

Wynton Marsalis, Managing and Artistic Director, Jazz at Lincoln Center

# The Tattooed Bride

By Duke Ellington

As performed by the Duke Ellington Orchestra  
Transcribed by David Berger for Jazz at Lincoln Center  
Edited by Christopher Crenshaw for Jazz at Lincoln Center

## Full Score

This transcription was made especially for Jazz at Lincoln Center's 2014-15  
Twentieth Annual *Essentially Ellington* High School Jazz Band Program.

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essentially  
ELLINGTON

jazz

## NOTES ON PLAYING ELLINGTON

At least 95% of modern-day large ensemble jazz playing comes out of three traditions: Count Basie's band, Duke Ellington's band, and the orchestration of small groups. Those young players interested in jazz will be drawn to small groups for the opportunity to improvise and for practical reasons (it is much easier to organize 4 or 5 people than it is 15). Schools have taken over the task (formerly performed by dance bands) of training musicians to be ensemble players. Due to the Basie Band's popularity and its simplicity of style and emphasis on blues and swing, the better educators have almost exclusively adopted this tradition for teaching jazz ensemble playing. As wonderful as Count Basie's style is, it doesn't address many of the important styles developed under the great musical umbrella we call jazz. Duke Ellington's comprehensive and eclectic approach to music offers an alternative.

The stylistic richness of Ellington's music presents a great challenge to educators and performers alike. In Basie's music, the conventions are very nearly consistent. In Ellington's music there are many more exceptions to the rules. This calls for greater knowledge of the language of jazz. Clark Terry, who left Count Basie's band to join Duke Ellington, said, 'Count Basie was college, but Duke Ellington was graduate school.' Knowledge of Ellington's music prepares you to play any big band music.

The following is a list of performance conventions for the great majority of Ellington's music. Any deviations or additions will be spelled out in the individual performance notes which follow.

1. Listen carefully many times to the Ellington recording of these pieces. There are many subtleties that will elude even the most sophisticated listener at first. Although it was never Ellington's wish to have his recordings imitated, knowledge of these definitive versions will lead musicians to make more educated choices when creating new performances. Ellington's music, though written for specific individuals, is designed to inspire all musicians to express themselves. In addition, you will hear slight note differences in the recording and the transcriptions. This is intentional, as there are mistakes and alterations from the original intent of the music in the recording. You should have your players play what's in the score.
2. General use of swing phrasing. The triplet feel prevails except for ballads or where notations such as even eighths or Latin appear. In these cases, eighth notes are given equal value.
3. There is a chain of command in ensemble playing. The lead players in each section determine the phrasing and volume for their own section, and their section-mates must conform to the lead. When the saxes and / or trombones play with the trumpets, the lead trumpet is the boss. The lead alto and trombone must listen to the first trumpet and follow him. In turn, the other saxes and trombones must follow their lead players. When the clarinet leads the brass section, the brass should not overblow him. That means that the first trumpet is actually playing 'second.' If this is done effectively, there will be very little balancing work left for the conductor.
4. In Ellington's music, each player should express the individuality of his own line. He must find a musical balance of supporting and following the section leader and bringing out the character of the underpart. Each

player should be encouraged to express his or her personality through the music. In this music, the underparts are played at the same volume and with the same conviction as the lead.

5. Blues inflection should permeate all parts at all times, not just when these opportunities occur in the lead.
6. Vibrato is used quite a bit to warm up the sound. Saxes (who most frequently represent the sensual side of things) usually employ vibrato on harmonized passages and no vibrato on unisons. The vibrato can be either heavy or light depending on the context. Occasionally saxes use a light vibrato on unisons. Trumpets (who very often are used for heat and power) use a little vibrato on harmonized passages and no vibrato on unisons. Trombones (who are usually noble) do not use slide vibrato. A little lip vibrato is good on harmonized passages at times. Try to match the speed of vibrato. In general unisons are played with no vibrato.
7. Crescendo as you ascend and diminuendo as you descend. The upper notes of phrases receive a natural accent and the lower notes are ghosted. Alto and tenor saxophones need to use sub-tone in the lower part of their range in order to blend properly with the rest of the section. This music was originally written with no dynamics. It pretty much follows the natural tendencies of the instruments; play loud in the loud part of the instrument and soft in the soft part of the instrument. For instance, a high C for a trumpet will be loud and a low C will be soft.
8. Quarter notes are generally played short unless otherwise notated. Long marks above or below a pitch indicate full value: not just long, but full value. Eighth notes are played full value except when followed by a rest or otherwise notated. All notes longer than a quarter note are played full value, which means if it is followed by a rest, release the note where the rest appears. For example, a half note occurring on beat one of a measure would be released on beat three.
9. Unless they are part of a legato background figure, long notes should be played somewhat *fp* (forte-piano); accent then diminish the volume. This is important so that the moving parts can be heard over the sustained notes. Don't just hold out the long notes, but give them life and personality: that is, vibrato, inflection, crescendo, or diminuendo. There is a great deal of inflection in this music, and much of this is highly interpretive. Straight or curved lines imply non-pitched glisses, and wavy lines mean scalar (chromatic or diatonic) glisses. In general, all rhythmic figures need to be accented. Accents give the music life and swing. This is very important.
10. Ellington's music is about individuality: one person per part — do not double up because you have extra players or need more strength. More than one on a part makes it sound more like a concert band and less like a jazz band.
11. This is acoustic music. Keep amplification to an absolute minimum; in the best halls, almost no amplification should be necessary. Everyone needs to develop a big sound. It is the conductor's job to balance the band. When a guitar is used, it should be a hollow-body, unamplified rhythm guitar. Simple three-note voicings should be used throughout. An acoustic string bass is a must. In mediocre or poorly designed halls, the bass and piano may need a bit of a boost. I recommend miking them and putting them through the

house sound system. This should provide a much better tone than an amplifier. Keep in mind that the rhythm section's primary function is to accompany. The bass should not be as loud as a trumpet. That is unnatural and leads to over-amplification, bad tone, and limited dynamics. Stay away from monitors. They provide a false sense of balance.

