Poltergeist

John Prescott

1 Full Score

8 Flute

2 Oboe

2 Bassoon

4 Clarinet 1

4 Clarinet 2

2 Bass Clarinet

4 Alto Saxophone

2 Tenor Saxophone

1 Baritone Saxophone

4 Trumpet 1

4 Trumpet 2

4 F Horn

8 Trombone 1

5 Baritone B.C./Opt. Trombone 2

2 Baritone T.C

4 Tuba

1 Timpani

1 Percussion 1: Snare Drum

2 Percussion 2: Bass Drum, Sus. Cymbal

2 Percussion 3: Wood Block, Vibraslap

1 Xylophone

Extra Part - P3015491

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Program Notes

Spooky sound effects abound in this rollicking work which depicts a family's encounter with a poltergeist in their home. Through foot stomping, percussion effects, instrument key and valve clicking, and other added effects such as ghostly laughter, the band creates an environment of terror for the family. As the constantly-increasing tempo at the end of the work suggests, the family is eventually run out of their own house by the relentless poltergeist.

About the Composer

John Prescott is a Professor of Music at Missouri State University, where he teaches theory, composition, and commercial music. His compositions include works for band, orchestra, chorus, solo, and chamber ensembles, as well as multi-media pieces, and have been performed nationally and internationally. Dr. Prescott holds degrees in music theory and composition from Florida State University and from the University of Kansas, where he studied composition with John Pozdro and James Barnes.

Achievement Series Lesson Guide

Every selection in the Wingert-Jones *Achievement Series* features concise learning objectives that support the **National Standards for Arts Education.**

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National Standards addressed through this publication:

- #2 Performing on instruments, alone and with others, a varied repertoire of music.
- #5 Reading and notating music.
- #6 Listening to and analyzing and describing music.
- #9 Understanding the music in relation to history and culture.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Poltergeist provides excellent opportunities for students to develop an awareness of dynamic contrast and style. There are opportunities to play soft, and opportunities to play almost every dynamic level from there to very loud (\mathbf{ff}). Stylistic opportunities range from long, full value notes to staccato and accented separated notes.

A poltergeist is a noisy, usually mischievous ghost which is sometimes held responsible for unexplained noises (from Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary)

MUSIC THEORY

KEY: g minor. Learn or review the following scale, which is printed at the top of each player's part.



TIME SIGNATURE

 $\frac{4}{4}$ - There are four beats to a measure, and a quarter note receives one beat.

DYNAMIC MARKINGS

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p(piano) - soft
mp (mezzo piano) - moderately soft
mf (mezzo forte) - moderately loud
f (forte) - loud

ff (fortissimo) - very loud
crescendo (_______) - gradually get louder
diminuendo (_______) - gradually get softer
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STYLE INDICATORS

accent (>) - emphasis on a note or chord. Accented notes are separated staccato (\cdot) - detached, separated and light tenuto (\cdot) - play the note for its full value

OTHER MUSICAL TERMS

accel. (accelerando) – gradually play faster

D.S. al Coda - (D.S. = dal segno) repeat back to the sign (%), and at the Coda sign (ϕ), go directly to the Coda.

Coda (♦) - a concluding passage or section

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