

Piano

= 140

HYMN FOR THE HAVE-NOTS

Paul Busby
PRS

A

HORNS play tune

rit.

tempo

rit.

B

tempo

rit.

tempo

rit.

C

tempo

rit.

tempo

rit.

Out of tempo (just you - ignore the others)

D B[♭]7sus⁴ B[♭]7(♭9) E[♭]Δ G7(♭9) A[♭]sus⁴ A[∅] D7(♭9) Gm¹¹ C7(♭9)

Fm⁷ E[♭] D[∅] G7(♭9) D[♭]/C C F6 B7(♯9) E7(♭9)

fade out wherever you are when horns trill

Am⁹ D⁷ G^Δ C^Δ Fm⁷ B[♭]⁷ E[♭]Δ A[♭]Δ

D[♭]m⁷ G[♭]⁷ B^Δ E^Δ E[♭]Δ Fm⁷ E[♭] D[∅] G7(♭9)

Cm⁷ B[°] B[♭]m⁷ A⁷(-⁵) A[♭]sus⁴ A[∅] D7(♭9) Gm¹¹ C7(♯9)

Fm¹¹ A[♭]m⁶ Gm⁷ C7(♭9) Fm¹¹ Fm⁷ B^Δ F[∅] B[°] E[♭] B[°]

Tenor solo
Tacit

cue: horns riff starts

G 8 8 16 *rit from last 6 bars*

H **Colla voce**

Fm⁷ D A^{Δ(+5)} C^{7(#9)}

Fm⁶⁹ G⁷⁽⁹⁻⁵⁾ C^{Δ(+11)} B^{7(#9+5)}

I **medium bossa (follow tenor/piano)**

E^{7sus4} ∕ Fm⁷ ∕

G^{7sus4} ∕ G⁷⁽⁺⁵⁾ ∕

J *(other horns in)*

Cm^Δ B^{bm}⁷ A^{♭o} Gm⁷

G^{7sus4} E^{Δ(-5)} E^{7(#9+5)} ∕

K **broken-up** **going into...** **double tempo**

A[∅] D A[∅] D

L *horn riffs start*

A[∅] D for 8 bars A[∅] D for 8 bars A[∅] D for 10 bars *rit from last 4 (follow horns)*

M *scales* G^b BbmH Abm (G^{#m}) AbmH

D^{7sus4} F G^Δ B^{Δ(+5)} E^{7(#9)}

Bm Cm Ebm/GmH

A^{bm}⁶⁹ B⁷⁽⁹⁻⁵⁾ E^{Δ(+5)} D⁷⁽⁹⁾

N

go into fast tempo (solo still)

Hymn for the have-nots p.3
Piano

O*Horns in* (solo still)

for 12 bars

Horns trill

end of solo

P

original tempo

note: **E** and **F** are not marked as everyone else is different to you.

$\text{♩} = 140$
Tenor

HYMN FOR THE HAVE-NOTS

Paul Busby
PRS

A *legato*

Musical score for section A. The tempo is marked as *mp*. The section ends with a *rit*.

B *tempo*

Musical score for section B. The section ends with a *rit*.

tempo

Musical score for section C. The section ends with a *rit*.

C *tempo*

Musical score for section D. The section ends with a *rit*.

tempo

Musical score for section E. The section ends with a *rit*.

D strict tempo even though piano is out of tempo

9

E cue: alto

trombone

Musical score for section F. The section starts with a *trumpet* part.

play

Musical score for section G. The section starts with a *trumpet* part.

solo ad lib
 $D_{\flat}\Delta(+5)$
(Bbm scale)

Musical score for section H. The section starts with a *trumpet* part.

ff

repeat as required

continue to solo

other horns cue

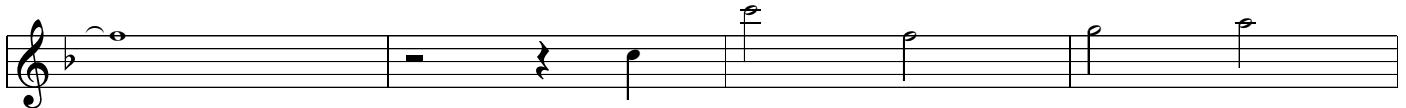
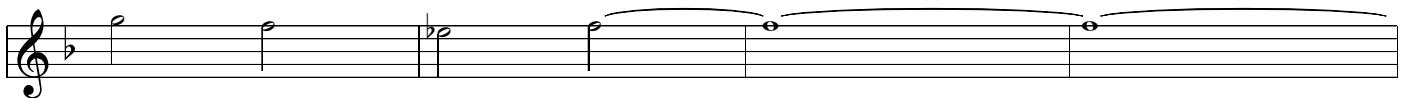
F

Musical score for section I. The section starts with a *trumpet* part.

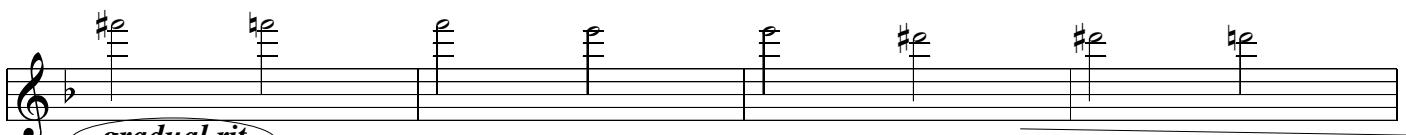
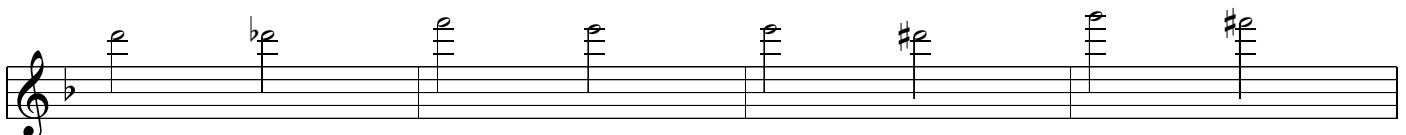
mf

Musical score for section J. The section starts with a *trumpet* part.

