

Jazz at Lincoln Center Library

Main Stem

By DUKE ELLINGTON

Transcribed by David Berger for Jazz at Lincoln Center

FULL SCORE

This transcription was made especially for *Essentially Ellington 1999: the Fourth Annual Jazz at Lincoln Center High School Jazz Band Competition and Festival*.

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Annual High School Jazz Band Competition & Festival

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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 orchestrations 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, 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 her. 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 a heavy vibrato on harmonized passages and a slight 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 at times. Try to match the speed of vibrato. 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 subtone 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 **p**; 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 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 mutes create a wonderful sound (very close to the human voice), but they also create some intonation problems which must be corrected by the lip only. 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" 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 end together.
17. Brass must be very precise when playing short notes. Notes must be stopped with the tongue, à la Louis Armstrong!!
18. 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 tonic to the sub-dominant and cycle back to the tonic: I V/IV IV \sharp IV° I (second inversion) V/II V/V V I.

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 a 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 of 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 $\flat 9$ and a 13. 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 — what players play: a tune or series of notes.

HARMONY — chords and voicings.

ORCHESTRATION — instrumentation and tone colors.

— David Berger

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MAIN STEM

Instrumentation:

Reed 1 Alto Sax	Trombone 1
Reed 2 Alto Sax	Trombone 2
Reed 3 Clarinet	Trombone 3 (opt. Valve)
Reed 4 Tenor Sax	Guitar
Reed 5 Baritone Sax	Piano
Trumpet 1	Bass
Trumpet 2	Drums
Trumpet 3 (opt. Cornet)	

Original Recording Information:

Main Stem by Duke Ellington (2:47)

Recorded 6/26/42, Hollywood

The Blanton-Webster Band (RCA/Ariola International; 5659-2-RB, Victor; 072438-1)

Otto Hardwick, Johnny Hodges, Chauncey Houghton, Ben Webster, Harry Carney, reeds; Wallace Jones, Ray Nance, trumpets; Rex Stewart, cornet; Lawrence Brown, Joe "Tricky Sam" Nanton, trombones; Juan Tizol, valve trombone; Fred Guy, guitar; Duke Ellington, piano; Junior Raglin, bass; Sonny Greer, drums.

Rehearsal Notes:

- Main stem is slang for the main street in town, or where all the action is. The original title was *Altitude*, and later it became *On Becoming a Square*.
- The form is a large ABA. The A section consists of seven blues choruses in D major that develop the call-and-response pattern stated in the first two measures of the piece. There is a six-bar modulation to the subdominant, G major, at **G**, followed by two 18-bar choruses of extended blues. At **J** there is a modulation back to the original key of D and a 12-bar recapitulation of the opening theme and some of its development. **K** is an eight-bar coda that starts out on the subdominant G7 (alluding to the B section, but using a development of the original motif) and comes to rest solidly on the tonic, D.

- Although there are no tricky-looking rhythmic figures, extreme tessiturae, large intervals, complicated fingerings, or fast passages, this is not an easy piece to perform. The tempo is bright, but comfortable. The challenge is to authentically execute blues vocabulary while swinging. This entails a constant, elastic beat, appropriate inflections, and accentuation of rhythmic figures and upper melodic notes. I have not notated the accents that are common practice; but if I had, the first two measures might look like this:



- Although the key of D major is unusual in jazz and is somewhat awkward for the horns, the bassist will appreciate the open strings afforded him/her. What will be strange and difficult at first will help the players to become conversant in all keys (an essential skill for all jazz players).
- The piano, bass, drums, and soloists need not take their parts literally. What is called for in this piece is simply straight-ahead swinging. Keep in mind, however, that the solos have a relationship to the material that the ensemble is playing. Ellington is developing a motif (the opening riff) throughout the piece. It is each soloist's responsibility to help forward this development. There are call-and-response patterns at **A** and **C**. In the first situation, trumpet 3 responds, and in the second, calls. This relationship is integral to the composition and should not be obscured by the soloist.
- The trickiest spot in this piece is the interaction between the bari and the bones at **C**. The bari is on the ands and the bones are on the beats. The tendency is for them to play together. I suggest that this chorus be rehearsed slowly and repeated many times, increasing the tempo slightly each time. The key is short accented quarter notes.
- The saxes should be made aware that the bari has the lead at **E**. The altos and tenor should play at a slightly lower dynamic level than the bari.

