



BELWIN SYMPHONIC BAND

INSTRUMENTATION

- 1 Conductor
- 1 C Piccolo
- 3 1st C Flute
- 3 2nd C Flute
- 1 1st Oboe
- 1 2nd Oboe
- 3 1st B \flat Clarinet
- 3 2nd B \flat Clarinet
- 3 3rd B \flat Clarinet
- 1 B \flat Bass Clarinet
- 1 E \flat Contrabass Clarinet
- 2 Bassoon
- 1 1st E \flat Alto Saxophone
- 1 2nd E \flat Alto Saxophone
- 1 B \flat Tenor Saxophone
- 1 E \flat Baritone Saxophone
- 2 1st B \flat Trumpet
- 2 2nd B \flat Trumpet
- 2 3rd B \flat Trumpet
- 2 1st & 2nd Horn in F
- 2 3rd & 4th Horn in F
- 1 1st Trombone
- 1 2nd Trombone
- 1 3rd Trombone
- 1 Baritone
- 1 Baritone T.C.
- 4 Tuba
- 2 Piano and Celeste
- 4 Mallet Percussion
(Bells, Vibes, Crotales)
- 2 Timpani (Vibes)
- 2 Percussion I (Triangle,
Snare Drum, Bass Drum)
- 2 Percussion II (Suspended
Cymbal, Crash Cymbals)
- 2 Percussion III
(Wind Chimes, Gong)

by the George Mason Universtiy Band,
Professor Anthony Maiello, Conductor

PARADISO

"The Divine Comedy"

and Arranged by ROBERT W. SMITH

Notes to Conductor

The concept of light is best conveyed with multiple mallets instruments (all metallic) staged throughout the hall to give a spatial effect. Beginning with the single Bell/Vibes entrance in the first two bars, each consecutive entrance should be staged to literally surround the audience. The crotales entrance in measure seven is on beat three. The crotales should play only the third beat in each of the following bars (including the second eighth note beginning in bar nine. If personnel numbers permit, I would suggest adding triangles of various sizes throughout the hall as well. If used, the additional triangles should be used to double each of the mallet entrances over and above the notated triangle apart.

The horn choir at bar 13 should be as warm and reverent as possible. If presence is a concern, add the clarinet choir as cued. The vocals at bar twenty-four should balance with the horns/clarinets, being careful not to overshadow them. The oboe solo is used only for warmth and presence of the melodic line. The soloist should blend comfortably with the vocals and horn/clarinet choir.

The timpani entrance at measure thirty-eight should be very subtle, as if it were a heartbeat. The entire section from thirty-eight to bar sixty should be one continuous build with very expressive ebbs and flows in the dynamic line. The return of the mallets at bar sixty should be absolute brilliant. The conductor may wish to use only those mallets on stage at this point. At the second statement of the *Music of the Spheres* beginning at bar seventy-four, the off-stage mallets should enter along with optional off-stage brass positioned behind the audience.

Careful attention should be given to the interpretation of the last seven bars to insure the build to the "one brief glimpse of the face of God." Measure eighty-five should be drawn out as far as musically appropriate, building through the timpani solo. The last note should be very conclusive and a full beat in length.

I hope that you and your ensemble find "*The Divine Comedy*" to be a musically rewarding experience. Best wishes for a great performance.

Robert W. Smith

Program Notes

"*Paradiso*" is the final movement of "*The Divine Comedy*," a symphony for winds and percussion based upon the Dante Alighieri literary classic of the same name. It was commissioned by the George Mason University Band (Fairfax, VA) under the direction of Professor Anthony Maiello.

In the composition of "*Paradiso*," the composer was faced with the same basic problem which confronted Dante in his literary masterpiece. What description of heaven will have a universal appeal? The sensory experiences on which Dante built his heaven were sights and sounds. The sights consisted of brilliant lights with varied colors, symbolic formations, and combined with their hypnotic gyrations. The sounds were those of the imagination, conjured by the reader's own past experiences with unheard melodies "sweeter than those heard on earth." It was Dante's hope that scenes presented to our imagination through the language of poetry may surpass the remembered scenes of our own experiences.

