

Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

Critical Analysis of the Compositional Techniques and Devices used in Troy Roberts' Album 'The XenDen Suite'

Exegesis presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of:

Master of Musical Arts (Jazz Performance)

New Zealand School of Music

Wellington (Massey Campus)

Michael Victor Crawford

Student ID: 300136295

NZSM 599 (Performance)

Supervisor: Paul Dyne

February 2011- February 2012

ABSTRACT

Troy Roberts is a jazz saxophonist, originally from Perth, West Australia. At present, no academic research has been done on Roberts' compositions or playing, making this research project a positive way of contributing new information to the academic body of knowledge.

His album, 'The Xen-Den Suite' was chosen as the material best suited to provide insight into Roberts' musicianship (particularly focussing on his compositional and arranging techniques), as it is both intellectually complex and also musically innovative. The aim of the study was to identify and describe the use of various techniques and devices (including their relevance, purpose and function) present in Roberts' music. Through this study, this researcher attempted to gain a basic overview of Roberts' musical characteristics, with the objective to be able to utilise this information to further this researcher's musical development (including compositions, arrangements and saxophone playing).

The findings were useful for direct application (i.e. the techniques could be used in the same manner as they appeared in the XenDen Suite, and could therefore be immediately applied to other areas such as composition, arrangement and improvisation), but the many different ways in which the techniques were used compositionally by Roberts provided a more insightful look into broader musical concepts, and their application.

PREFACE

The purpose of this project is to gain an overview of Troy Roberts' music, including his compositional and improvisational style. His musicianship has been acclaimed in jazz circles; with reviews and articles in Downbeat magazine, achieving a semi-finalist place in the 2008 Thelonious Monk International Jazz Saxophonist Competition, and receiving a Grammy nomination as a sideman for Sammy Figueroa.

As with all jazz musicians, the integration of tradition with innovation is the method that allows for progress of the music, and Roberts is no exception. His unique application of the conventional jazz techniques described below, along with his own musical characteristics are part of what makes Roberts an interesting and progressive musician. This research aims to facilitate the progress of jazz music, by offering an academic perspective on some of the technical concepts, techniques and conventions of a contemporary jazz musician who has established a unique compositional and improvisational voice.

<u>Table of Contents</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
TITLE PAGE	i
ABSTRACT	ii
PREFACE	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	1-4
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Research Question	5
1.2 Introduction	5-7
1.3 Methodology	7
1.4 Analytical Process	7-9
CHAPTER TWO: HARMONY	10
2.1 Dual Harmony/Dual Tonality	10-13
2.2 Harmonic Movement	13-14
2.3 Chord Qualities	15-17
CHAPTER THREE: RHYTHM	18
3.1 Hemiola/Dual Meters/Dual Rhythmic Subdivisions	18-20
3.2 Change in Rhythmic Subdivision	20-22
3.3 Metric Modulation	22-23
3.4 Uncommon Phrase Lengths	23
CHAPTER FOUR: MELODY	24
4.1 Melodic Instrumentation/Orchestration	24-25
4.2 Use of independent/contrapuntal lines (oblique/parallel motion)	25-27
4.3 Melodic use of Intervals/Scale Degrees	

(Tension/Release, Dissonance/Consonance)	27-30
4.4 Melodic Development	30-35
CHAPTER FIVE: GENRE	36
5.1 Genre	36-37
CHAPTER SIX: INSTRUMENTATION	38
6.1 Instrumental Arrangement in relation to Range/Register	38-41
6.2 Instrumental Specific Voicing	41-46
6.3 Instrumental Use Of Timbre	46-50
CHAPTER SEVEN: FORM	51
7.1 Overall Form	51
7.2 Form Within Individual Pieces/Parts	51-55
7.3 Repetition/Development of Form	56-62
CHAPTER EIGHT: SAX SOLOS	63
8.1 Overview	63
8.2 Part 1: Tebrocnala	63-64
8.3 Part 2: Freebie	64-67
8.4 Part 4: Memorialisation	67-69
8.5 Part 5: Villa	69-72
8.6 Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz	72-76
8.7 Part 7: La Brecon Minute	76-77
8.8 Part 8: Finale	77-80
8.9 Conclusions	80-81
CHAPTER NINE: THEMATIC UNITY	82
9.1 Concept of Duality	82-83

9.2 Title	83-84
9.3 Instrumentation	84
9.4 Genre	85
9.5 Harmony	86
9.6 Rhythm	86
CHAPTER TEN: SUMMARY	87
10.1 Summary	87
10.2 Conclusions	87-88
BIBLIOGRAPHY	89-91
DISCOGRAPHY	92-93
APPENDIX A	
A1: Examples of Jazz Artists that have recorded with Strings	
A2: Examples of String Quartets that play Jazz	
A3: Examples of Third Stream	
A4: Key for Identifying Techniques in Analysis of Transcriptions	
A5: Examples of Duality in Human Culture	
A6: Calculation of Frequency of use of each Quartet in the XenDen Suite	

APPENDIX B

B1: Full Score Transcriptions of The XenDen Suite

APPENDIX C

**C1: Lead Sheet/Condensed Score Reductions of The
XenDen Suite**

APPENDIX D

**D1: Analysed Transcriptions of the Sax Solos from The
XenDen Suite**

APPENDIX E

E1: Composition Notes

E2: Full Scores of Compositions

E3: Lead Sheet/Condensed Score Reductions of Compositions

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Question: *What are the significant compositional techniques and devices in the XenDen Suite, and how does Troy Roberts utilize them to achieve thematic unity across the album?*

1.2 Introduction

The XenDen Suite is an 8-part suite composed by Troy Roberts for ‘double quartet’, a term which in this instance refers to the pairing of the ‘jazz quartet’ (sax, piano, acoustic bass, and drum set), and string quartet (2 violins, viola and cello). Roberts plays both soprano and tenor sax on this album, and there are also supplementary instruments which are added to the ensemble for two of the pieces (concert flute, alto flute and a female voice are added for Part 6: The Scotsman’s Waltz, and a bass clarinet is added for Part 7: La Brecaton Minute). All of the pieces contain improvised sections (in the form of solos, cadenzas and improvised introductions/endings), but the bulk of the music is composed and presented as written music.

The XenDen Suite is an unusual example of a modern jazz album; in that the instrumentation (namely, the use of a string quartet in a jazz setting) is atypical for a traditional jazz line-up. However, the use of strings in jazz is not a unique or new idea, dating back as early as the 1920s (with Jean Goldkette¹ and Paul Whiteman’s²

¹ Jean Goldkette. *Bix Beiderbecke with Jean Goldkette Orchestra 1924-1927: Featuring Joe Venuti, Eddie Lang, Steve Brown, Danny Polo, Frankie Trumbauer etc.* Compilation, 1924-1927 (sound recording). Challenge Records, RTR 79040, 2003.

² Paul Whiteman (Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra). *Classic Capitol Jazz Sessions* (Disc 1). Capitol Records (Mosaic Records), MD12-170, 1997.

bands). Charlie Parker³, Clifford Brown⁴, Stan Getz⁵, Paul Desmond⁶ and many others have recorded jazz albums with strings; making it a legitimate and well-explored musical format (see Appendix A1, A2 and A3).

There are, however, unique characteristics prominent in this album, which will be explored in this research project.

Some of these characteristics are difficult to quantify, such as Troy Robert's own unique writing style, which draws upon many wide-ranging influences (but might not directly reflect this link upon observation; making it difficult to research).

However, there are characteristics which can be observed and identified (including compositional techniques and devices, and their respective relevance and functionality), allowing this researcher the ability to draw conclusions and gain further insight into the music of the XenDen Suite.

This type of research takes the form of musical analysis, essentially from the perspective of a jazz theorist (i.e. concentrating on the quantifiable, tangible uses of compositional devices, such as the use of **hemiola**). This type of analysis assumes the reader of this document has a basic understanding of music (particularly jazz) theory, and ties in concepts that have been well documented, such as the chord/scale relationships as is described in George Russell's text '*The Lydian Chromatic Concept*

³ Charlie Parker. *Charlie Parker With Strings: The Master Takes*. Mercury MG 35010, 1950 (sound recording), The Verve Music Group (Impulse) 523 984-2, 1995.

⁴ Clifford Brown. *Clifford Brown – With Strings*. EmArcy MG 36005, 1955 (sound recording), The Verve Music Group (Impulse) 555 078-2, 1998.

⁵ Stan Getz. *Focus*. Verve, V6-8412, 1961 (sound recording). PolyGram Records, 521 419-2, 1997.

⁶ Paul Desmond. *Desmond Blue: Paul Desmond with Strings*. BMG, 74321377512, 1962 (sound recording). BMG France, 1996.

of *Tonal Organisation*'.⁷ Also partially employed in this project is the method of analysis and description used by Dave Liebman in such articles as 'John Coltrane's Meditations Suite: A Study in Symmetry',⁸ in which Liebman analyses the Meditations Suite⁹ in terms of its melody and harmony (particularly in terms of intervallic use and tonality), rhythm and colour (tempo, tone/timbre, meter, etc.), and then providing a personal view on the music.

1.3 Methodology

A methodology is required to extract this information from the recording. This researcher aims to answer the research question using the following methodology:

1. Transcribe the XenDen Suite (all the instrument parts, and the saxophone solos).
2. Convert the scores into lead sheet/condensed score format, to facilitate the analytical process through simplification of the compositions.
3. Analyze the material (in the format described above), and draw conclusions where relevant.

1.4 Analytical Process

The analytical process is somewhat difficult to employ in this particular research project. When looking at transcriptions of improvised solos, there are simple ways to derive information relating to the improviser's particular idiosyncrasies; e.g. the use of extensions can be easily viewed by comparing the chord changes with the notes

⁷ George Russell. *George Russell's Lydian Chromatic Concept of Tonal Organisation: Volume One: The Art and Science of Tonal Gravity*. Massachusetts, Concept Publishing Company, 2001. pp 20-28

⁸ David Liebman. 'John Coltrane's Meditations Suite: A Study in Symmetry.' *Annual Review of Jazz Studies*, Volume 8, 1996. pp 167-180

⁹ John Coltrane. *Meditations*. Impulse IMP 11992, 1965 (sound recording), The Verve Music Group (Impulse) 051 199-2, 1996.

used in the solo. This type of analysis is similar to that used in the educational series by David Baker,¹⁰ Jamey Aebersold¹¹ and Jerry Coker,¹² and is a useful way of clearly identifying the techniques and devices used in the solo.

This type of analysis will be used for solo analysis in this research project, but will not be applicable for the bulk of the analysis (as this researcher will be focusing on the compositional techniques utilized in the pieces, not the solos). Instead, the means used to investigate the compositions themselves will be ordered into such topics: **Harmony, Rhythm, Melody, Genre, Instrumentation** and **Form**. The analysis will follow the basic format and terms used in such texts as 'John Coltrane's *Meditations Suite: A Study in Symmetry*', by David Liebman,⁹ and 'The Jazz Theory Book', by Mark Levine.¹³

The analysis of the *XenDen Suite* will focus on the recorded music from the CD.¹⁴ There is also a DVD available,¹⁵ on which the Troy Roberts Double Quartet performs the *XenDen Suite* live, which this researcher has used as an aid for transcription, as it provides extra insight into what was played vs. improvised. It also provides a visual reference to help distinguish which individual parts are played by which instrument (particularly useful for differentiating between string players). However, the

¹⁰ David Baker. *Bebop Jazz Solos: Correlated with Volumes 10 and 13 of Jamey Aebersold's Play-A-Long Series (Bb Instruments)*. New Albany, Jamey Aebersold Jazz Inc., 1981. pp v-viii

¹¹ Jamey Aebersold. *A New Approach to Jazz Improvisation: For All Instruments*. New Albany, Jamey Aebersold Jazz Inc., 1979.

¹² Jerry Coker. *Elements of the Jazz Language for the Developing Improvisor*. California, Alfred Publishing Co., 1991. pp 84-93

⁹ David Liebman. 'John Coltrane's *Meditations Suite: A Study in Symmetry*.' *Annual Review of Jazz Studies*, Volume 8, 1996. pp 167-180

¹³ Mark Levine. *The Jazz Theory Book*. California, Sher Music Co., 1995. Pp xi-14

¹⁴ Troy Roberts. *The XenDen Suite*. Troy Roberts, CD Baby.com/Independent, 1998 (sound recording).

¹⁵ Troy Roberts. *The XenDen Suite: Live!* Troy Roberts Double Quartet, 2010 (DVD).

analysis will focus on the recorded CD version, as this researcher presupposes this version would have had the benefit of being edited in the studio (i.e. post-production changes could have been made, if the recording did not meet up to Roberts' expectations). Therefore, this version would be closer to Roberts' intentions and vision as an album; making any conclusions drawn from analysis of this version (compared to the live DVD recording) more significant and relevant.

The analysis will, however, involve (where relevant) all the different instrumental parts in the music (as opposed to just focusing on the lead sheet/condensed score format). The XenDen Suite was composed specifically for the double quartet instrumentation, and therefore it would be inaccurate to draw conclusions based on just the lead sheet/condensed score format of the transcriptions.

All excerpts provided in this research as examples will be in concert pitch, except the sax solo transcriptions (which will be in transposed pitch, to counteract notation difficulties due to extremes of range).

CHAPTER TWO: HARMONY

2.1 Dual Tonality/Dual Harmony

This concept is used in many of the pieces of the XenDen Suite, in different ways. One example of this is in Part 4: Memorialisation.

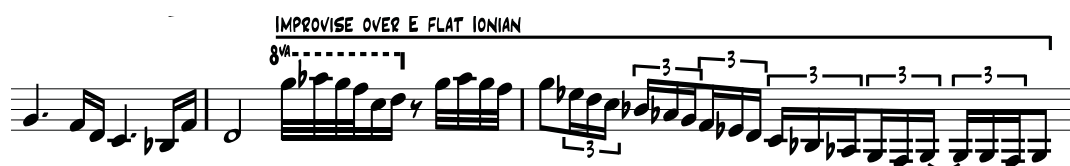
The piano fills (answers to the melodic statements played in unison by the sax and piano) use a superimposed key centre; i.e. playing in an unrelated key (**dual tonality**). The scale used in the fills is Eb Ionian (which could be otherwise thought of as using a G Phrygian mode). The key centre of Eb Major is superimposed over G (which would normally suggest G Phrygian), but the chords/scale relationship at this point suggests a G Aeolian tonality instead. The only difference between these two modes is the A $\sharp$ (from the G Aeolian) vs. the A $\flat$ (from the G Phrygian mode).

This creates a semitone clash when the two modes are used together (i.e. when the piano plays the fills in the melody), resulting in an interesting texture that is quite jarring and unexpected to the ear.

First Fill:



Second Fill:



Third Fill:



This third fill uses a few different modes (as written in the example). This use of multiple tonalities being superimposed over the G minor key center could be viewed as taking the idea of **dual tonality** even further, or otherwise could be thought of as just making use of chromatic passing tones.

Note that this effect is not used on the live DVD recording, rather the piano fills outline the G Aeolian tonality more, with the use of some chromaticism.

The device of **dual tonality** is also used in Part 7: La Breca-ton Minute. This device is used in the first section of the melody (sections B to D for instance), in which the bass, piano and saxes parts all relate to the Bb7(#9) tonality.

The string counterlines use several different, unrelated key centres. In the 1st violin part (see excerpt below), the phrases use E Ionian, G Ionian, D whole/half diminished scale, implying the chords EMaj7, GMaj7 and Ddim7. This opposes the Bb key centre established by the rest of the ensemble.



These counterlines are voiced using **parallel motion** (see Melody section); by transposing a voicing to match the intervallic movement of the 1st violin part. These

chords are usually voiced in either minor 3rds (resulting in a diminished 7 chord) or in minor 6ths. The **parallel motion** disregards the usual tonal method of adhering to a key center, creating even more harmonic ambiguity but still maintaining a strong sound of motion.

This musical score excerpt illustrates parallel motion. It features six staves: TEN. SAX., S. CL., VLIN. I., VLIN. II., VLA., and V.C. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The time signature is 4/4. A rehearsal mark 'C' is at the beginning. The string section (VLIN. I., VLIN. II., VLA., V.C.) moves in parallel motion, with each part playing the same rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The saxophone and clarinet parts are mostly rests, with some melodic lines in the saxophone.

This device is also used by the string section in the second half of section G, and in the backgrounds of the second part of the sax solo (see excerpt below). **Oblique motion** (see Melody section) is used within the 4 parts (i.e. one voice moves at a time while the others sustain), with the changing notes essentially voiceleading through different Bb chord qualities. As this sound is superimposed over the Bbmin7 chord (established by the bass, piano and sax solo), the resulting sound is that of **dual harmony**.

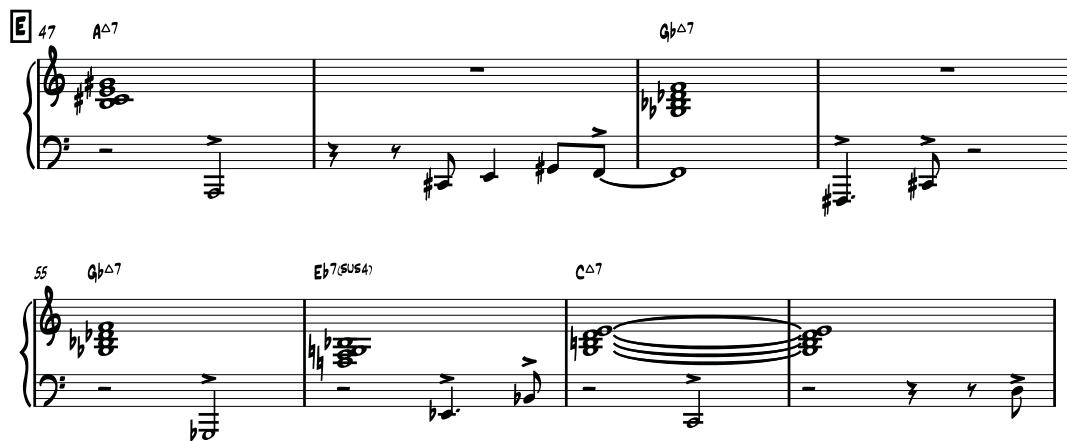
This musical score excerpt illustrates oblique motion. It features five staves: TEN. SAX., VLIN. I., VLIN. II., VLA., and V.C. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The time signature is 4/4. A rehearsal mark '109' is at the beginning. The string section (VLIN. I., VLIN. II., VLA., V.C.) is playing sustained chords, with each part moving in a different voice leading pattern. The saxophone part is playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Similar to the compositional device of **dual tonality**, is the use of **dual harmony**. Instead of two tonal key centres being used, **dual harmony** is the simultaneous use of two different chords which share the same key centre. This again creates harmonic ambiguity, and this device is demonstrated in Part 7: La Brecaton Minute. On the first beat of section C (see excerpt below), the piano plays a rootless V^7_{alt} chord ($F7_{alt}$) on the downbeat, whereas the bass and LH piano unison note (Bb), contradict this by inferring the I (i.e. the I and the V of the Bb key centre are played simultaneously). This results in harmonic ambiguity, as the key center or tonality is evident, but the degree is not (i.e. it is unclear as to whether the chord is the tonic or dominant).



2.2 Harmonic Movement (root movement, substitutions)

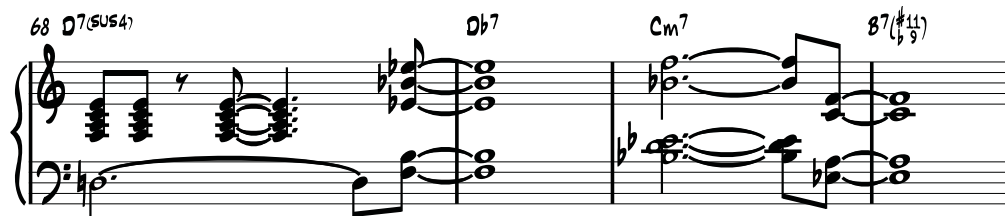
There are a few recurring patterns used in the chord progressions in this piece. These patterns give the harmonic movement a quality which has sense of purpose (i.e. the chord changes sound deliberate), but also has an element of “randomness”, or unpredictability as the changes often are unrelated by tonality, or key centre. For example, there is a lot of harmonic movement in minor 3rds used in Part 7: La Brecaton Minute, especially in section F. Mostly this movement uses the same quality of chord (often which are Major 7 chords), therefore this movement is **parallel motion**. These 2 examples both come from the piano part in section E.



There is another pattern set up in the root movement near the end of section E (starting at bar 64). The pattern is: up a 4th, then down a semitone. Again, this following example is taken from the piano part in Section F. If one goes back to the bar before this example (bar 63) the chord is Gmin7, which still fits the repeating pattern.



This pattern is slightly modified in the next 4 bars (bars 68 to 71; see excerpt below), by changing the 4th movement to it's tritone substitute (i.e. descending semitone motion instead of ascending 4ths). However, it still uses the same basic pattern to determine the harmonic movement.



2.3 Chord Qualities

The particular sound of certain chord qualities gives a timbral “character”, a concept which is used throughout Part 5: Villa.

Most of this piece is based around the Eb(add4) voicing, which is comprised of an Eb triad, with an extra semitone cluster created by adding in the 4th. This particular voicing gives the “quality” of the key centre that the piece is composed around. The chord is an integral element of the composition, and its frequent use makes it serve as a feature which provides thematic unity throughout the piece.

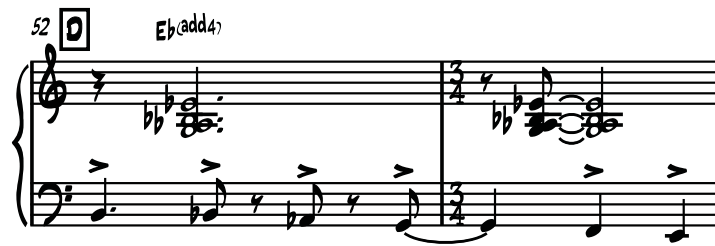
The first instance of this Eb(add4) chord being used is in the first bar of the piece, as a sustained RH piano chord (see below).



The strings play an inversion of the Eb(add4) chord in section D. They play it as a staccato rhythmic figure, which “answers” the sax melody.

The image shows the string section (V.L.N. I, V.L.N. II, V.L.A., and V.C.) playing a staccato rhythmic figure in section D. The figure consists of a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth rest, repeated. The dynamics are marked 'f' (forte). The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb), and the time signature is 4/4.

The Eb(add4) chord is again played by the piano at section D, but this time using a different inversion. This adds a new timbral variation on the same basic chord, creating a different “quality” of sound overall in this section.



Later on in the piece, the same conceptual idea (of a major triad with a semitone cluster) is used in the string backgrounds in section F. Instead of adding the 4th to the Eb Triad, the b6th is used instead (see excerpt below). This voicing still uses the triad with a semitone cluster sound.

A musical score snippet for string backgrounds. It shows four staves: Violin I (VLN. I), Violin II (VLN. II), Viola (VLA), and Violoncello (VC). The key signature has two flats. The time signature is 3/4. The Violin I staff starts with a forte (f) dynamic and a semitone cluster, then moves to a piano (p) dynamic. The Violin II staff is mostly silent, with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The Viola staff starts with a forte (f) dynamic and a semitone cluster, then moves to a piano (p) dynamic. The Violoncello staff is mostly silent, with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The notation includes various articulations like accents and slurs.

The Eb(add4) chord is very harmonically ambiguous; as the chord is both a Major triad and a Suspended chord (usually chords are one or the other; not both at the same time).

The use of this chord in section A also creates ambiguity of the key centre. There are lots of possible bass notes, and therefore, possible key centres that this chord could be inferring. For example, at the start of section A (see excerpt below), the bass notes and the RH piano chord together create the following chords: Eb(add4), Fmin11,

Eb(add4)/G, AbMaj9(omit 3), Bb13(sus4), AbminMaj9/B. The changing notes in the bass line essentially explores the harmonic possibilities and sonorities of the Eb(add4) voicing.

PIANO

BASS

Eb(add4) Fm11 Eb(add4)/G Ab(omit3) Bb13(sus4) AbminMaj9/B

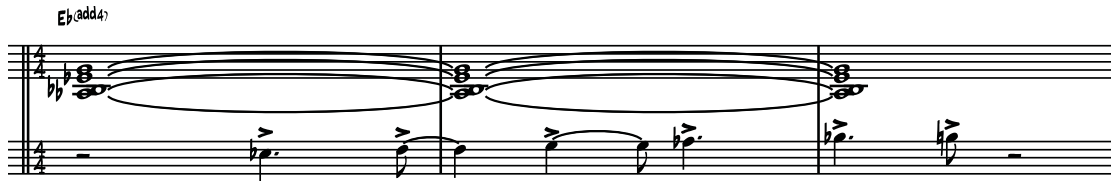
CHAPTER THREE: RHYTHM

3.1 Hemiola/Dual Meters/Dual Rhythmic Subdivisions

Hemiola is a technique extensively utilized in the XenDen Suite. This device is often present in the melodies, such as in Part 2: Freebie. The main melodic phrase (see below) rhythmically creates a “2 against 3” pattern, implying that another time signature or meter is being used. The **hemiola** used here creates rhythmic ambiguity, by generating conflicting subdivisions (i.e. presenting **dual meters/dual subdivisions** to the listener). This ambiguity is further reinforced by the fact that the melodic phrase starts on an offbeat, resulting in the two different **meters** not synchronizing at the start of the bar. This makes the opposing **meters** seem less compatible with each other. Because they do not line up at the start of the phrase, they don’t initially appear to work together. One can see that the **hemiola** is only used for short periods of time before switching back to the original **rhythmic subdivision, or meter**.



The **hemiola** device is also used in Part 5: Villa. Lots of the phrases in this piece (melodies, bass lines etc.) are based around the rhythmic subdivision of a dotted crotchet. In the first four bars of section A (see excerpt below), the phrases are based around dotted crotchets. The quarter note pulse (of the 4/4 bars) and the dotted crotchet bass line creates a 3 over 4 **hemiola**.



This idea can also be seen in the bass line/LH piano unison part at section G (starting in the 3rd bar of the phrase below).



There are areas in this piece where this **hemiola** device is integrated more thoroughly into the piece, by using the whole ensemble to play the rhythms that suggest a different **meter**. The harmonic movement follows this same **rhythmic subdivision**, again reinforcing the **hemiola**. This excerpt is taken from the last eight bars of the section F.

3.2 Change in Rhythmic Subdivision

The concept of **hemiola** (implied **meter** or **rhythmic subdivision**) is further developed in section D of Part 2: Freebie (see excerpt below), by changing the **rhythmic subdivision**. The drum groove switches from a fast swing to a 6/8 Afro Cuban feel, but doesn't change **meter** (i.e. stays in 4/4). Instead, the main **rhythmic subdivision** changes from crotchets (in the 4/4 swing feel), to crotchet triplets (in the 6/8 afro Cuban feel). This is effectively the same use of **dual meters/subdivisions** as the **hemiola**, but instead of implying the new **rhythmic subdivision** with just one instrument, it is embraced by the entire jazz quartet, until the strings come in playing phrases that are clearly in 4/4. This shows that the new 6/8 Afro Cuban feel is just superimposed on the 4/4 **meter**, rather than changing to 6/8 (as would be the case in a **metric modulation**).

The idea of alternate **rhythmic subdivisions** and **meters** being implemented and changing between them is also prevalent in Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz. The melody frequently alternates between using the quaver quadruplets/quaver triplets and quavers as the main **rhythmic subdivision**. The different **subdivisions** being used imply different **meters**: quaver triplets imply 9/8, and quaver quadruplets imply either 9/8 or 2/4, whereas the crotchets and quavers imply 3/4.

The walking bass line uses mainly crotchets (implying 3/4), and strings chords often use dotted crotchets (implying 2/4 or 6/8).

This sensation of switching (or hinting at switching) between **duple meter** (2/4 or 6/8) and **triple meter** (3/4 or 9/8) through the use of alternating **rhythmic subdivisions** is an effective compositional device used to add interest and variety to the piece. The indistinct time signature (or rhythmic ambiguity) means the listener is hearing the music simultaneously in two ways (in **duple** and **triple meter**).

Note: this researcher decided it was best to write this piece in 3/4 instead of the above mentioned **meters**, firstly because it is a waltz (which is typically 3/4), and also for facilitating the reading for the musicians involved in playing the transcription (3/4 is easier to read than 9/8 for instance, as there will be less information per bar).

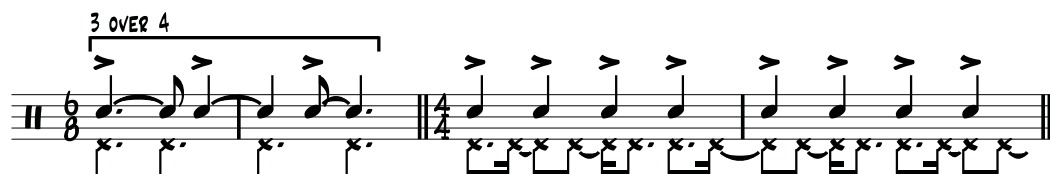
3.3 Metric Modulation

Metric Modulation is a device used in Part 8: Finale, as a way of transitioning between the different feels, **meters** and tempos used in the sections of the piece. The first modulation changes from 2/4 to 6/8 (between the Part 5: Villa section and the Part 7: La Brecaton Minute section), as can be seen in the example below. This **metric modulation** is a direct relationship between the old minim and the new dotted crotchet.

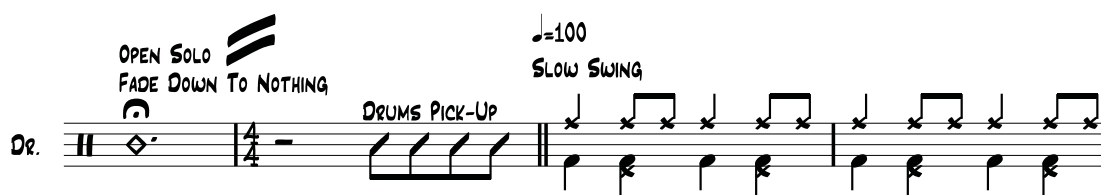
The image displays two musical staves illustrating a metric modulation. The top staff is labeled 'DRUM SET' and 'BUSY BAIOW'. It begins with a tempo marking of ♩=140. The notation shows a series of eighth notes with accents, grouped in pairs, representing a 2/4 rhythm. The bottom staff is labeled 'Dr.' and 'E'. It begins with a tempo marking of ♩=140 and a boxed 'E' indicating a section change. The notation shows a series of eighth notes with accents, grouped in pairs, representing a 6/8 rhythm. Both staves end with 'ETC.' and a double bar line.

The next **metric modulation** is more complex, and goes between the La Brecaton Minute section (section E) and the Scotsman's Waltz section (section F). The drums hint at this new modulation in section E by playing 3 over 4 rhythms (e.g. subdividing using even multiples of quavers, i.e. crotchets or minims, gives a 3 over 4 polyrhythm) over the 6/8 bars, which becomes the quavers in the new 4/4 tempo. See the example below, which is not directly from the drum part, rather it has been

written as a guide for demonstrating how this modulation works:



The new 4/4 tempo is brought in by the drums after a fermata, which makes the transition easier for the musicians performing it. An excerpt from the drum part (in the transition between the Part 7: La Brecaton Minute and Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz sections) can be seen here:



3.4 Uncommon Phrase Lengths

The use of unusual, or **uncommon phrase lengths** in Part 7: La Brecaton Minute is a device that is fundamental to the composition (i.e. the main phrase that the piece is based around is the bass line used first at Section A; see excerpt below). The **uncommon phrase length** (in this case, a 15 beat repeated phrase) used in this motif creates interest for the listener, as it is unexpected and unusual. Roberts uses changing **meter** to express this.



CHAPTER FOUR: MELODY

4.1 Melodic Instrumentation/Orchestration

The main melody instrument used in the suite is the saxophone (tenor and soprano), which features Roberts as the primary instrumental voice, soloist as well as composer and arranger. There are instances in which the sax melody is strengthened by playing it in unison with another instrument, most often the piano (e.g. section A of Part 4: Memorialisation, section C of Part 2: Freebie, section B of Part 7: La Brecon Minute). Other instruments commonly used to play the melody in unison with the sax are the 1st Violin (e.g. section J of Part 7: La Brecon Minute, last 8 bars of section D in Part 1: Tebrocnala), the viola (e.g. sections A and B of Part 5: Villa), or even the whole string section (e.g. section H of Part 2: Freebie, section D of Part 8: Finale, section E of Part 3: Feb 19).

When the saxophone is not playing the melody, the viola is usually given the melodic role (e.g. sections A and B of Part 3: Feb 19, section C of Part 4: Memorialisation, counterlines in section A and B of Part 5: Villa, etc.).

When the string section play in duophonic harmony (as opposed to the usual 4-part harmony), usually the 1st and 2nd violin play in unison, and the viola and cello play the other part in unison (e.g. 5th bar of section B in Part 7: La Brecon Minute, 9th and 10th bar of section E in Part 2: Freebie, 19th bar of section C in Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz). Occasionally this pairing is changed to 1st violin and viola vs. 2nd violin and cello (e.g. in section J of Part 7: La Brecon Minute). This alternative pairing of instruments gives a different timbre, and is generally used in octaves in

order to better work with the ranges of the instruments (which also gives a thicker, fuller sound than using duophonic harmony in unison).

The left hand piano and bass often are used together to play phrases in unison (e.g. section A of Part 5: Villa, section E of Part 7: La Breca-ton Minute, last 2 bars of section A in Part 2: Freebie).

In both Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz and Part 7: La Breca-ton Minute, additional instruments are combined with the double quartet. These new instruments add another element of timbral variety to the compositions, and add interest by bringing new sounds and instrumental roles to the ensemble.

In Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz, the melody is played in unison or an octave apart by three instruments: concert flute, alto flute and female voice (singing just vowel sounds, i.e. without lyrics). This 3-part unison acts as the alternative melodic instrument to the saxophone (who initially states the melody at section A).

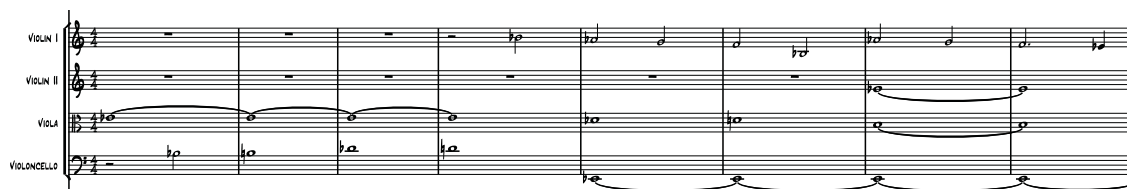
The bass clarinet is used in both Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz and Part 7: La Breca-ton Minute, and it's role is similar in both instances. It is mainly used to double the bass line (e.g. section A of Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz, and section J of Part 7: La Breca-ton Minute), or as an independent voiceleading harmony line (e.g. the start of section D in Part 6: La Breca-ton Minute).

4.2 Use of independent/contrapuntal lines (oblique/parallel motion)

There are many example of **oblique motion** being used in the suite, particularly in the string parts. This device creates harmonic movement without changing the whole chord (similar to the idea of voiceleading to keep connection and similarity

between different chords, i.e. avoiding random chord movement).

An example of this is at the beginning of Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz, in the string quartet introduction (see excerpt below). In the first part of this introduction, the device of **oblique motion** is used to strengthen, or reinforce the sound of the moving parts. As there is generally only one moving part (i.e. part that changes note) at a time, the movement is much more audible and obvious to the listener.



This musical score excerpt shows the beginning of Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz, specifically the string quartet introduction. It features four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The Violin I and II parts are mostly whole notes, while the Viola and Violoncello parts are moving in a descending pattern, illustrating oblique motion.

Oblique motion also used by the strings and sax in Part 7: La Brecon Minute, in the second half of section G (see excerpt below). The motion in this example mostly works in pairs; i.e. two different instrumental parts move together while the others sustain. The pairs of instrumental parts descend in either semitones or tone intervals, which creates an interesting effect of rapidly changing chord quality (i.e. the **oblique motion** essentially voiceleads down through different qualities of chord over the Bb7(#9) tonality, which is outlined by the bass/piano unison line).



This musical score excerpt shows the beginning of Part 7: La Brecon Minute, specifically the second half of section G. It features six staves: Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.), Baritone Saxophone (B. CL.), Violin I (VLN. I), Violin II (VLN. II), Viola (VLA.), and Violoncello (VC.). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The Tenor Saxophone and Baritone Saxophone parts are moving in a descending pattern, while the Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello parts are sustaining. The Piano (PNO.) and Bass (A. BASS) parts are moving in a descending pattern, illustrating oblique motion.

Another example of **oblique motion** being used in the strings is in section C of Part 4: Memorialisation (see example below). This section mainly features just 3 voices: the viola, cello and bass. The **oblique motion** is cleverly arranged, and creates the overall rhythmic effect of almost every quaver in each bar being played (by one of the 3 parts). The bass line slowly descends during this section, creating a lot of harmonic motion (ie. by creating a chord change at least once per bar).

4.3 Melodic use of Intervals/Scale Degrees

There is a distinctive use of certain **intervals** and **scale degrees** for creating **tension/release** (i.e. **dissonance/consonance**) in the melodies of the XenDen Suite. These intervals are often used to outline/contrast the difference in character of various harmonic degrees, often between an **extension** (or **alteration**) and a **scale degree**. This method of intervallic analysis (and their relative inversions) is similar to that used by Mark Levine in his book 'The Jazz Theory Book'.¹⁴

Commonly used **tension/release scale degrees** used are:

- ♭3rd and #9th
- ♭5th and b13th

¹⁴ Levine. *The Jazz Theory Book*. pp 3-12

- ♭3rd and ♭4th (although these are unaltered degrees of the scale, this intervallic relationship still creates tension, as their use together on a Major chord creates a **dissonance** from the minor 9th interval)
- ♯11th and ♭5th
- ♭9th and ♭6th
- ♭9th and ♭1st

The **tension/release** between these **scale degrees** is most often created using these **intervals**:

- Semitone
- Augmented 5th/Minor 6th
- Major 7th
- Minor 9th

Note: The intervals listed are obviously present throughout the XenDen Suite (as all music is made up of intervals). The reason for listing these particular examples is due to their prevalence in the music, being used as devices to create **tension/release** through extensions and alterations (i.e. not just to navigate the harmony **consonantly**). Instead, this list is created with the intention of discovering common harmonic/melodic trends in the melodies of the XenDen Suite.

Semitone

Part 1: Tebrocnala: 5th bar of B, between ♭9 and ♭1.

Part 2: Freebie: 7th bar of section B, between ♮3 and ♯9. In the 7th and 8th bars of section C, between ♮3 and ♯9, then the ♯11 and ♮5. In the 6th bar of section D, between ♮9 and ♭3.

Part 4: Memorialisation: 3rd bar of D, between ♮4 and ♮3.

Part 5: Villa: 3rd and 4th bars of section A, between ♮5 and ♭6. Also used in the 1st bar of D, again between ♮5 and ♭6.

Augmented 5th/Minor 6th

Part 1: Tebrocnala: Bars 14 and 15, between ♭9 and the ♮6 (but this could be also be regarded as harmonically anticipating the ♮3 of the I chord).

Part 5: Freebie: This interval is used a lot in the sax/bass unison section, e.g. in the 9th and 10th bars of this section.

Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz: 12th bar of section A, between the ♮1 and ♭13.

Major 7th

Part 1: Tebrocnala: Used between bars 4 and 5. If we consider this to be harmonic anticipation, then this interval is between the ♯9 and the ♮9.

Part 2: Freebie: 7th and 8th bars of section C. If we consider this to be harmonic anticipation, then these intervals are used between the ♮3 and the ♯9, then between the ♮5 and the ♯11.

Part 4: Memorialisation: 2nd bar of Section A, between the ♯11 and the ♮5.

Part 7: La Brecaton Minute: 5th bar of E, between ♮3 and the ♮9.

Minor 9th

Part 1: Tebrocnala: 4th and 5th bars of B. If we regard this interval as being an example of harmonic anticipation, then this intervallic jump contrasts the ♯1 with the ♭9.

Part 3: Feb 19: 1st bar of section E, between the ♭13 and the ♯5.

This **melodic use of intervals** is also prevalent in several of Troy Roberts' solos, i.e. in keeping with the character of the tune he improvises appropriately using the same sorts of intervallic contrasts. For example, in the sax solo on Part 7: La Brecaton Minute, Roberts contrasts the ♯3 and ♯9 in the same way it is featured in the melody (the sound of the Bb7(♯9) chord used in the main section of the melody). Also, in the solo over section G of Part 5: Villa, Troy Roberts contrasts the sound of the ♯5 and ♭6 (harmonic generalization of F Mixolydian ♭6), in the same way it is used melodically throughout the piece (e.g. first 4 bars of melody). In the second section of the solo in Part 4: Memorialisation (over D7(♭9) concert) the phrases often contrast the sounds of the ♯3 and ♯9. This highlights the quality of the altered dominant sound, and creates a lift in intensity. This chord is not featured in the piece before the solo, but is used as the climax (with the harmonic conflict of the altered dominant sound increasing the intensity created by the rhythm section).

4.4 Melodic Development

There are many ways in which the device of **melodic development** is used in the suite, not just in the melody, but for backgrounds and harmony parts also.

Some of the simplest examples of this are prevalent in the sax melodies of Part 2: Freebie, and Part 4: Memorialisation. Both melodies use the same format; start with a phrase, then reiterate the first part of the phrase, but this time change or develop

the end. This creates a “question and answer” effect; by using the same material again the listener is able to recognize, and therefore understand and relate to the music more easily. The **melodic development** (altering the end of the phrase) device is a way of making the “question and answer” phrases different to one another, but compatible (i.e. there is a relationship between the two phrases; giving each other more purpose and meaning). This can be seen in first 8 bars of the melody of Part 4: Memorialisation (see below).



The same technique is employed in the same way in the melody of Part 2: Freebie, but over a larger scale (i.e. the phrases are longer). One can see the same basic beginning of the melody is used in section A and section B, but from the 5th bar onwards, they are quite different (i.e. the original phrase has been developed).

The image shows five staves of musical notation for Part 2: Freebie. The first staff starts at bar 2 and the second at bar 28. The notation includes an 'INTRO' section and a 'MELODY' section. The melody is developed over a larger scale, showing the same basic beginning used in section A and section B, but from the 5th bar onwards, they are quite different.

The **melodic development** is used in more subtle ways, such as in the string backgrounds in the solo section of Part 2: Freebie. Again, old material is reused in a different context, with some development. Here is the phrase the strings play in section C:

5

This musical score shows a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello) playing a phrase in section C, measures 44 through 50. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The phrase begins with a half note in each part, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, culminating in a high chord in the fifth measure. The notation includes various articulations and dynamics.

This material is used again, but developed to take the form of backgrounds in the solo section. The half notes used at the start of the original phrase are omitted (presumably to leave more space for the soloist), instead the line leading up to the high chord (shown at the start of the 5th bar in the above example) is condensed into an eighth-note run (with some note changes). The excerpt below shows the phrase as it exists in the solo section.

128

This musical score shows the same string quartet playing a developed version of the phrase in the solo section, measures 128 through 134. The key signature remains one flat. The phrase is now an eighth-note run, starting with a half rest in each part, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, leading up to a high chord in the sixth measure. The notation includes various articulations and dynamics.

Melodic development is a fundamental technique or device used in the main theme of Part 3: Feb 19 (i.e. sections A and B). The main theme (played by the strings, featuring the viola as the main solo voice) has 3 components, which are:

The main theme at the beginning of the piece has 3 components:

1. Pizzicato notes (which are played by the cello).
2. Melodic statement played by the viola (the main melody instrument in this piece), initially 2½ bars long.
3. Sustained note, initially played just by the viola.

All of these components are **developed** as the theme progresses, mostly by the use of **expansion** (of instrumentation, harmonic density and length):

1. The pizzicato notes start off with just the cello. This is developed with each repetition: upon the first repeat of the theme all the instrumentation is expanded (all 4 strings play a note), and then the next time the harmonic density is increased to a 5-note voicing (which is achieved by the viola playing a double stop).
2. The viola's melodic statement is 2½ bars long, which remains unchanged for the first repetition. The next repetition is then expanded to become 4½ bars (and is also up an octave). After this, the following statement remains the same length (again 4½ bars long), but it has slight variations to the melody and rhythm (using semiquavers rather than quaver triplets), but overall has the same basic contour. After this, the next repetition is again expanded to 7½ bars. Again, this version has more changes to the melody (rhythmic and notes) but uses the same overall contour.
3. The sustained note is initially just a single note held by the viola for 3½ beats. After the first unchanged repetition, this component features development, through expansion (the sustained note is held longer with each subsequent repetition) and increase in harmonic density (going from a single note, to 2, to 3, to 4). The increase in harmonic density increases the tension, as the

added voices are either a semitone or a tone apart. The resulting voicing is more clashy/dissonant with each added note, and with the expansion in instrumentation (more instruments playing with each repetition) causing a dynamic increase, and the resulting effect is more intensity and tension with each development.

The use of **melodic development** is also used throughout Part 3: Feb 19 and Part 4: Memorialisation. Parts 3 and 4 are intended to operate as more of a singular unit than their individual titles would suggest; as Roberts describes in the CD liner notes¹⁶: *“Parts 3 and 4 are intended to portray the sequence of emotions on the morning I received the call informing me of Alan’s tragic and untimely death (part 3, Feb 19), and at his memorial service (part 4, Memorialisation).”* The connection or relationship between these two pieces is somewhat difficult to discern, but there is some subtle use of **melodic development** that can be seen to provide correlation between them.

Also, the basic viola melody in Part 3 (first stated in section A) alludes to the string backgrounds used in Part 4 (see excerpts below). Here is the viola melody as it is used in Part 3:



Here is the **development** of this basic melodic phrase, as it is used as the string backgrounds in the solo section of Part 4:

¹⁶ Troy Roberts. *The XenDen Suite*. Troy Roberts, CD Baby.com/Independent, 1998 (liner notes).