Musical score for section K. The section starts with a *trumpet* part.

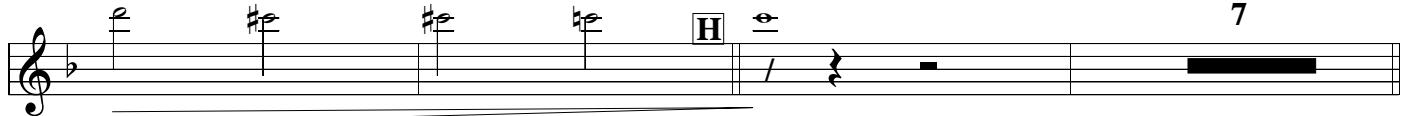


same scale or free



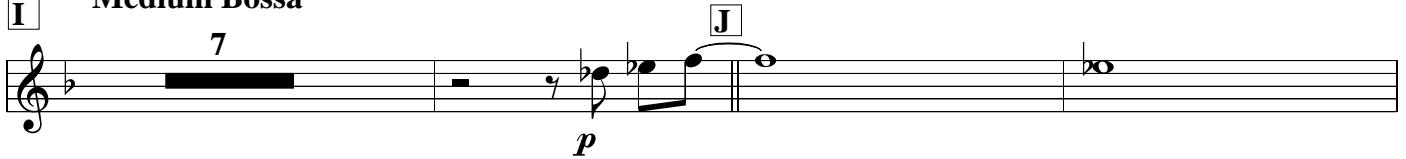
end of solo

C⁷sus⁴ colla voce



7

I Medium Bossa



p

J



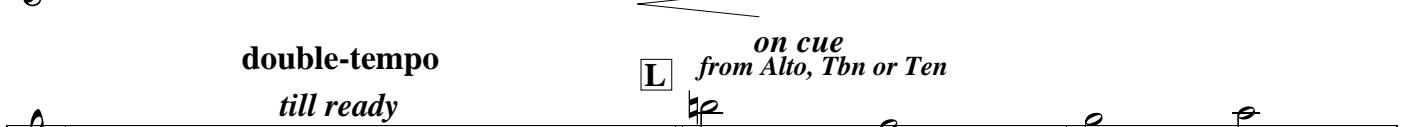
cresc.



broken-up

till ready

K

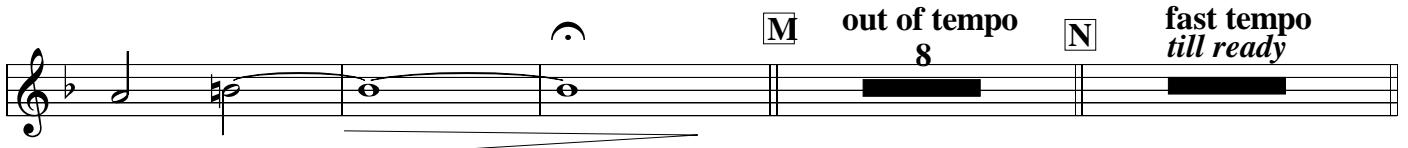
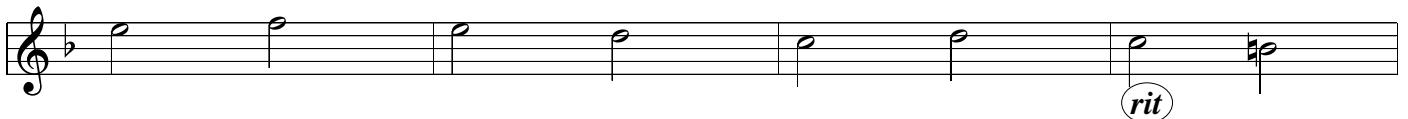
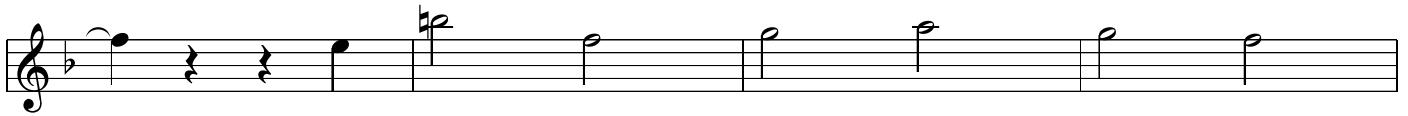
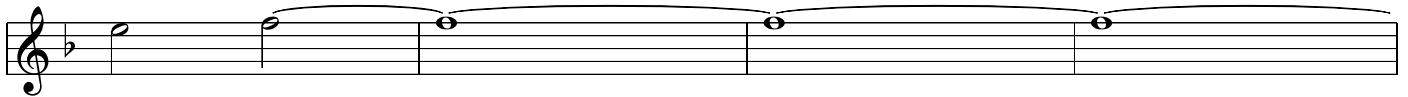
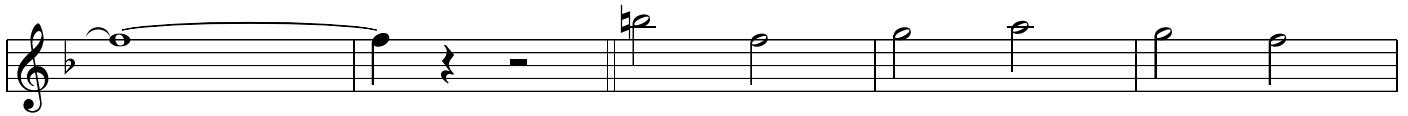
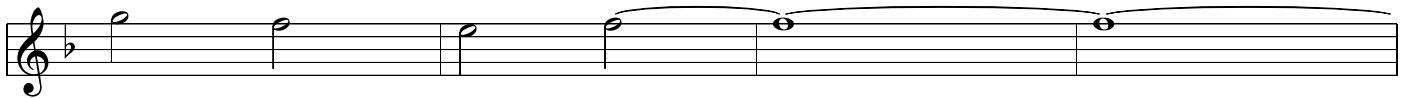