12. Solos and rhythm section parts without chord changes should be played as is or with a little embellishment. Solos and rhythm section parts with chord changes should be improvised. However, written passages should be learned because they are an important part of our jazz heritage and help the player understand the function of his particular solo or accompaniment. Soloists should learn the chord changes. Solos should not be approached as opportunities to show off technique, range, or volume, but should be looked at as a great opportunity to further develop the interesting thematic material that Ellington has provided.

13. The notation of plungers for the brass means a rubber toilet plunger bought in a hardware store. Kirkhill is a very good brand (especially if you can find one of their old hard rubber ones, like the one I loaned Wynton and he lost). Trumpets use 5' diameter and trombones use 6' diameter. Where Plunger/Mute is notated, insert a pixie mute in the bell and use the plunger over the mute. Pixies are available from Humes & Berg in Chicago. Tricky Sam Nanton and his successors in the Ellington plunger trombone chair did not use pixies. Rather, each of them employed a Nonpareil (that's the brand name) trumpet straight mute. Nonpareil has gone out of business, but the Tom Crown Nonpareil trumpet straight mute is very close to the same thing. These mute/plunger combinations create a wonderful sound (very close to the human voice), but they also can create some intonation problems which must be corrected by the lip or by using alternate slide positions. It would be easier to move the tuning slide, but part of the sound is in the struggle to correct the pitch. If this proves too much, stick with the pixie — it's pretty close.

14. The drummer is the de facto leader of the band. He establishes the beat and controls the volume of the ensemble. For big band playing, the drummer needs to use a larger bass drum than he would for small group drumming. A 22' or 24' is preferred. The bass drum is played softly (nearly inaudible) on each beat. This is called feathering the bass drum. It provides a very important bottom to the band. The bass drum sound is not a boom and not a thud — it's in between. The larger size drum is necessary for the kicks; a smaller drum just won't be heard. The key to this style is to just keep time. A rim knock on two and four (chopping wood) is used to lock in the swing. When it comes to playing fills, the fewer, the better.

15. The horn players should stand for their solos and solis. Brass players should come down front for moderate to long solos, surrounding rests permitting. The same applies to the pep section (two trumpets and one trombone in plunger/mutes).

16. Horns should pay close attention to attacks and releases. Everyone should hit together and release together.

17. Above all, everyone's focus should remain at all times on the swing. As the great bassist Chuck Israels says, 'The three most important things in jazz are rhythm, rhythm, and rhythm, in that order.' Or as Bubber Miley

(Ellington's first star trumpeter) said, 'It don't mean a thing if it ain't got that swing.'

## GLOSSARY

The following are terms which describe conventions of jazz performance, from traditional New Orleans to the present avant garde.

**Break** • within the context of an ongoing time feel, the rhythm section stops for one, two, or four bars. Very often a soloist will improvise during a break.

**Call and response** • repetitive pattern of contrasting exchanges (derived from the church procedure of the minister making a statement and the congregation answering with 'amen'). Call-and-response patterns usually pit one group of instruments against another. Sometimes we call this 'trading fours,' 'trading twos,' etc., especially when it involves improvisation. The numbers denote the amount of measures each soloist or group plays. Another term frequently used is 'swapping fours.'

**Coda** • also known as the 'outro.' 'Tags' or 'tag endings' are outgrowths of vaudeville bows that are frequently used as codas. They most often use deceptive cadences that finally resolve to the tonic or they go from the subdominant and cycle back to the tonic.

**Comp** • improvise accompaniment (for piano or guitar).

**Groove** • the composite rhythm. This generally refers to the combined repetitive rhythmic patterns of the drums, bass, piano, and guitar, but may also include repetitive patterns in the horns. Some grooves are standard (i.e., swing, bossa nova, samba), while others are manufactured (original combinations of rhythms).

**Head** • melody chorus.

**Interlude** • a different form (of relatively short length) sandwiched between two chorus forms. Interludes that set up a key change are simply called modulations.

**Intro** • short for introduction.

**Ride pattern** • the most common repetitive figure played by the drummer's right hand on the ride cymbal or hi-hat.



**Riff** • a repeated melodic figure. Very often, riffs repeat verbatim or with slight alterations while the harmonies change underneath them.

**Shout chorus** • also known as the 'out chorus,' the 'sock chorus,' or sometimes shortened to just 'the shout.' It is the final ensemble passage of most big band charts and where the climax most often happens.