Other connections between the two pieces can be seen in the use of **tonality**: Part 3 is based in the key of Bb Major, and Part 4 is in the relative minor key of G minor. Part 3 ends on a unison G note (played by the entire ensemble), and this essentially “picks up where it left off”, by starting Part 4 in a G **tonality** (G minor).

CHAPTER FIVE: GENRE

5.1 Genre

The music is composed specifically for the double quartet (i.e. jazz quartet and string quartet), and could not be performed without this particular instrumentation (without adaptation or arrangement). The music has elements that are distinctly jazz influenced (i.e. swing, improvisation, strophic form¹⁷, use of chords commonly found in jazz), but also draws on influences and techniques/devices that stem from the conventions commonly used in classical music (such as perfect/plagal cadences, string quartet instrumentation, sonata form¹⁸ etc.).

Note: Classical Music is a “blanket” term, which will henceforth be used to refer to the Western Art Music spanning from 1600 to the present (including music from the Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic and Contemporary periods), as a means of facilitating the description.

At times the music in the XenDen Suite seems to be solely jazz; i.e. without any classical music influence. This is often when just the jazz quartet are playing, for example in the piano solo in Part 2: Freebie. Other times the music seems to be purely classical music, and again this often is when just the string quartet are playing (e.g. introduction to Part 6: The Scotsman’s Waltz). However, the vast majority of the material in the suite uses both quartets together (the number of bars of music

¹⁷ The New Grove Dictionary of Jazz. ‘Forms: Structures, Techniques and Procedures’. London, MacMillan Press Limited, 2001. Volume One A-K, Edited by Barry Kernfeld. pp 396

¹⁸ G. M Tucker and Nicholas Temperley. Oxford Music Online, The Oxford Companion to Music. ‘Sonata Form’. Available from <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>, last accessed 1/12/11.

composed for both quartets far exceeds the number for either quartet by themselves, see Appendix A6), and integrates characteristics of both **genres**.

The incorporation of the classical and jazz elements in the music is not always equally distributed, i.e. sometimes there are elements of both **genres** present, but one is more heavily favoured than the other. An example of jazz being favoured is in the Part 2: Freebie, the material of which is mostly unchanged jazz with the addition of strings (see Appendix A1). There are classical elements used, such as the basic Sonata Form (see section 7.2), but otherwise the music is mostly jazz influenced. An example of classical music being more heavily favoured would be from the 9th bar of E in Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz to the end. The music here is written for the unaccompanied string quartet in a chamber music style (i.e. favours the classical side), but the addition of the saxophone improvising in a jazz style does add some jazz influence.

Where the music is incorporated relatively equally (i.e. at the end of section C in Part 3: Feb 19, the harmony uses both typical classical cadences and jazz chords), the genre becomes more like "Third Stream".¹⁹ This is a term first used by Gunther Schuller, used to describe music that combines and integrates elements of both jazz and classical music equally (i.e. essentially a "hybrid" **genre**).

¹⁹Gunther Schuller. *Musings: The Musical Worlds of Gunther Schuller, a Collection of his Writings*. New York, Da Capo Press, 1999. pp 114-118

CHAPTER SIX: INSTRUMENTATION

6.1 Instrumental Arrangement in relation to Range/Register

The arrangement of the string section often favours their lower registers, frequently going down to the lowest notes of the various instruments. There is not very much high register used in the violin parts; instead Roberts has opted for using the lower register which has a richer sound, that is more conducive to blending (within the section and ensemble).

Some exceptions to this general rule are when the high register is used as an effect, e.g. the two violins sustain a high Db in section E of Part 7: La Brecaton Minute (see excerpt below).

The image shows a musical score excerpt for a section labeled 'E' (measure 47). It features three staves: TEN. SAX. (Tenor Saxophone), VLN. I (Violin I), and VLN. II (Violin II). The Tenor Saxophone staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). It plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets. The Violin I and Violin II staves have treble clefs and the same key signature. They both play a sustained, high-pitched note (D-flat) throughout the section, indicated by a long horizontal line with a flat symbol and a sharp sign. The measure number 47 is at the start, and 9 is at the end of the excerpt.

This sustained tone is much higher than the rest of the ensemble at this point, and acts more as a monophonic pad which voiceleads through the harmony as it changes. The rest of the ensemble contrasts this with a more spacious role; they play shorter fragmented phrases that use space in between. The use of strings to play sustained pads is a technique that is common throughout the album, but usually as a section (as opposed to the monophonic pad in the above example).

The use of the lower range of the strings may be a by-product of the arranging restrictions of this particular instrumentation (rather than a deliberate compositional decision by Roberts). The tenor saxophone (and sometimes soprano

saxophone) is the main melody instrument in the ensemble, and the average range of this is about the same as the cello (i.e. lower than the violin and viola). As standard jazz arranging practice is to voice the melody as the highest note²⁰, this places constrictions on the range in which there is room for all five voices (sax and strings) to be voiced in a 5 part chord. There are some situations in which the other voices go higher than the melody note e.g. the last 2 bars of section C in Part 7: La Brecaton Minute:

There are 3 voices (Violin 1, 2 and Viola) all playing higher than the melody, but this is worked around by doubling the melody note an octave higher (violin 1's part). This strengthens the melody enough to mean that it isn't lost amongst the other voices.

²⁰ Bill Dobbins. *Jazz Arranging and Composing: A Linear Approach*. Rottenburg, Advance Music, 1986. pp 11-23

This system of voicing below the melody note also affects the piano playing on the album. The pianist's role in this ensemble is mostly comping, and again the restriction of the relatively low tenor saxophone range means the comping is usually in quite a low register (to avoid playing higher than the melody note). For example, in Part 2: Freebie the piano comping on the hits of the main melody is usually based a third below the melody. See excerpt below (taken from the beginning of Section A):

The musical score excerpt shows a Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.) and Piano (PNO.) part. The Tenor Saxophone part is labeled 'MELODY' and starts at measure 24. The Piano part provides accompaniment with chords: Gm7, Eb7, F7(sus4), Dm7, Ebm7, F7(sus4), and Gm7. The piano comping is based a third below the melody note.

Sometimes the piano doubles the melody note by voicing it at the top of the chord. This helps to strengthen the sound of the melody by doubling the **orchestral weight**, which makes it more present in the overall mix (similar to the way the soprano and piano play the melody to Part 4: Memorialisation in unison to strengthen the sound). This technique is used the last 4 bars of section F of Part 7: La Brecon Minute (see excerpt below). The F7(#5#9) chord and the EMaj13(#11) chord both double the melody note at the top of the voicing. The other chords in this example (DbMaj7, Ebmin7 and Ab7sus4) all feature the same technique as mentioned previously, i.e. voiced a 3rd below the melody. It seems as if the use of a doubled melody note is a technique reserved for more impact, as in this example it is only used on the chords that are more heavily accented (and more prominent in the context of the song).

6

79

TEN. SAX.

PNO.

6.2 Instrumental Specific Voicing

The voicing of chords within the string section is generally quite straightforward.

Where the strings are functioning as an accompanying section (i.e. mostly when they are being used with the rest of the ensemble), the chords are most often a direct translation of 4 note jazz piano voicings. Interestingly, Sammy Nestico suggests (in his book “The Complete Arranger”²¹) that this type of voicing (which he refers to as “a closed, saxophone-type voicing”; essentially the same as 4 note piano voicings) is not the best use of the string section, as it sounds “meager”.

One type of voicing used in the suite is **root position 4 note voicings**. These are often (but not always; see backgrounds in the solo section of Part 1: Tebrocnala) used when the string section is playing unaccompanied, as there is no bass note provided. An example of these unaccompanied **root position 4 note voicings** can be seen at the end of Part 6: The Scotsman’s Waltz (see excerpt below).

²¹ Sammy Nestico. *The Complete Arranger*. California, Fenwood Music Co., 1993. pp 121-141

Rootless 4 note voicings are another commonly used type of string voicing. Often these chords are **A and B rootless voicings** (**A voicings** from lowest note to highest: 3rd, 5th/6th, 7th, 9th. **B voicings** from lowest note to highest: 7th, 9th, 3rd, 5th/6th as defined by Dan Haerle's book, "The Jazz Language"²²). The string chords often utilize basic voiceleading to follow the harmony; similar to the way a pianist would voicelead one-handed 4-note chords.

These are most often used when the string section is playing with the rest of the ensemble (and the bass note is provided). This example below is taken from section F of Part 2: Freebie.

²² Dan Haerle. *The Jazz Language: A Theory Text for Jazz Composition and Improvisation*. California, Alfred Publishing Co. (Originally Warner Bros. Publications), 1980. pp 24-25

The musical score is arranged in five staves. The top four staves are for Violins I and II, Viola, and Violoncello. The bottom staff is for Piano (PNO.), which is split into two parts: a right-hand part with a melodic line and a left-hand part with a bass line. The chords are indicated above the piano staff: D7(9#5), GΔ7, and EbΔ7. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Other types of string voicings that are translated from piano chords are **quartal voicings** (i.e. based on 4th intervals). An example of this in Part 4: Memorialisation is at the end of section C (see excerpt below).

41

SOP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

A. BASS

DRUMS PICK-UP

DRUMS PICK-UP

DRUMS PICK-UP

DRUMS PICK-UP

DRUMS PICK-UP

DRUMS PICK-UP

Ab¹³

Another example of **quartal voicings** being used in the strings is in the 34th bar of section E in Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz (see excerpt below). At this point in the music, the string quartet is the only part of the ensemble accompanying the sax, and therefore they have to take a different approach (i.e. the arrangement is restricted to using **root position voicings**, with the bass note being played by the cello). The **quartal voicing** used here works well to provide a rich, full sound within the string quartet.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

Quintal voicings are used occasionally in the string quartet, such as the final chord of Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz (see excerpt below). The chord is a Bbmin9 at this

point, and Roberts has used a common **quintal voicing** (from lowest note to highest: 1st, 5th, 9th, 3rd, 7th); directly translating it to the string quartet and sax instrumentation. Note that the tenor saxophone is voiced in the middle of the chord (i.e. the melody note becomes a harmony part), rather than the usual method of voicing it as the top note. The arrangement does not cause the melody note to sound “lost”, or inaudible however, as the sax note sounds first and then brings in the strings. This allows the listener to identify the note when it is played solo, and then hear the same note in the context of the chord.

The image shows a musical score snippet. The top staff is for the Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.) in treble clef. It starts at measure 228, marked 'RIT.'. The saxophone plays a melodic line that begins with a quarter note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note, all slurred together. The string quartet consists of four staves: Violin I (V.L.N. I), Violin II (V.L.N. II), Viola (V.L.A.), and Violoncello (V.C.). The Violin I and II staves are mostly silent, with some notes appearing in the final measure. The Viola and Violoncello staves also have some notes in the final measure. The score ends with a double bar line.

There are instances in the suite where the arrangement of the string section takes a different approach to voicing chords to create a new texture. In Part 3: Feb 19, the string section often plays chords that are comprised of semitone and tone intervals. These types of voicings are also known as **secundal chords**²³, or **tone clusters**. These are similar to **cluster voicings** (see the **cluster voicings** section in “Jazzology” by Robert Rawlins²⁴), but use exclusively tone and semitone intervals. This type of chord creates a harmonically dense, and dissonant sound.

²³ Stefan Kostka & Dorothy Payne. *Tonal Harmony (3rd Edition)*. New York, McGraw-Hill Publishing, 1995. p 499

²⁴ Robert Rawlins. *Jazzology: The Encyclopaedia of Jazz Theory for all Musicians*. Milwaukee, Hal Leonard, 2005. pp 85-89

The orchestration of this voicing into the string quartet works effectively to create a different tone colour, or **timbre** to those achieved with the types of voicings mentioned previously. The excerpt below taken from section C of Part 3: Feb 19, and shows the implementation of the **tone cluster voicing** described previously.

6

25 **C**

SOP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

6.3 Instrumental Use Of Timbre

In Part 4: Memorialisation, the different techniques of arco vs. pizzicato string playing is used effectively for creating changes in **timbre**. These changes are used for creating variety between contrasting sections, and take advantage of the different **timbres** the string section can produce to create interest in the compositions.

With the first basic segment of the piece (sections A through B), the pizzicato strings are used for an accompaniment role; behaving more as an extension of the rhythm section than an individual section. The excerpt below (taken from section A) shows

how the strings use the pizzicato technique rhythmically to create a mechanical, or clockwork sounding **timbre**. The definition of the word memorialisation is: '*a ceremony to honor the memory of someone or something*'.²⁵ This piece could be recreating the sound of the funeral procession (i.e. a funeral march) for Alan Corbet.



In the next contrasting section (section C) the arco strings are implemented, and the resulting texture, or **timbre** is quite contrasting (i.e. more legato, and smoother sounding).



The use of different playing techniques in the string section to create **timbral variation** is also prevalent in Part 5: Villa. Again, these different techniques are used in accordance with the contrasting sections of the piece.

The first main section (sections A through D) utilizes the strings for mostly countermelodies and sustained pads. This uses the arco technique to play legato

²⁵ Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged. 'Memorialisation'. Available from <http://thefreedictionary.com>, last accessed 22/11/11.

phrases. The excerpt below (taken from the end of section B) demonstrates this use of legato arco technique.

27

TEN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

mp

mf

mf

In the next contrasting section (section D), the strings are used to play staccato figures with the bow (i.e. short but still arco). They also play legato phrases (as shown before), but in this section they mostly are more heavily accented. This creates a variation in **timbre** from the previous contrasting section. The excerpt below is taken from section D, and shows the staccato and accented legato arco techniques being used in the string section.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

f

f

f

f

The next use of the string section to provide a different **timbral variation** is in section G. Here the strings are used to play a pizzicato chord (which is an inversion of the Eb(add4) chord frequently utilized throughout the piece) on beats 1 and 3. This creates **timbral variation** within the piece, and effectively adds another element of interest in this contrasting section. The excerpt below shows how the

strings use the pizzicato technique in this section.

The image shows a musical score for a string quartet and piano. The string quartet consists of Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello (Vc.). The piano part is labeled PNO. The string quartet is playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a forte (f) dynamic and a pizzicato (pizz.) instruction. The piano part is playing a similar rhythmic pattern in the right hand, with a forte (f) dynamic and a pizzicato (pizz.) instruction. The piano part also includes a melodic line in the left hand.

The use of bowing techniques in relation to the production of **timbral variation** is utilized in the final chord of Part 3: Feb 19 (see excerpt below). The final chord is played by the string quartet with a “bowed tremolo” technique (as clarified in Cecil Forsyth’s book, “Orchestration”²⁶). This technique, combined with the fp/crescendo dynamic motion creates dramatic intensity, and adds a new **timbre** to the piece. The use of the tremolo chord within the string quartet provides a fitting accompaniment for the soprano sax cadenza, which is at the apex of the intensity of Part 3: Feb 19.

²⁶ Cecil Forsyth. *Orchestration*. New York, The MacMillan Press Ltd., 1936. pp 350-356

The image shows a musical score for the final section of a suite. It features five staves: SOP. SAX., VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., and VC. The score is divided into two main sections. The first section, marked with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket, shows the strings playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The second section, labeled 'SAX CADENZA' with a key signature change to G7(b9)SUS4, shows the saxophone playing a cadenza while the strings hold a sustained chord. The dynamics range from *fp* (fortissimo piano) to *ff* (fortissimo).

The use of **timbre** is relevant when viewing the final chord of the suite; the Db7 at the end of Part 8: Finale. The string voicing of the Db7 chord is all in double stops, with each of the strings playing either the root and/or 5th (i.e. duophonic harmony). This use of the strings gives a rich, warm sound, that although is very simple harmonically, is nevertheless effective at creating a settled and “finished” sounding end to the piece. At this point the piano plays a brief improvised cadenza, establishing the “bluesy” character, which matches the **timbre** created by the string section.

CHAPTER SEVEN: FORM

7.1 Overall Form

An interesting perspective on this album is that it is composed as a suite (defined by the Collins Dictionary via thefreedictionary.com²⁷: '*An instrumental composition in several movements less closely connected than a sonata*'), rather than a collation of individual pieces. While on many jazz albums there may be some purpose, or conscious choice as to the order of the tracks on an album, mainstream jazz albums are not created with the intention of being experienced or viewed in their entirety. In other words, the individual tracks are stand-alone units, and generally speaking, were not created with such a unified direction from piece to piece²⁸. The concept of a suite is more commonplace in classical music²⁹ (but not unheard of, e.g. John Coltrane's "A Love Supreme"³⁰, amongst others), and again shows the integration of typical characteristics from the two different musical disciplines, or **genres**.

7.2 Form Within Individual Pieces/Parts

When analysing the types of form used in the XenDen Suite, there are many different examples. There are sections that repeat various instrumental parts indefinitely (such as a bass ostinato, a set of chord changes etc.), in which it is up to the soloist to cue the ensemble to proceed on to the next section. This **open repeat** (i.e. undefined

²⁷ Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged. 'Suite'. Available from <http://thefreedictionary.com>, last accessed 24/1/12.

²⁸ Scott Yanow. Allmusic.com. 'Mainstream Jazz'. Available from <http://www.allmusic.com>, last accessed 24/1/12.

²⁹ David Fuller. Grove Music Online, Oxford Music Online. 'Suite'. Available from <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>, last accessed 24/1/12.

³⁰ John Coltrane. *A Love Supreme*. Impulse IMP 1152, 1965 (sound recording) Deluxe Edition, The Verve Music Group (Impulse) 589 945-2, 2002.

number of repeats which is left up to the performer's discretion) idea is used in the solo sections of Part 4: Memorialisation (sax solo), Part 5: Villa (piano solo and bass/sax solo), Part 7: La Breca-ton Minute (sax and drum solo) and Part 8: Finale (improvised sax/drums introduction, piano and sax solos, drum solo). Similar to this idea of **open repeats** creating undefined length of sections is the use of **improvised cadenzas**. The **cadenzas** are as long as the performer decides to continue playing, and then again cues the next section. **Improvised cadenzas** occur in Part 2: Freebie (piano introduction), Part 3: Feb 19 (bass and sax cadenzas), Part 4: Memorialisation (sax cadenza and piano outro), and Part 8: Finale (drum cadenza).

The open improvised solo sections also could be described as using **strophic form**³¹, which is often the type of form used in jazz (i.e. when playing jazz standards)¹⁶. The harmonic construct used in the solo section repeats indefinitely (until cued to proceed to the next section by the soloist), which is a use of **strophic form** for these sections.

There are instances in which **sonata form** is used in the suite, one of them being Part 5: Villa. This brief analysis will follow and compare Part 5: Villa with the description of **sonata form** as described by James Webster in his entry in Grove Music Online³².

The **exposition** is as follows: Sections A through C are the **first subject group**, Section D is the **transition** section, Sections E and the Solo Section are the **second**

³¹ Oxford Dictionary of Music, 2nd ed. rev. Michael Kennedy. Oxford Music Online. 'Strophic'. Available from <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>, last accessed 24/1/12.

¹⁶ The New Grove Dictionary of Jazz. 'Forms: Structures, Techniques and Procedures'. pp 396

³² James Webster. Grove Music Online, Oxford Music Online. 'Sonata Form'. Available from <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>, last accessed 22/11/11.

subject group (which is in a different key, a typical trait for the second subject group), with the last 16 bars of B7sus4 taking the basic format of the **codetta** (which brings the second subject group to a close, usually with a perfect cadence, but in this case with an interrupted cadence; B7sus4 to Eb(add4)).

The **development** is from Section F right through to the end of the Bass and Sax Unison section which, in keeping with standard practice of **sonata form**, modulates through many different keys, and elaborates on material used in the **exposition** (such as the use of the Eb(add4) chord and the Eb Mixolydian b6 tonality, development and elaboration of the melody etc.). It also introduces new material, such as the melody in the bass and sax unison.

Section H takes the form of the **recapitulation**, by reiterating the material from the **exposition** (repeating the **transition** section, and the **second subject group**), but surprisingly with the omission of material from the **first subject group** (not in keeping with standard practice of **sonata form**; usually the **recapitulation** gives prominence to the **first subject group**). However, the material taken from the **second subject group** (recapitulated in section I) is changed from Major to minor, with slight modifications to the chords, which is commonplace in the **recapitulation**. There is no **coda** section to speak of, but this is not a requirement for **sonata form**, rather more of a commonly used ending.

The basic model of **sonata form** (i.e. using **exposition**, **development** and **recapitulation**) is used in all the pieces/parts of the suite except Part 3: Feb 19. Part 3 does not repeat sections (but uses **repetition** or **motivic development** within

sections), instead uses a combination of **variation form**³³ and **through-composed music**³⁴. In this piece, components of the melody are taken and altered for use in contrasting sections, and therefore uses elements of **variation form** (in which aspects of the previous material are repeated in an altered way). The different sections are otherwise unrelated, therefore employing elements of **through-composed music** (in which no sections repeat).

For example, the initial melodic statement played by the viola is reused in an altered form later on in the piece, demonstrating the **melodic development** used to create relationships between the contrasting sections; i.e. implementation of **variation form**. Here is the original melodic statement as it is used at section A:



An alteration of this melodic phrase is next played by the sax in the next contrasting section (section C). This **melodic development** provides a relationship between the two otherwise unrelated sections:



In the next contrasting section (section D), the cello motif used in section A is reused. Here is the original cello motif from section A:

³³ Timothy Jones. Oxford Music Online, The Oxford Companion to Music. 'Variation Form'. Available from <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>, last accessed 14/1/12.

³⁴ Ian Rumbold. Grove Music Online, Oxford Music Online. 'Through-composed'. Available from <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>, last accessed 14/1/12.



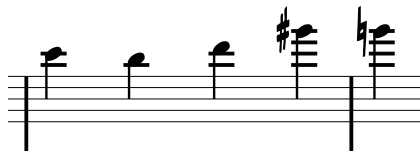
Here is how it is used in section D:



The 1st violin melody in section D is also a derivative of material from the previous contrasting section (section C). Here is the original material from section C:



Here is how this material is used in section D by the 1st violin (it has been modified rhythmically and transposed, but otherwise it has the same basic melodic contour):



The **melodic development** demonstrated above provides the links between the contrasting sections in Part 3: Feb 19, and demonstrates how this use of **variation form** is used to provide the piece with the overall structure it needs to function as a purposeful and effective piece of music.

7.3 Repetition/Development of Form

The use of **repetition** and **development** as it relates to **form** (rather than **melodic repetition/development**) is a fundamental compositional component of Part 8: Finale. This piece serves as a reprise, or summary of all the other pieces in the suite. It comprises of sections that are based upon the main themes of most of the other pieces (in the basic format of a medley), but they have been developed in some way (e.g. change in tempo, key, groove, instrumentation).

This type of reprise, featuring the main themes of the preceding music is a technique more commonly used in classical music than in jazz. This basic idea is present in the **recapitulation** section of a **sonata form**³² (which alludes to the themes or **expositions**, which in this case are separate pieces, through the use of **repetition** and **development**). The following analysis of Part 8: Finale will aim to give an overview of the piece, where the material has originally come from, and how it has been adapted (i.e. showing the use of **repetition** and **development** in the piece).

Part 8: Finale begins with just sax and drums, in an open improvised section. In the last eight bars of the solo, Roberts plays a phrase which is based around the first four bar melodic statement in Part 5: Villa, to cue the next section for the rest of the ensemble. Although this phrase is still unaccompanied by a chordal instrument, the notes in this melody give the sound of a DbMaj7 going on to a C7sus4 (see excerpt below).



³² James Webster. Grove Music Online, Oxford Music Online. 'Sonata Form'.

These chords are derived from the last 4 bars of Part 1: Tebrocnala. Although they have been transposed to accommodate the change in key, and the DbMaj7 has come from the tritone substitution of G7sus4 (which would otherwise be the chord in this position), these chords function in the same way as they do in Part 1: Tebrocnala. These eight bars utilize **repetition** and **development** from the original pieces, and these permutations of the melody and chords serve as a reminder to the listener of the previous material.

This leads on to the first full ensemble section (Section A), which is based around the melody and chords of Part 1: Tebrocnala. The main differences or **developments** between this and the original version of the piece are the tempo (which is much faster this time around than the ballad tempo used before, seemingly adapted to the tempo and style of Part 2: Freebie), and the key (now played in F Major, previously was in Eb Major). There are slight alterations to the melody, but otherwise this piece is the same as before.

Further into the piece, the same 8 bar melodic phrase (as shown in the excerpt above) is used again as a cue. However, this time it leads into the section based around Part 5: Villa.

This section uses material from Section G of Part 5: Villa, with the bass, LH piano and sometimes sax playing the bass line, and the RH piano playing the condensed string pizzicato voicing. The original piece used the idea of drums “trading” with the band (i.e. playing improvised fills in response to the bass line), but this concept is **developed** even further this time, by making the fills 10 bars long (rather than 2, as was used originally). These 10 bar fills still allow for the 8 bar sections to be

maintained (i.e. 6 bars of full ensemble, 2 bars of drums to complete the 8 bar length, then another 8 bars solo). The bass motif from this section originally featured a modulation from Fmin11 to BMaj13(#5) by changing the bass line but maintaining the same chord (played by the pizzicato strings). The bass motif has been **developed** in Part 8: Finale, to modulate between Fmin11 and Db(add4), which involves transposing the chord (now played in the right hand of the piano) down a tone for the Db section.

In the next section (Section D), the bass line continues to repeat in the same fashion, but the 10 bar drum fills are reduced to 2 bars. Also, a unison melody played by the strings and sax is introduced. This melody has been **developed** from the counterline originally played by the strings in Section C of Part 5: Villa. Here is the melody as it stands in the original piece:

This is how it is has been **developed** for use in Part 8: Finale. Note that in the 4th, 5th and 6th bar of the example below, the whole ensemble reinforces the bass melody by playing it in unison. This is another **development** from the original material.

The next section is brought about quite suddenly, by abruptly changing the meter and drum groove. This section features mostly just drums (improvising around the basic 6/8 groove), and the strings playing held chords which were previously used in the solo section of Part 7: La Brecaton Minute. The held chords are played in free time (i.e. not adhering to the tempo set by the drums), but each subsequent chord is cued, so that all of the string players change chord simultaneously. These chords are in the same key as the original piece (i.e. directly transferred from Part 7: La Brecaton Minute to this section of the piece), with the only difference being the duration the chords are held for (originally the chords sustained for 4, 3 or 2 beats before changing, in this case indefinite length due to the fermatas).

The musical score consists of five staves. The top four staves are for strings: Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello (Vc.). Each staff contains a series of sustained chords, represented by whole notes with fermatas, in the key of B-flat major. The Piano (PNO.) staff is empty. The A. Bass staff is empty. The Drum (Dr.) staff is marked with a 'D' and contains a drum solo pattern of eighth notes. Above the drum staff, the text 'DRUM SOLO (STRINGS PLAY SUSTAINED CHORDS)' is written.

The final section of the piece is based upon material from Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz (the last 4 bars of the flute/voice unison melody in section B). Here it is, as it is used in The Scotsman's Waltz:

The musical score is for a 4-bar turnaround in 4/4 time. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- FL. (Flute):** Melody with triplet and quartet rhythms.
- VOICE:** Melody with triplet and quartet rhythms.
- A. FL. (Alto Flute):** Melody with triplet and quartet rhythms.
- B. CL. (Bass Clarinet):** Rests in all four bars.
- VLN. I (Violin I):** Rests in the first three bars, then plays a quarter note in the fourth bar.
- VLN. II (Violin II):** Rests in the first three bars, then plays a quarter note in the fourth bar.
- VLA. (Viola):** Rests in the first three bars, then plays a quarter note in the fourth bar.
- VC. (Violoncello):** Rests in the first three bars, then plays a quarter note in the fourth bar.
- PNO. (Piano):** Provides harmonic support with chords: Bb7, Dm7, G7(sus4), G7, C(sus4), C, Dm7, and G13(b9).

Modifications to the original material include changing the key (up a semitone), changing the groove (the original medium-up tempo 3/4 jazz waltz is changed to a slow 4/4 swing feel), and the chords (changed to make a 4 bar turnaround that can keep repeating indefinitely). This is how it is used in Finale:

THE SCOTSMAN'S WALTZ

TEN. SAX.

THE SCOTSMAN'S WALTZ

VLN. I

THE SCOTSMAN'S WALTZ

VLN. II

THE SCOTSMAN'S WALTZ

VLA.

THE SCOTSMAN'S WALTZ

VC.

THE SCOTSMAN'S WALTZ

PNO.

THE SCOTSMAN'S WALTZ

A. BASS

F Gb6/9 Ab7(SUS4) F7 Bbm7 Eb7

Gb6/9 Ab7(SUS4) F7 Bbm7 Eb7

Gb6/9 Ab7(SUS4) F7 Bbm7 Eb7

This 4 bar phrase is repeated a number of times by the ensemble, over which Roberts improvises (based around the melody). The final repeat of this phrase is brought about with a ritardando and decrescendo, with the ensemble dropping out to just leave the sax melody. Roberts takes his time resolving the last note of the melody, and then cues the rest of the ensemble to join him on the final chord. This final chord is a Db7, giving the sound of a blues oriented conclusion to the piece. This choice of chord/resolution is a more conventional option (i.e. the perfect cadence

used in Part 8: Finale is more expected) than that used in the original Scotsman's Waltz.

Overall, the device of **repetition** and **development** is of primary importance to this piece, and utilizes it in a way to **recapitulate** the previous material, but retaining interest by altering elements (such as key, tempo, instrumentation, feel, etc.). By condensing and summarizing the music, the piece acts to finalize and conclude the suite.

CHAPTER EIGHT: SAX SOLOS

8.1 Overview

Troy Roberts plays improvised sax solos on all but one (Part 3: Feb 19) of the pieces on the album, and his unique voice as an improviser comes to light upon studying his solos. Through transcription and analysis of his solos (refer to Appendix D), various techniques and their use can be viewed. Some of these techniques are prevalent in almost every jazz musician's improvisation (i.e. jazz vocabulary that is part of the musical tradition, and is intrinsic to the genre), but there are also personal qualities, which can be attributed to Troy Roberts' own influences and innovations. The analysis of these transcriptions is somewhat limited in certain cases (i.e. some solos are based around one or two chords, and therefore do not provide much insight into Troy Roberts' harmonic improvisational techniques), so the focus is going to be different for different solos (e.g. harmonic techniques in some cases, melodic development, rhythmic devices etc.). The analysis will also include ways in which Roberts creates **thematic unity** within the respective pieces, between composition and solo.

8.2 Part 1: Tebrocnala

This solo shows Troy Robert's extremely lyrical and melodic playing, and his solo ideas at this tempo seem to be mostly divided into phrases between 2 and 3 bars long. The shape of his phrases tend to have a vertically symmetrical shape; either starting ascending and then descending towards the end of the phrase, or vice versa. The gentle sound of this piece means Troy Roberts' soloing is appropriately quite subdued and tranquil, creating **thematic unity** between composition and solo.

Rhythmically, the solo ideas are mainly based around quavers, crotchet and quaver triplets, which are the same basic rhythmic subdivisions as are used in the melody (i.e. the solo acts as a spontaneously composed melody, which is different but corresponds with the actual melody).

In the last 8 bars of the solo, the tonality changes to the relative minor, and the sonority becomes increasingly dark and ominous. Roberts' playing style adjusts to reflect this change, by using shorter phrases and more frequent use of long notes. This gives an intense and forceful sound, compared to the previous graceful "floating" over the chords. He uses a lot of sequence and melodic development in this section (which seems to give his phrases more significance and impact, as the recurrence of similar musical statements gives the feeling of recognition to the listener). This part of the solo is also played more rhythmically delayed, giving the phrases a lyrical, contemplative sound. This change of solo approach at this harmonically significant point again demonstrates the close relationship between composition and solo (creating **thematic unity** overall).

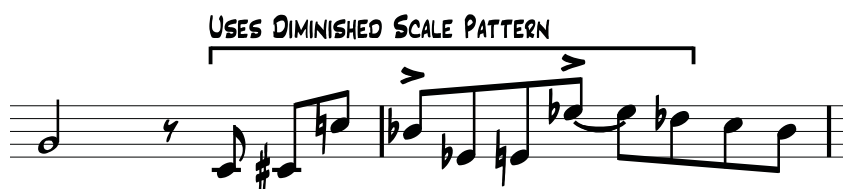
8.3 Part 2: Freebie

This solo is an interesting one to analyze, as the fast tempo means that Roberts has to have to rely on licks that he has learned very well, and will therefore come out subconsciously (as the fast tempo makes it difficult to spontaneously improvise original material). This means that this solo is good example to ascertain various techniques that Roberts has learned thoroughly/innately (i.e. which will give a good indication of his main techniques/licks/devices).

This solo is one of the most heavily bebop-based solos; as quavers are the main rhythmic subdivision employed, and standard bebop techniques/devices are frequently used.

Roberts starts off using quarter notes and **sequence/melodic development** to establish the time. After this he launches into the quaver based lines, using many **enclosures, bebop scale licks**, and a lot of **sequence**. There are a few examples of non-chord tones occurring, which could be viewed as mistakes, but upon further inspection seem to suggest Roberts is often **harmonically anticipating** the chord changes. For example, half way through bar 34 of the solo the notes start suggesting a G7(sus4) tonality (which is **anticipating** the next chord change a bar and a half early). The same idea is utilized in bar 42, which is again **anticipating** the E7 a bar and a half early.

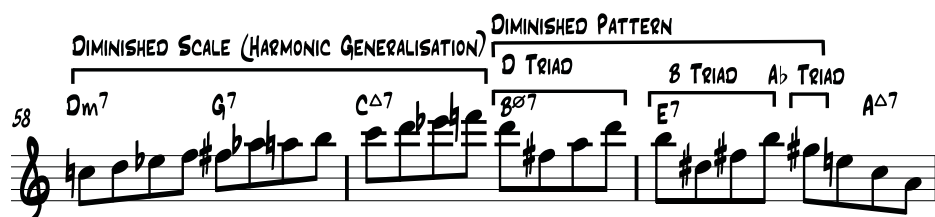
Over the dominant chords, Troy often uses the **altered scale** (e.g. bar 25, bar 47), or implies an **altered** sound by using parts of **diminished scale triad patterns**. This device has been used previously in the melody (in the 7th and 8th bars of section C), as shown in the excerpt below:



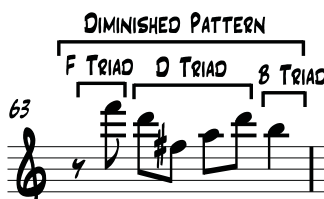
This is part of a pattern based on the half-whole C Diminished scale. This is the full pattern (i.e. not taken from the piece; just shown here as an example):



The **diminished scale harmony** (using the idea of ideas being transposed by minor 3rds) is further utilized in the solo, for example in bar 59 (see excerpt below). Note that the F# note in the D Triad does not work harmonically with the Bmin7(b5) chord. Roberts is continuing the device of **harmonic generalization**, as shown in the previous bar (bar 58). This is a technique that Roberts uses when the chords are changing rapidly. Another example of **harmonic generalization** being used is in bars 68-69, in which Roberts uses C Ionian over the entire II-V-I progression. This **harmonic generalization** is probably just a means to playing something over these tricky sections of the solo, rather than an intentional decision to “blanket” over the chord changes.



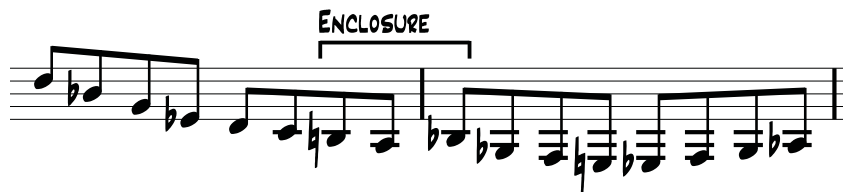
Another example of this same **diminished scale harmony** technique of major triads descending by minor 3rds is in bar 63 (see excerpt below).



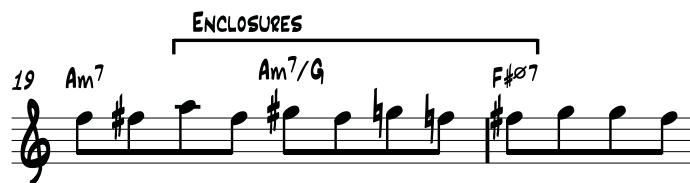
Another device used in both solo and melody is the **enclosure**. This is another typical bebop pattern, and is first used in the melody in the 6th and 7th bar of section A (see excerpt below).



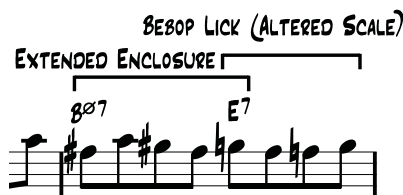
The enclosure is used again in the melody between the 9th and 10th bars of section C (see excerpt below).



This device is used frequently in the solo, such as in the 19th and 20th bars of the solo (see excerpt below).



Roberts makes use of basic permutations of this device, such as in the **extended enclosure**. This can be viewed in the 18th bar of the solo (see excerpt below).



These devices utilized in the solo are the same types of devices that are used in the melody of the piece; i.e. quite a bebop-oriented approach to soloing. This is in keeping with the style, and shows **thematic unity** and appropriate musical decisions being made by Roberts.

8.4 Part 4: Memorialisation

Harmonically this solo is interesting to look at, as it is more of a modal piece.

Therefore, analysis of the solo is going to provide insights into a different aspect of Troy Roberts' improvisation (i.e. with almost no chord changes, the solo will not

show how Roberts navigates harmonic progressions, as was the case in the previous solos). This solo has 2 basic sections, the first being over the I chord (the Gmin7 tonality), then the V chord (basically around the D7(b9) chord, but sometimes implying a D7sus4(b9) sound instead), with an overall build in intensity throughout. The first section frequently utilizes techniques such as **sequence**, **melodic development** to create interest and significance with the phrases. Most of the phrases seem to be based around the Harmonic Minor mode (with embellishments and added **chromaticism**). To avoid sounding too static harmonically, Roberts implies the V chord, or uses the technique of “outside” playing (i.e. playing outside the tonality to give a different sound; usually followed by a resolution back to playing “inside” the harmony). The rhythm section are building the intensity over the course of the solo, and about 8 bars before the change to the V chord, Roberts starts playing more long notes (phrases leading up to a long G note). These long notes change the texture of the ensemble, and create a more forceful, intense sound.

When the change of chord comes about, Troy Roberts continues to base his soloing ideas around the long G notes (which by this stage has gone from being the b7 to the #9 of the new chord), creating some continuity between the different sections (similar to the idea of voiceleading). These phrases get shorter, and use more semiquaver subdivisions, creating a more frantic feeling to again create more intensity. After this, the solo becomes composed mostly of fast semiquaver and demisemiquaver runs, mostly using linear chromaticism, enclosures and outside playing (often F# Major). At the end of this section, the ensemble has a held (fermata) chord, with a brief sax cadenza. This chord starts at the apex of intensity, and gradually fades down to nothing. The sax cadenza reflects and helps create this

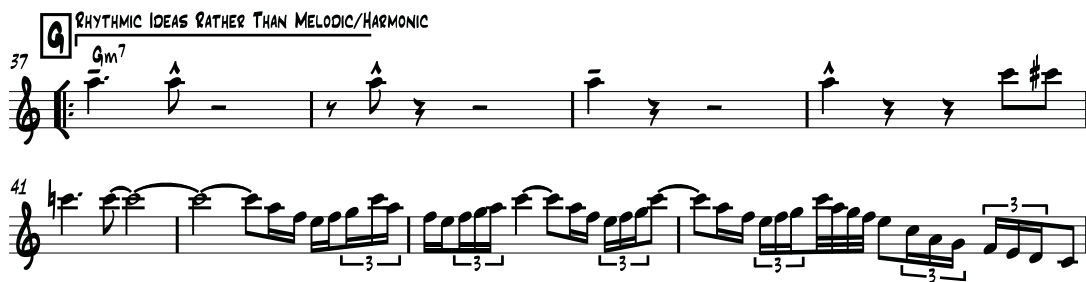
change, by starting with fast lines at the top of the range, and then gradually working down to slower runs, longer notes, and the lower register of the horn. The cadenza is mostly based around the 5th mode of the harmonic minor (giving the sound of the I key that was previously used), with the occasional extension added (#9 and a passing tone of a ♮7). The last run (going from the middle D to a low B) is a concert Bb Ionian scale, which is probably played as a technically easy flurry of notes rather than a conscious harmonic decision.

This approach to the overall shape of the solo (in terms of intensity, dynamics, phrase lengths, range etc.) is directly related to the contours of the piece; showing relevance and **thematic unity** between the composition and Roberts' solo.

8.5 Part 5: Villa

The improvised solo starts with 4 bar “trades” with the band (the violin and viola play a 4 bar phrase, interestingly with no bass in this section), over the Eb(add4)/G tonality. In these trades, Troy Roberts uses the Mixolydian b6 mode (the 5th mode of the Melodic Minor Ascending scale). His improvisation here is fairly conventional for the style, but seems to use a similar vertical approach for each 4 bar line (generally starting fairly high in range, and working his way down the instrument).

The next part of the improvised solo in this piece is over section G, on the repeat (the first time through this section features the drums “trading” fills with the bass line). In this section, Roberts starts off by using rhythmic ideas (using just one note to start off the solo, then using rhythmic flurries of notes).



Roberts tends to play consonantly within the harmony for this section, using the Bb Melodic Minor Ascending scale (which happens to be the same scale as the F Mixolydian b6 mode used previously, i.e. using a familiar and recognizable sound in a different way) and G Dorian for their corresponding chords. There are a few instances in which Roberts uses sequence, a technique that is later used frequently in his improvisation.

After the second time bar in Section G, the tonality shifts to G Major. Roberts still sticks to playing “inside” the harmony, and uses sequence with short melodic ideas to create interest and significance to his phrases.

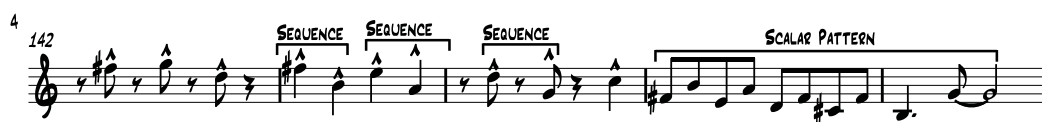
The rest of the ensemble decrescendo and eventually drop out over the course of 16 bars, leaving just the bass and sax to improvise together in an open, duophonic solo section.

In the “bass and sax solo section”, Roberts tends not to leave many long spaces, as this would leave the bass alone and unaided to establish the time. Most of Roberts’ phrases are based around quaver subdivisions, but there are areas in which he deviates into double time (i.e. semiquavers). Harmonically, this section is based around the G Major tonality used in the section before, and Roberts’ note choices mostly adhere to this key center (either playing around G Major or implying a perfect cadence, i.e. D7 going back to G Major). However, there are phrases in which

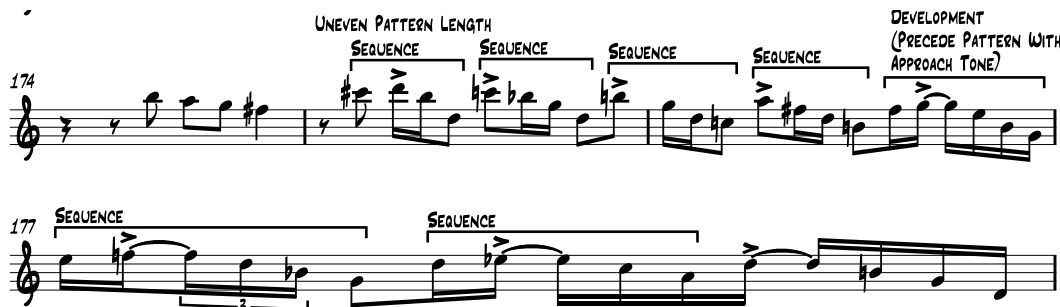
Roberts uses “outside” playing, i.e. playing intentionally outside of the tonality to create a contrasting sound. When Roberts uses this technique, it tends to be used only for the duration of a single phrase, and then resolved by following it with an “inside” phrase. Often **melodic development** or **sequence** is used to create some correlation between the “outside” and “inside” phrases; giving a semblance of order or purpose to what would otherwise be irrelevant to the harmony.



The most common technique used in this section of the improvised solo is **sequence**, or **melodic development**. Roberts tends to use a lot of brief ideas, and create long phrases by developing them. This development often takes on a vertical approach, and creates a diatonic scalar pattern by moving the phrase up or down, while staying within the tonality.



Sometimes this development includes **expansion**; i.e. making the idea longer by adding more notes.

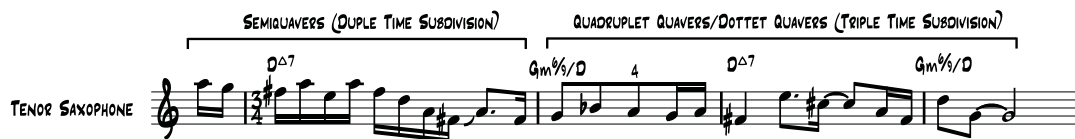


The solo winds down to finish as Roberts starts playing individual short notes rather than longer phrases. He works his way down the range of the horn, with an overall decrescendo, creating an overall decrease in intensity as a way of finalizing the solo (and leading onto the bass/sax unison line that follows the solo section).

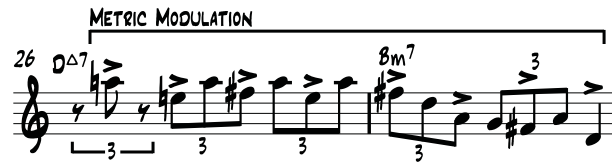
8.6 Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz

The idea of switching between different **rhythmic subdivisions** to give the impression of **different time signatures/meters** is utilized by Troy Roberts in his solo, in the same way it is present in the melody and accompanying parts (providing **thematic unity** between solo and composition).

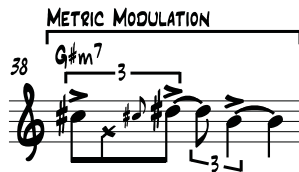
The phrases in the solo seem to switch between semiquavers (duple time) to dotted quavers/quaver quadruplets (triple time). See excerpt below, taken from the beginning of the solo.