double-tempo
till ready

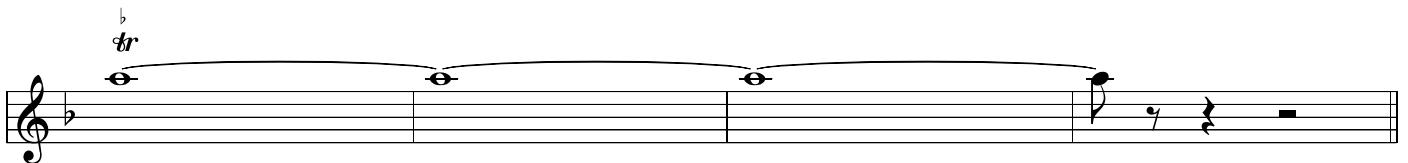
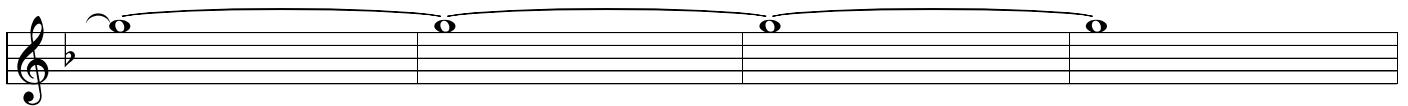
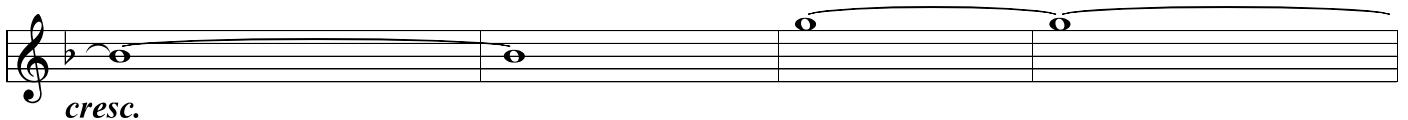
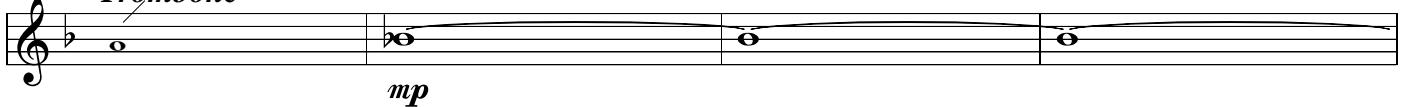
L on cue
from Alto, Tbn or Ten



f



O on cue from any of the horns
cue Trombone play



P

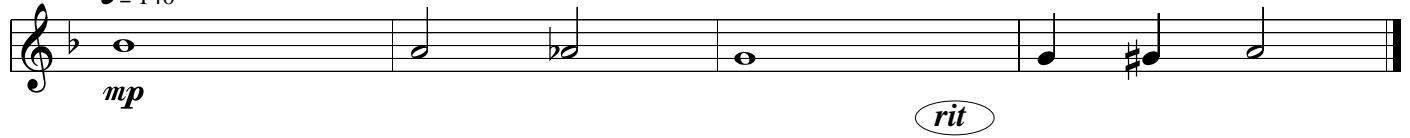
Hymn for the have-nots p.4
Tenor



original tempo

Q

$\text{♩} = 140$



$\text{♩} = 140$
Alto *legato*

HYMN FOR THE HAVE-NOTS

Paul Busby
PRS

A lead

Musical score for section A. The tempo is marked *mp*. The instruction *rit* appears at the end of the first measure and again at the end of the second measure. The key signature changes from one flat to one sharp.

tempo

Musical score for section B. The tempo is marked *tempo*. The instruction *rit* appears at the end of the second measure.

B tempo

Musical score for section C. The tempo is marked *tempo*. The instruction *rit* appears at the end of the third measure.

tempo

Musical score for section D. The tempo is marked *tempo*. The instruction *rit* appears at the end of the fourth measure.

tempo

Musical score for section E. The tempo is marked *strict tempo even though piano is out of tempo*. Measure 9 starts with a fermata over a bar. Measure 10 starts with a dynamic *mf*.

D strict tempo even though piano is out of tempo **E** >

Musical score for section F. The dynamic *f* appears in measure 11. Measure 12 starts with a dynamic *ff*.

Musical score for section G. The instruction *till ready* appears above the staff. The instruction *on cue* and *(alt/tpt/tbn to give cue)* appear above the staff. Measure 13 starts with a dynamic *mf*.

F

on cue **G**

till ready

(alt/tpt/tbn to give cue)

Musical score for section H. The dynamic *mf* appears in measure 14.

Musical score for section I. The dynamic *mf* appears in measure 15.

