

# Something Was Small

*for Baritone Saxophone, Electric Guitar, Percussion, and Piano*

9m5s

Music by  
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# Something Was Small

*for Baritone Saxophone, Electric Guitar, Percussion, and Piano*

Dylan Needleman

**Carefully, Relaxed ( $\text{♩} = 58$ )**

Baritone Saxophone

Electric Guitar

Percussion

Piano

8

Sax.

Guit.

Perc.

Pno.

**poco accel.**

**Chimes**

*p*

12 (accel.) (♩ = 64)

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

15

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

19 Faster, Intense (♩ = 76)

Sax. *p*

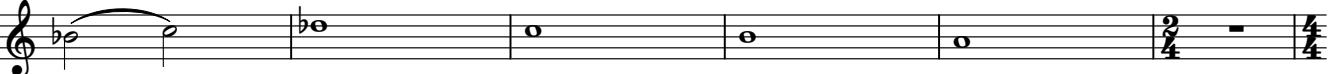
Guit.

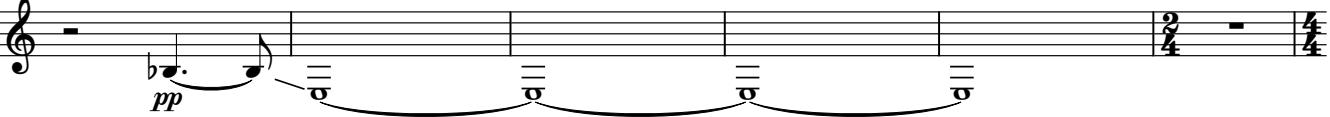
Per. *p*

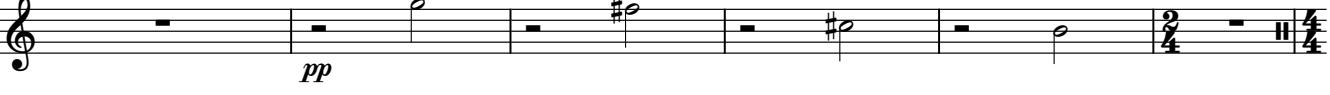
Pno.

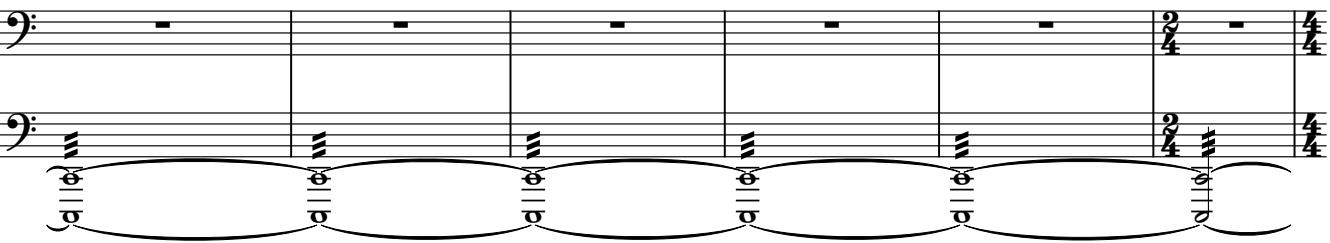
4

26

Sax. 

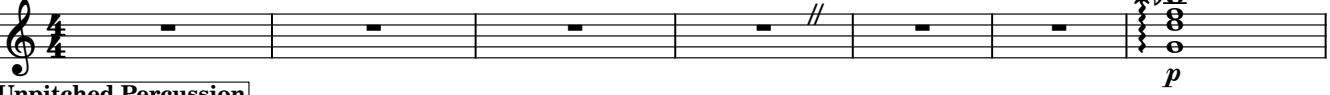
Guit. 

Per. 

