CABEZA DE QUESO
(CHEESE HEAD)

Dedicated to the memory of Linda Petersen

THE MUSIC OF
FRED STURM

Heritage JazzWorks
GRADE 4

NOTES TO THE DIRECTOR

CABEZA DE QUESO was commissioned by the 2007 Wisconsin Honors Jazz Ensemble, Brent Wallarab, conductor, and is dedicated to the memory of Linda Petersen.

The introductory chorale should be played warmly with gentle, rich wind colors. Move the tempo freely to accommodate the two 4-bar phrases.

The relaxed samba groove must clock at a strict metronome marking of .96 to the half note note. Feel it and conduct it in two. The pianist must be a strong rhythmic player with ample technical facility. Assign the percussion part to a player with solid time, as the clave and cowbell carry the groove during much of the chart.

The drum part is notated to be both relaxed and approachable by less experienced drummers. "Sim." markings in the part allow advanced drummers to embellish the part within the context of the notated patterns.

Acoustic or electric bass? Your choice. The guitar part requires both funky muted effects for the short patterns and a contemporary sustained sound with effects for linear sections. Acoustic piano, please. Feel free to augment the percussion part with other Latin instruments; the written sections of the piano part are ideal for marimba and vibes.

IDEAS FOR IMPROV

The alto sax solo (m. 123-173) calls for the minor pentatonic scale (the A blues scale can work, too) during the "A" section of the form (m. 123-138). The "B" section (m. 139-154) uses a mix of major, minor (use the associated dorian mode: 1,2,b3,4,5,6,b7,8), and major 7ths with raised 11ths (use the associated lydian mode: 1,2,3,+4,5,6,7,8). The "C" section (m. 155-172) is comfortable blowing in D and A major with brief 2-beat slides into FMaj7+5 (use the lydian-augmented scale: 1,2,3,+4,+5,6,7,8).

Experienced guitarists are encouraged to personalize and vary the "muted/funky" comping patterns ("Sim."). When the guitar part comps with chord changes, a simple "2-3 clave" rhythmic pattern is suggested, but experienced guitarists can ornament those rhythms in context. The piano part contains chord changes and suggested voicings, and the bass part has lines and changes.

1st tenor, 2nd trombone, 2nd trumpet, or vibes can serve as best alternative soloists if an alto soloist isn't available. The entire solo section (m. 123-173) can be "opened up" and repeated.
RELAXED SAMBA ($\nu = 96$)