# That's How We Roll

GORDON GOODWIN
Arranged by PETER BLAIR

## INSTRUMENTATION

Conductor

1st El- Alto Saxophone

2nd El- Alto Saxophone

1st Bl- Tenor Saxophone

2nd Bl- Tenor Saxophone

El- Baritone Saxophone (Optional)

1st Bl- Trumpet

2nd Bl- Trumpet

3rd B♭ Trumpet 4th B♭ Trumpet (Optional) 1st Trombone 2nd Trombone 3rd Trombone (Optional) 4th Trombone (Optional) Guitar Chords

Guitar (Optional)
Piano
Bass
Drums

#### **Optional Alternate Parts**

C Flute

Tuba

Horn in F (Doubles 1st Trombone)

1st Baritone T.C./Bl-Tenor Saxophone (Doubles 1st Trombone)
2nd Baritone T.C./Bl-Tenor Saxophone (Doubles 2nd Trombone)



#### **NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR**

This is a Gordon Goodwin composition he wrote and recorded for his Big Phat Band as the title tune on the CD *That's How We Roll*. Gordon's recording of this tune is in a swing shuffle, but in this arrangement, it can work equally well with straight quarters on the hi-hat instead of the shuffle dotted eighth/sixteenth feel. However your drummer plays it, the eighth notes in the wind parts should always swing.

The little riff by the tenor and baritone saxes and trombones in measure 5 is really the basis for the chart, so make sure they nail the style on it right away. The accents are very important in this riff; I suggest listening to the Goodwin recording and the Belwin Jazz demo recording at alfred.com for teaching examples. The ensemble figure at measures 11–12 should be tight and crisp. The rooftop accents (A) should be played detached—think "daht." This is a critical articulation in many jazz charts. Learn it, live it, love it! Strive for good balance in the saxes at measure 21 and the section that follows.

There are a couple of "notey" bars at 27–28 and 33–34 that might need some extra attention. Keep the brass background figures soft and crisp behind the saxophone soloist at measure 66. Same with the saxophone backgrounds behind the trumpet solo at 74. These solos are written out for alto 1 and trumpet 1, but cued for options for alto 2 and trumpet 2.

For the rhythm section, hopefully, the piano, bass and drum parts are clear. The guitar part has a lot of written notes, but it's repetitious so once under the fingers, it should be smooth sailing. The comping slashes are played as a quarter-note comp. I suggest you direct the guitarist to strum straight quarter notes, trying to cut off (mute) the sound of the chord right after striking the strings. Strum from the elbow; giving a bright, swinging sound that propels the rhythm section forward.

Enjoy!

—Peter Blair



### Peter Blair

Peter Blair has an extensive and varied background in education and performance. He holds a BA in music education from Carroll University and an MA from the University of Wisconsin. He taught for twelve years at a variety of grade levels. Blair is currently an author and part of the advisory group for Lorenz Educational Press along with being an author and composer for Heritage Music Press. An accomplished composer and arranger, Blair has over 70 compositions and arrangements in print, as well as many commissions for college, high school and middle school groups throughout the United States.



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