In "*Paradiso*," Dante has ascended at an incredible speed from the top of the Mountain of Purgatory to the first sphere of the heavens. He is enamored with the sight of light, growing brighter and more intense with each sphere of his journey. The composer has called upon the mallet percussion to represent those beams of light. Beginning with a single tone (beam), the intensity grows with each entrance until we are surrounded by lights of multiple colors and complexities. As the light engulfs the listener, we are presented with the sounds of joy, peace, love and hope...growing ever brighter as the journey through the spheres progresses.

As the listener arrives at the Empyrean (the region of pure light), the "*Music of the Spheres*," first introduces in *The Ascension* (Mvt.III), is restated in brilliant fashion by the brass section. The light continues to intensify as the woodwind colors swirl around the brass figures. The sights and sounds grow even brighter as Dante sees a river of light which is transformed into a great rose at whose center is the wonderful source of the lights. Upon the petals are seated the saints, clad in the whitest of robes. Angels fly, like swarms of bees, up from the heart of the rose to the petals, their faces of living flame, their wings of gold, their bodies white as the purest snow. Dante looks to the highest tier, where Mary sits enthroned, surrounded by a thousand joyful angels. Mary is surrounded by heroines of the Old Testament: Eve, Rachel, Sarah, Rebecca, Judith, and Ruth. On Mary's opposite side are the male figures of the Christian era: John the Baptist, St. Francis, St. Benedict, and St. Augustine, as well as Adam, Peter, Moses and John the Apostle. The lower tiers of the rose are filled with thousands of infants, purified in their glorious innocence.

With a gracious smile from the Virgin Mary, Dante is permitted the Beatific Vision. He lifts his eyes toward the heart of the rose. Within one blinding light, he recognized three separate lights in the form of interlocking circles (a symbol of the Trinity). Within one circle he perceived the dim image of a human face, a reminder that God, through Christ, lived -and still lives-as man on earth.

CONDUCTOR



Commissioned by the George Mason University Band, Fairfax, Virginia
Professor Anthony Maiello, Conductor

PARADISO

from "The Divine Comedy"

Composed and Arranged by
ROBERT W. SMITH

C Piccolo

C Flutes

Oboes

1

B♭ Clarinets

2

B♭ Bass Clarinet

E♭ Contrabass

E♭ Alto Saxophone

B♭ Tenor Saxophone

E♭ Baritone Saxophone

Slowsly (♩ = 56)

Ad libitum

Drums & Vibes

Double on Mallets to meas 37

All but one

Double on Mallets to meas 37

1

2

3

4

5

6

Conductor - 2

C Picc.

Fls.

Obs.

1
Cls. 2
3

B. Cl.

C. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

1
Tpts. 2
3

1 & 2
Hns. in F 3 & 4

1
Tbns. 2
3

Bar.

Tuba

Pno. / Cel.

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Add Crotales on beat 3

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C Picc.

Fls.

Obs.

1
2
3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

C. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bas. Sax.

Drum

Trp.

Trbn.

14 15 16 17 18

C Picc. *mp* (Sing "Ah")

Fls. *mp* Solo (gently with voices)

Obs. *mf* (Sing "Ah")

1 *mp* (Sing "Ah")

2 *mp* (Sing "Ah")

3 *mp* (Sing "Ah")

B. Cl. *mp* (Sing "Ah")

C. Cl. *mp* (Sing "Ah")

Bsn. *mp* (Sing "Ah")

A. Sax. *mp* (Sing "Ah")

T. Sax. *mp* (Sing "Ah")

Bar. Sax. *mp* (Sing "Ah")

1 *mp* (Sing "Ah")

2 *mp* (Sing "Ah")

3 *mp* (Sing "Ah")

1 & 2 *mp* (Sing "Ah")

3 & 4 *mp* (Sing "Ah")

1 *mp* (Sing "Ah")

2 *mp* (Sing "Ah")

3 *mp* One (Section sing "Ah")

Bar. *mp* One (Section sing "Ah")

Tuba *mp*

Pno. / Cel.

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Conductor - 8

C Picc. Solo *mf*

Fls. Solo *mf*

Obs. *mp*

1 *mp*

Cl. 2 *mp*

3 *mp*

B. Cl.

C. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

1

Tpts. 2

3

1 & 2 *mp*

Hrn. in F 3 & 4 *mp*

1

Tbns. 2

3

Bar.