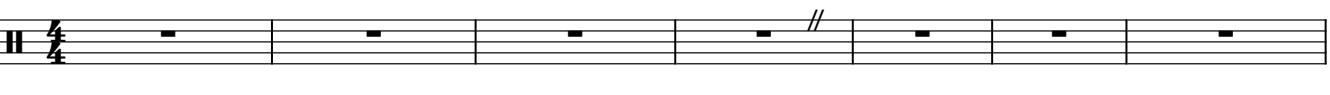
Pno. 

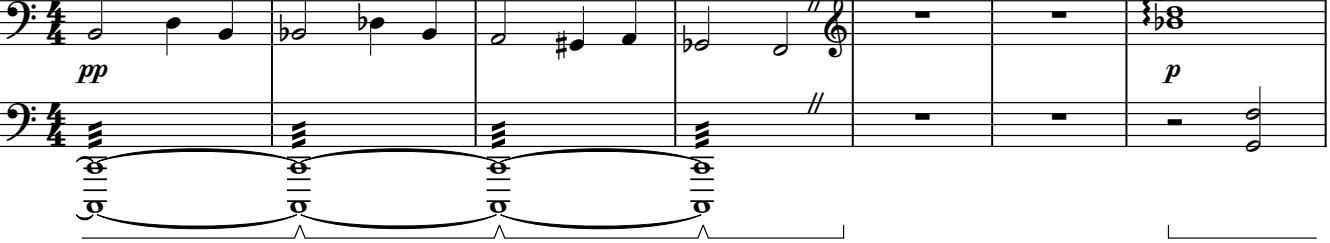
32 Slightly slower ( $\text{♩} = 69$ )

Sax. 

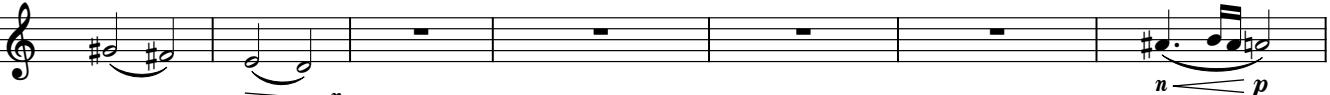
Guit. 

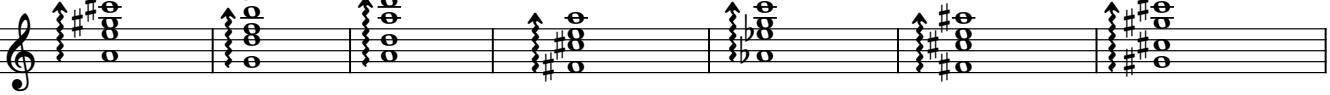
**Unpitched Percussion**

Per. 

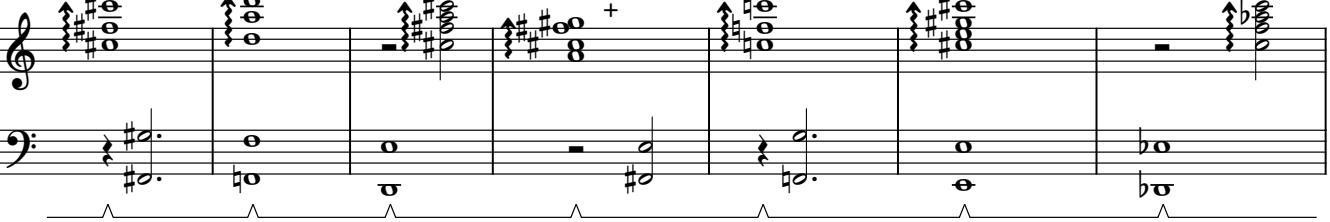
Pno. 

39

Sax. 

Guit. 

Per. 

Pno. 

**poco accel.**

46

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

**53 (accel.)** (♩ = 80)

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

**poco accel.**

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

6

(accel.)

63

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

distortion on  
neck pickup  
low tone

*mp*

*mp*

67 (♩ = 88)

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

*mp*

71 poco accel.

