

BRANDON JOHNSON
(ASCAP)

FRAMEWORK

OP. 8

PERUSAL SCORE

FOR CONCERT BAND

GRADE 2.5

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FRAMEWORK

INSTRUMENTATION:

FLUTE (2)

OBOE

CLARINET (3)

ALTO CLARINET

BASS CLARINET

BASSOON

ALTO SAX (2)

TENOR SAX

BARI SAX

TRUMPET (3)

FRENCH HORN

TROMBONE

EUPHONIUM (B.C. & T.C.)

TUBA

STRING BASS

PERCUSSION 1 - TRIANGLE, GLOCKENSPIEL,
(MARK TREE) - [1-2 PLAYERS]

PERCUSSION 2 - TIMPANI, TAMBOURINE -
[1-2 PLAYERS]

PERCUSSION 3 - SUSPENDED CYMBAL,
CRASH CYMBALS, CABASA (OR EGG SHAKER),
GONG, MARK TREE [2 PLAYERS]

PERCUSSION 4 - SNARE DRUM, BASS DRUM,
RIDE CYMBAL [2 PLAYERS]

ABOUT "FRAMEWORK"

This piece is a reorchestration of an earlier orchestra piece of mine called "Tinge". Tinge's second movement is called "The Framework" and originally in a different key. Framework is the easiest movement from that piece and I deemed it would translate well for a middle school intermediate/advanced band or high school band. "Framework" is loosely structured like an overture, with its brief, slow middle section. Ambitious harmonies and intervals are prominent throughout, especially at transitions. These harmonies add character and uniqueness to the music.

REHEARSAL NOTES

The clarinets in the beginning set the delicate tone of this section and the saxes layer in. The percussion should effortlessly color the sound as this layering happens. Make sure the performers are aware of the composite rhythm of everyone playing at that point where the layering settles. From rehearsal mark 10-14, the flute/oboe/glock. melody soars over a different version of the hocketed 8th note rhythms.

The figure below is the flute part at bars 12 and 13. Make sure that (for all wind instruments throughout) the notes without visible articulation are executed with a clear "doo" tongue. There are a few times where staccato articulations are in the midst of regular doo's, hence the figure below.



At bar 14, a change of style occurs in the background figures played by the 2nd, 3rd clarinets and the low brass at the end of the phrase. It's imperative that these notes are full value to contrast with the style that came before.



There are three times in this piece that the "Majestic" section is heard. The first two times, (rehearsal mark 22 and 42) the transition into them is similar; they are what I like to call double transitions. These double transitions are thought of as two separate ideas, for the purposes of being developed into their own mini-sections later in the piece. The first double transition starts at bar 18. Bar 20 is the second part of the transition. The third majestic has a single transition into it, which is the fully developed first part of the former, double transition.

At 22, we have the first majestic which has the main melody in the trumpets and upper woodwinds. The alto voices coming in at bar 24 can be thought of as the answer to the melody. This answer also introduces triplet figures that play a prominent role later. Bar 32 isn't the first time we see tenuto markings but here it's performed by more players.

The image shows a musical score for four staves, likely representing different instruments. The score is divided into two systems of measures. The first system (measures 22-24) starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The second system (measures 25-27) transitions to mezzo-forte (*mf*) and then piano (*p*). The notation includes various note values, rests, and tenuto markings. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'PERUSAL SCORE' is superimposed over the entire musical score.

As a suggestion, the performers can use *legno* here as well but with less tongue and of course, making these notes as long and seamless as possible. The second double transition at 37 utilizes moving notes this time, as well as triplets at the end of the phrase to set up more development to its second part. Count 4 of bar 40 is a very important moment because this is the first time clear staccato triplets are played. This foreshadows the fully developed version later on.

The figure below is an excerpt from the second majestic. This time is different because of the alto/bass counter-melody (shown in the second stave).