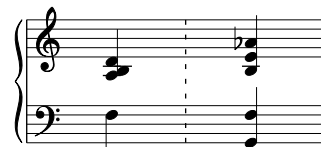
**Soli** • a harmonized passage for two or more instruments playing the same rhythm. It is customary for horn players to stand up or even move in front of the band when playing these passages. This is done so that the audience can hear them better and to provide the audience with some visual interest. A soli sound particular to Ellington's music combines two trumpets and trombone in plungers/mutes in triadic harmony. This is called the 'pep section.'

**Stop time** • a regular pattern of short breaks (usually filled in by a soloist).

**Swing** • the perfect confluence of rhythmic tension and relaxation in music creating a feeling euphoria and characterized by accented weak beats (a democratization of the beat) and eighth notes that are played as the first and third eighth notes of an eighth-note triplet. Duke Ellington's definition of swing: when the music feels like it is getting faster, but it isn't.

**Vamp** • a repeated two- or four-bar chord progression. Very often, there may be a riff or riffs played on the vamp.

**Voicing** • the specific spacing, inversion, and choice of notes that make up a chord. For instance, two voicings for G7 could be:



Note that the first voicing includes a 9th and the second voicing includes a 9th and a 13th. The addition of 9ths, 11ths, 13ths, and alterations are up to the discretion of the pianist and soloist.

## THE FOUR ELEMENTS OF MUSIC

The following are placed in their order of importance in jazz. We should never lose perspective on this order of priority.

**Rhythm** • meter, tempo, groove, and form, including both melodic rhythm and harmonic rhythm (the speed and regularity of the chord changes).

**Melody** • a tune or series of pitches.

**Harmony** • chords and voicings.

**Orchestration** • instrumentation and tone colors.

— David Berger

## THE TATTOOED BRIDE • INSTRUMENTATION

Reed 1 • Alto Sax  
Reed 2 • Alto Sax  
Reed 3 • Clarinet/Tenor Sax  
Reed 4 • Tenor Sax  
Reed 5 • Baritone Sax  
Trumpet 1  
Trumpet 2  
Trumpet 3  
Trumpet 4  
Trombone 1  
Trombone 2  
Trombone 3  
Piano  
Bass  
Drums

## ORIGINAL RECORDING INFORMATION

**Composer** • Duke Ellington

**Arranger** • Duke Ellington

**Recorded** • December 10, 1948 in Ithaca, NY (concert, Cornell University)

**Original issue** • World Record Club T195 (*Duke Ellington in Concert, Vol. 2*) [LP]

**Currently available on CD** • MusicMasters 65114 (Duke Ellington, *Cornell University Concert*); Nimbus 2727 (Duke Ellington, *Great Concerts: Cornell University, 1948*)

**Currently available as digital download** • Amazon, iTunes (Duke Ellington, *Cornell University*) NOTE: this track available as album download only; listed as 'The Tattooed Bridge.'

**Personnel** • Duke Ellington (leader, piano); Shelton Hemphill, Francis Williams, Harold 'Shorty' Baker, Al Killian, Ray Nance (trumpet); Lawrence Brown, Quentin Jackson, Tyree Glenn (trombone); Johnny Hodges (alto sax); Russell Procope (alto sax, clarinet); Jimmy Hamilton (clarinet, tenor sax); Al Sears, Ben Webster (tenor sax); Harry Carney (baritone sax, clarinet, bass clarinet); Fred Guy (guitar), Wendell Marshall (bass); Sonny Greer (drums)

**Soloists** • Duke Ellington (piano); Jimmy Hamilton (clarinet); Lawrence Brown (trombone); Harold 'Shorty' Baker (trumpet); Duke Ellington (piano); Jimmy Hamilton (clarinet); Russell Procope (alto sax); Ben Webster (tenor sax); Harry Carney (baritone sax); Jimmy Hamilton (clarinet)

## REHEARSAL NOTES

• Starting with *Black Brown And Beige* in 1943, Duke Ellington and his Orchestra performed a series of yearly premieres of extended works at Carnegie Hall. 1948's **The Tattooed Bride** is a tone poem that presaged the monumental *A Tone Parallel To Harlem*. The influence of bebop is clearly felt but on Ellington's terms.

• As to the meaning of the title, tattoos were much less common in 1948 than they are today. A woman with a tattoo marked a wild past. So, imagine the surprise on the grooms face when he undresses his bride on his wedding

night to find a W engraved on her derriere. Ellington says that the W stands for woman and inspired the contour of the central motif of this piece.

• The form of this piece is: Intro, A (from letter A to Q—key of Eb major) B (from Q to II—key of Bb minor) C (from II to the end—key of Db major). Each section is based on the repeated ascending half step motif first heard in Trombone 1 in the 4th bar of the Intro. This motif is continually transformed and developed as only Ellington could. Both the A and B sections contain traditional AABA 32-bar song forms, while the C section uses the other standard 32-bar form, ABAC.

• The 2 most difficult performance challenges in jazz performance (beyond the requisite swing) is changing tempo and changing mood in a convincing way without seeming contrived. Because jazz arose as dance music (accompaniment for social dancing), we rarely vary tempo or mood within a piece. The challenge in extended works is that we must vary tempi and moods to keep the listener interested over a longer period of time. Modulations help, but tempo changes are less subtle, and therefore more necessary as the length of the piece passes the standard 3 minute and 45 second standard set by 78 rpm recordings a century ago.

