

# a division of Alfred

AMADEUS GROO 

# WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART Arranged by MIKE LEWIS

Conductor Ist E Alto Saxophone 2nd E<sup>,</sup> Alto Saxophone Ist B. Tenor Saxophone 2nd B<sup>1</sup> Tenor Saxophone E Baritone Saxophone Ist **B**<sup>b</sup> Trumpet 2nd Bb Trumpet 3rd By Trumpet 4th B Trumpet

Ist Trombone 2nd Trombone **3rd Trombone** 4th Trombone **Guitar Chords** Guitar

Piano

Drums

Bass

INSTRUMENTATION

## **Optional Alternate Parts**

C Flute/Vibraphone **B** Clarinet Violin I Violin II Viola Cello Horn in F (Doubles 1st Trombone) Baritone T. C. (Doubles 1st Trombone) Tuba



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# **NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR**

Celebrate Mozart's 250th anniversary with a jazz chart! As a general rule, direct the students to play the last eighth note short in a group of two or more eighths. This is a basic swing concept that will apply to all instruments but may need some reinforcement for the string players. Regarding articulation, play the rooftop accents (^) short but not staccato; think "daht." In measure 21, the rhythm indicates the notes are off the beat, detached and all played the same even though a quarter note is written. This rhythmic pattern is typical in jazz notation. The rhythm section parts should be clear. When the guitar player has melodic lines with the ensemble, remind him or her to be sensitive about blending. The guitar part has slash marks occasionally indicating that the player should comp using threeor four-note chords in a quarter-note pattern. For the best sound, ask the guitarist to use a medium-thickness pick and hold it loosely between his or her thumb and index finger, which will give the sound a very bright, acoustic quality. Strum straight quarter notes while muting the sound of the chord right after striking the

strings. Strum from the elbow, giving a bright, swinging sound that will propel the rhythm section forward. Don't strum from the wrist or fingers, because this tends to sound forced and also may drag down the tempo. The guitarist's quarter-note comping rhythm should merge with the bass into one big sound. As a general rule for the drumset player, when there are ensemble figures written in the staff, play them. When there are figures written above the staff, these indicate what the various wind sections are playing and can be played if desired. The overall rhythmic feel of this chart is with momentum, so don't let the ensemble drag down the tempo, but at the same time, don't rush. On the last note, the piano or guitar can embellish with a simple melodic line if desired.

As each section takes the melody, the other supporting sections should stay under in volume. Dynamics are indicated but should generally mirror the direction of the melodic lines.

-Mike Lewis



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#### CONDUCTOR















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CONDUCTOR