This same idea of changing **rhythmic subdivisions** is taken even further when he places accents on every second triplet, creating a **metric modulation**. This implied time signature created by the metric modulation is neither duple or triple time, but instead introduces in another **rhythmic subdivision** to the piece. This idea can be viewed in bar 26 to 27 of the solo (see excerpt below), with the accents placed to show the implied beats used to create the **metric modulation**.



Another example of the same **metric modulation** being applied to the solo is in bar 38 (see excerpt below). Again, accents are placed to show where the emphasis lies, to create the effect.



The rest of the solo utilizes many standard bebop-techniques, such as **enclosures**, **bebop scales**, and **sequence**. This use of techniques show Roberts is playing in a more bebop-oriented style than in other solos (e.g. the solo in Part 5: Villa). This is probably due to the harmonic structure of the piece; i.e. lots of changing chords as opposed to the static harmony in the solo sections of Part 4: Memorialisation, Part 5: Villa and Part 7: La Brecaton Minute.

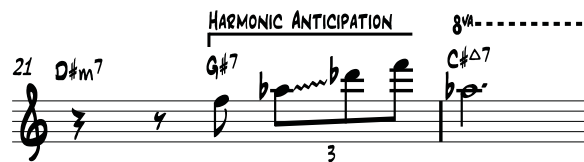
Roberts utilizes other harmonic based ideas/devices in this solo, such as **harmonic delaying**, **harmonic anticipation**, **harmonic generalization** and basic **harmonic substitution**.

Harmonic delaying is an effective device for creating **tension and release** between the rhythm section and the soloist; i.e. by conflicting harmonically for a short period of time and then resolving. Where Roberts uses this device (for example in bar 11 of the solo, see excerpt below), the next chord change is only delayed for one extra beat. This may be intentional, or may be due to the vast majority of Roberts' pre-learned soloing vocabulary being based around the more conventional 4/4 **meter**. In

other words, if Roberts played a motif that was based around a 4/4 meter in this 3/4 piece, the lick would be one beat too long for the bar; creating a **harmonic delaying** effect.



Harmonic anticipation is the opposite device to **delaying** (i.e. outlining the chord changes before they happen), but it has the same basic effect of creating **tension and release**. Roberts seems to use this device to anticipate the resolution of a II-V-I, by outlining the I chord early. This can be seen in the 21st bar of the solo (see excerpt below).



Harmonic generalisation is a device that Roberts has used previously in solos (see analysis of the solo in Part 2: Freebie), as a means of navigating rapidly changing chords. In this solo, however, it is more a means of retaining the sound of the tonic chord (i.e. choosing to focus on the sound of the tonality more than the individual chord changes). This can be seen in bars 30-33 of the solo (see excerpt below). In the 31st bar of the solo, Roberts continues to play patterns based around the Bmin7 (in spite of the fact that the chords change to Emin7), starting with a digital pattern, then by implying the V (F#7alt). The note choices in this bar are mostly consonant with the Emin7 chord, but the A# on beat 4 indicates that Roberts is playing phrases based around Bmin7 (i.e. using the device of **harmonic generalisation**).



Harmonic Substitutions are implemented in this solo, as a means of creating more interest than by just navigating the chords with the usual chord/scale relationship. This is similar to the use of **harmonic generalisation**, in that Roberts adapts the chord changes to create a different sound. This device is used in the 19th bar of the solo, over the C7sus4 chord. The usual substitution to a sus4 chord to generate a parent scale (to use when improvising) is to take the min7 chord a 4th below. This comes from the theory of the II and V chords being interchangeable; in which the sus4 chord operates as a V (in a major II-V-I). Usually with a C7sus4 chord, the substitution would be for a Gmin7 (and therefore G dorian scale), but in this example below, Roberts instead substitutes a Gmin7(b5) (and therefore a G locrian #2 scale). In this example, the same basic substitution is being applied, but using the II chord from a minor II-V-I. This gives a different sound to the solo than using the usual parent scale (through the use of different extensions), and is an effective way of adding interest.



One of the main concepts in Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz is the idea of using the same theme in different keys. The basic melody (played at section A) is transposed into different keys to give a changing, varied sound and character to the piece. Roberts' solo reflects the importance of this concept in his solo, by playing very "inside" the changes, i.e. making the focus of the solo mostly about the harmony. He

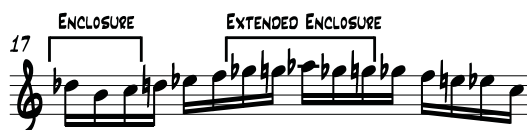
does this utilizing the various techniques previously described, creating **thematic unity** between solo and composition, which strengthens the significance of the piece overall.

8.7 Part 7: La Breca-ton Minute

This solo is based almost entirely around one chord (C7(#9)), with the repeating bass motif outlining the 15 beat sections. The lack of chord changes in the solo section causes Roberts' soloing to focus less on outlining the harmony, and more on devices such as sequence, inside vs. outside playing, and use of rhythmic techniques such as metric modulations.

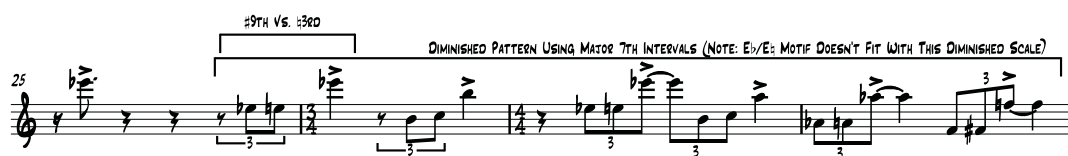
Roberts uses many of the same harmonic techniques as in the more bebop-oriented solos (such as Part 2: Freebie, and Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz), such as **enclosures**, **diminished patterns**, and **melodic use of intervals**. However, in this solo these devices are used to give different sounds to the static harmony; rather than as a means of outlining chord changes.

The use of **enclosures** can be seen in the 17th bar of the solo (see excerpt below), as a means of adding chromaticism to the solo. The **enclosures** introduce new "passing tones" to the phrase, adding variety to the scale degrees used in the solo.

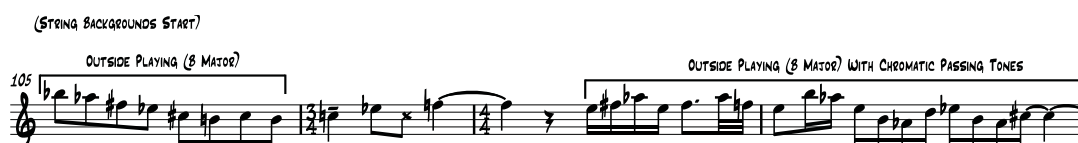


Diminished patterns are used in the solo, again as a means of adding chromaticism. The patterns are created using the interval of a minor 3rd to transpose motifs, in the same way they are used in the solo in Part 2: Freebie. An example of this is from bars

25-28, where a 3-note motif is transposed in minor 3rds. Note that the first motif (using E $\flat$ and E $\sharp$) does not fit with pattern as it is transposed by a Major 3rd instead. This is probably an intentional decision, as a means of specifically using the E $\flat$ and E $\sharp$ notes (i.e. the #9th and $\flat$ 3rd), as they are used frequently in the melody of this piece. This shows Roberts is providing a link between melody and solo, by introducing the device of **melodic use of intervals** (as a way of creating **thematic unity**).



In bars 97-103 of the solo, Roberts alludes to the melody (the last 2 bars of section D), which seems to be a cue for the band to go to the next section. Roberts then starts playing the chord changes of the next section in bar 105 of his solo (starting with BMaj7), but the band continues to play over C7#9 while the string backgrounds start (see excerpt below). This must be a mistake between Roberts and the rest of the ensemble.



8.8 Part 8: Finale

There are 2 instances in this piece where Roberts plays an improvised solo; at the start (the sax/drums introduction), and in the solo section (following the piano

solo). This researcher decided to focus on the introduction solo to gain further insight into Roberts' improvisation, as it shows Roberts' improvisation a different musical setting (i.e. just drums and sax, known as "time, no changes"). The other sax solo is based on the chords to Part 1: Tebrocnala, in the style of Part 2: Freebie (both of which have already been analysed); meaning the analysis which would effectively be observing the same material twice.

The main focus of this solo is rhythm and melody (as there are no chord changes to create harmony; i.e. not harmonic soloing). Roberts uses a lot of **sequence** and **motivic development** in this solo, with varying phrase lengths. The main rhythmic subdivision utilized is (swung) quavers, which shows Roberts is taking a bebop approach to the solo.

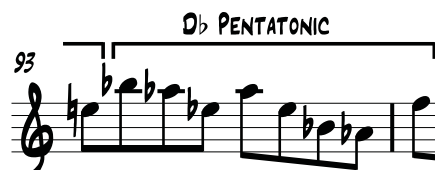
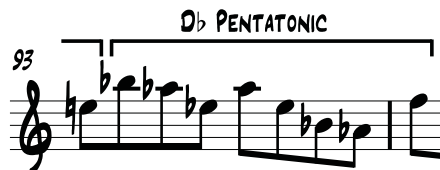
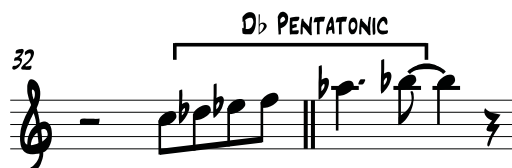
The sax and drums start this piece off with an open improvised section. The idea of trading is instigated at the start of this section, with basic 8 bar improvised fragments being exchanged between the sax and drums. After this it just takes the form of a sax solo (i.e. the drums play more of an accompaniment role, rather than an improvising soloist), and Roberts plays a lot of fast, bebop oriented phrases, often with the use of **sequence**. There is not a readily identifiable key center (especially seeing as Roberts tends to use a lot of chromaticism), but there is a basic semblance of harmony created by Roberts using mostly E Jazz Minor and Db Major. This idea can be seen from bars 17-24 (see excerpt below), in which Roberts bases the whole phrase around E Jazz Minor (with a few added chromatic passing tones).



Again, Roberts bases his ideas around E Jazz Minor from bars 82-88 (see excerpt below).

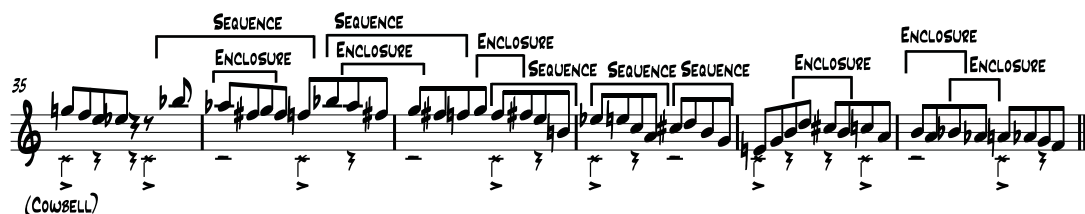


The use of Db Major is often found in phrases with pentatonics, such as in bars 32-33, 93, and 98 (see excerpts below).



The use of **enclosures** in this solo is similar to that in the solo on Part 7: La Brecaton Minute (i.e. used as a device to add chromaticism to the phrase for effect). This device is often coupled with **sequence** to create long phrases that are very heavily bebop-orientated. For example, the use of enclosures with sequence can be seen

from bars 35-40 (see excerpt below).



In the last 8 bars of the solo, Roberts plays a phrase (which is based around the first 4 bar melodic statement in Part 5: Villa) that cues the next section. Although this phrase is still unaccompanied by a chordal instrument, the notes in this melody give the sound of a DbMaj7 going on to a C7sus4. The bass plays a C note in the 7th and 8th bar of this phrase; confirming this harmony.



These chords are derived from the last 4 bars of Part 1: Tebrocnala. Although they have been transposed to accommodate the change in key, and the DbMaj7 has come from the tritone substitution of G7sus4 (which would otherwise be the chord in this position), these chords function in the same way as they do in Tebrocnala.

8.9 Conclusions

Throughout the above-mentioned examples, it can be seen that Roberts employs many techniques in his improvisation, including those from the bebop idiom (i.e. linear chromaticism, enclosures, bebop licks etc.), the post-bop idiom (i.e. sequence, melodic development, harmonic anticipation/delaying), but also techniques from the “Brekker” style from the 1970’s-80s (i.e. diminished patterns, metric modulations, harmonic generalization etc.). The overall conclusion when attempting to describe

Roberts as an improviser is that he is not necessarily pioneering the use of new techniques, but instead uses creativity in his application of these techniques. His vocabulary when improvising mainly consists of the techniques previously mentioned (which draws heavily upon jazz tradition), but his creativity with how he uses it helps to create his own unique and distinctive voice.

CHAPTER NINE: THEMATIC UNITY

9.1 Concept of Duality

By having a common theme or concept that permeates many different aspects of the album (e.g. from the title to the use of harmony etc.), the overall result is a sense of “tying the album together”; i.e. creating **thematic unity**. This is an important concept, as it gives significance and meaning to the album.

By interconnecting and providing relationships between many different aspects of the album through the use of **thematic unity**, the overall outcome is that of creating synergy³⁵ (for example, creating **unity** between the individual pieces makes them take on a new relevance as part of an album; i.e. they function as a component of a whole that is greater than the sum of the parts).

This basic idea has already been alluded to previously; e.g. Part 8: Finale summarizes or recapitulates the main themes of the album whilst making use of **repetition and development**, which achieves the same sense of **thematic unity**.

Also relevant to this idea is the relationship between solos and composition; i.e. how the two are correlated through incorporation of similar devices (as opposed to using irrelevant and separate, discrete ideas for the solo and composition respectively), which creates a sense of **thematic unity** in the pieces.

Throughout the album there seems to be an overall theme or concept, which is incorporated into the compositional material in many different ways. This theme is

³⁵ The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, Houghton Mifflin Co. “Synergy”. Available from <http://www.thefreedictionary.com>, last accessed 24/1/12.

duality, or **dichotomy** (as defined by the Collins Dictionary²⁶, accessed from thefreedictionary.com: “being twofold, or a classification into two opposed parts or subclasses.”). The use of **duality** in many aspects of the XenDen Suite is very significant in providing **thematic unity** throughout the album, as it is one of the most prevalent and widely-used themes.

Duality is a theme that is extremely important in human culture; see examples provided in Appendix A5. The concept of **duality** is particularly well described (in relation to traditional Chinese religion and philosophy; ie. yin and yang) by Schuyler Cammann in his article “Some Early Chinese Symbols of Duality”³⁶. This article describes the two forces present in the concept of **duality** as contrasting one another, but not being opposites; i.e. being interconnected and interdependent. This principle extends to the use of **duality** throughout the XenDen Suite.

9.2 Title

The concept of **duality** is used in the title of the album. To quote Troy Roberts on his explanation for the title (taken from the CD liner notes¹⁶), he defines the meaning as: “Xen = strange, foreign, distant”, and “Den = a comfortable, secluded room”. The word XenDen is already demonstrating the concept of **duality**, as the neologism is constructed of two equal parts, with contrasting meanings (i.e. unfamiliar vs. familiar).

The word “Xen” part of the word is a prefix, which is also sometimes used as “xeno” (e.g. xenophobia). “Xen” also has religious connotations, i.e. Xen could be a different

³⁶ Cammann, Schuyler. ‘Some Early Chinese Symbols of Duality’. *History of Religions*, Vol. 24, No. 3, Feb. 1985. pp 215-254

¹⁶ Troy Roberts. *The XenDen Suite*. (liner notes)

spelling of Zen³⁷: a school of Buddhism that, interestingly, holds Nondualism³⁸ to be one of its important philosophical concepts. This paradox, however, seems to disprove any correlation between this album and Buddhist Zen.

The titles or names of Parts 1 and 7 also have significance (i.e. Tebrocnala is Alan Corbet spelt backwards, and La Brecon is an anagram of Alan Corbet), strengthening the notion that there is importance and meaning behind the titles used in the XenDen Suite.

9.3 Instrumentation

The **duality** theme is apparent even before listening to the album, as the ensemble is referred to as a “Double Quartet”. This instrumentation, specifically chosen to play these compositions, reflects the nature of the **duality** concept; i.e. contrasting but in balance. The two quartets are quite different (in terms of instrument family, and the respective musical **genres** usually associated with each quartet), but are in balance (i.e. balance of the number of musicians, balance of the classical/jazz influence and incorporation into the music, approximate balance between the frequency of use of both quartets in the compositions: see appendix A6).

³⁷ The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company. “Zen”. Available from <http://www.thefreedictionary.com>, last accessed 24/1/12.

³⁸ David Loy. *Nonduality: A Study in Comparative Philosophy*. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1988.

9.4 Genre

The music in the XenDen Suite uses elements from both jazz and classical music (at times separately), but primarily incorporates both **genres** equally. As previously described, this music seems to be in keeping with the Third Stream principles.

This excerpt is taken from the article “Third Stream Revisited” in Gunther Schuller’s book ‘Musings: The Musical Worlds of Gunther Schuller’:¹⁹

“Third Stream is a way of composing, improvising, and performing that brings musics together rather than segregating them. It is a way of making music which holds that *all musics are created equal*, coexisting in a beautiful brotherhood/sisterhood of musics that complement and fructify each other.”

This excerpt alludes to the idea of **duality** in relation to **genre**, as Schuller refers to the two **genres** (i.e. classical and jazz music) being brought together, and coexisting in a way that is mutually respectful to the traditions, but also beneficial to their progress and development.

One example of the use of **duality** in relation to **genre** is the use of different types of **form**. The pieces in the XenDen Suite employ types of **form** that are common in both jazz and classical music (e.g. **strophic form** is common in jazz¹⁶ and **sonata form** is common in classical¹⁷); showing **duality** through the incorporation of both **genres** into the music.

¹⁹ Gunther Schuller. *Musings: The Musical Worlds of Gunther Schuller, a Collection of his Writings*. p 119

9.5 Harmony

The compositional device of **dual tonalities**, or **dual harmony** has already been described previously. The use of this device creates a harmonically ambiguous sound, as the listener is at once presented with two conflicting tonalities, or key centers. These areas in the music (e.g. the improvised piano fills in Part 4: Memorialisation), demonstrate the application of the theme of **duality** by superimposing contrasting key centers on one another. In the example taken from Part 4: Memorialisation, the two key centers (G minor/Dorian and Eb Major/Ionian) are interconnected (as their respective scales share many of the same notes) but contrasting (i.e. minor vs. major, different root notes).

9.6 Rhythm

The use of **hemiola**, **metric modulation** in the XenDen Suite is another example of **duality** being implemented in the music. These compositional devices all make use of **dual rhythmic subdivision**, either by hinting at the different subdivision while retaining the current **meter** (i.e. in the case of the **hemiola**), or fully switching to the new subdivision (through the use of a **metric modulation**). Both these examples display the basic concept of **duality** of rhythmic subdivisions or **meters**.

CHAPTER TEN: SUMMARY

10.1 Discussion

Identifying and analyzing the use of compositional techniques and devices in the XenDen Suite has been a good way of understanding some of the “inner workings” of a complicated piece of music. It is only fair to mention, however, that although this description of the technical musical elements is useful for expanding knowledge/repertoire for personal application to other areas, it fails to acknowledge the creativity, musicianship, personality and love that has gone into composing and performing/recording this album. It has been a valuable undertaking for this researcher to study this music; which has not only been intellectually stimulating, but also has been rewarding to become acquainted with music that is very heartfelt.

There may be some doubt as to the validity of drawing conclusions based on techniques identified by the researcher, as Roberts may not have intentionally or consciously used them in the compositions. However, the frequency of most of the devices seems to suggest that they are in fact significant examples, and therefore valuable insights into Roberts’ compositional style.

10.2 Conclusions

The way in which Roberts uses the previously identified techniques and devices in The XenDen Suite is extremely varied (i.e. Roberts often explores many different ways to create new material with the same ideas). This musical concept of using the same ideas in many different ways, not only creates interest, but also creates links

and connections within the piece's many aspects, giving the overall whole a sense of thematic unity that strengthens its effect.

For example, the use of implied rhythmic subdivisions (or hemiola) in the melody of Part 2: Freebie is a technique that is thoroughly explored and expanded on in many areas of the piece (e.g. the rhythm section chord changes following the implied subdivision, another subdivision being hinted at, the change to a 6/8 groove to fully employ the new subdivision).

The thematic connection between the sax solos and compositions previously described also displays how Roberts uses the same techniques in many different ways. The sax solos almost always employ some of the main compositional techniques and devices used in their relative composition, which makes the solos sound more familiar, contextually appropriate and effective.

Another example of this same concept can be seen in the appearance of many examples of duality in The XenDen Suite. Duality is a thematically unifying link between many different aspects of the album (such as the title, the instrumentation, the genre, the harmony etc.), which again has the overall effect of creating a more meaningful, significant album.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Aebersold, Jamey. *A New Approach to Jazz Improvisation: For All Instruments*. New Albany, Jamey Aebersold Jazz Inc., 1979.
2. Baker, David. *Bebop Jazz Solos: Correlated with Volumes 10 and 13 of Jamey Aebersold's Play-A-Long Series (Bb Instruments)*. New Albany, Jamey Aebersold Jazz Inc., 1981.
3. Cammann, Schuyler. 'Some Early Chinese Symbols of Duality'. *History of Religions*, Vol. 24, No. 3, Feb. 1985. pp215-254
4. Coker, Jerry. *Elements of the Jazz Language for the Developing Improviser*. California, Alfred Publishing Co., 1991.
5. Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged. Available from <http://thefreedictionary.com>, last accessed 22/11/11
6. Dobbins, Bill. *Jazz Arranging and Composing: A Linear Approach*. Rottenburg, Advance Music, 1986.
7. Forsyth, Cecil. *Orchestration*. New York, The MacMillan Press Ltd., 1936.
8. Fuller, David. Grove Music Online, Oxford Music Online. 'Suite'. Available from <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>, last accessed 24/1/12
9. Haerle, Dan. *The Jazz Language: A Theory Text for Jazz Composition and Improvisation*. California, Alfred Publishing Co. (Originally Warner Bros. Publications), 1980.
10. Jones, Timothy. Oxford Music Online, The Oxford Companion to Music. 'Variation Form'. Available from <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>, last accessed 14/1/12
11. Kostka, Stefan & Payne, Dorothy. *Tonal Harmony (3rd Edition)*. New York, McGraw-Hill Publishing, 1995.

12. Levine, Mark. *The Jazz Theory Book*. California, Sher Music Co., 1995.
13. Liebman, David. 'John Coltrane's Meditations Suite: A Study in Symmetry.'
Annual Review of Jazz Studies, Volume 8, 1996. pp167-180
14. Loy, David. *Nonduality: A Study in Comparative Philosophy*. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1988.
15. Nestico, Sammy. *The Complete Arranger*. California, Fenwood Music Co., 1993.
16. Oxford Dictionary of Music, 2nd ed. rev. Michael Kennedy. Available from <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>, last accessed 24/1/12
17. Rawlins, Robert. *Jazzology: The Encyclopaedia of Jazz Theory for all Musicians*. Milwaukee, Hal Leonard, 2005.
18. Roberts, Troy. *The XenDen Suite*. Troy Roberts, CDBaby.com/Independent, 1998 (liner notes).
19. Rumbold, Ian. Grove Music Online, Oxford Music Online. 'Through-composed'. Available from <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>, last accessed 14/1/12
20. Russell, George. *George Russell's Lydian Chromatic Concept of Tonal Organisation: Volume One: The Art and Science of Tonal Gravity*. Massachusetts, Concept Publishing Company, 2001.
21. Schuller, Gunther. *Musings: The Musical Worlds of Gunther Schuller, a Collection of his Writings*. New York, Da Capo Press, 1999.
22. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company. Available from <http://www.thefreedictionary.com>, last accessed 24/1/12

23. The New Grove Dictionary of Jazz: Volume One A-K (Edited by Barry Kernfeld). London, MacMillan Press Limited, 2001.
24. Tucker, G. M. and Nicholas Temperley. Oxford Music Online, *The Oxford Companion to Music*. 'Sonata Form'. Available from <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>, last accessed 1/12/11
25. Webster, James. Grove Music Online, Oxford Music Online. 'Sonata Form'. Available from <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>, last accessed 22/11/11
26. Yanow, Scott. Allmusic.com. 'Mainstream Jazz'. Available from <http://www.allmusic.com>, last accessed 24/1/12

DISCOGRAPHY

1. Adderley, Julian. *Julian Cannonball Adderley and Strings*. EmArcy MG 306063, 1955 (sound recording). Nippon Phonogram Co., Ltd., 32JD-132, 1988.
2. Brown, Clifford. *Clifford Brown – With Strings*. EmArcy MG 36005, 1955 (sound recording), The Verve Music Group (Impulse) 555 078-2, 1998.
3. Coltrane, John. *A Love Supreme*. Impulse IMP 1152, 1965 (sound recording) Deluxe Edition, The Verve Music Group (Impulse) 589 945-2, 2002
4. Coltrane, John. *Meditations*. Impulse IMP 11992, 1965 (sound recording), The Verve Music Group (Impulse) 051 199-2, 1996.
5. Desmond, Paul. *Desmond Blue: Paul Desmond with Strings*. BMG, 74321377512, 1962 (sound recording). BMG France, 1996.
6. Getz, Stan. *Focus*. Verve, V6-8412, 1961 (sound recording). PolyGram Records, 521 419-2, 1997.
7. Goldkette, Jean. *Bix Beiderbecke with Jean Goldkette Orchestra 1924-1927: Featuring Joe Venuti, Eddie Lang, Steve Brown, Danny Polo, Frankie Trumbauer etc.* Compilation, 1924-1927 (sound recording). Challenge Records, RTR 79040, 2003.
8. Parker, Charlie. *Charlie Parker With Strings: The Master Takes*. Mercury MG 35010, 1950 (sound recording), The Verve Music Group (Impulse) 523 984-2, 1995
9. Roberts, Troy. *The XenDen Suite*. Troy Roberts, CD Baby.com/Independent, 1998 (sound recording).

10. **Roberts, Troy.** *The XenDen Suite: Live!* Troy Roberts Double Quartet, 2010 (DVD).
11. **Whiteman, Paul (Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra).** *Classic Capitol Jazz Sessions (Disc 1).* Capitol Records (Mosaic Records), MD12-170, 1997.

Appendix A

A1: Examples of Jazz with Strings

These examples are of jazz that is not stylistically changed, but has the addition of instruments from the violin family (not including double bass, as it considered to be a typical jazz instrument).

Jean Goldkette Orchestra (with Joe Venuti playing violin)

Goldkette, Jean. *Bix Beiderbecke with Jean Goldkette Orchestra 1924-1927: Featuring Joe Venuti, Eddie Lang, Steve Brown, Danny Polo, Frankie Trumbauer etc.* Compilation, 1924-1927 (sound recording). Challenge Records, RTR 79040, 2003.

Paul Whiteman (Violinist/Bandleader)

Whiteman, Paul (Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra). *Classic Capitol Jazz Sessions* (Disc 1). Capitol Records (Mosaic Records), MD12-170, 1997.

Charlie Parker

Parker, Charlie. *Charlie Parker With Strings: The Master Takes*. Mercury MG 35010, 1950 (sound recording), The Verve Music Group (Impulse) 523 984-2, 1995.

Clifford Brown

Brown, Clifford. *Clifford Brown – With Strings*. EmArcy MG 36005, 1955 (sound recording), The Verve Music Group (Impulse) 555 078-2, 1998.

Stan Getz

Getz, Stan. *Cool Velvet: Stan Getz and Strings*. Verve, MGVS 6160, 1960 (sound recording). PolyGram Records Inc., 527 773-2, 1995.

Paul Desmond

Desmond, Paul. *Desmond Blue: Paul Desmond with Strings*. BMG, 74321377512, 1962 (sound recording). BMG France, 1996.

Lee Konitz

An Image: Lee Konitz with Strings

Ahmad Jamal

Ahmad Jamal with the Assai Quartet

Julian “Cannonball” Adderley

Adderley, Julian. *Julian Cannonball Adderley and Strings*. EmArcy MG 306063, 1955 (sound recording). Nippon Phonogram Co., Ltd., 32JD-132, 1988.

**Esborn Svensson Trio and Schleswig-Holstein Chamber Orchestra
(featuring Pat Metheny)**

I Mean You (composed by Thelonious Monk)

Dave Douglas

Blue Latitudes (composition for 3 improvising soloists and 14 piece chamber orchestra)

Parallel Worlds (album for trumpet, violin, cello, bass and drums)

Charms of the Night Sky (album for trumpet, acoustic bass, violin and accordion)

A2: Examples of String Quartets that play jazz

Turtle Island Quartet

A Love Supreme: The Legacy of John Coltrane

Kronos Quartet

Monk Suite: Kronos Quartet Plays Music of Thelonious Monk (with special guest Ron Carter)

Orion String Quartet

At the Octoroon Balls – String Quartet No. 1 (composed by Wynton Marsalis)

A3: Examples of Third Stream

Modern Jazz Quartet & the Beaux Arts String Quartet

Conversation (composed by Gunther Schuller)

Bill Evans

Bill Evans Trio with the Symphony Orchestra (compositions by Claus Ogerman)
Symbiosis (compositions by Claus Ogerman)

Miles Davis/Gil Evans

Miles Ahead

Eddie Sauter (with Stan Getz)

Getz, Stan. *Focus*. Verve, V6-8412, 1961 (sound recording). PolyGram Records, 521 419-2, 1997.

A4: Key for Identifying Techniques in Analysis of Transcriptions

Enclosure: Preceding a target tone with a note a semitone above and below



Extended Enclosure: Preceding (or following) an enclosure with more linear chromaticism



Sequence: Repeating a phrase either exactly the same, or with some form of motivic development (i.e. rhythmic, melodic, elongation etc.)



Bebop Scale: Use of either the Major, Dominant or minor Bebop Scales



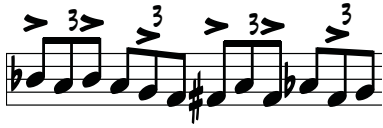
Diminished Pattern: Use of a repeating pattern taken from the diminished scale. It usually involves transposition of minor 3rds



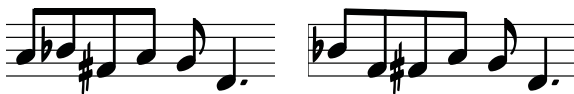
Linear Chromaticism: Use of the chromatic scale in a phrase



Metric Modulation: Rhythmically suggesting a different time signature/subdivision



Gone But Not Forgotten: A commonly played jazz lick. This is sometimes interpreted in different ways (i.e. different order of notes, but the same basic lick)



Outside Playing: Playing intentionally outside of the tonality for effect. This is usually resolved by following up with a phrase that “resolves” by playing back “inside” the tonality.



A5: Examples of Duality in Human Culture

Religion: heaven vs. hell, god vs. devil, good vs. evil, Dualism

Physical/Natural Phenomenon: life vs. death, day vs. night, summer vs. winter, sun vs. moon, male vs. female

Philosophy and Psychology: yin and yang, left brain vs. right brain, creativity vs. logic, mind vs. matter, right and wrong

Science: hypothesis vs. null hypothesis, binary opposition of sociological sciences, mathematical dualities, binary numeral system for computers, electrical dualities, quantum wave-particle duality, matter vs. anti-matter

Excerpt from Schuyler Cammann in his article *“Some Early Chinese Symbols of Duality”*³⁴.

“Traditional Chinese philosophy and the religions of Taoism and Neo-Confucianism, as well as China’s indigenous folklore, have all stressed the belief that human life, this world, and indeed the whole universe, were shaped and influenced by two interworking forces called the yin and the yang. This concept of a fundamental duality found expression in Chinese arts and crafts, architecture, music and literature, and even in mathematics.”

“The Old Chinese concept [of Duality, or yin and yang] of two basic forces in nature-contrasted rather than opposed and, ideally, kept in perfect balance-was far more than a mere philosophical construct. It had its basis in actual, observable phenomena. The sun, for example, was the prime unit chosen to express the active masculine force, yang, because it poured forth heat and light; while the moon was the chief symbol for the more passive feminine force, yin, since it effortlessly received its light at second hand from the sun. However, the moon was not uselessly inactive, the Chinese thought, because they knew it had been most important since earliest times as an indicator of time, with influence on human biology. Yin-yang philosophy recognized cycles in life and nature in which constructive action followed quiet thought, and dynamic creativity succeeded periods of rest. Such reasoning was extended to every aspect of Chinese Culture.”

A6: Calculation of Frequency of use of each Quartet in the XenDen Suite

The approximate frequency of use of both quartets in the suite was calculated through totaling the number of bars of music (taken from Appendix B; the full scores of all pieces in The XenDen Suite) composed for each quartet. The findings are as follows:

Jazz Quartet: 450

Classical Quartet: 264

Together: 844

The total number of bars in which the jazz quartet and classical quartet are featured (i.e. the overall results of the “jazz quartet” and “classical quartet” categories) added together ($450 + 264 = 714$ bars) is approximately the same as the total number of bars in which they are used together (844 bars). This is close

to the same, showing balance, or **duality** of the frequency of use of the quartets in the compositions.

Appendix B

B1: Full Score Transcriptions of The XenDen Suite

PART 1: TERROCNALA

TROY ROBERTS
TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

♩=120
BALLAD
(WRITTEN DOUBLE TIME)

SAX & PIANO INTRO

SOPRANO SAXOPHONE

VIOLIN I

VIOLIN II

VIOLA

VIOLONCELLO

SAX & PIANO INTRO
E

CΔ7

AΔ7

E/8

PIANO

SAX & PIANO INTRO

BASS

SAX & PIANO INTRO

DRUMS

SOP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

BASS

Dr.

E

CΔ7

Bsus4

B¹³SUS4(b9)

BRUSHES

17 **8**

SOP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

C#m7 Eb07 Ab13b9 F#m/C# C#7b9#11b

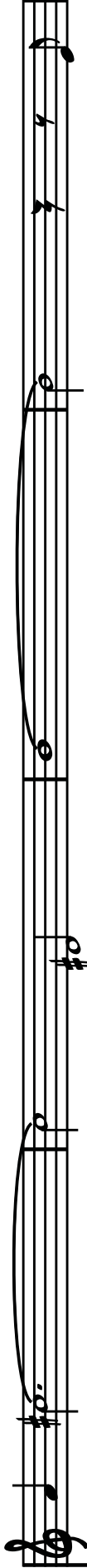
PNO.

C#m7 Eb07 Ab13b9 F#m/C# C#7b9#11b

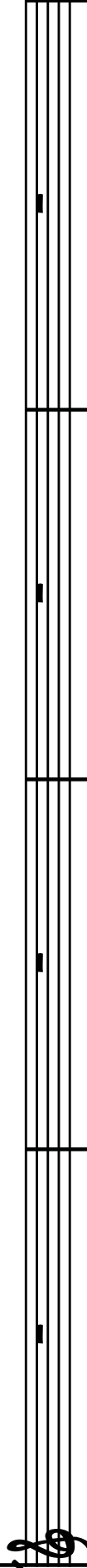
BASS

Dr.

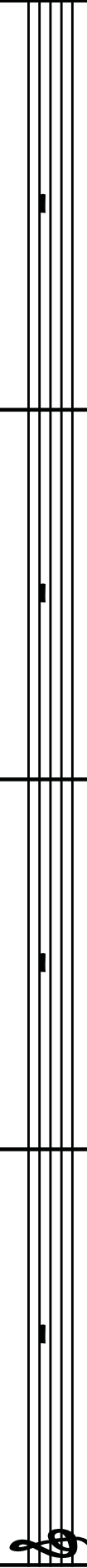
SOP. SAX.



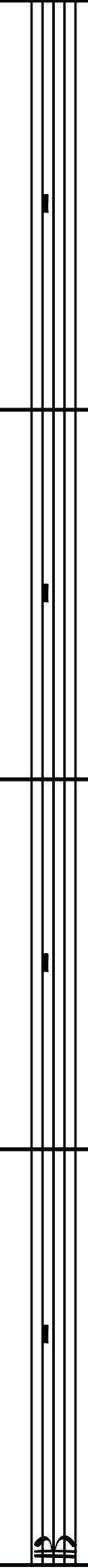
VLN. I



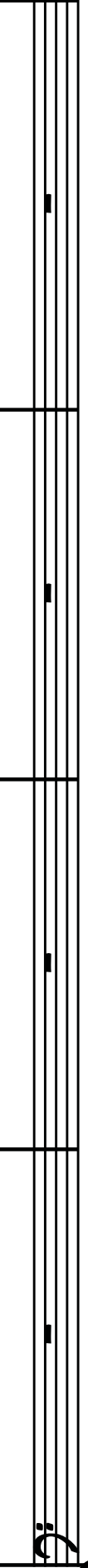
VLN. II



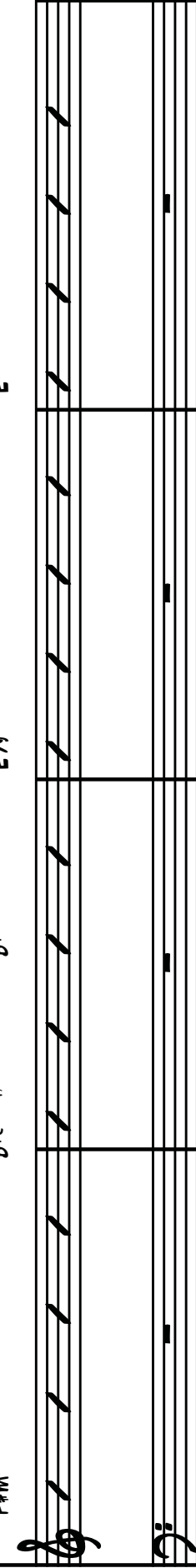
VLA.



VC.



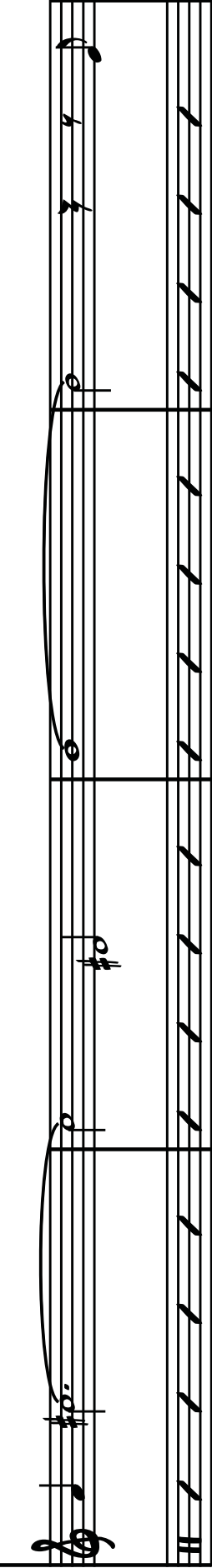
PNO.



BASS



DR.



F#m9

87

87(SUS4)

E9

E9

Score for Soprano Saxophone and Piano, starting at measure 29.

Staff 1: Sop. Sax. (Soprano Saxophone)

Staff 2: VLN. I (Violin I)

Staff 3: VLN. II (Violin II)

Staff 4: VLA. (Viola)

Staff 5: VC. (Violoncello)

Staff 6: PNO. (Piano)

Staff 7: BASS (Bass)

Staff 8: DR. (Drum)

Chord Progression:

- Measures 29-30: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 31-32: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 33-34: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 35-36: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 37-38: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 39-40: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 41-42: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 43-44: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 45-46: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 47-48: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 49-50: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 51-52: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 53-54: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 55-56: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 57-58: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 59-60: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 61-62: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 63-64: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 65-66: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 67-68: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 69-70: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 71-72: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 73-74: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 75-76: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 77-78: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 79-80: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 81-82: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 83-84: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 85-86: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 87-88: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 89-90: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 91-92: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 93-94: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 95-96: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 97-98: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)
- Measures 99-100: $A\Delta 7$ (Piano), $A\Delta 7$ (Soprano Saxophone)

6 Sop. Sax. VLn. I VLn. II VLA. VC. PNO. BASS DR.

Chord symbols: C#07, C7(#11), B7(sus4), B7(b9), F#07, E

Measure 35: Sop. Sax. plays E4. VLn. I, VLn. II, VLA., and VC. play sustained chords. PNO. and BASS play sustained chords. DR. play a steady rhythm.

Measure 36: Sop. Sax. plays E4. VLn. I, VLn. II, VLA., and VC. play sustained chords. PNO. and BASS play moving lines. DR. play a steady rhythm.

SOP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

BASS

DR.

Q7(SUS4)

Q7(SUS4)

Q7(SUS4)

Q7(SUS4)

DRUM FILL

SOLO

43 **E**

CΔ7

AΔ7

8⁷SUS4

SOP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

E

CΔ7

AΔ7

8⁷SUS4

PNO.

E

CΔ7

AΔ7

8⁷SUS4

BASS

SAX SOLO (STRINGS ENTER)

E

CΔ7

AΔ7

8⁷SUS4

DR.

51 E

C^Δ7

B⁷sus4

B¹³sus4(b9)

9

SOP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

E

C^Δ7

B⁷sus4

B¹³sus4(b9)

PNO.

E

C^Δ7

B⁷sus4

B¹³sus4(b9)

BASS

E

C^Δ7

B⁷sus4

B¹³sus4(b9)

DR.

SOP. SAX.

 $\text{A}^{\flat}13(\flat9)$ $\text{E}^{\flat}\phi7$ $\text{D}^{\flat}\text{m}7$ $\text{G}^{\flat}\text{m}/\text{D}^{\flat}$ $\text{D}^{\flat}7(\flat9\sharp11)$

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

 $\text{C}^{\sharp}\text{m}7$ $\text{E}^{\flat}\phi7$ $\text{A}^{\flat}13(\flat9)$ $\text{F}^{\sharp}\text{m}/\text{C}^{\sharp}$ $\text{C}^{\sharp}7(\flat9\sharp11)$

PNO.

 $\text{C}^{\sharp}\text{m}7$ $\text{E}^{\flat}\phi7$ $\text{A}^{\flat}13(\flat9)$ $\text{F}^{\sharp}\text{m}/\text{C}^{\sharp}$ $\text{C}^{\sharp}7(\flat9\sharp11)$

BASS

 $\text{D}^{\flat}\text{m}7$ $\text{E}^{\flat}\phi7$ $\text{A}^{\flat}13(\flat9)$ $\text{G}^{\flat}\text{m}/\text{D}^{\flat}$ $\text{D}^{\flat}7(\flat9\sharp11)$ (SAX)

DR.

67 MELODY RE-ENTERS

SOP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

MELODY RE-ENTERS
F#m9

PNO.

MELODY RE-ENTERS
F#m9

BASS

Dr.

71

SOP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

BASS

DR.

Am⁷ D⁷(SUS4) G^Δ7 C^Δ7

Am⁷ D⁷(SUS4) G^Δ7 C^Δ7

SOP. SAX.

Musical staff for Soprano Saxophone. The staff contains a melodic line starting on a whole note in measure 81, followed by a slur covering measures 82, 83, and 84.

VLN. I

Musical staff for Violin I. The staff contains a melodic line starting on a whole note in measure 81, followed by a slur covering measures 82, 83, and 84.

VLN. II

Musical staff for Violin II. The staff contains a melodic line starting on a whole note in measure 81, followed by a slur covering measures 82, 83, and 84.

VLA.

Musical staff for Viola. The staff contains a melodic line starting on a whole note in measure 81, followed by a slur covering measures 82, 83, and 84.

VC.

Musical staff for Violoncello. The staff contains a melodic line starting on a whole note in measure 81, followed by a slur covering measures 82, 83, and 84.

D7(SUS4)
SPARSE IMPROV

G7(SUS4)

PNO.

Musical staff for Piano. The staff shows a sparse improvisation with slurs over measures 81-84, corresponding to the D7(SUS4) and G7(SUS4) chords indicated above.

BASS

D7(SUS4)
(PIANO IMPROV)
D7(SUS4)

G7(SUS4)

Musical staff for Bass. The staff contains a melodic line starting on a whole note in measure 81, followed by a slur covering measures 82, 83, and 84.

DR.

Musical staff for Drums. The staff shows a rhythmic pattern with slurs over measures 81-84.

85

85

15

15

15

15

This musical score is for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It is written for a piano and vocal ensemble. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. The piano part is written in the right hand, and the vocal parts are written in the left hand. The piano part features a prominent arpeggiated figure in the right hand, which is a key element of the song's sound. The vocal parts are written in the left hand, with the lead vocal line in the soprano and the harmony vocal line in the alto. The piano part is marked "PIANO" and the vocal parts are marked "VOCAL". The score includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The piano part is written in the right hand, and the vocal parts are written in the left hand. The piano part features a prominent arpeggiated figure in the right hand, which is a key element of the song's sound. The vocal parts are written in the left hand, with the lead vocal line in the soprano and the harmony vocal line in the alto. The piano part is marked "PIANO" and the vocal parts are marked "VOCAL". The score includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4.

PART 2: FREEBIE

TROY ROBERT
TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

BARITONE SAXOPHONE

RUBATO PIANO INTRO

OPEN.

VIOLIN I

RUBATO PIANO INTRO

VIOLIN II

RUBATO PIANO INTRO

VIOLA

RUBATO PIANO INTRO

VIOLONCELLO

RUBATO PIANO INTRO

PIANO

RUBATO PIANO INTRO (BASED ON CHORDS IN THE INTRO)

ACOUSTIC BASS

RUBATO PIANO INTRO

DRUM SET

OPEN. RUBATO PIANO INTRO

♩=120

FAST SWING

2

INTRO

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

ECM FEEL

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

$D7(\sharp 9)$

$G\Delta 7$

$E\flat\Delta 7$

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

The musical score for measures 14 and 15 is presented for seven instruments: English Saxophone, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Piano, and Double Bass/Drum. The score is written in a single system with two staves per instrument. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The English Saxophone part features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Violin I and Violin II parts have long, sustained notes with slurs. The Viola part has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Violoncello part has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Piano part has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Double Bass part has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Drum part has a rhythmic pattern with slurs and accents.

