From Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince

Wizard Wheezes

NICHOLAS HOOPER Arranged by VICTOR LÓPEZ

INSTRUMENTATION

Conductor

1st El- Alto Saxophone

2nd El- Alto Saxophone

1st Bl- Tenor Saxophone

2nd Bl- Tenor Saxophone

El- Baritone Saxophone (Optional)

1st Bl- Trumpet

1st Bb Trumpet
2nd Bb Trumpet
3rd Bb Trumpet
4th Bb Trumpet (Optional)

1st Trombone 2nd Trombone 3rd Trombone (Optional)

4th Trombone (Optional)
Guitar Chords

Guitar (Optional) Piano Bass Drums

Optional Alternate Parts

C Flute

Tuba

Horn in F (Doubles 1st Trombone)

1st Baritone T.C./Bl-Tenor Saxophone (Doubles 1st Trombone)
2nd Baritone T.C./Bl-Tenor Saxophone (Doubles 2nd Trombone)



NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

This chart is to be played at a bright tempo with a very light two-beat swing feel. If necessary, begin to rehearse the band at a slower tempo and gradually increase as appropriate. Remind the band that forward motion and overall energy will make this chart come alive.

Notice that the percussion groove changes slightly at measure 9. Winds should pay close attention to the dynamics and especially the articulation during this section. At 13, the fall offs in the trumpet (and optional flute) parts should be fast. At measure 27, in reference to "bend into note," pitch inflections are used more freely in jazz than other styles of music. Bending a note allows the player to simply change the pitch of the note. For saxophone players, dropping the jaw or bottom lip, and for trumpet players, I suggest using the half-valve technique to drop or raise the pitch. Trombones use the slide, of course. The goal is to begin the bend one half-step lower than the written note and bring it up to pitch by the middle of the measure. Some specific practice may be necessary.

The rhythm intensity continues and builds up to measure 29 where the groove changes to a swing feel with driving forward-motion—but don't rush. Point out to the saxes that at measure 43, they have an upward gliss articulation, often called a "doit." Opposite of the drop or fall effect, saxes should hold the written pitch to around beat 3, then very quickly run-up to an undetermined pitch, stopping abruptly on beat 4—making the end of this upward gliss short. This is an effect which might take some time for the sax players to get under their fingers.

At measure 49, the rhythmic groove moves to a Latin swing behind the trumpet solo. For a stronger Latin effect, consider the use of an auxiliary percussion player on the conga drums playing the snare drum and tom rhythmic figures. Observe the dynamic levels so background does not overshadow the trumpet soloist.

At 65, the groove returns to the swing style with no conga drums. Again, all articulations need to be played correctly for maximum performance effect.

Enjoy!

—Victor López



Victor López



Victor López is a highly acclaimed educator, composer, arranger, and adjudicator. He holds music degrees from the University of Florida and Florida International University, with an Ed.D. in Educational Administration and Supervision. He has served as director of bands at the middle and senior high school levels and as an administrator in the Miami-Dade County Public Schools. He has recorded and performed with various artists and has appeared in numerous music videos. He has over 450 compositions/ arrangements published as an exclusive composer, arranger and clinician for Alfred Music Publishing Co.



























