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Photo: Roberto Rabanne

GOODBYE PORK PIE HAT

2 SOLO CHORUSES

CHARLES MINGUS

Ballad ♩ = ca. 56



E♭7(#9) B9(13) Emaj9 A7(#11) D♭9sus B9(13)

D♭7sus E♭7 A♭m11 B7(13) Fm7b5 B♭7#5(#9)

Solos

Play 2 Times

E♭m7 A♭m7 E♭m7 A♭m7 E♭m7 A♭m7 E♭m7 A7#5 A♭m7 B7 B♭7#5

D.S. al Coda

E♭m7 A♭7 E♭m7 A♭7 Cm7b5 F7#5(#9)F♯m7 B7 (B♭7) E♭m7 A♭7

E♭m7 A7

⊕ Coda

Emaj7(#11) A7(#11) E♭m Emaj7 E♭m

FABLES OF FAUBUS

I SOLO CHORUS

CHARLES MINGUS

"We implied 6/4 on the bridge, because it used to be implied by Charles Mingus's rhythm section (more and more in later recordings) and because we felt it would give the tune a good dramatic change."

—B.K.

Intro
2-Feel = ca. 112
Bbm7 D \flat 7

Bass

S
(A)

Bbm7 D \flat 7

mf in octaves

Bbm7 D \flat 7

(octaves)

Gm7 \flat 5(b9) C7(b9)

Bass walks



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BOOGIE STOP SHUFFLE

9 SOLO CHORUSES

CHARLES MINGUS

"In order to keep the full sound of the piece, John Hicks had to imitate the horns (at least four) normally used on this arrangement, on piano alone. Because the tune itself is complex and consists of a few choruses, there is a specific cue on this recording: on the last chorus of the player's solo, the bass starts playing the intro figure, at which point the player should return to the head and take it out."

—B.K.

(A) Intro

Uptempo Shuffle \downarrow = ca. 280

B♭m

The musical score for section A consists of two staves. The top staff is for the bass, starting in B-flat major with a forte dynamic (f). The bottom staff is for the piano, also in B-flat major with a forte dynamic (f). Both staves follow an up-tempo shuffle rhythm indicated by a downward arrow and a tempo of approximately 280 BPM.

E♭m

B♭m

The score continues with two staves. The first measure is in E-flat major. A repeat sign appears, followed by a measure in B-flat major. The bass line continues with eighth-note patterns.

F7

B♭m

The score continues with two staves. The first measure is in F7. A repeat sign appears, followed by a measure in B-flat major. The bass line continues with eighth-note patterns.

§

(B) Play

rhythm section simile

Horns

The musical score for section B begins with two staves. The first measure is in B-flat major with a piano dynamic (p) and a bass clef. The second measure is in B-flat major with a forte dynamic (f) and a bass clef. The bass line consists of eighth-note patterns.

wa

The score continues with two staves. The first measure is in B-flat major with a piano dynamic (p) and a bass clef. The second measure is in B-flat major with a forte dynamic (f) and a bass clef. The bass line consists of eighth-note patterns.



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REINCARNATION OF A LOVEBIRD

PLAY ENTIRE FORM 3 TIMES

CHARLES MINGUS

Medium Swing ♦ = ca. 140

F#m(maj7)

Dmaj7(#11)

G#7b5

C#7#5

F#m

Dmaj7b5 G#7

C#7

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The left staff is for the left hand (bass) and the right staff is for the right hand (treble). Measure 11 starts with a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. Measure 12 begins with a bass note, followed by a treble note with a fermata, then a series of eighth notes. The score includes dynamic markings like 'f' (fortissimo), 'p' (pianissimo), and 'ff' (fortississimo), as well as slurs and grace notes.

F#m6

B

Bm9

F

A musical score for piano, featuring a single melodic line in the bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp, and the time signature is common time. The measure begins with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note and a sixteenth note. This is followed by a grace note (a sixteenth note) and a quarter note. The measure ends with a half note. A bracket below the staff indicates a measure length, and the instruction "(lay back)" is written in parentheses.

G#7(#9)

C#7#5

F#

A musical score page showing two measures of music for orchestra. The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 11 starts with a bassoon line, followed by a cello line, and then a woodwind line. Measure 12 continues with the woodwind line. The notation includes various dynamics like forte and piano, and articulations like staccato and slurs.

©

F#m

Dm



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