

With Special Thanks to David Skiff and Family

Up From Ashes

Up From Ashes was commissioned by the Malta (Montana) Junior High School Band, Erik Engebretson, Director. It was composed during the fall and winter of 1997-98 and was premiered by the Malta Junior High School Band on May 14, 1998.

Malta is a small farming and ranching community on the high plains in Northern Montana. I deeply enjoyed the opportunity to spend a few days in Malta in the fall of 1997, getting to know the students, community, and making some new friends.

One of the things I learned was that two days before Christmas of 1995, the Malta High School was completely destroyed by fire. A lifetime of teachers' personal materials, textbooks, computers, curriculum and grading records were all destroyed in a few minutes - a tragic loss for a community where the school is a focus of daily life.

The community scrambled to find space to continue classes. Many other districts in the state donated books, desks and other supplies and, after missing only a few days following the New Year, classes resumed. A bond issue for a new school was quickly drafted and passed and the new facility is scheduled to be ready for use in the fall of 1998.

I was deeply impressed by the community's dedication to their youth and their education. It seems to be one of those places, now all too rare, where when things go bad, everyone pitches in to help, offering what they can until their neighbor (or neighborhood) is back on track.

On another level, most of us have had times where life has, in one way or another, turned to ashes. We, too, struggle to rebuild and rise anew.

I decided to write a composition reflecting the loss of the old and the rebuilding of the new; to reflect the heroism and triumph over a devastating loss and the rising of hope out of the ashes of destruction.

Up From Ashes is a nine minute work in five sections without pause. It is a major work of concert programmatic music for junior high and high school ensembles that has a unique blend of dissonance, polytonality, extended techniques and traditional band scoring. It is both innovative and popular.

The first section is a triumphant fanfare that never resolves, fading away into a low, pulsing pedal. The second section begins with some tall and ominous chords. Mysterious fragments from "O Little Town of Bethlehem" can be heard subdued and muted in the background played by the brass.

Gradually, running sixteenth notes become more and more prominent (the growing flames of the fire), more and more dissonant and polytonal, speeding up to a powerful and dramatic crash. Rustling papers in the brass and woodwind key clicks simulate the dying embers. (Directors: feel free to take the sixteenths at whatever tempo your group can handle. While an accelerando to a very fast tempo can be exciting, it is not necessary for the integrity of the composition.)

Section three is a slow, somber Requiem, ending with a flute solo that begins to lift the darkness, adding a lightness leading to section four, which begins with a percussion section solo setting up an uplifting, joyful, invigoratingly happy theme in the woodwinds.

The final section occurs when the triumphant fanfare from the beginning returns, joining the uplifting theme in the woodwinds and building to a strong, powerful, and joyous conclusion.

Teaching Suggestions

OK to photocopy this page for student reference. It is a great learning experience to have each student find which note of the chord they have and adjust according to the following instructions.

1. Tall Chords - Letters A Through D

The image shows two measures of a musical score. The first measure, labeled 'm.21 - 23', consists of three groups of three eighth-note chords. The first group (circled '1') has downward arrows under the notes. The second group (circled '2') also has downward arrows. The third group (circled '3') has an upward arrow above the notes. The second measure, labeled 'm. 26 - 28', also consists of three groups of three eighth-note chords. The first group (circled '1') has downward arrows. The second group (circled '4') has upward arrows above the notes. The third group (circled '5') has both upward and downward arrows.

m 39 - 43

m. 33 - 36

Musical score for the first section of the solo, showing five measures of chords and fingerings:

- Measure 1:** F9 / EbMaj7 (Hand 1: 1, Hand 2: 1)
- Measure 2:** Bb7 / D7⁺¹¹ b5 (Hand 1: 6, Hand 2: 1)
- Measure 3:** Am^{b9} / Cm⁺¹¹ (Hand 1: 7, Hand 2: 1)
- Measure 4:** Am^{b9} / Cm⁺¹¹ (Hand 1: 8, Hand 2: 1)
- Measure 5:** Cm / D / BbMaj7 (Hand 1: 9, Hand 2: 1)

All of these chords could be analyzed as extended chords (ninthths, eleventhths, etc.) but tuning and teaching is easier when approached as poly-chords (one chord on top of another).

For Chord #1 - G half-diminished over F7. Tune F7 by raising third a bit and lowering seventh (standard tuning for dominant seventh chord). Next add the g (the ninth). Use this g as the bottom of the Gø7 making sure to lower the Db and F a bit (the Db more than the F). Now put the two chords together and use ear to adjust each note slightly for best sound.

Continue same principle through all the other chords paying particular attention to the following:

Chord #4 - Tune Eb Maj7 by raising third and seventh a bit. Add the F (the ninth). Use this as basis for F(b9) being sure to lower the Gb a bit. Put both together and adjust slightly.

Chord #5 - Raise the F# a bit and lower the F natural a bit to get the lovely clash between the major and minor third occurring at the same time. (Similar procedure for chord #7).

Chord #6 - be sure the major seventh is raised a bit.

Chord #8 - tune Cm7, then add ninth, then the (raised) F#. Next tune Am7, then add Bb. Now put both together.

Chord #9 - raise A in BMaj7. Next tune D chord (raise F#). Put these together. Now tune Cm chord and put all three together.