• As an overall plan of attack for young bands, I would suggest that you chop the piece up into the 3 segments listed above, and tackle each segment as you would a separate chart. I would further chop up each of those segments into sections based on tempi or mood. Also rehearse the pyramids separately. After each segment is being played satisfactorily, I suggest rehearsing the seams within each segment, and finally the seams between the major A, B and C sections.

• Here's a general rule that seems to apply in bebop: play 8th notes evenly except where there is syncopation. In those cases swing the 8th notes. So the intro is even, letter A is swung, letter C (including the pickups) are even, etc.

• The 1st trumpet solo at F is quite high. If this poses a problem, I recommend playing it down the octave.

• When motifs are passed around the band, it's important that everyone play their figure the same as the others (in terms of style and dynamics). For instance starting with the pickup to N, everyone should play the 8th notes the same way. Although Ellington's band swung them, that sounds dated to me. I would play them even except for the figures that contain syncopation (Trombone 3 starting on the and of 4 in N3). Incidentally, the tied eighths are long and the quarters are short.

• Since Ellington often chose which takes of a certain recording to release based on the feel rather than how accurately the take was performed, you will find that this transcription will not always match the Ellington studio recording. I don't see the benefit of perpetualizing errors. This could apply to incorrect pitches and rhythms as well as something like the bassist entering in the wrong measure after a significant rest. I have given all these situations careful thought, but if you find an error in our edition, I would appreciate an email, so that we may correct it for the next edition.

• Since Ellington did not write a drum part and left much of the bass part up to the player, I encourage the bass and drums (as well as soloists) to learn the transcribed part and then create your own part. Hopefully by learn-

ing from Wendell Marshall, Lawrence Brown, and my old friends, Sonny Greer and Jimmy Hamilton. Britt Woodman told me this story: When Britt replaced Lawrence Brown in the band, he took over Lawrence's solos as well as section parts. Britt had idolized Lawrence since he was a child and had transcribed and memorized all of Lawrence's solos. So the first night on his new job sitting in Lawrence's chair, Britt played Lawrence's solos note for note. At the end of the gig, Britt got a message to see Duke in his dressing room. Duke asked Britt if he was enjoying playing with the band and how nice it was to have him aboard. He then went on to tell Britt that he hired Britt Woodman, not Lawrence Brown. In a word Ellington was looking for self-expression, but I'll expand on that slightly—educated self-expression.

• In a long and complicated piece like this, don't lose sight of the basic elements that we strive for in shorter pieces: swing, tone, dynamics, blend, intonation, etc. Very often I hear big bands amplifying all the soloists because otherwise they can't be heard over the rhythm section and backgrounds. Amplification should not be necessary (except for in very large halls and outdoors). Some years ago a conductor friend of mine came to NYC for a conducting symposium with Pierre Boulez. When it was over I had breakfast with my buddy and asked him what he learned. He told me that Boulez spent 90% of his rehearsal time on dynamics. Is it any wonder that when you listen to any of Boulez' recordings, no matter if it is extremely dense and complicated, like the *Rite Of Spring*, you can hear every single instrument? We can certainly use more of this in jazz.

• Note that wedge accents mean full value and caret accents mean short. This is crucial at HH5.

• Shorty Baker's trumpet solo at II is so gentle and suave without the slightest bit of schmaltz. In 1958 Clark Terry and Ellington co-wrote a wonderful feature number for Shorty and Ray Nance entitled Mr. Gentle and Mr. Cool.

• At PP7 the clarinet soloist sets up the new tempo, which should be a bit faster than double time. In order for the band to understand the new tempo, the soloist must play recognizable figures in strict time. This is no time to get fancy and throw your buddies a curve.

• At QQ the baritone sax has the lead over the other 3 saxes. This is a beautiful effect and needs a special blend. The altos and tenor must be aware to follow the bari's phrasing and stay under him dynamically. The mp dynamic should be observed. The effect is lost if the bari is drowned out by the others or if the bari has to play louder than mp.

• **The Tattooed Bride** is a difficult piece that is going to require a lot of preparation, but besides the thrill that it will give your audiences, the amount of music learned by your musicians will be invaluable. Ever onward and upward.

– David Berger

To view interactive videos of Wynton Marsalis leading the Jazz at Lincoln Center Orchestra in rehearsals of the *Essentially Ellington* 2014-15 repertoire please visit [jazz.org/EssentiallyEllington](http://jazz.org/EssentiallyEllington).



## CONDUCTOR

*Jazz at Lincoln Center Library - Essentially Ellington*

# THE TATTOOED BRIDE

**Duke Ellington**  
*Transcribed by David Berger*  
*Edited by Christopher Crenshaw*

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The image shows a blank musical score for a 4-part setting of 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of four staves, each with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The staves are empty except for a large, diagonal red watermark that reads 'Purchased'.

[illegible]

# The Tattooed Bride

3

A Med. Swing ♩ = 167

Alto

Alto

Clar.

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

*f*

*mf*

F7

E7

E<sup>b</sup>

C7

F7

E7

E<sup>b</sup>

brushes on cl. H.H.

Drs.

*p*

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B

Alto

Alto

Clar.

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

F7 E7 Eb C7 F7 E7

Bs.