EN. SAX.

A musical staff for the English Saxophone (EN. SAX.) containing a single whole rest.

VLN. I

A musical staff for Violin I (VLN. I) containing a whole note.

VLN. II

A musical staff for Violin II (VLN. II) containing a whole note.

VLA.

A musical staff for Viola (VLA.) containing a whole note.

VC.

A musical staff for Violoncello (VC.) containing a whole note.

PNO.

A musical staff for Piano (PNO.) containing two whole rests.

A. BASS

A musical staff for Double Bass (A. BASS) containing a whole note.

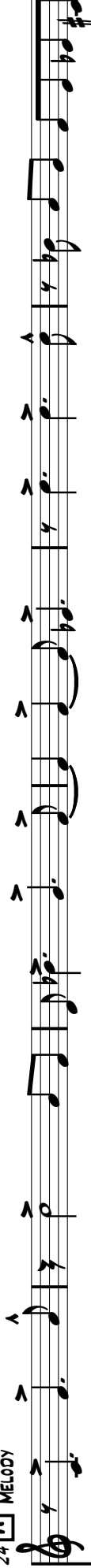
Dr.

A musical staff for Drums (Dr.) containing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

24 **A**

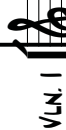
MELODY

EN. SAX.



(SAX MELODY)

VLN. I



(SAX MELODY)

VLN. II



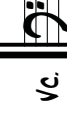
(SAX MELODY)

VLA.



(SAX MELODY)

VC.



Gm7

Ebm7

F7(sus4)

Dm7

Ebm7

F7(sus4)

Gm7

PNO.



A. BASS



Dr.



EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

$F7(b9)SUS4$

$E\flat\Delta7$

C^7

$E\flat$

F

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

WALK

TO SING

A7(♯9)

Cm7 F7(sus4) B♭Δ7 EbΔ7 A7(sus4) D7(♯9) Cm11 C9 F B♭Δ7 E♭7

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

(WITH SAX)
Dm7

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

EN. SAX.

EN. SAX. staff, measures 48-51. Measure 48: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 49: D5, E5, F#5, G#5, A5. Measure 50: B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6. Measure 51: G#6, A6, B6, C7, D7.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. I staff, measures 48-51. Measure 48: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 49: D5, E5, F#5, G#5, A5. Measure 50: B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6. Measure 51: G#6, A6, B6, C7, D7.

V.L.N. II

V.L.N. II staff, measures 48-51. Measure 48: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 49: D5, E5, F#5, G#5, A5. Measure 50: B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6. Measure 51: G#6, A6, B6, C7, D7.

V.L.A.

V.L.A. staff, measures 48-51. Measure 48: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 49: D5, E5, F#5, G#5, A5. Measure 50: B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6. Measure 51: G#6, A6, B6, C7, D7.

V.C.

V.C. staff, measures 48-51. Measure 48: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 49: D5, E5, F#5, G#5, A5. Measure 50: B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6. Measure 51: G#6, A6, B6, C7, D7.

P.N.O.

P.N.O. staff, measures 48-51. Measure 48: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 49: D5, E5, F#5, G#5, A5. Measure 50: B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6. Measure 51: G#6, A6, B6, C7, D7.

A. BASS

A. BASS staff, measures 48-51. Measure 48: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 49: D5, E5, F#5, G#5, A5. Measure 50: B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6. Measure 51: G#6, A6, B6, C7, D7.

Dr.

Dr. staff, measures 48-51. Measure 48: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 49: D5, E5, F#5, G#5, A5. Measure 50: B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6. Measure 51: G#6, A6, B6, C7, D7.

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

TOMS

Chord symbols: Cm^7 , F^7 , Ebm^7 , Ab^7 , $D^{\Delta 7}$, $G^7(\sharp 9)$

58

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

Ebm11 D7b9 Ebm11 A° F7(sus4)

PNO.

A. BASS

TRIPLET FILL

Dr.

64

EN. SAX.

Musical staff for EN. SAX. featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and triplets, and a bass line with a single eighth note.

V.L.N. I

Musical staff for V.L.N. I featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and a bass line with a single eighth note.

V.L.N. II

Musical staff for V.L.N. II featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and a bass line with a single eighth note.

V.L.A.

Musical staff for V.L.A. featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and a bass line with a single eighth note.

V.C.

Musical staff for V.C. featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and a bass line with a single eighth note.

Ebm(Δ7)

PNO.

Musical staff for PNO. featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and a bass line with a single eighth note.

A. BASS

Musical staff for A. BASS featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and a bass line with a single eighth note.

Dr.

MELODY

Musical staff for Dr. featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and a bass line with a single eighth note.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

The musical score is written for seven instruments: English Saxophone (EN. SAX.), Violin I (VLN. I), Violin II (VLN. II), Viola (VLA.), Violoncello (VC.), Piano (PNO.), and Double Bass (A. BASS). The Drums (DR.) part is indicated by diamond symbols. The score spans measures 72 to 75. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The EN. SAX. part has rests in measures 72 and 73, and a whole note chord in measure 74. The VLN. I and VLN. II parts play a melodic line in measures 72 and 73, which continues in measure 74. The VLA. part plays a whole note chord in measure 72 and a whole note chord in measure 73. The VC. part plays a whole note chord in measure 72 and a whole note chord in measure 73. The PNO. part has rests in measures 72 and 73, and a whole note chord in measure 74. The A. BASS part has a whole note chord in measure 72 and a whole note chord in measure 73. The DR. part is indicated by diamond symbols in measures 72 and 73.

E

7%

EN. SAX.

Musical notation for EN. SAX. staff, measures 1-4.

VLN. I

Musical notation for VLN. I staff, measures 1-4.

VLN. II

Musical notation for VLN. II staff, measures 1-4.

VLA.

Musical notation for VLA. staff, measures 1-4.

VC.

Musical notation for VC. staff, measures 1-4.

PNO.

Musical notation for PNO. staff, measures 1-4, including chord labels: Gm7, EbΔ7, F7(sus4), Dm7, EbΔ7, F7(sus4).

A. BASS

Musical notation for A. BASS staff, measures 1-4.

Dr.

E

Musical notation for Dr. staff, measures 1-4.

ECM FEEL

EN. SAX.

EN. SAX. staff with musical notation, including notes, rests, and a key signature change to B-flat major.

VLN. I

VLN. I staff with musical notation, including notes and rests.

VLN. II

VLN. II staff with musical notation, including notes and rests.

VLA.

VLA. staff with musical notation, including notes and rests.

VC.

VC. staff with musical notation, including notes and rests.

PNO.

PNO. staff with musical notation, including notes, rests, and a key signature change to B-flat major.

A. BASS

A. BASS staff with musical notation, including notes and rests.

Dr.

Dr. staff with musical notation, including notes and rests.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

F7(b9)SUS4)

The musical score is written for measures 84 and 85. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The English Saxophone (EN. SAX.) plays a sustained note in measure 84. The Violin I (VLN. I) and Violin II (VLN. II) parts play sustained notes in measure 84. The Viola (VLA.) and Violoncello (VC.) parts play sustained notes in measure 84. The Piano (PNO.) part plays a sustained note in measure 85. The Acoustic Bass (A. BASS) part plays a sustained note in measure 85. The Drums (Dr.) part plays a sustained note in measure 85. The piano accompaniment (PNO.) part features a F7(b9)SUS4 chord in measure 85.

38 **F** TEN. SAX. VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

Andante

38 39 40 41

Gm7 Cm7 F7 Bb7 Eb7 A7(sus4)

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533

534

535

536

537

538

539

540

541

542

543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

553

554

555

556

557

558

559

560

561

562

563

564

565

566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

589

590

591

592

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

620

621

622

623

624

625

626

627

628

629

630

631

632

633

634

635

636

637

638

639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

648

649

650

651

652

653

654

655

656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

669

670

671

672

673

674

675

676

677

678

679

680

681

682

683

684

685

686

687

688

689

690

691

692

693

694

695

696

697

698

699

700

701

702

703

704

705

706

707

708

709

710

711

712

713

714

715

716

717

718

719

720

721

722

723

724

725

726

727

728

729

730

731

732

733

734

735

736

737

738

739

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

753

754

755

756

757

758

759

760

761

762

763

764

765

766

767

768

769

770

771

772

773

774

775

776

777

778

779

780

781

782

783

784

785

786

787

788

789

790

791

792

793

794

795

796

797

798

799

800

801

802

803

804

805

806

807

808

809

810

811

812

813

814

815

816

817

818

819

820

821

822

823

824

825

826

827

828

829

830

831

832

833

834

835

836

837

838

839

840

841

842

843

844

845

846

847

848

849

850

851

852

853

854

855

856

857

858

859

860

861

862

863

864

865

866

867

868

869

870

871

872

873

874

875

876

877

878

879

880

881

882

883

884

885

886

887

888

889

890

891

892

893

894

895

896

897

898

899

900

901

902

903

904

905

906

907

908

909

910

911

912

913

914

915

916

917

918

919

920

921

922

923

924

925

926

927

928

929

930

931

932

933

934

935

936

937

938

939

940

941

942

943

944

945

946

947

948

949

950

951

952

953

954

955

956

957

958

959

960

961

962

963

964

965

966

967

968

969

970

971

972

973

974

975

976

977

978

979

980

981

982

983

984

985

986

987

988

989

990

991

992

993

994

995

996

997

998

999

1000

SOLOS

108 Gm7

EN. SAX.

E♭Δ7 D7 Gm7 E♭Δ7 C7

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

Gm7

PNO.

E♭Δ7 D7 Gm7 E♭Δ7 C7

A. BASS

Gm7

E♭Δ7 D7 Gm7 E♭Δ7 C7

DR.

Gm7

E♭Δ7 D7 Gm7 E♭Δ7 C7

116 F7

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

117 D7

118 Gm7

119

120

PNO.

F7

A. BISS

Dr.

F7

D7

Gm7

Gm7

Gm7

122 Cm7 F7 BbΔ7 EbΔ7 Aø7 D7 Gm7 Gm7/F Eø7 A7

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

A7 Eø7 Gm7/F Gm7 D7 Aø7 EbΔ7 BbΔ7 F7 Cm7

A7 Eø7 Gm7/F Gm7 D7 Aø7 EbΔ7 BbΔ7 F7 Cm7

A7 Eø7 Gm7/F Gm7 D7 Aø7 EbΔ7 BbΔ7 F7 Cm7

A7 Eø7 Gm7/F Gm7 D7 Aø7 EbΔ7 BbΔ7 F7 Cm7

128 Dm^7 $E\emptyset^7$ A^7 Dm^7 $E\emptyset^7$ A^7

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

Dm^7 $E\emptyset^7$ A^7 Dm^7 $E\emptyset^7$ A^7

Dm^7 $E\emptyset^7$ A^7 Dm^7 $E\emptyset^7$ A^7

136

Cm7

EN. SAX.

F7

Ebm7

A7

D7

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

Cm7

F7

Ebm7

A7

D7

PNO.

Cm7

F7

Ebm7

A7

D7

A. BASS

Cm7

F7

Ebm7

A7

D7

Dr.

142 F7(sus4)

F7(b9sus4)

A $\flat$ 7

D7 Gm7

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

F7(sus4)

F7(b9sus4)

A $\flat$ 7

D7 Gm7

P.N.O.

F7(sus4)

F7(b9sus4)

A $\flat$ 7

D7 Gm7

A. BASS

F7(sus4)

F7(b9sus4)

A $\flat$ 7

D7 Gm7

Dr.

150

EN. SAX. EbΔ7 Gm7 D7 EbΔ7 Gm7 C7

V.L.N. I EbΔ7 Gm7 D7 EbΔ7 Gm7 C7

V.L.N. II EbΔ7 Gm7 D7 EbΔ7 Gm7 C7

V.L.A. EbΔ7 Gm7 D7 EbΔ7 Gm7 C7

V.C. EbΔ7 Gm7 D7 EbΔ7 Gm7 C7

PNO. EbΔ7 Gm7 D7 EbΔ7 Gm7 C7

A. BASS EbΔ7 Gm7 D7 EbΔ7 Gm7 C7

Dr. EbΔ7 Gm7 D7 EbΔ7 Gm7 C7

158 F7 Aø7 D7 Gm7 Gm7 Aø7 8bΔ7 F7 Cm7 Aø7

159 VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

160 VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

161 VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

162 F7 Aø7 D7 Gm7 Gm7 Aø7 8bΔ7 F7 Cm7 Aø7

163 VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

164 VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

165 VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

166

EN. SAX.

 $E\flat\Delta 7$ $G\Delta 7$ $D7$ $E\flat\Delta 7$ $G\Delta 7$ $D7$

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

 $D7$ $G\Delta 7$ $E\flat\Delta 7$ $E\flat\Delta 7$ $G\Delta 7$ $D7$

P.NO.

A. BASS

 $D7$ $G\Delta 7$ $E\flat\Delta 7$ $E\flat\Delta 7$ $G\Delta 7$ $D7$

Dr.

174

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

178

EN. SAX.

1. D7 Gm7 A7(sus4) Ab13 Gm7 2. D7 Gm7

V.L.N. I

1. D7 Gm7 A7(sus4) Ab13 Gm7 2. D7 Gm7

V.L.N. II

1. D7 Gm7 A7(sus4) Ab13 Gm7 2. D7 Gm7

V.L.A.

1. D7 Gm7 A7(sus4) Ab13 Gm7 2. D7 Gm7

V.C.

1. D7 Gm7 A7(sus4) Ab13 Gm7 2. D7 Gm7

P.N.O.

D7 Gm7 A7(sus4) Ab13 Gm7 D7 Gm7 8b13(9) A7(9) Gm7

A. BASS

D7 Gm7 A7(sus4) Ab13 Gm7 D7 Gm7

Dr.

1. D7 Gm7 A7(sus4) Ab13 Gm7 2. D7 Gm7

183

EN. SAX.

DRUM SOLO

V.LN. I

DRUM SOLO

V.LN. II

DRUM SOLO

V.LA.

DRUM SOLO

V.C.

DRUM SOLO

PNO.

DRUM SOLO

A. BASS

DRUM SOLO

Dr.

F7(sus4) EbΔ7

Dm7 C

Bm7 Am7

AbΔ7

Gm7

G

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

F7(sus4) EbΔ7

Dm7 C

Bm7 Am7

AbΔ7

Gm7

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

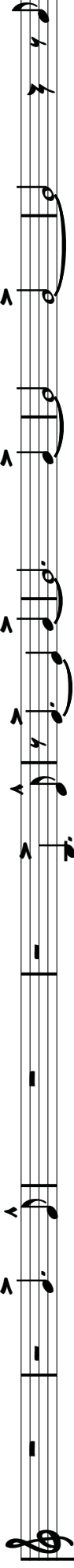
PNO.

$F7(sus4)$ $E\flat\Delta7$ G/D $Gadd(b7)/D$ $C\Delta7$ $Cm7$ $Am7$ $A\flat\Delta7$ $Gm7$

A. BASS

Dr.

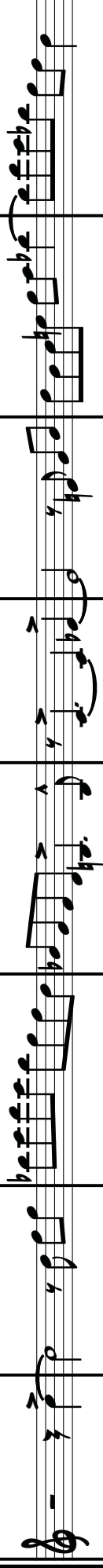
EN. SAX.



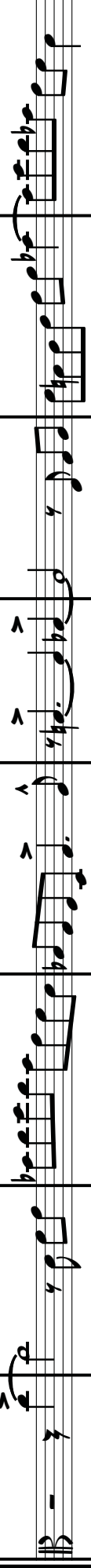
V.L.N. I



V.L.N. II



V.L.A.



V.C.



F7(5US4) EbΔ7

G7/D G(ADD5)/D CΔ7

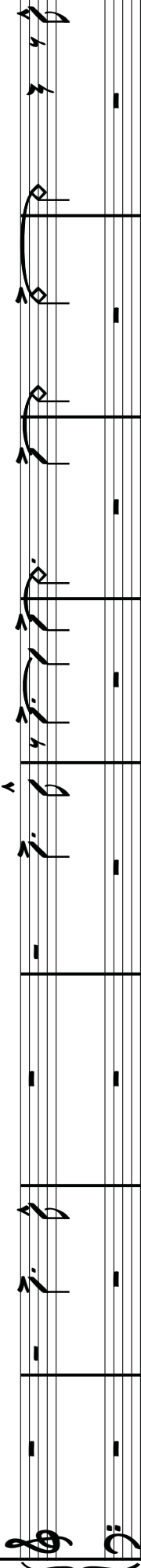
Cm7

Am7

AbΔ7

Gm7

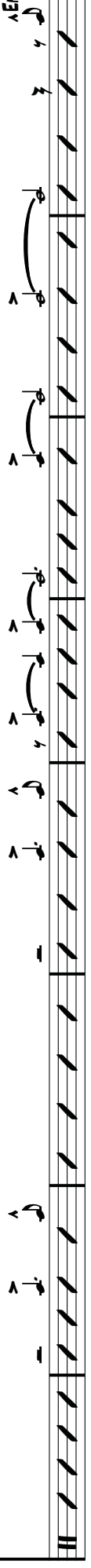
PNO.



A. BASS



Dr.



^END



217

EN. SAX.

First system of musical notation (measures 217-220). It consists of five staves: EN. SAX., VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., and VC. Each staff contains musical notation for its respective instrument.

F7(sus4) EbΔ7

G/D Gaddb7/D C Cm

8bΔ7 Ab/Gb

D7(b9)

PNO.

Second system of musical notation (measures 221-224). It consists of two staves: PNO. and a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The PNO. staff contains musical notation, and the grand staff contains musical notation.

A. BASS

Third system of musical notation (measures 225-228). It consists of two staves: A. BASS and a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The A. BASS staff contains musical notation, and the grand staff contains musical notation.



HATS

Dr.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 229-232). It consists of two staves: HATS and Dr. The HATS staff contains musical notation, and the Dr. staff contains musical notation.

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

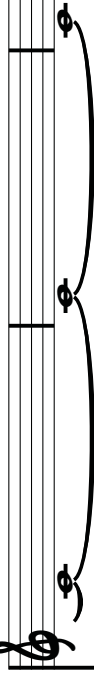
A. BASS

Dr.

IMPLY 2 OVER

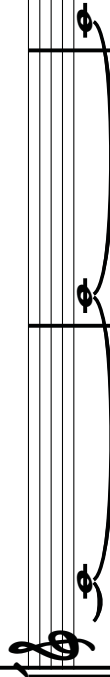
Chord symbols: $G\Delta^7$, Gm^7 , $Eb\Delta^7$, $Ab\Delta^7$, Cm^7 , $F^7(SUS4)$

EN. SAX.



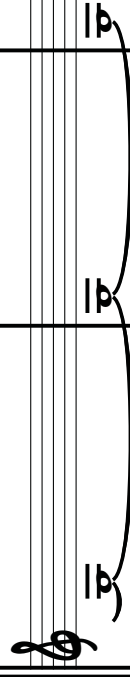
D.S. AL FINE

VLN. I



D.S. AL FINE

VLN. II



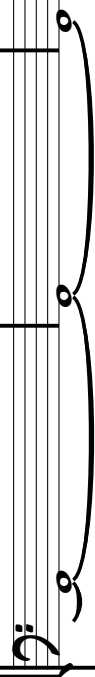
D.S. AL FINE

VLA.



D.S. AL FINE

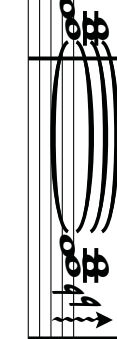
VC.



F7(sus4)

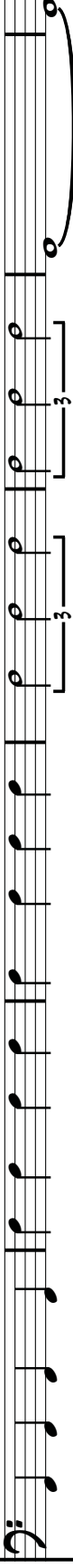
D.S. AL FINE

PNO.



D.S. AL FINE

A. BASS



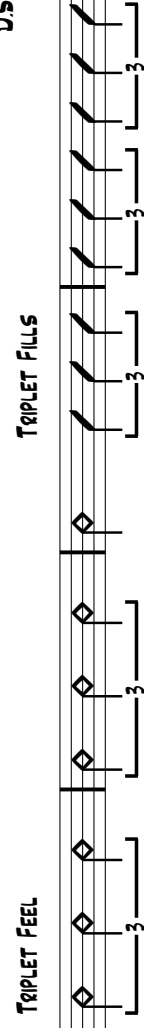
D.S. AL

Dr.

TRIPLET FEEL



TRIPLET FILLS



PART 3: FEB 19

♩=70

TROY ROBERT
TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAUFORD

A

OPRANO SAXOPHONE

VIOLIN I

VIOLIN II

VIOLA

VIOLONCELLO

PIANO

ACOUSTIC BASS

DRUMS

Arco

Pizz.

OP. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

This musical score is for a piece in 4/4 time, starting at measure 7. The instruments are Op. Sax., V.L.N. I, V.L.N. II, V.L.A., V.C., PNO., A. BASS, and DR. The Op. Sax. part features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) and a quarter note (Bb). The V.L.N. I and II parts have a similar melodic line. The V.L.A. part has a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) and a quarter note (Bb). The V.C. part has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) and a quarter note (Bb). The PNO. part has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) and a quarter note (Bb). The A. BASS part has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) and a quarter note (Bb). The DR. part has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) and a quarter note (Bb).

OP. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

OP. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

The musical score for measures 17-20 is as follows:

- Measure 17:** Op. Sax. has a whole rest. V.L.N. I has a quarter note G4. V.L.N. II has a quarter note G4. V.L.A. has a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4). V.C. has a quarter note G2. PNO. has a quarter note G4. A. BASS has a whole rest. Dr. has a whole rest.
- Measure 18:** Op. Sax. has a whole rest. V.L.N. I has a quarter note G4. V.L.N. II has a quarter note G4. V.L.A. has a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4). V.C. has a quarter note G2. PNO. has a quarter note G4. A. BASS has a whole rest. Dr. has a whole rest.
- Measure 19:** Op. Sax. has a whole rest. V.L.N. I has a quarter note G4. V.L.N. II has a quarter note G4. V.L.A. has a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4). V.C. has a quarter note G2. PNO. has a quarter note G4. A. BASS has a whole rest. Dr. has a whole rest.
- Measure 20:** Op. Sax. has a whole rest. V.L.N. I has a quarter note G4. V.L.N. II has a quarter note G4. V.L.A. has a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4). V.C. has a quarter note G2. PNO. has a quarter note G4. A. BASS has a whole rest. Dr. has a whole rest.

OP. SAX.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

C (SAX)

OP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

Pizz.

32

33

37

37

OP. SAX.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

ARCO

MALLETS

The musical score for measures 37-40 is as follows:

- Measure 37:** Op. Sax. has a whole rest. Violin I and Violin II have quarter notes (F#4, E4). Viola has a quarter note (F#4). Violoncello has a quarter note (F#3). Piano has a whole rest. A. Bass has a quarter note (F#2). Drums have a quarter note (F#2).
- Measure 38:** Op. Sax. has a whole rest. Violin I and Violin II have quarter notes (E4, D4). Viola has a quarter note (E4). Violoncello has a quarter note (E3). Piano has a whole rest. A. Bass has a quarter note (D2). Drums have a quarter note (D2).
- Measure 39:** Op. Sax. has a whole rest. Violin I and Violin II have quarter notes (D4, C#4). Viola has a quarter note (D4). Violoncello has a quarter note (D3). Piano has a whole rest. A. Bass has a quarter note (C#2). Drums have a quarter note (C#2).
- Measure 40:** Op. Sax. has a whole rest. Violin I and Violin II have quarter notes (C#4, B3). Viola has a quarter note (C#4). Violoncello has a quarter note (C#3). Piano has a whole rest. A. Bass has a quarter note (B1). Drums have a quarter note (B1).

OP. SAX.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

BASS CADENZA
AbΔ7

BASS CADENZA

CYMBAL SWELLS

The musical score is written for a 7-piece ensemble. The first system (measures 43-46) features the following parts: Op. Sax. (soprano saxophone), Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Piano, and Drums. The Piano part is marked with a 'PNO.' and a brace. The A. Bass part is marked with an 'A. BASS' and a brace. The Drums part is marked with a 'Dr.' and a brace. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. A 'BASS CADENZA' section is indicated for the A. Bass part, featuring a specific chord (AbΔ7). The Drums part includes 'CYMBAL SWELLS' notation.

E

50

SAX CADENZA

G7(b9 SUS4)

OP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

E

G7(b9 SUS4)

SAX CADENZA

CYMBALS

PART 4: MEMORIALIZATION

COMPOSED BY TROY ROBERT
TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

$\text{♩} = 88$

INTRO

DRUMS PICK-UP

SOPRANO SAXOPHONE

DRUMS PICK-UP

VIOLIN I

DRUMS PICK-UP

VIOLIN II

DRUMS PICK-UP

VIOLA

DRUMS PICK-UP

VIOLONCELLO

DRUMS PICK-UP

PIANO

DRUMS PICK-UP

ACOUSTIC BASS

(USE ENDS OF
BRUSHES)

DRUMS

BRUSHES

A

6

OP. SAX.

Musical staff for OP. SAX. (Soprano Saxophone) in 4/4 time. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a half note D5, and finally a half note E5.

VLN. I

Musical staff for VLN. I (Violin I) in 4/4 time. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a half note D5, and finally a half note E5.

VLN. II

Musical staff for VLN. II (Violin II) in 4/4 time. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a half note D5, and finally a half note E5.

VLA.

Musical staff for VLA. (Viola) in 4/4 time. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a half note D5, and finally a half note E5.

VC.

Musical staff for VC. (Violoncello) in 4/4 time. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a half note D5, and finally a half note E5.

PNO.

IMPROVISE OVER E FLAT IONIAN

Musical staff for PNO. (Piano) in 4/4 time. The staff contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, starting with a half note G4 and ending with a half note E5.

A. BASS

Musical staff for A. BASS (Double Bass) in 4/4 time. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a half note D5, and finally a half note E5.

DR.

(SAX)

Musical staff for DR. (Drum) in 4/4 time. The staff contains a rhythmic pattern with quarter notes and eighth notes, starting with a half note G4 and ending with a half note E5.

OP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

12

13

OP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

IMPROVISE OVER E FLAT IONIAN

8va.....

The musical score is written for a jazz ensemble. The first system consists of five staves: Op. Sax. (soprano saxophone), Vln. I (violin I), Vln. II (violin II), Vla. (viola), and Vc. (cello). The second system consists of three staves: Pno. (piano), A. Bass (double bass), and Dr. (drums). The Pno. part features a section marked 'IMPROVISE OVER E FLAT IONIAN' with an 8va indication. The Dr. part also features a section marked 'IMPROVISE OVER E FLAT IONIAN' with an 8va indication. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

OP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

E FLAT IONIAN

D FLAT IONIAN

A FLAT JAZZ MINOR

OP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

STOP!

The musical score is written for a full orchestra. It consists of two measures, 24 and 25. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The woodwinds (Oboe, Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello) play melodic and harmonic lines. The strings (Piano, Double Bass) provide a rhythmic and harmonic foundation. The percussion (Drums) plays a rhythmic pattern in measure 24, which then stops in measure 25. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature.

OP. SAX.

DRUMS PICK-UP

V.L.N. I

DRUMS PICK-UP

V.L.N. II

DRUMS PICK-UP

V.L.A.

DRUMS PICK-UP

V.C.

DRUMS PICK-UP

PNO.

A. BASS

DRUMS PICK-UP

DR.

(SAX ENTERS)

(USE ENDS OF BRUSHES)

OP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

OP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

Pizz

SAX SOLO

53 Gm^7

OPEN & REPEAT.

OP. SAX.																																			
V.L.N. I																																			
V.L.N. II																																			
V.L.A.																																			
V.C.																																			
																				Gm^7															
																				PNO.															
																				Gm^7															
																				A. BASS															
																				Gm^7															
																				DR.															

OPEN & REPEAT.

GO TO STICKS FOR NEXT SECTION

OP. SAX. $\text{D}^7(\text{b}9)$

VLN. I $\text{D}^7(\text{b}9)$

VLN. II $\text{D}^7(\text{b}9)$

VLA. $\text{D}^7(\text{b}9)$

VC. $\text{D}^7(\text{b}9)$

PN. $\text{D}^7(\text{b}9)$ **SIMILE**

A. BASS $\text{D}^7(\text{b}9)$ **SIMILE**

DR. $\text{D}^7(\text{b}9)$ **SIMILE**

The musical score is for a piece in 3/4 time, D major. It features a saxophone (OP. SAX.) and a string quartet (VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., VC.). The saxophone part is marked with a $\text{D}^7(\text{b}9)$ chord. The string quartet parts are also marked with a $\text{D}^7(\text{b}9)$ chord. The piano part (PN.) is marked with a $\text{D}^7(\text{b}9)$ chord and a **SIMILE** instruction. The bass (A. BASS) and drums (DR.) are marked with a $\text{D}^7(\text{b}9)$ chord and a **SIMILE** instruction. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

D7b9sus4)

OP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

Arco

Arco

Arco

Arco

Arco

D7b9sus4)

PNO.

D7b9sus4)

SMILE

A. BASS

D7b9sus4)

DR.

OP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

This musical score is for a jazz ensemble. The top staff, labeled 'OP. SAX.', contains a series of slanted lines, indicating a melodic line. The next two staves, 'VLN. I' and 'VLN. II', feature a complex melodic line with triplets and slurs. The 'VLA.' and 'VC.' staves are marked with a dash, indicating they are silent. The 'PNO.' staff shows a melodic line with slurs and accents. The 'A. BASS' staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The 'DR.' staff shows a rhythmic pattern with slurs and accents. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

OP. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

Drums Pick-Up

To BRUSHES

(USE ENDS OF BRUSHES)

E

OP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

The musical score is for a 12-measure passage. It begins with a key signature change to E major, indicated by a box with the letter 'E'. The score includes parts for Oboe (OP. SAX.), Violins I (VLN. I), Violins II (VLN. II), Viola (VLA.), Violoncello (VC.), Piano (PNO.), Double Bass (A. BASS), and Drums (DR.). The piano part has a 'Pizz.' (pizzicato) marking. The drum part has a 'Dr.' marking. The key signature changes from one flat to two sharps (E major).

PIANO SOLO

OP. SAX. —

VLN. I —

VLN. II —

VLA. —

VC. —

PNO. —

A. BASS —

DR. —

PLAY USING G AEGLIAN

OP. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

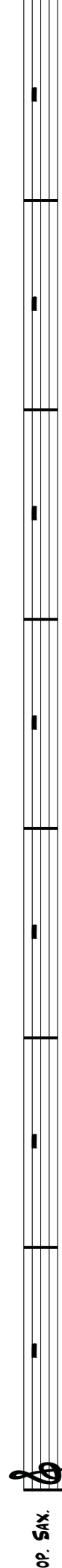
PNO.

A. BASS

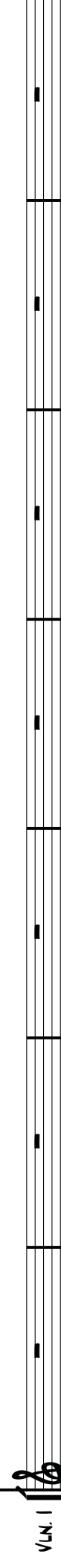
DR.

This musical score is for a 7-piece ensemble. The instruments are arranged in two systems. The first system includes Oboe (OP. SAX.), Violin I (VLN. I), Violin II (VLN. II), Viola (VLA.), and Violoncello (VC.). The second system includes Piano (PNO.), Double Bass (A. BASS), and Drums (DR.). The score is written for a 4-measure phrase. The Oboe, Violin I, Violin II, and Viola parts are marked with a whole rest in the first measure. The Violoncello part has a whole note in the first measure. The Piano part has a whole note in the first measure. The Double Bass part has a whole note in the first measure. The Drums part has a whole note in the first measure. The second measure contains a whole rest for all instruments. The third measure contains a whole rest for all instruments. The fourth measure contains a whole rest for all instruments.

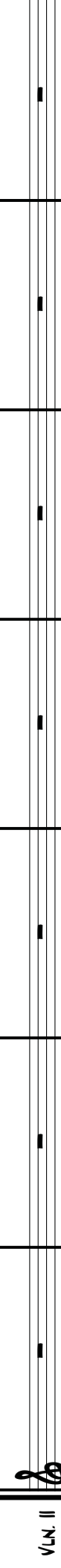
OP. SAX.



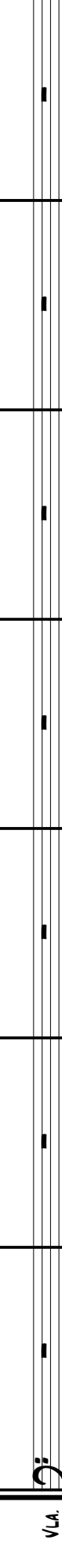
VLN. I



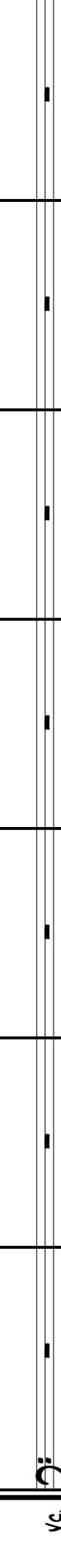
VLN. II



VLA.

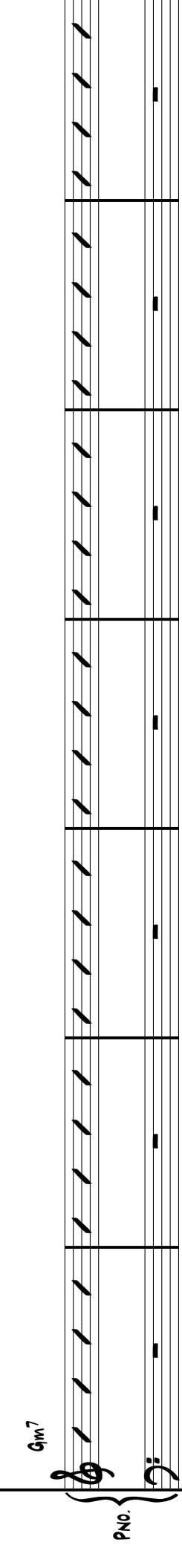


VC.



PNO.

Gm7



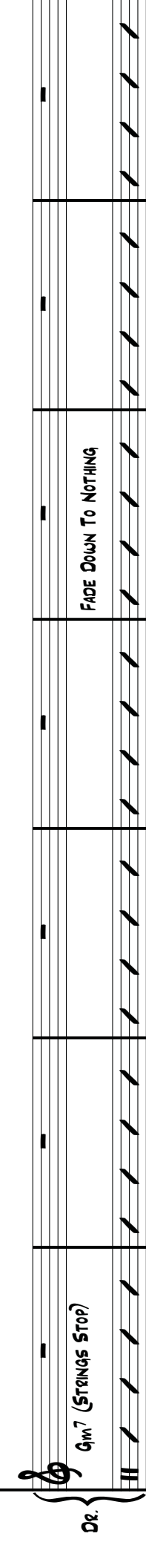
A. BASS



DR.

Gm7 (STRINGS STOP)

FADE DOWN TO NOTHING



OP. SAX. **OPEN REPEAT.** **RIT.**

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PN. **OPEN PIANO CADENZA**

TO FINISH

A. BASS **PLAY 1ST TIME ONLY**
OPEN PIANO CADENZA

DR. **OPEN REPEAT.**
PLAY 1ST TIME ONLY
OPEN PIANO CADENZA

PART 5: VILLA

$\text{♩} = 175$

A

Musical score for Part 5: Villa, measures 1-12. The score is written for a large ensemble, including Tenor Saxophone, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Piano, Bass, and Drums. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked as 175 beats per minute. The score begins with a section labeled 'A' in a box. The Tenor Saxophone part features a melodic line with accents and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 1. The Violin I and Violin II parts play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Viola and Violoncello parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and moving lines. The Piano part features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 1. The Bass part plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Drums part includes a snare drum pattern and a cymbal pattern. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 12.

MEASURES: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

INSTRUMENTS: TENOR SAXOPHONE, VIOLIN I, VIOLIN II, VIOLA, VIOLONCELLO, PIANO, BASS, DRUMS

KEY SIGNATURE: B-flat major / D minor

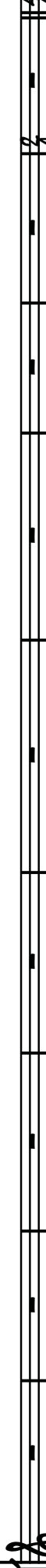
TIME SIGNATURE: 4/4

TEMPO: 175

EN. SAX.



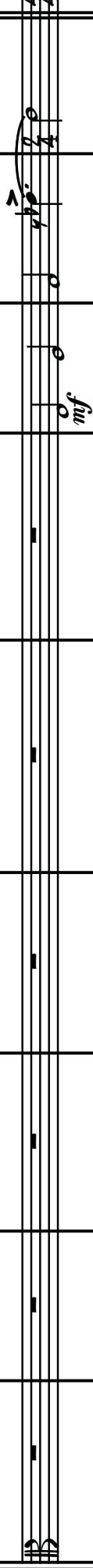
V.L.N. I



V.L.N. II



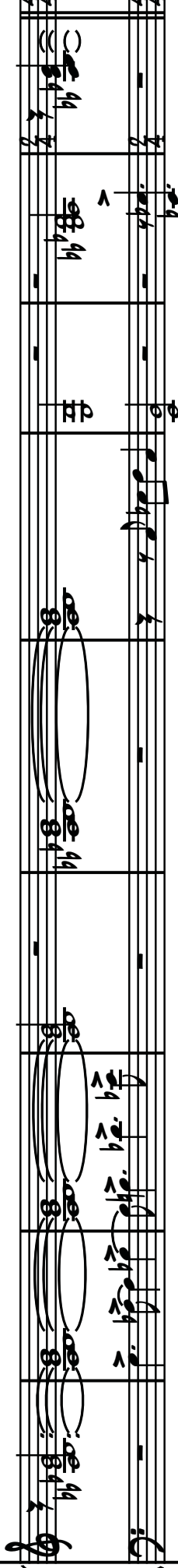
V.L.A.



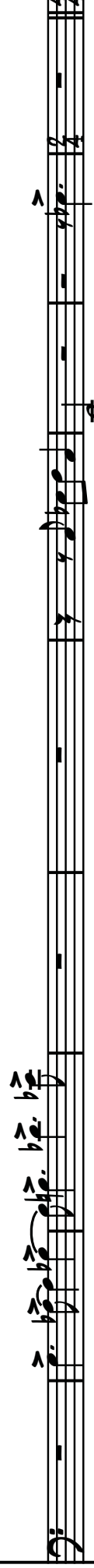
V.C.

E $\flat$ add4 $\flat$ E $\flat$ 8 $\flat$ /E $\flat$ E $\flat$ add4 $\flat$

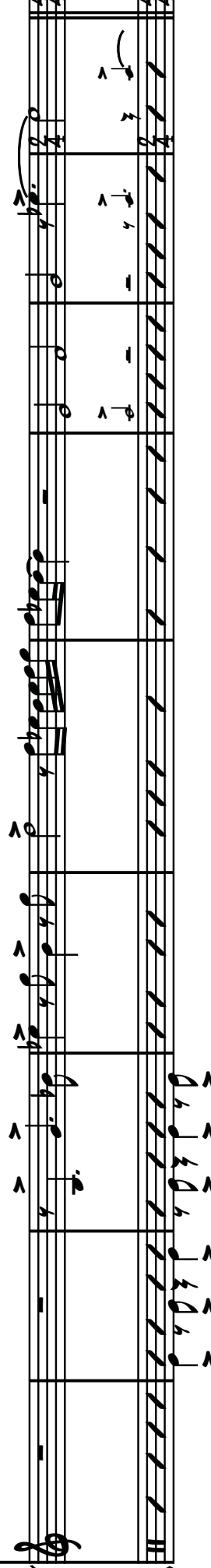
P.N.O.



A. BASS



Dr.



19

8

EN. SAX.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

8th/Eb

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

P.N.O.

A. BASS

DR.

Musical score for page 27, featuring EN. SAX., V.L.N. I, V.L.N. II, V.L.A., V.C., P.N.O., A. BASS, and DR. parts. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

EN. SAX. (English Saxophone): Measures 27-30. Measures 27-28 have a whole rest. Measures 29-30 have a half note G4 with an accent (>).

V.L.N. I (Violin I): Measures 27-30. Measures 27-28 have a whole rest. Measures 29-30 have a half note G4 with an accent (>).

V.L.N. II (Violin II): Measures 27-30. Measures 27-28 have a whole rest. Measures 29-30 have a half note G4 with an accent (>).

V.L.A. (Viola): Measures 27-30. Measures 27-28 have a whole rest. Measures 29-30 have a half note G4 with an accent (>).

V.C. (Violoncello): Measures 27-30. Measures 27-28 have a whole rest. Measures 29-30 have a half note G4 with an accent (>).

P.N.O. (Piano): Measures 27-30. Measures 27-28 have a whole rest. Measures 29-30 have a half note G4 with an accent (>).

A. BASS (Acoustic Bass): Measures 27-30. Measures 27-28 have a whole rest. Measures 29-30 have a half note G4 with an accent (>).

DR. (Drums): Measures 27-30. Measures 27-28 have a whole rest. Measures 29-30 have a half note G4 with an accent (>).

Dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte) is marked in measures 29-30 for V.L.N. I, V.L.N. II, and V.L.A. *mp* (mezzo-piano) is marked in measures 29-30 for V.C. and P.N.O.

Other markings: *E♭ add47* is marked in measure 29 for P.N.O. *DRUM FILL* is marked in measure 30 for DR.



36

EN. SAX.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

mf
Eb add4)

8b/Eb

P.NO.

A. BASS

DR.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

TO STICKS

E_b add. 4 $\flat$

B^b/E^b

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

ECM FEEL

The musical score for page 52 is arranged in ten staves. The first staff, EN. SAX., begins with a key signature change to two flats (Bb and Eb) and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The next four staves (VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., VC.) are mostly empty, with some rests and a few notes in the lower register. The PNO. staff has a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a key signature change to two flats. The A. BASS staff has a steady eighth-note bass line. The Dr. staff shows a simple drum pattern with eighth notes. The score concludes with a final measure on the PNO. staff.

This musical score is for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It is written for a piano, vocal, and instrumental ensemble. The score is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The piano part is written for a grand piano (PNO.) and includes a variety of chords and melodic lines. The vocal part is written for a male voice (V.C.) and includes a variety of notes and rests. The instrumental parts include a tenor saxophone (TEN. SAX.), violin I (V.LN. I), violin II (V.LN. II), viola (V.LA.), and cello (V.C.). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The piano part is written for a grand piano (PNO.) and includes a variety of chords and melodic lines. The vocal part is written for a male voice (V.C.) and includes a variety of notes and rests. The instrumental parts include a tenor saxophone (TEN. SAX.), violin I (V.LN. I), violin II (V.LN. II), viola (V.LA.), and cello (V.C.).

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

The musical score for page 60 is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top staff is for EN. SAX. (English Saxophone), followed by VLN. I (Violin I), VLN. II (Violin II), VLA. (Viola), and VC. (Violoncello). The bottom section includes PNO. (Piano), A. BASS (Acoustic Bass), and DR. (Drum). The score is written in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The PNO. part includes specific chord markings: Cm7, Ebm7, Dbm7, C7#9, and Bbm7. The A. BASS part includes a 8/8 time signature. The DR. part includes a 3/4 time signature. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the measures are numbered 60 through 64. The EN. SAX. part has a melodic line with many slurs and ties. The VLN. I and VLN. II parts have a similar melodic line. The VLA. and VC. parts have a more rhythmic line. The PNO. part has a complex harmonic structure with many chords and arpeggios. The A. BASS part has a simple, steady line. The DR. part has a simple, steady line.

E

64

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

E^b/G

A^bm⁷

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

8b7 5US4

8b13 (#11)
(b9)

SOLO SECTION

72 D^bM7

(STRING BACKGROUNDS LAST TIME)

D^bM7

EN. SAX.

Musical notation for English Saxophone, measures 72-75. The notation shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 74. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb).

LAST TIME ONLY

V.LN. I

Musical notation for Violin I, measures 72-75. The notation shows a sustained note in measure 72, followed by a melodic line in measures 73-75. The key signature has two flats.

p

V.LN. II

Musical notation for Violin II, measures 72-75. The notation shows a sustained note in measure 72, followed by a melodic line in measures 73-75. The key signature has two flats.

LAST TIME ONLY

p

V.LA.

Musical notation for Viola, measures 72-75. The notation shows a sustained note in measure 72, followed by a melodic line in measures 73-75. The key signature has two flats.

LAST TIME ONLY

p

V.C.

Musical notation for Violoncello, measures 72-75. The notation shows a sustained note in measure 72, followed by a melodic line in measures 73-75. The key signature has two flats.

LAST TIME ONLY

p

p

D^bM7 (STRING BACKGROUNDS LAST TIME)

D^bM7

PNO.

Musical notation for Piano, measures 72-75. The notation shows a sustained note in measure 72, followed by a melodic line in measures 73-75. The key signature has two flats.

D^bM7 (STRING BACKGROUNDS LAST TIME)

D^bM7

A. BASS

Musical notation for Acoustic Bass, measures 72-75. The notation shows a sustained note in measure 72, followed by a melodic line in measures 73-75. The key signature has two flats.