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

75 (♩ = 92)

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

This section contains four staves. The first staff (Sax.) has a treble clef and a common time signature. The second staff (Guit.) has a treble clef and a common time signature. The third staff (Per.) has a common time signature and includes a percussion symbol. The fourth staff (Pno.) has a treble clef and a common time signature, with a bass clef on the first line. Measure 75 starts with a whole note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 76 begins with a half note. Measures 77 and 78 start with quarter notes. Measure 79 begins with a half note.

78

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

This section contains four staves. The first staff (Sax.) has a treble clef and a common time signature. The second staff (Guit.) has a treble clef and a common time signature. The third staff (Per.) has a common time signature and includes a percussion symbol. The fourth staff (Pno.) has a treble clef and a common time signature, with a bass clef on the first line. Measure 78 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 79 begins with a half note. Measures 80 and 81 start with quarter notes. Measure 82 begins with a half note.

81

poco accel.

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

86 (accel.)

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

8

89 (accel.) (♩ = 100)

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

92 ff

Sax.

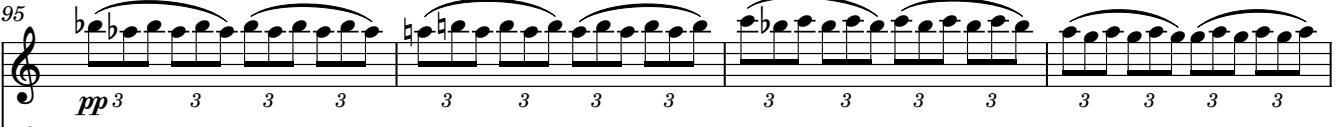
Guit.

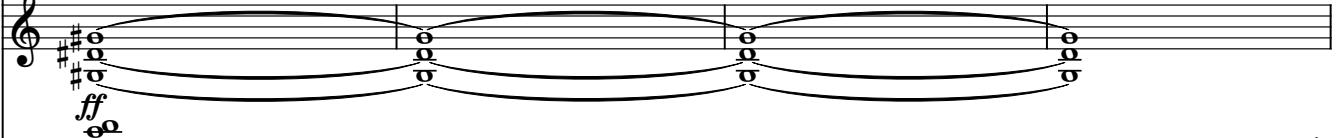
Per.

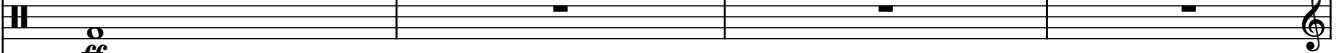
Pno.

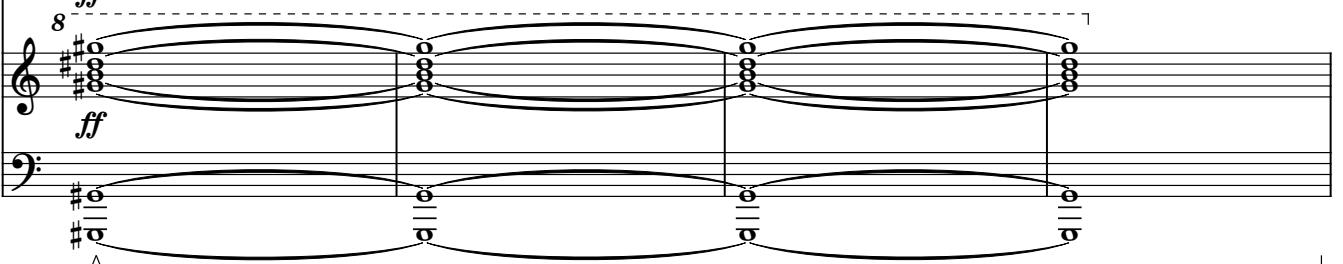
**Slower ( $\text{♩} = 76$ )**

95

Sax. 

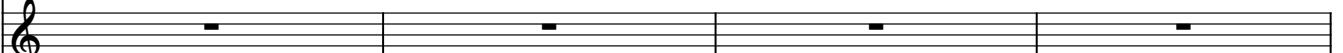
Guit. 

