

3. Mongezi

Shuffle ♩ = 126 (♩ = $\frac{3}{4}$)

A

B

C

D

rit.

f **mp**

mf **mp**

mf **mp cresc.**

f **mp**

A piano accompaniment for printing is included on the CD (see page 3).

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During the 1920s-60s in the urban townships of South Africa, musicians fused African melody with jazz improvisation to create 'township jazz'. Music was very important to the people and accompanied all aspects of life, from herding cattle to simply walking home. Some of the leading musicians and composers of this style of jazz are Abdullah Ibrahim, Chris McGregor, and the trumpeter Mongezi Feza, after whom this piece is named. Their bands featured piano, bass, drums, percussion, saxophones, trumpets, and whistles. This piece has a very groovy swing rhythm and should be played with panache! Use the warm-ups on p. 29 to practise your swing rhythms.

Trumpet accompaniment

Shuffle ♩ = 126 (♩♩ = ♩³)

A

B

C

D

mf

mp

mf

mp cresc.

f

rit.

mp

4. ¡Bien hecho!

Rhythmic waltz feel ♩ = 144

2 **A** §

f

stacc. sempre

1.

2.

Fine

B

p

mp

cresc.

f

D. § al Fine

A piano accompaniment for printing is included on the CD (see page 3).

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Mariachi is a form of folk music from Mexico played by an ensemble of string instruments and trumpets. The string instruments are usually violins and guitars, perhaps including a *guitarrón mexicano* (bass guitar) and a Mexican *vihuela* (a high-pitched guitar with a round back). Trumpets are a more modern addition to the line-up, but now play a prominent role in the music. Members of mariachi groups wear distinctive embroidered uniforms derived from the costumes worn by Mexican horse riders known as *charros*. '¡Bien hecho!' (which means 'well done!') is in the style of a *canción ranchera*, or 'ranch song', and has a strong waltz-like feel. The staccato notes should be as short as possible (see Warm-up 4, p. 29).

Trumpet accompaniment

Rhythmic waltz feel ♩ = 144

2 **A** $\text{\textcircled{S}}$

f

stacc. sempre

1.

2.

Fine

B

p

mp

cresc.

f

D. $\text{\textcircled{S}}$ al Fine

The score is written for a trumpet in G major (three sharps) and 3/4 time. It begins with a key signature change from C major to G major. The first section, marked 'A' and 'S' (segno), starts with a two-measure rest followed by a series of eighth notes, then a half note, and ends with a quarter rest. The second section continues with eighth notes, a half note, and a quarter rest. The third section has a first ending bracket over the last two measures. The fourth section has a second ending bracket over the last two measures, which ends with a double bar line and the word 'Fine'. The fifth section, marked 'B', starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a half note with a sharp sign, followed by eighth notes and a quarter rest. The sixth section continues with eighth notes and a half note, marked *mp*. The seventh section starts with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The final section is marked 'D. $\text{\textcircled{S}}$ al Fine' and consists of a half note followed by a quarter rest.

5. Marching Down St Claude

Mournfully ♩ = 54

A

B

C

A piano accompaniment for printing is included on the CD (see page 3).

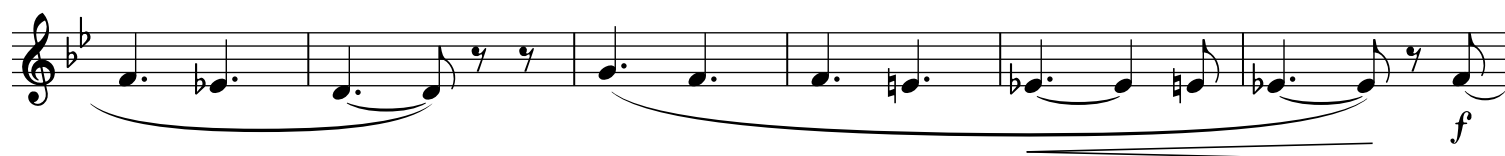
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New Orleans has a rich musical heritage, based mainly on African singing styles and European hymn tunes. At the start of the twentieth century many benevolent societies were formed. People would pay in a small amount each week, and in turn their funerals were taken care of, and they were helped when they were sick. These societies would march and play during funeral processions and at Mardi Gras celebrations. This tune is a dirge, which is a beautiful, slow, sad song at the start of a funeral procession. It requires excellent breath control and a well-controlled vibrato (See Warm-ups 5b and 5c, p. 29).

