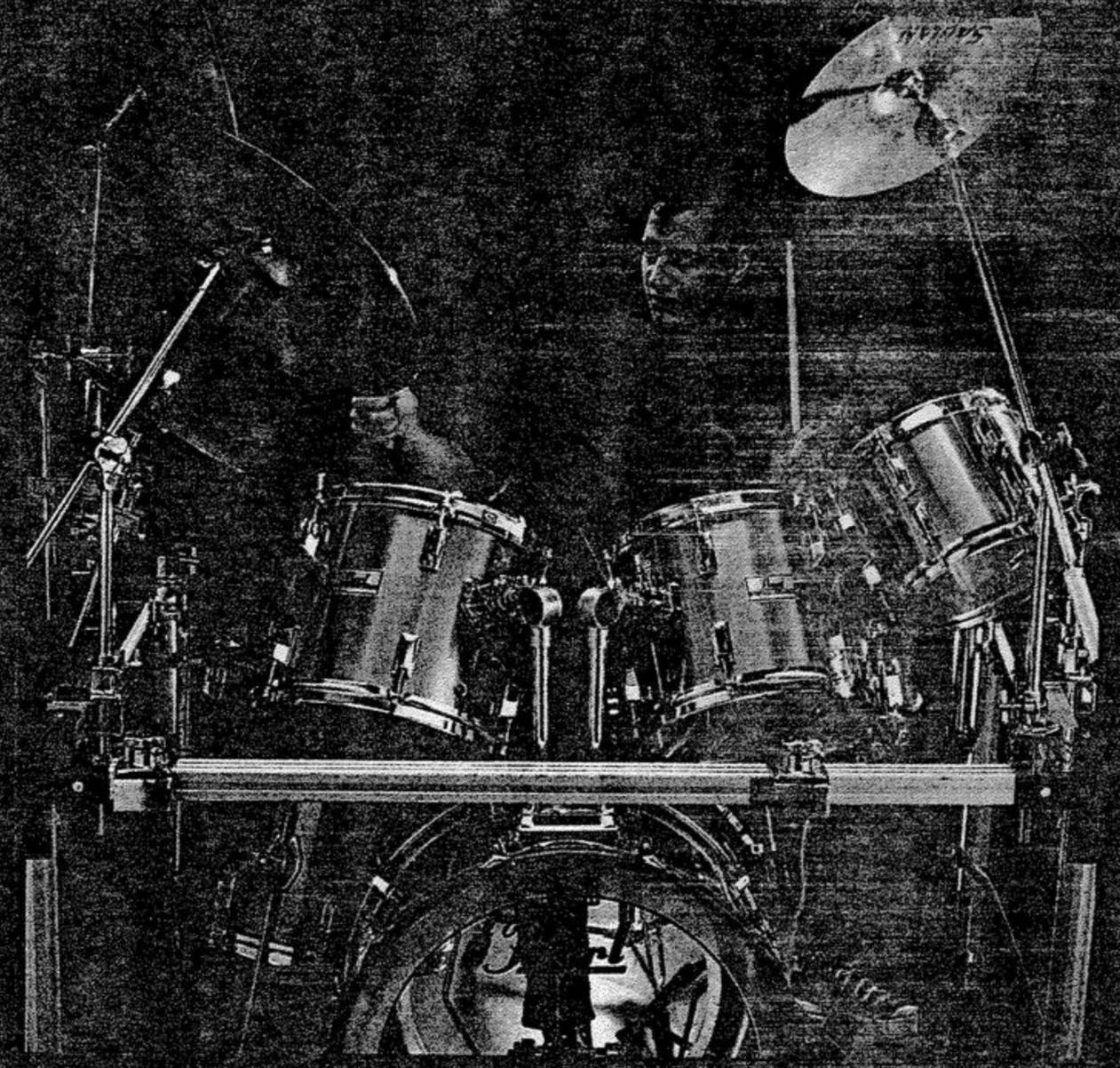


ANFATTAN

PUBLICATIONS

AFRO-CUBAN GROOVES FOR BASS AND DRUMS



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ASSETTE

SIDE A:

SONGS—FULL BAND

MAMBO FOR TAJRID 2:45

YO ME SONGO 2:56

HOTEL NATIONAL 2:34

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SONGS MINUS DRUMS 18:25

SIDE B:

SONGS—FULL BAND (CONTINUED)

AFRO WALTZ 4:00

BLUE CHA-CHA 3:48

METAL MOZAMBIQUE 2:22

DRUM EXAMPLES 18:29

SONGS MINUS DRUMS 18:25

BLUE CHA-CHA (3:48)

—Lincoln Goines/Robby Ameen/Mike Stern/Oscar Hernandez—

Mike Stern Guitar

Oscar Hernandez Piano

Lincoln Goines Bass

Robby Ameen Drums

METAL MOZAMBIQUE (2:18)

—Lincoln Goines/Robby Ameen/Mike Stern—

Mike Stern Guitar

Lincoln Goines Bass

Robby Ameen Drums

All bass and drum examples played by Lincoln Goines and Robby Ameen.

Recorded at M & I Recording, New York City, February 7 and 16, 1990.

Engineered by **Richard Kaye**.

SONGS

MAMBO FOR TAJRID (2:38)

Oscar Hernandez—

Oscar Hernandez Piano/Synth

Lincoln Goines Bass

Robby Ameen Drums

YO ME SONGO (2:54)

Lincoln Goines/Robby Ameen/Bill O'Connell—

Bill O'Connell Piano

Lincoln Goines Bass

Robby Ameen Drums

HOTEL NATIONAL (2:30)

Lincoln Goines/Robby Ameen/Bill O'Connell—

Bill O'Connell Piano

Lincoln Goines Bass

Robby Ameen Drums

AFRO WALTZ (3:58)

Bill O'Connell—

Bill O'Connell Piano

Lincoln Goines Bass

Robby Ameen Drums

This book is largely a result of our professional and informal interaction with the Latin musical communities of New York, Puerto Rico and Havana, Cuba. We would like to thank a few individuals for their contributions: Frank Malabe, whose encouragement and influence provided the inspiration to write this book, and Ralph Irizarry, for being such a great source of information; Alex Acuña, Bobby Allende, Johnny Almendra, Arturo Baseneva, Louis Bauzo, Steve Berrios, Ignacio Berroa, Rubén Blades, Eddie Bobe, Milton Cardona, Luis Conte, Sal Cuevas, Paquito D'Rivera, Ralphie De Jesus, Sammy Figueroa, Andy Gonzalez, Jerry Gonzalez, Robbie Gonzalez, Horacio "el Negro" Hernandez, Giovanni "Manenguito" Hidalgo, Ben "Tito"

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Special thanks to our wives, Souhad and Merle; to Bill O'Connell, Oscar Hernández, Mike Stern and Richard Kaye for helping us with the music; Rob Wallis and Paul Siegel for taking on this project; Jim Petercsak for his input and advice, Jack Waltrip and Bob Sherwin for the hours spent with us working on the transcriptions, and Dan Thress for his enthusiasm, ideas, and hard work.

**We would like to dedicate this project to our parents
May and Lane Ameen and Warren and Wanda Goines.**

Frank Malabe - *Bobby Ameen*

INTRODUCTION

Funkifying the Clave: Afro-Cuban Grooves for Bass and Drums attempts to provide drummers and bass players with an understanding of the application of Afro-Cuban rhythms to contemporary jazz, funk and rock. We decided that the project should be a joint bass and drum book because the key to understanding and executing these types of feels comes from each player's awareness of what the other is doing. In seeing how both parts work together, it is possible to develop a feel for the particular rhythmic relationship that occurs in this type of music, thus enabling you to "funkify" your own grooves.

The intangible element within this music often lies in its "swing," or the ability to play in between triplets and 8th-notes. This swing aspect of the music is apparent in all of its forms and applications, but is certainly most pronounced in the folkloric context. It is the same distinction that occurs in jazz time with the ride cymbal beat and the part of the pulse the walking bass sits upon. As with jazz, there really is no substitute for listening and the reader should refer to the discography at the end of the book to learn more about traditional and modern Afro-Cuban and salsa feels.

To help interpret the rhythms in this book, we have included a cassette tape of the musical examples. Before each example a brief introduction is given, including an example number. These *audio cues* are found inside the dark grey boxes above each

musical example. In the book you may want to write in specific tape cues corresponding to the counter on your cassette player in the major sections of the book (or before each exercise) to help you reference the tape quickly.

The book begins by breaking down the two elements most crucial to the understanding Latin music: *clave and tumbao*. Chapter one will provide a historical background of Afro-Cuban music, in particular leading up to the music commonly known as *salsa*. The emphasis will be on the traditional and essential roles of the instruments, including the percussion section. The remainder of the book will explain five basic Afro-Cuban rhythms: *songo, guaguanco, 6/8, cha-cha and mozambique*. In addition to showing these grooves in their purer forms, we will integrate them into our own style.

At the end of the book are six band tunes which incorporate many of the musical possibilities discussed in each chapter. Each tune has a two staff chart consisting of the bass and drum parts. In addition we have provided play-along versions of each song minus either bass or drums. An informal discussion of each song appears at the end of the book.

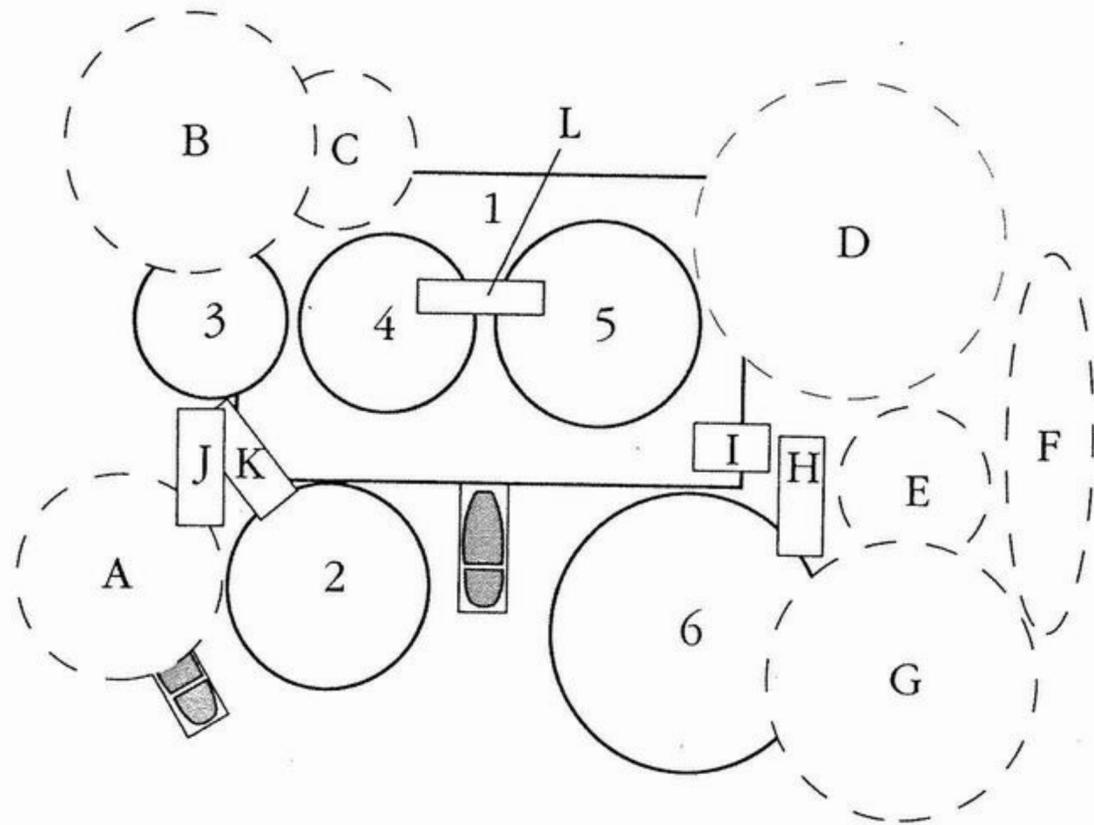
It is not the intention of this book to provide the reader with the complete or definitive background in traditional Latin music.* Rather, we are using the music as a departure point towards developing some new feels without losing sight of the past.

