Johnny Come Lately

BILLY STRAYHORN
Arranged by ERIK MORALES

INSTRUMENTATION

Conductor

1st El- Alto Saxophone

2nd El- Alto Saxophone

1st Bl- Tenor Saxophone

2nd Bl- Tenor Saxophone

Bl- Baritone Saxophone

1st Bl- Trumpet

2nd Bl- Trumpet

3rd Bl- Trumpet

4th Bl- Trumpet

1st Trombone 2nd Trombone 3rd Trombone Bass Trombone Guitar Chords Guitar

Guitar Piano Bass Drums

Optional/Alternate Parts

C Flute Vibraphone

Tuba (Doubles Bass)

Horn in F (Doubles 1st Trombone)

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





NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

Using this terrific Strayhorn composition, my arrangement borrows inspiration from the original 1942 Duke Ellington recording, which prominently featured Tricky Sam Nanton on muted trombone. The band that recorded this classic track also featured some other great musicians, including Ben Webster (tenor sax), Johnny Hodges (alto sax), and Jimmy Blanton (bass). I highly recommend that the director listen to this essential recording and share it with the band. There is also a professional demo available to listen and download at alfred.com/downloads.

This arrangement features written solos for tenor sax, piano, and drums. Written solos are provided, but bencourage soloists to experiment with their own improvisation. However, the written piano solo is a simplified version of the original Duke Ellington solo and should be played as written. Note that the Ellington solo is short and to-the-point, because of the recording limitations of the time. It was common in the early part of the century for recorded tracks to be limited to an average of 1–3 minutes in length. However, the drum solo may easily be extended, if desired.

Regarding articulation, the *marcato*, or rooftop, markings are played detached and accented—think "daht." The *staccato* indications are short, but not too short or clipped.

The unison lines throughout will require accurate intonation. Caution players to listen carefully to each other and avoid overblowing. At m. 35, the trumpets have a "wah-wah" plunger effect, which, in this chart, requires a growling flutter-tongue technique that should be played as uniformly as possible. At m. 44, the brass have fall-offs and a rip up to the note in m. 46. The rip should not interfere with the rhythmic time of the figure. I suggest rehearsing it without the rip first, and then adding it to grasp the concept. Typically, the lead trumpet sets the model for execution of such effects.

Caution should also be given to the saxes to avoid rushing the triplets in measures such as in.113 and m. 115. The unison sax section line in the last measure is played after the brass have established their last note with the *fermata*. The sax line should be cued and played somewhat leisurely but with sensitivity to the brass, so that they don't hold their note for too long.

As always, the rhythm section parts are a guide. The piano parts are fairly specific, the bass part is a smooth walking line, and the drummer should lock the ride cymbal with the bass line. The guitar has some lines but mostly swingin' comping slashes. Ask the guitarist to use medium thick picks, which will give the sound a very bright, acoustic quality; hold the pick loosely between the thumb and index finger; and strum from the elbow to enhance this bright sound and propel the rhythm section. The player should strum straight quarter notes and cut off (mute) the sound of the chord right after striking the strings. This quarter-note rhythm should perfectly mesh with the bass, so that the guitar and bass merge into one big sound.

Enjoy!