Condensed Score

Commissioned by the Malta (Montana) Junior High School Band, Erik Engebretson, Director

Performance Time - 8:30

Up From Ashes

For Full Concert Band

Craig Thomas Naylor**Majestic, With Power** ♩ = ca. 78

Flutes 1-2

Oboes 1-2

Bassoon

Clarinet 1-2-3

Bass Clarinet

Alto Saxophones 1-2

Tenor Saxophone

Baritone Saxophone

Trumpets 1-2-3

French Horns 1-2

Trombones 1-2-3

Baritone Tuba

Timpani

Snare Field Drum

Bass Drum

Cymbals & △ Tam Tam

Bells

Xylophone

Fls. 1-2

Obs. 1-2

Bn.

Cl. 1

B. Cl.

A. Sax. 1-2

T. Sax

B. Sax.

Tpts. 1-2-3

F. Hns. 1-2

Tbns. 1-2

Bar. Tuba

Timp.

Snare Field B. D.

Cym. / Tri. T. T.

Xylo.

E

46

Bn. | Basset Horn (Bassoon) - sustained notes

Cl. 1 | Clarinet 1 - rests, then sixteenth-note patterns at dynamic *p*, followed by *mf* and *p*

Cls. 2-3 | Clarinets 2-3 - sixteenth-note patterns

B. Cl. | Bass Clarinet - sustained notes

A. Sax. 1-2 | Alto Saxophone 1-2 - eighth-note patterns at *mf*, then *p*, followed by *distantly*

T. Sax | Tenor Saxophone - rests, then eighth-note patterns at *mf*, followed by *distantly*

B. Sax. | Bass Saxophone - sustained note

Tpts. 1-2-3 | Trombones 1-2-3 - rests, then eighth-note patterns at *mf*, followed by *distantly - in stand (still muted)*. Dynamics: $1^\circ + 2^\circ$, 3° , *st. mute*, *distantly*

F. Hns. 1-2 | French Horns 1-2 - rests, then eighth-note patterns at *mf*, followed by *distantly - in stand st. mute*

Tbns. 1-2 | Trombones 1-2 - rests, then eighth-note patterns at *mf*, followed by *distantly - in stand st. mute*

Bar. Tuba | Bass Trombone/Tuba - sustained notes

Tb. | Bass Trombone - sustained notes

Tim. | Timpani - sustained notes

Cym. / Tri. T. T. | Cymbals/Triangles/Timbales - sustained notes

49

Fls. 1-2

Obs. 1-2

Bn.

Cl. 1

Cls. 2-3

B. Cl.

T. Sax

B. Sax.

Tpts. 1-2-3

F. Hns. 1-2

Tbns. 1-2

Bar. Tuba

Tb.

Tim.

Cym./Tri.
T. T.

Detailed description: This is a page from a musical score. It contains 14 staves, each representing a different instrument or group of instruments. From top to bottom, the staves are: Flutes 1-2, Oboes 1-2, Bassoon (Bn.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1), Clarinets 2-3 (Cls. 2-3), Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trombones 1-2-3 (Tpts. 1-2-3), French Horns 1-2 (F. Hns. 1-2), Trombones 1-2 (Tbns. 1-2), Bass Trombone (Bar. Tuba), Trombone (Tb.), Timpani (Tim.), and Cymbals/Triangles (Cym./Tri. T. T.). The music is in 4/4 time. Various dynamics are indicated throughout the score, such as 'p' (piano), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'mp' (mezzo-piano), and crescendos and diminuendos. Measure numbers 49 and 50 are present at the top of the page.

(Getting Faster)

70

Picc. (cresc.)

Fls. 1-2 (cresc.)

Obs. 1-2 (cresc.)

Bn. ff f ff

Cl. 1 (cresc.)

Cls. 2-3 (cresc.)

B. Cl. ff f ff

A. Sax. 1-2 (cresc.)

T. Sax (cresc.)

B. Sax. ff f ff

Tpts. 1-2-3

F. Hns. 1-2

Tbns. 1-2 gliss. 7 6 gliss. 1 3 gliss. gliss. gliss.

Bar. Tuba ff f ff

Timp.

Snare Field B. D.

Cym./Tri. T. T. pp f pp

Bells (cresc.)

xylo. (cresc.)

--- As Fast As Possible

molto rit.

to flute

10 - 20 Seconds

I Slowly, Legato, Solemnly = ca. 66

76

Fls. 1-2 | *p* *mp* *mf*

Cl. 1 | *p* *mp* *mf*

Cls. 2-3 | - *mp* *mf*

A. Sax. 1-2 | ^{1°} *mp* *mf*

Tpts. 1-2-3 | *pp* *mf*

F. Hns. 1-2 | *pp* *mf*

Tbns. 1-2 | *mf*

Bar. Tuba | *Btn. Only* *mf*

A Little Faster, Uplifting ♩ = ca. 72 - 82

84

J

Solo *mp*

Fls. 1-2

Cl. 1

Cl. 2-3

B. Cl.

Tpts. 1-2-3

F. Hns. 1-2

Tbns. 1-2

Bar. Tuba

O Majestically ♩ = ca. 88

O Majestically ♩ = ca. 88

158

Fls. 1-2
Obs. 1-2
Bn.
Cl. 1
Cl. 2-3
B. Cl.
A. Sax. 1-2
T. Sax
B. Sax.
Tpts. 1-2-3
F. Hns. 1-2
Tbns. 1-2
Bar. Tuba
Timp.
Snare Field B. D.
Cym. / Tri. T. T.
Xylo.