

JAZZ BEGINNINGS SERIES

 Belwin™ JAZZ
a division of Alfred

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St. Louis Blues

By W.C. Handy
Arranged by Victor López

INSTRUMENTATION

- Conductor
- 1st E♭ Alto Saxophone
- 2nd E♭ Alto Saxophone
- 1st B♭ Tenor Saxophone
- 2nd B♭ Tenor Saxophone (Optional)
- 1st B♭ Trumpet
- 2nd B♭ Trumpet (Optional)
- 1st Trombone
- 2nd Trombone (Optional)
- Guitar Chords
- Guitar (Optional)
- Piano
- Bass
- Drums
- Auxiliary Percussion
(Timbale Bell, Tambourine)

Optional/Alternate Parts

- 1st C Flute
- 2nd C Flute
- 1st B♭ Clarinet
- 2nd B♭ Clarinet
- E♭ Baritone Saxophone
- Vibraphone
- Tuba (Doubles Bass)
- Horn in F (Doubles 1st Trombone)
- Baritone Horn T.C./B♭ Tenor Saxophone (Doubles 1st Trombone)

NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

W. C. Handy—often referred to as the “father of the blues”—originally composed *St. Louis Blues*. Since the birth of the blues, there have been many influential blues artists that have performed, recorded, and published blues music. However, there seems to be a consensus among many notable musicians and blues historians that the most famous blues song ever is Handy’s *St. Louis Blues*.

The introduction is written in a moderate Latin style that emphasizes a “bomba” rhythmic pattern—a style of Afro-Puerto Rican music and dance that is commonly found in salsa repertoires. The eighth notes are to be played straight throughout. Before the start of the rehearsal, review the D.S. al Coda so that everyone is familiar with the form of the piece.

The drumset part is very repetitive; for added color and variation, the “and” of beat 3 and beat 4 (the last two notes of mm. 1–14) may be played on a medium tom-tom. The snare should be played close to the edge of the drum rim. Note that the timbale bell in the percussion part has a different rhythm that is complementary to the snare. Practice both parts slowly, paying attention to the accents, and aim for intensity and not volume.

At m. 18, notice that the style and groove changes to a rock feel; however, keep in mind that the eighth notes are still played straight, not with a swing feel. Practice the rhythm section separately, and make certain the groove is well established. In mm. 42–53, to get an impactful stop-time effect, the staccato quarter notes are to be played tight without rushing the tempo. Measure 54 features a unison/tutti line for all winds. Direct the players to listen closely to their intonation, and I suggest the lower parts play out a bit more than the top parts to balance the ensemble sound. At m. 66, keep the background figures dynamically under the soloist.

Ensure that all transitions are seamless, and that all articulations are played as indicated. Attention to these details will certainly help the ensemble achieve a tight, polished, and mature sound. Don’t forget to have the students listen to the promotional demo recording of the chart, which can be found at alfred.com.

Enjoy!

—Victor López



Victor López

Victor López is a highly acclaimed educator, composer, arranger, and adjudicator. He holds music degrees from the University of Florida and Florida International University, with an Ed.D. in Educational Administration and Supervision. He has served as director of bands at the middle and senior high school levels and as an administrator in the Miami-Dade County Public Schools. He has recorded and performed with various artists and has appeared in numerous music videos. He has over 450 compositions/arrangements published as an exclusive composer, arranger, and clinician for Alfred Music.

CONDUCTOR
48210S

MODERATE LATIN $\text{d} = 120$

ST. LOUIS BLUES

By W.C. Handy
Arranged by Victor López

The musical score consists of 14 staves of music for the following instruments:

- 1st C FLUTE (OPTIONAL)
- 2nd C FLUTE (OPTIONAL)
- 1st B♭ CLARINET (OPTIONAL)
- 2nd B♭ CLARINET (OPTIONAL)
- 1st E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE
- 2nd E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE
- 1st B♭ TENOR SAXOPHONE
- 2nd B♭ TENOR SAXOPHONE (OPTIONAL)
- 1st B♭ TRUMPET
- 2nd B♭ TRUMPET (OPTIONAL)
- 1st TROMBONE
- 2nd TROMBONE (OPTIONAL)
- GUITAR (OPTIONAL)
- PIANO
- BASS
- DRUMS
- AUXILIARY PERCUSSION (TIMBALE BELL, TAMBOURINE)

Chord changes are indicated in the piano and guitar staves. The score is set in moderate Latin time at $\text{d} = 120$.



CONDUCTOR

ST. LOUIS BLUES

FLUTE 1

FLUTE 2

CLAR. 1

CLAR. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

AUX. PERC.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

CONDUCTOR

FLUTE 1

FLUTE 2

CLAR. 1

CLAR. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

AUX. PERC.

