



a division of Alfred

NO CLAMS, JUST OYSTERS

INSTRUMENTATION

Conductor

Ist E Alto Saxophone 2nd E Alto Saxophone Ist By Tenor Saxophone 2nd By Tenor Saxophone (Optional) Ist B Trumpet 2nd B Trumpet (Optional) Ist Trombone

2nd Trombone (Optional)

Guitar Chords Guitar (optional) **Piano** Bass Drumset **Auxiliary Percussion (Shaker,** Maracas, Guiro, Claves)

Optional Alternate Parts

Ist C Flute 2nd C Flute Ist B Clarinet 2nd B Clarinet E Baritone Saxophone Tuba (Doubles Bass Part) **Horn in F (Doubles 1st Trombone)** Baritone T.C. (Doubles 1st Trombone)



NO CLAMS, JUST OYSTERS

GEORGE VINCENT

NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

No Clams, Just Oysters! The title idea was conceived while eating oysters at a restaurant in Chicago. Is it a baby oyster or a clam? If you are a customer, when you order oysters you don't want any clams. If you are a jazz musician, the word "clam" is used when someone makes a mistake and plays a wrong note. So, please, No Clams, Just Oysters!

REHEARSAL NOTES

This arrangement is played with a Latin groove. The opening *tutti* statement is played tight and clean but not too forcefully. Paying close attention to all articulations will ensure solid results. The staccatos should be played short but not clipped. When rehearsing this opening section, note that this rhythmic figure appears elsewhere in the chart, for example the piano part at measure 67, the saxes at measure 75, and the full ensemble in the coda. Pointing out these similarities to the students will facilitate rehearsing the chart. The melody at measure 9 serves as a secondary introduction which sets up the mood for the melody at 17. At measure 27, the saxes and trombones carry the melody in harmony until the rhythmic and harmonic push in measure 37. In measure 49 the melody appears in the 1st and 2nd altos and 1st tenor sax while a simple counter melody is introduced in the trombone part.

At measure 59, the same push from measure 37 is repeated but this time it leads to a piano solo interlude at 67. For safety, the piano solo is cued in the guitar and saxes. Additionally, the clave (2-3) pattern and the basic *guiro* rhythm are introduced at 67. The roll articulation for the *guiro* is used to indicate a long stroke. At measure 75, the piano solo continues accompanied by the saxes and the bass is playing a simple mambo pattern.

The solo section at measure 83 allows for a variety of solo/improvisation opportunities. The solo is provided in unison for the entire ensemble but may be played by individual players and/or sections. During the solo section, the bass part is playing a variation of the mambo pattern. If desired, at measure 101, the drumset player may play ad lib until measure 104 but should adhere to the written measures at 105–108 which sets up the D.S. al Coda. Note that the coda at measure 109 states the initial rhythmic figure once again until the end of the piece.

Enjoy!



































