Bye Bye Blackbird

Words by MORT DIXON Music by RAY HENDERSON Arranged by DAVE WOLPE

INSTRUMENTATION

Conductor 1st Trombone 1st E♭ Alto Saxophone 2nd Trombone 2nd El- Alto Saxophone 3rd Trombone 1st B♭ Tenor Saxophone 4th Trombone **Guitar Chords** 2nd Bb Tenor Saxophone El Baritone Saxophone Guitar 1st B♭ Trumpet Piano 2nd B_b Trumpet Bass 3rd B♭ Trumpet Drums 4th Bb Trumpet

Optional Alternate Parts

C Flute Tuba

Horn in F (Doubles 1st Trombone)

1st Baritone T.C./Bb Tenor Saxophone (Doubles 1st Trombone) 2nd Baritone T.C./B, Tenor Saxophone (Doubles 2nd Trombone) 3rd Baritone T.C./B, Tenor Saxophone (Doubles 3rd Trombone)

NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

"Bye Bye Blackbird" is a well-known standard frequently played at jam sessions. Composed in 1926, this timeless classic has been played and sung by countless performers in virtually every style and setting possible.

This particular arrangement showcases the trumpet section. The indicated tempo mm=152 should work well. If need be, rehearse the chart or sections at a slower tempo and gradually increase the tempo until comfortable at the suggested tempo. Playing the chart at a faster tempo will only make the groove feel uncomfortable not only for the trumpet section but the entire band, and ultimately the chart will not swing.

A general rule regarding the ensemble figures is the last eighth note in a group is played short. The marcato or rooftop accent (A) is played detached but not staccato, think "daht." The eighth notes are swung throughout but never exaggerate the swing eighth feel or it will sound corny.

Written-out solos with chord symbols are provided as a guide for each trumpet soloist. For players who have not had a lot of experience with improvising, I suggest playing the written-out solo at first. To begin to improvise, ask the students to learn the melody from memory then listen to and become familiar with the sound of the chord progression especially the chord roots. Next, the student may embellish the melody and the written solo to create their own solo. To go further, the student should learn the notes of each chord and the appropriate scale which will provide more tools and knowledge.

The trombones play the bridge at measure 25 and again on the D.S. Play this soli strong but be careful to listen and play in tune with each other as this soli, for the most part, is in unison.

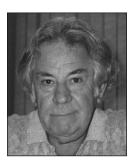
Trumpets should exaggerate the accents in measures 77 and 78. At the stop time at measure 73, keep the time steady. Listen to each other. Phrase, articulate, attack, and release together.

The rhythm section parts are hopefully clear. The drum part has important ensemble figures written above the staff as a guide. As a general rule, drum parts with figures written in the staff should all be played, figures written above the staff are recommended but not essential.

This chart presents a good opportunity for the trumpet section to completely memorize their parts, including the solos, then stand out in front of the band and SHINF!

Enjoy,

—Dave Wolpe



Dave Wolpe

Dave Wolpe has been composing and arranging since 1965. He has scored dozens of arrangements for the Glenn Miller Orchestra and is co-arranger on the platinum CD In the Christmas Mood. Over the years, Dave has contributed arrangements to the orchestras of Ray Anthony, Lawrence Welk, and Les Brown, to name a few.

CONDUCTOR 26873S

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