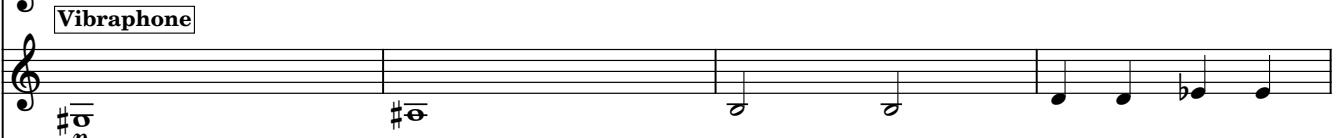
Per. 

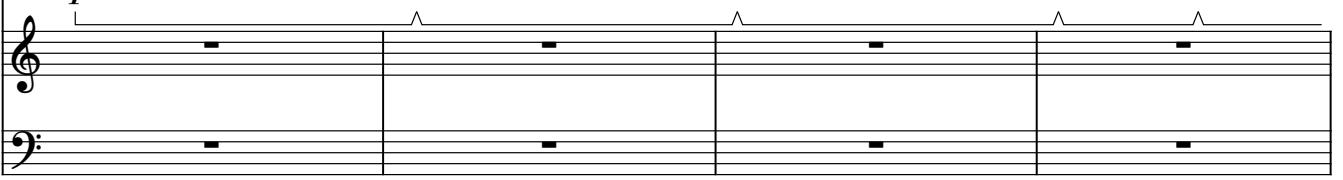
Pno. 

99

Sax. 

Guit. 

Vib. 

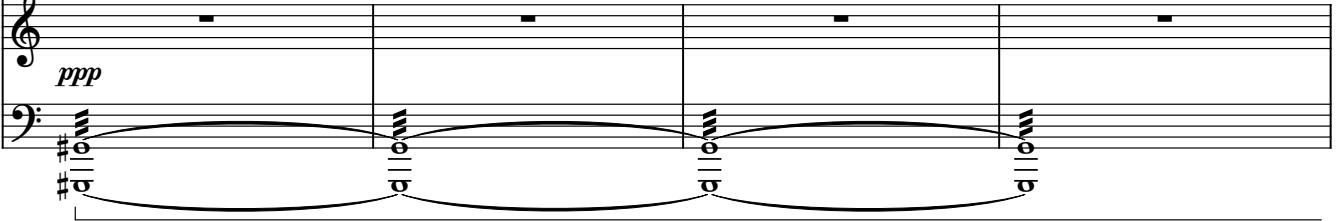
Pno. 

103

Sax. 

Guit. 

Vib. 

Pno. 

107 **poco accel.**

Sax.

Guit.

Vib.

Pno.

**(accel.)**

110

Sax.

Guit.

Vib.

Pno.

bridge pickup  
high tone

pp

8

pp

ppp

12

113 (accel.)

Sax.

Guit.

Vib.

Pno.

8

p

mp

pp

116 (accel.)

Sax.

Guit.

Vib.

Pno.

8

mp

pp

118 (accel.)

Sax.

Guit.

Vib.

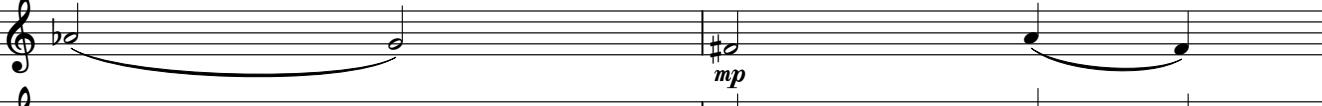
Pno.

*p*

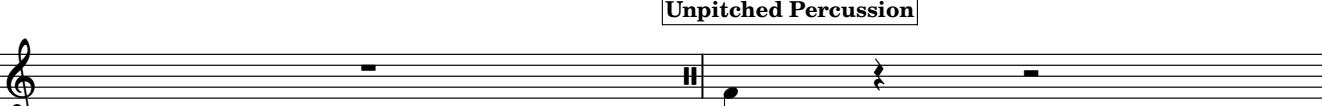
The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is for the Saxophone, showing a single note followed by a fermata. The second staff is for the Guitar, with notes at measures 117 and 118. The third staff is for the Vibraphone, with a note at measure 117. The bottom staff is for the Piano, featuring a treble clef and bass clef, with complex sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 118 begins with a dynamic of *mp*. The piano part ends with a dynamic of *p*.