- The plunger-muted trombone solo at **F** should have a vocal quality. As you can see, there are not many notes in this solo. The charm of this style of playing is simple, lyrical, almost diatonic lines that contrast to the highly chromatic, ornate, busy style of the preceding clarinet solo. It would be wise to preserve this relationship, even if the solos are improvised.
- The *subito* pianos and crescendos at **H** and **I** are very dramatic and should be observed. Both the tenor and trombone soloists should start their solos with a great deal of intensity and not let up. The scronch in the 14th measure of both of these choruses can be played *fp* with a crescendo balancing off the *subito* piano and crescendo at the beginning of each of these choruses.
- The final chorus and coda should have the feeling that we are happy to be going home. The final bass drum note is purely optional. I cannot stress enough that the rhythm section needs to create improvisational interplay with the rest of the band to make this music vital. However, I am not suggesting they upstage the horns, but rather they should learn how to support the ensemble in a creative, interesting, non-competitive way. If they do this, the music will always sound fresh.

David Berger

Notes from Wynton Marsalis:

This is just a classic swing arrangement: muted accents on 2 and 4, trombones on the off-beats, solos shouting, crying and moaning in and out, steady pulsation on the drums, bass and guitar, and call-and-responses between sections and soloists. There's a difficult call-and-response between baritone sax and trombones at **C**: they're responding to each other, and they're both responding to a trumpet solo at the same time: accents on the end of 4 by the trombones at **D**, while the main theme continues throughout the piece. Reference to the New Orleans clarinet is found at **E**, while the saxes have an ensemble shout chorus at **G**, which leads to a breakdown at **H** and a crescendo into a tenor saxophone solo which features ensemble breaks after **H**. There's the return to the swing at **J**, and then a shouted tag which begins four before **K**, and it just goes out swingin' with that Charleston rhythm. This is a great arrangement.

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MAIN STEM

By Duke Ellington
Transcribed by David Berger

Fast swing ♩ = 208

Reeds 1

Alto Sax
mf

2

Alto Sax
mf

3

Clarinet

4

Tenor Sax
mf

5

Bari. Sax
mf

Trumpets 1

plunger w/ pixie mute
mf

2

plunger w/ pixie mute
mf

3

plunger w/ pixie mute
mf

Trombones 1

mf

2

mf

3

Guitar

D mf

D7

G7

Piano

Bass

D

D7

G7

Drums

mf

1/2 HH

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

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D A7 E7 A7 D Bb7 A7 Ab G/A

1/2 HH

A

The musical score is for a section labeled 'A'. It features the following parts and notation:

- Alto:** Two staves, both with a whole rest in every measure.
- Cl.:** One staff with a whole rest in every measure.
- Tenor:** One staff with a melodic line starting on a half note, followed by eighth notes. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Bari.:** One staff with a melodic line starting on a half note, followed by eighth notes. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Tpt. 1, 2, 3:** Three staves. Tpt. 1 and 2 have whole rests. Tpt. 3 has a melodic line with a whole note chord marked **E7** in the second measure, followed by eighth notes, and another whole note chord marked **E7** in the sixth measure.
- Tbn. 1, 2, 3:** Three staves, all with whole rests in every measure.
- Gtr.:** One staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Chord changes are indicated by **D7** in the first measure and **G7** in the fifth measure.
- Pno.:** Two staves. The right hand has a whole rest. The left hand has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note chord marked **D7** in the second measure, and a whole rest in the fifth measure. Chord changes are indicated by **D7** in the first measure and **G7** in the fifth measure.
- Bass:** One staff with a melodic line starting on a half note, followed by eighth notes. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Chord changes are indicated by **D7** in the first measure and **G7** in the fifth measure.
- Drs.:** One staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