Musical score for section J. The dynamic *mf* appears in measure 16.

The musical score for the Alto part of "Hymn for the have-nots" p.2 is presented in ten staves. The first five staves feature continuous musical lines with various dynamics and articulations. The sixth staff begins with a section labeled "gradual rit." followed by "solo ad lib." and "colla voce". It includes harmonic labels such as **C**, **G⁷sus⁴**, **H**, **B**, and **C**, with a dynamic instruction "dim." at the end. The seventh staff is labeled "medium bossa" and includes harmonic labels **E**, **Am**, **F#**, **A△(-5)**, **G^{#7}(^{#9})**, **I**, and **C^{#7}sus⁴**. The eighth staff includes harmonic labels **Dm⁷**, **E^{♭7}sus⁴**, **Ab**, **Fm**, and **E⁷(^{#9})**. The ninth staff includes harmonic labels **J**, **Am⁶**, **Gm⁷**, **Ab**, and **Ab**. The tenth staff concludes the piece with harmonic labels **F^o**, **Em⁷**, **E^{♭7}sus⁴**, and **D[♭]△(+11)**.

D_{bm}
C⁷(#9+5)

broken-up
K F[#]Ø
B

Hymn for the have-nots p.3
Alto
double-tempo
till ready

L *on cue*
f

rit

M out of tempo
8 **N** fast tempo
 till ready

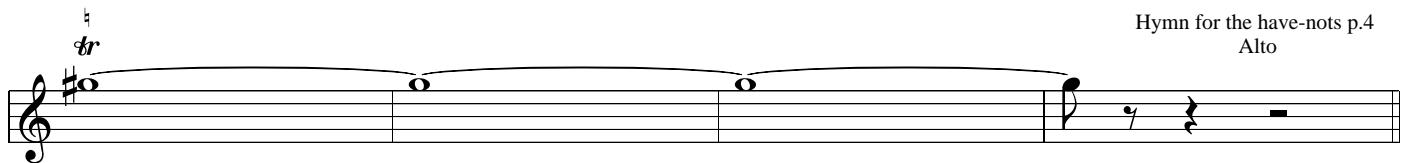
on cue from any of the horns

O *cue Trombone* *Tenor* *Trumpet* play

mp

cresc.

Hymn for the have-nots p.4
Alto



P

f

original tempo
 $\bullet = 140$

Musical score for Alto part, measures 2-4. The key signature changes to no sharps or flats. Measure 2 starts with a half note on G, followed by quarter notes on A and B. Measure 3 starts with a half note on D, followed by quarter notes on E and F. Measure 4 starts with a half note on G, followed by quarter notes on A and B. The bassoon part continues with sustained notes: a half note on D, followed by quarter notes on E and F. Measure 4 concludes with a half note on G, followed by quarter notes on A and B. The tempo is marked *rit* (ritardando) in an oval. The dynamic is *mf* (mezzo-forte). The bassoon part ends with a half note on D, followed by quarter notes on E and F.

Q *legato*

Musical score for Bassoon part, measures 2-4. The key signature changes to no sharps or flats. Measure 2 starts with a half note on G, followed by quarter notes on A and B. Measure 3 starts with a half note on D, followed by quarter notes on E and F. Measure 4 starts with a half note on G, followed by quarter notes on A and B. The bassoon part ends with a half note on D, followed by quarter notes on E and F. The tempo is marked *rit* (ritardando) in an oval.

$\text{♩} = 140$

Trumpet/Flugelhorn

HYMN FOR THE HAVE-NOTS

Paul Busby
PRS

A *legato* (alto lead)

mp
tempo

B *tempo*

tempo

C *tempo*

tempo

D strict tempo even though piano is out of tempo

9

E cue: alto

trombone

play

mf

cresc.

Accel to reach double tempo at F

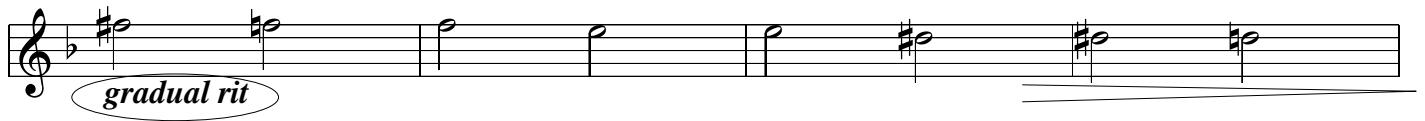
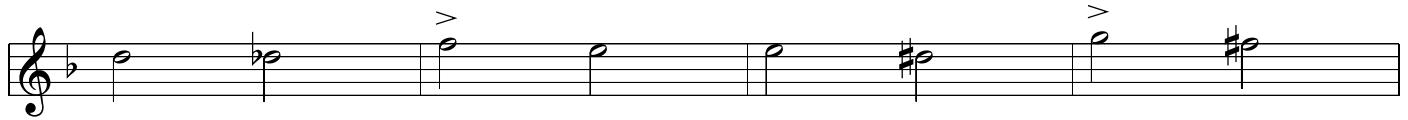
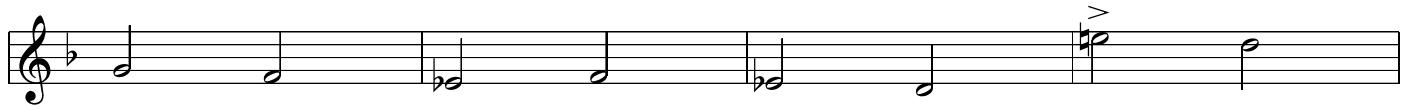
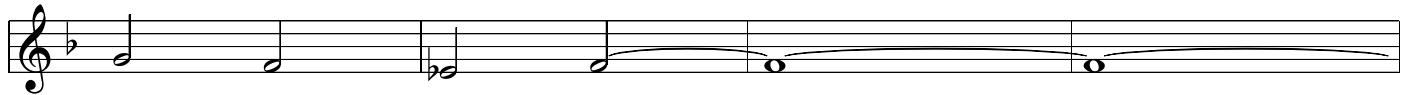
ff

