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CHESTER COUNTY FOR WIND ENSEMBLE

by

John Harold Foreman

An Original Composition Submitted in Lieu of Dissertation
To the Faculty of the
SCHOOL OF MUSIC
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of
DOCTOR OF MUSICAL ARTS
WITH A MAJOR IN COMPOSITION
In the Graduate College
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
GRADUATE COLLEGE

I hereby recommend that this dissertation prepared under my direction by John Harold Foreman entitled Chester County for Wind Ensemble be accepted as fulfilling the dissertation requirement of the degree of Doctor of Musical Arts.

Dissertation Director

After inspection of the final copy of the dissertation, the following members of the Final Examination Committee concur in its approval and recommend its acceptance:

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SIGNED: [Signature]

[Signature]
To my advisor, Robert G. McBride, a constant source of inspiration and encouragement, and to my wife and family who endured all, this composition is dedicated.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .................................................. v
CHESTER COUNTY FOR WIND ENSEMBLE ....................... 1
   I. Modena .............................................. 1
   II. The Orchard Mob .................................. 29
   III. Home ............................................... 45
   IV. The Battle of Brandywine ......................... 67
ABSTRACT

Chester County for Wind Ensemble is scored for C Piccolo, 2 C Flutes, 2 Oboes, English Horn, 4 Bb Clarinets divisi, Eb Alto Clarinet, Bb Bass Clarinet, 2 Bassoons, 2 Eb Alto Saxophones, 2 Bb Tenor Saxophones, Eb Baritone Saxophone, 4 Bb Trumpets, 4 F Horns, 3 Trombones, Baritone Horn, Bb Tuba, Bells-Clock, Marimba-Xylophone, Timpani, Snare Drum, Bass Drum, Suspended Cymbal, Crash Cymbals, Triangle, Wood Block and Gong.

The work was composed with the Eastman Wind Ensemble concept in mind which is one solo instrument per part with the Bb Clarinets doubled. Extra clarinet, tenor saxophone and trumpet parts have been added.

Symphonic or concert bands may play the composition with success as the multiple clarinet, saxophone and trumpet parts reduce the number of players per part, resulting in a better balance for those larger bands.

The Xylophone sounds an octave higher than written, the Marimba exactly as written. The instruments may be interchanged, taking the transpositions into consideration. The Glockenspiel or Orchestra Bells should sound one octave higher than written.

Each movement is entitled after persons, places or events from the composer's original home area in Chester County, Pennsylvania, although the program occurred to the composer only upon completion of the music.

"Modena" is the composer's home town and was named after Modena, Italy. The ternary form is in moderate tempo and 4/4 meter with six-part perfect canons in the opening and closing pages.
"The Orchard Mob" was a notorious street gang that existed in Modena during the composer's adolescence. Four themes are employed in this Presto movement: T1, T2, T3, T1, T2, T1, T4 in six-part canonic imitation at the fifth, T3, T1. The meter is 5/4.

"Home" is a nostalgic allusion to the composer's young life and consists of a theme and its interval retrograde in descending half tone modulations. The sequence is R-R-T-T-R-R-T-T-R-R-T-T. Each appearance of the theme is repeated at the same pitch level for a total of eighteen theme and retrograde treatments but only twelve modulations, one for each half tone in the octave. The tempo is moderate and the meter fluctuates between 4/4 and 3/4 with a short passage in 2/4.

"The Battle of Brandywine". The West Branch of the Brandywine Creek flows by the composer's birthplace. The East and West tributaries meet at Lenape and it was near here that the battle took place on September 11, 1777. Four Revolutionary songs are quoted in fragments or in their entirety: "Brandywine Quick-Step," named after the battle; "The World Turned Upside Down," a premonition of the British losing the war; "Yankee Doodle"; and "God Save Our Thirteen States," sung to the tune of "America" or "God Save the King". Various tempi and meters are utilized, such as Alla breve, 2/2; Fanfare, 6/4; and March, changing from 6/8 to 2/4, 3/2 and 2/2.

The movements may be programmed separately or together with a total playing time of approximately twenty-five minutes.
C Piccolo
C Flute
Oboe
English Horn
Bb Clarinets
Alto Clarinet
Bass Clarinet
Bassoon
Eb Alto Saxes
Bb Tenor Saxes
Eb Baritone Sax
Bb Trumpets
Horns
Trombones
Baritone
Tuba
Timpani
Snare Drum
Cymbals
$J = 4.0$

C Piccolo
C Flute
Oboe
English Horn

B♭ Clarinets
Alto Clarinet
Bass Clarinet
Bassoon

E♭ Alto Saxes
B♭ Tenor Saxes
E♭ Baritone Saxes

B♭ Trumpets
Horns

Trombones
Baritone Tuba

Bells
Mambo

Timpani
Snare Drum
Cymbals
C Piccolo
C Flute
Oboe
English Horn
Bb Clarinet
Alto Clarinet
Bass Clarinet
Bassoon
Eb Alto Sax
Bb Tenor Sax
Eb Baritone Sax
Bb Trumpets
Horns
Trombones
Baritone
Tuba
Timpani
Snare Drum
Bass Drum
C Piccolo
C Flute
Oboe
English Horn
B♭ Clarinets
Alto Clarinet
Bass Clarinet
Bassoon
E♭ Alto Sax
B♭ Tenor Sax
E♭ Baritone Sax
B♭ Trumpets
Horns
Trombones
Baritone
Tuba
Bells
Timpani
Snare Drum
Cymbals
Bass Drum
C Piccolo
C Flute
Oboe
English Horns
B♭ Clarinets
Alto Clarinet
Bass Clarinet
Bassoon
Eb Alto Saxes
B♭ Tenor Saxes
Eb Baritone Saxes
B♭ Trumpets
Horns
Trombones
Baritone
Tuba
Timpani
Snare Drum
Cymbals
Bass Drum
C Piccolo
C Flute
Oboe
English Horn
B♭ Clarinets
Alto Clarinet
Bass Clarinet I
Bassoon
Eb Alto Saxes
B♭ Tenor Saxes
E♭ Baritone Saxes
E♭ Baritone Sax
B♭ Trumpets
Horns
Trombones
Baritone
Tuba
Timpani
Snare Drum
Cymbals
Much slower \( \frac{d}{d} = 60 \)
C Piccolo
C Flute
Oboe
English Horn
B♭ Clarinets
Alto Clarinet
Bass Clarinet
Bassoon
E♭ Alto Sax
B♭ Tenor Sax
E♭ Baritone Sax
B♭ Trumpets
Horns
Trombones
Baritone
Tuba
Bells
Timpani
Snare Drum
Cymbals