D^bM7 (STRING BACKGROUNDS LAST TIME)

D^bM7

DR.

Musical notation for Drums, measures 72-75. The notation shows a sustained note in measure 72, followed by a melodic line in measures 73-75. The key signature has two flats.

TEN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

Dbm7

P.NO.

Dbm7

A. BASS

Dbm7

DR.

88 C^ø7 F⁷_{ALT.} Bbm⁷ Bbm⁷/Ab Gbm⁷ OPEN REPEAT. LAST TIME.

V.L.N. I mp V.L.N. II mp V.L.A. mp V.C. mp

PNO. F⁷_{ALT.} Bbm⁷ Bbm⁷/Ab Gbm⁷

A. BASS C^ø7 F⁷_{ALT.} Bbm⁷ Bbm⁷/Ab Gbm⁷

Dr. C^ø7 F⁷_{ALT.} Bbm⁷ Bbm⁷/Ab Gbm⁷ OPEN REPEAT. LAST TIME.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

87(sus4)
OPEN HATS

Dr.

98 87(sus4)

99 87(sus4)

100 87(sus4)

101 87(sus4)

EN. SAX.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

P.NO.

A. BASS

DR.

END

E $\flat$ add4 $\flat$ /G

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

E $\flat$ add4 $\flat$ /G

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

OPEN HATS

BREAKBEAT-EQUE

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

OPEN HATS

BREAKBEAT-EQUE

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

Measures 122-125 and measures 1-4 of a new system. The key signature is E-flat major (three flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music is for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello) and a piano. The piano part has a key signature change to B-flat major (two flats) in measure 125. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The string parts play sustained chords with some movement in the upper voices. The piano part has a melodic line in the right hand and a sustained chord in the left hand.

Eb(add4)/G

Eb(add4)/G

(VIOLIN)

Eb(add4)

^ (SAX)

130

EN. SAX.

E^b_{add4}/G

V.L.N. I

mf

V.L.N. II

mf

V.L.A.

mf

V.C.

mf

E^b_{add4}/G

PNO.

E^b_{add4}/G

A. BASS

E^b_{add4}/G

PLAY FILLS AROUND E FLAT AEOLIAN
(VIOLIN)

E^b_{add4}
(SAX)

Dr.

This musical score is a piano arrangement of 'The Sound of Silence' by Simon & Garfunkel. It is written for a full ensemble of instruments, including a Saxophone, Violins I and II, Viola, Cello, Piano, Bass, and Drums. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The arrangement includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (p, f, fp), and articulation marks. The score is divided into systems, with each instrument part on its own staff. The piano part is particularly prominent, featuring a complex melody with many accidentals and a strong rhythmic presence. The saxophone part provides a melodic counterpoint to the piano. The strings (Violins, Viola, Cello) provide a harmonic foundation, while the bass and drums provide the rhythmic backbone. The score is a detailed and professional representation of the song, suitable for a live performance or recording.

146 **G** (SOLO 2ND TIME)

G DORIAN

146

EN. SAX.

PIZZ.

VLN. I

PIZZ.

VLN. II

PIZZ.

VLA.

f pizz.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

(BASS/PIANO)

Dr.

DRUM FILL

HEAVY BACKBEAT

Musical score for B $\flat$ Jazz Minor, measures 154-157. The score is for a jazz ensemble including Tenor Saxophone, Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello, Piano, Acoustic Bass, and Drums.

EN. SAX. (Tenor Saxophone): Measures 154-157. The part consists of a series of eighth notes, starting on G $\flat$ 4 and moving up stepwise to E $\flat$ 5 in measure 157.

V.LN. I (Violin I): Measures 154-157. The part consists of a series of eighth notes, starting on G $\flat$ 4 and moving up stepwise to E $\flat$ 5 in measure 157.

V.LN. II (Violin II): Measures 154-157. The part consists of a series of eighth notes, starting on G $\flat$ 4 and moving up stepwise to E $\flat$ 5 in measure 157.

V.LA. (Viola): Measures 154-157. The part consists of a series of eighth notes, starting on G $\flat$ 4 and moving up stepwise to E $\flat$ 5 in measure 157.

V.C. (Violoncello): Measures 154-157. The part consists of a series of eighth notes, starting on G $\flat$ 4 and moving up stepwise to E $\flat$ 5 in measure 157.

PNO. (Piano): Measures 154-157. The part consists of a series of eighth notes, starting on G $\flat$ 4 and moving up stepwise to E $\flat$ 5 in measure 157.

A. BASS (Acoustic Bass): Measures 154-157. The part consists of a series of eighth notes, starting on G $\flat$ 4 and moving up stepwise to E $\flat$ 5 in measure 157.

Dr. (Drums): Measures 154-157. The part consists of a series of eighth notes, starting on G $\flat$ 4 and moving up stepwise to E $\flat$ 5 in measure 157.

DRUM FILL: A drum fill is indicated in measure 157, starting on G $\flat$ 4 and moving up stepwise to E $\flat$ 5.

Musical score for G Dorian, measures 162-165. The score is for a 5-piece band: Tenor Saxophone, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello/Double Bass. The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 4/4. The Tenor Saxophone part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The Violin I and Violin II parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Viola and Violoncello/Double Bass parts play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Piano part enters in measure 163 with a complex melodic line. The Double Bass part enters in measure 164 with a simple eighth-note line. The Drum part enters in measure 165 with a 'DRUM FILL' indicated by a bracket.

EN. SAX.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

DRUM FILL

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

P.N.O.

A. BASS

DR.

176 [1.]

[2. FΔ7

EN. SAX.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

EASY ECM FEEL

EASY ECM FEEL

Musical score for a jazz ensemble. The score is written for ten staves: EN. SAX., V.LN. I, V.LN. II, V.LA., V.C., PNO., A. BASS, and Dr. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 176-180) features a melody in the EN. SAX. and V.LN. I parts, with V.LN. II, V.LA., and V.C. providing harmonic support. The PNO. part has a complex texture with many beamed notes. The A. BASS part has a simple line, and the Dr. part has a drum fill. The second system (measures 181-185) continues the melody and harmonic support, with the PNO. part having a more complex texture. The A. BASS part has a simple line, and the Dr. part has a drum fill. The score is marked with dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano), and includes articulation marks like accents and slurs. The overall feel is described as "EASY ECM FEEL".

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

Score for measures 184 and 185. The score is written for a woodwind quintet (English Saxophone, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello) and a piano. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'.

Measure 184:

- EN. SAX.: Rest.
- VLN. I: Quarter note G4, half note G4, quarter note G4. *DIM.*
- VLN. II: Quarter note G4, half note G4, quarter note G4. *DIM.*
- VLA.: Quarter note G4, half note G4, quarter note G4. *DIM.*
- VC.: Quarter note G4, half note G4, quarter note G4. *DIM.*
- PNO.: Chords: G4-B4 (quarter), G4-B4 (quarter), G4-B4 (quarter), G4-B4 (quarter). *DIM.*
- A. BASS: Rest.
- DR.: Rest.

Measure 185:

- EN. SAX.: Rest.
- VLN. I: Quarter note G4, half note G4, quarter note G4. *DIM.*
- VLN. II: Quarter note G4, half note G4, quarter note G4. *DIM.*
- VLA.: Quarter note G4, half note G4, quarter note G4. *DIM.*
- VC.: Quarter note G4, half note G4, quarter note G4. *DIM.*
- PNO.: Chords: G4-B4 (quarter), G4-B4 (quarter), G4-B4 (quarter), G4-B4 (quarter). *DIM.*
- A. BASS: Rest.
- DR.: Rest.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

FADE DOWN TO NOTHING

BASS AND SAX SOLO

196

OPEN REPEAT.

FΔ7

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

FΔ7

A. BASS

Dr.

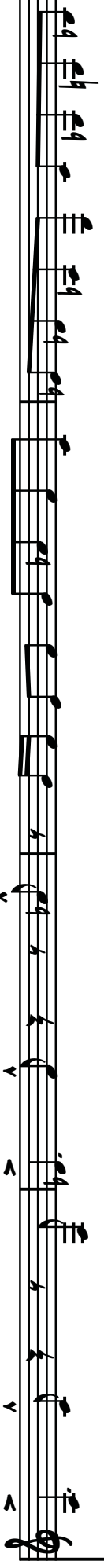
BASS AND SAX UNISON

200

EN. SAX. VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

This musical score page contains measures 200 through 205. The instruments are arranged in two systems. The first system includes EN. SAX., VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., and VC. The second system includes PNO., A. BASS, and DR. Measures 200-204 feature a unison melody for the Saxophone and Bass, with the Saxophone part in treble clef and the Bass part in bass clef. The other instruments play sustained chords or rests. In measure 205, the Saxophone and Bass play a descending eighth-note pattern, while the Piano and Drums play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

EN. SAX.



Musical staff for English Saxophone. The staff contains a series of notes and rests, including a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note. There are also some accidentals and dynamic markings.

VLN. I



Musical staff for Violin I. The staff contains a series of notes and rests, including a quarter note, a half note, and a full note.

VLN. II



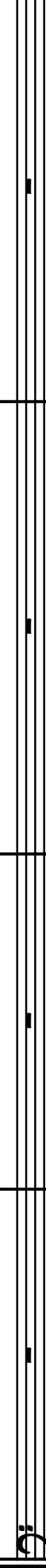
Musical staff for Violin II. The staff contains a series of notes and rests, including a quarter note, a half note, and a full note.

VLA.



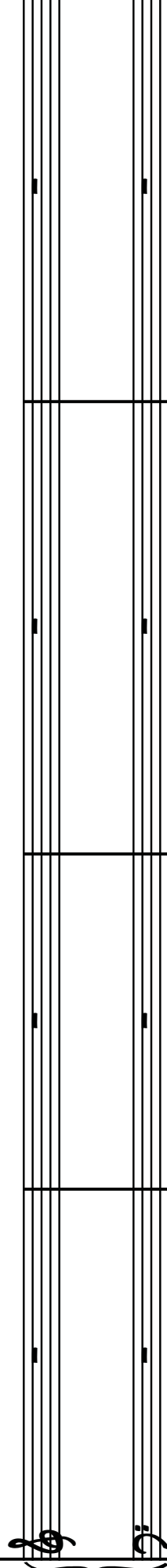
Musical staff for Viola. The staff contains a series of notes and rests, including a quarter note, a half note, and a full note.

VC.



Musical staff for Violoncello. The staff contains a series of notes and rests, including a quarter note, a half note, and a full note.

PNO.



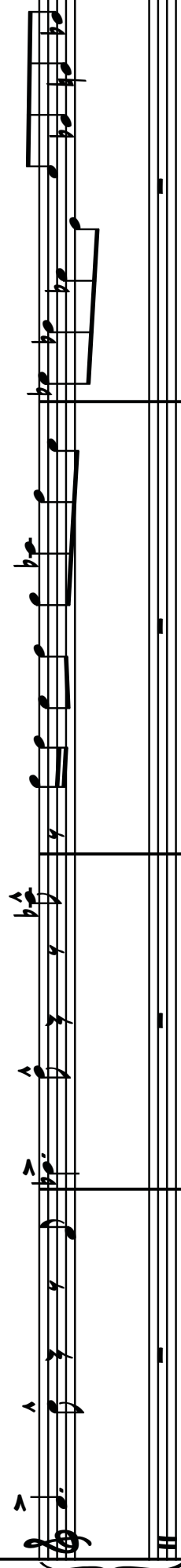
Musical staff for Piano. The staff contains a series of notes and rests, including a quarter note, a half note, and a full note.

A. BASS



Musical staff for Acoustic Bass. The staff contains a series of notes and rests, including a quarter note, a half note, and a full note.

Dr.



Musical staff for Drums. The staff contains a series of notes and rests, including a quarter note, a half note, and a full note.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

(SAX)

(PIANO)

(PIANO)

(PIANO)

(PIANO)

PICK-UP (WITH BASS)

PICK-UP (WITH PIANO)

(BASS/PIANO)

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

ECM FEEL

Chord symbols: Eb add47, Ebm7, Db addbm7, C7(b9), Bb

Tempo/Feel: ECM FEEL

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

Musical score for measures 223-226. The score is written for a large ensemble, including EN. SAX., VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., VC., PNO., A. BASS, and DR. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score features complex harmonic textures with many accidentals and dynamic markings.

Measures 223-226 show a progression of chords and melodic lines. The PNO. part includes specific chord markings: Eb7(add4), Ebm7, D7(b9), C7(b9), and Bb7. The A. BASS part includes markings for Eb7 and Ebm7. The DR. part includes markings for Eb7 and Ebm7. The score is marked with *f* (forte) in measures 223, 224, 225, and 226.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

Chords: Ebm7, Eb(add4), Db(add9), C7(#9), Bb9

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

$E\flat 7(add_4)$

$E\flat m7$

$D\flat 6/9$

$C7(\sharp 9)$

$B\flat 9$

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

Chords: Cm^7 , Fm^7 , Ebm^7 , Dbb^7 , $C7(\sharp 9)$, B^7

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

245 817. $G\flat\Delta 7$

$F7sus4$

$E\Delta 7(\sharp 11)$

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

$G\flat\Delta 7$

$F7sus4$

$E\Delta 7(\sharp 11)$

PNO.

$G\flat\Delta 7$

$F7sus4$

$E\Delta 7(\sharp 11)$

A. BASS

817. $G\flat\Delta 7$

$F7sus4$

$E\Delta 7(\sharp 11)$

DR.

CYMBAL SWELLS

PART 6: THE SCOTSMAN'S WALTZ

TEDDY ROBERT
TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAUFORD

♩=85

STRING INTRO

Musical score for Part 6: The Scotsman's Waltz. The score is written for a large ensemble, including Saxophone, Flute, Voice, Alto Flute, Bass Clarinet, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Piano, Acoustic Bass, and Drums. The tempo is marked as ♩=85. The score begins with a "STRING INTRO" section. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout, with the Saxophone and Flute in the front, followed by the Voice, Alto Flute, Bass Clarinet, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Piano, Acoustic Bass, and Drums. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

ALTO SAX.

FL.

VOICE

A. FL.

B. CL.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

M. SAX.

FL.

VOICE

A. FL.

B. CL.

VLA. I

VLA. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

Measures 17-20 of the musical score. The score is for a 12-piece orchestra. Measures 17 and 18 are marked with a double bar line and repeat signs. Measures 19 and 20 are marked with a double bar line and repeat signs. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

27

FL. IN SAX.

FL.

VOICE

A. FL.

B. CL.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

35

FL. IN SAX.

FL.

VOICE

A. FL.

B. CL.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

The musical score for page 35, measures 35-38, is as follows:

- Measure 35:** Flute in Saxophone, Flute, and Voice have whole rests. Alto Flute, Bass Clarinet, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello have whole notes. Piano has a whole rest. Alto Bass and Drums have whole rests.
- Measure 36:** Flute in Saxophone, Flute, and Voice have whole rests. Alto Flute, Bass Clarinet, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello have whole notes. Piano has a whole rest. Alto Bass and Drums have whole rests.
- Measure 37:** Flute in Saxophone, Flute, and Voice have whole rests. Alto Flute, Bass Clarinet, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello have whole notes. Piano has a whole rest. Alto Bass and Drums have whole rests.
- Measure 38:** Flute in Saxophone, Flute, and Voice have whole rests. Alto Flute, Bass Clarinet, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello have whole notes. Piano has a whole rest. Alto Bass and Drums have whole rests.

Musical score for page 46, featuring various instruments. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes a key signature of one sharp (F#).

INSTRUMENTS: SAX., FL., VOICE, A. FL., B. CL., VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., VC., PNO., A. BASS, Dr.

MEASURES: The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure is marked with a 4/4 time signature. The second measure is marked with a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

NOTATION: The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, f). The notation is written in a standard musical staff format.

INSTRUMENTAL PARTS:

- SAX.:** Saxophone part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- FL.:** Flute part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- VOICE:** Vocal part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- A. FL.:** Alto Flute part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- B. CL.:** Bass Clarinet part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- VLN. I:** Violin I part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- VLN. II:** Violin II part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- VLA.:** Viola part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- VC.:** Violoncello part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- PNO.:** Piano part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- A. BASS:** Alto Bass part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- Dr.:** Drums part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.

MEASURES: The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure is marked with a 4/4 time signature. The second measure is marked with a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

NOTATION: The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, f). The notation is written in a standard musical staff format.

INSTRUMENTAL PARTS:

- SAX.:** Saxophone part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- FL.:** Flute part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- VOICE:** Vocal part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- A. FL.:** Alto Flute part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- B. CL.:** Bass Clarinet part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- VLN. I:** Violin I part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- VLN. II:** Violin II part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- VLA.:** Viola part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- VC.:** Violoncello part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- PNO.:** Piano part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- A. BASS:** Alto Bass part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.
- Dr.:** Drums part, starting with a whole note rest in the first measure.

120 JAZZ WALTZ 54

A

FL. IN SAX. (SAX.)

FL. (SAX.)

VOICE (SAX.)

A. FL. (SAX.)

S. CL. (SAX.)

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

The musical score is written for ten instruments. The first staff, 'FL. IN SAX.', contains a melodic line with several triplet markings. The 'VOICE' staff is marked '(SAX.)' and contains a single note. The 'A. FL.' and 'S. CL.' staves are also marked '(SAX.)' and contain single notes. The 'V.LN. I' and 'V.LN. II' staves contain single notes. The 'V.LA.' and 'V.C.' staves contain single notes. The 'PNO.' staff contains a complex chordal texture with various chords and a melodic line. The 'A. BASS' staff contains a single note. The 'Dr.' staff contains a single note. The score is in 3/4 time and includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

62

N. SAX.

FL.

VOICE

A. FL.

S. CL.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

EL Δ 7 COMPI

Abm7 D $\flat$ 7 G $\flat$ (b9)

Ab Δ 7 F#7 Q7(b9)/B Eb Δ 7/G F#9

F#9

Ab Δ 7 B $\flat$ 7 Eb7(sus4) Eb7 Cbm7 F#(b3/b9)

DRUM FILL
SCRUSHES

TEN. SAX. FL. VOICE A. FL. B. CL. VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

JAZZ WALTZ

IN. SAX. FL. VOICE A. FL. B. CL. VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

Chord symbols: Am^7 , Dm^7 , G^7 , $\text{C}\Delta^7$, $\text{F}\Delta^7$, $\text{B}\flat^7$, $\text{E}^7\text{b}9$, $\text{F}\flat^7$

The musical score for page 82, measures 82-90, is presented below. The score includes staves for IN. SAX., FL., VOICE, A. FL., B. CL., VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., VC., PNO., A. BASS, and DR. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes. Chord symbols are provided above the piano staff. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

The image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a jazz ensemble. The page is numbered 98 in the top left corner. The score is written for the following instruments: Sax. (Saxophone), Fl. (Flute), VOICE, A. FL. (Alto Flute), B. CL. (Bass Clarinet), VLN. I (Violin I), VLN. II (Violin II), VLA. (Viola), VC. (Violoncello), PNO. (Piano), A. BASS (Double Bass), and Dr. (Double Drum). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems, with the first system ending at measure 98 and the second system starting at measure 99. The instruments are arranged in a standard jazz ensemble format, with the Saxophone and Flute in the upper staves, the Voice in the middle, and the Piano and Double Bass in the lower staves. The Double Drum is shown at the bottom right of the page.

This page of a musical score is for a jazz ensemble. It features staves for the following instruments: Saxophone (SAX.), Flute (FL.), Voice, Clarinet (CL.), Violin I (V.LN. I), Violin II (V.LN. II), Viola (V.LA.), Violoncello (V.C.), Piano (PNO.), and Double Bass (A. BASS). The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It includes various musical notations such as triplets, sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings like 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'ppp' (pianississimo). The score is divided into two systems, with the first system ending at measure 16 and the second system starting at measure 17. The instruments are arranged in a standard jazz ensemble layout, with the Saxophone and Flute in the upper left, Voice in the center, Clarinet in the lower left, and the Piano and Double Bass in the lower right. The score is written in a clear, professional style with a focus on musical notation and dynamics.

JAZZ SAX. FL. VOICE A. FL. B. CL. VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

IN. SAX. FL. VOICE A. FL. B. CL. VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

Chord progression: Am^7 Dm^7 Am^7 Dm^7 G^7 $\text{C}\Delta^7$ $\text{F}\Delta^7$ $\text{G}\Delta^7$ E^7A^b $\text{F}\Delta^7$

The musical score for page 126 spans measures 126 to 135. It features a variety of instruments including saxophone, flute, voice, clarinet, violins, viola, cello, piano, bass, and drums. The notation is dense, with frequent use of triplets and sixteenth notes, particularly in the woodwind and string sections. The piano part provides a harmonic foundation with a sequence of chords: Am^7 , Dm^7 , Am^7 , Dm^7 , G^7 , $\text{C}\Delta^7$, $\text{F}\Delta^7$, $\text{G}\Delta^7$, E^7A^b , and $\text{F}\Delta^7$. The vocal line has several rests, while the flute and saxophone parts play active melodic lines. The bass and drums provide a steady rhythmic accompaniment.

SOLO SECTION

142 CΔ7

Fm^b9/C

CΔ7

Fm^b9/C

Am7

E7(♭9)

Fm7

Bb7

FL.

FL.

VOICE

A. FL.

B. CL.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

Fm^b9/C

CΔ7

Fm^b9/C

Am7

E7(♭9)

Fm7

Bb7

Fm^b9/C

CΔ7

Fm^b9/C

Am7

E7(♭9)

Fm7

Bb7

Fm^b9/C

CΔ7

Fm^b9/C

Am7

E7(♭9)

Fm7

Bb7

JAZZ SAX.

FL.

VOICE

A. FL.

B. CL.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

J.N. SAX.

FL.

VOICE

A. FL.

S. CL.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

P.N.O.

A. BASS

DR.

[illegible]

E

190 CΔ7

F#m6/5/C

CΔ7

F#m6/5/C

Am7

E7(b9)

FL.

FL.

VOICE

A. FL.

B. CL.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

(STRINGS)

CΔ7

F#m6/5/C

CΔ7

F#m6/5/C

Am7

E7(b9)

STOP!

FL.

VOICE

A. FL.

B. CL.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

(STRINGS)

STOP!

IN SAX.

FL.

VOICE

A. FL.

B. CL.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

(VCLIN)

(SAX)

STOP!

STOP!

210

D7#11b

JN. SAX.

FL.

VOICE

A. FL.

B. CL.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

Musical score for a jazz ensemble, measures 210-215. The score is written for the following instruments: JN. SAX., FL., VOICE, A. FL., B. CL., V.LN. I, V.LN. II, V.LA., VC., PNO., A. BASS, and Dr. The key signature is D7#11b. The tempo is 210. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and articulation marks. The V.LN. I and V.LN. II parts feature complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The V.LA. part includes a triplet of eighth notes. The VC. part includes a triplet of eighth notes. The PNO. part includes a triplet of eighth notes. The A. BASS part includes a triplet of eighth notes. The Dr. part includes a triplet of eighth notes. The JN. SAX. part includes a triplet of eighth notes. The FL. part includes a triplet of eighth notes. The VOICE part includes a triplet of eighth notes. The A. FL. part includes a triplet of eighth notes. The B. CL. part includes a triplet of eighth notes.

This musical score is for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It is a piano arrangement with a vocal line. The score is written for the following instruments and voices:

- PIANO (PNO.):** The main instrumental accompaniment, featuring a repeating eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.
- VOICE:** The vocal line, which begins with the lyrics "Hello, friends." and continues with "The sound of silence." The melody is simple and memorable.
- FLUTE (FL.):** A melodic line that enters in the second system, playing a sequence of eighth notes.
- VIOLIN I (V.LN. I) and VIOLIN II (V.LN. II):** Violin parts that provide harmonic support, often playing sustained notes or simple melodic lines.
- VIOLA (V.LA.):** A part that often plays sustained notes, providing a harmonic foundation.
- CELLO (C.):** A part that often plays sustained notes, providing a harmonic foundation.
- BASS (A. BASS):** The bass line, which is a simple, steady eighth-note pattern.
- DRUMS (Dr.):** A simple drum pattern consisting of a steady eighth-note beat.

The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Moderato". The score is divided into systems, with each system containing staves for the piano, voice, and various instruments. The piano part is the most complex, with many notes and rests. The vocal line is the simplest, with clear lyrics. The instrumental parts are designed to support the vocal line and create a rich, textured sound.

PART 7: LA BRECATON MINUTE

$\text{♩} = 150$

TRUDY ROBERT
TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

A

Musical score for Part 7: La Breca-ton Minute. The score is written for a tenor saxophone, violin I, violin II, viola, violoncello, piano, acoustic bass, and drum set. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 150$. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). 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 tenor saxophone part is marked with a box labeled 'A' at the beginning. The piano part is marked with a bracket labeled 'PIANO' at the beginning. The acoustic bass part is marked with a bracket labeled 'ACoustic BASS' at the beginning. The drum set part is marked with a bracket labeled 'DRUM SET' at the beginning.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

BACKSEAT



EN. SAX.

EN. SAX. staff with treble clef, key signature of one flat, and 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. A triplet of eighth notes (B4, A4, G4) is marked with a '3' and a bracket.

VLN. I

VLN. I staff with treble clef, key signature of one flat, and 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.

VLN. II

VLN. II staff with treble clef, key signature of one flat, and 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.

VLA.

VLA. staff with bass clef, key signature of one flat, and 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3.

VC.

VC. staff with bass clef, key signature of one flat, and 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3.

PNO.

PNO. staff with grand staff (treble and bass clefs), key signature of one flat, and 3/4 time signature. The right hand contains a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The left hand contains a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3.

A. BASS

A. BASS staff with bass clef, key signature of one flat, and 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3.

Dr.

Dr. staff with a single line, key signature of one flat, and 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3.

The musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" and is arranged for a variety of instruments. The score is divided into two systems, each with a key signature change indicated by a double bar line and a key signature change symbol (from one flat to two flats).

System 1:

- TEN. SAX.** (Tenor Saxophone): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.
- V.L.N. I** (Violin I): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.
- V.L.N. II** (Violin II): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.
- V.L.A.** (Viola): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.
- V.C.** (Violoncello): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.
- PNO.** (Piano): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.
- BASS** (Bass): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.

System 2:

- TEN. SAX.** (Tenor Saxophone): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.
- V.L.N. I** (Violin I): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.
- V.L.N. II** (Violin II): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.
- V.L.A.** (Viola): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.
- V.C.** (Violoncello): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.
- PNO.** (Piano): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.
- BASS** (Bass): Plays a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. It ends with a half note G4.

EN. SAX.

VCL. I

VCL. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

Fill

Chords: Ebm7, Ebm7 Ab7(sus4), F7(#9), EΔ13(#11), G11b9.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

SAX SOLO

47 **F**

EN. SAX.

Musical staff for EN. SAX. featuring a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a triplet of eighth notes (B4, A4, G4).

VLN. I

Musical staff for VLN. I, showing a sustained whole note chord (F4, A4, C5).

VLN. II

Musical staff for VLN. II, showing a sustained whole note chord (F4, A4, C5).

VLA.

Musical staff for VLA., showing a sustained whole note chord (F4, A4, C5).

VC.

Musical staff for VC., showing a sustained whole note chord (F4, A4, C5).

PNO.

AΔ7

G♭Δ7

F♯m(Δ7)

G♭Δ7

Musical staff for PNO., showing a complex chordal texture with multiple voicings of F major and related chords.

A. BASS

Musical staff for A. BASS, showing a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes.

Dr.

QUASI-BOSSA

Musical staff for Dr., showing a rhythmic pattern with eighth and quarter notes, marked QUASI-BOSSA.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

Chords: Eb7(b9)5(4), CΔ7, Gm7

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533

534

535

536

537

538

539

540

541

542

543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

553

554

555

556

557

558

559

560

561

562

563

564

565

566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

589

590

591

592

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

620

621

622

623

624

625

626

627

628

629

630

631

632

633

634

635

636

637

638

639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

648

649

650

651

652

653

654

655

656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

669

670

671

672

673

674

675

676

677

678

679

680

681

682

683

684

685

686

687

688

689

690

691

692

693

694

695

696

697

698

699

700

701

702

703

704

705

706

707

708

709

710

711

712

713

714

715

716

717

718

719

720

721

722

723

724

725

726

727

728

729

730

731

732

733

734

735

736

737

738

739

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

753

754

755

756

757

758

759

760

761

762

763

764

765

766

767

768

769

770

771

772

773

774

775

776

777

778

779

780

781

782

783

784

785

786

787

788

789

790

791

792

793

794

795

796

797

798

799

800

801

802

803

804

805

806

807

808

809

810

811

812

813

814

815

816

817

818

819

820

821

822

823

824

825

826

827

828

829

830

831

832

833

834

835

836

837

838

839

840

841

842

843

844

845

846

847

848

849

850

851

852

853

854

855

856

857

858

859

860

861

862

863

864

865

866

867

868

869

870

871

872

873

874

875

876

877

878

879

880

881

882

883

884

885

886

887

888

889

890

891

892

893

894

895

896

897

898

899

900

901

902

903

904

905

906

907

908

909

910

911

912

913

914

915

916

917

918

919

920

921

922

923

924

925

926

927

928

929

930

931

932

933

934

935

936

937

938

939

940

941

942

943

944

945

946

947

948

949

950

951

952

953

954

955

956

957

958

959

960

961

962

963

964

965

966

967

968

969

970

971

972

973

974

975

976

977

978

979

980

981

982

983

984

985

986

987

988

989

990

991

992

993

994

995

996

997

998

999

1000

EN. SAX.

VCL. I

VCL. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

BACKBEAT

EN. SAX.

VCL. I

VCL. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533

534

535

536

537

538

539

540

541

542

543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

553

554

555

556

557

558

559

560

561

562

563

564

565

566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

589

590

591

592

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

620

621

622

623

624

625

626

627

628

629

630

631

632

633

634

635

636

637

638

639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

648

649

650

651

652

653

654

655

656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

669

670

671

672

673

674

675

676

677

678

679

680

681

682

683

684

685

686

687

688

689

690

691

692

693

694

695

696

697

698

699

700

701

702

703

704

705

706

707

708

709

710

711

712

713

714

715

716

717

718

719

720

721

722

723

724

725

726

727

728

729

730

731

732

733

734

735

736

737

738

739

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

753

754

755

756

757

758

759

760

761

762

763

764

765

766

767

768

769

770

771

772

773

774

775

776

777

778

779

780

781

782

783

784

785

786

787

788

789

790

791

792

793

794

795

796

797

798

799

800

801

802

803

804

805

806

807

808

809

810

811

812

813

814

815

816

817

818

819

820

821

822

823

824

825

826

827

828

829

830

831

832

833

834

835

836

837

838

839

840

841

842

843

844

845

846

847

848

849

850

851

852

853

854

855

856

857

858

859

860

861

862

863

864

865

866

867

868

869

870

871

872

873

874

875

876

877

878

879

880

881

882

883

884

885

886

887

888

889

890

891

892

893

894

895

896

897

898

899

900

901

902

903

904

905

906

907

908

909

910

911

912

913

914

915

916

917

918

919

920

921

922

923

924

925

926

927

928

929

930

931

932

933

934

935

936

937

938

939

940

941

942

943

944

945

946

947

948

949

950

951

952

953

954

955

956

957

958

959

960

961

962

963

964

965

966

967

968

969

970

971

972

973

974

975

976

977

978

979

980

981

982

983

984

985

986

987

988

989

990

991

992

993

994

995

996

997

998

999

1000



EN. SAX.

EN. SAX. staff with treble clef, 3/4 time signature, and a whole rest.

VLN. I

VLN. I staff with treble clef, 3/4 time signature, and a whole rest.

VLN. II

VLN. II staff with treble clef, 3/4 time signature, and a whole rest.

VLA.

VLA. staff with bass clef, 3/4 time signature, and a whole rest.

VC.

VC. staff with bass clef, 3/4 time signature, and a whole rest.

PNO.

PNO. staff with treble clef, 3/4 time signature, and a whole rest.

A. BASS

A. BASS staff with bass clef, 3/4 time signature, and a whole rest.

Dr.

Dr. staff with a single line and a whole rest.

EN. SAX.

VCL. I

VCL. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

The musical score for page 89, measures 1-4, is written in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The woodwind section (EN. SAX., VCL. I, VCL. II, VLA., VC.) and piano (PNO.) play a complex melodic and harmonic pattern, while the acoustic bass (A. BASS) and drums (Dr.) provide a steady rhythmic foundation. The woodwinds and piano play a complex melodic and harmonic pattern, while the bass and drums provide a steady rhythmic foundation.

SOLO SECTION

8b-7

100

Musical score for a solo section, measures 100-103. The score is written for a full orchestra and piano.

EN. SAX. (Soprano Saxophone): Measures 100-103, playing a melodic line with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature.

V.L.N. I (Violin I): Measures 100-103, playing a melodic line with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. Includes the instruction "PLAY LAST TIME (ON CUE)".

V.L.N. II (Violin II): Measures 100-103, playing a melodic line with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. Includes the instruction "PLAY LAST TIME (ON CUE)".

V.L.A. (Viola): Measures 100-103, playing a melodic line with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. Includes the instruction "PLAY LAST TIME (ON CUE)".

V.C. (Violoncello): Measures 100-103, playing a melodic line with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. Includes the instruction "PLAY LAST TIME (ON CUE)".

PNO. (Piano): Measures 100-103, playing a melodic line with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. Includes the instruction "8b-7".

A. BASS (Double Bass): Measures 100-103, playing a melodic line with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. Includes the instruction "8bm7 (STRING BACKGROUNDS LAST TIME)".

Dr. (Drums): Measures 100-103, playing a melodic line with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. Includes the instruction "(STRING BACKGROUNDS LAST TIME)".

OPEN REPEAT. LAST TIME.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

OPEN REPEAT. LAST TIME. FILL

(STRINGS PLAY SUSTAINED CHORDS)

109

Bbm7

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

(STRINGS PLAY SUSTAINED CHORDS)

Bbm7

PNO.

(STRINGS PLAY SUSTAINED CHORDS)

Bbm7

A. BASS

BELL

(STRINGS PLAY SUSTAINED CHORDS)

Dr.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

The musical score for measures 117 and 118 is as follows:

- EN. SAX.**: Measure 117 has a half note G4. Measure 118 has a half note A4.
- VLN. I**: Measure 117 has a half note G4. Measure 118 has a half note A4.
- VLN. II**: Measure 117 has a half note G4. Measure 118 has a half note A4.
- VLA.**: Measure 117 has a half note G4. Measure 118 has a half note A4.
- VC.**: Measure 117 has a half note G4. Measure 118 has a half note A4.
- PNO.**: Measures 117 and 118 have whole rests.
- A. BASS**: Measures 117 and 118 have whole rests.
- Dr.**: Measures 117 and 118 have whole rests.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

The musical score consists of eight staves. The first five staves (EN. SAX., VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., VC.) are grouped by a brace on the left. The sixth staff (PNO.) is also bracketed with the first five. The seventh staff (A. BASS) has a '4' above it. The eighth staff (Dr.) is on a different line. The score is in 3/4 time. Measures 121-124 are shown. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the piano and drums provide a rhythmic accompaniment.

(STRING BACKGROUNDS MOVE FASTER HARMONICALLY)

125

8bm7

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

(STRING BACKGROUNDS MOVE FASTER HARMONICALLY)

PNO.

(STRING BACKGROUNDS MOVE FASTER HARMONICALLY)

A. BASS

(STRING BACKGROUNDS MOVE FASTER HARMONICALLY)

Dr.

EN. SAX. VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS Dr.

(STRINGS)

4

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 129 to 132. The woodwind section (EN. SAX., VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., VC.) plays a melodic line in 3/4 time, with VLN. I and VLN. II marked *pp* and VLA. and VC. marked *fp*. The strings (A. BASS, Dr.) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The piano (PNO.) part is marked *pp* and features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 132. The score is written for a full orchestra and piano.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

QUASI-BOSSA

141 $G\sharp\Delta 7$ $E\flat\Delta 7$ $C\Delta 7$ $C\Delta 7$ $G7(b9SUS4)$ $G-7$ END S

EN. SAX.

VLN. I
VLN. II
VLA.
VC.

$G\sharp\Delta 7$ $E\flat7(SUS4)$ $C\Delta 7$ $C\Delta 7$ $G7(b9SUS4)$ $Gm7$

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.



150

EN. SAX.

EN. SAX. staff with musical notation, including a long melodic line with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes.

VLN. I

VLN. I staff with musical notation, including a triplet of eighth notes.

VLN. II

VLN. II staff with musical notation, including a triplet of eighth notes.

VLA.

VLA. staff with musical notation, including a triplet of eighth notes.

VC.

VC. staff with musical notation, including a triplet of eighth notes.

F#m7

87 (SUS4)

8bm7

Eb7

PNO.

PNO. staff with musical notation, including a triplet of eighth notes and a dotted line indicating a continuation of the melody.

A. BASS

A. BASS staff with musical notation, including a triplet of eighth notes.

CYMBALS



Dr.

Dr. staff with musical notation, including a triplet of eighth notes.

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

8va.....

D7(sus4)

Cm7

B7(b9)

DRUM SOLO

159

EN. SAX.

Pizz.

VLN. I

Pizz.

VLN. II

Pizz.

VLA.

Pizz.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DRUM SOLO

STOP!

Dr.

(PIANO)

FILL

4x

4x

4x

4x

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

Solo

OPEN REPEAT.

LAST TIME.

EN. SAX.



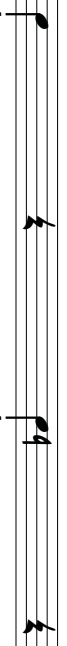
B. CL.



VLN. I



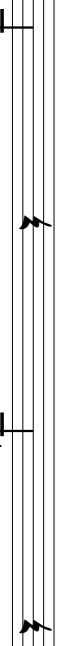
VLN. II



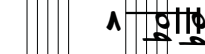
VL.



VC.



PNO.



A. BASS



KEEP SOLOING!



OPEN REPEAT.

LAST TIME.

EN. SAX.

B. CL.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

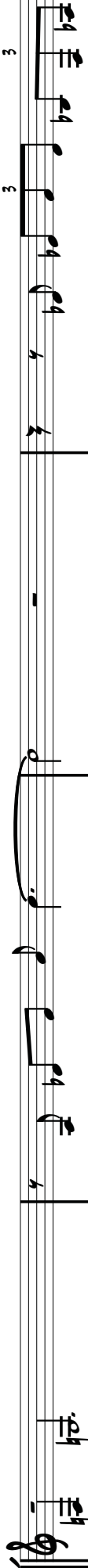
BACKBEAT

Arco

Arco

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for a 12-piece ensemble. Measures 170-171 are marked with a key signature change to B-flat major (two flats). The English Saxophone and Bass Clarinet play a melodic line in the right hand and a sustained chord in the left hand. The Violin I and Violin II parts play a similar melodic line. The Viola and Violoncello parts play a sustained chord. The Piano part plays a sustained chord. The Acoustic Bass part plays a sustained chord. The Drums part plays a backbeat pattern. Measures 172-174 continue the harmonic progression with various instrumental textures. The English Saxophone and Bass Clarinet play a melodic line in the right hand and a sustained chord in the left hand. The Violin I and Violin II parts play a similar melodic line. The Viola and Violoncello parts play a sustained chord. The Piano part plays a sustained chord. The Acoustic Bass part plays a sustained chord. The Drums part plays a backbeat pattern.

EN. SAX.



Musical staff for English Saxophone. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note Bb4. This is followed by a half note C5, and then a quarter note D5. The staff ends with a triplet of eighth notes: E5, F5, and G5.

B. CL.



Musical staff for Baritone Clarinet. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a quarter note Bb3. This is followed by a half note C4, and then a quarter note D4. The staff ends with a triplet of eighth notes: E4, F4, and G4.

VLN. I



Musical staff for Violin I. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a quarter note Bb3. This is followed by a half note C4, and then a quarter note D4. The staff ends with a triplet of eighth notes: E4, F4, and G4.

VLN. II



Musical staff for Violin II. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a quarter note Bb3. This is followed by a half note C4, and then a quarter note D4. The staff ends with a triplet of eighth notes: E4, F4, and G4.

VLA.



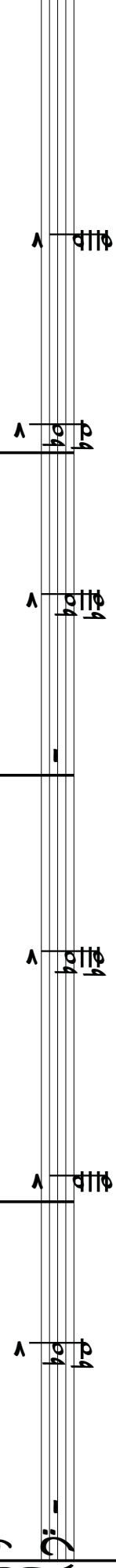
Musical staff for Viola. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a quarter note Bb3. This is followed by a half note C4, and then a quarter note D4. The staff ends with a triplet of eighth notes: E4, F4, and G4.

VC.



Musical staff for Violoncello. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a quarter note Bb3. This is followed by a half note C4, and then a quarter note D4. The staff ends with a triplet of eighth notes: E4, F4, and G4.

PNO.



Musical staff for Piano. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a quarter note Bb3. This is followed by a half note C4, and then a quarter note D4. The staff ends with a triplet of eighth notes: E4, F4, and G4.

A. BASS



Musical staff for Double Bass. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a quarter note Bb3. This is followed by a half note C4, and then a quarter note D4. The staff ends with a triplet of eighth notes: E4, F4, and G4.

Dr.



Musical staff for Drums. The staff contains a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a quarter note Bb3. This is followed by a half note C4, and then a quarter note D4. The staff ends with a triplet of eighth notes: E4, F4, and G4.

EN. SAX.

English Saxophone (EN. SAX.) part. The staff contains a series of triplet eighth notes, primarily in the lower register, with some higher notes in the final measures.

B. CL.

Bass Clarinet (B. CL.) part. The staff contains a series of triplet eighth notes, primarily in the lower register, with some higher notes in the final measures.

VLN. I

Violin I (VLN. I) part. The staff contains a series of triplet eighth notes, primarily in the lower register, with some higher notes in the final measures.

VLN. II

Violin II (VLN. II) part. The staff contains a series of triplet eighth notes, primarily in the lower register, with some higher notes in the final measures.

VLA.

Viola (VLA.) part. The staff contains a series of triplet eighth notes, primarily in the lower register, with some higher notes in the final measures.

VC.

Violoncello (VC.) part. The staff contains a series of triplet eighth notes, primarily in the lower register, with some higher notes in the final measures.

PNO.

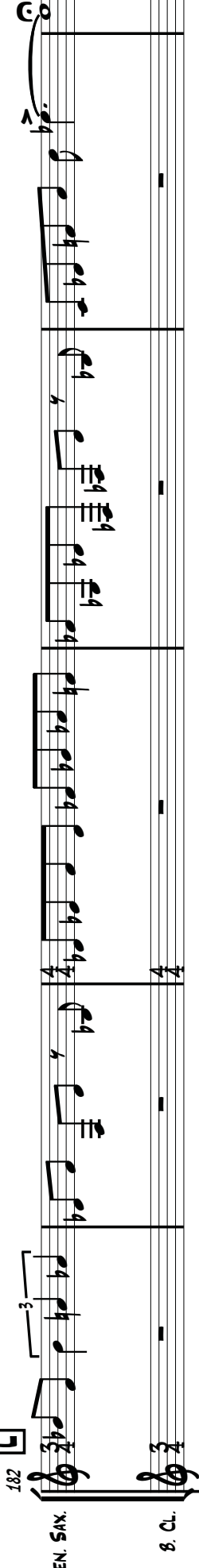
Piano (PNO.) part. The staff contains a series of triplet eighth notes, primarily in the lower register, with some higher notes in the final measures.

A. BASS

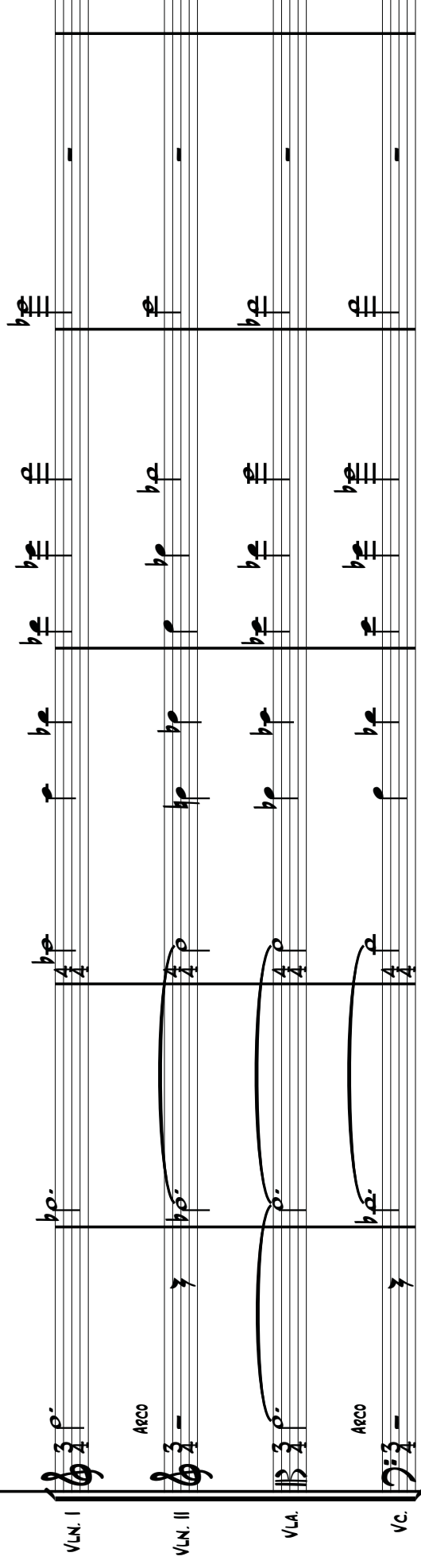
Double Bass (A. BASS) part. The staff contains a series of triplet eighth notes, primarily in the lower register, with some higher notes in the final measures.

