

# The Mean Dean Down Under

Abdo Timejardine-Zomeño  
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# Instrumentation

Soprano Saxophone  
 Alto Saxophone  
 Tenor Saxophone  
 Baritone Saxophone

## Program Notes

When given the opportunity to write a saxophone quartet, I knew it had to be a funk tune. Most of my time spent with the saxophone was in the jazz world. I never got much classical or concert music exposure until I played chamber music. Because of this, I fell in love with the bari sax. As the bari player in quartets, I knew I had to make the tune funky, driven, and have a ton of enjoyable licks that players would like. Thus, The Mean Dean Down Under was born. The piece is dedicated to my three friends who derived the title after filling in those random online surveys that generate a name for you, and this one in particular for my name introduced us to The Mean Dean Down Under.

## About the Composer



**Abdo Timejardine-Zomeño** (b. 2000) is a Chicago based clarinetist, woodwind doubler, composer, and arranger.

A student of Marc Mellits, Abdo draws inspiration from notable composers such as Viet Cuong, Omar Thomas, Jennifer Jolley, Kevin Day, and John Mackey.

He is a composer of wind band, orchestra, chamber, and solo instrumental music. His music draws ties to not only western classical, but his training in the Arabic Maqam modal system offers an enriched compositional approach he hopes performers will enjoy.

# The Mean Dean Down Under

For Dom, Mitch, and Sergio

Abdo Timejardine-Zomeño

Funky  $\text{♩} = 96$

Soprano Saxophone

Alto Saxophone

Tenor Saxophone

Baritone Saxophone

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

Musical score for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Baritone Saxophones. The score consists of four staves. The first three staves are blank. The Baritone Saxophone staff begins with a dynamic 'mf' and consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern.

Continuation of the musical score for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Baritone Saxophones. The score continues from the previous page. The Soprano, Alto, and Tenor Saxophone staves are blank. The Baritone Saxophone staff begins with a dynamic 'mf' and consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern.

6

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

*mf*

*pointed*

*subito p*

9

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

*subito p*

11

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

This musical score page contains four staves, each representing a different saxophone part: Sop. Sax., Alto Sax., Ten. Sax., and Bari. Sax. The music is divided into three measures. In measure 11, the Sop. Sax. and Alto Sax. play eighth-note patterns, while the Ten. and Bari. Saxes provide harmonic support. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic *f*. The Ten. and Bari. Saxes continue their harmonic role, while the Ten. Sax. introduces a new rhythmic pattern. Measure 13 concludes with a dynamic *mf*.

14

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

This musical score page continues the four-part saxophone arrangement. Measures 14 and 15 show the Sop. Sax. and Alto Sax. taking more prominent melodic roles, supported by the harmonic work of the Ten. and Bari. Saxes. Measure 16 provides a full tutti dynamic, with all four instruments contributing to the final chord.

17

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

A musical score for four saxophones: Sop. Sax., Alto Sax., Ten. Sax., and Bari. Sax. The score consists of two systems of music. In the first system (measures 1-16), the alto saxophone has a sixteenth-note pattern, the tenor saxophone has eighth-note pairs, and the bassoon has eighth-note pairs. In the second system (measures 17-20), the alto saxophone has a sixteenth-note pattern, the tenor saxophone has eighth-note pairs, and the bassoon has eighth-note pairs. Dynamics include *mf* and *mp*.

20

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

A musical score for four saxophones: Sop. Sax., Alto Sax., Ten. Sax., and Bari. Sax. The score consists of two systems of music. In the first system (measures 1-16), the alto saxophone has a sixteenth-note pattern, the tenor saxophone has eighth-note pairs, and the bassoon has eighth-note pairs. In the second system (measures 17-20), the alto saxophone has a sixteenth-note pattern, the tenor saxophone has eighth-note pairs, and the bassoon has eighth-note pairs. Dynamics include *mf* and *mp*.

22

Sop. Sax.

f

Alto Sax.

mf

Ten. Sax.

mf

Bari. Sax.

mf

DRAFT

24

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

DRAFT

26

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

v.

v.

v.

v.

29

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

f

v.

v.

v.

v.

31

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

The musical score consists of four staves, each representing a different saxophone part. The staves are arranged vertically. The top staff is labeled 'Sop. Sax.', the second 'Alto Sax.', the third 'Ten. Sax.', and the bottom 'Bari. Sax.'. The Bari. Sax. staff uses a treble clef, while the others use a bass clef. Measure 31 begins with eighth-note patterns for all parts. Measure 32 continues with similar patterns, with the Bari. Sax. staff showing a single note followed by rests.

33

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

The musical score continues with four staves. Measure 33 starts with eighth-note patterns, followed by a dynamic marking 'mf' over a measure line. Measure 34 continues with eighth-note patterns. The Bari. Sax. staff shows a single note followed by rests in both measures.

36

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

PERUSAL SCORE

38

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

PERUSAL SCORE

40

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

PERUSAL SCORE

44

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

PERUSAL SCORE

49

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

*mp*

*mp*

52

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

*f*

*ff*

*f*

*ff*

*f*

*ff*

*f*

*ff*

55

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

REBUSA/SCORR

58

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

mf

mf

mf

mf

REBUSA/SCORR

60

Sop. Sax.

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

*f*

*mf*

*p*

*f*

*mf*

*p*

*f*

*mf*

*p*

*f*

*mf*

*p*

PERUSAL SCORE