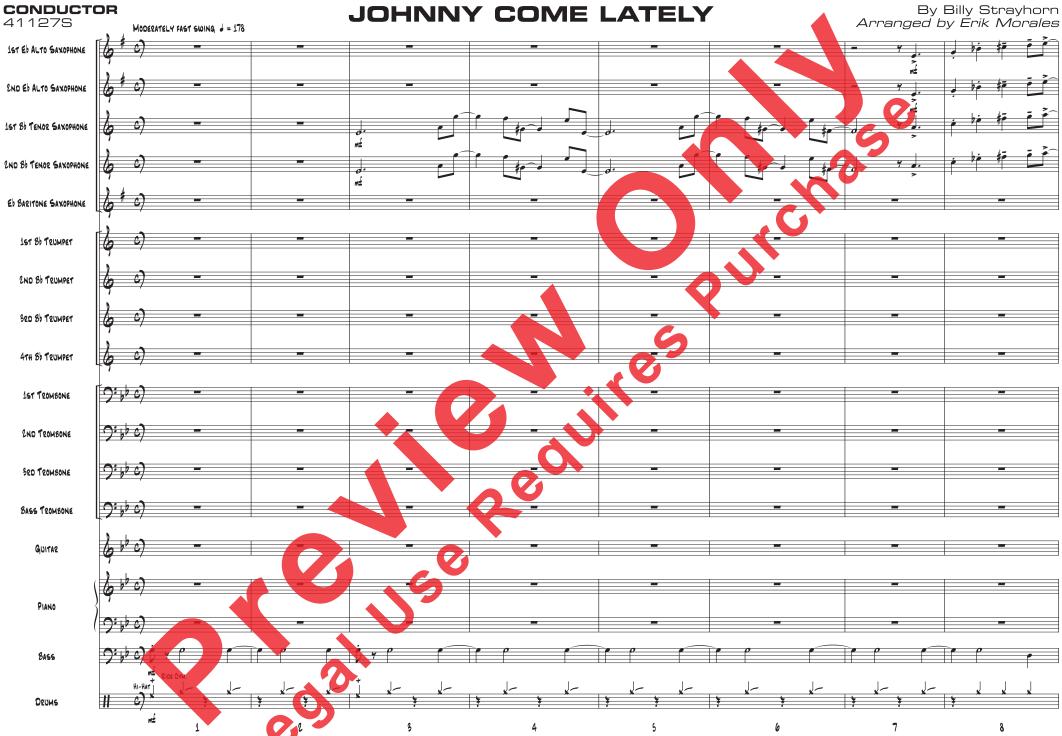
—Eric Morales



Erik Morales



Erik Morales began his composing career shortly after graduation from high school in south Florida. He studied composition at Florida International University, and completed his bachelor's degree at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. Accessible at all levels, the music of Erik Morales has a unique melodic and harmonic vocabulary that appeals to audiences worldwide. His published works encompass a large variety of styles and settings, including works for concert, orchestral, jazz and chamber ensembles and have been part of featured performances across the globe. Mr. Morales currently teaches and plays trumpet professionally in the New Orleans area, in addition to maintaining an active composing and conducting schedule.



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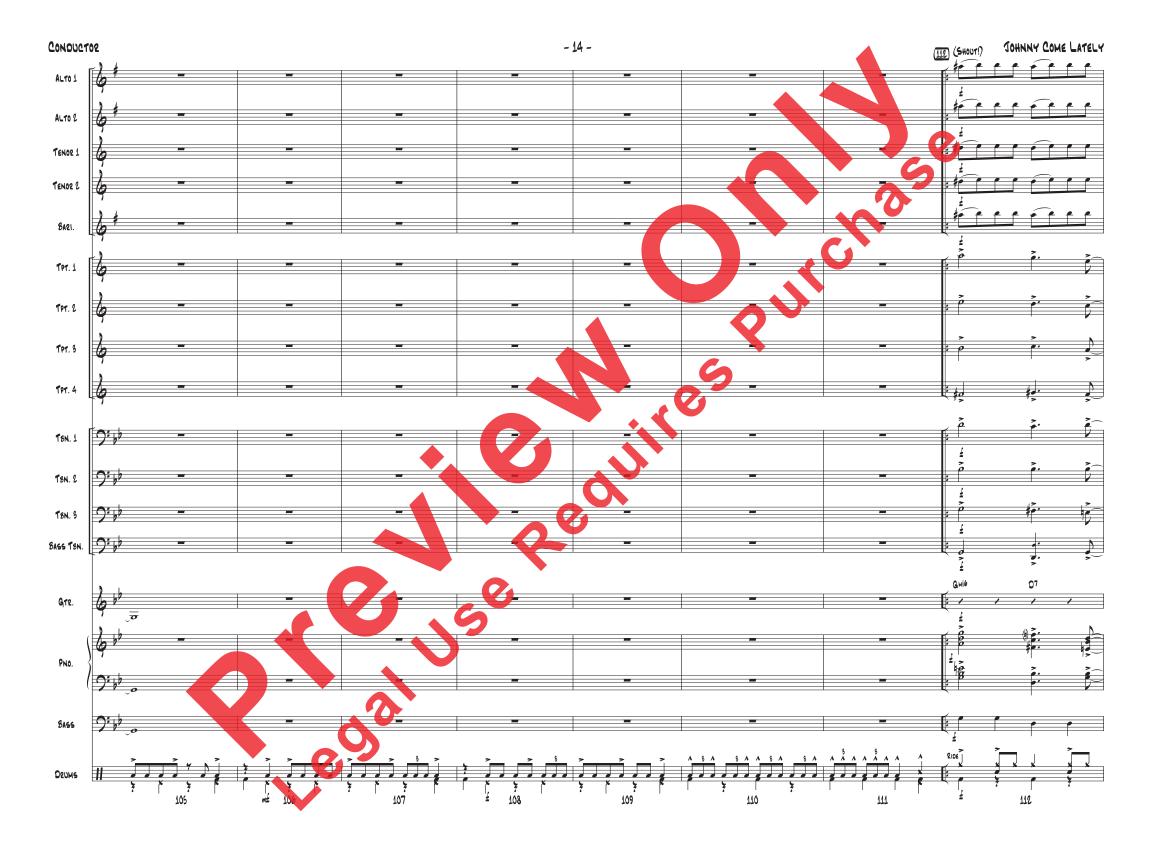




















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