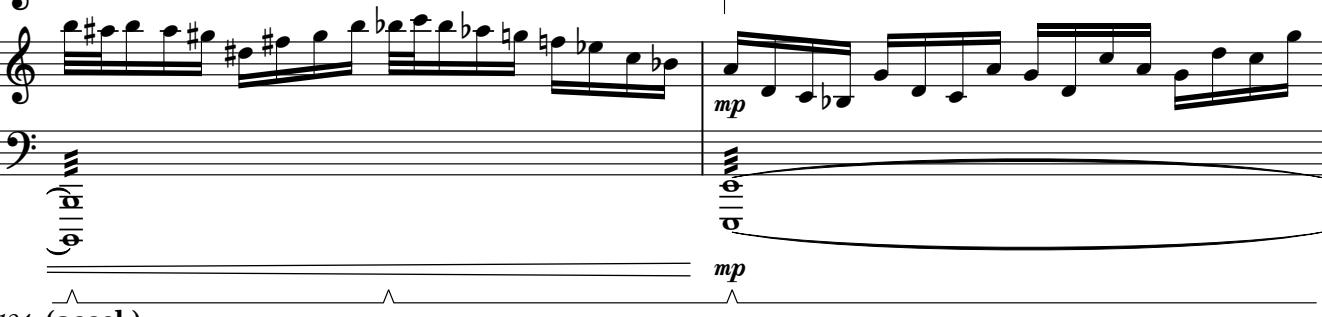
Musical score for four instruments: Saxophone, Guitar, Vibraphone, and Piano. The score is set at a tempo of 120 BPM. The Saxophone part consists of eighth-note pairs with a fermata over the second note of each pair. The Guitar part features eighth-note pairs with a bass note on the first beat of each measure. The Vibraphone part has sustained notes with short vertical dashes above them. The Piano part shows sixteenth-note patterns with dynamic markings (fortissimo and piano) and a bass line with sustained notes.

122

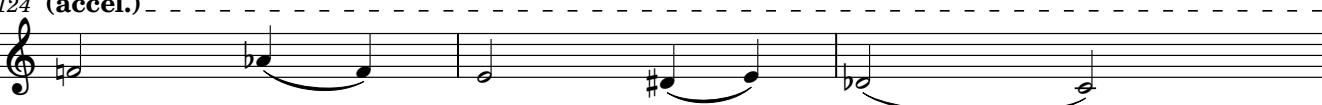
Sax. 

Guit. 

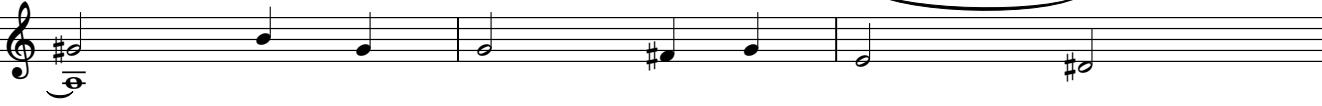
Vib. 

Pno. 

**poco accel.** - - - - -

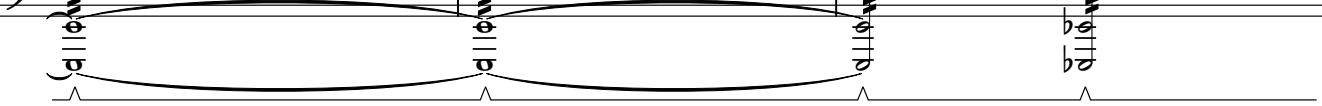
Unpitched Percussion 

124 (accel.)

Sax. 