TO CODA ♩

- 3 -

(18) JAZZ-ROCK STYLE

ST. LOUIS BLUES

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14 15 16 17 18 19 20

CONDUCTOR

ST. LOUIS BLUES

- 4 -

A musical score for "St. Louis Blues" on page 4. The score consists of 15 staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: CONDUCTOR (indicated by a conductor's baton icon), FLUTE 1, FLUTE 2, CLAR. 1, CLAR. 2, ALTO 1, ALTO 2, TENOR 1, TENOR 2, TPT. 1, TPT. 2, TBN. 1, TBN. 2, GR. (Guitar), PNO. (Piano), BASS, DRUMS, and AUX. PERC. (Auxiliary Percussion). The score includes measures 21 through 27. A large red watermark reading "Legal Use Requires Purchase" is diagonally overlaid across the page.

FLUTE 1

FLUTE 2

CLAR. 1

CLAR. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

GR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

AUX. PERC.

21 22 23 24 25 26 27

CONDUCTOR

ST. LOUIS BLUES

FLUTE 1

FLUTE 2

CLAR. 1

CLAR. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

AUX. PERC.

28

29

30

-6-

31

32

33

34

CONDUCTOR

- 6 -

ST. LOUIS BLUES

FLUTE 1

FLUTE 2

CLAR. 1

CLAR. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

Gr.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

AUX. PERC.

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

CONDUCTOR [42]

-7-

ST. LOUIS BLUES

A musical score for "St. Louis Blues" featuring 15 instrument parts. The instruments include: FLUTE 1, FLUTE 2, CLAR. 1, CLAR. 2, ALTO 1, ALTO 2, TENOR 1, TENOR 2, TPT. 1, TPT. 2, TBN. 1, TBN. 2, GR. (Guitar), PNO. (Piano), BASS, DRUMS, and AUX. PERC. (Auxiliary Percussion). The score is in common time, with key signatures alternating between B-flat major and E major. Measure 42 shows the first two measures of the piece. Measures 43 through 48 show the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes dynamic markings f7, g7, and f7. The vocal line starts in measure 43 with "RIDE C'MON". The score is annotated with a large red diagonal watermark reading "Preview User Requires Purchase".

FLUTE 1

FLUTE 2

CLAR. 1

CLAR. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

GR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

AUX. PERC.

RIDE C'MON

f7

g7

f7

42 43 44 45 46 47 48

CONDUCTOR

- 8 -

ST. LOUIS BLUES

FLUTE 1

FLUTE 2

CLAR. 1

CLAR. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

Gr.

PNO.

BASS

Drums

AUX. PERC.

54

49 50 51 52 53 54 55

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CONDUCTOR

ST. LOUIS BLUES

-9-

A musical score for a 14-piece orchestra. The instruments listed on the left are: FLUTE 1, FLUTE 2, CLAR. 1, CLAR. 2, ALTO 1, ALTO 2, TENOR 1, TENOR 2, TPT. 1, TPT. 2, TBN. 1, TBN. 2, GR. (percussion), PNO. (piano), BASS, DRUMS, and AUX. PERC. (auxiliary percussion). The score consists of 7 systems of music, each containing 6 measures. Measures 56 through 62 are shown. The score includes various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions. A large red watermark reading "Review requires purchase" is diagonally across the page.

CONDUCTOR

ST. LOUIS BLUES

-10-

Musical score for St. Louis Blues, page 10, measures 63-69. The score includes parts for CONDUCTOR, FLUTE 1, FLUTE 2, CLAR. 1, CLAR. 2, ALTO 1, ALTO 2, TENOR 1, TENOR 2, TPT. 1, TPT. 2, TBN. 1, TBN. 2, GR. (Guitar), PNO. (Piano), BASS, DRUMS, and AUX. PERC. (Auxiliary Percussion). The score features various musical instruments playing chords and rhythmic patterns. A large red watermark reading "Legal Use Requires Purchase" is diagonally across the page.

FLUTE 1
FLUTE 2
CLAR. 1
CLAR. 2
ALTO 1
ALTO 2
TENOR 1
TENOR 2
TPT. 1
TPT. 2
TBN. 1
TBN. 2
GR.
PNO.
BASS
DRUMS
AUX. PERC.

63 64 65 66 67 68 69

CONDUCTOR

- 11 -

ST. LOUIS BLUES

D.S. $\frac{6}{8}$ AL CODA

FLUTE 1

FLUTE 2

CLAR. 1

CLAR. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

AUX. PERC.

END SOLO $\frac{6}{8}$

70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77

TO TIMBALE SELL

CONDUCTOR

- 12 -

ST. LOUIS BLUES

FLUTE 1

FLUTE 2

CLAR. 1

CLAR. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

GTR.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

AUX. PERC.

Φ CODA

F#M G7/O C7 F#M

The musical score consists of 15 staves, each representing a different instrument or voice part. The instruments listed on the left are: CONDUCTOR, FLUTE 1, FLUTE 2, CLAR. 1, CLAR. 2, ALTO 1, ALTO 2, TENOR 1, TENOR 2, TPT. 1, TPT. 2, TBN. 1, TBN. 2, GTR., PNO., BASS, DRUMS, and AUX. PERC. The score includes a section labeled 'Φ CODA' at the top. The piano staff contains markings for F#M, G7/O, and C7. The page number '- 12 -' is centered at the top, and the title 'ST. LOUIS BLUES' is in the top right corner. A large, diagonal red watermark reading 'Review Requires Purchase Only' is overlaid across the entire page.