

## Milenburg Joys ( 1 )

NORK does A-B-Dogfight in Ab, C in Db, at 150

c. Morton, NORK, 1925

♩ = 180 *Usually 4/4*

**Intro** A B $\flat$  A B $\flat$  A B $\flat$  A $^7$  F $^7$

**A** B $\flat$  F $^7$  B $\flat$  B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$  E $\flat$  B $\flat$ dim B $\flat$  G $^7$  C $^7$  F $^7$

**B** A B $\flat$  A B $\flat$  A B $\flat$  B $\flat$  F $^7$  [ HORN break ..... ] B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$  E $\flat$ dim B $\flat$  G $^7$  C $^7$  F $^7$  B $\flat$

**Dogfight** F $^7$

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The tempo is marked as 180 beats per minute, with a note that it is 'Usually 4/4'. The score is divided into three main sections: an 'Intro', a section labeled 'A' (which contains a 'HORN break' indicated by a dotted line), and a section labeled 'B' (which contains a 'Dogfight' section). The 'Intro' consists of a short melodic phrase. Section 'A' is a 16-measure phrase, and Section 'B' is a 16-measure phrase. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, as well as chord symbols (A, Bb, A7, F7, Bb7, Eb, Bbdim, G7, C7) placed above the staff to indicate harmonic structure. The 'HORN break' is a common feature in early jazz music, where the horns play a short, rhythmic pattern while the melody continues or rests.

# Milenburg Joys ( 2 )

125

**Solos**

**C** **B $\flat$**  **F7**

**B $\flat$**  **Fdim** **F7**

**F7**

**F7** **B $\flat$**  [ Break ..... ]

**B $\flat$**  **F7**

**B $\flat$ 7** **E $\flat$**

**G $\flat$ 7** **B $\flat$**  **G7**

**C7** **F7** **B $\flat$**

**Routine: Intro, A B dogfight C, Solos on C, C C.  
After solos, can do dogfight, melody 1 X, jam 1 X.**