Note: The music examples and text relating to bass are shaded in light grey to help differentiate them from the drum examples and text.

*For an in-depth study of traditional Afro-Cuban rhythms, including a glossary, (covering many of the terms used here) bibliography, and discography, refer to *Afro-Cuban Rhythms for Drumset* by Frank Malabe and Bob Weiner, also available from Manhattan Music/DCI Video.

DRUM AND CYMBAL SET-UP

- 1. 22" x 16" bass drum
- 2. 6 1/2" x 14" or 3 1/2" x 14" brass snare
- 3. 8" x 10" tom
- 4. 10" x 12" tom
- 5. 11" x 13" tom
- 6. 16" x 16" tom
- A. 14" AA regular hi-hats
- B. 15" AA thin crash
- C. 12" HH thin splash
- D. 20" AA Sound Control Ride
- E. 13" AA hi-hats
- F. 20" AA Chinese
- G. 16" HH thin crash
- H. Mambo bell
- I. Cha-cha bell
- J. woodblock
- K. Mambo bell
- L. Crasher



DRUM KEY

CYMBALS	DRUMS	Toms	COWBELLS, ETC.
<p>a. b. c. d. e.</p>	<p>Snare Bass</p>	<p>High Mid 1 Mid 2 Floor</p>	<p>f. g. h. i. j.</p>
	Cross-stick		

- a. Ride or hi-hat
- b. Hi-hat w/foot
- c. Right hand hi-hat (x-hat)
- d. Cymbal bell
- e. Crash cymbal

- f. Mambo bell
- g. Cha-cha bell
- h. Woodblock
- i. High pitch (staccato tone)
- j. Low pitch (open tone)

TIMBALES	CONGAS	BONGOS
<p>a. b. c.</p>	<p>P F S O</p>	<p>F T F O</p>

- a. Finger on head, muffled tone
- b. Open tone w/fingers
- c. Side of other timbale

- P=Palm
- F=Fingers
- S=Slap
- O=Open

- F=Fingers
- T=Thumb
- O=Open

BASS KEY

- T=Thumb
- P=Pluck
- H=Hammered with left hand
- X=Muted ghost notes

Numbers under notes are suggested left hand fingerings.

CHAPTER ONE: CLAVE AND TUMBAO

Just as the most crucial element of rock and funk playing is in the backbeat, Afro-Cuban music is all centered around the *clave*, which incidentally, is Spanish for "key." The clave is an interchangeable two-bar rhythm to which all other rhythms must relate, whether as "3:2" or "2:3."

Rumba clave 3:2



Rumba clave 2:3



This clave is often referred to as *rumba clave*. The *son clave* (also 3:2 or 2:3), doesn't displace the last 8th-note.

Son clave 3:2



Son clave 2:3



If in jazz or pop music you snap your fingers or clap on "2" and "4," in Latin music you clap *clave*. Lyrics and melody usually determine how the music fits within the clave. In the course of a song, the relationship of the music to the clave can occasionally change from 3:2 to 2:3 (or 2:3 to 3:2). This will generally occur by either adding or dropping a bar, so that the two-bar clave itself is never simply reversed. By listening to the music of the idiom, you will come to understand how to hear what side of the clave a tune feels better on, and this will affect everything the band plays, including the percussion section, bass and piano, lead vocals and chorus, horn lines and accents, and finally solo phrasing. Poorly phrased rhythms are referred to as *crucao*, or crossed.

During the 1930's, 40's and 50's, great Latin band leaders such as Israel "Cachao" Lopez, Arsenio Rodriguez, Machito, Tito Puente and Tito Rodriguez, along with many others, developed an integration between African and European musical forms which had previously been for the most part segregated.

Generally speaking, these musicians combined African rhythmic structures with European harmonies, although African melodic and harmonic forms also played a role in the black music of the New World, as, for example, in blues music. In Cuba and Puerto Rico, this marriage led to a variety of musical styles and dances, such as son, mambo, guajira, bomba, plena, cha-cha, rumba and many others which today make up what is commonly known as salsa.

In salsa, the rhythm section consists of congas, timbales, bongos, bass and piano. The heart of the ensemble is to be found in the bass *tumbao*. A *tumbao* is a repeated figure (either on conga or bass) which creates the groove. For the Cubans, the bass was a European instrument which could be used to imitate the sound of a drum, playing a role which had previously been served by the *marimbula*, a large African thumb piano, or a *botija* (bass notes blown through a bottle). The music has since been played on upright bass, electric, or typically in many salsa bands, an electric upright called a "baby bass."

The following traditional examples are written as they would be seen in an actual Latin bass chart; however, note how in some of the audio examples the notes on the fourth beat are played long and extended over the bar. This is done to match up with

the conga *tumbao*. The attitude given this note by the bassist will effect the swing of the entire band. To make the notes fat and percussive, I usually use the lower, thicker strings [E,A,D] wherever possible.

Example 1 This is a mambo with three variations

The pulse is felt in cut-time.

2:3



Example 2 Mambo moving between two chords

2:3 4x C7 B^b7

Example 3 Son Montuno moving between two chords

2:3 C7 B^b7

Example 4 Son Montuno, Bobby Rodriguez style

2:3 4x

Example 5 Guaracha

3:2 8x

Example 6 Guajira

3:2 or 2:3 8x

One way to internalize the clave is to practice tapping it with your foot while playing a tumbao. This is a method used by many Latin musicians (most notably Bobby Rodriguez the great bassist with Tito Puente) and is an excellent independence exercise which really helps lock in the groove. The emphasis here is on accuracy, not speed. Begin with a medium tempo on

the metronome (quarter-note = 76), then add the clave with your foot and gradually blend in the tumbao. The trick is to get the tumbao syncopated with the 2-side of the clave, in sequential order: foot-right hand, foot-right hand (note: on the 3-side of the clave, the foot and hand fall in unison).

Bass tumbao independence exercise

♩ = 76 Play

Now it is time to consider the basic rhythms the percussion section lays down in a typical salsa tune. First, there is the basic conga tumbao (or *masacote*) played on one, two or more drums: (note the low drum on the 3-side of the clave)

Conga tumbao

2:3

P F S F P F O O P F S O O F O O

L L R L L L R R L L R R R L R R

2:3

**V
E
R
S
E**

Timbales
RH
LH

Congas

Bongos

Play

Play

Play To Bell

**M
O
N
T
U
N
O**

Tacet 1st x

Play

Play

Play

**M
A
M
B
O**

LH
(with stick)

Play

Play

Play

**V
E
R
S
E**

Play

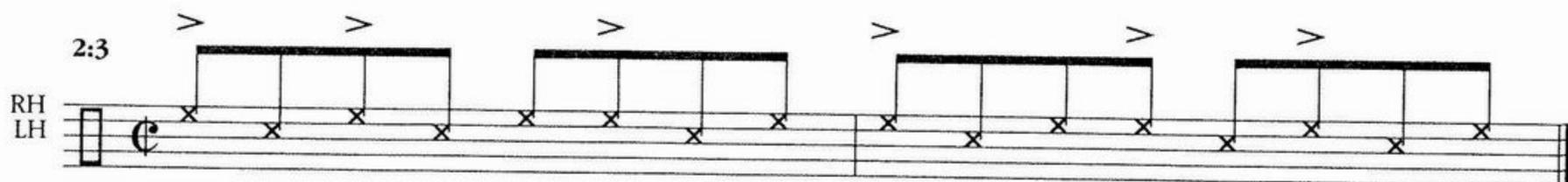
Play

Play

Some notes on the parts:

Timbales

Verse—A common alternative to the left hand on the drum is to fill in the 8th-notes on the side of the other drum with the left hand.



Montuno—A common left hand alternative is to play clave on a mounted woodblock (this can also be done on the verse).

Mambo—This is the section during which the left hand is most free, riffing between low and high notes on the low drum.

Congas

Verse—The single open tone on the 3-side of the clave is often a matter of taste; it can also be staggered every 4 or even 8 bars, though remember it will always appear only on the 3-side.

Mambo—The congas are more likely to play a bit freer in the mambo, using a few fills.

Bongos

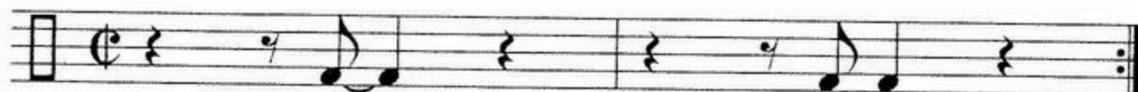
Verse—The martillo pattern is the frame of reference for the riffing that the bongocero plays during the verse, always returning to and playing off of it.

Montuno—Often the bongocero will wait for one or more coros to go by before picking up the bell, coinciding with the first or even second *inspiracion*—the lead vocal improvisation.

Mambo—There are sometimes other cowbell patterns that can be played in this section.

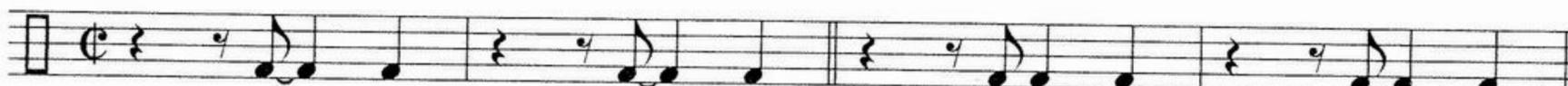
All of these rhythms can be condensed onto the drumset in a variety of ways, despite the fact that the drumset isn't a part of the typical salsa setting. It is most important to consider the role of the bass drum within the context of the bass tumbaos when playing Latin grooves. The drummer should rarely play on "1," because the essence of Latin swing comes from "4" being tied over to "1" of the next measure. Quarter-notes played on the beat are reserved for the cowbell, paila or cymbal patterns; the bottom instruments (bass, bass drum, congas, etc.) generally don't play on "1." The most common bass drum pattern is:

Bass drum pattern 2:3/3:2



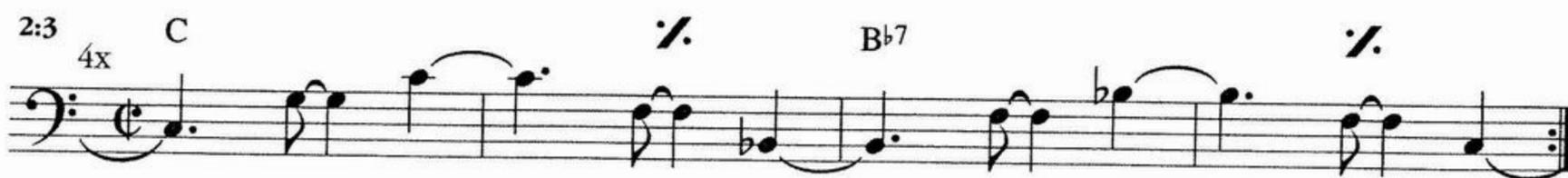
Some common variations could be:

Bass drum variations 2:3



As for the bass, in keeping with the rhythmic foundation, chord changes are usually anticipated on the fourth beat of the preceding bar:

Example 7 Bass tumbao moving between two chords



Notice how the note "F" is used as a common tone to make the line move smoothly. These ideas can be very useful for constructing tumbao-like lines through a sequence of chords:

Example 8 Bass tumbao played over Bb blues

2:3 B^b7 E^b7 B^b7 %

E^b7 C-7 F7 B^b7 G7

C-7 F7 D-7 G7 C-7 F7

Example 9 Here's a tumbao that will work over the changes to "Giant Steps:"

2:3 B^Δ7 D7 G^Δ7 B^b7 E^bΔ7 A-7 D7

G^Δ7 B^b7 E^bΔ7 G^b7 B^Δ7 F-7 B^b7

E^bΔ7 A-7 D7 G^Δ7 C[#]-7 F[#]7

B^Δ7 F-7 B^b7 E^bΔ7 C[#]-7 F[#]7

Here are some combinations of percussion section grooves played on drumset, beginning with the cascara pattern (right hand) being played against the rumba clave (left hand) along with bass drum patterns 1 and 2. Practice with the hi-hat playing half-notes and quarter-notes.