The image shows a musical score excerpt for two staves. The first staff (top) has a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains a melodic line with a slur. The second staff (bottom) has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and contains a counter-melodic line. The notation includes various note values and rests. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'PERUSAL SCORE' is superimposed over the entire musical score.

Once the high and low instruments peel off, the timpani can be in the foreground at 47. Bar 49 initiates the fully developed version of the second part of the double transition. "Rolling Forward" indicates the feeling of the triplet figures, they are slurred, not staccato like before. This leads a colorful impact which is an Fm7 sus4 chord.

The hocketed material from the beginning is used a transition into the slow section. This section is straightforward but paying very close attention to the dynamics here is paramount. Bar 86-90 is the fully developed version of the first part of the double transitions. 104 to the end has moments that you can really take your time with. The combination of cues, solos and one on a part creates color and new textures that gives the end of the piece a fresh perspective. The cues can also help you customize the sound to your tastes.

THE PERCUSSION

The percussion is written in four parts (6 players minimum) but you can have up to 8 players max. Perc. 1 : 1 - 2 players, perc. 2 : 1 - 2 players, perc. 3 : 2 players and perc. 4 : 2 players. The timpani player should have two sets of mallets for this piece softs and medium hard mallets. A cabasa is preferred for perc. 3, but there isn't one available egg shakers will do. The mark tree (sometimes mistakenly called "wind chimes") is played by perc. 3 but can alternatively be played by perc. 1, hence the cue. In the score you will see dynamics above the snare drum part and below the bass drum part because they are on the same stave and the dynamics are very different at times. This remains consistent in the score but is normal in the parts. The perc. 4 parts are labeled A for snare and B for bass.



The snare drum part incorporates some simultaneous ride cymbal playing, which needs some coordination. This can be thought of as a "drumset" approach, meaning that the cymbal can be placed to the percussionist's left or right side depending on what's more comfortable. The tenutos in the cabasa part at bar 32-33 are different than the bead spin at bar 90. Bar 32-33 should be a slight quarter note sustain while keeping the fingers on the beads. The bead spin is a special technique that needs some practice. Here is a great explanation

bead spin <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GjloLKypkv8>

-Brandon Johnson

Framework

Brandon Johnson (ASCAP)

Delicately ♩ = 120

Flute 1 & 2

Oboe

B♭ Clarinet 1

B♭ Clarinet 2 & 3

E♭ Alto Clarinet

B♭ Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

E♭ Alto Saxophone 1 & 2

B♭ Tenor Saxophone

Baritone Saxophone

Delicately ♩ = 120

B♭ Trumpet 1

B♭ Trumpet 2 & 3

F Horn

Trombone 1 & 2

Euphonium T.C.

Euphonium B.C.

Tuba

String Bass

Percussion 1 : Triangle, Glockenspiel (mark tree)

Percussion 2 : Timpani D, F, B♭, E♭, Tambourine

Percussion 3 : Suspended Cymbal, Crash Cymbals, Cabasa (or egg shaker), Gong, Mark Tree

Percussion 4 : Snare Drum, Bass Drum, Ride Cymbal

triangle

p

timp. w/soft mallets

p sus. cym. roll w/yarn or cord mall.

pp *mp*

5

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2 & 3

p

mf

Alto Cl.

B. Cl.

bari sax
cue

p

mf

Bsn.

A. Sax.

p

mf

T. Sax.

p

mf

Bari. Sax.

p

mf

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2 & 3

Hn.

Tbn.

Euph. T.C.

Euph. B.C.

Tba.

Sbb.

