

# **Dune Buggy**

RALPH FORD (ASCAP)

#### - INSTRUMENTATION

- 1 Conductor
- 10 Flute
- 2 Oboe
- 10 B♭ Clarinet
- 2 B<sub>b</sub> Bass Clarinet
- 6 El Alto Saxophone
- 4 By Tenor Saxophone
- 2 Eb Baritone Saxophone
- 8 B Trumpet
- 4 F Horn
- 6 Trombone/Baritone/Bassoon

- 2 Baritone Treble Clef (World Part Trombone in B<sup>1</sup> Treble Clef)
- 4 Tuba
- 2 Mallet Percussion (Xylophone, Bells)
- 1 Optional Timpani (Tune: F, Bb)
- 3 Percussion 1

(Snare Drum/Optional Tom-Toms[2], Bass Drum)

2 Percussion 2

(Hi-Hat Cymbals, Shakers)

## **WORLD PARTS**

Available for download from www.alfred.com/worldparts

Horn in E

Trombone/Baritone in Bb Bass Clef

Tuba in E Bass Clef

Tuba in El Treble Clef

Tuba in B<sub>b</sub> Bass Clef

Tuba in BhTreble Clef

# **PROGRAM NOTES**

Growing up in a "rural" beach town, there were many unusual attractions available to visitors and locals that were "rural" in their design and engineering. As such, many of these old-school attractions would never be allowed to operate in this day and age. One attraction in particular that remains in my mind was the hilly, red-clay mud pit with a simple sign that read, "Dune Buggy." That pit was crawling with a dozen lime green, six-wheeled dune buggy vehicles bouncing all about, with no one belted in, at the same time! These machines were also popularized by a liveaction Saturday morning show that involved monkey costumes and a large southern amusement park. All that being said, I suppose this is my "musical memory" of that particular vehicle produced in a format for your beginning band musicians. My ultimate goal, as with any pieces for the young player, is to provide music that encourages and excites them into practicing their instruments and enjoying making music.

### **NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR**

Percussion, note all'short' crescendos and maximize their effect. Xylophone may use medium-hard mallets, but not too brittle of a sound. Observe staccato markings as 'light.' Tenuto-marked quarter notes should last until the following note, which is often marked staccato. Crescendo markings in melodic phrases that have no specifically indicated dynamic, such as the marking in measure 13, are intended to encourage a full-supported tone up to the bar line. Although there is no time for the mallet percussionist to move from one instrument to another, performance by one person is possible with a tiered setup, much like the keyboard of an organ. Make special note of the open and closed markings on the hi-hat part throughout the piece. Should you not have a timpanist, you may substitute using two toms tuned to different pitches.

I hope that you, your students, and your audiences enjoy *Dune Buggy*.







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