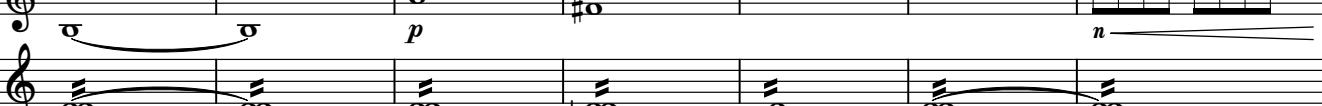
Guit. 

Per. 

Pno. 

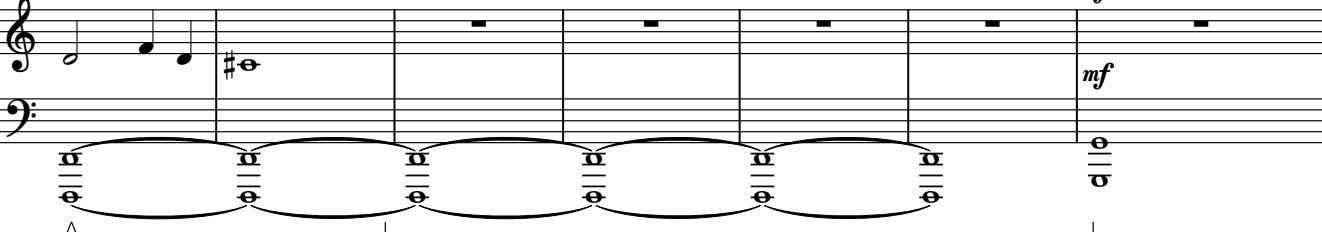
(accel.) 

127 (♩ = 92) **poco accel.** - - - - -

Sax. 

Guit. 

Per. 

Pno. 

134 (accel.) (♩ = 108)

Sax. *mp* *n* *mp* *mf*

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

139 poco accel.

Sax. *f*

Guit.

Per. *f*

Pno. *f* *b*

16

(accel.)

142

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

(accel.)

143

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

(accel.)

144

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

145 (accel.)

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

146 (accel.)

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

147 (accel.)

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

Detailed description: The musical score is divided into three measures (145, 146, 147) by dashed horizontal lines. Each measure has a common time signature. The instrumentation includes a Saxophone (Sax.), a Guitar (Guit.), a Percussion (Per.) instrument, and a Piano (Pno.). The piano part is grouped by a brace. Measure 145 begins with a dotted quarter note for the Saxophone, followed by eighth-note patterns for the Guit. and Per. with asterisks, and sixteenth-note patterns for the Pno. Measure 146 continues with similar patterns, with the addition of a melodic line for the Saxophone in measure 147. Measure 147 concludes with a melodic line for the Saxophone and sustained notes for the Guit., Per., and Pno. The score uses standard musical notation with stems, beams, and rests.

148 (accel.)

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

This musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is for the Saxophone, showing a single note on the first line with a long horizontal line underneath it. The second staff is for the Guitar, featuring a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs with 'x' marks below them. The third staff is for the Percussion (Per.), with a mix of eighth-note patterns and rests. The bottom staff is for the Piano (Pno.), with sustained notes on the first two lines and a bass line below. Measure 148 concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

149 ( $\text{♩} = 116$ )

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

This musical score continues from measure 148. The Saxophone has a melodic line with a fermata over the second note. The Guitar maintains its eighth-note pattern. The Percussion part includes open circles above the notes. The Piano part shows a more complex harmonic progression with various note heads and rests.

**poco accel.**

150

This musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is for the Saxophone, showing a single note followed by a fermata. The second staff is for the Guitar, featuring a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs with specific articulations: 'x' on the first note and a vertical bar on the second. The third staff is for the Percussion (Per.), showing a variety of rhythmic patterns including eighth-note pairs, sixteenth-note patterns, and grace notes. The bottom staff is for the Piano (Pno.), with two systems of music. The first system shows a steady eighth-note bass line. The second system begins with a forte dynamic (three vertical dashes) and includes a bass note with a sharp sign.

**151 (accel.)**

151 (accel.)