Perc. 1

glock.

mf

timp. w/med. hard mallets

mf

Perc. 2

cabasa (or egg)

p

mf

snare drum
snare off

mf

Perc. 2

Perc. 4

10 14

Fl. *mf* *mp*

Ob. *mf* *mp*

Cl. 1 *mp* *mf*

Cl. 2 & 3 *mp* *mp*

Alto Cl. *mp* *mp*

B. Cl. *mp* *mp*

Bsn. *mp* *mp*

A. Sax. *mp* *p*

T. Sax. *mp* *mp*

Bari. Sax. *mp* *mp*

10 14

Tpt. 1 *mp* *p*

Tpt. 2 & 3 *mp* *p*

Hn. *mp* *p*

Tbn. *mp* *mf*

Euph. T.C. *mp* *mp*

Euph. B.C. *mp* *mp*

Tba. *mp* *mp*

Str. *mp* *mp*

Perc. 1 *mp* *mp*

Perc. 2 *p* *mp*

Perc. 3 *mp* *mp*

Perc. 4 *p* *pp* *<mp>* *pp*

1 player

PERUSAL SCORE

[illegible]

This image shows a page of a musical score for concert band, specifically measures 41 and 42. The score is written for a variety of instruments, including woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinets, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone), brass (Trumpets, Horns, Trombones, Euphonium, Tuba), and percussion (Percussion 1, 2, 3, 4). The music is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *p* (piano). A large, diagonal watermark reading "PERUSAL SCORE" is overlaid across the page. The page number "42" is visible in the top right corner.

46

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2 & 3

Alto Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

49

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2 & 3

Hn.

Tbn.

Euph. T.C.

Euph. B.C.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Perc. 4

pp

mf

mp

p

ff

3

dome of cym. w/ drumstick

(normal beating spot)

[illegible]

12

For Concert Band
rit.

57 ($\text{♩} = 120$)

61 Calm and Smooth $\text{♩} = 90$

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2 & 3

Alto Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

bari sax cue

play

mp

mf

pp

57 ($\text{♩} = 120$)

rit.

61 Calm and Smooth $\text{♩} = 90$

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2 & 3

Hn.

Tbn.

Euph. T.C.

Euph. B.C.

Tba.

S.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Perc. 4

cabasa
(or egg)

p

bass cl/bsn cue

bass cl/bsn cue

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

mp

p

p

[illegible]

68 **68**

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2 & 3

Alto Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

68

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2 & 3

Hn.

Tbn.

Euph. T.C.

Euph. B.C.

Tba.

Sb.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Perc. 4

ride cym. *p*

dome *mf*

SUS.

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *f*

74

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2 & 3

Alto Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

75

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2 & 3

Hn.

Tbn.

Euph. T.C.

Euph. B.C.

Tba.

Sh.

Perc.

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Perc. 4

tambourine

cross stick

snare off

PERUSAL SCORE

80

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2 & 3

Alto Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

83

♩ = 120

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2 & 3

Hn.

Tbn.

Euph. T.C.

Euph. B.C.

Tba

Sh

Perc.

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Perc. 4

f

p

mp

mf

pizz.

tri.

timpani

sus. roll

gong hit

snare on

86

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. 1 *mf*

Cl. 2 & 3 *mf*

Alto Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1 *mf*

Tpt. 2 & 3

Hn.

Tbn.

Euph. T.C.

Euph. B.C.

Tba.

Sb. *arco*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2 *mp* *mf*

Perc. 3 *cabasa* *mf* *glock.* *p* *mf*

Perc. 4 *mf* *3* *p < f* *p*

bead spin or roll

sus. (perc. 3) *mp*

PERUSAL SCORE

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2 & 3

Alto Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2 & 3

Hn.

Tbn.

Euph. T.C.

Euph. B.C.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Perc. 4

gong

sus

I.v.

f *mp* *p* *f* *mf* *pp* *fp* *f* *mf*

PERUSAL SCORE

96 97 100

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2 & 3

Alto Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2 & 3

Hn.

Tbn.

Euph. T.C.

Euph. B.C.

Tba.

Sn.

Perc.

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Perc. 4

mf

mp

f

fp

tamb.

3

♩ = 100

rit.

[illegible]

♩ = 100

rit. _____

PERUSAL