Drs.

even 8ths

This musical score page, titled 'The Tattooed Bride', is page 4 of a larger work. It features a large, diagonal red watermark that reads 'Preview Only' and 'Legal Use Requires Purchase'. The score is arranged for a large ensemble, including five vocal parts (Alto, Alto, Clarinet, Tenor, and Bari), four Trumpets (Tpts. 1-4), three Trombones (Tbns. 1-3), Piano (Pno.), Bass (Bs.), and Drums (Drs.). The vocal parts are currently silent, indicated by a 'B' in a box above the first staff. The instrumental parts are active, with the Piano part showing a complex melodic line and the Bass part providing harmonic support with chords labeled F7, E7, Eb, C7, F7, and E7. The Drums part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a common time signature (C). The Piano part includes a '5' indicating a fifth finger position and a '3' indicating a triplet. The Bass part includes a '3' indicating a triplet. The Drums part includes a '3' indicating a triplet. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a large, diagonal red watermark that reads 'Preview Only' and 'Legal Use Requires Purchase'.



Score for "The Tattooed Bride" (Page 5). The score is divided into two systems, C and D, indicated by the letters in boxes above the staves.

**System C:** Measures 1-4. The vocal parts (Alto, Tenor, Bari) and the Piano (Pno.) are active. The woodwinds (Clar., Tenor, Bari) and the brass (Tpts. 1-4, Tbns. 1-3) are silent.

**System D:** Measures 5-8. The vocal parts and the Piano continue. The woodwinds and brass enter. The Bassoon (Bs.) and Drums (Drs.) are also active.

**Instrumentation:** Alto, Tenor, Bari, Clarinet (Clar.), Tenor, Bassoon (Bs.), Trumpets (Tpts. 1-4), Trombones (Tbns. 1-3), Piano (Pno.), and Drums (Drs.).

**Chords:** F7, E7, Eb, C7.

**Performance Notes:** "to sticks" and "sticks" are indicated for the Drums.

**Dynamic Markings:** *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano).

The Tattooed Bride

E

st. mute

f

st. mute

f

st. mute

f

st. mute

f

mf

mf

mf

mf

E7

E♭

F7

E7

E♭

sticks

mf

5

44308S

[illegible]

Score for "The Tattooed Bride" (Page 9). The score includes parts for Alto, Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbn. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs.

The score is marked with a large red watermark: "Preview Only Requires Purchase".

Key musical elements and dynamics include:

- Alto, Tenor, Bari:** Melodic lines with dynamics *mf* and *f*. A rehearsal mark **H** is placed above the first measure of the Alto part.
- Tpts. 1-4:** Harmonic support with dynamics *f* and *ff*. Trills and triplets are present in measures 5 and 6.
- Tbn. 1-3:** Harmonic support with dynamics *f* and *ff*. Trills and triplets are present in measures 5 and 6.
- Pno.:** Piano accompaniment, mostly rests.
- Bs.:** Bass line with chords *F7*, *E7*, *E<sup>b</sup>*, *F7*, *Fm7*, and *E7*.
- Drs.:** Drum part with a steady rhythm.

[illegible]



Score for "The Tattooed Bride" (Page 11). The score includes parts for Alto, Clarinet Solo, Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbn. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs.

Key signature: B-flat major (two flats). Time signature: 4/4.

Rehearsal mark J is indicated at the beginning of the score.

Instrument parts and dynamics:

- Alto: *mf*
- Clarinet Solo: *f*
- Tenor: *mf*
- Bari: *mf*
- Tpts. 1-4: *mf*
- Tbn. 1-3: *mf*
- Pno.: (Piano part is present but contains no notation)
- Bs.: (Bass line with chords: F7, E7, Eb, C7, F7, E7, Eb, Bb7)
- Drs.: (Drum part with notation)

A large red watermark "Preview Only" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Score for "The Tattooed Bride" (Page 12). The score includes parts for Alto, Clarinet, Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbns. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs.

Key signature: B-flat major (two flats). Time signature: 4/4.

Rehearsal mark K is located at the beginning of the Alto part. Rehearsal mark L is located at the beginning of the Bari part.

The score features various musical notations, including dynamics (f, mf), articulation (accents), and phrasing slurs. The bass line includes chord changes: Eb, F7, E7, Eb, and Ab7.

Drum notation (Drs.) includes a series of eighth notes and a final double bar line with a repeat sign.

## The Tattooed Bride

13

This image shows a page of a musical score for a concert band. The score is written for the following instruments: Alto, Clarinet, Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbns. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs. The music is in 4/4 time and features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'mp' (mezzo-piano). A large red watermark reading 'Preview Requires Purchase' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

M

Alto *mp*

Alto *mp*

Clar.

Tenor *mp*

Bari *mp*

Tpts. 1 *mp*

2 *mp* to st. mute

3 *mp*

4 *mp*

Tbns. 1 *mp*

2 *mp*

3 *mp*

Pno.

Bs. F7 E7 Eb C7 F7 E7 Eb

Drs.

Score for "The Tattooed Bride" (Page 15). The score includes parts for Alto, Clarinet (Clar.), Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbn. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs.

Key markings and dynamics include:

- Alto:** Solo (measures 1-2), *mf* (measures 3-4).
- Clar.:** Solo (measures 1-2), *mf* (measures 3-4).
- Tenor:** Solo (measures 1-2), *mf* (measures 3-4).
- Bari:** Solo (measures 1-2), *mf* (measures 3-4).
- Tpts. 1-4:** Solo (measures 1-2), *mf* (measures 3-4).
- Tbn. 1-3:** Solo (measures 1-2), *mf* (measures 3-4).
- Pno.:** Solo (measures 1-2), *mf* (measures 3-4).
- Bs.:** Solo (measures 1-2), *mf* (measures 3-4).
- Drs.:** Solo (measures 1-2), *mf* (measures 3-4).

