

Belwin JAZZ

a division of Alfred

ADRIEN RE

INSTRUMENTATION

Conductor

Ist E Alto Saxophone 2nd E Alto Saxophone Ist By Tenor Saxophone 2nd B Tenor Saxophone E Baritone Saxophone Ist B Trumpet 2nd B Trumpet 3rd B Trumpet

4th B Trumpet

Ist Trombone 2nd Trombone 3rd Trombone 4th Trombone **Guitar Chords** Guitar Piano Bass **Drums**

Optional Alternate Parts

C Flute Tuba Horn in F (Doubles 1st Trombone) Ist Baritone T.C. (Doubles 1st Trombone) 2nd Baritone T.C. (Doubles 2nd Trombone) 3rd Baritone T.C. (Doubles 3rd Trombone)





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NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

Drivin' is a heavy shuffle chart. The shuffle groove has a strong backbeat and an underlying triplet feel from the drummer and the rhythm section. Make sure that the drummer does not lapse into a typical swing eighth groove. Replicating some of the triplet feeling on the snare with emphasis on a 2 and 4 backbeat will help maintain the shuffle momentum. Also, have the drummer play the eighth note figure on the ride cymbal between measures 30–37 to help differentiate this section from the first section then return to the hi-hat at measure 38. The drum solo at 108 should wind down dynamically by measure 115 in order to set up the break down in measure 116.

The saxophone intro should be played with a swing feel, but not too exaggerated or it will sound stilted or corny. Blend is critical. Each part should strive to listen, balance and support the lead part.

Measures 43–62 and 116–132 are "break down" sections. The drummer should play as sparsely as possible. All instruments should play the specified dynamics in order to bring out the unexpected hits in measures 51 and 124. The crash cymbal should be choked immediately after these hits.

Ensemble articulations are important in helping maintain the shuffle feel as well. Make sure all *marcato* (rooftop) accents are played as "daht" as in measure 12. The quarter note triplets with the marcato accent should have forward motion without rushing as in measure 16. The eighth note groupings that happen throughout are typically articulated "doo dit" as in measure 18.

In measure 43, the baritone sax part can be a solo or you may add the piano LH and/or bass as needed. Make sure the articulation is consistent. The shuffle triplet feel is critical to this section.

The solos sections feature written out solos with chord changes. Although the backgrounds are specified, feel free to experiment with different background configurations. For the soloists, the written solo is a guide. To improve improvisation skills, I suggest learning the melody from memory, practicing the written solo, learning the sound of the chord roots, learn the notes in the chords and related scales. This information will allow more freedom and tools to create variations and embellishments on the written solo.

Enjoy

---Adrien Re



