Example 1. Cascara pattern with the rumba clave—two different bass drum patterns

2:3 Rumba clave

The cascara pattern should be practiced on both sides of the clave using both rumba and son clave. Here for example is the son clave against the 3:2 cascara pattern:

3:2 Son clave

The left hand can also pick up the conga pattern, though this sounds a bit dated to me:

Left hand conga pattern

Here is the cowbell ride pattern against the rumba clave played with cross-stick:

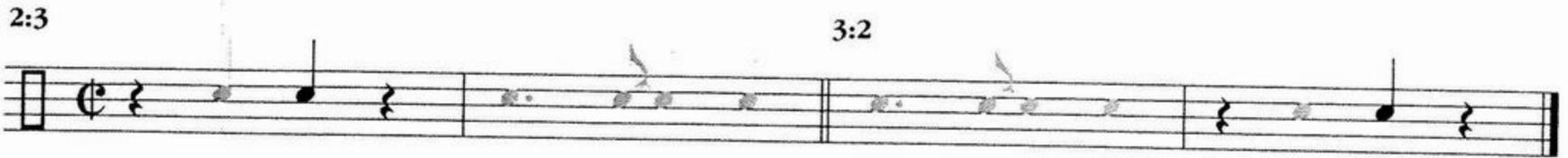
Example 2 Bell ride pattern with the left hand cross-stick—rumba clave

The snare can also be used in a clave-like manner, which funks things up considerably:

Example 3 Bell ride pattern, funkier version with the left hand on the snare drum

Practice all of the above rhythms with the hi-hat playing quarters and half-notes.

Just as the bass drum is rarely going to groove well playing downbeats, backbeats on "2" and "4" often go against the grain of this music. I have found that a single backbeat on the 2-side of the clave can work pretty well:

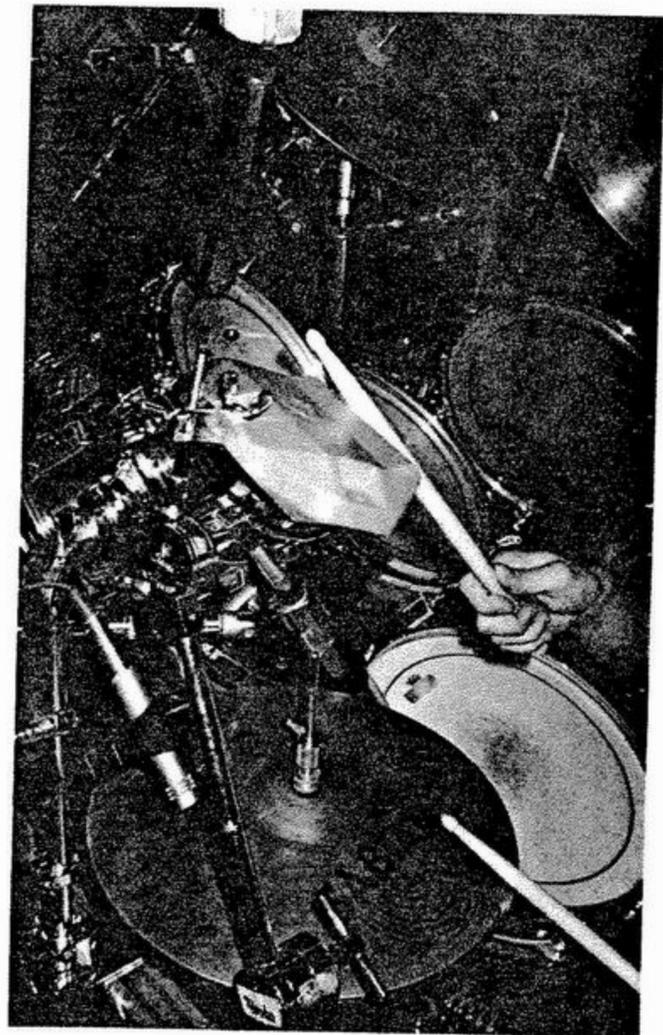


Keep in mind that when we are talking about backbeats, since we are generally in cut-time, the backbeat is really:



Here is a groove for the drums, mostly playing clave, which fits into a basic Latin percussion section without getting in the way:

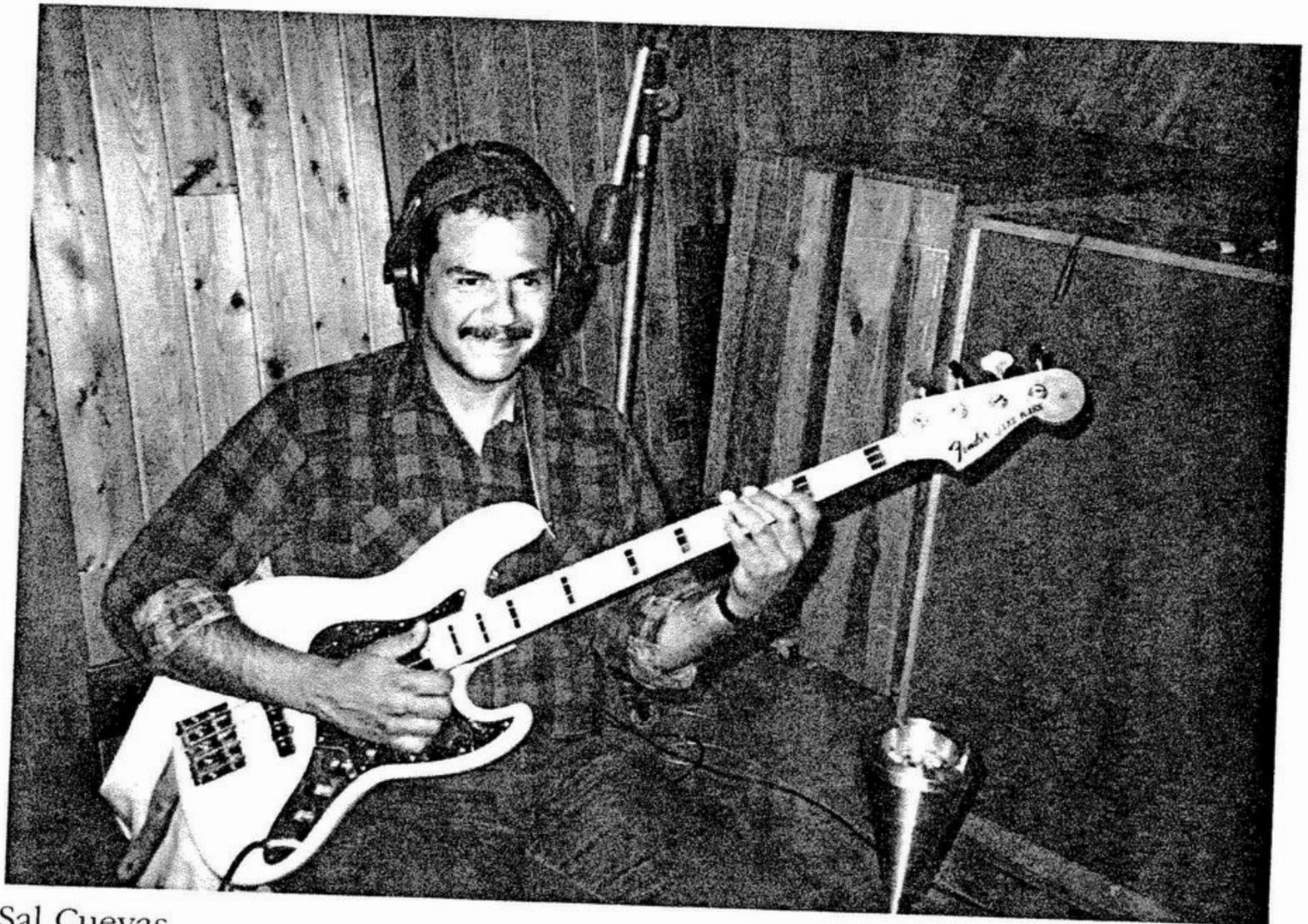
Example 4 Woodblock son clave with the backbeat, second time with tom variation





Jose "Changuito" Quintana

Photo courtesy of Ralph Irizary



Sal Cuevas

CHAPTER TWO: SONGO

Songo is a rhythmic form developed in the 1970's by the great Cuban percussionist Jose "Changuito" Quintana and bassist Juan Formell of the group Los Van Van. Songo represented a major breakthrough in Latin music by introducing the drumset into the standard percussion triumvirate of congas, timbales and bongos. While some timbale players had been known to add a bass drum or even a snare

into their set-ups, the songo rhythm finally put the drumset on equal footing with the other instruments. For the bass, songo represents a much more free and open style of playing. Ultimately, songo reflects the influence of rock and funk from the U.S., and that of other Caribbean-based styles, on Cuban musicians. Example 1 shows the basic songo rhythm on the drumset:

Example 1 Basic songo rhythm with the left hand cross-stick—3 different bass drum variations

2:3

The notation for Example 1 consists of two staves of music in 2:3 time. The first staff shows a sequence of four measures, each starting with a '4x' cross-stick symbol. The second staff shows a similar sequence of four measures, also starting with a '4x' cross-stick symbol. The notation uses various rhythmic values and symbols to represent different drum sounds.

All of these songo rhythms should be practiced with the hi-hat playing half-notes and quarter-notes. The left hand can also be orchestrated between the snare, toms, open hi-hat chokes, left hand cowbell, etc., providing an endless number of variations:

Example 2 Three basic songo patterns with the left hand orchestrated around the kit

2:3

The notation for Example 2 consists of three staves of music in 2:3 time. Each staff starts with a '4x' cross-stick symbol. The notation uses various rhythmic values and symbols to represent different drum sounds, illustrating three different ways to orchestrate the left hand around the kit.

Example 3 Here is a slower version of these variations (same as Example 2)

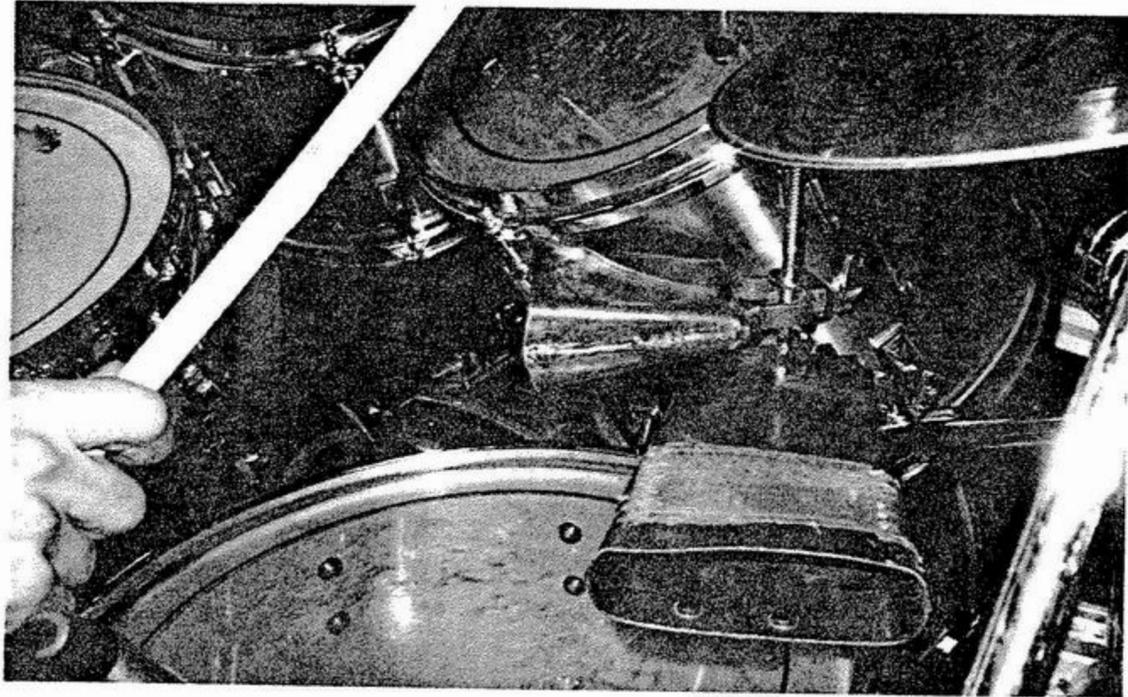
Similarly, the right hand need not stay locked into the quarter-notes on a single bell, but can add some notes or move around to a higher bell:

Example 4 Here's a right hand variation, played on 2 different cowbells

2:3

◆ = cha-cha bell

Example 5 Now a slower version of the two cowbells (same as Example 4)



Another right hand pattern, which I heard Joel Rosenblatt use with Michel Camilio, is played between the right hand hi-hat and the bell. I then added "sweeps" with the left foot on the hi-hat, to create the sound of the songo guiro pattern:

Example 6 Here's a songo groove where the two hi-hats play the guiro pattern—the left foot playing sweeps with the foot

2:3

4x

4x R

Example 7 Now a slower version of the guiro hi-hat (same as 2nd part of Example 6)

(Naturally, the bass drum variations given in chapter one are completely compatible with all of these rhythms.)