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solo

E7

D7

A7

D7

D7

A7

D7

1/2 HH

B

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

Chords: B, B7, E7, D, D7, G7

Drum notation: 2

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

B 3

F#7

B 3

open - solo
1/2 valve

D

A7

D

A7

D

A7

D

A7

2

C

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

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Chord symbols: D7, C#, D7, G7, G7, G7

Drum notation: 1/2 °

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

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D

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

moderate

solo - plunger w/ pixie mute

E7

A7

D7 G D D7 G D7 G7

D7 G7

1/2 o + 1/2 o

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

E7

B7

E7

D7

G

D

A7

Em7

A7

D7

G

D

D

A7

D

2

2

E

[illegible]

Alto

Alto

Cl. *E7* *B7* *E7*

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr. *D7* *A♭°* *D* *Em7* *B7+9* *A7* *D7* *A♭°* *D* *A7*

Pno. *D* *Em7* *A7* *D* *A7*

Bass *D* *Em7* *A7* *D* *A7*

Drs. *Cr HH ½ open*

F unison

Alto

Alto

Cl. E

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1 open

2 open

3 open

Tbn. 1 D
Solo - plunger w/ mute

2 f

3

Gtr. D A7 D7 G7

Pno. D A7 D7 G7

Bass D D7 G7

Drs.

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

D

A7

D

D

A7

D

2

G

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

(to open)

2

3

Gtr.

D B7 B7-9 Bm7 E7 Em7 A7 Am7 D7+5

Pno.

B7 B7-9 Bm7 E7 Em7 A7 Am7 D7+5

Bass

B7 Bm7 E7 Em7 A7 Am7 D7+5

Drs.

Cr 1/2

H

Alto

subito *p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Alto

subito *p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Cl.

subito *p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Tenor

Solo D *mf*

Bari.

subito *p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Tpt. 1

subito *p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

2

subito *p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

3

subito *p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Tbn. 1

Open

2

subito *p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

3

subito *p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Gtr.

Gmaj7 C7 F7 Bb7-5 A7 C

subito *p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Pno.

Gmaj7 C7 F7 Bb7-5 A7 C

Bass

Gmaj7 C7 F7 Bb7-5 A7 C

subito *p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Drs.

subito *pp* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

Chords: Dm, A, C°, Cm, G, Bb°

Rehearsal marks: 2, 2

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

Bm7

growl

D/E

Bb7

A

Am7

C/D

Ab7

G

HH ½ open

mp

I

Alto *subito p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Alto *subito p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Cl. *subito p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Tenor *subito p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Bari. *subito p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Tpt. 1 *subito p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

2 *subito p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

3 *subito p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Tbn. 1 *subito p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

2 *subito p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

3 *subito p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Gtr. *Gmaj7* *C7* *F7* *Bb7-5* *A7* *C*

Pno. *G* *C7* *F7* *Bb7-5* *A7* *C*

Bass *G* *C7* *F7* *Bb7-5* *A7* *C*

Drs. *subito pp* *cresc.* *f* *mf* HH ½ open

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

Chords: Cm, G, Bb°

Rehearsal marks: 2

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

Pno.

Bass

Drs.

Am7 C/D Ab7 G

Am7 C/D Ab7 G

Am7 D7 Ab7 G

Cr

J

Alto

Alto

Cl.

Tenor

Bari.

Plunger w/ pixie

Tpt. 1

Plunger w/ pixie

2

Plunger w/ pixie

3

Soli

Tbn. 1

2

3

Gtr.

D

D7

G7

Pno.

D

D7

G7

Bass

D

D7

G7

Drs.

This image shows a page of a musical score for a band. The score is written for the following instruments: Alto, Cl. (Clarinet), Tenor, Bari. (Baritone), Tpt. 1, 2, 3 (Trumpets), Tbn. 1, 2, 3 (Tubas), Gtr. (Guitar), Pno. (Piano), Bass, and Drs. (Drums). The score is in 4/4 time and features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). A large red watermark 'Preview Only' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

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