



a division of Alfred

SING, SING, SING

LOUIS PRIMA
Arranged by VICTOR LOPEZ

INSTRUMENTATION

Conductor

Ist E♭ Alto Saxophone

2nd E♭ Alto Saxophone

Ist B♭ Tenor Saxophone

2nd B♭ Tenor Saxophone

E♭ Baritone Saxophone

(Optional)

Ist B♭ Trumpet

2nd B♭ Trumpet

4th B Trumpet (Optional)

3rd B Trumpet

1st Trombone
2nd Trombone
3rd Trombone (Optional)
4th Trombone (Optional)
Guitar Chords
Guitar (Optional)
Piano
Bass
Drums

Optional Alternate Parts

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



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NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

Sing, Sing, Sing is a classic swing tune. Notated in cut time, the tempo is half note=100, but could go a little slower if needed.

In general, this chart has quite a bit of syncopation—not complex rhythms but typical jazz rhythms. This chart has plenty of energy but to maintain this energy, the band cannot lay back. Without rushing, play the figures that occur on the "and of" beat 1, so they snap right off the beat. These rhythms are throughout all the horn parts and if not played with accuracy can bog down the time quickly. Regarding concept and the swing feel, always keep in mind that the faster the tempo, the less swing feel is needed.

Articulation is always important, and this arrangement is no exception. Tight, consistent and accurate are terms to remind the players of their approach to the articulation. From my own performing and conducting experience, everyone must focus to make the articulations effective. I suggest reminding all the players that although the basic pulse is in *two*, the underlying pulse is in *four* and it is important for the players to feel the underlying pulse or groove.

The tenor sax solo begins with a short solo break. Make sure the soloist keeps the time solid during this short break and that the rhythm section and the rest of the band listens to the rhythm section—not necessarily to the soloist—during said break. The solo chords are repetitive and based on the melody of the tune. I suggest the soloist learn the melody and utilize the melody in the improvised solo. The drum solo can be extended if desired—just be clear to count down and cue the ensemble back in at measure 77. Another thought, keep the tempo steady and driving right up to the last note.

The rhythm section should practice with a metronome! I suggest the rhythm section rehearse as a unit to get comfortable playing this tempo. The guitar player has a few written notes, but primarily comping. In general, the guitar should comp with a *two* feel because to comp quarter notes might bog down the time, however, as he or she becomes more comfortable with this chart, experiment comping in *four* in a few sections, for variety.

Please enjoy!





























