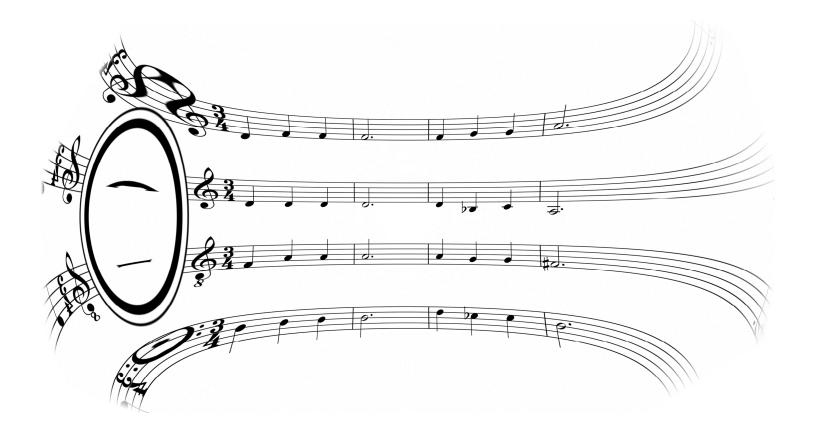
EUPHONIUM T.C.

36 CHORALES FOR BAND

BY

AARON COLE



VERSION 1.0

DECOYGRAPE PRODUCTIONS

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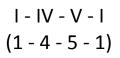
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How to use this book

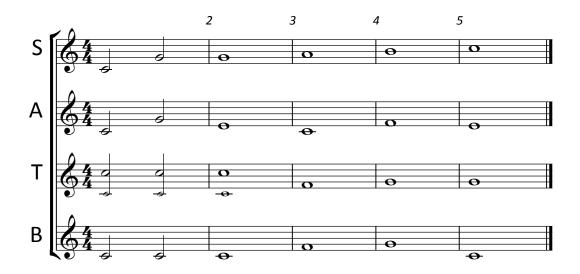
For trombone and euphonium players

- 1. The **TENOR** and **BASS** parts are your main parts
 - a. However, it is better to have the tuba and low woodwind instruments play the bass part
- 2. The **SOPRANO** and **ALTO** parts are just there so you can see what the others are doing
- 3. When a part gets too high or too low, little **CUE NOTES** are provided so you can always play with a **GOOD SOUND**
- 4. Sometimes, you'll see a note in parenthesis (). You generally cannot play these notes because they are too low. Usually, they are there just to show you where the actual part should go.





A simple chord progression







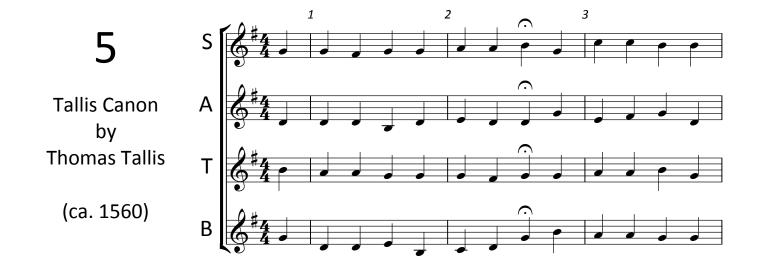
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Augmented 6th Cadence

A special type of cadence





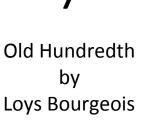




Suspensions

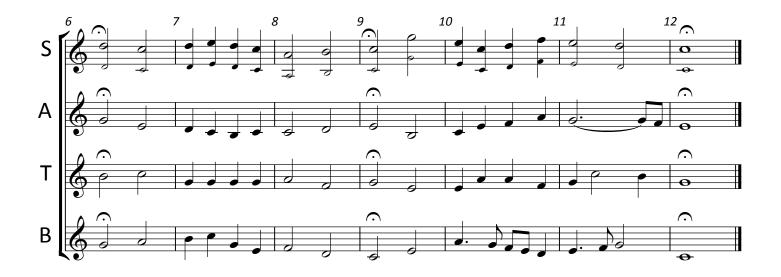
(Preparation Suspension Resolution)