This section continues the four-staff format. The Saxophone staff has a single note with a fermata. The Guitar staff maintains its eighth-note pair pattern with 'x' and vertical bar articulations. The Percussion staff's patterns continue with eighth-note pairs and grace notes. The Piano staff also continues with two systems. The first system remains a steady eighth-note bass line. The second system starts with a forte dynamic (three vertical dashes) and includes a bass note with a sharp sign, similar to the previous piano system but with a different note.

152 (accel.)

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

*subito p*

Pno.

153 (accel.)

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

154 (♩ = 120)

Sax. ff

Guit. ff

Per. (x) + ff

Pno. ff

157

Sax. ♩

Guit. ♩

Per. ♩

Pno. mf

160

Sax. ♩

Guit. ♩

Per. ♩

Pno. ♩

Detailed description: The musical score consists of four staves: Saxophone, Guitar, Percussion, and Piano. Measure 154 starts with a dynamic ff. The guitar and piano play sixteenth-note patterns with grace marks. The percussion provides a steady eighth-note bass line. Measure 155 begins with a dynamic change to p. The guitar and piano continue their sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 156 starts with a dynamic b p. The guitar and piano maintain their patterns. Measure 157 begins with a dynamic ♩. The guitar and piano continue their sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 158 begins with a dynamic ♩. The guitar and piano continue their sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 159 begins with a dynamic ♩. The guitar and piano continue their sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 160 begins with a dynamic ♩. The guitar and piano continue their sixteenth-note patterns.

164

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

This musical score page contains four staves. The top two staves are for 'Sax.' and 'Guit.', both in treble clef. The third staff is for 'Per.' (Percussion) and the bottom staff is for 'Pno.' (Piano), with bass clef. Measure 164 starts with a whole note on the first line for Sax., followed by a whole note on the second line. Guit. has a whole note on the first line. Per. has eighth-note patterns. Pno. has sustained notes with dynamics 'f' and 'ff'. Measure 165 begins with a whole note on the first line for Sax., followed by a whole note on the second line. Guit. has a whole note on the first line. Per. has eighth-note patterns. Pno. has sustained notes with dynamics 'f' and 'ff'.

167

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

This musical score page contains four staves. The top two staves are for 'Sax.' and 'Guit.', both in treble clef. The third staff is for 'Per.' (Percussion) and the bottom staff is for 'Pno.' (Piano), with bass clef. Measure 167 starts with a whole note on the first line for Sax., followed by a whole note on the second line. Guit. has a whole note on the first line. Per. has eighth-note patterns. Pno. has sustained notes with dynamics 'f' and 'ff'. Measure 168 begins with a whole note on the first line for Sax., followed by a whole note on the second line. Guit. has a whole note on the first line. Per. has eighth-note patterns. Pno. has sustained notes with dynamics 'f' and 'ff'.

170

Sax.  $\# \text{d}$   
Guit.  $\# \text{e}$   
Per.  
Pno.  $\text{fff}$

171

Sax.  $\text{b} \text{d}$   
Guit.  $(\text{b}) \text{e}$   
Per.  
Pno.

173

Sax.  $\text{b} \text{d}$   
Guit.  $\text{b} \text{d}$   
Per.  
Pno.

175

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

177

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

181

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

rall.

(rall.)

185

Sax.

Guit.

Per.

Pno.

### Unpitched Percussion Key

Kick Drum      Floor Tom      Snare Drum      Closed Hi-Hat      Open Hi-Hat      Pedal Hi-Hat

Cymbal 1 'Crashed'      Cymbal 1 Ride      Cymbal 1 Bell      Cymbal 2 'Crashed'      Cymbal 2 Ride      Cymbal 2 Bell

### Program Notes

*Something Was Small* starts in the titular small place, but it cannot stay there. The piece was inspired by post-rock bands such as Godspeed You! Black Emperor. Like many post-rock pieces, *Something Was Small* is based around a single theme that is introduced and repeated throughout its length. As the piece unfurls and the theme is recontextualized, the piece must grow, both in texture and in volume, until it eventually reaches its inevitable zenith. Something was once small, but now it has changed and grown.