

Miss Trombonism

Solo Trombone 1-2

1918

A Slippery Tune

Nathaniel Cleophas Davis

arr. Aaron Hettinga

Allegro $\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score is written for Solo Trombone 1-2 in bass clef, 2/4 time, and B-flat major. It consists of six systems of music. The tempo is marked Allegro with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score includes various articulations such as accents (>) and slurs, and dynamics including fortissimo (ff). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-7 above notes. The piece features several triplet patterns and first/second endings. The first ending appears at measures 19-20 and 33-34. The second ending appears at measures 20-21 and 34-35. The score concludes with a final cadence in measure 35.

**Nathaniel Cleophas
“Shorty”**

DAVIS

Miss Trombonism

A Slippery Tune

1918

**The granddaughter of “Oh Slip It Man”
and daughter of “Mr. Trombonology”**

arranged for

Trombone and Concert Band

by

Aaron Hettinga

**Cherry Classics Music
www.CherryClassics.com**

Nathaniel Cleophas Davis (1888-1972)

African American trombonist, composer, and band leader **Nathaniel Cleophas Davis** (also known as Nathan Davis) was born in Tennessee on August 14, 1888. By 1908, he had moved to Nashville where he directed the band at the Tennessee School for the Blind. Along with his brothers, Otis B. and Clarence M. Davis, he established a music publishing business and a music school, variously known as the Traveling Conservatory of Music and the Davis Band and Orchestra School. He described himself as a self-employed band organizer and school teacher on his military service registration card, completed on June 4, 1917. Among his musical compositions were five trombone features for band in ragtime style which included **Oh, Slip It Man** (1916), **Mr. Trombonology** (1917) and **Miss Trombonism** (1918). He served as a musician with the U. S. Army's 368th Infantry Regiment, part of the 92nd Infantry Division, during World War I. He began basic training at Fort Meade, Maryland and the Regiment was shipped to France on June 7, 1918 where it trained under French military leaders. Comprised of black enlisted men and junior officers, the 368th's regimental and divisional officers were all white. The 368th suffered heavy casualties in September, 1918, in a battle near Binarville, France, shortly before the Armistice on November 11, 1918. The Regiment was shipped back to the United States in February, 1919 where it was demobilized in New York City on March 7, 1919.

Upon returning from France, Nathaniel Davis continued writing ragtime trombone features including **Master Trombone** (1919) and a tribute to his wartime service in France, **Trombone Francais** (1921). His trombone features were published by his own company as well as C. G. Conn and Carl Fischer. In 1920, Nathaniel Davis began playing with P. G. Lowery's Band which was the first all-black band to play for the Ringling Brothers & Barnum and Bailey's Circus sideshows. His composition, **Mr. Trombonology**, was a featured work in the band's performances. Davis married Edith Rose Bonner in December, 1926 and in 1949, he wrote music to a song, **Our Lady of Liberty**, with lyrics by Bernice Stokes; it was published by W. E. Goldsberry & Co., Los Angeles.

Nathaniel Davis died in Atlanta, Georgia, on December 19, 1972 at the age of 84 and is buried in South View Cemetery, Atlanta.

Douglas Yeo
July 10, 2020

Miss Trombonism

Full Score

1918
A Slippery Tune

Nathaniel Cleophas Davis
arr. Aaron Hettinga

Allegro $\text{♩} = 120$

The score is for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Piccolo
- Flute 1-2
- Oboe
- Bassoon
- Clarinet in E \flat
- Clarinet in B \flat 1
- Clarinet in B \flat 2-3
- Bass Clarinet
- Soprano Sax
- Alto Sax 1-2
- Tenor Sax
- Baritone Sax
- E \flat Cornet
- Trumpet in B \flat 1
- Trumpet in B \flat 2
- Trumpet in B \flat 3
- Horn in F 1-2
- Horn in F 3-4
- Solo Trombone 1-2
- Solo Trombone 3
- Euphonium
- Tuba
- Bells
- Cymbals
- Snare Drum
- Bass Drum

The score is in 2/4 time and marked *ff* (fortissimo). It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The woodwinds and brass parts are highly active, while the percussion provides a steady, driving accompaniment. The Solo Trombone parts include intricate technical passages with many triplets and sixteenth notes.

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Picc.

Fl. 1-2

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. 1

Cl. 2-3

B. Cl.

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

E♭ Cnt.

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Hn. 1-2

Hn. 3-4

Solo Tbn. 1-2

Solo Tbn. 3

Euph.

Tuba

Bls.

Cym.

S.Dr.

B. D.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score for 'Miss Trombonism' by John Williams, page 8, features a variety of instruments. The woodwinds include Piccolo, Flutes 1-2, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Bb Clarinet 1, Clarinets 2-3, Bassoon, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Eb Contrabassoon, Bb Trumpet 1, Bb Trumpet 2, Bb Trumpet 3, Horns 1-2, Horns 3-4, Solo Trombone 1-2, Solo Trombone 3, Euphonium, and Tuba. The brass section includes Bb Trumpet 1, Bb Trumpet 2, Bb Trumpet 3, Solo Trombone 1-2, Solo Trombone 3, Euphonium, and Tuba. The percussion section includes Cymbal, Snare Drum, and Bass Drum. The score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the brass instruments play a more melodic line. The Solo Trombone parts feature complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes, and are marked with fingerings (1-6) and accents. The percussion instruments play a steady, rhythmic accompaniment.