The score is marked with a large red watermark: "Preview Only - Legal Use Requires Purchase".

Preview Only  
Legal Use Requires Purchase

O

Faster ♩ = 212

Alto

Alto

Clar.

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

to open

*mf*

*p*

## The Tattooed Bride

17

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a large ensemble, including vocalists and various instruments. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. A large, diagonal red watermark reading "Preview Requires Purchase" is overlaid across the entire page. The instruments and parts shown are:

- Vocalists:** Alto (two parts), Tenor, Bari (Baritone), and Dr. (Drum).
- Woodwinds:** Clarinet (labeled "to Tenor Sax"), Tenor Sax, and Bari.
- Brass:** Trumpets 1-4 and Trombones 1-3.
- Piano:** Pno. (Piano).
- Bass:** Bs. (Bass).
- Drums:** Drs. (Drum).

The score includes dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo a little by little), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The tempo is marked *And.* (Andante). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Q

Alto

Alto

Tenor

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

*mf*

press roll

*Bbm*

This musical score page, numbered 18, is for the piece 'The Tattooed Bride'. It features a variety of staves for different instruments and voices. At the top, there are four vocal staves labeled 'Alto', 'Alto', 'Tenor', and 'Tenor', followed by a 'Bari' (Baritone) staff. Below these are four staves for 'Tpts.' (Trumpets), numbered 1 through 4. Then come three staves for 'Tbns.' (Tubas), numbered 1 through 3. A grand staff for 'Pno.' (Piano) follows. Below the piano is a 'Bs.' (Bass) staff, and at the bottom is a 'Drs.' (Drums) staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. A tempo marking 'Q' (Quarter note) is in a box at the top left. A dynamic marking '*mf*' (mezzo-forte) is at the bottom left. A 'press roll' instruction is above the first drum staff. A 'Bbm' (B-flat major) marking is above the first bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. A large red watermark 'Preview Only Requires Purchase' is diagonally across the page.



This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" and includes parts for vocal soloists, a choir, and piano accompaniment. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The vocal parts are arranged for Alto, Tenor, and Baritone soloists, as well as a four-part choir (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The piano part is written for grand piano (Pno.). The score includes a variety of musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A large red watermark "Preview Only" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

**Instrumentation:**

- Alto (Soloist)
- Alto (Choir)
- Tenor (Soloist)
- Tenor (Choir)
- Bari (Soloist)
- Tpts. 1 (Trumpets)
- 2 (Trumpets)
- 3 (Trumpets)
- 4 (Trumpets)
- Tbns. 1 (Tubas)
- 2 (Tubas)
- 3 (Tubas)
- Pno. (Piano)
- Bs. (Bass)
- Drs. (Drums)

**Key Signature:** B-flat major / D minor (one flat)

**Time Signature:** 4/4

**Tempo:** Bbm (Bass Drum)

**Dynamic Markings:** Bbm, rs, cr

Score for "The Tattooed Bride" (Page 20). The score includes parts for Alto, Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbns. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs.

The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4.

The score features a large red watermark reading "Preview Requires Purchase".

The Alto and Tenor parts have a section marked "S" (Solo) in the first measure. The Bari part has a section marked "S" (Solo) in the first measure.

The Tpts. 1-4 part has a section marked "f" (forte) in the first measure.

The Tbns. 1-3 part has a section marked "f" (forte) in the first measure.

The Pno. part has a section marked "f" (forte) in the first measure.

The Bs. part has a section marked "f" (forte) in the first measure.

The Drs. part has a section marked "f" (forte) in the first measure.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Chord symbols: Db, Ab7, Db, Ab7, Db, Ab7, Db, Ab7, Db, Ab7, Db, Ab7, Db, F7.

Score for "The Tattooed Bride" (Page 21). The score includes parts for Alto, Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbns. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs.

The Alto and Tenor parts feature a melodic line with a trill in the final measure. The Bari part provides a harmonic accompaniment. The Tpts. 1-4 and Tbns. 1-3 parts are mostly rests, indicating they are not playing in this section. The Pno. part is also mostly rests. The Bs. part features a melodic line with a trill in the final measure. The Drs. part features a rhythmic accompaniment with a trill in the final measure.

Key signature: B-flat major (two flats). Time signature: 4/4.

Rehearsal mark T is indicated at the beginning of the Alto part.

Drum notation includes "cr" (cymbal) and "ride" (ride cymbal) markings.

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U

Alto

Alto

Tenor

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

*ff*

*mf*

to st. mute

to st. mute

to st. mute

to st. mute

to st. mute

to st. mute

Bb7-5

Ebm7

E°

Bbm7 Eb7 Ebm7 Ab7 Bbm

E°

Bbm Eb7 Ebm7 Ab7 Bbm

E°

Bbm7 Ab7

2

*ff*

*mf*

V

Alto

Alto

Tenor

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

*mf*

*p*

*mf*

*p*

*mf*

*p*

st. mute

*mf*

st. mute

*mf*

st. mute

*mf*

st. mute

*mf*

Solo Bbm

*f*

st. mute

*mf*

st. mute

*mf*

*Ab7*

*D♭*

*A7*

*E♭m7*

*E°*

*D♭/F*

*F7*

*B♭m*

HH

W

Alto

Alto

Tenor

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

2

This musical score page, numbered 24, is for the piece 'The Tattooed Bride'. It features a variety of parts: two Alto voices, two Tenor voices, a Bari (Baritone), four Tpts. (Trumpets), three Tbns. (Tubas), Piano (Pno.), Bass (Bs.), and Drums (Drs.). The score is written in a key with three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. A large red watermark 'Preview Only' is diagonally across the page. A box with the letter 'W' is located above the first Alto part. The Drums part includes a double bar line and a '2' with a repeat sign at the end of the page.

