# JAZZ VOCAL SERIES

## Summer Wind English Words by JOHNNY MERCER

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Original German Lyrics by HANS BRADTKE
Music by HENRY MAYER
Arranged by DAVE WOLPE

### **INSTRUMENTATION**

Conductor Low Key (female) C 3rd B<sub>b</sub> Trumpet Conductor High Key (male) E 4th Bb Trumpet Vocal Solo 1st Trombone Solo Bb Tenor Saxophone (Substitute for Vocal) 2nd Trombone 1st E♭ Alto Saxophone 3rd Trombone 2nd E♭ Alto Saxophone 4th Trombone 1st Bb Tenor Saxophone **Guitar Chords** 2nd Bb Tenor Saxophone Guitar E<sub>b</sub> Baritone Saxophone Piano 1st B♭ Trumpet Bass 2nd B♭ Trumpet Drums



### NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

This swing chart is marked at mm=106. This tempo is sometimes difficult to lock in so I suggest singing the tune to yourself before counting off the tempo. It should be relaxed and laid back but don't let it drag. The horns can play relaxed but the rhythm section will need to lock in the groove and drive it. The overall style is similar to the Sinatra swing style.

The form of the song is a repeated 16 bar section that modulates with some variation each chorus. The key signatures may look intimidating, but rather than the players worrying about the number of sharps or flats, think of this as an opportunity to discuss using their ears. Players should really listen carefully to each chorus to see how the modulations fit on their instrument and just let it flow. I have placed many cautionary accidentals in this arrangement, especially where the key is in E (High key—Male) and D (Low key—Female). There are also some notes which have been changed enharmonically. These may look awkward to the more advanced player, who is used to playing in these keys, but will benefit the less experienced player.

During the intro, make sure the band hits the "and" of beat 4 with a clean attack in measure 6. Not necessarily a powerful attack, but clean without slurring into it. I have even included a breath mark to make sure the players understand this approach. Throughout the chart, be aware of releases and note values. Many bands, even experienced ones, do not hold notes out to their full value. I feel holding the notes out to full value along with clean releases from the horns will make a band sound polished and professional. For vocal charts, the band should play with characteristic big band energy and power but always be sensitive not to overpower the vocalist.

For the saxes in measure 7, don't make the fall-off too short or too long; make it about one beat so the release is on beat 4. The same thing applies elsewhere in the chart with the brass as in measure 23. Saxes should also play the sustained backgrounds smoothly with some vibrato in measure 15 and similar sections. Saxes play the melody with a full and blended section sound in measure 39. Direct the ensemble to play with a strong swing feel in the figures in measures 43 and 44. The band fall-off in measure 54 can be a little longer than the quick fall-offs mentioned earlier. With all fall-offs, always establish the tonality of the written note before falling off. Occasionally inexperienced bands will be so concerned with the fall-off that they fall too soon and don't actually play the pitch. This will make the written note sound weak with no tonal center.

If the vocal soloist has a strong low range, I recommend singing the last measure down an octave. It creates a nice effect.

Enjoy,

-Dave Wolpe



## Dave Wolpe

Dave Wolpe has been composing and arranging since 1965. He has scored dozens of arrangements for the Glenn Miller Orchestra and is co-arranger on the platinum CD In the Christmas Mood. Over the years, Dave has contributed arrangements to the orchestras of Ray Anthony, Lawrence Welk, and Les Brown, to name a few.

VOCAL FEATURE - Low Key (Female)

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