(1551)









Ode to Joy by Ludwig Van Beethoven

(1824)











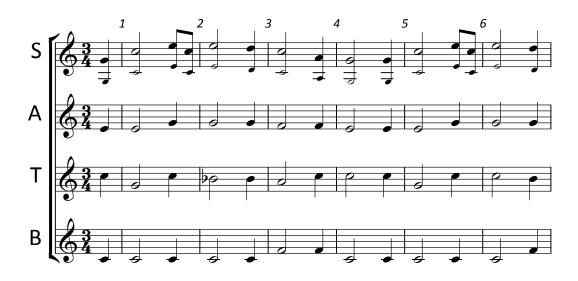






Amazing Grace by John Newton

(1779)





11

Music for Queen Mary by Henry Purcell (1694)











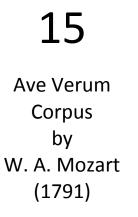


















Horkstow Grange collected by Percy Grainger (1906)





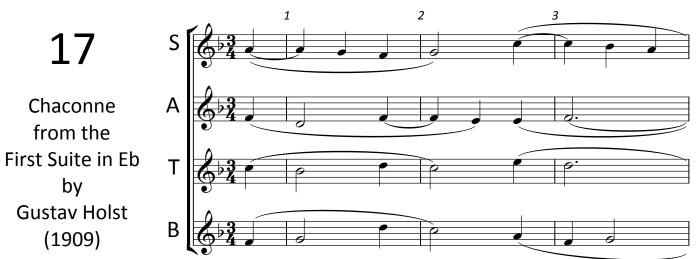
Horkstow Grange is a folk tune that Percy Grainger collected in 1906 by recording George Gouldthorpe. It is the tale of how a waggoner, John "Steeleye" Span, and his foreman, John Bowlin', fell out and came to blows.

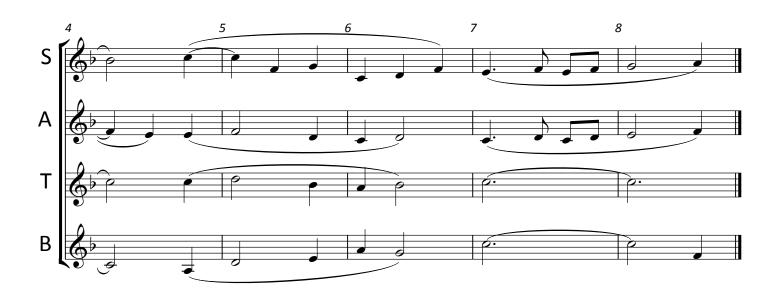
Gouldthorpe informed Grainger that Steeleye Span resented John Bowlin's harsh treatment and, burning with resentment, Span wrote this song. The words are set to the tune of a ballad about naval mistreatment "Andrew Rose, the British Sailor". No other variants of this song have been found.

Horkstow Grange is a house and range of farm buildings situated about half a mile north of Saxby All Saints. Those who have researched the songs have produced no written evidence of these men or indeed any local memory of them other than in this song.

Grainger recorded Gouldthorpe singing "Horkstow Grange". Gouldthorpe had a strong North Lincolnshire accent and takes the song at a brisk pace.