X

X

The Tattooed Bride

Y

p

mf

F7 Bbm

mf

F7 Bbm

1/2 open



Score for "The Tattooed Bride" (Page 27). The score includes parts for Alto, Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbn. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs. A large red watermark "Preview Only" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes measures 1 through 10. The second system includes measures 11 through 16. A rehearsal mark [Z] is located at the beginning of the second system.

Key markings and dynamics include:

- mf** (mezzo-forte) for the vocal parts (Alto, Tenor, Bari) and the first Tuba (Tbn. 1).
- to open** for the other Tuba parts (Tbn. 2, 3) and the other Trombone parts (Tbn. 4, 5, 6).
- cr** (crescendo) for the Drums (Drs.).

Chord markings for the Trombone and Bass parts include:

- Bb7**
- Fm7-5**
- Gb**
- Gb7**
- Dbb**
- Ab7sus4**

AA

Alto *f* *mf*

Alto *f* *mf*

Tenor to Clarinet

Tenor *f* *mf*

Bari *f* *mf*

Tpts. 1 *mf*

2 *mf*

3 *mf*

4 *mf*

Tbns. 1 *mf*

2 *mf*

3 *mf*

Pno.

Bs. *Db°* *Ab7* *Bbm* *Bbm*

Drs. *ride* *HH* *pp* *HH*

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BB

Alto

Alto

Tenor

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

HH

2

2

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This musical score page includes parts for Alto, Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbns. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The Alto and Tenor parts have lyrics. The Tpts. and Tbns. parts include various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The Pno. part is mostly rests. The Bs. part features sustained chords. The Drs. part includes a snare drum (S) and a hi-hat (HH) with dynamic markings like '2' and 'HH'.

The Tattooed Bride

CC

mf

mf

mf

mf

HH

2

HH

## The Tattooed Bride

31

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a concert band or orchestra. The score is written for multiple instruments and voices, including Alto, Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbn. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). A large red watermark reading 'Preview Use Requires Purchase' is overlaid diagonally across the page, indicating that this is a preview of a copyrighted work.

EE

Alto

Alto

Clar.

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

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Bbm

2

## The Tattooed Bride

33

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" and includes the following parts:

- Vocal Soloists:** Alto, Tenor, and Bass.
- Choir:** Soprano 1, Soprano 2, Soprano 3, Soprano 4, Alto 1, Alto 2, Tenor 1, Tenor 2, Tenor 3, Tenor 4, Bass 1, Bass 2, Bass 3, Bass 4.
- Instrumental Ensemble:** Clarinet, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trumpet 4, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Piano, Bass, and Drums.

The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked "Moderato". The score includes a variety of musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings (mf, f, p). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Alto

Alto

Clar.

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

GG

G7

to Tenor Sax

*f*

*mf*

*f*

*pp* *cresc. poco a poco*

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## The Tattooed Bride

35

[illegible]

## The Tattooed Bride

Slower  $\text{♩} = 77$  *dim.*  $(\text{♩} = \text{♩})$  *rit...*

Alto

Alto

Tenor

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

to Clarinet

Solo

G7 D7

This musical score is for the piece 'The Tattooed Bride'. It is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Slower' with a quarter note equal to 77 beats per minute. The score includes parts for five vocalists (Alto, Alto, Tenor, Tenor, Bari), four Trumpets (Tpts. 1-4), three Trombones (Tbns. 1-3), Piano (Pno.), Bass (Bs.), and Drums (Drs.). The music begins with a 'dim.' (diminuendo) instruction. A large red watermark 'Preview - Legal Use Requires Purchase' is overlaid diagonally across the page. At the end of the score, there are markings for 'G7' and 'D7' chords.

II Slower  $\text{♩} = 70$

Alto *p*

Alto *p*

Tenor

Tenor *p*

Bari *p*

Tpts. 1 to cup

2 Solo *mf* (1/2 valve) to cup

3 to cup

4 to cup

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno. *mf*

Bs. *Db7* *D m7* *Db7* *D m7* *Db7* *D m7*

Drs. time with brushes

The musical score is for a piece titled 'The Tattooed Bride' on page 37. It features a variety of instruments including Alto, Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbns. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs. The tempo is marked 'Slower' with a quarter note equal to 70 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats. A large red watermark 'Preview Only' is overlaid diagonally across the page. The score includes dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte), and specific performance instructions such as 'Solo', 'to cup', and 'time with brushes'. Chord symbols *Db7* and *D m7* are indicated for the bass line. The drums part is marked with slashes to indicate rhythmic patterns.

The Tattooed Bride

JJ

Clarinet Solo

*mf*

*mp*

*mf*

*cup*

*mf*

*cup*

*mf*

*cup*

*mf*

*cup*

*mf*

*mp*

*mp*

*mp*

*Db7*

*Dm7*

*Db*

*A $\flat$ 7*

*Db*

brushes

KK

Alto

Alto

Clar.

