

BEN STONAKER

DEVIATION

for band

2011

INSTRUMENTATION

Flute	Melodic Percussion (Bells and Xylophone)
Oboe (optional)	
Bassoon (optional)	Percussion 1 (Snare Drum, Bass Drum)
Clarinets in B-flat 1, 2	
Bass Clarinet (optional)	Percussion 2 (Triangle, Tambourine, Suspended Cymbal)
Alto Saxophone	
Tenor Saxophone (optional)	
Baritone Saxophone (optional)	
Trumpets in B-flat 1, 2	<i>Additional Parts:</i> E-flat Contra-alto Clarinet, and BB-flat Contrabass Clarinet
Horn in F (doubles Alto Saxophone)	
Trombone	
Baritone (T.C. & B.C.)	
Tuba	

Deviation was written with upper level middle school and junior high bands in mind, but also works well for high school concert band. The piece focuses on several small, repetitive motives before the band comes together to play one of the motives in rhythmic unison at the climax – a driving, Bartók-like moment in the octatonic scale. The slow opening acts as an introduction to the layering of several ideas in the fast section. These ideas are organized by short phrase lengths, overlapped in different ways to create an asymmetrical transition to the climax of the work. Take note that the motives starting at 19 are arranged where the clarinets are in five-measure cycles, the flute/ oboe/ melodics are in two (or four) measure cycles, and the low voices in three-measure cycles. Finally, at 47, the repetitiveness deviates from its course and introduces a melody in the octatonic scale. At the end of the work, there is a moment of calm just before one, final iteration of the repetitive material, as if starting a new section, ending with a single hit on the tambourine.

Performance Notes: The challenges that lie within this piece are going to take time to work out. Balance and tuning of unusual chords and textures is important in executing a successful performance of the piece. The piece is also written without a key signature and some nasty accidentals show up in the tutti section toward the end. Since this section is in the octatonic mode, there will be spellings that may seem confusing to the performers. While not easy to sight-read, these spellings are easy to teach. This makes this work great for developing sight-reading skills in all parts of the band. Be assured there will be many mistakes early on and lots of notes missed, but these can be fixed in no time with careful preparation.

The other challenge is helping the performer find their way through the work. Once things line-up at 47, things become easier. However, before this moment, the performers must count like crazy and not rely on standard melody and accompaniment to guide their ears to each entrance. The dynamics and articulations are useful in helping the performers gain more control over the instrument. Play all notes with a staccato marking as short as possible (regardless of duration).

Percussion 2 is written so only two players are needed. The mallet percussion part is for bells and xylophone. Bells should be used in the beginning and it is preferred that xylophone is used after 19. Both xylophone and bells may be used from 19 to the end if desired.

Duration: 3:30

Full Score

Deviation

for band

Ben Stonaker

Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 72$

6

Musical score for woodwind instruments:

- Flute:** Dynamics: *f*, *mp*.
- Oboe:** Dynamics: *f*, *mp*.
- Bassoon:** Rests throughout.
- B-flat Clarinets:** Dynamics: *f*, *mp*.
- Bass Clarinet:** Rests throughout.
- Alto Saxophone:** Dynamics: *f*, *mp*.
- Tenor Saxophone:** Rests throughout.
- Baritone Saxophone:** Rests throughout.

Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 72$

6

Musical score for brass instruments:

- Trumpets in B \flat :** Rests throughout.
- Horn in F:** Rests throughout.
- Trombone:** Rests throughout.
- Baritone:** Rests throughout. Cue: T.Sx. (One person play if no T. Sx.)
- Tuba:** Rests throughout.
- Mallet Percussion:** Rests throughout.

Musical score for percussion:

- Percussion 1:** Rests throughout.
- Percussion 2:** Dynamics: *mf*. Triangle let ring.
- Bells only:** Dynamics: *mp*.

Deviation

2

10

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

1
B♭ Cls.

2
B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

pp cresc. poco a poco

10

B♭ Tpts.

