

INSTRUMENTATION

Conductor 1st El- Alto Saxophone 2nd El- Alto Saxophone 1st Bl- Tenor Saxophone 2nd Bl- Tenor Saxophone El- Baritone Saxophone 1st Bl- Trumpet 2nd Bl- Trumpet 3rd Bl- Trumpet 4th Bl- Trumpet

elwin JAZZ

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

Optional Alternate Parts

C Flute (Optional) Tuba (Optional) Horn in F (Doubles 1st Trombone) 1st Baritone T.C. (Doubles 1st Trombone) 2nd Baritone T.C. (Doubles 2nd Trombone) 3rd Baritone T.C. (Doubles 3rd Trombone)

NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

"Poultry in Motion" is a high-energy, funk chart from measure 1! It is very important that all performers put energy into every note they play to capture the feel of the chart. More eighth-note oriented than some of the other charts in my "Chicken" series, I recommend that the rhythm section get together and hash out their parts before you bring in the horns. I also highly recommend checking out some music of James Brown and/or Tower of Power for feel and concept.

I point out an important lick that appears in all horn parts at various times in the chart. It first appears in the trombones in measure 4—be sure the players ghost the sixteenth-note pickup then slur the next two notes, ending with the staccato note on beat 4. I caution over-articulating this little rhythmic part because doing so will really drag down the time. Direct the bari sax to be sure he/she really nails the quarter note in measure 3. The sax section should pay close attention to the articulations in the section beginning with measure 3, to make sure the double time line really flows easily and grooves.

At measure 17, the trumpet and 1st tenor sax have a duet. Be sure the players bring this part out, as it is the melody. This can be approached with a stylized-yet-loose Brecker Brothers kind of feel. If you are unfamiliar with the group the Brecker Brothers, check out any of their recordings—it's worthwhile. Although the drums are playing a half-time feel here, remind the drummer not to let the energy drop. Be sure that the backgrounds don't cover the trumpet/tenor melody duet.

Measures 44 - 46 may be rehearsed at a slower speed at first with careful attention paid to the articulations—then gradually speed up to tempo. Because it is a unison line, be careful to not over blow—keep it light and the time will stay locked, too. Overblowing passages with complex rhythms and articulation usually will slow down the time. Another tip: the drummer needs to make it very clear where one is after the 2/4 bar drum fill in measure 46. Be simple, be safe!

Measure 73 is a drum groove solo with horn pops mixed in. The drummer should not approach this as a "going for the gold" solo with massive tom and snare fills or cymbal crashes. I suggest laying down the groove and then playing with it. For example, misplace beat 1, throw in some 3/4 ideas, a little double time and so on. Again, I suggest a listen to a Tower of Power recording as a model. Typically the tendency for drummers is to overdo it, but always keep in mind and tell all the players: the groove is the thing.

Direct the players to exaggerate the $\frac{1}{2}$ in measures 96 and 97 and get the entire band to focus on the closing "Chicken" quote in measures 98 and 99.

I hope you like this chart as much as I have enjoyed writing it. Please check out the other Alfred Music Publishing Co., Inc. charts in this series, "The Chicken," "Fowl Play," "Tastes Like Chicken" and "Chicken Scratch."

Please enjoy!

-Kris Berg



Kris Berg is active as a clinician/artist for Yamaha and is the director of jazz studies program at Collin College, Dallas, Texas. A superb arranger, Kris's charts have sold thousands world-wide. Kris received both his bachelor's and master's degrees in jazz studies from the University of North Texas, where he directed jazz ensembles and taught big band arranging.

Kris

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POULTRY IN MOTION







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