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

F7 C7-5 Cm7-5 F7 Bb7 Eb7

The Tattooed Bride

This musical score is for the piece 'The Tattooed Bride'. It is written for piano and guitar. The piano part is in 4/4 time and features a melody with various ornaments, including grace notes and triplets. The guitar part is in 4/4 time and features a bass line with chords and a melody. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 8, and the second system contains measures 9 through 16. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is marked with a 'Preview' watermark.

# The Tattooed Bride

[illegible]

MM

Alto

Alto

Clar.

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

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mp

p

mf

G♭

G♭m

D♭

E♭7

D♭/A♭

A♭7



Score for "The Tattooed Bride" (Page 43). The score includes parts for Alto, Clarinet, Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbns. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs.

Key features of the score include:

- Alto:** Features a solo section starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, marked "Solo".
- Clarinet:** Features a solo section starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, marked "Solo".
- Tenor:** Features a solo section starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, marked "Solo".
- Bari:** Features a solo section starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, marked "Solo".
- Tpts. 1-4:** Play sustained notes throughout the section.
- Tbns. 1-3:** Play sustained notes throughout the section.
- Pno.:** Features a solo section starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, marked "Solo".
- Bs.:** Features a solo section starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, marked "Solo".
- Drs.:** Features a solo section starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, marked "Solo".

The score is marked with a large red watermark: "Preview Only - Legal Use Requires Purchase".

The Tattooed Bride

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PP

Faster than Double-Time ♩ = 171

Alto

Alto

Clar. C7 F7 F m7 Bb7 G m7 Gb m7 Break F m7 Bb7

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs. Bb7 Eb7 Ab7 Db E m7 Eb m7 Ab7

Drs. cr sticks

The musical score is for a piece titled "The Tattooed Bride" on page 45. It is marked "Faster than Double-Time" with a tempo of 171 beats per minute. The score includes parts for Alto, Clarinet, Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbns. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The Clarinet part features a complex solo with triplets and various chords (C7, F7, F m7, Bb7, G m7, Gb m7, F m7, Bb7). The Bassoon part has a melodic line with chords (Bb7, Eb7, Ab7, Db, E m7, Eb m7, Ab7). The Drums part includes a snare pattern and a cymbal (cr) and stick (sticks) section. A large red watermark "Preview Only" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

QQ

Alto *mp*

Alto *mp* Eb Bb7 Eb G7 D7-5 G m7-5 C7

Clar. *mp*

Tenor *mp*

Bari *mp*

Tpts. 1 *mf*

2 *mf*

3 *mf*

4 *mf*

Tbns. 1 *mf*

2 *mf*

3 *mf*

Pno.

Bs. *mf* ride Db Ab7 Db F7 C7-5 F m7-5 Bb7

Drs. *mf*

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RR

Alto

Alto

Clar.

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

moderate

mf

mf

mf

f

f

f

f

Comp Sparsely

choke

slow lip gliss

Ab

Abm

D97

Eb

F7

Eb

B97

Eb

Gb

Gbm

B7

D9/Ab

Eb7

D9/Ab

Ab7

Db

SS

Alto

Alto

Clar.

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

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Chords: Eb, Bb7, Eb, G7, D7-5, G7, Db, Ab7, Db, F7, C7-5, F7, Fm7-5, Bb7

TT

Alto

Alto

Clar. C7 F7 Bb7 Eb Gbm7 Fm7 Bb7

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1 2 3 4

Tbns. 1 2 3

Pno.

Bs. Bb7 Bb7 Ab7 Db Fm7 Em7 Ebm7 Ab7

Drs. HH o+

UU

Alto

Alto

Clar.

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

ride

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Chords: Eb, Bb7, Eb, G7, D7-5, Gm7-5, C7

Chords: Db, Ab7, Db, F7, C7-5, Fm7-5, Bb7



Score for "The Tattooed Bride" (Page 51). The score includes parts for Alto, Clarinet (Clar.), Tenor, Bari, Tpts. 1-4, Tbn. 1-3, Pno., Bs., and Drs.

Key signature: B-flat major (two flats). Time signature: 4/4.

Rehearsal mark VV is indicated at the beginning of the Alto part.

Chord markings for Clarinet and Bass:

- Clarinet: A<sup>b</sup>, A<sup>b</sup>m, E<sup>b</sup>B<sup>b</sup>, F7, E<sup>b</sup>B<sup>b</sup>, B<sup>b</sup>7, E<sup>b</sup>, C7.
- Bass: G<sup>b</sup>, G<sup>b</sup>m, D<sup>b</sup>A<sup>b</sup>, E<sup>b</sup>7, D<sup>b</sup>A<sup>b</sup>, A<sup>b</sup>7, D<sup>b</sup>, B<sup>b</sup>7.

Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) at the end of the Bass and Drum parts.

WW

*dim.* -----

Alto

Alto

Clar.

Tenor

Bari

Tpts. 1

2

3

4

Tbns. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bs.

Drs.

F 9

Fm11

E9+11

E $\flat$

*mp*

*f*

*mp*

*f*

*mp*

*f*

*mp*

*f*

E $\flat$ 9

E $\flat$ m11

D9+11

D $\flat$

*arco*

*mf*

*cresc.*

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