till ready

on cue from Alto, Trbn or Tpt

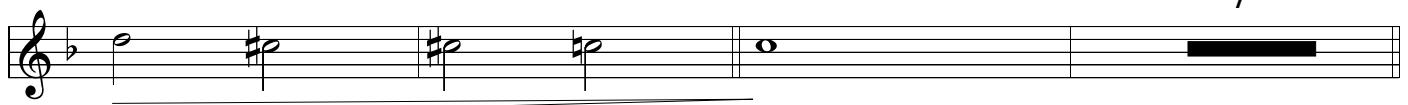
G

mf



H colla voce

7



I Medium Bossa

7

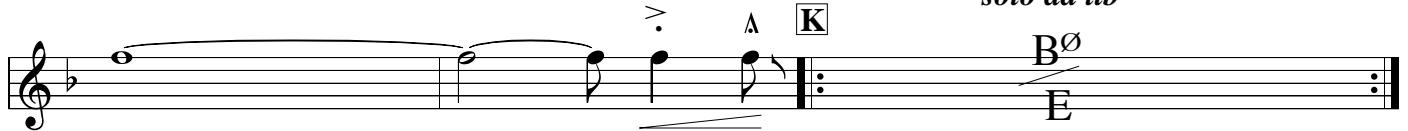


J

p



broken-up
solo ad lib



7. ^ **K**

BØ

E

double-tempo

continue solo

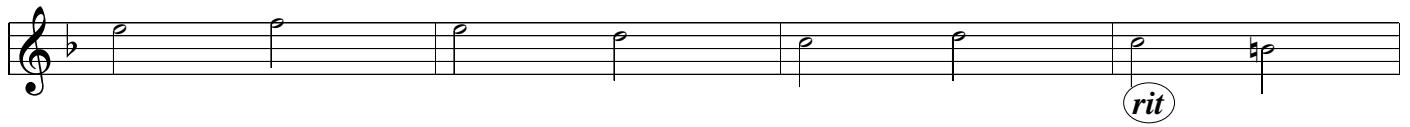
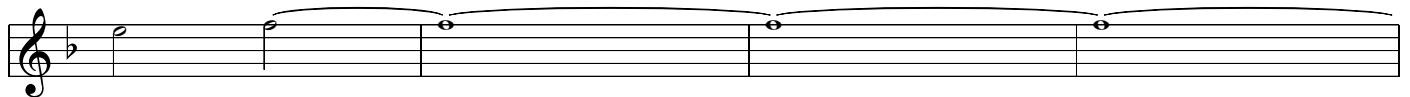
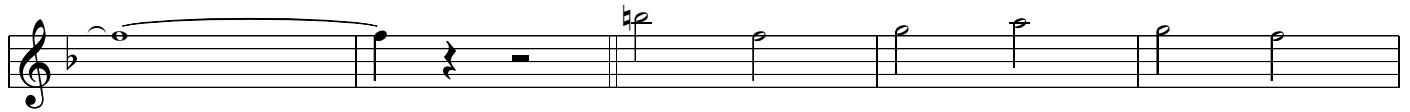
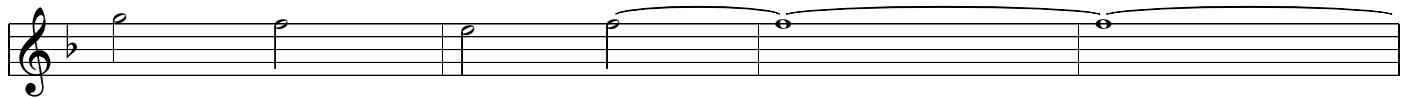
L other horns cue