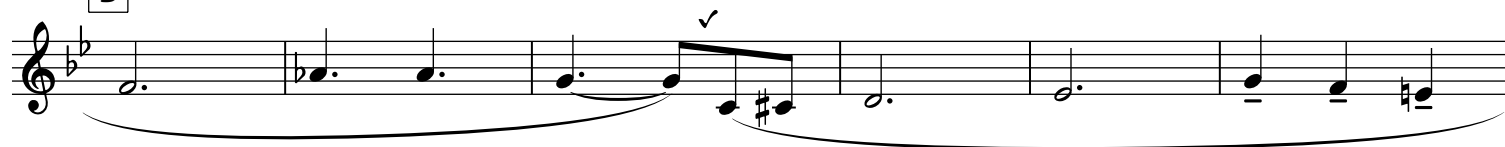
Trumpet accompaniment

Mournfully $\text{♩} = 54$

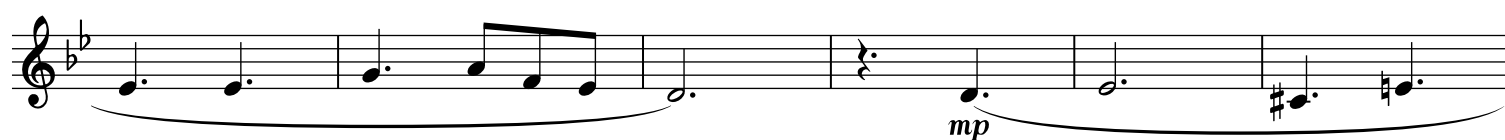
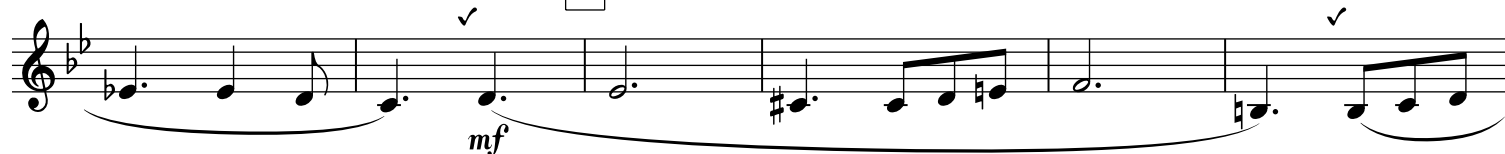
A



B



C



12. sinuoso*

A

Sinuously ♩ = 69

mp

to Coda ⊕

mf

B

p

cresc.

C

mf

f

D.º al Coda

mp

⊕ CODA

f

* An alternative, advanced version of this piece with duet or piano accompaniment is available for printing from the CD, with performance and backing (CD tracks 25 and 26) also included.

A piano accompaniment for printing is included on the CD (see page 3).

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In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, there is a great tradition of brass players playing choros ('cry' or 'lament') and chorinhos ('little cry' or 'little lament'). Choros and chorinhos are considered to be the earliest form of Brazilian popular music and display the influences of African and European classical music. The rhythm is like a samba, and the melodies are very sophisticated, with lots of counterpoint from the backing instruments. The title of this piece ('Sinuous') describes the many twists and turns the music takes as it changes key from section to section. If you feel confident, try the advanced version of this piece included on the CD (see page 3).

Trumpet accompaniment

Sinuously ♩ = 69

A

2 §

mp

to Coda $\oplus$

mf

B

p

cresc.

C

mf

f

D. § al Coda

$\oplus$ CODA

f