When I first started playing songo behind different groups, I always found that unless I stuck to the left hand cross-stick type groove, the above variations often sounded too busy or cluttered (they worked better when limited to select parts of a tune, percus-

sion breakdowns, or soloing). I then decided to move most of the left hand to the hi-hat while hitting the snare on a kind of songo backbeat. This created a much funkier and more versatile groove:

Example 8 Here's a funkier version of the songo with the left hand on the hi-hat, with 3 different snare drum variations

2:3

R L L R L L R L L L R L R L L

4x

4x

Example 9 Here's a slower version of that songo (same as Example 8)

In song, while the tumbao for the bass remains intact or implied, other inflections can be added. Here are a few examples of some possibilities for songo bass:

Chapter 2 Songo bass examples
Example 1 Orchestra La 440

2:3

2nd x

1st x

Example 2 Ritmo Oriental

3:2

2nd x

Example 3 "Los Van Van" with fills

This pattern invites the bassist to occasionally fill in the space provided by the last two bars.

3:2 Rumba clave

C Δ D⁷ G⁷ F Δ

P H T H

C Δ D⁷ G⁷ F Δ Fine

This next tumbao has a calypso influence.

Example 4 3:2 Rumba clave

3:2 A7 D7 C7 G7

4x

The bass lines of Andy Gonzalez (Eddie Palmieri, Libre, Fort Apache Band) are definitive examples of how pure folkloric elements can be used to create funky modern lines.

Example 5 Andy Gonzalez style bass line

3:2 son clave

4x G7

Since all rhythmic and melodic figures in Latin music are drum oriented, as a bassist I found it very beneficial to sit down and learn some patterns on the drumset and congas—not only songo, but most of the other rhythms covered in this book as well, so I at least had a basic idea of how they are played. This helped me to hear how the patterns were pitched and to build permuted lines accordingly.

Here are some examples of how the slap technique can be used to further embellish a bass tumbao and build intensity in the rhythm section. This is a style developed by Latin session great Sal

Cuevas. These lines are essentially “double lines:” tumbao on the bottom and fragmented piano (montuno) or conga patterns (or the bassist’s own personal funk phrasing) on the top.

While the initial attack should be sharp and percussive, the tumbao notes should ring over into each other in a legato fashion—keep the left hand relaxed and spread over the notes to be played. Keep the emphasis on the tumbao, and don’t let the syncopations throw off the groove. Make the lines smooth but aggressive. Examples 6 and 7 begin with eight bars of basic tumbao:

Example 6 Slap tumbao, “Jamming with Arturo in Havana”

2:3

Example 7 Slap tumbao, a la Sal Cuevas

2:3

In the following examples the tumbao notes are circled.

Example 8 Slap song

2:3

F7 G7 F7 G7

T P T P T P 7x P T P P T P T P

1 3 4 3 1 3 3 4 3 1 2nd x 3 4 3

alternating pattern

Example 9 Slap song

3:2

F7 G7 F7 G7

P T P T 7x P P T P T simile

Example 10 Slap song (3:2) A little different tumbao

3:2

F7 G7 F7 G7

7x 1st x 2nd x

alternating pattern

CHAPTER THREE: GUAGUANCO

Guaguanco is properly defined in Afro-Cuban music as one of the three "rumba" forms—*yambu*, *guaguanco*, and *rumba columbia*. *Yambu* is played at slower tempos and basically involves the same parts as the guaguanco, while the *rumba columbia* is played at fast tempos, with a stricter triplet feel.

The traditional rumba group includes three congas, clave,

palito (stick pattern), vocals and sometimes bass and even *tres* (guitar). At the forefront are the dancers, either performing individually or as couples. The highest pitched conga (the *quinto*) is constantly riffing (the *repique*), also taking his cues from the dancer. A typical song begins with the clave and palito, followed by the drums, verse, chorus, quinto solo, chorus and out.

Here are the basic patterns of the percussion ensemble. The clave will be rumba clave:

3:2

Palito

3:2

R L L R L L R L R L L

Salidor or low conga

3:2/2:3 P F F O implied

L L R L R

Tres golpes or middle drum

3:2 S S P S P S O S O S P S

R L R L R L R L R L

Finally, the quinto solos over the whole ensemble, often weaving in and out of the implied quarter-note triplet and 8th-note (or triplet and 16th-note) feels of the other drums.

Example 1 Here's a direct application of the guaguanco conga patterns as played on the drumset, with the clave in the right hand

3:2

R L L R L L R L R L L

Example 2 This is a slower version of that guaguanco (same as Example 1)

The floor tom can be added to reinforce the 3-side of the clave, which we will see greatly enhanced by the bass player's guaguanco tumbaos:

(not included on the tape)

3:2

R L L R L R L R L L

The snare drum is basically playing the slaps of the tres golpes part, but the left hand can also riff around and play some quinto licks, while the basic guaguanco voices are already being covered:

Example 3 Now I would like to play some guaguanco on the drums, orchestrating the left hand around the kit, riffing sporadically. Note the floor tom substitute on the 3-side of the clave.

3:2

LH CB

x x x x simile

L L

L L R L L L

L R R L L

L L R L

This next example works pretty well behind quieter sections of a tune, or during percussion, piano and bass solos.

Example 4 Here's a guaguanco pattern which incorporates the left hand on the cross-stick—note the bass drum variations

3:2

simile

Once again, by re-orchestrating the sound sources by moving the left hand over to the hi-hat, with the right hand on the snare drum, a much funkier sound can be realized:

Example 5 Now a funkier version of the guaguanco which basically transposes what was happening with the left hand over to the hi-hat

3:2

R L L L R L L L R L R L L

8x

At this point, the rhythm starts to resemble a Bo Diddley/New Orleans second line style, where the pulse is more clave than backbeat.

Example 6 This is the same type of groove, with some variations on the bass drum within the groove

3:2

The musical notation for Example 6 consists of five staves of music in 3:2 time. Each staff shows a different variation of the bass drum pattern. Above the staves, the corresponding drum notation is written as follows:

- Staff 1: L L L L L L R L L L O
- Staff 2: R L R L R R L R L O
- Staff 3: L L R L R L R L R L O
- Staff 4: L L R L R L R L R L O
- Staff 5: L R L R L R R L R L L

The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as accents (>) and breath marks (o). The bass drum is represented by 'x' marks on the staff lines.

Example 7 Here's a faster version of this kind of funk-guaguanco

3:2

The musical notation for Example 7 is a single staff of music in 3:2 time, representing a faster version of the groove. The drum notation above the staff is:

- Staff 1: R R L R R L R L L

The notation includes various rhythmic values, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents (>) and breath marks (o).

Musical staff 1: A single staff of music with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a sequence of chords, each with a bracket above it. The chords are: C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, and C4-E4-G4. Above the chords are various markings: a > above the 4th chord, an o above the 5th, and R L > o above the 8th. There are also 'x' marks on the strings below the staff.

Musical staff 2: Similar to staff 1, it contains a sequence of chords with brackets. Markings include > above the 3rd and 4th chords, an o above the 5th, and R L R L > o above the 8th. 'x' marks are present on the strings.

Musical staff 3: Similar to staff 1, it contains a sequence of chords with brackets. Markings include R L R R L L R L above the 3rd chord, > above the 4th, and an o above the 5th. 'x' marks are present on the strings.

Musical staff 4: Similar to staff 1, it contains a sequence of chords with brackets. Markings include an o above the 2nd, > o above the 4th, an o above the 6th, and > o above the 8th. 'x' marks are present on the strings.

Musical staff 5: Similar to staff 1, it contains a sequence of chords with brackets. Markings include > o above the 3rd, R L > above the 4th, an o above the 6th, and R L R L > > above the 8th. 'x' marks are present on the strings.

Musical staff 6: Similar to staff 1, it contains a sequence of chords with brackets. Markings include an o above the 2nd, an o above the 4th, an o above the 6th, and an o above the 8th. 'x' marks are present on the strings.

Musical staff 7: Similar to staff 1, it contains a sequence of chords with brackets. Markings include R L above the 4th and an o above the 5th. 'x' marks are present on the strings.

The role of the bass functioning as a drum part is most evident in the guaguanco. This is a style of playing developed by Cachao, who in addition to playing with a full band, also recorded with just congas and vocals, along with the guitarist Arsenio

Rodriguez. In the first example, note the melodic similarity to the tres golpes of the guaguanco. This line is commonly used both in unison with, and as a call-and-response to, the tres golpes.

Example 1 Rumba Guaguanco

2:3/3:2
4x

Cachao is a master at riffing around on the bass within the context of the clave, in much the same way as the quinto follows the lead vocalist or the movements of the dancers in traditional rumba:

Example 2 Descarga Cubana (2:3)

2:3
4x
Fine

Example 3 Another Cuban Descarga (2:3)

2:3
4x Tacet 1st x
C7 Bb7

Like the drums, the bass can also get into the "Bo Diddley/New Orleans" groove by outlining the 3:2 clave in the following manner:

Example 4 New Orleans "second line" feel (3:2 son clave)

3:2
4x
P T P

Here are some lines that combine elements of guaguanco, New Orleans second line style, and funk.

Example 5 Funk-guaguanco, 2 variations

2:3
4x

(E string) 1 4 1 4 1 1

T simile P T H T T P
 1 1
 T P T H T H
 T T T H T H T H



Tito Puente
 (Photo courtesy of Boys Harbor Performing Arts Center)



Andy Gonzalez

CHAPTER FOUR: AFRO-CUBAN 6/8

The Afro-Cuban 6/8 rhythm is probably the most versatile of all Afro-Cuban grooves inasmuch as it can lend itself to the widest varieties of time feels—one can play funk, rock, shuffle or straight-ahead jazz time over the same pulse. The possibilities

are similar to the many different approaches Tony William Ron Carter used in playing Wayne Shorter's "Footprints" Miles Davis.

The basic 6/8 Afro-Cuban rhythm is:

Musical notation for the basic 6/8 Afro-Cuban rhythm. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in 6/8 time and shows two rhythmic patterns separated by a double bar line and the word "or". The first pattern is a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, then a quarter note, and another dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second pattern is a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, and a dotted quarter note. The bottom staff is labeled "6/8 clave" and shows the corresponding rhythmic pattern for each of the two options in the top staff.

If the dotted quarter becomes the quarter-note in 4/4 time, it creates a half-time jazz or a shuffle feel:

Musical notation for a half-time jazz or shuffle feel. It consists of two staves. The top staff starts in 6/8 time and then changes to 4/4 time. The bottom staff shows the corresponding rhythmic patterns. In 4/4 time, the dotted quarter from the 6/8 pattern becomes a quarter note. The notation includes triplets of eighth notes.