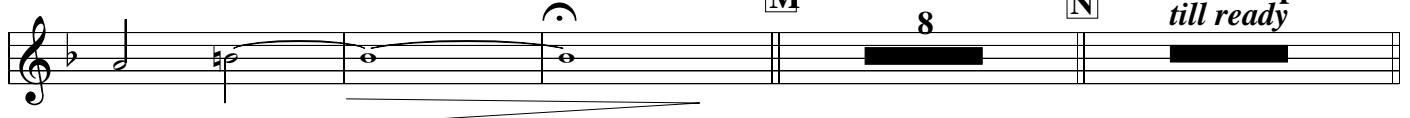
f

BØ

E



M out of tempo
8 N fast tempo
till ready

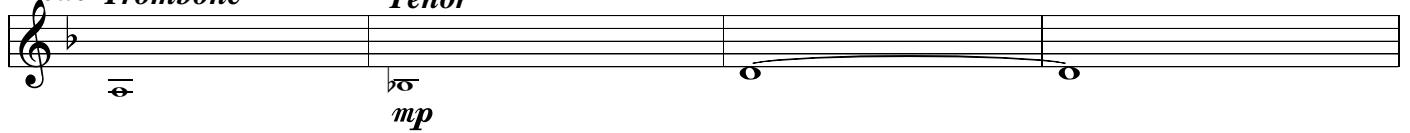


O on cue from any of the horns

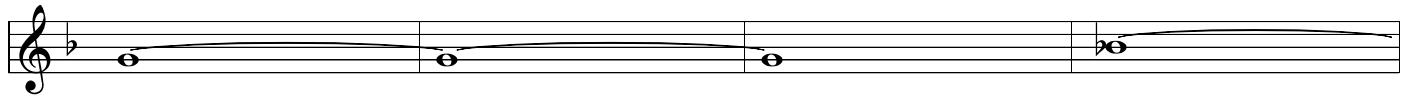
Trombone

Tenor

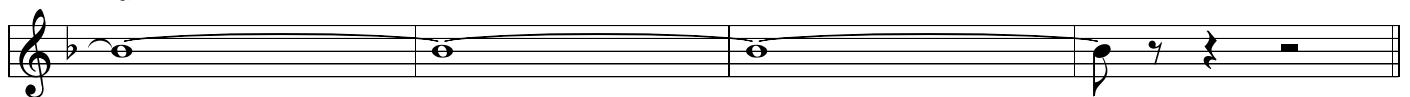
play



cresc.

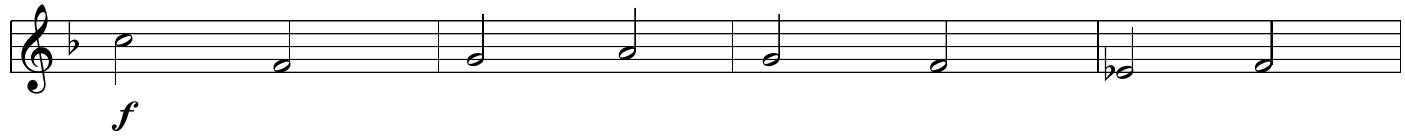


tr



P

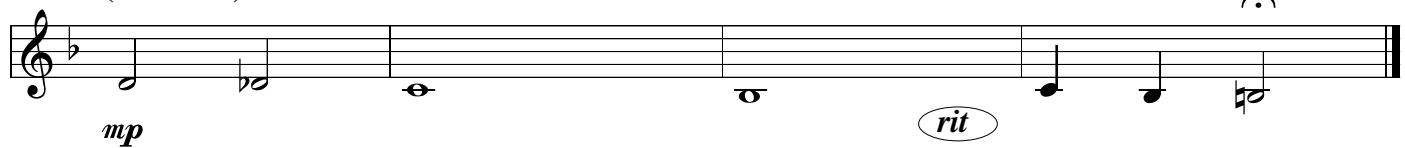
Hymn for the have-nots p.4
Trumpet



Musical staff Q consists of six measures. It includes a tempo change to 'original tempo' with a quarter note = 140. The dynamics are marked with a circled 'rit' (ritardando) over the last two measures. The final measure ends with a fermata and a double bar line.

Q

(alto lead)



Trombone

$\text{♩} = 140$

A *legato*

HYMN FOR THE HAVE-NOTS

Paul Busby
PRS

Musical score for Trombone part A. The tempo is marked as *mp* (mezzo-piano). The first measure consists of a single note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a long sustained note, followed by eighth notes. The third measure ends with a dynamic marking *rit* (ritardando).

tempo

Musical score for Trombone part B. The tempo is marked as *tempo*. The first measure consists of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a long sustained note, followed by eighth notes. The third measure ends with a dynamic marking *rit*.

tempo

Musical score for Trombone part C. The tempo is marked as *tempo*. The first measure consists of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a long sustained note, followed by eighth notes. The third measure ends with a dynamic marking *rit*.

tempo

Musical score for Trombone part D. The tempo is marked as *tempo*. The first measure consists of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a long sustained note, followed by eighth notes. The third measure ends with a dynamic marking *rit*.

tempo

Musical score for Trombone part E. The tempo is marked as *cue: alto*. The first measure consists of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a long sustained note, followed by eighth notes. The third measure ends with a dynamic marking *play*.

D strict tempo even though piano is out of tempo

9

E *cue: alto*

play

Musical score for Trombone part F. The tempo is marked as *mf* (mezzo-forte). The first measure consists of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a long sustained note, followed by eighth notes. The third measure ends with a dynamic marking *cresc.*

Musical score for Trombone part G. The tempo is marked as *f* (fortissimo). The first measure consists of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a long sustained note, followed by eighth notes. The third measure ends with a dynamic marking *ff* (fortississimo).

Musical score for Trombone part H. The tempo is marked as *till ready*. The first measure consists of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a long sustained note, followed by eighth notes. The third measure ends with a dynamic marking *on cue from Alto, Tpt or Tbn*.

Musical score for Trombone part I. The tempo is marked as *mf* (mezzo-forte). The first measure consists of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a long sustained note, followed by eighth notes. The third measure ends with a dynamic marking *mf*.

Musical score for Trombone part J. The tempo is marked as *till ready*. The first measure consists of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a long sustained note, followed by eighth notes. The third measure ends with a dynamic marking *on cue from Alto, Tpt or Tbn*.

Musical score for Trombone part K. The tempo is marked as *mf* (mezzo-forte). The first measure consists of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a long sustained note, followed by eighth notes. The third measure ends with a dynamic marking *mf*.

Musical score for Trombone part L. The tempo is marked as *till ready*. The first measure consists of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a long sustained note, followed by eighth notes. The third measure ends with a dynamic marking *mf*.

