

JAZZ BEGINNINGS



Belwin JAZZ

a division of Alfred

CARIBBEAN FEVER

VICTOR LOPEZ

INSTRUMENTATION

Conductor

1st E $\flat$ Alto Saxophone

2nd E $\flat$ Alto Saxophone

1st B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone

2nd B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone
(Optional)

1st B $\flat$ Trumpet

2nd B $\flat$ Trumpet (Optional)

1st Trombone

2nd Trombone (Optional)

Guitar Chords

Guitar (Optional)

Piano

Bass

Drums

Drum Set

Optional Alternate Parts

1st C Flute (Optional)

2nd C Flute (Optional)

1st B $\flat$ Clarinet (Optional)

2nd B $\flat$ Clarinet (Optional)

E $\flat$ Baritone Saxophone
(Double Bass)

Tuba (Double Bass)

Horn in F (Doubles

1st Trombone)

Baritone T.C. (Doubles

1st Trombone)



CARIBBEAN FEVER

VICTOR LOPEZ

NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

“Caribbean Fever,” an original composition by Victor Lopez, is written in a cha-cha-cha style. This rhythm is derived from the early Cuban danzon-mambo style created in Havana during the 1950s by violinist Enrique Jorrin, who named the style upon hearing the scraping sounds of dancers’ feet. This very easy and playable Latin tune will help young players begin to develop an understanding for the basic concepts of Latin music. Use the promotional recording included in this arrangement as a teaching tool since most young players may have not been exposed to this style of music.

In Cuban jazz ensembles, there is usually a drum set player as well as other percussionists. Feel free to experiment with additional percussion players by doubling the suggested drum set patterns with claves, timbales, maracas, and congas. In this cha-cha-cha style, the bass notes are to be played short and very rhythmically. The bridge section at measure 13 should be played smoothly to contrast the melody at measure 5. Make sure the saxes play both notes short at measure 29. This even eighth-note style is much different from swing-style eighth notes. The lower instruments have an important countermelody at measure 29 that should be balanced in volume with the saxes and the trumpet solo. Measure 41 requires a legato approach for the saxes, which will contrast with the line played by the 1st trombone and 2nd tenor sax at measure 45.

As in every other style of music, listening to authentic recordings will enhance your students’ learning. Please enjoy!

—Victor Lopez

CONDUCTOR

JEM0207C

CARIBBEAN FEVER

VICTOR LOPEZ (ASCAP)

CHA-CHA-CHA ♩ = 120

1st C FLUTE

2nd C FLUTE

1st B♭ CLARINET

2nd B♭ CLARINET

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)

1st GUITAR (OPTIONAL)

PIANO

BASS

DRUMS

CHA-CHA BELL OR RIDE CYMBAL

SMALL TOM

(3-5 CLAVE) SD

SD CROSS STICK

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

15

FL. 1

FL. 2

CL. 1

CL. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TP. 1

TP. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

Gtr.

PIANO

BASS

DRUMS

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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CONDUCTOR - 3

To Coda

CARIBBEAN FEVER

cue: 1st Tpt. Solo

FL. 1

FL. 2

CL. 1

CL. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

Gtr.

PIANO

BASS

DRUMS

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

SOLO

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FL. 1

FL. 2

CL. 1

CL. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TRP. 1

TRP. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

Gtr.

PIANO

BASS

DRUMS

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42

END OF SOLO

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CONDUCTOR - 5

CARIBBEAN FEVER

FL. 1

FL. 2

CL. 1

CL. 2

ALTO 1

ALTO 2

TENOR 1

TENOR 2

TRP. 1

TRP. 2

TBN. 1

TBN. 2

GTR.

PIANO

BASS

DRUMS

45 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

D.S. $\frac{5}{4}$ AL CODA

CODA

N.C.

N.C.

51

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