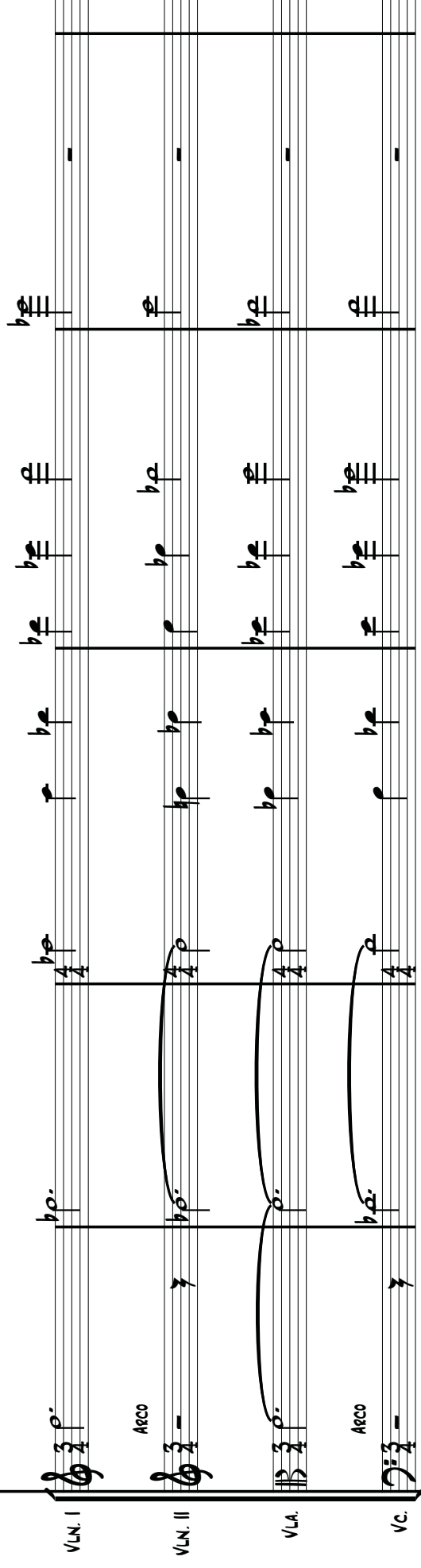
Dr.

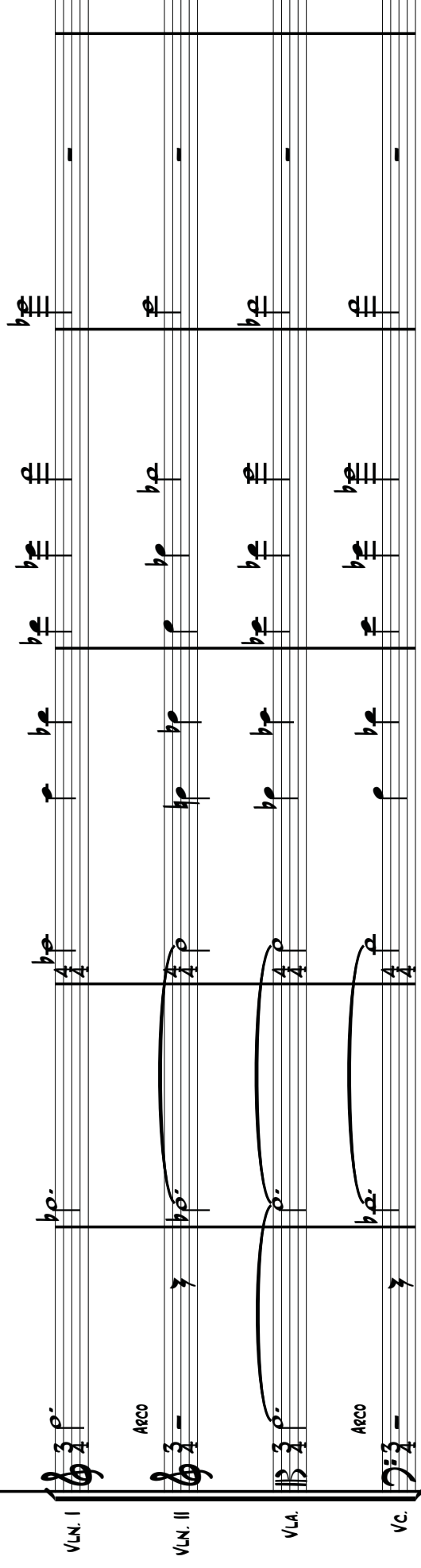
Drums (Dr.) part. The staff contains a series of triplet eighth notes, primarily in the lower register, with some higher notes in the final measures.

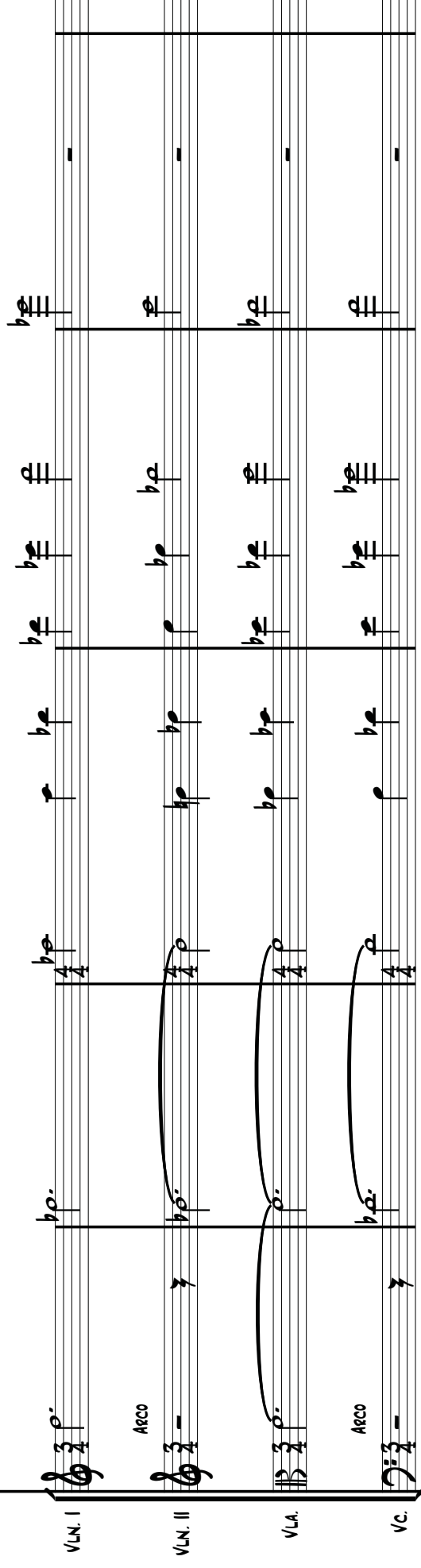
EN. SAX. 

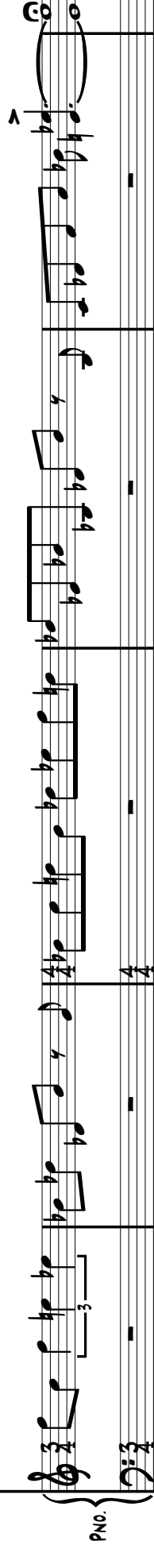
B. CL.

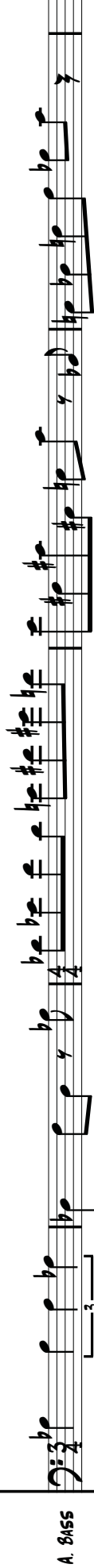
VLN. I 

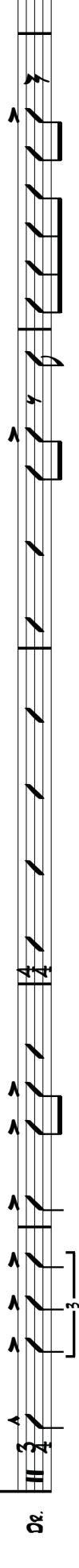
VLN. II 

VLA. 

VC. 

PNO. 

A. BASS 

Dr. 

PART 8: FINALE

TRAY ROBERT
TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

$\text{♩} = 140$

FAST SWING

SAX AND DRUMS IMPROV.

OPEN REPEAT.

BARITONE SAXOPHONE

VIOLIN I

VIOLIN II

VIOLA

VIOLONCELLO

PIANO

ACOUSTIC BASS

DRUM SET

SAX AND DRUMS IMPROV.

SAX AND DRUMS IMPROV.

OPEN REPEAT.

EN. SAX.

EN. SAX. staff with musical notation.

(SAX)

V.LN. I

V.LN. I staff with musical notation.

(SAX)

V.LN. II

V.LN. II staff with musical notation.

(SAX)

V.LA.

V.LA. staff with musical notation.

(SAX)

V.C.

V.C. staff with musical notation.

(SAX)

P.NO.

P.NO. staff with musical notation.

(SAX)

A. BASS

A. BASS staff with musical notation.

PLAY!

DRUM FILL

Dr.

Dr. staff with musical notation.

A

ESROCNALA

10

EN. SAX.

ESROCNALA

VLN. I

ESROCNALA

VLN. II

ESROCNALA

VLA.

ESROCNALA

VC.

ESROCNALA

PNO.

ESROCNALA

A. BASS

ESROCNALA

Dr.

3

PLAY!

PLAY!

PLAY!

PLAY!

PLAY!

F%

D%

B%

C7(954)

C13(95)

ECM/HALF TIME BACKBEAT

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

DRUM FILL

26 **8**

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

WALK!
Dm7

SWING

Chord progression: Eø7, A7, Eø7, Aø7/D, D7(b9)

EN. SAX. VLN. I VLN. II VLA. VC. PNO. A. BASS DR.

42

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

fp

fp

fp

fp

fp

fp

*Ebm*⁷

*Ebm*⁷

*C*7(sus4)

*C*13(b9)

*C*7(sus4)

*C*13(b9)

HALF TIME FEEL

DRUM FILL

DRUM FILL

The musical score is written for a jazz ensemble. It begins with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a common time signature. The English Saxophone part features a melodic line with accents and slurs. The string section (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello) provides harmonic support with sustained notes and dynamic markings. The Piano part includes complex chord voicings and a section marked 'HALF TIME FEEL' and 'DRUM FILL'. The A. Bass part features a melodic line with slurs. The Drum staff includes a 'DRUM FILL' section.

SOLO SECTION

BROKEN FEEL (1ST TIME ONLY)

50 F#%

Db%

Bb7(9US4)

C7(9US4)

C7(b9)

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

BROKEN FEEL (1ST TIME ONLY)

F#%

Db%

Bb7(9US4)

C7(9US4)

C7(b9)

PNO.

BROKEN FEEL (1ST TIME ONLY)

F#%

Db%

Bb7(9US4)

C7(9US4)

C7(b9)

A. BASS

BROKEN FEEL (1ST TIME ONLY)

F#%

Db%

Bb7(9US4)

C7(9US4)

C7(b9)

DR.

58 F $\flat$ /9

D $\flat$ /9

C $\flat$ 7(9b54)

C $\flat$ 7(b9)

EN. SAX.

V LN. I

V LN. II

V LA.

V C.

F $\flat$ /9

D $\flat$ /9

C $\flat$ 7(9b54)

C $\flat$ 7(b9)

P NO.

F $\flat$ /9

D $\flat$ /9

C $\flat$ 7(9b54)

C $\flat$ 7(b9)

A. BASS

F $\flat$ /9

D $\flat$ /9

C $\flat$ 7(9b54)

C $\flat$ 7(b9)

D R.

IN 4 (EVERY TIME)

66 Dm7

Eø7

A7

Eø7

A7

Aø7/D

D7(b9)

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

IN 4 (EVERY TIME)

Dm7

Eø7

A7

Eø7

A7

Aø7/D

D7(b9)

PNO.

WALK (EVERY TIME)

Dm7

Eø7

A7

Eø7

A7

Aø7/D

D7(b9)

A. BASS

IN 4 (EVERY TIME)

Dm7

Eø7

A7

Eø7

A7

Aø7/D

D7(b9)

DR.

2
BROKEN FEEL (1ST TIME ONLY)

82 Ebm7

(Go ON ON CUE)

C7(sus4)

C13(b9)

OPEN REPEAT.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

(Go ON ON CUE)

VLN. II

(Go ON ON CUE)

VLA.

(Go ON ON CUE)

VC.

(Go ON ON CUE)

BROKEN FEEL (1ST TIME ONLY)

Ebm7

(Go ON ON CUE)

C7(sus4)

C13(b9)

PNO.

BROKEN FEEL (1ST TIME ONLY)

Ebm7

(Go ON ON CUE)

C7(sus4)

C13(b9)

A. BASS

BROKEN FEEL (1ST TIME ONLY)

Ebm7

(Go ON ON CUE)

C7(sus4)

C13(b9)

OPEN REPEAT.

Dr.

1

EN. SAX.	Dm7	Eø7	A7	Eø7	A7	Aø7/D	D7(b9)
V.L.N. I	o	-	-	-	-	-	-
V.L.N. II	o	-	-	-	-	-	-
V.L.A.	o	-	-	-	-	-	-
V.C.	o	-	-	-	-	-	-

PNO.	Dm7	Eø7	A7	Eø7	A7	Aø7/D	D7(b9)
{	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A. BASS	Dm7	Eø7	A7	Eø7	A7	Aø7/D	D7(b9)
{	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dr.	Dm7	Eø7	A7	Eø7	A7	Aø7/D	D7(b9)
{	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Gm7	C7(SUS4)	C7	FΔ7	8bm7	Eb7	AbΔ7	END SOL
EN. SAX.								
V.L.N. I								
V.L.N. II								
V.L.A.								
V.C.								
PNO.								
A. BASS								
Dr.								

EN. SAX. $\text{C}13(\text{b}9)$

V.L.N. I fp

V.L.N. II fp

V.L.A. fp

V.C. fp

PNO. $\text{C}7(\text{SUS}4)$ Ebm^7 (SAX)

A. BASS Ebm^7 (SAX)

Dr. $\text{C}7(\text{SUS}4)$ Ebm^7 (MELODY) $\text{C}13(\text{b}9)$ DRUM FILL



VILLA

EN. SAX.

(DRUMS)

VILLA

V.L.N. I

VILLA

V.L.N. II

VILLA

V.L.A.

VILLA

V.C.

VILLA

(DRUMS)

PNO.

VILLA

A. BASS

(DRUMS)

BUSY BAILO

VILLA

Dr.

DRUM FILL

EN. SAX.



Staff for EN. SAX. with 11 measures, each containing a whole rest.

VLN. I



Staff for VLN. I with 11 measures, each containing a whole rest.

VLN. II



Staff for VLN. II with 11 measures, each containing a whole rest.

VLA.



Staff for VLA. with 11 measures, each containing a whole rest.

VC.



Staff for VC. with 11 measures, each containing a whole rest.

PNO.



Staff for PNO. with 11 measures, each containing a whole rest.

A. BASS



Staff for A. BASS with 11 measures, each containing a whole rest.

Dr.



Staff for Dr. with 11 measures, each containing a series of diagonal slashes representing a drum pattern.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

(DRUMS)

A. BASS

(DRUMS)

DRUM FILL

Dr.

The musical score is written for a jazz ensemble. The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is common time (C). The PNO. part features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and ties. The A. BASS part features a similar melodic line. The Dr. part features a drum fill. The VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., and VC. parts are mostly empty staves with some rests. The EN. SAX. part is also empty.

EN. SAX.

An empty musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff contains ten measures, each with a whole rest.

VLN. I

An empty musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff contains ten measures, each with a whole rest.

VLN. II

An empty musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff contains ten measures, each with a whole rest.

VLA.

An empty musical staff with an alto clef (C4) and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff contains ten measures, each with a whole rest.

VC.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff contains ten measures, each with a whole rest.

PNO.

An empty musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff contains ten measures, each with a whole rest.

PNO.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff contains ten measures, each with a whole rest.

A. BASS

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff contains ten measures, each with a whole rest.

Dr.

An empty musical staff with a double bar line and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff contains ten measures, each with a whole rest.

EN. SAX.



VLN. I



VLN. II



VLA.



VC.



PNO.



A. BASS



Dr.



EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

(DRUMS)

A. BASS

(DRUMS)

DRUM FILL

Dr.

EN. SAX.

A musical staff for the English Saxophone (EN. SAX.) featuring a treble clef. The first measure contains a whole rest, while the remaining measures are empty.

VLN. I

A musical staff for Violin I (VLN. I) featuring a treble clef. The first measure contains a whole rest, while the remaining measures are empty.

VLN. II

A musical staff for Violin II (VLN. II) featuring a treble clef. The first measure contains a whole rest, while the remaining measures are empty.

VLA.

A musical staff for Viola (VLA.) featuring an alto clef. The first measure contains a whole rest, while the remaining measures are empty.

VC.

A musical staff for Violoncello (VC.) featuring a bass clef. The first measure contains a whole rest, while the remaining measures are empty.

PNO.

A grand staff for Piano (PNO.) consisting of two staves, one with a treble clef and one with a bass clef. Both staves have whole rests in the first measure, while the remaining measures are empty.

A. BASS

A musical staff for Double Bass (A. BASS) featuring a bass clef. The first measure contains a whole rest, while the remaining measures are empty.

Dr.

A musical staff for Drums (Dr.) featuring a double bar line at the beginning of the first measure, followed by a series of diagonal slashes representing a rhythmic pattern.

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

P.NO.

A. BASS

Dr.

DRUM FILL

Drum notation with various rhythmic patterns and accents.

DRUM FILL

A. BASS notation with a melodic line and rests.

PNO. notation with a complex melodic line and chords.

V.C. notation with a melodic line and rests.

V.L.A. notation with a melodic line and rests.

V.L.N. II notation with a melodic line and rests.

V.L.N. I notation with a melodic line and rests.

EN. SAX. notation with a melodic line and rests.

EN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

P.N.O.

A. BASS

Dr.

Drum Fill

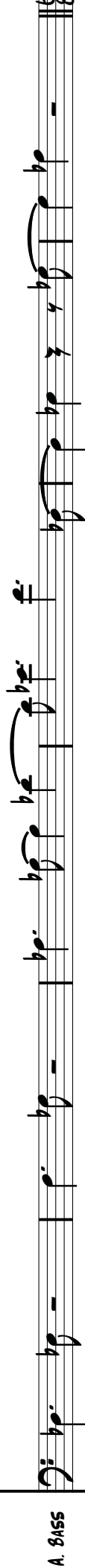
The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top staff is for English Saxophone (EN. SAX.). Below it are the Violin I (V.L.N. I) and Violin II (V.L.N. II) staves. The next two staves are for Viola (V.L.A.) and Violoncello (V.C.). The Piano (P.N.O.) part is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The A. Bass part is on a single staff. The drum part is indicated by a 'Drum Fill' section at the bottom. The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Dr.



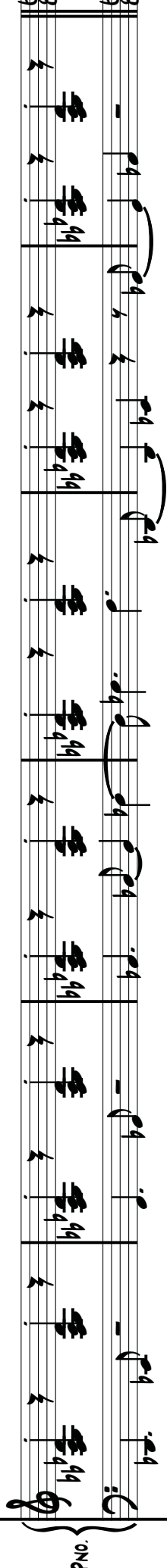
Drum notation on a single staff, featuring various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

A. BASS



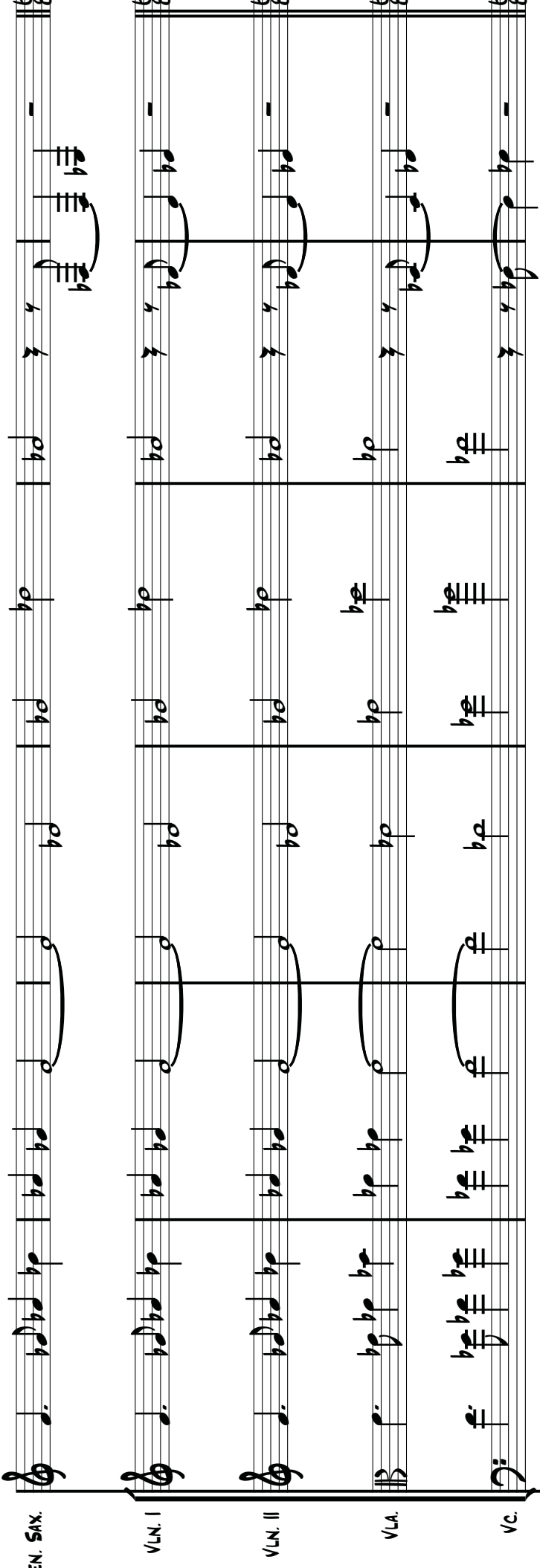
Bass line notation on a single staff, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

PNO.



Piano accompaniment notation on a single staff, featuring chords, eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

V.C.
V.L.A.
V.L.N. II
V.L.N. I
EN. SAX.



Woodwind and Saxophone parts notation on multiple staves. The parts include V.C. (Violoncello), V.L.A. (Violoncello), V.L.N. II (Violoncello), V.L.N. I (Violoncello), and EN. SAX. (English Saxophone). The notation features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

DRUM SOLO
(STINGS PLAY SUSTAINED CHORDS)

$\text{♩} = 100$
SLOW SWING

(DRUMS)

DRUMS PICK-UP

EN. SAX.

(DRUMS)

DRUMS PICK-UP

VLN. I

(DRUMS)

DRUMS PICK-UP

VLN. II

(DRUMS)

DRUMS PICK-UP

VLA.

(DRUMS)

DRUMS PICK-UP

VC.

(DRUMS)

DRUMS PICK-UP

PNO.

(DRUMS)

DRUMS PICK-UP

A. BASS

OPEN SOLO
FADE DOWN TO NOTHING

$\text{♩} = 100$
SLOW SWING

DRUMS PICK-UP

Dr.

EN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

The image displays a musical score for an 8-piece ensemble. The staves are arranged vertically. The first five staves (EN. SAX., VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., VC.) are grouped by a brace on the left. The next two staves (PNO., A. BASS) are grouped by a brace on the left. The final staff (DR.) is on its own. The notation includes various musical symbols: treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), a 4/4 time signature, and various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes). The VLN. I, VLN. II, and VLA. staves have a double bar line at the end of the first measure. The VC. staff has a double bar line at the end of the first measure. The PNO. staff has a double bar line at the end of the first measure. The A. BASS staff has a double bar line at the end of the first measure. The DR. staff has a double bar line at the end of the first measure. The EN. SAX. staff has a double bar line at the end of the first measure. The VLN. I, VLN. II, and VLA. staves have a double bar line at the end of the first measure. The VC. staff has a double bar line at the end of the first measure. The PNO. staff has a double bar line at the end of the first measure. The A. BASS staff has a double bar line at the end of the first measure. The DR. staff has a double bar line at the end of the first measure.

SCOTSMAN'S
Z

EN. SAX.

SCOTSMAN'S
Z

V.L.N. I

SCOTSMAN'S
Z

V.L.N. II

SCOTSMAN'S
Z

V.L.A.

SCOTSMAN'S
Z

V.C.

SCOTSMAN'S
Z

PNO.

SCOTSMAN'S
Z

A. BASS

SCOTSMAN'S
Z

Dr.

F

G $\flat$ 6/9

A $\flat$ 7(SUS4)

F7

B $\flat$ m7

E $\flat$ 7

G $\flat$ 6/9

A $\flat$ 7(SUS4)

F7

B $\flat$ m7

E $\flat$ 7

G $\flat$ 6/9

A $\flat$ 7(SUS4)

F7

B $\flat$ m7

E $\flat$ 7

IMPROVISE AROUND MELODY

EN. SAX. Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4)

VCLN. I Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4)

VCLN. II Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4)

VLA. Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4)

VC. Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4)

PNO. Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4)

A. BASS Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4)

DR. Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4)

EN. SAX. Eb7 Gb%9 Ab7(sus4) F7 Bbm7 Eb7 Eb7

V.L.N. I Eb7 Gb%9 Ab7(sus4) F7 Bbm7 Eb7 Eb7

V.L.N. II Eb7 Gb%9 Ab7(sus4) F7 Bbm7 Eb7 Eb7

V.L.A. Eb7 Gb%9 Ab7(sus4) F7 Bbm7 Eb7 Eb7

V.C. Eb7 Gb%9 Ab7(sus4) F7 Bbm7 Eb7 Eb7

PNO. Eb7 Gb%9 Ab7(sus4) F7 Bbm7 Eb7 Eb7

A. BASS Eb7 Gb%9 Ab7(sus4) F7 Bbm7 Eb7 Eb7

Dr. Eb7 Gb%9 Ab7(sus4) F7 Bbm7 Eb7 Eb7

3

EN. SAX. Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4) Gb%9 Eb7

V.L.N. I Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4) Gb%9 Eb7

V.L.N. II Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4) Gb%9 Eb7

V.L.A. Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4) Gb%9 Eb7

V.C. Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4) Gb%9 Eb7

PNO. Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4) Gb%9 Eb7

A. BASS Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4) Gb%9 Eb7

Dr. Eb7 8bm7 F7 Ab7(sus4) Gb%9 Eb7

The image displays a musical score for a jazz ensemble, featuring parts for Tenor Saxophone, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Piano, and Double Bass. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

EN. SAX. (Tenor Saxophone): The part begins with a whole note chord of D^b7, followed by a half note chord of A^b7, and then a series of eighth notes: F^b4, G^b4, A^b4, B^b4, C^b5, D^b5, E^b5, F^b5, G^b5, A^b5, B^b5, C^b6, D^b6, E^b6, F^b6, G^b6, A^b6, B^b6, C^b7, D^b7, E^b7, F^b7, G^b7, A^b7, B^b7, C^b8, D^b8, E^b8, F^b8, G^b8, A^b8, B^b8, C^b9, D^b9, E^b9, F^b9, G^b9, A^b9, B^b9, C^b10, D^b10, E^b10, F^b10, G^b10, A^b10, B^b10, C^b11, D^b11, E^b11, F^b11, G^b11, A^b11, B^b11, C^b12, D^b12, E^b12, F^b12, G^b12, A^b12, B^b12, C^b13, D^b13, E^b13, F^b13, G^b13, A^b13, B^b13, C^b14, D^b14, E^b14, F^b14, G^b14, A^b14, B^b14, C^b15, D^b15, E^b15, F^b15, G^b15, A^b15, B^b15, C^b16, D^b16, E^b16, F^b16, G^b16, A^b16, B^b16, C^b17, D^b17, E^b17, F^b17, G^b17, A^b17, B^b17, C^b18, D^b18, E^b18, F^b18, G^b18, A^b18, B^b18, C^b19, D^b19, E^b19, F^b19, G^b19, A^b19, B^b19, C^b20, D^b20, E^b20, F^b20, G^b20, A^b20, B^b20, C^b21, D^b21, E^b21, F^b21, G^b21, A^b21, B^b21, C^b22, D^b22, E^b22, F^b22, G^b22, A^b22, B^b22, C^b23, D^b23, E^b23, F^b23, G^b23, A^b23, B^b23, C^b24, D^b24, E^b24, F^b24, G^b24, A^b24, B^b24, C^b25, D^b25, E^b25, F^b25, G^b25, A^b25, B^b25, C^b26, D^b26, E^b26, F^b26, G^b26, A^b26, B^b26, C^b27, D^b27, E^b27, F^b27, G^b27, A^b27, B^b27, C^b28, D^b28, E^b28, F^b28, G^b28, A^b28, B^b28, C^b29, D^b29, E^b29, F^b29, G^b29, A^b29, B^b29, C^b30, D^b30, E^b30, F^b30, G^b30, A^b30, B^b30, C^b31, D^b31, E^b31, F^b31, G^b31, A^b31, B^b31, C^b32, D^b32, E^b32, F^b32, G^b32, A^b32, B^b32, C^b33, D^b33, E^b33, F^b33, G^b33, A^b33, B^b33, C^b34, D^b34, E^b34, F^b34, G^b34, A^b34, B^b34, C^b35, D^b35, E^b35, F^b35, G^b35, A^b35, B^b35, C^b36, D^b36, E^b36, F^b36, G^b36, A^b36, B^b36, C^b37, D^b37, E^b37, F^b37, G^b37, A^b37, B^b37, C^b38, D^b38, E^b38, F^b38, G^b38, A^b38, B^b38, C^b39, D^b39, E^b39, F^b39, G^b39, A^b39, B^b39, C^b40, D^b40, E^b40, F^b40, G^b40, A^b40, B^b40, C^b41, D^b41, E^b41, F^b41, G^b41, A^b41, B^b41, C^b42, D^b42, E^b42, F^b42, G^b42, A^b42, B^b42, C^b43, D^b43, E^b43, F^b43, G^b43, A^b43, B^b43, C^b44, D^b44, E^b44, F^b44, G^b44, A^b44, B^b44, C^b45, D^b45, E^b45, F^b45, G^b45, A^b45, B^b45, C^b46, D^b46, E^b46, F^b46, G^b46, A^b46, B^b46, C^b47, D^b47, E^b47, F^b47, G^b47, A^b47, B^b47, C^b48, D^b48, E^b48, F^b48, G^b48, A^b48, B^b48, C^b49, D^b49, E^b49, F^b49, G^b49, A^b49, B^b49, C^b50, D^b50, E^b50, F^b50, G^b50, A^b50, B^b50, C^b51, D^b51, E^b51, F^b51, G^b51, A^b51, B^b51, C^b52, D^b52, E^b52, F^b52, G^b52, A^b52, B^b52, C^b53, D^b53, E^b53, F^b53, G^b53, A^b53, B^b53, C^b54, D^b54, E^b54, F^b54, G^b54, A^b54, B^b54, C^b55, D^b55, E^b55, F^b55, G^b55, A^b55, B^b55, C^b56, D^b56, E^b56, F^b56, G^b56, A^b56, B^b56, C^b57, D^b57, E^b57, F^b57, G^b57, A^b57, B^b57, C^b58, D^b58, E^b58, F^b58, G^b58, A^b58, B^b58, C^b59, D^b59, E^b59, F^b59, G^b59, A^b59, B^b59, C^b60, D^b60, E^b60, F^b60, G^b60

Appendix C

C1: Lead Sheet/Condensed Score Reductions of The XenDen Suite

♩=60
BALLAD

PART 1: TEBROCNALA LEAD SHEET

TROY ROBERTS

1 E C Δ 7 A Δ 7 B7(SUS4)

5 E C Δ 7 B7(SUS4) B13(b9SUS4)

9 C#m7 Eb Δ 7 Ab13(b9) F#m/C# C#7($\frac{\#11}{9}$)

13 F#m7 B7(SUS4) B7 E Δ 7 E7 A Δ 7 Am7 D7(SUS4)

17 G Δ 7 C Δ 7 C# Δ 7 C7($\#11$) B7(SUS4) B7(b9) F# Δ 7 E D7(SUS4) G7(SUS4)

22 E

♩=120
FAST JAZZ

PART 2: FREEBIE LEAD SHEET

TROY ROBERTS

INTRO

PIANO

1 2 3 4

D7(♯9) GΔ7 EbΔ7

5 6 7 8

D7(♯9) GΔ7 EbΔ7

9 10 11 12

D7(♯9) GΔ7 EbΔ7

13 14 15 16

D7(♯9) GΔ7 EbΔ7

15

(VIOLA)

2 **A** 23 Gm^7 $E\flat\Delta^7$ $F^7(SUS^4)$ Dm^7 $E\flat m^7$ $F^7(SUS^4)$

BROKEN FAST SWING

System A, measures 23-26. Treble staff: Measure 23 has a half note G4 with an accent, a quarter note A4 with an accent, and a quarter note B4 with an accent. Measure 24 has a half rest, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note A4. Measure 25 has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 26 has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Bass staff: Measure 23 has a half note G2 with an accent, a quarter note A2 with an accent, and a quarter note B2 with an accent. Measure 24 has a half rest. Measure 25 has a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. Measure 26 has a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2.

27 Gm^7 $E\flat\Delta^7$ C^7

System A, measures 27-30. Treble staff: Measure 27 has a half note G4 with an accent, a quarter note A4 with an accent, and a quarter note B4 with an accent. Measure 28 has a half note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 29 has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 30 has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Bass staff: Measure 27 has a half note G2 with an accent, a quarter note A2 with an accent, and a quarter note B2 with an accent. Measure 28 has a half rest. Measure 29 has a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. Measure 30 has a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2.

31 $E\flat$ F $F^7(b^9SUS^4)$ (PIANO/BASS)

System A, measures 31-34. Treble staff: Measure 31 has a half note E4 with an accent. Measure 32 has a half note F4 with an accent. Measure 33 has a half note F4 with an accent. Measure 34 has a half note F4 with an accent. Bass staff: Measure 31 has a half note G2 with an accent, a quarter note A2 with an accent, and a quarter note B2 with an accent. Measure 32 has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. Measure 33 has a half rest. Measure 34 has a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2.

B 35 Gm^7 Cm^7 $F^7(SUS^4)$ $B\flat\Delta^7$ $E\flat\Delta^7$ $A^7(SUS^4)$

System B, measures 35-38. Treble staff: Measure 35 has a half note G4 with an accent, a quarter note A4 with an accent, and a quarter note B4 with an accent. Measure 36 has a half note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 37 has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 38 has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Bass staff: Measure 35 has a half note G2 with an accent, a quarter note A2 with an accent, and a quarter note B2 with an accent. Measure 36 has a half rest. Measure 37 has a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. Measure 38 has a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2.

39 $D^7(\sharp^9)$ Gm^{11} C^9 F $B\flat\Delta^7$ $E\phi^7$ $A^7(\sharp^9)$

System B, measures 39-42. Treble staff: Measure 39 has a half note D4 with an accent, a quarter note E4 with an accent, and a quarter note F4 with an accent. Measure 40 has a half note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3. Measure 41 has a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3. Measure 42 has a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3. Bass staff: Measure 39 has a half note D2 with an accent, a quarter note E2 with an accent, and a quarter note F2 with an accent. Measure 40 has a half note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, and a quarter note A1. Measure 41 has a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, and a quarter note A1. Measure 42 has a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, and a quarter note A1.

C

43 Dm7

Eø7

A7

3

FAST SWING

47 FΔ7

Eø7

A7

51 Cm7

F7

Eb m7

54 Ab7

DbΔ7

G7(♯9)

(STRINGS)

57

Eb m11

Db6

BbΔ7

Em11

A°

59 F7(SUS4)

(STRINGS)

4 **D**

63 $E\flat\Delta 7$

12/8 FEEL

67 (STRINGS)

71 (PIANO/BASS)

E

74 $Gm 7$

BROKEN FAST SWING

$E\flat\Delta 7$ $F 7(SUS 4)$ $Dm 7$ $E\flat m 7$ $F 7(SUS 4)$

78 $Gm 7$ $E\flat\Delta 7$ $C 7$

82 $E\flat$ F $F 7(b 9 SUS 4)$

(PIANO/BASS)

F 86 Gm^7 Cm^7 $F7(SUS4)$ $Bb\Delta^7$ $Eb\Delta^7$ $A7(SUS4)$ 5

90 $D7(\sharp 9)$ $G\Delta^7$ $Eb\Delta^7$

94 $D7(\sharp 9)$ $G\Delta^7$ $Eb\Delta^7$

98 Cm^7 $F7(SUS4)$ $Bb\Delta^7$ Eb^7 $A7(SUS4)$ Ebm^7 Ab^7

102 $D7(\sharp 9)$ Gm^7 ^ FINE $A7(SUS4)$ Ab^{13} Gm^7

SOLO SECTION

6

106 Gm7 EbΔ7 D7

110 Gm7 EbΔ7 C7

114 F7 D7

118 Gm7 Cm7 F7 BbΔ7 EbΔ7

122 Aø7 D7 Gm7 Gm7/F Eø7 A7

126 Dm7 Eø7 A7

130 Dm7 Eø7 A7

134 Cm7 F7 Ebm7 A♭7

138 D♭Δ7

140 F7(SUS4)

144 F7(♭9SUS4) Aø7 D7 Gm7

148 Gm7 EbΔ7 D7 7

152 Gm7 EbΔ7 C7

156 F7 Aø7 D7 Gm7

160 Cm7 F7 BbΔ7 Aø7

164 D7 GΔ7 EbΔ7

168 D7 GΔ7 EbΔ7

172 Cm7 F7 BbΔ7 Eb7 A7(sus4) Ebm7 Ab7

176 D7 Gm7 1. A7(sus4) Ab13 Gm7 2. Bb13(b9) A7(♯9) Gm7

DRUM SOLO

181 $F7(sus4)$ $E\flat\Delta7$ $Dm7$ C

185 $Bm7$ $Am7$ $A\flat\Delta7$ $Gm7$

189 (STRINGS) $F7(sus4)$ $E\flat\Delta7$ G/D $G(add9)/D$

193 $C\Delta7$ $Cm7$ $Am7$ $A\flat\Delta7$ $Gm7$

TUTTI SECTION

197 $F7(sus4)$ $E\flat\Delta7$ G/D $G(add9)/D$

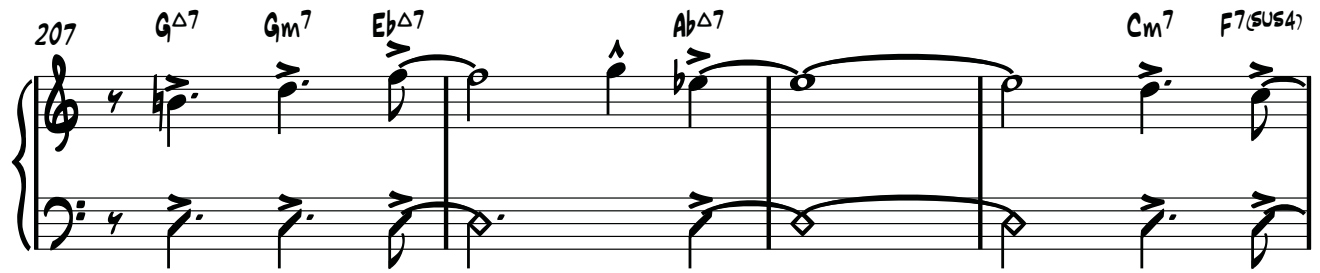
201 C Cm $B\flat\Delta7$ $A\flat/G\flat$ $D7(\sharp9)$

205

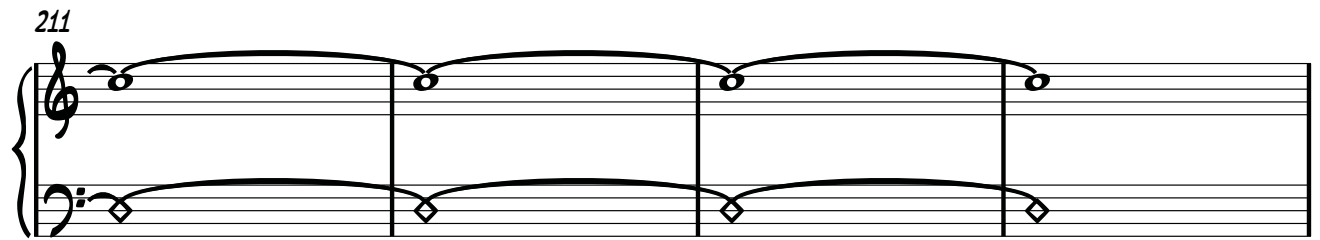


207

$G\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Eb\Delta^7$ $Ab\Delta^7$ Cm^7 $F7(SUS4)$

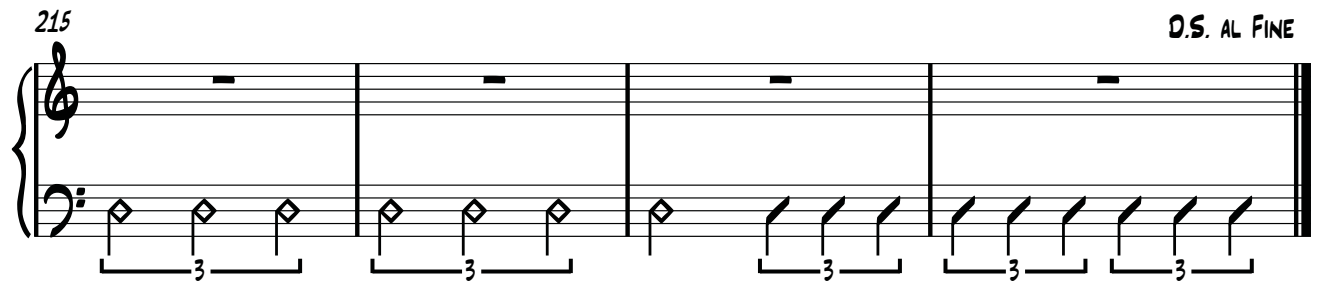


211



215

D.S. AL FINE



♩=70

PART 3: FEB 19 LEAD SHEET

TROY ROBERTS

A

ARCO (VIOLA)

PIZZ. (CELLO)

4

ARCO (VIOLA)

ARCO

7

(VIOLA)

3

3

12

B

(VIOLA)

14

3

17

(VIOLA)

3

3

20

3

3

25 **C** (SOPRANO)

4/4

28 (SOPRANO/1ST VIOLIN)

4/4

31

4/4

34

4/4

Pizz.

PART 4: MEMORIALISATION LEAD SHEET

COMPOSED BY TROY ROBERTS
TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

♩=88

INTRO

DRUMS PICK-UP Pizz. (VIOLA) Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$

(VIOLINS/CELLO)

(BASS)

SIMILE

A 6 (SAX/PIANO) Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$ Fm^7 $\text{Ab}\Delta^7(\#11)$ Gm^7 $\text{Bb}^7(\text{SUS}4)$ $\text{Eb}\Delta^7$ Ab^7 Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$

(BASS)

PIANO FILLS

12 Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$ Fm^7 $\text{Ab}\Delta^7(\#11)$ Gm^7 $\text{Bb}^7(\text{SUS}4)$ $\text{Eb}\Delta^7$ Ab^7 Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$

PIANO FILLS

B 18 Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$ Fm^7 $\text{Ab}\Delta^7(\#11)$ Gm^7 $\text{Bb}^7(\text{SUS}4)$ $\text{Eb}\Delta^7$ Ab^7 Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$

PIANO FILLS

24 Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$ Fm^7 $\text{Ab}\Delta^7(\#11)$ Gm^7 $\text{Bb}\Delta^7$

27 $\text{Eb}\Delta^7$ Ab^7 Gm^7 $\text{Bb}^7(\text{SUS}4)$ $\text{Eb}\Delta^7$ $\text{F}^7(\text{SUS}4)$ Bb

Pizz.



31

ARCO (VIOLA)

35

39

(SAX)

(SAX/1ST VIOLIN)

DRUMS PICK-UP



(SAX)

44

Gm7

BbΔ7

Fm7

AbΔ7(11)

Gm7

Bb7(SUS4)

EbΔ7

Ab7(11)

48

Gm7

BbΔ7

Fm7

AbΔ7

Gm7

Bb7(SUS4)

EbΔ7

F7(SUS4)

Bb

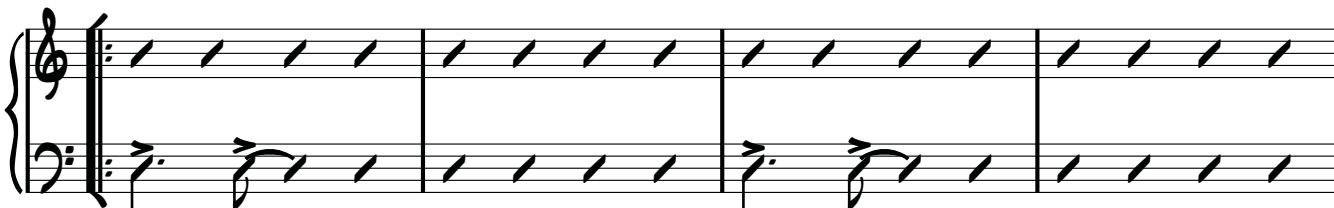
SOLO SECTION

53 Gm⁷

OPEN REPEAT.