2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

pp cresc. poco a poco

Mllt.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

pp cresc. poco a poco

Bass Drum

pp cresc. poco a poco

Susp. Cym.

9

pp

10

f

11

12

13

14

15

16

Deviation

3

19 Moderately fast $\text{♩} = 112\text{--}120$

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

1
B♭ Cls.

2
B♭ Cls.

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

19 Moderately fast $\text{♩} = 112\text{--}120$

B♭ Tpts.

2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mllt.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

let ring

Snare Drum

f

Bells and/or Xylophone

Tambourine

shake

(Tri.)

p ff 17 let ring 18 ff 19 20 21 mf 22 23 24

Deviation

4

29

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

1 B. Cls.

2 B. Cls.

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

29

1 B♭ Tpts.

2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mllt.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Snare off

mf

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

Deviation

39

5

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

1 B♭ Cls.

2 B♭ Cls.

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

39

B♭ Tpts.

2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mllt.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

Deviation

6

Fl.

cresc. poco a poco

Ob.

cresc. poco a poco

Bsn.

cresc. poco a poco

1
B. Cls.

cresc. poco a poco

2
B. Cl.

cresc. poco a poco

A. Sx.

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

T. Sx.

cresc. poco a poco

B. Sx.

cresc. poco a poco

1
B♭ Tpts.

cresc. poco a poco

2
Hn.

cresc. poco a poco

Tbn.

cresc. poco a poco

Bar.

cresc. poco a poco

Tuba

cresc. poco a poco

Mllt.

cresc. poco a poco

Perc. 1

pp cresc. poco a poco
(S. Cym.)

Perc. 2

Snare on
pp

Deviation

47 optional 8vb to 65 7

Fl. ff

Ob. ff

Bsn. ff > > >

1 B. Cls. ff

2 B. Cls. ff > > >

B. Cl. ff > > >

A. Sx. ff > > >

T. Sx. ff > > >

B. Sx. ff > > >

47

1 B_b Tpts. ff

2 B_b Tpts. ff

Hn. ff > > >

Tbn. ff > > >

Bar. ff > > >

Tuba ff > > >

Mllt. ff > > > >

Perc. 1 ff choke > > > >

Perc. 2 > > > >

Deviation

8

56

This section of the musical score covers measures 56 through 61. It features eight staves of music for woodwind instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinet 1 (1. Cl.), Clarinet 2 (2. Cl.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sx.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), and Bass Saxophone (B. Sx.). The instrumentation is primarily in E-flat major. Measure 56 begins with a dynamic of 8. Measures 57-61 show continuous eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes. Measure 61 concludes with a dynamic of 1.

56

This section of the musical score covers measures 56 through 61. It features nine staves of music for brass and percussion instruments: B-flat Trumpet 1 (Bb Tpts. 1), B-flat Trumpet 2 (Bb Tpts. 2), Horn (Hn.), Trombone (Tbn.), Bassoon (Bar.), Tuba, Mellophone (Mllt.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The instrumentation shifts to B-flat major. Measures 56-60 feature eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes. Measure 61 ends with a dynamic of 1 and includes a forte dynamic (ffz) for Percussion 1.

Deviation

9

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

1
B♭ Cls.

2

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

1
B♭ Tpts.

2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mllt.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

65

65

dampen immediately

dampen immediately

pp cresc. poco a poco

Deviation

10

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

1 B♭ Cls.

2 B♭ Cls.

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

rit.

1 B♭ Tpts.

2 B♭ Tpts.

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

rit.

Mllt.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

69 70 71 72 73 74 75

Deviation
A tempo $\text{♩} = 112-120$

11

76 Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 72$

Solo ♩ , ♩

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

1 B♭ Cls. Solo ♩ , ♩

2 B♭ Cls. Solo ♩ , ♩

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

A tempo $\text{♩} = 112-120$

76 Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 72$

1 B♭ Tpts.

2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar.

Cue: B.Cl.
One person play if no B.Cl., ♩ , ♩

Tuba ♩ , ♩

Mllt.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

76 77 78 79 80 81