The musical score for Trombone, page 2, features six staves of music. The first three staves are standard staff notation. The fourth staff includes a 'gradual rit' instruction in an oval. The fifth staff includes 'colla voce' and a '7' above it. The sixth staff includes 'cresc.', 'double-tempo till ready' below it, and 'f' at the end. Various dynamics like *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *rit.* are used. Articulations include accents and slurs. Performance instructions like 'Medium Bossa', 'broken-up till ready', and 'double-tempo till ready' are also present. Measure numbers H, J, K, and L are marked above specific measures.

gradual rit

colla voce

7

I **Medium Bossa** **7**

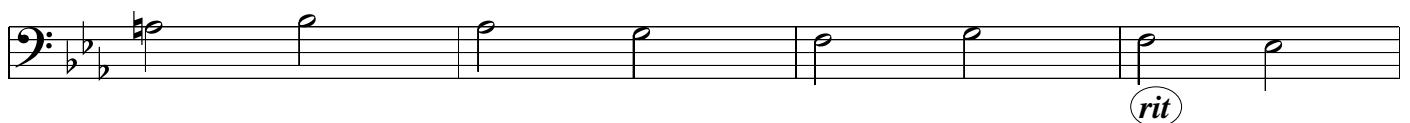
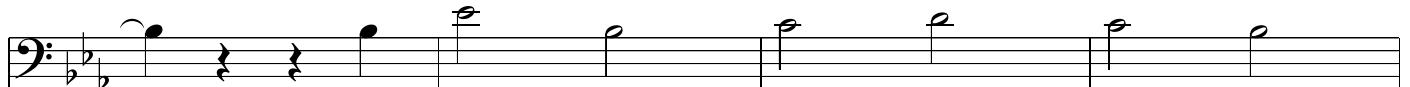
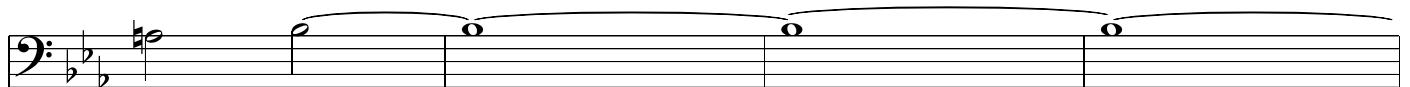
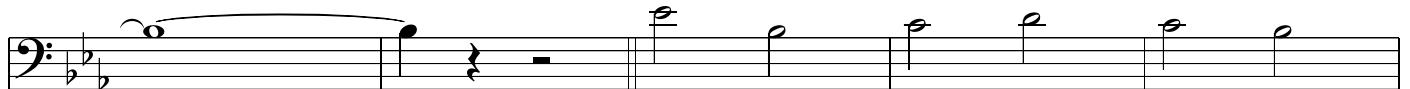
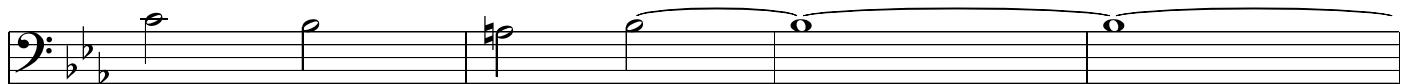
J

cresc.

K **broken-up till ready**

L **double-tempo till ready**

f



M out of tempo

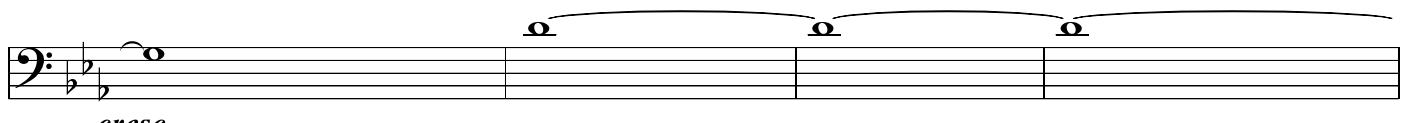
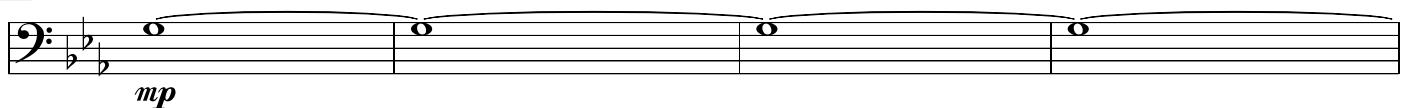
8

N fast tempo
till ready

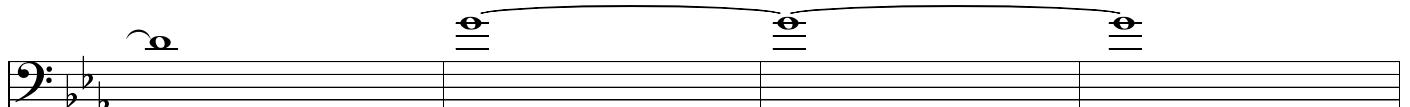


on cue from any of the horns

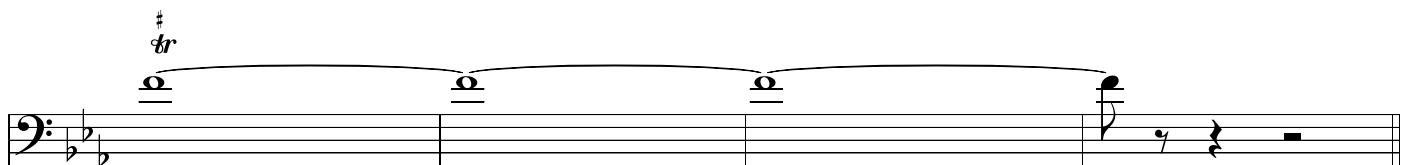
O



cresc.



tr



P

Musical score for Trombone part P. The score consists of two measures. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic **f**. Measure 2 ends with a fermata over the first note and a repeat sign at the end of the measure.

original tempo $\text{♩} = 140$

rit

Q

Musical score for Trombone part Q. The score consists of two measures. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic **mp**. Measure 2 ends with a fermata over the first note and a repeat sign at the end of the measure.

rit

Bass

HYMN FOR THE HAVE-NOTS

Paul Busby
PRS

A ARCO

 $\text{♩} = 140$

rit.

tempo

rit.