Similarly, with the dotted quarter becoming quarter-notes, you can play 8th-notes over the pulse, creating a double-time swing feel:

Musical notation for a double-time swing feel. It consists of two staves. The top staff starts in 6/8 time and then changes to 4/4 time. The bottom staff shows the corresponding rhythmic patterns. In 4/4 time, the dotted quarter from the 6/8 pattern becomes a quarter note, and the eighth notes are played over the pulse. The notation includes triplets of eighth notes.

Meanwhile, the 8th-notes of the 6/8 can become 3/4 quarter-notes, creating a jazz-waltz feel:

Musical notation for a jazz-waltz feel. It consists of two staves. The top staff starts in 6/8 time and then changes to 3/4 time. The bottom staff shows the corresponding rhythmic patterns. In 3/4 time, the eighth notes from the 6/8 pattern become quarter notes. The notation includes triplets of eighth notes.

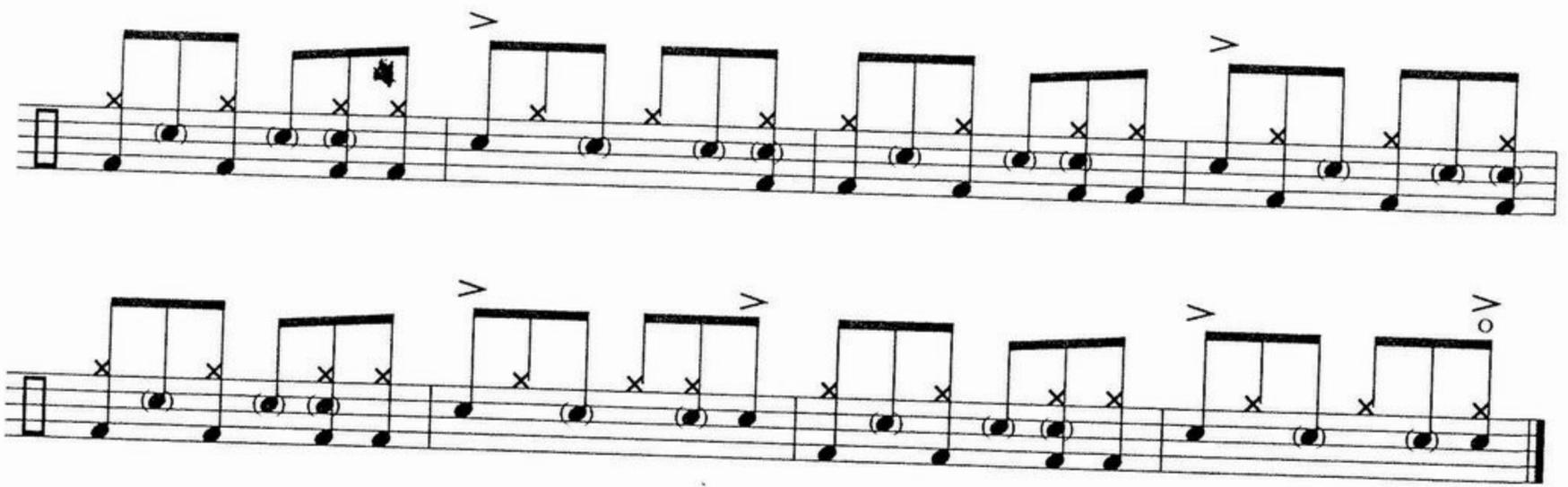
These feels make up the most common ways you can play 6/8; now we will detail some grooves for the drums:

Example 1 Here is a 6/8 groove, incorporating the basic 6/8 cowbell rhythm

Example 1 consists of four staves of musical notation in 6/8 time. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The notation features eighth notes and beamed eighth notes, with accents (>) placed above several notes. The rhythm is consistent across all staves, representing a basic 6/8 cowbell groove. The first staff has a diamond symbol above the first eighth note of each pair. The second and third staves have an 'x' below the first eighth note of the first pair. The fourth staff has an 'x' below the first eighth note of the first pair and the first eighth note of the second pair.

Example 2 Now the same rhythm, played on hi-hat

Example 2 consists of two staves of musical notation in 6/8 time. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The notation is identical to Example 1, but the diamond symbols are replaced by 'x' marks, indicating that the rhythm is played on a hi-hat. The first staff has 'x' marks above the first eighth note of each pair. The second staff has 'x' marks above the first eighth note of the first pair and the first eighth note of the second pair.



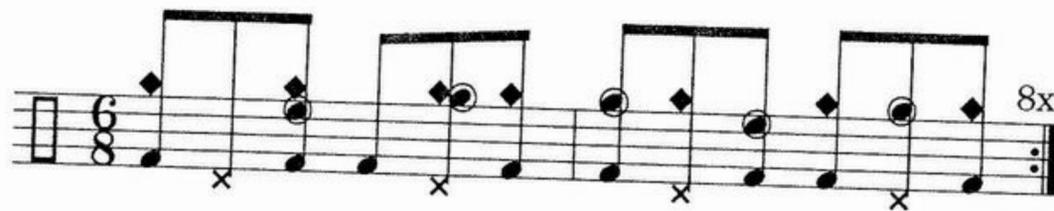
Keep in mind that there are many variations of this groove, which can involve all sorts of changes, such as using different bass drum patterns, adding toms, bringing out ghost notes, or even freeing yourself up from a backbeat pulse on "1" of each

second bar. One interesting pattern comes from a bass drum/hi-hat combination suggested by David Garibaldi's playing, which can be used underneath all of these patterns:



Keeping this pattern going with the feet, here is a tom idea which echoes a more folkloric conga pattern. Note its melodic similarity to the guaguanco:

Example 3 Here's another 6/8 pattern which incorporates the toms in a more folkloric context, also using an idea between the kick and the hi-hat of David Garibaldi



Bass:

As with all the other Afro-Cuban rhythmic forms shown in this book, the 6/8 bass tumbao takes those elements from the drums that best connect rhythm and harmony. These lines are

very polyrhythmic in nature and can be heard and felt in many different ways. When playing them I usually feel the time moving in dotted quarters and make the notes long and even.

Example 1 6/8 with 3 variations





Example 2 6/8 shuffle with a funk variation



CHAPTER FIVE: CHA-CHA AND MOZAMBIQUE

CHA-CHA

This chapter will focus on two other common grooves within the Afro-Cuban tradition.

The cha-cha groove is most easily recognized by tempo, which is generally medium-slow to medium (M.M. 88-132). More than any other Latin style, it may be the easiest to rock out

on, as it is one of the only basic rhythms that lends itself readily to a backbeat on "2" and "4," with the incorporation of the bass and sometimes bass drum on the downbeat. Anyone who has ever listened to Santana's version of the Tito Puente standard "Oye Como Va" knows what we mean.

Here is a basic cha-cha groove on the drums:

Example 1 This is a cha-cha rhythm played on the hi-hat which incorporates the left hand cross-stick clave

2:3

Example 2 Here's the same rhythm, moving the right hand over to the cowbell, with the left foot playing the guiro part

2:3

Here are some possibilities for the more driving parts of the tune:

Example 3 Here's more of a rock version of the cha-cha, played up on the cymbal with the clave on the snare drum

2:3

Within the Latin context, the cha-cha is best characterized by the constant quarter-notes the timbale player plays on the small cha-cha bell.

2:3/3:2

Small cha-cha bell

LH on drum

Remember, the cha-cha can also be played in 3:2 clave.

The bass tumbaos in the cha-cha often resemble the tumbaos of Chapter 1 played at a slower tempo. A good example of this is found in the guajira groove (Chapter 1, Example 6). Slap songo lines can also work well at the cha-cha tempo. Here are some examples:

Example 1 Cha-cha with funk variations

Example 1 consists of two staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff shows a melodic line with notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. Above the staff are rhythmic patterns: T, P T T, P T T, P T T. Below the staff are fingerings: 1, 3, 1, 3, 4. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings.

Example 2 Another basic cha-cha line

Example 2 shows a single staff of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. The notation includes a '4x' multiplier above the staff, indicating four repetitions of the line. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique is another rhythm which has often been used in a rock and funk context. It forms the heartbeat of quite a few of Steve Gadd's Latin grooves, such as the drum part on Paul Simon's "Late In The Evening."

Here is the basic mozambique played on timbales

The notation shows a 2:3 time signature. The melody is written on a staff with a treble clef. Above the staff are notes with accents and a '2:3' time signature. Below the staff is the text 'LH stick on drum'.

Once again, we see the heavy accent on the "and" of "2" in the 3-part of the clave. Here is a funky version of the mozambique that grooves nicely over a broad spectrum of tempos. Part of the funk comes from the bass drum playing both "1" and "2" of the first bar of the clave:

Example 4 Here's a mozambique funk groove

The notation shows a 2:3 time signature. The melody is written on a staff with a treble clef. Above the staff are notes with accents and a '2:3' time signature. Below the staff is the text '8x' and 'R L R L'. The notation includes 'x' marks and circled notes.

*Also see Steve's instructional videos "Up Close" and "In Session," available from DCI Music Video.

Example 5 This is another mozambique pattern which uses a concept of Roberto Pettacia's, where you use the left foot and the right hand on the hi-hat—also note the clave on the snare drum

2:3

RRL L

Like the drums, the bass line for the mozambique often starts on the downbeat of the 2:3 clave. Also characteristic is the rhythmic pattern of the first bar and the 7th of the chord on the 8th-note preceding the second bar.

Example 3 Traditional mozambique line

2:3

4x

Example 4 This is a modern variation on the mozambique "Luis's Groove"

2:3

4x

Example 5 This is another modern variation on the mozambique "Irio's Tumbao"

2:3



This next line matches up with the mozambique timbale pattern:

Funk-Mozambique

2:3

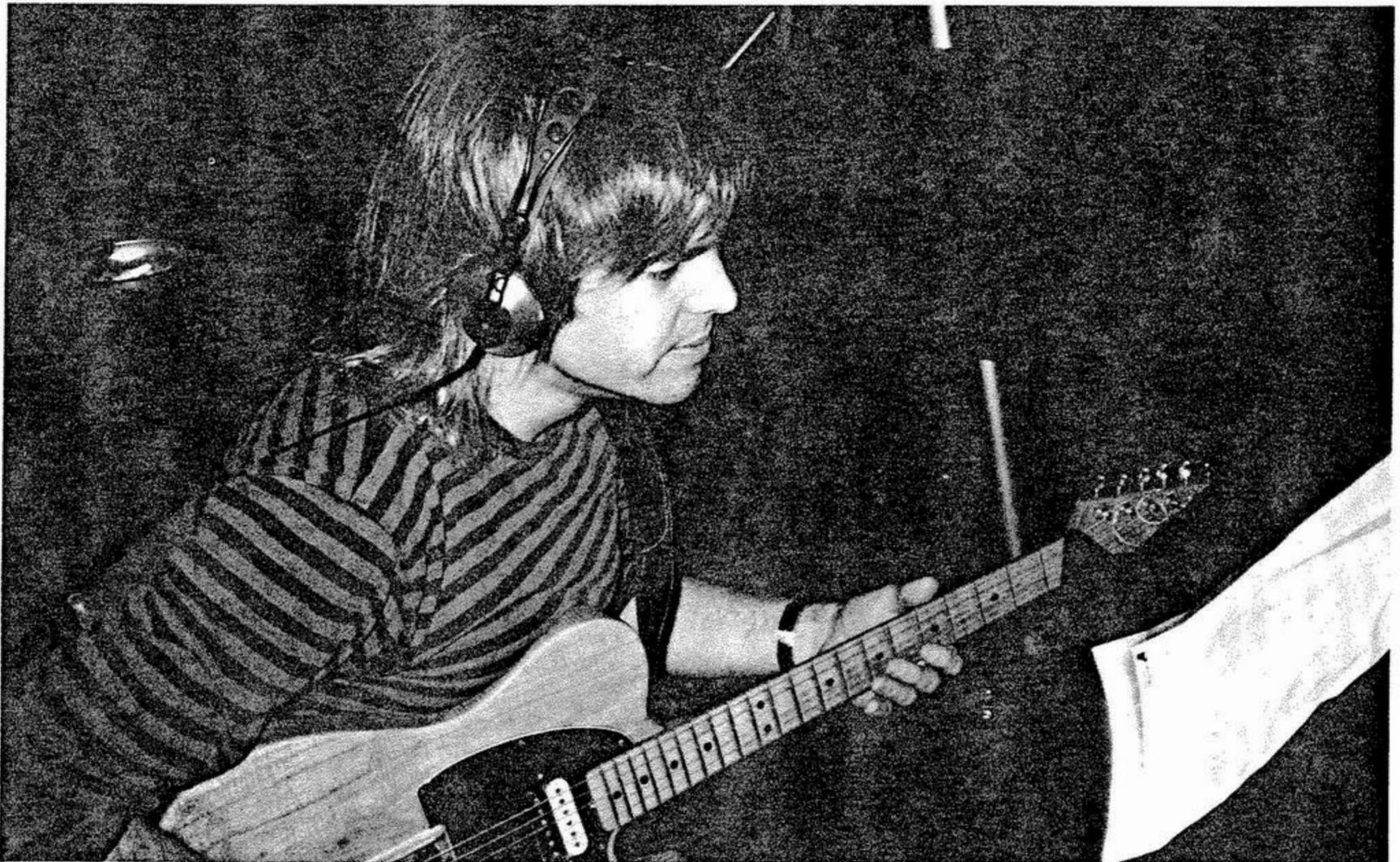


In certain cha-cha and mozambique grooves the downbeat will be incorporated, whether on the 2-side or the 3-side of the clave. By and large, we have only seen this to occur in the New

Orleans-guaguanco grooves, where the downbeat of the 3-side of the clave is played.



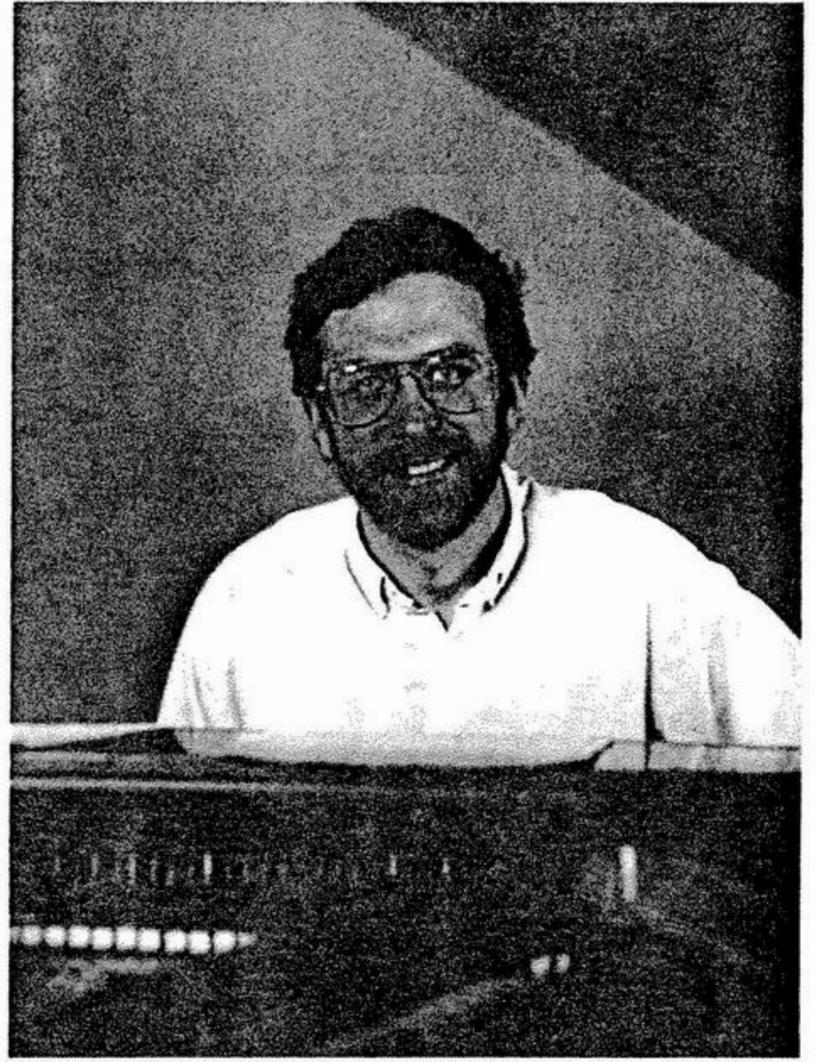
Lincoln



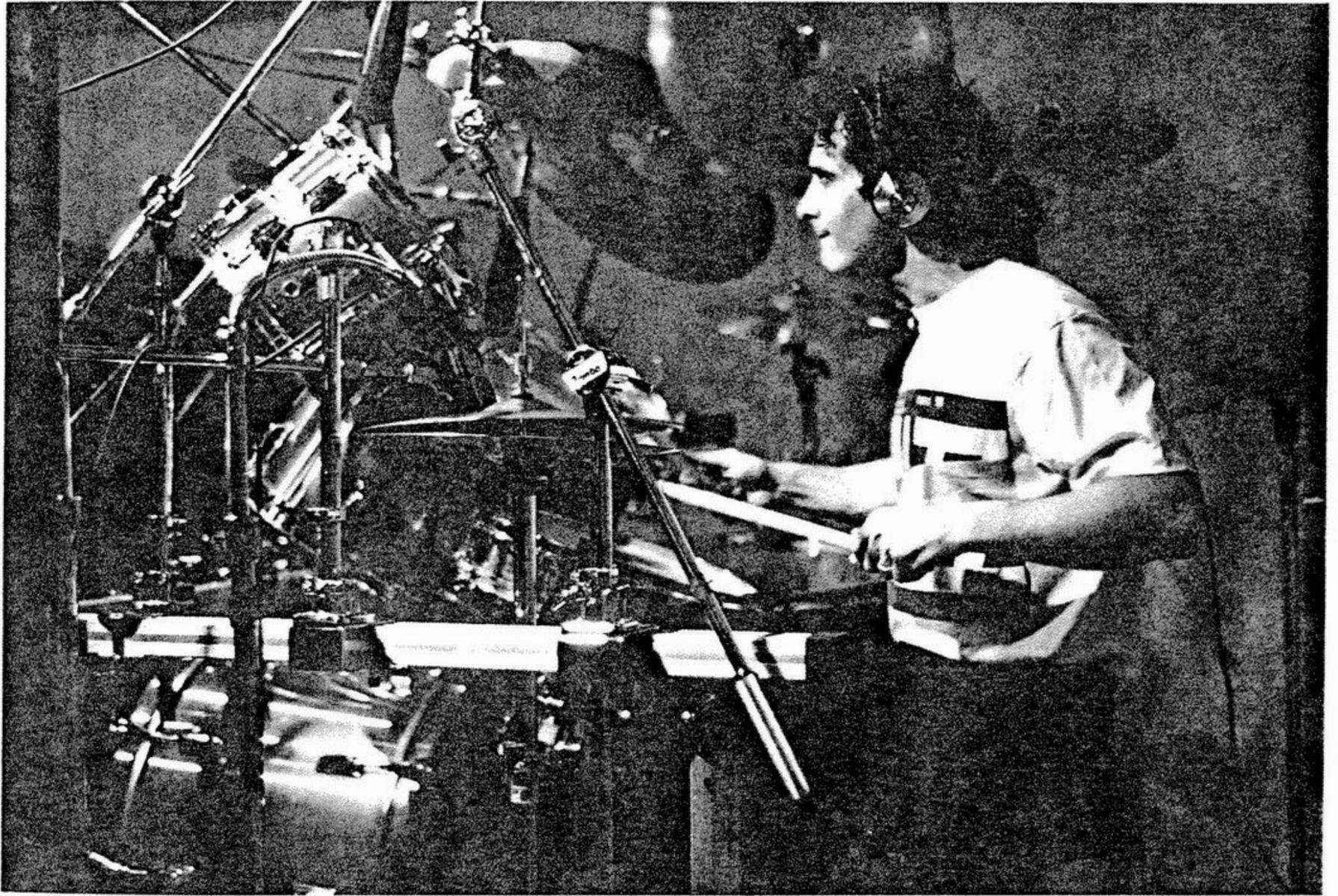
Mike Stern



Oscar Hernández



Bill O'Connell (Photo courtesy George Frazier)



Robby

NOTES ON THE TUNES

“Mambo For Tajrid”

Oscar Hernandez wrote this for us as an example of a typical salsa structure of verse (melody), montuno (coro), mambo, verse and out. Besides being a well-established salsa pianist and arranger, Oscar is also known for bringing a more progressive style to salsa writing, most notably in his arrangements for Rubén Blades.

Drums:

The drum grooves demonstrate some possibilities on the kit within the idiom, while not playing songo. The verse is straight cascara with the rumba clave, which seems to swing a lot better at this tempo and without percussion. The [B] section of the verse goes to the son clave with the backbeat on the 2-side of the clave. The montuno (synth solo) uses the basic timbale bell

Bass:

This tune begins with a 4-bar tumbao. The added 9th in this figure gives it a jazz flavor. Section [B] is a breakdown feature for the bass—try to feel the clave when phrasing your own fills. Oscar’s synth solo at [D] is the traditional montuno section—here

ride, while in the mambo things get a little looser with the left hand playing against a cascara-like pattern on the cymbal. The fills during the band breaks almost become part of the breaks, a little like filling while playing a groove. The key here is not to fill around the figures, but rather within them.

I just lay on a straight tumbao. A typical device for the mambo includes a strong unison line with the other instruments, as demonstrated here at section [E].

Example Breakdown (from Chapter 1)

Drums

The intro is example 1 played on the cymbal bell.

- [A] is also example 1
- [B] is example 4
- [D] (Montuno solo) is example 2

Bass

[D] is based on Example 1

“Yo Me Songo”

This tune came about as a group effort with Bill O’Connell. We wanted to show a songo style which the three of us have developed over the years as a rhythm section for Dave Valentin.

Drums:

The drums begin at [A] with the basic songo cross-stick pattern, the bass drum catching some of the movements within the bass tumbao. The second time around, the right hand hi-hat is added to the bell, spicing it up without getting in the way. At [B], a funkier sound starts to be implied and the extra snare hits are played in unison with some of the bass slaps. The breakdown at [C] starts with the songo backbeat, riding on the hi-hat, and dropping the quarters-notes on the bell, which finally leads into

a straight backbeat as the bass line gets played in its entirety. This line is really funk, but it’s still in clave, and still feels like songo. By catching parts of the line with the kick and a hi-hat groove, you can still add the backbeat with the right kind of bass line without sounding like you just started playing “2” and “4” to make a Latin groove sound funky. The groove then moves back to the songo backbeat over the piano montuno, which goes into the ride-out songo for Bill’s solo.

Bass:

In the [A] section, the bass plays a simple melody that matches up with Robby’s bass drum. I wanted to show here how the bass can carry a melody while still playing a tumbao. [B] is a slap songo. Note that in the 17th bar of this section, I alter the line to make a hit with the snare. In the breakdown I introduce

a line which is developed into a funkier line at [D] as the tune builds. I wanted to demonstrate here how the bass can play a line that stays with the clave and keeps the spirit of songo while the band goes from Latin to funk and back again.

Example Breakdown (from Chapter 2)

Drums

- [A] First time is from Example 1
- [A] Second time uses the right hand of Example 6
- [B] Derived from Example 8
- [C] Example 12
- [F] Piano solo is derived from Example 13

Bass:

[A] is an elaboration of example 1. Sections [B] and [E] are similar to Example 8; in the tune, the last 8th-note from the 2-side is tied over to the 1st note on the 3-side.

