# **Blue Skies**

Words and Music by Irving Berlin

Arranged by Victor López

### **INSTRUMENTATION**

- 1 Full Score
- 1 Vocal (Optional)
- 1 Flute
- 2 Oboe
- 1 1st B<sub>b</sub> Clarinet
- 1 2nd B♭ Clarinet
- 1 Bb Bass Clarinet (Optional)
- 2 Bassoon
- 1 Eb Alto Saxophone (Optional)
- 1 F Horn
- 1 1st B<sub>b</sub> Trumpet
- 1 2nd B<sub>b</sub> Trumpet

- 1 Trombone
- 1 Tuba
- Mallet Percussion
   (Xylophone [Opt. Marimba], Bells)
- 1 Timpani
- 1 Percussion 1

(Drumset

[Opt. Snare Drum/Concert Toms [3]/Hi-Hat Cymbals, Bass Drum])

5 Percussion 2

(Tambourine/Triangle/Claves or Woodblock, Maracas/ Small Cowbell)

- 8 Violin I
- 8 Violin II
- 5 Violin III (Viola &)
- 5 Viola
- 5 Cello
- 5 String Bass

## SUPPLEMENTAL PARTS

Available for download from www.alfred.com/supplemental

By Tenor Saxophone (Trombone)

Baritone Saxophone (B) Bass Clarinet)

# **PROGRAM NOTES**

Blue Skies was composed in 1926 by Irving Berlin and published in 1927. It was originally used as a last-minute addition to the Rodgers and Hart musical Betsy. The song was an instant success with audiences and several versions have been recorded by top jazz and pop artists. Additionally, Blues Skies has been featured in several films, including Star Trek: Picard in 2020.

### NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

In orchestral music, there are many editorial markings that are open for interpretation. In an effort to maintain consistency and clarity you may find some of these markings in this piece. In general, markings for fingerings, bowing patterns, and other items will only be marked with their initial appearance. For a more detailed explanation of our editorial markings, please download the free PDF at www.alfred.com/stringeditorial.

X extended position – shift 9 bow lift/reset (b), (t), (t) high or low fingerings

■ or \ \ \ hooked bowings



#### NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

This arrangement provides an option to feature a vocalist, but is just as effective as string orchestra alone or in any combination of winds and percussion up to full orchestra. Overall, the arrangement has a Latin feel throughout.

After the introduction, at measure 5, a beguine dance style, which is like a slow rhumba, is introduced. The section at measure 37 introduces an ostinato melodic rhythm, which consists of arpeggiated chords in syncopated patterns. This is often called "Guajeo," pronounced (Gwa-Heh-Oh), and it is played often by the piano and bass. In this arrangement, other instruments have also been assigned the same harmonic sequence. Additionally, note that in the Guajeo section, the two-three clave pattern is used because it begins on the downbeat, emphasizing the first beat. Make certain the claves are properly held to produce a resonant sound. Furthermore, the small cowbell in this section should be played muffled. Have the students research the internet for tutorials that address the proper way of playing the above-mentioned instruments.

Before the first rehearsal, work with the percussion section to ensure that everyone knows their part and feels comfortable playing it.

When featuring a vocalist with full orchestra, always use a microphone. Also, you are encouraged to experiment with either having the instruments that have the melody play softer under the vocalist or keeping it as is but not overpowering the soloist.

Ultimately, be sure the Del Segno al Coda transition is smooth, and don't overlook the dynamics.

Enjoy, and have fun!

# **Blue Skies**



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