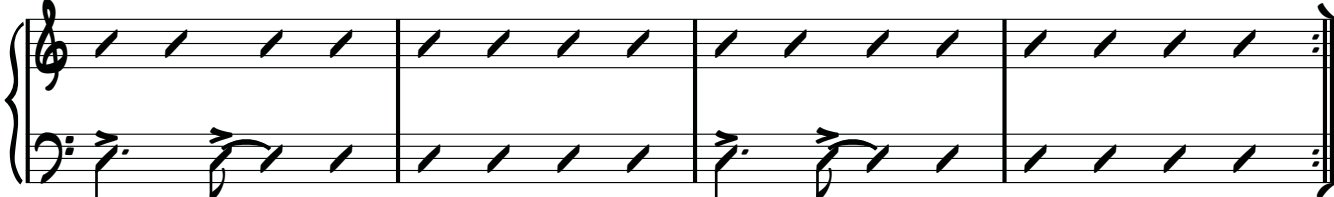


57 D7(b9)



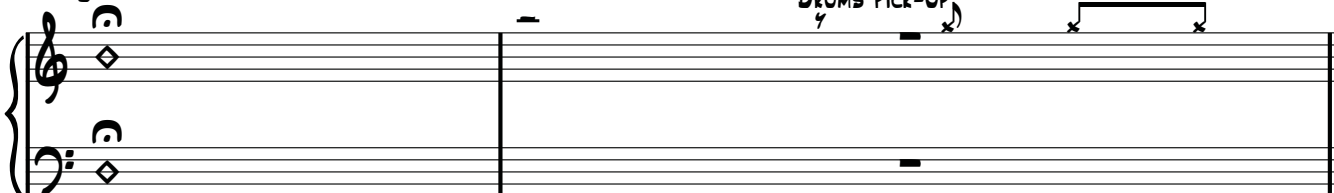
61

3 TIMES



D7(b9)

DRUMS PICK-UP



E

Gm⁷BbΔ⁷Fm⁷AbΔ⁷(b11)Gm⁷BbΔ⁷EbΔ⁷Ab⁷Gm⁷

Bb7(SUS4)

EbΔ⁷

F7(SUS4)

Bb

PIZZ.



PIANO SOLO

Chord progression: Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$

Chord progression: Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$

Chord progression: Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$

STRINGS STOP

Chord progression: Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$ Gm^7 $Bb\Delta^7$

BASS/DRUMS FADE DOWN TO NOTHING

PIANO CADENZA

Gm^7

OPEN REPEAT
FADE/RIT DOWN TO NOTHING

PART 5: VILLA LEAD SHEET

♩=175

TROY ROBERTS

(Sax) **A** Eb(add4)

6 Eb(add4) 8b/Eb

10 Eb(add4)

14 Eb(add4) E⁵ 8b/Eb Eb(add4)

19 **B**

23 Eb(add4) 8b/Eb

27 Eb(add4)

31 **(PIANO)**

DRUM FILL

36 **C** Eb(add4)

40 Eb(add4) 8^b/Eb

44 Eb(add4) 8^b/Eb

48

52 **D** Eb(add4) Ebm7 Db(add9) C7(#9) 8%

56 (STRINGS) Eb7(add4) Ebm7 Db% C7(#9) 8%

60 (SAX) Cm7 Fm7 Ebm7 Db% C7(#9) 8%

E 64 E^b/G Abm7

68 8^b7sus4 8^b13(#11)

PIANO SOLO

72 $\text{Db}\Delta 7$ (STRING BACKGROUNDS LAST TIME)

76 Dbm^7

80 $\text{Db}\Delta 7$

84 Dbm^7

88 $\text{C}\Delta 7$ $\text{F}^7 \text{ALT.}$ Bbm^7 Bbm^7/Ab

92 Gbm^7 OPEN REPEAT. LAST TIME.

98 $\text{B}^7(\text{SUS}4)$

102

106

110 END SOLO

114 $E_b(add4)/G$ (VIOLIN/VIOLA)

118 SAX IMPROV

122 $E_b(add4)/G$ (VIOLIN/VIOLA)

126 SAX IMPROV

130 $E_b(add4)/G$ (VIOLINS)
(VIOLA/CELLO)

134 SAX IMPROV (STRINGS)

138 (VIOLINS) ETC. (SAX) *fp*

142 (STRINGS) (TOMS)

Q SAX SOLO 2ND TIME
(PIZZ. STRINGS)
F DORIAN

5

146

Measures 146-149. Treble staff contains chords: F major (146), F major (147), F major (148), F major (149). Bass staff contains a melodic line: F (146), F (147), F (148), F (149).

150

Measures 150-153. Treble staff contains chords: F major (150), F major (151), F major (152), F major (153). Bass staff contains a melodic line: F (150), F (151), F (152), F (153). Drum fills 1st time (152-153).

154 E $\flat$ MIXOLYDIAN $\flat$ 6

Measures 154-157. Treble staff contains chords: E $\flat$ major (154), E $\flat$ major (155), E $\flat$ major (156), E $\flat$ major (157). Bass staff contains a melodic line: E $\flat$ (154), E $\flat$ (155), E $\flat$ (156), E $\flat$ (157).

158

Measures 158-161. Treble staff contains chords: E $\flat$ major (158), E $\flat$ major (159), E $\flat$ major (160), E $\flat$ major (161). Bass staff contains a melodic line: E $\flat$ (158), E $\flat$ (159), E $\flat$ (160), E $\flat$ (161). Drum fills 1st time (160-161).

162 F DORIAN

Measures 162-165. Treble staff contains chords: F major (162), F major (163), F major (164), F major (165). Bass staff contains a melodic line: F (162), F (163), F (164), F (165).

166

Measures 166-169. Treble staff contains chords: F major (166), F major (167), F major (168), F major (169). Bass staff contains a melodic line: F (166), F (167), F (168), F (169). Drum fills 1st time (168-169).

170 E $\flat$ MIXOLYDIAN $\flat$ 6

Measures 170-175. Treble staff contains chords: E $\flat$ major (170), E $\flat$ major (171), E $\flat$ major (172), E $\flat$ major (173), E $\flat$ major (174), E $\flat$ major (175). Bass staff contains a melodic line: E $\flat$ (170), E $\flat$ (171), E $\flat$ (172), E $\flat$ (173), E $\flat$ (174), E $\flat$ (175).

1. F Δ 7

176

Measures 176-179. Treble staff contains chords: F Δ 7 (176), F Δ 7 (177), F Δ 7 (178), F Δ 7 (179). Bass staff contains a melodic line: F (176), F (177), F (178), F (179).

2. F Δ 7

180

Measures 180-183. Treble staff contains chords: F Δ 7 (180), F Δ 7 (181), F Δ 7 (182), F Δ 7 (183). Bass staff contains a melodic line: F (180), F (181), F (182), F (183).

184 FΔ7

188

192

BASS AND SAX SOLO

196 OPEN REPEAT. FΔ7

BASS AND SAX UNISON

200 (SAX)
(BASS)

204

208

212

215

219 (SAX) Eb(add4) Ebm7 Db(add9) C7(#9) 8%

223 (STRINGS) Eb7(add4) Ebm7 Db% C7(#9) 8%

227 (SAX) Eb(add4) Ebm7 Db(add9) C7(#9) 8%

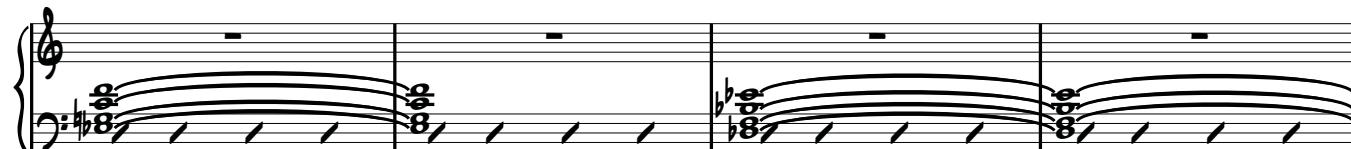
231 (STRINGS) Eb7(add4) Ebm7 Db% C7(#9) 8%

235 (SAX) Cm7 Fm7 Ebm7 Db% C7(#9) 8%

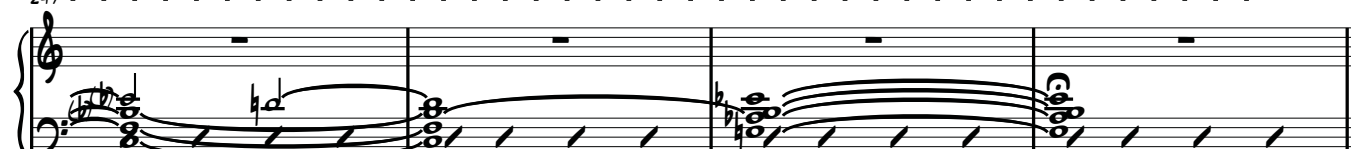
239  **BASS SOLO**



243 **RIT.**



247



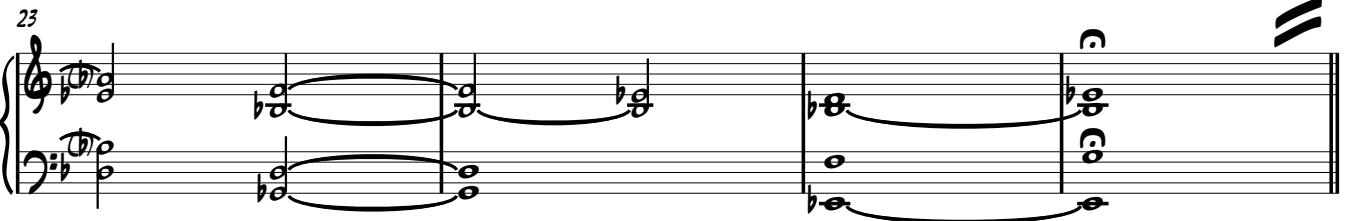
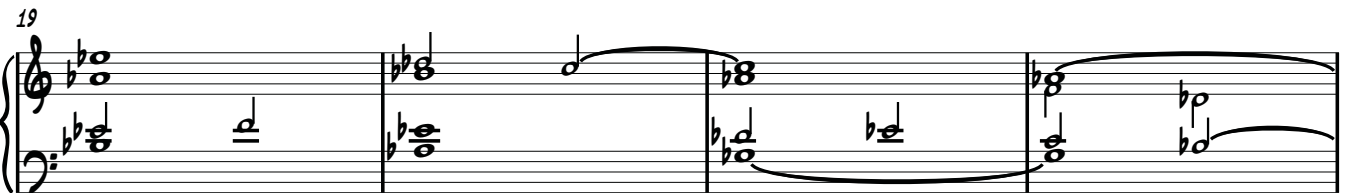
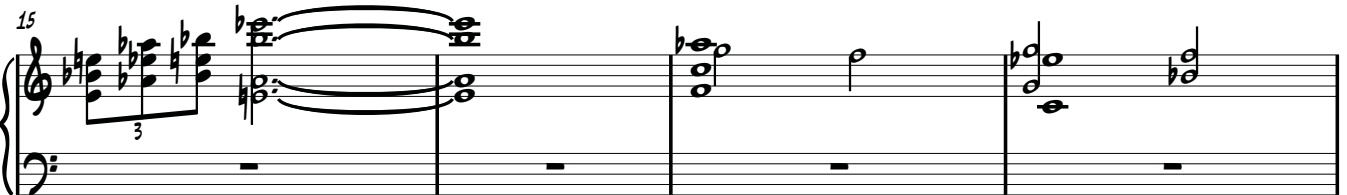
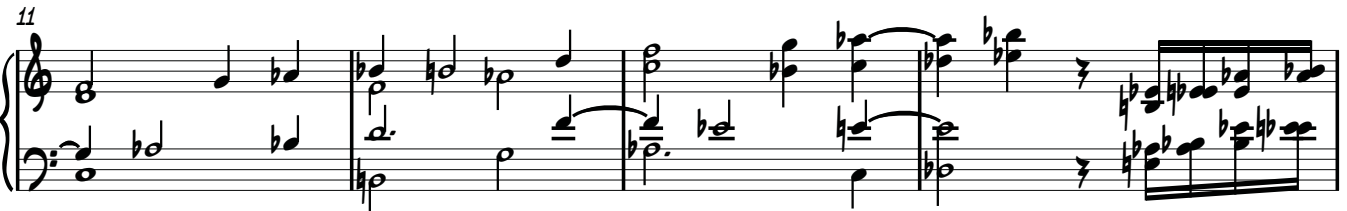
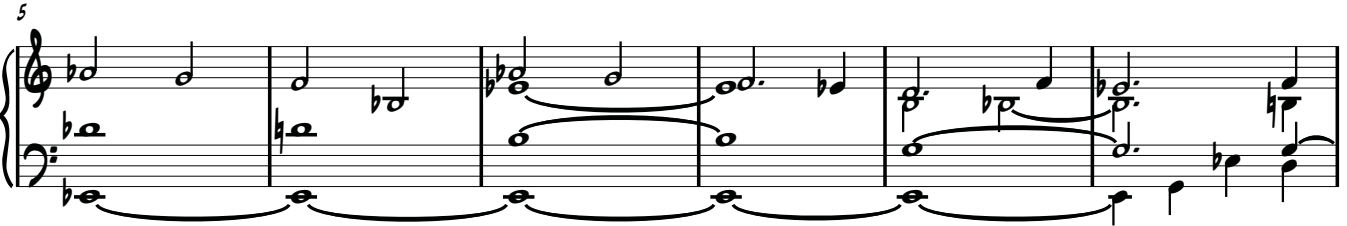
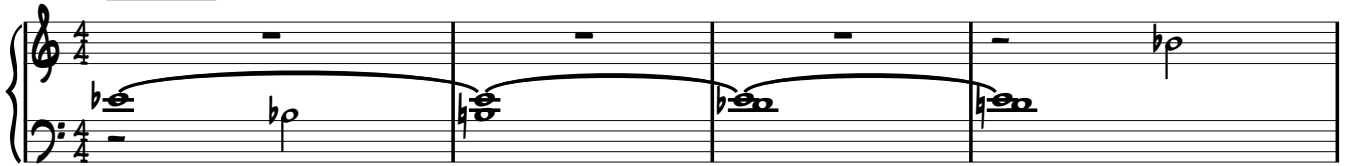


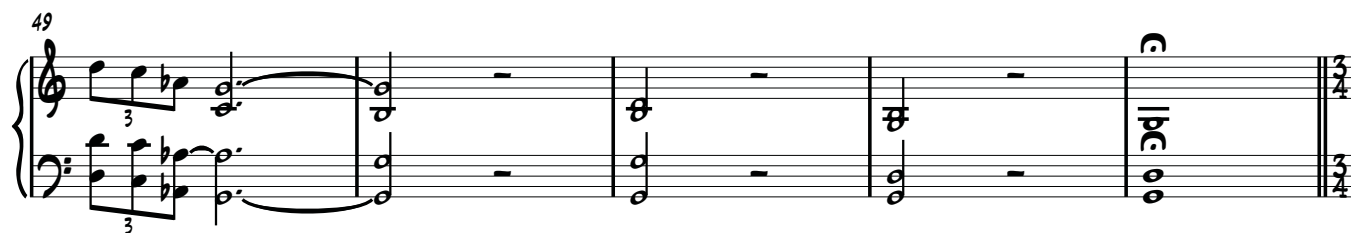
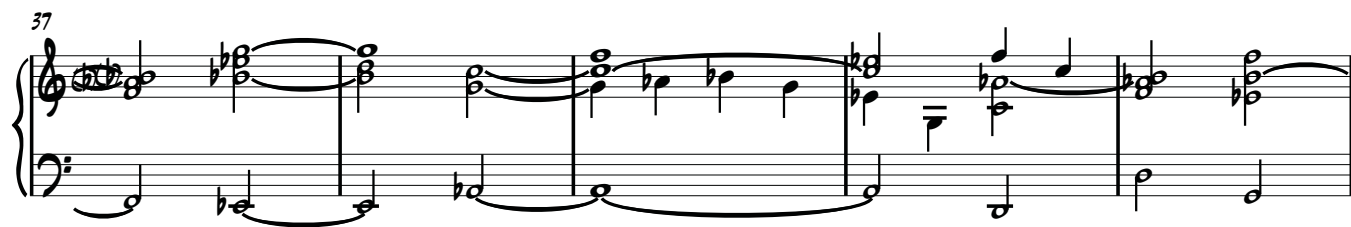
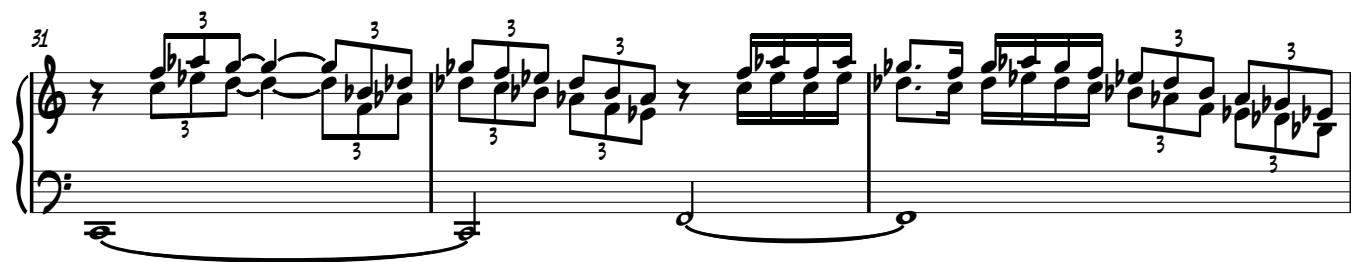
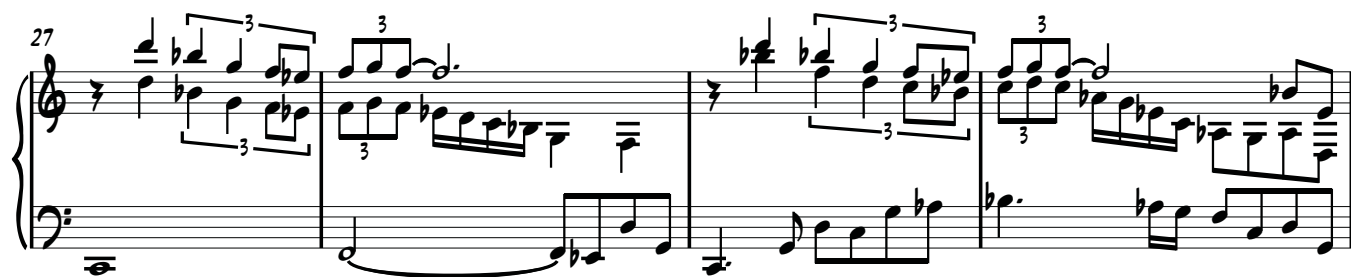
PART 6: THE SCOTSMAN'S WALTZ LEAD SHEET

TROY ROBERTS

♩=85

STRING INTRO





54 **A** (SAX) $Fm\% / C$ $C\Delta 7$ $Fm\% / C$ 3

(PIANO)

58 Am^7 E^7 Fm^7 $Bb^7(SUS4)$

62 $Eb\Delta 7$ Abm^7 $D\Delta 7$ $G^7(b9)$

66 $Ab\Delta 7$ $F\Delta 7$ $G^7(b9) / B$ $Eb\Delta 7 / G$ $F\%$

70 $Ab\Delta 7$ Bb^7 $Eb^7(SUS4)$ Eb^7 $C\#m^7$ $F\#13(b9)$

8 74 $B\%$ (FLUTES/VOICE) Em / B $B / F\#$ $Em\% / B$

(FLUTES/VOICE)

78 $C\Delta 7$ Am^7 E^7

82 Am^7 Dm^7 Am^7 Dm^7 G^7

86 $C\Delta 7$ $F\Delta 7$ $B\flat 7$ $E7(b9)$ $F\flat 7$

90 $F\sharp m7$ $F\Delta 7$ $B\flat 7(SUS4)$ $B\flat 7$

94 $Dm7$ $G7(SUS4)$ $G7$ $C(SUS4)$ C $Dm7$ $G^{13}(b9)$

98 $C\Delta 7$ (VIOLIN) $Fm\% / C$ $C\Delta 7$ $Fm\% / C$

102 $Am7$ $E7$ $Fm7$ $B\flat 7(SUS4)$ (FLUTES/VOICE)

106 $E\flat\Delta 7$ $A\flat m7$ $D\flat 7$ $G7(b9)$

110 $A\flat\Delta 7$ $E\flat / B\flat$ $G7(\sharp 9) / B$ $Cm7$ $F\%$

114 $A\flat\Delta 7$ $B\flat 7$ $E\flat 7(SUS4)$ $C\sharp m7$ $F\sharp 13(b9)$

118 $B\Delta 7$ (FLUTES/VOICE) $E m\%9/B$ $B\Delta 7$ $E m\%9/B$

122 $C\Delta 7$ $A m^7$ E^7

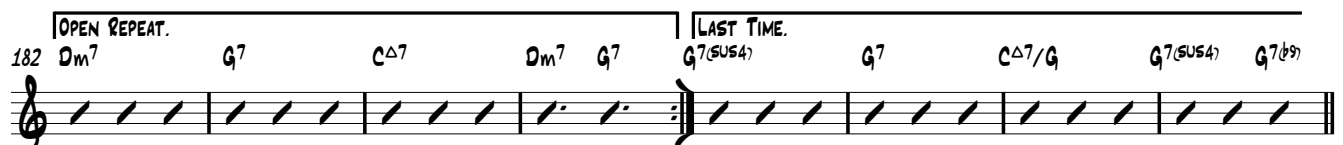
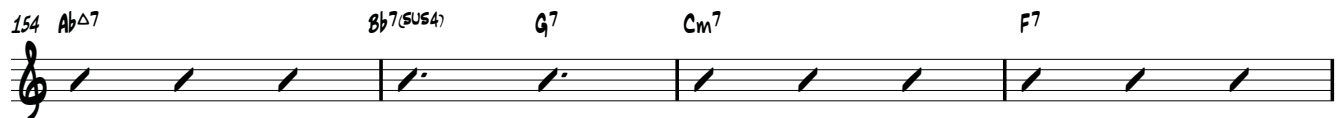
126 $A m^7$ $D m^7$ $A m^7$ $D m^7$ G^7

130 $C\Delta 7$ $F\Delta 7$ $B\Delta 7$ $E^7(b9)$ $F\Delta 7$

134 $F\#m^7$ $F\Delta 7$ $B\flat 7(SUS4)$ $B\flat 7$

138 $D m^7$ $G^7(SUS4)$ G^7 $C(SUS4)$ C $D m^7$ $G^{13}(b9)$

SOLO SECTION



E 190 **SAX SOLO (STRINGS)**
C Δ 7 Fm $\frac{7}{9}$ /C C Δ 7 Fm $\frac{7}{9}$ /C

194 Am 7 E7(b9) 3 RHYTHM SECTION AND SAX STOP

198 (VIOLINS/VIOLA) 3 (CELLO/BASS CLARINET)

202

206 (SAX)

210 Dm 7 G 7 4 Am 7 D7(#11) 2

214 Dm 7 G 7 4 Am 7 D7(#11) 2 SAX IMPROVISES AROUND MELODY

218 Dm⁷ G⁷ Am⁷ D⁷(#11)

222 Dm⁷ G⁷ Am⁷ D¹³(#11)

RUBATO 226 Dm⁷ G⁷(sus4) 4 G⁷ RIT. Bbm¹¹

PART 7: LA BRECATON MINUTE LEAD SHEET

TROY ROBERTS

♩=150

First system of music (measures 1-4). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature changes from 4/4 to 3/4 and back to 4/4. The bass line features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Second system of music (measures 5-8). Measure 8 includes the annotation (STRINGS). The bass line continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Third system of music (measures 9-12). Measure 9 is marked with a box containing the letter 'A'. The bass line continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Fourth system of music (measures 13-16). The bass line continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Fifth system of music (measures 17-20). Measure 17 is marked with a box containing the letter 'B' and (SAX). Measures 18 and 19 are marked with (STRINGS). Measure 20 is marked with (SAX). The bass line continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Sixth system of music (measures 21-23). Measure 23 includes the annotation F7(♯9). The bass line continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Seventh system of music (measures 24-27). Measure 24 is marked with DbΔ7. Measure 25 is marked with Ebm7. Measure 26 is marked with Ab7(SUS4). Measure 27 is marked with EΔ13(♯11). The bass line continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

28 **C** (SAX) (STRINGS)

32 (SAX) F7(#9)

35 DbΔ7 Ebm7 Ab7(SUS4) (SAX/STRINGS) EΔ13(#11)

D 39 SAX SOLO Bb7(#9)

43

47 **E** A Δ 7 G $\flat$ Δ 7

51 F#m(Δ 7) G $\flat$ Δ 7

55 G $\flat$ Δ 7 E $\flat$ 7(SUS4) C Δ 7

60 C Δ 7 G7($\flat$ 9SUS4) Gm7

F 64 F#m7 B7(SUS4) Bbm7 E $\flat$ 7

68 D7(SUS4) D $\flat$ 7 Cm7 B7($\sharp$ 11) F7($\sharp$ 9)

73 **G** (SAX) (STRINGS) (SAX) (STRINGS)

77 F7(♯9) (SAX/STRINGS)

80 DbΔ7 Ebm7 Ab7(SUS4) EΔ13(♯11)

84 Ebm7 Ab7(SUS4) EΔ13(♯11) (SAX/STRINGS)

87 **H** (STRINGS)

91 (tr)

95 (SAX/VIOLA)

99

SOLO SECTION

103 $Bb m7$ SAX SOLO



107

OPEN REPEAT.

LAST TIME. (STRINGS)



112 $A \Delta 7$

$G b \Delta 7$



116 $A \Delta 7$

$D b \Delta 7 (\sharp 9)$

$G b \Delta 7$



120 $G b \Delta 7$

$E b \Delta 7$

$C \Delta 7$



125 $C \Delta 7$

$G 7 (\flat 9 \text{ SUS } 4)$

$G - 7$

END SAX SOLO

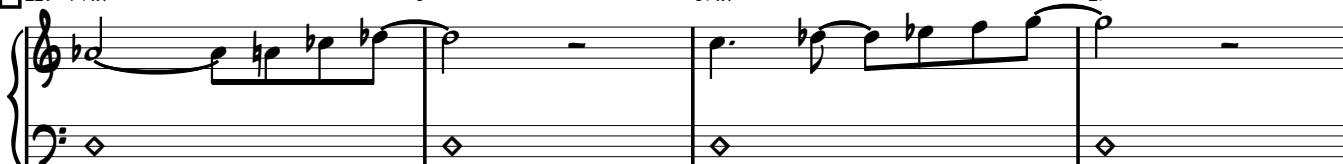


129 $F \sharp m 7$

$B 7 (\text{SUS } 4)$

$B b m 7$

$E b 7$



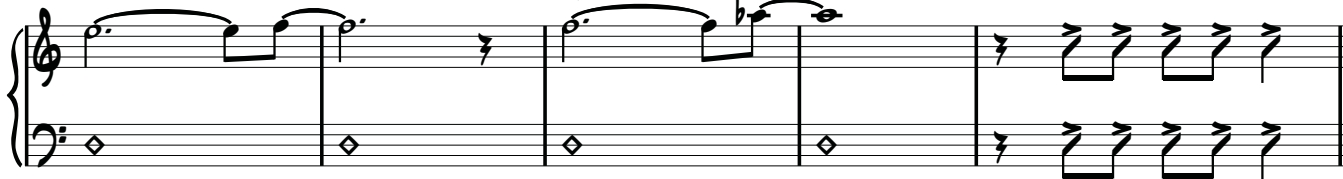
133 $D 7 (\text{SUS } 4)$

$D b 7$

$C m 7$

$B 7 (\sharp 11 \flat 9)$

$F 7 (\sharp 9)$



DRUM SOLO

138 (PIZZ. STRINGS)

(BASS/PIANO)

4x

142

(BASS/PIANO)

4x

146

OPEN REPEAT. LAST TIME.

(SNARE)

(BASS/PIANO/BASS CLARINET)

4x

J 151 (SAX/VIOLA)

4x

155

4x

159

4x

K 163 (SAX/PIANO)

BASS

4x

♩=140
FAST SWING

PART 8: FINALE LEAD SHEET

TROY ROBERTS

SAX AND DRUMS IMPROV.

OPEN REPEAT.

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The saxophone part features a series of eighth notes with a repeat sign at the end. The bass line is a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The saxophone part continues with a melodic line, and the bass line provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 9-13. The saxophone part features a melodic line with a repeat sign. The bass line includes a section labeled (BASS) with a specific rhythmic pattern.

TEBROCNALA

Musical notation for measures 14-17. The saxophone part features a melodic line with a repeat sign. The bass line includes a section labeled ECM/HALF TIME BACKBEAT.

Musical notation for measures 18-21. The saxophone part features a melodic line with a repeat sign. The bass line includes a section labeled BbΔ7.

Musical notation for measures 22-25. The saxophone part features a melodic line with a repeat sign. The bass line includes a section labeled F% and D%.

Musical notation for measures 26-29. The saxophone part features a melodic line with a repeat sign. The bass line includes a section labeled C7(SUS4) and A7(#9).

8

30 Dm7 E♭7 A7

FAST SWING

34 E♭7 A7 A♭7/D D7(b9)

38 Gm7 C7(sus4) C7 FΔ7

42 Bbm7 Eb7 AbΔ7

46 Ebm7

HALF TIME FEEL

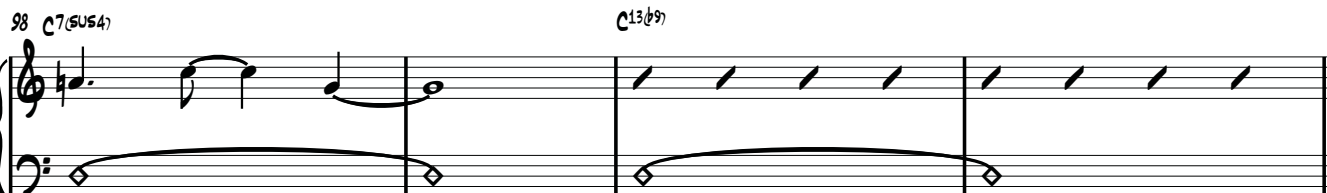
50 C7(sus4) C13(b9)

SOLO SECTION

BROKEN FEEL (1ST TIME ONLY)



OPEN REPEAT.



VILLA

102



Fm7

(SAX PLAYS 1ST TIME ONLY)

106

110

118

Db(add4)

122

126

134 **0** Fm^7 (SAX/STRINGS)

Musical score for measures 134-137. Measure 134 has a boxed '0' and an Fm^7 chord. The saxophone and strings play a melody in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. Measures 135-137 continue the melody and accompaniment.

138 (STRINGS)

Musical score for measures 138-141. Measures 138-140 continue the saxophone and string accompaniment. Measure 141 features a string section holding a long note (marked with a double bar line and a fermata) while the drums play a steady rhythm.

142 $Db(add4)$ (SAX/STRINGS)

Musical score for measures 142-145. Measures 142-145 continue the saxophone and string accompaniment with the $Db(add4)$ chord. The melody in the right hand moves through several notes, and the accompaniment in the left hand remains consistent.

146 (STRINGS)

Musical score for measures 146-149. Measures 146-148 continue the saxophone and string accompaniment. Measure 149 features a string section holding a long note (marked with a double bar line and a fermata) while the drums play a steady rhythm.

150 Fm^7 (SAX/STRINGS)

Musical score for measures 150-153. Measures 150-153 continue the saxophone and string accompaniment with the Fm^7 chord. The melody in the right hand moves through several notes, and the accompaniment in the left hand remains consistent.

154 (STRINGS)

Musical score for measures 154-157. Measures 154-156 continue the saxophone and string accompaniment. Measure 157 features a string section holding a long note (marked with a double bar line and a fermata) while the drums play a steady rhythm.

158 $Db(add4)$ (SAX/STRINGS)

Musical score for measures 158-161. Measures 158-161 continue the saxophone and string accompaniment with the $Db(add4)$ chord. The melody in the right hand moves through several notes, and the accompaniment in the left hand remains consistent.

LA BRECATION
MINUTE

164

E $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$
(STRINGS)

172

(STRINGS)

DRUM SOLO

176

180

184

OPEN DRUM SOLO

FADE DOWN

TO NOTHING

 $\text{♩} = 100$

SLOW SWING

DRUMS PICK-UP

190

DRUMS PLAY TIME

(SAX)

(BASS)

194 **F** $G\flat\%_9$ $A\flat 7(SUS4)$ $F7$ $B\flat m7$ $E\flat 7$

198 $G\flat\%_9$ $A\flat 7(SUS4)$ $F7$ $B\flat m7$ SAX IMPROVISES AROUND MELODY $E\flat 7$

202 $G\flat\%_9$ $A\flat 7(SUS4)$ $F7$ $B\flat m7$ $E\flat 7$

206 $G\flat\%_9$ $A\flat 7(SUS4)$ $F7$ $B\flat m7$ $E\flat 7$

210 $G\flat\%_9$ $A\flat 7(SUS4)$ $F7$ $B\flat m7$ $E\flat 7$

214 $G\flat\%_9$ $A\flat 7(SUS4)$ $F7$ $B\flat m7$ $E\flat 7$

218 $G\flat\%_9$ $A\flat 7(SUS4)$ $A\flat 7$ $D\flat 7$ PLAY BLUESY STUFF

Appendix D

D1: Analysed Transcriptions of the Sax Solos from The XenDen Suite

PART 1: TEBROCNALA SOLO (B FLAT TRANSPOSITION)

TROY ROBERTS

TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

SOPRANO

4/4

F#

C# MAJOR PENTATONIC

HARMONIC ANTICIPATION

DΔ7

3

5

BΔ7

C#7sus4

THINKING B MAJOR 7

3

9

F#

3

DΔ7

3

13

C#7sus4

THINKING B MAJOR 7

C#13sus4(b9)

3

3

3

SEQUENCE

17

Ebm7

DELAYED

Fm7(b5)

SEQUENCE

3

3

3

21

MOTIVIC DEVELOPMENT

Bb13(b9)

Abm/Eb

Eb7(b9#11)

ETC.

3

PART 2: FREEBIE SOLO (B FLAT TRANSPOSITION)

TROY ROBERTS

TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

TENOR SAXOPHONE

SEQUENCE/LINEAR CHROMATICISM

SEQUENCE

CHROMATIC EMBELLISHMENT (SIMILAR TO ENCLOSURES)

SEQUENCE (SAME AS AT START)

CHANGE RUNNING (G#US4)

SEQUENCE/LINEAR CHROMATICISM

EXTENDED ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURES

BEBOP SCALE

EXTENDED ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

ALTERED SCALE

DIGITAL PATTERN/PENTATONIC

DIGITAL PATTERN

DIGITAL PATTERN WITH RHYTHM

BEBOP LICK

DIGITAL PATTERN WITH BEBOP SCALE

HARMONIC ANTICIPATION/DOMINANT BEBOP SCALE

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

40 **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE**
 G7(b9sus4) 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
 HARMONIC ANTICIPATION (OF E7)

42 8va-----
 3 LINEAR CHROMATICISM ALTERED SCALE
 Am7 F#7 E7 Am7

44 (8)-1-1 F#7 E7
 LINEAR CHROMATICISM ENCLOSURE

48 Am7 ENCLOSURE IMPLYING E7 (V CHORD) F#7 D7
 LINEAR CHROMATICISM

52 G7 NON-CHORD TONES SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE 8va7 E7 Am7
 3 3 3 3
 DIMINISHED SCALE (HARMONIC GENERALISATION) DIMINISHED PATTERN D TRIAD

56 Am7 Dm7 G7 C#7 8va7
 DIMINISHED PATTERN F TRIAD D TRIAD B TRIAD CHROMATIC APPROACH E7 A#7 F#7

60 B TRIAD Ab TRIAD A#7 F#7
 DIMINISHED PATTERN F TRIAD D TRIAD B TRIAD CHROMATIC APPROACH E7 A#7 F#7 8va-----
 HARMONIC GENERALISATION 3 3

63 Dm7 G7 C#7 F7 B7(sus4) Fm7 Bb7 LINEAR CHROMATICISM
 8va-----

68 (8)-1-1 Dm7 G7 C#7 F7 B7(sus4) Fm7 Bb7 LINEAR CHROMATICISM
 LINEAR CHROMATICISM

72 DIATONIC SCALAR PATTERNS E7 Am7 8va7 Bb13 Am7
 LINEAR CHROMATICISM

PART 4 MEMORIALISATION SOLO (B FLAT TRANSPOSITION)

TROY ROBERTS

TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

USING A HARMONIC MINOR

SOPRANO

Am⁷ SEQUENCE MOTIVIC DEVELOPMENT

5 MOTIVIC DEVELOPMENT $\sharp 7$ $\flat 7$

7 IMPLYING E7($\flat 9$) (V CHORD)

9 SEQUENCE MOTIVIC DEVELOPMENT MOTIVIC DEVELOPMENT

13

15 A MINOR 6 PENTATONIC IMPLYING E7ALT (V CHORD)

17 THINKING RHYTHMICALLY (RATHER THAN HARMONICALLY) OUTSIDE PLAYING

21 LINEAR CHROMATICISM THINKING RHYTHMICALLY (RATHER THAN HARMONICALLY)

23 SEQUENCE (USING V ALTERED) TRANSPOSED SEQUENCE (USING $\flat$ VII ALTERED)

25 OUTSIDE PLAYING

29

33 **SEQUENCE** **MELODIC DEVELOPMENT** **MELODIC DEVELOPMENT**

37

41 **E7(b9) BASING PHRASES AROUND #9**

45 **3 To #9** **E7 ALTERED SCALE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE**

49 **SEQUENCE** **MELODIC DEVELOPMENT** **MELODIC DEVELOPMENT**

53

55 **#9 To 3** **3 To #9** **#9 To 3**

57 **#9 To 3** **3** **LINEAR CHROMATICISM**

59 **ENCL.** **ENCL.** **OUTSIDE PLAYING (F# MAJOR)** **LINEAR CHROMATICISM**

61 **OUTSIDE PLAYING (F# MAJOR)** **LINEAR CHROMATICISM** **ENCL.**

63 **ENCL.** **LINEAR CHROMATICISM** **3** **3** **LINEAR CHROMATICISM**

64

SAX CADENZA

BASED AROUND 5TH MODE OF HARMONIC MINOR (E DOUBLE HARMONIC MAJOR)

3



PART 5: VILLA SOLO (B FLAT TRANSPOSITION)

TROY ROBERTS

TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

TENOR SAXOPHONE

F $F(\text{add}4)/A$

USING F MIXOLYDIAN $b6$

5

9

USING F MIXOLYDIAN $b6$

13

17

21

25

END SOLO

29

fp

HARMONIC GENERALISATION (F MIXOLYDIAN $b6$)

G $Gm7$

37

41

45 $Bb(\Delta7)$

49

2 53 Gm^7 $8va$

(8)

57 PLAYING MORE INSIDE THE CHORDS (I.E. NOT HARMONICALLY GENERALISING)

61 $Bb(\Delta^7)$

64

67 1. $G\Delta^7$ Cm^7

71 2. $G\Delta^7$ Cm^7

75 $G\Delta^7$ SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE

79

83

87 **BASS AND SAX SOLO** SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE

91 SEQUENCE THINKING OF TRITONE SUBSTITUTION ($D\flat$)

95 SEQUENCE SEQUENCE

99

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

103

SCALAR PATTERN

SCALAR PATTERN (STARTING ON DIFFERENT BEAT)

107

SCALAR PATTERN (STARTING ON DIFFERENT BEAT)

111

D7 ALTERED (V CHORD)

115

SEQUENCE (OUTSIDE PLAYING)

SEQUENCE (INSIDE PLAYING)

119

SEQUENCE

D7(b9) (V CHORD) 3

123

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

DOMINANT BEBOP SCALE

127

D7ALT (V CHORD)

131

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

133

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE/MOTIVIC DEVELOPMENT

D7 (V CHORD)

135

ENCLOSURE

BEBOP SCALE

3

DOMINANT BEBOP SCALE

ENCLOSURE

SWING

138

LYDIAN

142

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE

SCALAR PATTERN

[illegible]

PART 6: THE SCOTSMAN'S WALTZ SOLO

TROY ROBERTS

TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

TENOR SAXOPHONE

6 8m7 SEQUENCE SEQUENCE ENCLOSURE F#7(Δ9) Gm7 C7

10 FΔ7 Bbm7 HARMONIC DELAYING EΔ7 ENCLOSURE A7

14 Bbm7 C7(sus4) A7 Dm7 ENCLOSURE G7 ENCLOSURE HARMONIC ANTICIPATION

18 Bbm7 C7(sus4) THINKING OF II (GΔ7) FΔ7 D#m7 G#7

22 C#Δ7 F#m7/C# C#Δ7 F#m7/C# 5TH MODE OF HARMONIC MINOR

26 DΔ7 METRIC MODULATION Bm7 F#7 EXTENDED ENCLOSURE

30 Bm7 Em7 HARMONIC GENERALISATION (Bm7) Bm7 Em7 A7

34 SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE GΔ7 ENCLOSURE F#7 ALTERED SCALE

38 G#m7 GΔ7 C7(sus4)

42 EXTENDED ENCLOSURE Em7 A7 DΔ7 Em7 A7

46 DΔ7 Gm7/D ETC.

PART 7: LA BRECATON MINUTE SOLO (B FLAT TRANSPOSITION)

TROY ROBERTS

TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

Annotations and Techniques:

- Staff 1:** C7(♭9), PENTATONIC
- Staff 2:** 5
- Staff 3:** 9, METRIC MODULATION, #9TH VS. ♭3RD, #9TH VS. ♭3RD
- Staff 4:** 13, SEQUENCE, SEQUENCE, SEQUENCE, ENCLOSURE, LINEAR CHROMATICISM
- Staff 5:** 17, ENCLOSURE, EXTENDED ENCLOSURE, EXTENDED ENCLOSURE, SEQUENCE
- Staff 6:** 21, SEQUENCE, SEQUENCE, SEQUENCE, PENTATONIC
- Staff 7:** 25, #9TH VS. ♭3RD, DIMINISHED PATTERN USING MAJOR 7TH INTERVALS (NOTE: E♭/E♯ MOTIF DOESN'T FIT WITH THIS DIMINISHED SCALE)
- Staff 8:** 29, SEQUENCE, SEQUENCE, SEQUENCE, SEQUENCE, SEQUENCE, DIMINISHED PATTERN
- Staff 9:** 33, BLUES SCALE
- Staff 10:** 37, IMPLYING V CHORD (G7 ALT/G7 BEBOP SCALE), ENCLOSURE, ENCLOSURE, ENCLOSURE
- Staff 11:** 41, OUTSIDE PLAYING
- Staff 12:** 45, METRIC MODULATION, G#M7, LINEAR CHROMATICISM

2 49

49

53

57

61

65

69

73

77

81

85

89

93

97

101

IMPLY 4 OVER 3

ENCLOSURE

LINEAR CHROMATICISM

SEQUENCE

IMPLYING V CHORD (G7 ALT/G7 BEBOP SCALE)

ENCLOSURE

OUTSIDE PLAYING (A MAJOR)

OUTSIDE PLAYING (D# MAJOR)

(TONGUE ON)

SEQUENCE/PATTERN USING 4THS

METRIC MODULATION

ALLUDING TO MELODY

ALLUDING TO MELODY (SEQUENCE)

(STRING BACKGROUNDS START)

105 OUTSIDE PLAYING (B MAJOR) OUTSIDE PLAYING (B MAJOR) WITH CHROMATIC PASSING TONES

109 SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE

(STRING PLAY SUSTAINED CHORDS)

113 SEQUENCE

115 SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE LINEAR CHROMATICISM

117 OUTSIDE PLAYING (F MINOR) GROWL

121 METRIC MODULATION EXTENDED ENCLOSURE

125 GROWL OUTSIDE PLAYING (D MAJOR)

(STRING BACKGROUNDS MOVE FASTER HARMONICALLY)

129 EXTENDED ENCLOSURE

131 EXTENDED ENCLOSURE SEQUENCE

133 SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE

135 SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE

TENOR SAXOPHONE

4

137 $B\Delta 7$

$A\flat\Delta 7$

METRIC MODULATION

141 $B\Delta 7$

$E\flat\Delta 7(\sharp 5)$

$A\flat\Delta 7$

SAME AS IN BAR 139

SEQUENCE

145 $A\flat\Delta 7$

SEQUENCE (MELODIC DEVELOPMENT)

$F\Delta 7$

SEQUENCE (MELODIC DEVELOPMENT)

$D\Delta 7$

149

$D\Delta 7$

$A7(b9\sharp 5\flat 6)$

$A\flat m7$

PART 8: FINALE SOLO (INTRO)

$\text{♩} = 140$

FAST SWING

TROY ROBERTS

TRANSCRIBED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD

[illegible]

2 41 (SAX/DRUMS)

ENCLOSURE

46 ENCLOSURE LINEAR CHROMATICISM ENCLOSURE

(DRUMS PLAY TIME, SAX SOLOS)

49 SEQUENCE SEQUENCE (MELODIC DEVELOPMENT)

53

57 DIGITAL PATTERN ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE EXTENDED ENCLOSURE

61 EXTENDED ENCLOSURE DIMINISHED SCALE DIMINISHED PATTERN D TRIAD B TRIAD A $\flat$ TRIAD

65 8 $^{\text{va}}$

69 8 $^{\text{va}}$ SEQUENCE SEQUENCE

73 SEQUENCE LINEAR CHROMATICISM LINEAR CHROMATICISM

77 LINEAR CHROMATICISM WITH RHYTHMS

81 DIGITAL PATTERN SEQUENCE

85 SEQUENCE (MELODIC DEVELOPMENT)

89 LINEAR CHROMATICISM ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

93 **D $\flat$ PENTATONIC** **ENCLOSURE**

97 **D $\flat$ PENTATONIC** **LINEAR CHROMATICISM** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE**

101 **SEQUENCE (MELODIC DEVELOPMENT)** **SEQUENCE**

105 **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE**

109 **ENCLOSURE** **ENCLOSURE** **LINEAR CHROMATICISM** **ENCLOSURE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE**

113 **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE**

117 **ENCLOSURE** **8va**

121 **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE**

125 **SEQUENCE** **DELAYED** **SEQUENCE**

129 **8va** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE** **SEQUENCE**

133 **8va** **SEQUENCE** **CMAR** **3**

DIMINISHED PATTERN

137

G TRIAD E MINOR TRIAD C# MINOR TRIAD SEQUENCE SEQUENCE

141

SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE

145

SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE SEQUENCE

149

LINEAR CHROMATICISM ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

153

157 (BASS ENTERS)

This musical score is for a diminished pattern exercise, spanning measures 137 to 157. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into five systems. The first system (measures 137-140) is labeled 'DIMINISHED PATTERN' and contains 'G TRIAD', 'E MINOR TRIAD', 'C# MINOR TRIAD', and two 'SEQUENCE' markings. The second system (measures 141-144) contains five 'SEQUENCE' markings. The third system (measures 145-148) contains six 'SEQUENCE' markings. The fourth system (measures 149-152) contains 'LINEAR CHROMATICISM' and three 'ENCLOSURE' markings. The fifth system (measures 153-157) contains no specific markings but includes the instruction '(BASS ENTERS)' above measure 156. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

Appendix E

E1: Composition Notes

Compositions based on pieces from Troy Roberts' album "The XenDen Suite"

For all of these compositions, I used elements of Roberts' compositions (which have been identified and described in my exegesis: Critical Analysis of the Compositional Techniques and Devices used in Troy Roberts' album "The XenDen Suite"), combined with my own original material to create compositions based on and inspired by The XenDen Suite.