“Hotel National” (guaguanco)

In this tune we wanted to link up the more traditional guaguanco with the funk guaguanco, so we moved back and forth between the two feels.

Drums:

The right hand hi-hat sets up the clave the first time through [A] then adds the conga parts on the toms the second time through. Meanwhile, the clave is still implied with the right hand ghosting on the snare during the funk sections. For the second half of the piano solo there's more of a block chord montuno-like feel going on. I felt this needed a slight change, so I went to the cymbal to open it up. Finally, we go back to the original guaguanco, with sweeps on the hi-hat the last time around.

Bass

In this tune the bass plays folkloric-style lines stretched out to fit the melody while still keeping in clave. These are alternated with guaguanco funk lines. I play fills in the bars before sections [B] and [D] that anticipate the funk feels and smooth the transitions.

Example Breakdown (from Chapter 3)

Drums

[A] is a slower version of Example 4
[A], [C] and [E] are based on Examples 1 and 2
[B] and [D] are based on Examples 5–7

Bass

[A] is derived from example 2 beginning on the 3-side
[B] is like the 2nd part of Example 5
[C] is similar to Example 3
[D] is the 1st part of Example 5
[E] is like Example 1

“Afro Waltz”

This tune, written by Bill O'Connell, is a good vehicle for exploring the various time feels which can be superimposed over the Afro-Cuban 6/8 groove, particularly in the jazz and blues vein. Bill is an exciting improviser and we hope you enjoy playing with him as much as we do.

Drums:

Once you get past the 6/8 groove, you can begin to think about whatever time feel is coming next so that the transitions will feel comfortable and the sections will flow into each other. Naturally, these feel changes are not always planned in advance; concentrate on making yourself comfortable moving back and forth between them, depending on what the soloist is doing.

Bass:

The pulse in both the “jazz four” and shuffle moves in quarter-notes. I distinguish between the two feels by using more accidentals and chord movement in the jazz section, while in the shuffle I stick mostly to a pentatonic approach. Similarly, there is a slightly different attitude between the 6/8 heads and the jazz waltz tag—in the waltz I put a little bit of forward motion and bounce on the pulse, while in the 6/8 I focus more on the middle of the beat.

Example Breakdown (from Chapter 4)

Drums

First time through the chart is a version of Example 2

Bass

Uses Example 1 (1st variation for 6/8 heads)
Example 2 for shuffle section

“Blue Cha-Cha”

This quartet tune shows how a cha-cha feel can be applied to a medium rock groove. We came up with a chord progression and Mike and Oscar worked up a melody to fit the mood.

Drums:

The left hand is basically playing clave throughout the tune; whether as cross-stick (for the head and piano solo), or snare drum (for the guitar solo). The bell pattern is used to give a lift the second time through the head and piano solo. The guitar solo starts out as half-time rock, mixing single backbeats with two hits on the 2-side of the clave. The double-time licks are played in unison with the bass. Finally, when I go up to the cymbal, the clave goes into a straight rock backbeat for a while. The half-time and the straight backbeats are two common ways of rocking out on a cha-cha groove, but playing the whole or part of the clave on the snare can also sound pretty strong for a different approach.

These are typical lines that develop into a funk-rock style at Mike's solo. On these slower kinds of grooves, I concentrate on strong, even notes to help keep the tempo from picking up,

especially when going from a pizz to a slap line. Note the double time hits with Robby in bars 9 and 13 of the guitar solo.

Example Breakdown (from Chapter 4)

Drums

Intro and 1st [A] is Example 1

2nd A and 2nd [B] is Example 2

2nd half of guitar solo in [C] is Example 3

Bass

[A] derived from Example 2

Mike's solo is similar rhythmically to Example 1 (funk variations)

"Metal Mozambique"

We came up with a strong funk feel derived from the mozambique rhythm and decided to just rock out on it. We wanted to show how a Latin-oriented groove could be brought into a rock power trio format. The tune illustrates that not everyone has to be playing or even thinking Latin all the time to still make it work. Mike Stern was the perfect choice for rounding out the trio with his powerful soloing style and instinct for bringing out the essence of the groove.

Drums:

Throughout this tune, the drums and bass are almost always in unison. The little changes within the groove at [A] are played together, and the line at [B] called for straight rock quarters on the snare. The solo section [C] is sort of a pared-down version of the original groove, with the toms playing a more typical mozambique part.

Bass

These lines are tightly locked in with the drum patterns. I use the slapping technique all the way through to get a hard definition to match Mike's and Robby's intensity.

Example Breakdown (from Chapter 5)

Drums:

The [A] groove is an elaboration on Example 1

Bass

The [A] section uses Example 6

CLOSING

The reader should realize that there are a multitude of Latin rhythms in the Afro-Cuban tradition, not to mention those of Brazil, Haiti, The Dominican Republic, and many other South American and Caribbean countries. Also, we have not touched upon the *bata* drums, whose Afro-Cuban rhythmic forms could make up a lifetime of study.

In closing, we hope that we have provided a means of capturing the attitude of some common Afro-Cuban grooves, and shown how they can complement some of today's contemporary music styles. What have been presented here are just some ideas

and possibilities as to where these rhythms can go. Ultimately, you should feel free to take them somewhere new, discovering new grooves that work well in your own musical situation. This is the best way to keep the music growing: by understanding and maintaining the integrity of its roots, while at the same time doing away with preconceptions, allowing the music to reach more and more people.

CHARTS

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MAMBO FOR TAJRID

2:3

© Oscar Hernandez

Fsus⁹₁₃

Cymbal

2

Detailed description: This system contains two staves. The upper staff is a bass line in 2/3 time, starting with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff is a cymbal line, indicated by 'Cymbal' and 'x' marks, showing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. A double bar line with a repeat sign is placed after the first two measures, with a '2' above it. The system ends with a final measure containing a quarter note and a double bar line.

A Melody

R.H. HH

2

2

2

2

Simile

Detailed description: This system is divided into two measures. The upper staff is a bass line with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The lower staff is labeled 'R.H. HH' and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with 'x' marks. Above the first measure, there is a '2' above a double bar line with repeat dots. Above the second measure, there is a '2' above a double bar line with repeat dots. Below the second measure, there is a '2' above a double bar line with repeat dots. The word 'Simile' is written below the second measure.

2

2

2

2

Tacet 2nd time

Fill 2nd time

Detailed description: This system is divided into two measures. The upper staff is a bass line with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The lower staff is labeled 'R.H. HH' and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with 'x' marks. Above the first measure, there is a '2' above a double bar line with repeat dots. Above the second measure, there is a '2' above a double bar line with repeat dots. Below the second measure, there is a '2' above a double bar line with repeat dots. The text 'Tacet 2nd time' is written above the second measure, and 'Fill 2nd time' is written below it.

A¹

2

2

2

2

Detailed description: This system is divided into two measures. The upper staff is a bass line with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The lower staff is labeled 'R.H. HH' and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with 'x' marks. Above the first measure, there is a '2' above a double bar line with repeat dots. Above the second measure, there is a '2' above a double bar line with repeat dots. Below the second measure, there is a '2' above a double bar line with repeat dots.

2

2

2

2

Fill

Detailed description: This system is divided into two measures. The upper staff is a bass line with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The lower staff is labeled 'R.H. HH' and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with 'x' marks. Above the first measure, there is a '2' above a double bar line with repeat dots. Above the second measure, there is a '2' above a double bar line with repeat dots. Below the second measure, there is a '2' above a double bar line with repeat dots. The word 'Fill' is written below the second measure.

B A^b/B^b

ez

A^b/B^b

2. B^b/C

G⁻/C

A²

C Montuno

D Synth solo
F7

Fill 2nd time

2

2

A³

2

2

2

Tacet 2nd x

2

2

C13

F

R L L R R L L R R L L R LL R LL R

YO ME SONGO

© Lincoln Goines
Robby Ameen
Bill O'Connell

Intro

Intro musical notation for bass and guitar. The bass line starts with a 2:3 time signature and features eighth notes. The guitar part includes triplets and is labeled 'R L'.

A

First system of musical notation for section A. It includes a bass line and a guitar line with chords A-7, D7, and E7. A 2:3 time signature is present. The guitar part includes a '2nd x add RH HH' instruction with a rhythmic diagram.

Second system of musical notation for section A. It includes a bass line and a guitar line with chords A-7, F7, and G7. The guitar part includes '1st x' and '2nd x' instructions.

Third system of musical notation for section A. It includes a bass line and a guitar line with chords A-7 and E7. The guitar part includes a '2' instruction.

Fourth system of musical notation for section A. It includes a bass line and a guitar line with chords A-7 and D7. The guitar part includes a '2' instruction and a 'Fill 2nd x' instruction.

B Montuno

F7 G7 B^b7 G7

T P T P T T P T P T P T P T P T

The first system of music for 'Montuno' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with notes and rests, accompanied by chord symbols F7, G7, B^b7, and G7. Above the notes are fingerings: T, P, T, P, T, T, P, T, P, T, P, T, P, T. The lower staff is in guitar clef and shows a rhythmic accompaniment with various chords and fingerings, including 'x' marks for muted strings.

4

The second system shows a four-measure phrase in both bass and guitar staves. A large '4' is centered above the staff, and a double bar line with repeat dots is placed after the second measure. The guitar part includes '1st x only' and '2nd x only' markings.

F7 G7 B^b7 G7

2 2

The third system continues the piece with two staves. The upper staff has chords F7, G7, B^b7, and G7. The lower staff features a rhythmic pattern with '2' markings above it, indicating a specific fingering or technique.

F7 G7 B^b7 G7

2nd x only 2 2 1st x only

The fourth system continues with two staves. The upper staff has chords F7, G7, B^b7, and G7. The lower staff has '2nd x only' and '2' markings, and a '1st x only' marking at the end.

F7 G7 B^b7 G7

2 2 Fill

The fifth system continues with two staves. The upper staff has chords F7, G7, B^b7, and G7. The lower staff has '2' and '2 Fill' markings.

C Break Down

The 'Break Down' section consists of two staves. The upper staff shows a melodic line with accents (>) and slurs. The lower staff shows a complex rhythmic pattern with 'x' marks for muted strings. Below the guitar staff are footings: L R L R R L L R L, L R R L L, and R L L.

1.

2.

D Songo
4x (16 bars)
A-7

R R R R L L R R L

E Montuno
2nd x only

"Crasher"

R R L R L R L R L

D7 A-7 D7

2.

F Slap Tumbao
F7 P T P T P P T P T P T P T P

Fill

1,7. P T P T

8.

A-7/D

R L

HOTEL NATIONAL

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3:2

Descarga

The musical score is written in 3:2 time and consists of six systems of music, each with a bass line and a guitar line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

- System 1:** Bass line starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The guitar line has a series of chords marked with 'x' (muted strings) and a final measure with a '2' and a double bar line.
- System 2:** Bass line has a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The guitar line has a '2' and a double bar line, followed by a first ending bracket with a '1.' and a '1st x' marking.
- System 3:** Bass line has a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The guitar line has a '2' and a double bar line, followed by a '2.' marking and a 'Fill' section with diagonal lines. Chords G7 and A7 are indicated above the staff.
- System 4:** Bass line has a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The guitar line has a '2' and a double bar line, followed by a '2nd x' marking and a '1st x' marking.
- System 5:** Bass line has a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The guitar line has a '2' and a double bar line, followed by a '2nd x' marking and a '1st x' marking.
- System 6:** Bass line has a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The guitar line has a '2' and a double bar line, followed by a '2.' marking and a 'Fill' section with diagonal lines. Chords G7 and A7 are indicated above the staff.

B Funk

E-7 D7 G7 A7

1. E-7 D7 G7 A7

2. E-7 D7 G7 A7

C Descarga

E-7 % D-7 1-3. E-7

D Funk

4. E-7 E-7 P T H T P T H T P T H T P

Fill last x / / / /

E-7 P T H T P T H P % %

E-7

Fill 2nd x

2

E-7

HH

E-7

E Rumba Guaguanco

E-7

2 Fill last x

3rd & 4th x only

E-7

1,3. E-7

2

2,4.