B**tempo**

rit.

tempo

rit.

C**tempo**

rit.

tempo

rit.

strict tempo even though piano is out of tempo

PIZZ
alto cue

play

rit.

Accel to reach double tempo at F

F **B** $\Delta(+5)$ play line based on this scale (Abm) **repeat as required**

G cue: horns riff starts

B $\Delta(+5)$ for 8 bars || **B** $\Delta(+5)$ for 8 bars || **B** $\Delta(+5)$ for 16 bars
rit from last 6 bars (follow horns)

H **B** \flat ^{7sus4} **out of tempo**
7

I medium bossa (follow tenor/piano)

Hymn for the have-nots p.2
Bass

Bass line in E^{7sus4}, Fm⁷ chords.

Bass line in G^{7sus4}, G⁷⁽⁺⁵⁾ chords.

J (other horns in)

Bass line in Cm, B^{m7}, A^o, Gm⁷ chords.

Bass line in G^{7sus4}, E^{Δ(-5)}, E^{7(#9+5)} chords.

K broken-up

going into...

double tempo

Bass line in A^o, D chords.

L horn riffs start

Bass line in A^o, D chords for 8 bars.

for 8 bars

Bass line in A^o, D chords for 8 bars.

for 10 bars

rit from last 4 (follow horns)

M D^{7sus4}

out of tempo

Bass line in D^{7sus4} chord.

N Fast 4 - join in after piano sets tempo

O Horns in

Bass line in D^o, G chords.

for 12 bars

Horns trill

Bass line in D^o, G chords.

P

Bass line with sustained notes.

Bass line with sustained notes.

Q original tempo

Bass line with sustained notes and rit.

Drums

$\text{♩} = 140$ brushes

HYMN FOR THE HAVE-NOTS

Paul Busby
PRS

A

rit.

tempo

rit.

B tempo

rit.

C tempo

rit.

D strict tempo even though piano is out of tempo

rit.

E horn cues & fills

start gently & build

Accele to reach double tempo at F ff

F Fast (in 4) (Tenor solo)

Play time with lots of fills

G cue: horns riff starts

play 8 || play 8 || play 16

rit from last 6 bars (follow horns)

H (alto solo)

I medium bossa (follow tenor/piano)

A bass clef staff with five horizontal lines. To the right of the staff, the text "play 8" is written.

J (other horns in)

A bass clef staff with five horizontal lines. To the right of the staff, the text "play 8" is written.

K (trumpet solo)

A bass clef staff with five horizontal lines. To the right of the staff, the text "broken-up" is followed by "going into..." and then "double tempo".

L horn riffs start

A bass clef staff with five horizontal lines. It is divided into three sections by vertical bar lines. The first section is labeled "play 8 bars", the second is "play 8 bars", and the third is "play 10 bars". Below the staff, the text "rit from last 4 (follow horns)" is written.

M (piano solo)

A bass clef staff with five horizontal lines. Above the staff, the text "out of tempo" is written, followed by a small number "7" below it. A single measure of rests follows.

N

A bass clef staff with five horizontal lines. The text "Fast 4 - join in after piano sets tempo" is written across the staff.

O Horns in

A bass clef staff with five horizontal lines. To the right of the staff, the text "play 10" is written.

horns trill

A bass clef staff with five horizontal lines. It shows a continuous series of eighth-note trills, indicated by a dot over each note.

P

A bass clef staff with five horizontal lines. It shows a series of eighth notes followed by three measures of rests.

A bass clef staff with five horizontal lines. It shows a series of eighth notes followed by a measure of rests. The text "rit." is written above the staff.

Q original tempo

A bass clef staff with five horizontal lines. It shows a series of eighth notes with dynamics (p, f) and a melodic line. The text "rit." is written below the staff.

notes on Hymn for the Have-not

This piece is not recommended for ballroom dancing purposes. Nor is it meant to be a pretty little conventional 1960's-style combo arrangement.

The tune at A, B and C should be played very legato, like a hymn but not so dirge-y. The piano continues in the same vein at D. The horns, bass and drums should keep in strict tempo as from the first piano chord at D and ignore the piano (as usual, do I hear a pianist comment). It might be useful if one of the horn players marks time or conducts to keep things together.

Although there is a 9 bar rest for the horns at D it could be longer to prolong the element of surprise and to prevent the pianist from getting complacent. The piano should fade out as soon as the trill begins and tacit by the time F is reached.

It is probably easier if one of the horn players counts in E (or conducts) over the piano out-of-tempo section rather than everyone trying to count the rests in strict tempo.

At G the alto, trumpet and trombone have a backing riff. One of them should cue the others in when to start this. Don't overlook the riffs at the end of this section or elsewhere.

At I the alto player or the pianist should establish the tempo, but without any count-ins. If this doesn't work for you, the drummer might play a fill in on the previous bar to lead you into tempo.

At K the rhythm becomes more broken up and after a while the eighth note of the straight 8's becomes the quarter note of the fast swing.

At L as at G, the alto, tenor and trombone come in with a backing riff - one of them has to decide when to cue this in.

At N, the piano goes from an out of tempo feel into double tempo swing. It's probably best if the piano sets this and the bass and drums follow.

As at G and L, one of the horn players has to decide when to come in. The rest is plain sailing.