

92. RAZOR'S EDGE

Snares on

Musical notation for 'Razor's Edge' in 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes marked with accents (>) and slurs. The lower staff contains a simpler accompaniment of quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

93. THE MUSIC BOX

Musical notation for 'The Music Box' in 3/4 time. The score is written for three parts: S.D. (Snare Drum), B.D. (Bass Drum), and Tri. (Triangle). The S.D. part features a steady eighth-note pattern. The B.D. part has a sparse pattern of quarter notes, starting with a dynamic marking of *p*. The Tri. part has a few scattered notes, also marked with *p*. The piece ends with a double bar line.

HISTORY African-American spirituals originated in the 1700's, midway through the period of slavery in the United States. One of the largest categories of true American folk music, these primarily religious songs were sung and passed on for generations without being written down. The first collection of spirituals was published in 1867, four years after The Emancipation Proclamation was signed into law.

94. EZEKIEL SAW THE WHEEL

African-American Spiritual

Allegro

Musical notation for 'Ezekiel Saw the Wheel' in 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The upper staff features a driving eighth-note melody, starting with a dynamic marking of *f*. The lower staff provides a bass accompaniment with quarter notes and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

95. SMOOTH OPERATOR

Rim Shot

Musical notation for 'Smooth Operator' in 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The upper staff features a complex eighth-note pattern, with some notes marked with accents (>) and slurs. The lower staff contains a bass accompaniment of quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Note how the pattern changed.