Tuba

Pno. / Cel. *mf*

Mlt. Perc. *mf*

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2 *mf*

Perc. 3

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47 Building

C Picc.
Fls.
Obs.
1
Cts. 2
3
B Cl.
C Cl.
Bn.
A Sax.
T Sax.
Eup.

mf cresc. poco a poco
mp cresc. poco a poco
cresc. poco a poco
cresc. poco a poco

47 Building

mp cresc. poco a poco
mp cresc. poco a poco
mp cresc. poco a poco
cresc. poco a poco
cresc. poco a poco
mp cresc. poco a poco
mp cresc. poco a poco
cresc. poco a poco
cresc. poco a poco
mf cresc. poco a poco

Conductor - 10

C Picc.

Fls.

Obs.

Musical notation for C Piccolo, Flutes, and Oboes. The C Piccolo part is mostly rests. The Flutes and Oboes parts feature complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked with *mf*. The Flutes part includes a *mf* dynamic marking. The Oboes part includes a *mf* dynamic marking and a *mf* dynamic marking.

1
Cls.

Musical notation for Clarinets 1, 2, and 3. The parts are similar, featuring rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with *mf*.

B. Cl.

C. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

Musical notation for Bass Clarinet, Contrabass Clarinet, Bassoon, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, and Baritone Saxophone. These parts are mostly rests.

1
Tpts.

2
3

Musical notation for Trumpets 1, 2, and 3. The parts feature rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with *mp* and *mf*.

1 & 2
Hus. in F

3 & 4

Musical notation for Horns in F 1 & 2, and 3 & 4. The parts feature rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with *mf*.

1
Tbns.

2
3

Musical notation for Trombones 1, 2, and 3. The parts feature rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with *mp* and *mf*.

Bar.

Tuba

Musical notation for Baritone and Tuba. The parts feature rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with *mp*.

Pno. / Cel.

Musical notation for Piano/Cello. The part is mostly rests.

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Musical notation for Timpani and three Percussion parts. The Timpani part features a rhythmic pattern with eighth notes, marked with *mf*. Perc. 1, 2, and 3 have various rhythmic patterns, marked with *mf* and *p*.

Archivo Jaime Cores

62 Conductor - 13
Majestic

C Picc.
Fls.
Obs.
1
Ca 2
3
B C
C C
F F
A A
T T
F F

62 Majestic

Conductor - 14

(3rd)

C Picc.

Fls.

Obs.

1

Cis.

2

3

B. Cl.

C. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

1

Tpts.

2

3

1 & 2

Hus. in F

3 & 4

1

Tbns.

2

3

Bar.

Tuba

Pno. / Cel.

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Archivo Jaime Cores

74 *Optional: Add off-stage brass choir staged behind audience. Conductor - 17
Joyous, yet powerful

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top section includes:

- C Picc. (C Piccolo)
- Fis. (Flute in C)
- Obs. (Oboe)
- 1. Clarinet (1st)
- 2. Clarinet (2nd)
- 3. Clarinet (3rd)
- B. Cl. (Bass Clarinet)
- C. Cl. (C Clarinet)
- Bsn. (Bassoon)
- A. Sax. (Alto Saxophone)
- T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone)
- Bar. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone)

The bottom section includes:

- 1. Trumpet (1st)
- 2. Trumpet (2nd)
- 3. Trumpet (3rd)
- 1 & 2. Trombone (1st & 2nd)
- 3 & 4. Trombone (3rd & 4th)
- 1. Tuba
- 2. Tuba
- 3. Tuba
- Drum (Drum)
- C. Sn. (Cymbal)
- Tr. (Triangle)
- 1. Snare Drum
- 2. Snare Drum
- 3. Snare Drum

Measures 74, 75, and 76 are clearly marked at the bottom of the score. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (e.g., *ff*, *f*), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions.

BD979C

**Add as many "mallets" as available. Stage throughout the hall.

Conductor - 18

C Picc.

Fls.

Obs.

1

Clis.

2

3

B. Cl.

C. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

1

2

3

Hns. in F

1 & 2

3 & 4

1

2

3

Tbns.

Bar.

Tuba

Pno. / Cel.

