

**FIRST
YEAR
CHARTS**
FOR JAZZ ENSEMBLE

Calle Caliente

MIKE LEWIS

INSTRUMENTATION

Conductor	1st Trombone
1st E \flat Alto Saxophone	2nd Trombone (Optional)
2nd E \flat Alto Saxophone	3rd Trombone (Optional)
1st B \flat Tenor Saxophone	Guitar Chords
2nd B \flat Tenor Saxophone (Optional)	Guitar (Optional)
E \flat Baritone Saxophone (Optional)	Piano
1st B \flat Trumpet	Bass
2nd B \flat Trumpet	Drums
3rd B \flat Trumpet (Optional)	

Optional Alternate Parts

C Flute
Tuba
Horn in F (Doubles 1st Trombone)
Baritone T.C.(Doubles 1st Trombone)

NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

A Latin chart for the easy level “Calle Caliente” means “Hot Street.”

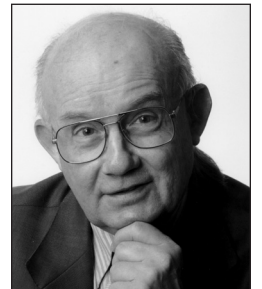
The opening rhythmic figures are played detached with the *marcato* or rooftop accent (▲), think “daht” not staccato. The staccato articulation is shorter than the *marcato* but not clipped, think “dit.”

The melody at measure 9 is a contrast to the introduction, play it legato and smooth, observing the articulation. At measure 17 the Latin feel changes to a typical pattern. Measure 17 would be a good place to add claves or other Latin percussion instruments to the ensemble. If so, the student should play the clave pattern of 3-2 to blend with the bass line. The “clave” (key) is a rhythmic pattern common in Latin music, the “claves” is a Latin percussion instrument. For contrast, I suggest the clave pattern be played in the section at measure 17 but not in the section at measure 9 and as those sections repeat throughout the chart.

The rhythm section parts should be clear in this chart. The guitar should play the written chords with the comping rhythm as noted.

I hope you enjoy “Calle Caliente.”

—Mike Lewis



**Mike
Lewis**

Mike Lewis has been a freelance arranger/composer for many years. Starting with the “Jackie Gleason TV Variety Show” as a staff arranger, he became heavily involved in the pop music field, arranging hit records for some of the top pop artists today. He has also been commissioned to write charts for the Glenn Miller Orchestra, and the Lionel Hampton and Jimmy Dorsey orchestras.

CALLE CALIENTE

By MIKE LEWIS

LATIN $\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with the following parts and staves from top to bottom:

- C FLUTE (OPTIONAL)
- 1ST E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE
- 2ND E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE
- 1ST B♭ TENOR SAXOPHONE
- 2ND B♭ TENOR SAXOPHONE (OPTIONAL)
- E♭ BARITONE SAXOPHONE (OPTIONAL)
- 1ST B♭ TRUMPET
- 2ND B♭ TRUMPET
- 3RD B♭ TRUMPET (OPTIONAL)
- 1ST TROMBONE
- 2ND TROMBONE (OPTIONAL)
- 3RD TROMBONE (OPTIONAL)
- GIUITAR (OPTIONAL) - Includes markings for *DMi6*, *N.C.*, and *DMi6*.
- PIANO - Includes markings for *DMi6*, *N.C.*, and *DMi6*.
- BASS
- DRUMS - Includes markings for *S.O.*, *CRASH CYM.*, *TOM*, and *(S.O.)*.

The score consists of 8 measures. The key signature is one flat (B♭), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked as Latin with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.