2. G7

A7

2

4. G7

A7

E-7

T H T H T H

AFRO WALTZ

© Bill O'Connell

Intro E-7 F7

A E-7 B7 alt

E-7 B7 alt E sus E alt

A-7 D7 G-7 C7

FΔ7 B7 9 E-7 FΔ7#11

Fill 2nd x

B

C-7

⌘

E-7

⌘

Musical staff 1: Bass clef, Cym. bell notation, notes, and a '2' with a slash.

C-7

⌘

E-7

⌘

Musical staff 2: Bass clef, notes, and a '2' with a slash.

C-7

F7

B-7

E7

Musical staff 3: Bass clef, notes, and a '2' with a slash.

A-7

D7

G-7

C7

F#-7b5

B7

⊕

Musical staff 4: Bass clef, notes, cym. bell notation, 'Fill', and 'Back to A'.

Solos: AAB

1st x ♩ = ♩ jazz feel, 2nd x double x jazz feel, 3rd x shuffle feel,

D.S. al Coda after solos ♩ = ♩

⊕ Coda

7x

Musical staff 5: Bass clef, notes, triplet, and a '2' with a slash.

Musical staff 6: Bass clef, notes, triplet, and a '2' with a slash.

BLUE CHA-CHA

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Robby Ameen
Mike Stern
Oscar Hernandez

2:3 A7

4/4 2:3

Tacet 1st x

1st x

2nd x

1st x only >

A Melody

A7

4/4 2:3

2nd x on cowbell

HH w/foot

F7

A7

1.
A7

4/4 2:3

2

2

Fill

F7

E7

A7

F#7

B-

E7

4/4 2:3

2

Fill

2.
A7

F#7 alt

F#7⁹₁₃

B7^b₉

E7^b₁₃

A7

E7

4/4 2:3

2

2

Fill

B Piano solo
A7

2nd x on cowbell
HH w/ foot

Simile

F7

A7

1.

F7

E7

A7

E7

2. A7

F#7 alt

F7#13

B7b9

E7b13

A7

Fill

C Guitar solo

A7

G7

C7

D7

2

2

A7 G7 C7 D7 simile

2 2

2 2

Fill

P T P T P T P T

HH HH

To cym. R L R L

2 2 2 2

2 2

P T T P T T P T T

HH HH

R L

2 2

2 2

A7

1st x
2nd x
1st x only >
2

A¹ Melody

A7

2

F7

A7

2

2

3

MEIAL MOZAMBIQUE

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Robby Ameen
Mike Stern

A G^7
T T T P T P T P T P

B $G-7/C$ $G-6/C$ $F-7/B^b$ $F-6/B^b$
T T T P T P T P T P T P T P

2 2 2 2

Fill last x

Cym. 1st x only

2

2

Guitar Solo

C

G⁻ B^b7 C7 G⁻ B^b7 F7

Cym.

HH

R L

2

2

2

2

2

B1

G-7/C

G-6/C

F-7/B \flat

F-6/B \flat

HH

Cym 1st x only

2

2

⊕ Coda

D.C. al Coda

Fine

DISCOGRAPHY

Albums are referenced according to their general chapter relevance as follows:
 1—Clave and Tumbao; 2—Songo; 3—Guaguanco; 4—Afro-Cuban 6/8; 5—Cha-Cha and Mozambique.

Afro Cuba	"Afro Cuba" (chapters 2,4)	Egrem
Barretto, Ray	"Que Viva La Musica" (1,5) "Reconstruction" (1,5 with Sal Cuevas)	Fania Fania
Batacumbele	"Con Un Poco de Songo" (2,3,5) "En Aquellos Tiempos" (2) "Live at the University of Puerto Rico" (2)	Tierrazo Tierrazo Tierrazo
Blades, Rubén and Seis del Solar Blades, Rubén and Willie Colon	"Live" (all chapters) "Siembra" (1 with Sal Cuevas)	Electra/Asylum Fania
Cachao Ey su Ritmo Caliente	"Cuban Jam Sessions in Miniature—Descargas" (1)	Panart
Camilo, Michel	"Michel Camilo" (1,2)	Columbia
Coltrane, John	"Live at Birdland" (4)	Impulse
D'Rivera, Paquito	"Why Not" (1,2,3)	Columbia
Gonzalez, Jerry & Fort Apache Band	"Obatala" (all chapters with Andy Gonzalez) "Ya Yo Me Cure" (3,4 with Andy Gonzalez)	Enja Pangaea
Irakere	"Irakere" (1,2,4)	Columbia
Los Van Van	Que Pista (1,2 with Changuito) Anda Ven y Muevete (1,2)	Egrem Egrem
Machito	"Afro-Cuban Jazz" (1)	Verve
Meters, The	"Struttin'" (3)	Charley
Palmieri, Eddie	"The Sun of Latin Music" (1,3,5) "Sentido" (1,5 with Andy Gonzalez)	Coco Coco
Patato and Totico	"Patato y Totico" (3, with Cachao and Arsenio Rodriguez)	RVC
Puente, Tito	"Dance Mania" (1,5 with Bobby Rodriguez) "Goza Mi Timbal" (1,2)	RCA International Concord
Rodriguez, Tito	"Tito,Tito, Tito" (1 with Cachao)	West Side Latino
Rubalcaba, Gonzalo	"Giraldilla" (all chapters) "Live in Havana" (2) "Grupo Proyecto de Gonzalo Rubalcaba" (2)	Messidor Messidor Areito
Santamaria, Mongo	"Greatest Hits" (1,4,5)	Fantasy
Tjader, Cal	"Sonia Libre" (1)	Verve
Totico y sus Rumberos	"Totico y sus Rumberos" (3 with Andy Gonzalez)	Montuno
Valentin, Dave	"Kalahari" (2,5) "Live at the Blue Note" (all chapters)	GRP

SELECTED DISCOGRAPHY

Gato Barbieri
 Bob Berg
 Michel Camilo
 Scott Cossu
 Paquito D'Rivera

Dizzy Gillespie
 Dave Grusin

Vic Juris
 Ryo Kawasaki

Tania Maria

Vince Mendoza
 Bob Mintzer

Bob Moses
 Bill O'Connell
 Mark Soskin
 Leni Stern

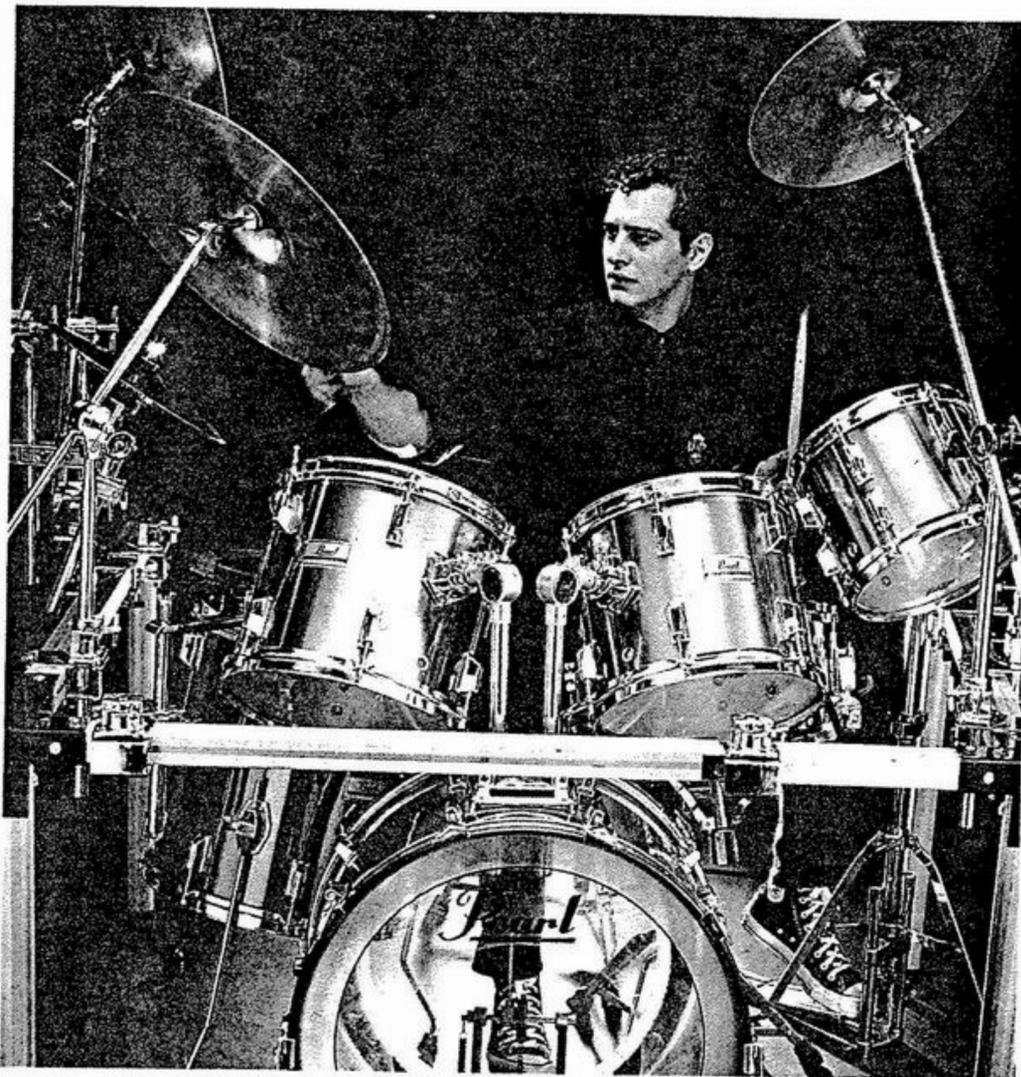
Dave Valentin

"Para Los Amigos"
 "In The Shadows"
 "Michel Camilo"
 "Switchback"
 "Why Not"
 "Celebration"
 "New Faces"
 "Out Of the Shadows"
 "Night Line"
 "Horizon Drive"
 "Little Tree"
 "Live"
 "Come With Me"
 "Made In New York"
 "Start Here"
 "Urban Contours"
 "Incredible Journey"
 "Spectrum"
 "Visit With the Great Spirit"
 "Love For Sale"
 "Overjoyed"
 "Secrets"
 "Closer to the Light"
 "Dave Valentin/Herbie Mann Flute Summit"
 "Live at the Blue Note"
 "Mind Time"
 "Light Struck"
 "Jungle Garden"
 "Kalahari"
 "A GRP Christmas"

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Lincoln Goines endorses ESP basses.



SELECTED DISCOGRAPHY

Rubén Blades

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Conjure
Scott Cossu
Dizzy Gillespie**

**Paul Haines
Kip Hanrahan**

**Bill O'Connell
Eddie Palmieri
Daniel Ponce
Hilton Ruiz
Dave Valentin**

"Live"	Elektra
"Nothing But the Truth"	Elektra
"Agua de Luna"	Elektra
"Escenas"	Elektra
"Crossover Dreams"	Elektra
"Rei Momo"	Warner Brothers
"Cab Calloway Stands in for the Moon"	American Clave
"Switchback"	Windham Hill
"New Faces"	GRP
"Endlessly"	Impulse
"Darn it!"	American Clave
"Then She Turned So That..."	Pangaea
"Days and Nights of Blue Luck Inverted"	Pangaea
"Love For Sale"	Jazz City (Pony Canyon)
"Sueño"	Intuition
"Change te Llama"	Island
"Strut"	RCA/Novus
"Two Amigos"	GRP
"Live at the Blue Note"	GRP
"Mind Time"	GRP
"Light Struck"	GRP
"Jungle Garden"	GRP
"Kalahari"	GRP
"A GRP Christmas"	GRP

Robby Ameen endorses Pearl drums, Sabian cymbals, Vater sticks, Peter Engelhart Metal Percussion, and Latin Percussion.

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