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Conductor - 15

C Picc.
Fls.
Obs.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
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51
52
53
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59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69

Conductor - 16

O Picc.
Fls.
Obs.
1
Cls. 2
3
B. Cl.
C. Cl.
Bsn.
A. Sax.
T. Sax.
Bar. Sax.
1
Tpts. 2
3
1 & 2
Hns. in F 3 & 4
1
Tbns. 2
3
Bar.
Tuba
Pno. / Cel.
Mlt. Perc.
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3

Archivo Jaime Cores

This page of a musical score, labeled 'Conductor - 19', covers measures 80 through 83. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with multiple staves. The instruments listed on the left side of the page include:

- C Picc.
- Fls.
- Obs.
- 1 Ca.
- 2 Ca.
- 3 Ca.
- B Cl.
- C Cl.
- A Sax.
- T Sax.
- 1 Tr.
- 2 Tr.
- 3 Tr.
- 4 Tr.
- 5 Tr.
- 6 Tr.
- 7 Tr.
- 8 Tr.
- 9 Tr.
- 10 Tr.
- 11 Tr.
- 12 Tr.
- 13 Tr.
- 14 Tr.
- 15 Tr.
- 16 Tr.
- 17 Tr.
- 18 Tr.
- 19 Tr.
- 20 Tr.
- 21 Tr.
- 22 Tr.
- 23 Tr.
- 24 Tr.
- 25 Tr.
- 26 Tr.
- 27 Tr.
- 28 Tr.
- 29 Tr.
- 30 Tr.
- 31 Tr.
- 32 Tr.
- 33 Tr.
- 34 Tr.
- 35 Tr.
- 36 Tr.
- 37 Tr.
- 38 Tr.
- 39 Tr.
- 40 Tr.
- 41 Tr.
- 42 Tr.
- 43 Tr.
- 44 Tr.
- 45 Tr.
- 46 Tr.
- 47 Tr.
- 48 Tr.
- 49 Tr.
- 50 Tr.
- 51 Tr.
- 52 Tr.
- 53 Tr.
- 54 Tr.
- 55 Tr.
- 56 Tr.
- 57 Tr.
- 58 Tr.
- 59 Tr.
- 60 Tr.
- 61 Tr.
- 62 Tr.
- 63 Tr.
- 64 Tr.
- 65 Tr.
- 66 Tr.
- 67 Tr.
- 68 Tr.
- 69 Tr.
- 70 Tr.
- 71 Tr.
- 72 Tr.
- 73 Tr.
- 74 Tr.
- 75 Tr.
- 76 Tr.
- 77 Tr.
- 78 Tr.
- 79 Tr.
- 80 Tr.
- 81 Tr.
- 82 Tr.
- 83 Tr.

The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. A prominent 'rall.' (rallentando) marking is present at the beginning of measure 80 and continues through measure 83. The notation includes various articulation marks such as accents and slurs. The page number '80' is visible at the bottom left, and the page number '83' is visible at the bottom right. The score is printed on a white background with black ink.



Conductor - 20
(J=42)

Fls. *mf* *f* molto rall. to end

Obs. *mf* *f* molto rall. to end

1 *mf* *f* molto rall. to end

2 *mf* *f* molto rall. to end

3 *mf* *f* molto rall. to end

B. Cl. *p* *mf* molto rall. to end

C. Cl. *p* *mf* molto rall. to end

Bsn. *p* *mf* molto rall. to end

A. Sax. *mf* *f* molto rall. to end

T. Sax. *mf* *f* molto rall. to end

Bar. Sax. *mf* (J=42) *f* molto rall. to end

1 *f* molto rall. to end

2 *f* molto rall. to end

3 *f* molto rall. to end

1 & 2 *f* molto rall. to end

3 & 4 *f* molto rall. to end

1 *p* *mf* molto rall. to end

2 *p* *mf* molto rall. to end

3 *p* *mf* molto rall. to end

Bar. *f* molto rall. to end

Tuba *p* *mf* molto rall. to end
*Double time (random)
(Use F9 chord)

Pno. / Cel. *ff* *Double time (random)
(Use F9 chord)
ff *Double time (random)
(Use F9 chord)

Mlt. Perc. *ff* molto rall. to end Solo (even rit.)

Timp. *fp* *ff* molto rall. to end

Perc. 1 *p* *ff* molto rall. to end

Perc. 2 *p* *ff* W.C. molto rall. to end

Perc. 3 *p* *ff* molto rall. to end

Archivo Jaime Cores

*"Random" in mallets should approximate original rhythm (i.e. meas. 74) at a double time. Use same pitches (F9).