I chose to write 4 original tunes based on parts 1, 2, 5 and 6 of the XenDen Suite, using the main compositional elements of each of these pieces as guidelines for my own compositions.

My objective was to try and use the ideas and concepts behind Roberts' pieces to write something that sounds like The XenDen Suite, but without copying his music verbatim. In order to achieve this, I focussed particularly on how Roberts uses compositional devices, in order for me to apply the same concepts to my own material.

Some of the ideas and concepts from the XenDen Suite that I decided to use in almost the exact same way for my compositions are: the overall form of the pieces, the genre/style of the pieces, the instrumentation for various sections.

Some of the compositional devices and ideas from the XenDen Suite that I decided to use in different ways are: use of implied rhythmic subdivision, use of particular chord/scale as a compositional theme, application of standard piano 4-note voicings to the string section, use of anticipation, use of pedal points, use of transposition etc.

Composition Part 1

This piece is based on Part 1: Tebrocnala, i.e. a ballad. Like Tebrocnala, this piece begins with a sax and piano introduction, and then brings in the rest of the rhythm section for the B section.

Some concepts used in Tebrocnala that I applied to this piece are: changing to the relative minor at the start of the B section, avoiding resolution to the I chord for very long at the end of the form, introducing the strings at the start of the solo section, and using sparse piano improvisation at the end of the form.

Composition Part 2

This piece is an up-tempo swing tune, like its original predecessor: Part 2: Freebie. One of the main devices used in Freebie is that of implying different rhythmic subdivisions (including metric modulations, hemiola, and meter changes), and I used this concept in my composition in various ways (in the melody, full band hits implying metric modulation, implied meter changes, and rhythmic harmonic movement to create hemiola). The main melodic rhythm in Freebie is used in my composition, but in a different way (i.e. by starting on beat 3 as opposed to the "and" of beat 1).

In Freebie, the main theme (i.e. sections A and C) usually ends with a "pedal point" type device, and I used this idea for the equivalent section of my composition, but over 3 chords instead of 1. The use of the bass and sax to play the melody in unison is also applied to my composition, in basically the same format. The final riff or phrase in the melody of Freebie is based on a repeating pentatonic pattern, which is played by the piano and sax. This instrumentation is kept the same in my composition, but instead of a pentatonic, the phrase uses a repeating pattern of different types of triads.

Composition Part 5

This piece is based on Part 5: Villa, which uses a particular cluster chord (usually Ebadd4, but the addition of various bass notes are used to imply different chords) and a relative scale (Mixolydian b6) as the main theme or idea, of which almost all the material of the piece is comprised. In my composition, the cluster chord used is D(b6) which, like Ebadd4, is a major triad with an extra semitone cluster. The scale used is the 5th mode of Harmonic Minor, but this scale is not adhered to as strictly as in Part 5: Villa.

In the saxophone melody of Villa, the rhythms create a hemiola, and I used this idea in different ways in my composition (i.e. the sax melody at section C, the chord movement at section C, the bass line at section E and F).

The various contrasting sections in Villa are used very similarly in my composition, until section E. At first I used the same types of ideas as Villa (i.e. pizzicato strings playing a static chord over changing harmony from the piano and bass, saxophone improvised “trades” with the piano/bass riff, the unexpected change to an unrelated Major chord in the middle of a phrase), but then in section F I added more harmonic movement (i.e. chords in the piano), and used a sustained unison note in the strings to build intensity.

Composition Part 6

Like Part 6: The Scotsman’s Waltz, my composition starts off with a string quartet intro that leans towards the classical idiom (with the occasional “jazz chord” or harmony), which quotes several parts of the melody. Several arranging techniques are used in much the same way, i.e. a melody being played in parallel 4ths by the violins, and a final 3 chords that move downwards in range, and in harmonic density (i.e. polyphony decreases with each subsequent chord).

The Scotsman’s Waltz has a melody stated by the saxophone, which is then reiterated by a combination of a concert flute, an alto flute and a female voice, and sometimes the 1st Violin. This melody goes through different keys through the use of transposition, ending on the home key. All these ideas are used in the same way in my composition. The main point of difference in terms of sections (between the Scotsman’s Waltz and my composition) is the addition of an 8 bar pedal-point section (used as a “tag” on the end of the form).

From section E onwards in my composition, the form/sections are very similar to The Scotsman’s Waltz (i.e. just strings and sax playing a repeated 4 bar progression from the melody, and eventually ending on an unexpected/unrelated minor chord, which is a quintal voicing).

E2: Full Scores of Compositions

COMPOSITION PART 1

♩=90
BALLAD

COMPOSED BY MICHAEL CRAIGFORD
INSPIRED BY TROY ROBERTS

A

TENOR SAXOPHONE

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

VIOLONCELLO

A CΔ7

FΔ7

D7

C(add9)/E

FΔ7

G7(sus4)

AΔ7(♯9)

PIANO

ACOUSTIC BASS

A CΔ7

FΔ7

G♭Δ7

D7

C(add9)/E

FΔ7

G7(sus4)

AΔ7(♯9)

DRUMS

BRUSHES

9 **B**

Musical score for Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.) and Piano (PNO.) with guitar accompaniment.

TEN. SAX. (Staff 1): Melodic line with various chords and a final sustained note.

PNO. (Staff 2): Accompanying line with chords and a final triplet.

Guitar Accompaniment:

- V.L.N. I** (Staff 3): Treble clef, mostly rests.
- V.L.N. II** (Staff 4): Treble clef, mostly rests.
- V.L.A.** (Staff 5): Bass clef, mostly rests.
- V.C.** (Staff 6): Bass clef, mostly rests.

Chord Progression (Staff 7):

- Am⁷ (Staff 7)
- Em⁷ (Staff 8)
- Fm⁷ (Staff 9)
- 8b7(sus4) (Staff 10)
- E♭Δ7 (Staff 11)
- Abm¹³ (Staff 12)
- G7(sus4) (Staff 13)

Chord Progression (Staff 14):

- Am⁷ (Staff 14)
- Em⁷ (Staff 15)
- Fm⁷ (Staff 16)
- 8b7(sus4) (Staff 17)
- E♭Δ7 (Staff 18)
- Abm¹³ (Staff 19)
- G7(sus4) (Staff 20)

Chord Progression (Staff 21):

- Am⁷ (Staff 21)
- Em⁷ (Staff 22)
- Fm⁷ (Staff 23)
- 8b7(sus4) (Staff 24)
- E♭Δ7 (Staff 25)
- Abm¹³ (Staff 26)
- G7(sus4) (Staff 27)

SOLO SECTION

23

CΔ7

TEN. SAX.

FΔ7

G♭Δ7

D7

C(add9)/E

FΔ7

G7(sus4)

Ab7(♭9)

END SOLO

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

P.NO.

A. BASS

Dr.

23

CΔ7

FΔ7

G♭Δ7

D7

C(add9)/E

FΔ7

G7(sus4)

Ab7(♭9)

END SOLO

31

This musical score is for the instrumental introduction of "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It is written for a Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.) and a string quartet consisting of Violin I (VLN. I), Violin II (VLN. II), Viola (VLA.), and Violoncello (VC.). The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Tenor Saxophone part begins with a melodic line that includes a triplet of eighth notes. The string quartet provides a harmonic accompaniment, with Violin I and Violin II playing a steady eighth-note pattern, Viola playing a similar pattern, and Violoncello playing a lower, sustained line. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format with standard musical notation, including clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and various note values and rests.

A. BASS

37

TEN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

TEN. SAX.							
VLN. I							
VLN. II							
VLA.							
VC.							
PLAY SPARSE FILLS							
PNO.							
A. BASS							
DR.							

COMPOSITION PART 2

♩=240
UP SWING

COMPOSED BY MICHAEL CRAWFORD
INSPIRED BY TROY ROBERTS

INTRO

Musical score for Composition Part 2, featuring an Intro section. The score is written for Tenor Saxophone, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Piano, Acoustic Bass, and Drums. The tempo is marked as ♩=240 and the style is UP SWING.

The Intro section consists of 8 measures. The Tenor Saxophone, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello parts are all marked with a fermata (—) for the first four measures. The Piano part is marked with a fermata (—) for the first four measures. The Acoustic Bass part is marked with a fermata (—) for the first four measures. The Drums part is marked with a fermata (—) for the first four measures.

Chord progressions for the Acoustic Bass part are indicated below the staff:

- Measure 5: $A\flat\Delta 7$
- Measure 6: $Gm 7$
- Measure 7: $Fm 7$
- Measure 8: $E\flat add 9 / G$

The Drums part includes a section labeled (STRINGS) and a section labeled TIME.

9

TEN. SAX.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

AbΔ7

Gm7

Fm7

AbΔ7

G7(b9)

AbΔ7

G7(b9)

(PIANO)

15

Musical score for Tenor Saxophone, Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello, Piano, and Double Bass.

TEN. SAX. (Tenor Saxophone): Staff 1, measures 15-20. Notes: D4 (half), E4 (half), F4 (half), G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (half).

VLN. I (Violin I): Staff 2, measures 15-20. Notes: D4 (half), E4 (half), F4 (half), G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (half).

VLN. II (Violin II): Staff 3, measures 15-20. Notes: D4 (half), E4 (half), F4 (half), G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (half).

VLA. (Viola): Staff 4, measures 15-20. Notes: D4 (half), E4 (half), F4 (half), G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (half).

VC. (Violoncello): Staff 5, measures 15-20. Notes: D4 (half), E4 (half), F4 (half), G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (half).

PNO. (Piano): Staff 6, measures 15-20. Notes: D4 (half), E4 (half), F4 (half), G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (half).

A. BASS (Double Bass): Staff 7, measures 15-20. Notes: D4 (half), E4 (half), F4 (half), G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (half).

Dr. (Drums): Staff 8, measures 15-20. Notes: D4 (half), E4 (half), F4 (half), G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (half).

Drum Fill: Staff 8, measures 21-22. Notes: D4 (half), E4 (half), F4 (half), G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (half).

23 **A**

Musical score for Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.) and Piano (PNO.) with various instruments (V.L.N. I, V.L.N. II, V.L.A., V.C., A. BASS, DR.). The score is divided into two systems, each with a key signature change indicated by a box labeled **A**.

System 1:

- TEN. SAX.:** Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- V.L.N. I, V.L.N. II, V.L.A., V.C.:** Empty staves.
- PNO.:** Accompanying chords and melodic fragments. Chords include Cm^7 , Fm^7 , Bb^7 , G^7 , $Ab\Delta^7$, Abm^7 , $F\sharp^7(SUS4)$, $B\Delta^7$, G^7 , $G^7(b9)$, and $G^7(b13)$.

System 2:

- TEN. SAX.:** Continuation of the melodic line.
- V.L.N. I, V.L.N. II, V.L.A., V.C.:** Empty staves.
- A. BASS:** Bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- DR.:** Drum part with a triplet of eighth notes.
- PNO.:** Continuation of the piano accompaniment with the same chord sequence as System 1.

Chord changes for the Piano part are indicated above the staff:

- Cm^7 (measures 1-2)
- Fm^7 (measures 3-4)
- Bb^7 (measures 5-6)
- G^7 (measures 7-8)
- $Ab\Delta^7$ (measures 9-10)
- Abm^7 (measures 11-12)
- $F\sharp^7(SUS4)$ (measures 13-14)
- $B\Delta^7$ (measures 15-16)
- G^7 (measures 17-18)
- $G^7(b9)$ (measures 19-20)
- $G^7(b13)$ (measures 21-22)

The score concludes with a final measure for the Tenor Saxophone and Piano, marked with a double bar line.

31/ **B**

Musical score for Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.), Violin I (V.LN. I), Violin II (V.LN. II), Viola (V.LA.), and Violoncello (V.C.).

The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 31 through 35. The second system contains measures 36 through 40.

Measure 31: TEN. SAX. plays a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5. V.LN. I, V.LN. II, V.LA., and V.C. are silent.

Measure 32: TEN. SAX. continues the melodic line. V.LN. I, V.LN. II, V.LA., and V.C. are silent.

Measure 33: TEN. SAX. continues the melodic line. V.LN. I, V.LN. II, V.LA., and V.C. are silent.

Measure 34: TEN. SAX. continues the melodic line. V.LN. I, V.LN. II, V.LA., and V.C. are silent.

Measure 35: TEN. SAX. continues the melodic line. V.LN. I, V.LN. II, V.LA., and V.C. are silent.

Measure 36: TEN. SAX. plays a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5. V.LN. I, V.LN. II, V.LA., and V.C. are silent.

Measure 37: TEN. SAX. continues the melodic line. V.LN. I, V.LN. II, V.LA., and V.C. are silent.

Measure 38: TEN. SAX. continues the melodic line. V.LN. I, V.LN. II, V.LA., and V.C. are silent.

Measure 39: TEN. SAX. continues the melodic line. V.LN. I, V.LN. II, V.LA., and V.C. are silent.

Measure 40: TEN. SAX. continues the melodic line. V.LN. I, V.LN. II, V.LA., and V.C. are silent.

G7

Bb7

Fm7

G7

Bb7

Fm7

Cm7

Cm7

35

TEN. SAX.

Musical notation for Tenor Saxophone, measures 35-40. The staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (Bb, A, G) in measure 35, followed by a slur over a quarter note (F) and an eighth note (E) in measure 36. Measures 37-40 contain eighth and quarter notes: (D, C), (Bb, A), (G, F), and (E, D) respectively.

VLN. I

Violin I staff, measures 35-40. The staff contains a whole rest in each measure.

VLN. II

Violin II staff, measures 35-40. The staff contains a whole rest in each measure.

VLA.

Viola staff, measures 35-40. The staff contains a whole rest in each measure.

VC.

Violoncello staff, measures 35-40. The staff contains a whole rest in each measure.

Ab Δ 7

PNO.

Bb7

G7

D Δ 7

Fm7

Piano staff, measures 35-40. The staff contains slurs over eighth notes in measures 35-36, followed by whole rests in measures 37-40.

Ab Δ 7

A. BASS

Bb7

G7

D Δ 7

Fm7

A. Bass staff, measures 35-40. The staff contains slurs over eighth notes in measures 35-36, followed by whole rests in measures 37-40.

DR.

Drum staff, measures 35-40. The staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (Bb, A, G) in measure 35, followed by a slur over a quarter note (F) and an eighth note (E) in measure 36. Measures 37-40 contain eighth and quarter notes: (D, C), (Bb, A), (G, F), and (E, D) respectively.

39

Musical score for Tenor Saxophone, Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello, Piano, Acoustic Bass, and Drums.

TEN. SAX. (Measures 39-40): Measure 39 contains a triplet of eighth notes (Bb, Ab, Gb) followed by a dotted quarter note (Fb). Measure 40 contains a dotted quarter note (Bb) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (Ab, Gb, Fb).

V.LN. I (Measures 39-40): Rests in both measures.

V.LN. II (Measures 39-40): Rests in both measures.

V.LA. (Measures 39-40): Rests in both measures.

V.C. (Measures 39-40): Rests in both measures.

PNO. (Measures 39-40): Measure 39 contains a triplet of eighth notes (Bb, Ab, Gb) followed by a dotted quarter note (Fb). Measure 40 contains a dotted quarter note (Bb) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (Ab, Gb, Fb).

A. BASS (Measures 39-40): Measure 39 contains a triplet of eighth notes (Bb, Ab, Gb) followed by a dotted quarter note (Fb). Measure 40 contains a dotted quarter note (Bb) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (Ab, Gb, Fb).

Dr. (Measures 39-40): Measure 39 contains a triplet of eighth notes (Bb, Ab, Gb) followed by a dotted quarter note (Fb). Measure 40 contains a dotted quarter note (Bb) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (Ab, Gb, Fb).

TRIPLET FILL (Measures 41-42): Measure 41 contains a triplet of eighth notes (Bb, Ab, Gb) followed by a dotted quarter note (Fb). Measure 42 contains a dotted quarter note (Bb) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (Ab, Gb, Fb).

43 C

Musical score for Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.), Violin I (V.LN. I), Violin II (V.LN. II), Viola (V.LA.), and Violoncello (V.C.).

The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (Bb). The Tenor Saxophone part includes a melodic line with triplets and a final measure with a key signature change to Bb.

The Violin and Viola parts are mostly rests, with the Viola playing a single note in the final measure.

The Violoncello part is mostly rests, with a single note in the final measure.

The Piano (P.NO.) part features a complex harmonic structure with chords and triplets, including a key signature change to Bb.

The Bass (A. BASS) part features a melodic line with triplets and a key signature change to Bb.

The Drums (Dr.) part features a 12/8 feel pattern.

Chord symbols and figured bass notation are provided for the Piano and Bass parts:

- Piano: Eb add9 / G, Ab m7 / 9, F add9 / A, Bb7 (b9) / 9, Bb7 / Ab
- Bass: Eb add9 / G (WITH SAX), Ab m7 / 9, F add9 / A, Bb7 (b9) / 9, Bb7 / Ab

51

TEN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533

534

535

536

537

538

539

540

541

542

543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

553

554

555

556

557

558

559

560

561

562

563

564

565

566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

589

590

591

592

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

620

621

622

623

624

625

626

627

628

629

630

631

632

633

634

635

636

637

638

639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

648

649

650

651

652

653

654

655

656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

669

670

671

672

673

674

675

676

677

678

679

680

681

682

683

684

685

686

687

688

689

690

691

692

693

694

695

696

697

698

699

700

701

702

703

704

705

706

707

708

709

710

711

712

713

714

715

716

717

718

719

720

721

722

723

724

725

726

727

728

729

730

731

732

733

734

735

736

737

738

739

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

753

754

755

756

757

758

759

760

761

762

763

764

765

766

767

768

769

770

771

772

773

774

775

776

777

778

779

780

781

782

783

784

785

786

787

788

789

790

791

792

793

794

795

796

797

798

799

800

801

802

803

804

805

806

807

808

809

810

811

812

813

814

815

816

817

818

819

820

821

822

823

824

825

826

827

828

829

830

831

832

833

834

835

836

837

838

839

840

841

842

843

844

845

846

847

848

849

850

851

852

853

854

855

856

857

858

859

860

861

862

863

864

865

866

867

868

869

870

871

872

873

874

875

876

877

878

879

880

881

882

883

884

885

886

887

888

889

890

891

892

893

894

895

896

897

898

899

900

901

902

903

904

905

906

907

908

909

910

911

912

913

914

915

916

917

918

919

920

921

922

923

924

925

926

927

928

929

930

931

932

933

934

935

936

937

938

939

940

941

942

943

944

945

946

947

948

949

950

951

952

953

954

955

956

957

958

959

960

961

962

963

964

965

966

967

968

969

970

971

972

973

974

975

976

977

978

979

980

981

982

983

984

985

986

987

988

989

990

991

992

993

994

995

996

997

998

999

1000

1001

1002

1003

1004

1005

1006

1007

1008

1009

1010

1011

1012

1013

1014

1015

1016

1017

1018

1019

1020

1021

1022

1023

1024

1025

1026

1027

1028

1029

1030

1031

1032

1033

1034

1035

1036

1037

1038

1039

1040

1041

1042

1043

1044

1045

1046

1047

1048

1049

1050

1051

1052

1053

1054

1055

1056

1057

1058

1059

1060

1061

1062

1063

1064

1065

1066

1067

1068

1069

1070

1071

1072

1073

1074

1075

1076

1077

1078

1079

1080

1081

1082

1083

1084

1085

1086

1087

1088

1089

1090

1091

1092

1093

1094

1095

1096

1097

1098

1099

1100

1101

1102

1103

1104

1105

1106

1107

1108

1109

1110

1111

1112

1113

1114

1115

1116

1117

1118

1119

1120

1121

1122

1123

1124

1125

1126

1127

1128

1129

1130

1131

1132

1133

1134

1135

1136

1137

1138

1139

1140

1141

1142

1143

1144

1145

1146

1147

1148

1149

1150

1151

1152

1153

1154

1155

1156

1157

1158

1159

1160

1161

1162

1163

1164

1165

1166

1167

1168

1169

1170

1171

1172

1173

1174

1175

1176

1177

1178

1179

1180

1181

1182

1183

1184

1185

1186

1187

1188

1189

1190

1191

1192

1193

1194

1195

1196

1197

1198

1199

1200

1201

1202

1203

1204

1205

1206

1207

1208

1209

1210

1211

1212

1213

1214

1215

1216

1217

1218

1219

1220

1221

1222

1223

1224

1225

1226

1227

1228

1229

1230

1231

1232

1233

1234

1235

1236

1237

1238

1239

1240

1241

1242

1243

1244

1245

1246

1247

1248

1249

1250

1251

1252

1253

1254

1255

1256

1257

1258

1259

1260

1261

1262

1263

1264

1265

1266

1267

1268

1269

1270

1271

1272

1273

1274

1275

1276

1277

1278

1279

1280

1281

1282

1283

1284

1285

1286

1287

1288

1289

1290

1291

1292

1293

1294

1295

1296

1297

1298

1299

1300

1301

1302

1303

1304

1305

1306

1307

1308

1309

1310

1311

1312

1313

1314

1315

1316

1317

1318

1319

1320

1321

1322

1323

1324

1325

1326

1327

1328

1329

1330

1331

1332

1333

1334

1335

1336

1337

1338

1339

1340

1341

1342

1343

1344

1345

1346

1347

1348

1349

1350

1351

1352

1353

1354

1355

1356

1357

1358

1359

1360

1361

1362

1363

1364

1365

1366

1367

1368

1369

1370

1371

1372

1373

1374

1375

1376

1377

1378

1379

1380

1381

1382

1383

1384

1385

1386

1387

1388

1389

1390

1391

1392

1393

1394

1395

1396

1397

1398

1399

1400

1401

1402

1403

1404

1405

1406

1407

1408

1409

1410

1411

1412

1413

1414

1415

1416

1417

1418

1419

1420

1421

1422

1423

1424

1425

1426

1427

1428

1429

1430

1431

1432

1433

1434

1435

1436

1437

1438

1439

1440

1441

1442

1443

1444

1445

1446

1447

1448

1449

1450

1451

1452

1453

1454

1455

1456

1457

1458

1459

1460

1461

1462

1463

1464

1465

1466

1467

1468

1469

1470

1471

1472

1473

1474

1475

1476

1477

1478

1479

1480

1481

1482

1483

1484

1485

1486

1487

1488

1489

1490

1491

1492

1493

1494

1495

1496

1497

1498

1499

1500

1501

1502

1503

1504

1505

1506

1507

1508

1509

1510

1511

1512

1513

1514

1515

1516

1517

1518

1519

1520

1521

1522

1523

1524

15

60

TEN. SAX.
V.LN. I
V.LN. II
V.LA.
Vc.
PNO.
A. BASS
Dr.

Chord symbols: Fm^7 , Bb^7 , G^7 , $Ab\Delta^7$, Gm^7 .
 Time signature: TIME.

66

TEN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

72

TEN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

77

TEN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

DRUM FILL

8b7(SUS4)

8 Δ 7

D $\emptyset$ 7

G7($\sharp$ 5)

Cm7

SOLO SECTION

82

Cm7

TEN. SAX. Fm7 Eb7 G7 AbΔ7 F#7(sus4) gΔ7 G13(b9) G7(b13)

(1ST TIME ONLY)

V.L.N. I

(1ST TIME ONLY)

V.L.N. II

(1ST TIME ONLY)

V.L.A.

(1ST TIME ONLY)

V.C.

Cm7

PNO. Fm7 Eb7 G7 AbΔ7 F#7(sus4) gΔ7 G13(b9) G7(b13)

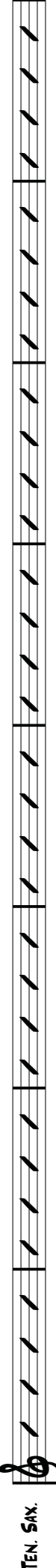
Cm7

A. BASS Fm7 Eb7 G7 AbΔ7 F#7(sus4) gΔ7 G13(b9) G7(b13)

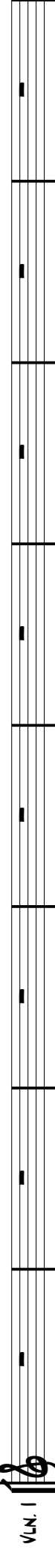
Cm7

Dr. Fm7 Eb7 G7 AbΔ7 F#7(sus4) gΔ7 G13(b9) G7(b13)

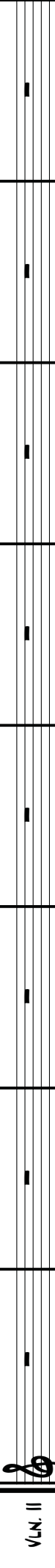
39



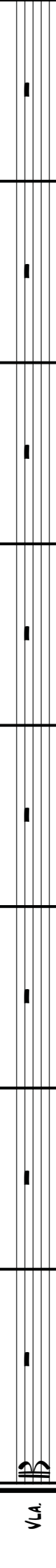
TEN. SAX.



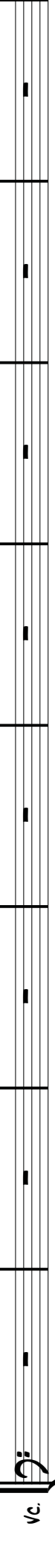
VLN. I



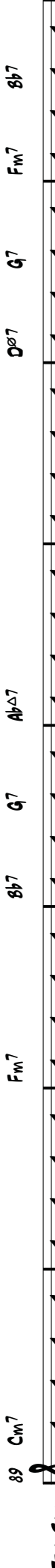
VLN. II



VLA.



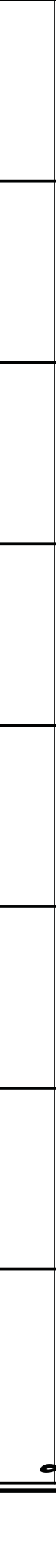
VC.



Fm7



8b7



G7



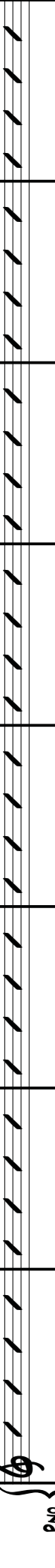
AbΔ7



Dø7



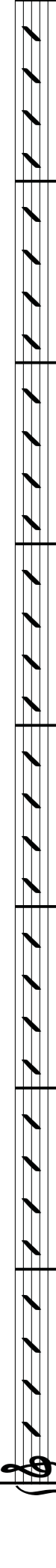
G7



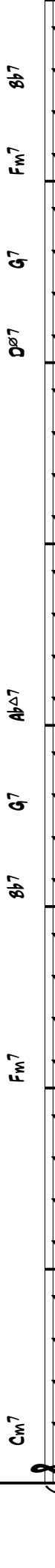
Fm7



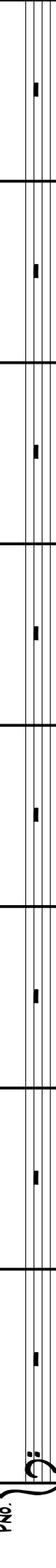
8b7



PNO.



Cm7



Fm7



8b7



G7



AbΔ7



Dø7



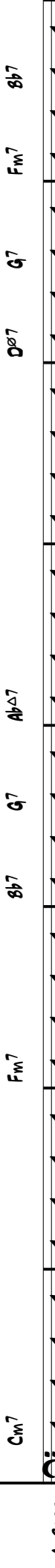
G7

Fm7

8b7



A. BASS



Cm7



Fm7



8b7



G7

AbΔ7

Dø7

G7

Fm7

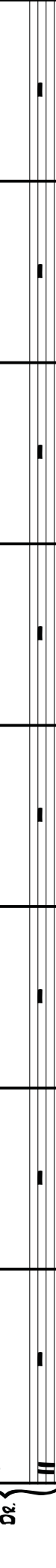
8b7



Dr.



Cm7



Fm7



8b7

G7

AbΔ7

Dø7

G7

Fm7

8b7

97 EbΔ7 8Δ7 8b7(sus4)

TEN. SAX.

V.LN. I (2ND TIME ONLY) p

V.LN. II (2ND TIME ONLY) b0

V.LA. (2ND TIME ONLY) b0

V.C. (2ND TIME ONLY) b0

PNO. EbΔ7 8Δ7 8b7(sus4)

A. BASS EbΔ7 8Δ7 8b7(sus4)

Dr. EbΔ7 8Δ7 8b7(sus4)

101 Eb(add9)/G Abm⁶/9 F(add9)/A Bb7(sus4) Bb7(b9)

TEN. SAX.

V.LN. I

V.LN. II

V.LA.

V.C.

PNO.

A. BASS

Dr.

Bb7(b9)

Bb7(sus4)

Bb7(b9)

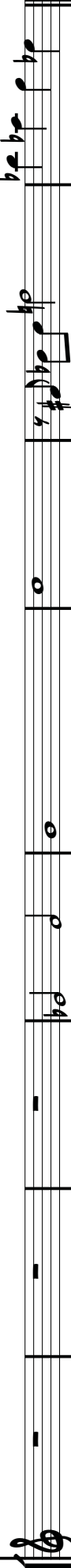
Bb7(b9)

109

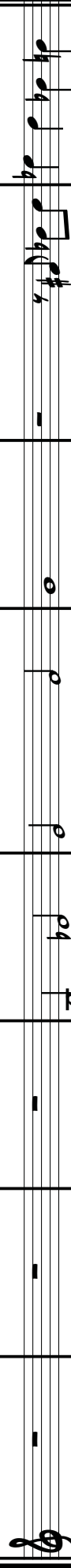
TEN. SAX.



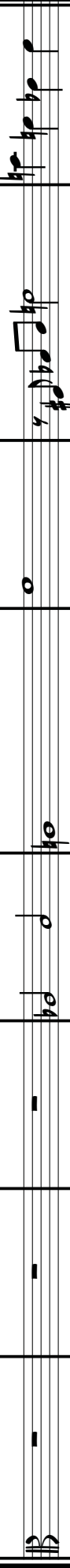
VLN. I



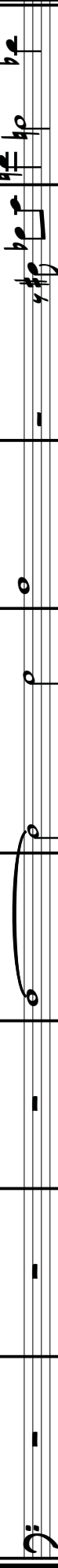
VLN. II



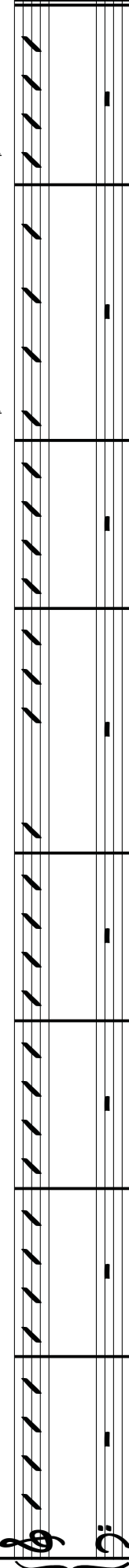
VLA.



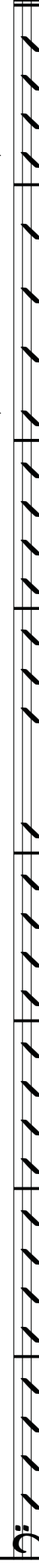
VC.



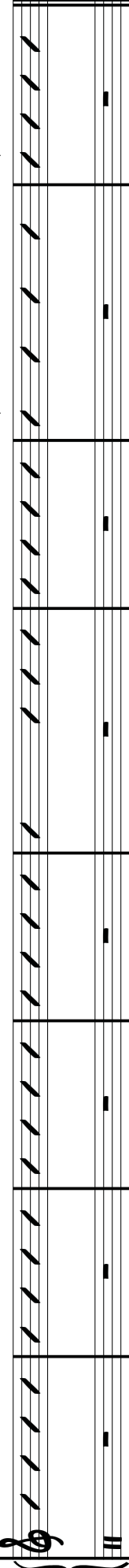
PNO.



A. BASS



DR.



This musical score is for the song "The Way You Look Tonight" by Rodgers and Hammerstein. It is arranged for a tenor saxophone solo and piano accompaniment. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D-flat minor).

The score is divided into two systems, each containing five staves. The staves are labeled as follows:

- TEN. SAX.** (Tenor Saxophone): The first staff in each system, featuring a melodic line with various chords (AbΔ7, Fm7, Gm7) and a final measure with a double bar line.
- V.L.N. I** (Violin I): The second staff, featuring a melodic line with various chords (AbΔ7, Fm7, Gm7) and a final measure with a double bar line.
- V.L.N. II** (Violin II): The third staff, featuring a melodic line with various chords (AbΔ7, Fm7, Gm7) and a final measure with a double bar line.
- V.L.A.** (Viola): The fourth staff, featuring a melodic line with various chords (AbΔ7, Fm7, Gm7) and a final measure with a double bar line.
- V.C.** (Violoncello): The fifth staff, featuring a melodic line with various chords (AbΔ7, Fm7, Gm7) and a final measure with a double bar line.
- PNO.** (Piano): The sixth staff, featuring a piano accompaniment with various chords (AbΔ7, Fm7, Gm7) and a final measure with a double bar line.
- A. BASS** (Acoustic Bass): The seventh staff, featuring a melodic line with various chords (AbΔ7, Fm7, Gm7) and a final measure with a double bar line.
- Dr.** (Drums): The eighth staff, featuring a drum line with various chords (AbΔ7, Fm7, Gm7) and a final measure with a double bar line.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and chords, as well as a key signature change from one flat to two flats (B-flat major to D-flat minor) in the second system.

132

TEN. SAX. $8b7(sus4)$ $8\Delta7$

V.L.N. I $8b7(sus4)$

V.L.N. II $8b7(sus4)$

V.L.A. $8b7(sus4)$

V.C. $8b7(sus4)$

P.NO. $8b7(sus4)$

A. BASS $8b7(sus4)$

Dr. $8b7(sus4)$

1. $D\flat7$ $G7(\sharp9)$ $Cm7$ | 2. $D\flat7$ $G7(\sharp9)$ $Cm7$

1. $D\flat7$ $G7(\sharp9)$ $Cm7$ | 2. $D\flat7$ $G7(\sharp9)$ $Cm7$

1. $D\flat7$ $G7(\sharp9)$ $Cm7$ | 2. $D\flat7$ $G7(\sharp9)$ $Cm7$

1. $D\flat7$ $G7(\sharp9)$ $Cm7$ | 2. $D\flat7$ $G7(\sharp9)$ $Cm7$

DRUM SOLO

139

Musical score for a drum solo section, featuring staves for Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.), Violin I (VLN. I), Violin II (VLN. II), Viola (VLA.), Vocal (Vc.), Piano (PNO.), Acoustic Bass (A. BASS), and Drums (Dr.).

The score is divided into two systems, each containing five staves. The first system includes staves for TEN. SAX., VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., and Vc. The second system includes staves for PNO., A. BASS, and Dr. (Drums).

Chord symbols and musical notation are present above the staves:

- TEN. SAX.:** Features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. Chord symbols include $G7(\sharp 9)$ and $F7(\sharp 9)$.
- VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., Vc.:** These staves are mostly empty, indicating rests for the instruments during the drum solo.
- PNO.:** Features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Chord symbols include $G7(\sharp 9)$ and $F7(\sharp 9)$.
- A. BASS:** Features a simple melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. Chord symbols include $G7(\sharp 9)$ and $F7(\sharp 9)$.
- Dr.:** The drum solo section, indicated by a "Solo!" marking. It shows a series of rhythmic patterns represented by slashes on the staff.

143

Musical score for measures 143-145, featuring Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.), Violin I (VLN. I), Violin II (VLN. II), Viola (VLA.), Violoncello (VC.), Piano (PNO.), Acoustic Bass (A. BASS), and Drums (Dr.).

Measure 143:

- TEN. SAX.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- VLN. I: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- VLN. II: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- VLA.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- VC.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- PNO.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- A. BASS: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- Dr.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.

Measure 144:

- TEN. SAX.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- VLN. I: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- VLN. II: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- VLA.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- VC.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- PNO.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- A. BASS: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- Dr.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.

Measure 145:

- TEN. SAX.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- VLN. I: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- VLN. II: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- VLA.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- VC.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- PNO.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- A. BASS: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.
- Dr.: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5.

147

TEN. SAX. VCLN. I VCLN. II VCLN. VC.

PNO. A. BASS Dr.

Chord symbols and musical notation for the score, including:

- $G7(\sharp 9)$, $A\flat\Delta 7$, $D7(\sharp 9)$, $E\flat add5 / G$, $D7(\sharp 11)$, $A7(sus4)$, $B\flat / A\flat$, $E13(\flat 9)$, $E7(\flat 9)$, $D\flat 7$, $G7(\sharp 5)$, $Cm7$.
- Various musical notations including notes, rests, and accidentals.

159

Musical score for Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.), Violins I and II (VLN. I, VLN. II), Viola (VLA.), and Violoncello (VC.), Piano (PNO.), and Double Bass (A. BASS.). The score is written in 4/4 time and features complex harmonic structures with various chords and melodic lines.

The score is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 159-163) features a Tenor Saxophone melody with a complex harmonic structure, supported by Violins I and II, Viola, and Violoncello. The Piano and Double Bass provide a harmonic foundation with various chords and melodic lines.

The second system (measures 164-168) continues the Tenor Saxophone melody, with the Piano and Double Bass providing a harmonic foundation. The Violins I and II, Viola, and Violoncello provide a harmonic foundation with various chords and melodic lines.

Key features of the score include:

- Complex harmonic structures with various chords (e.g., Ab7, Cm7, Eb9, EΔ7, G7(Δ9)).
- Melodic lines for the Tenor Saxophone, Violins I and II, Viola, and Violoncello.
- Harmonic foundation provided by the Piano and Double Bass.

163

TEN. SAX. **VLN. I** **VLN. II** **VLA.** **VC.** **PNO.** **A. BASS** **Dr.**

Measures 163-164 (4/4):

- TEN. SAX.** Rest, then eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- VLN. I** Rest, then eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- VLN. II** Rest, then eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- VLA.** Rest, then eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- VC.** Rest, then eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- PNO.** Chords: G7(9) (G4, Bb4, D5, F#5), AbΔ7 (Ab4, Bb4, D5, F#5), D7(9) (D4, F#4, A4, Bb4).
- A. BASS** Chords: Ebadd9/G (Eb4, G4, Bb4, D5, F#5), Ebadd9/G (Eb4, G4, Bb4, D5, F#5).
- Dr.** Rest, then eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.

Measures 165-166 (2/4):

- TEN. SAX.** Eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- VLN. I** Eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- VLN. II** Eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- VLA.** Eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- VC.** Eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.
- PNO.** Chords: G7(9) (G4, Bb4, D5, F#5), AbΔ7 (Ab4, Bb4, D5, F#5), D7(9) (D4, F#4, A4, Bb4).
- A. BASS** Chords: Ebadd9/G (Eb4, G4, Bb4, D5, F#5), Ebadd9/G (Eb4, G4, Bb4, D5, F#5).
- Dr.** Eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.

167

TEN. SAX.

V.L.N. I

V.L.N. II

V.L.A.

V.C.

P.NO.

A. BASS

Dr.

END SOLO

Chords and notes for measures 167-171:

- Measure 167: Tenor Saxophone solo. Chords: $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$.
- Measure 168: Piano solo. Chords: $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$.
- Measure 169: Double Bass solo. Chords: $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$.
- Measure 170: Drums solo. Chords: $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$.
- Measure 171: End of solo. Chords: $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$, $\text{E}^7(\text{b}9)$.

171 **E**

TEN. SAX.
 VLN. I
 VLN. II
 VLA.
 VC.

PNO.

G7($\frac{9}{13}$) F7(sus4)
 Gb add9 / D Ab7(sus4)

A. BASS
 Dr.

G7($\frac{9}{13}$) F7(sus4)
 Gb add9 / D Ab7(sus4)

175

Musical score for Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.), Violins I and II (VLN. I, VLN. II), Viola (VLA.), Violoncello (VC.), Piano (PNO.), and Double Bass (A. BASS). The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The score is divided into two systems. The first system covers measures 175 to 180, and the second system covers measures 181 to 186. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

System 1 (Measures 175-180):

- TEN. SAX.:** Measures 175-180. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 180: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- VLN. I:** Measures 175-180. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 180: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- VLN. II:** Measures 175-180. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 180: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- VLA.:** Measures 175-180. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 180: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- VC.:** Measures 175-180. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 180: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- PNO.:** Measures 175-180. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 180: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- A. BASS:** Measures 175-180. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 180: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- Dr.:** Measures 175-180. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 180: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).

System 2 (Measures 181-186):

- TEN. SAX.:** Measures 181-186. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 186: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- VLN. I:** Measures 181-186. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 186: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- VLN. II:** Measures 181-186. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 186: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- VLA.:** Measures 181-186. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 186: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- VC.:** Measures 181-186. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 186: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- PNO.:** Measures 181-186. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 186: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- A. BASS:** Measures 181-186. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 186: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- Dr.:** Measures 181-186. Notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Measure 186: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).

Drum Fill: A section of the score labeled "DRUM FILL" in the bottom right corner, indicating a transition or ending for the drum part.

179

TEN. SAX.

VCL. I

VCL. II

VLA.

VC.

PNO.

A. BASS

DR.

186

TEN. SAX.

VLN. I

VLN. II

VLA.

VC.

8b7sus4)

PNO.

8b7sus4)

A. BASS

(BASS)

Dr.

TRIPLET FILL

194 **F**

Musical score for Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.), Violin I (VLN. I), Violin II (VLN. II), Viola (VLA.), and Violoncello (VC.). The score consists of five staves. The Tenor Saxophone part features a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The Violin I and Violin II parts are mostly rests. The Viola and Violoncello parts have single notes.

Abm^b/9

F(add9)/A

8b7(sus4)

8b7(^b13)

8b7/Ab

Musical score for Piano (PNO.). The score consists of two staves. The piano part features a complex chordal texture with triplets and slurs, corresponding to the harmonic changes indicated above.

Eb(add9)/G (WITH SAX)

Abm^b/9

F(add9)/A

8b7(sus4)

8b7(^b13)

8b7/Ab

Musical score for A. Bass (A. BASS). The score consists of one staff. The bass part features a melodic line with triplets and slurs, corresponding to the harmonic changes indicated above.

(SAX)

12/8 FEEL

Dr.

Musical score for Drums (Dr.). The score consists of one staff. The drum part features a rhythmic pattern with triplets and slurs, corresponding to the harmonic changes indicated above.

Musical score for Tenor Saxophone, Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello, Piano, and Double Bass.

TEN. SAX. (Tenor Saxophone): Melodic line with triplets and slurs.

V.L.N. I (Violin I): Sustained notes with slurs.

V.L.N. II (Violin II): Sustained notes with slurs.

V.L.A. (Viola): Sustained notes with slurs.

V.C. (Violoncello): Sustained notes with slurs.

PNO. (Piano): Chords: Eb add9/G, Ab m6/5, F add9/A, D7 (F#9), G7 (F#9).

A. BASS (Double Bass): Melodic line with triplets and slurs.

Dr. (Drums): Includes a **DRUM FILL** section.

[illegible]

215

Musical score for Tenor Saxophone (TEN. SAX.) and Piano (PNO.) across measures 215 to 218.

Measure 215: TEN. SAX. plays a melodic line. PNO. accompaniment features chords: AbΔ7, Gm7, Fm7, and Fm7.

Measure 216: TEN. SAX. continues the melodic line. PNO. accompaniment features chords: AbΔ7, Gm7, Fm7, and Fm7.

Measure 217: TEN. SAX. continues the melodic line. PNO. accompaniment features chords: AbΔ7, Gm7, Fm7, and Fm7.

Measure 218: TEN. SAX. continues the melodic line. PNO. accompaniment features chords: AbΔ7, Gm7, Fm7, and Fm7.

Additional staves shown include VLN. I, VLN. II, VLA., VC., and A. BASS, all of which are silent (indicated by a whole rest) in these measures.