Grainger's arrangement of the song for his "Lincolnshire Posy Suite" (1937) is very different. Grainger slows the song down considerably giving it a stately feel. This is arguably the greatest transformation of any Grainger arrangement and he deserves credit for creating such a fine piece from such as a fragmentary song. (http://www.lincolnshireassembly.com/section.asp?docId=79588)





Finlandia by Jean Sibelius

(1900)









Prelude No. 20 Opus 28 by Frederic Chopin (1839)











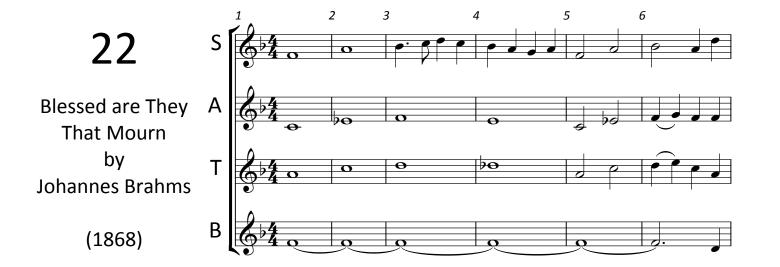




Nimrod from the Enigma Variations by Edward Elgar (1899)











from the Op. 117 Cello Sonata by Gabriel Faure (1921)





24 Irish Tune from County Derry (Grainger's Setting 1911)









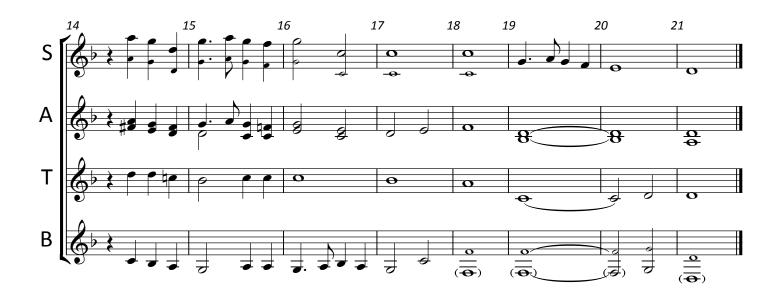




26 Salvation is Created by Pavel Tchesnokov (1912)









Ave Maria from Op. 37 Vespers by Sergei Rachmaninoff (1915)







3rd Tune from the 9 Psalm Tunes for Archbishop Parker's Psalter by Thomas Tallis (1567)

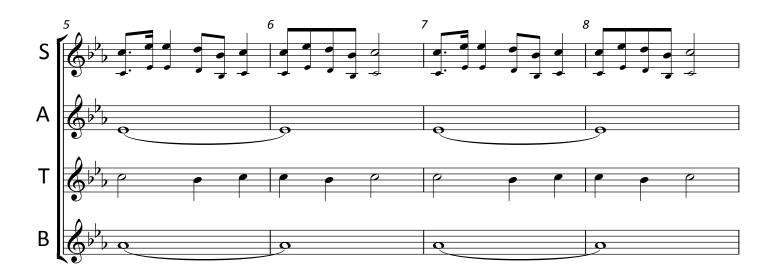






Largo from Symphony No. 9 by Antonin Dvorak (1893)







Come, Sweet Death Come Blessed Rest by J. S. Bach (1736)







Chorale from Jupiter by Gustav Holst

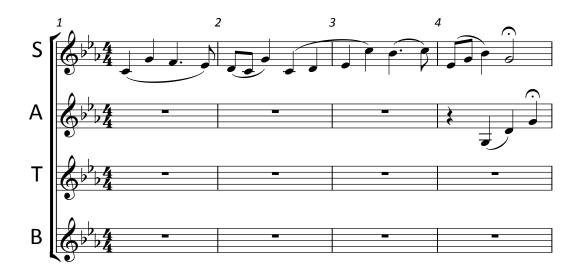
(1916)



















BWV 80.8 Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott (A Mighty Fortress is our God) J.S. Bach (1731)







BWV 4.8 Christ lag in Todesbanden (Christ lay in Death's Bonds) J.S. Bach (1707)







Symphony No. 2 Vocal Chorale from the Finale by Gustav Mahler (1894)







Symphony No. 2 Brass Chorale from the Finale by Gustav Mahler (1894)



