



3. A Nacht in Nyu York

Slowly and very freely ♩ = c.48

rall. *tr* **A** Faster ♩ = 96 poco a poco accel. (to letter B)

B 2. Even faster ♩ = 144

C 2. Really fast! ♩ = c.160

2. molto rall. Slower (in tempo)

A piano accompaniment for printing is included on the CD (see page 3).

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Klezmer is Jewish music from eastern Europe. It was performed by professional musicians called *klezmerim*, usually at weddings and other celebrations. In the mid nineteenth and early twentieth centuries many Yiddish-speaking Jews moved to New York (Nyu York in Yiddish), where klezmer was influenced by American music such as jazz. The clarinet is one of the most important klezmer instruments, and well-known players include Naftule Brandwein and Dave Tarras. This tune starts with a short *doina* (a slow, free introduction) then goes into a *khosidl*, a Hasidic dance. In the *khosidl*, imagine you are dancing along as the music gradually builds up speed.

Clarinet accompaniment

Slowly and very freely ♩ = c.48 **rall.**

A *p*

Faster ♩ = 96 **poco a poco accel.** (to letter B)

mf

B

Even faster ♩ = 144

f *mf* *cresc.*

C

Really fast! ♩ = c.160

ff

molto rall. **Slower (in tempo)**



6. Bourbon Street Stomp

Swing ♩ = 126 (♩ = $\overset{\frown}{\text{♩}} \overset{\frown}{\text{♩}}$)

A

B

C

D

E

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a piece in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of five sections labeled A through E. Section A (measures 1-4) starts with a forte (f) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. Section B (measures 5-8) continues the melody. Section C (measures 9-12) features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Section D (measures 13-16) includes dynamics of mezzo-piano (mp) and mezzo-forte (mf), with a triplet of eighth notes and a fermata. Section E (measures 17-20) starts with a forte (f) dynamic and includes a fermata. The score uses various musical notations including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

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Bourbon Street is in the heart of New Orleans's famous French Quarter. New Orleans is said to be the birthplace of jazz, and many great jazz musicians began their careers there, including Louis Armstrong, Jelly Roll Morton, and the clarinetist Johnny Dodds. These musicians were an important influence on the Chicago-born clarinetist Benny Goodman, who became one of the most famous bandleaders of the Swing era. For fun, try out some glissandos and slides in this tune: some are marked in, but there are other places where you could add some of your own. Warm-up 6b describes how to play them.

Clarinet accompaniment

Swing ♩ = 126 (♩ = $\overset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{\text{J}}}$)

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a tempo marking of Swing ♩ = 126 and a note value equivalence (♩ = $\overset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{\text{J}}}$). The first staff has a '2' above the first measure and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Section A, marked with a box 'A', starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Section B, marked with a box 'B', continues the melody. Section C, marked with a box 'C', features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic followed by a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Section D, marked with a box 'D', includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Section E, marked with a box 'E', features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score concludes with a final forte (*f*) dynamic.



11. Breton Mariner's Song

Wistfully ♩ = 52

A piano accompaniment for printing is included on the CD (see page 3).

* There is an additional four bars of introduction in the piano accompaniment and on the CD backing track that should be omitted when playing this piece as an unaccompanied duet.

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Brittany, in northern France, has a strong Celtic folk music tradition. This piece is in the *chants de marin* style, which is characterized by sea shanties and ballads traditionally sung by sailors. The songs tell of travel and adventure or of tragedies such as shipwrecks and war. The thirteen-keyed Breton clarinet dates back to the eighteenth century and is known as a *treujenn-gaol*, meaning 'cabbage stalk'. This pejorative term was coined by players of earlier instruments who didn't like the fact that clarinetists were taking away their work! Listen carefully to your intonation on the high notes; Warm-up 11a will help you with this.

Clarinet accompaniment

Wistfully $\text{♩} = 52$

* There is an additional four bars of introduction in the piano accompaniment and on the CD backing track that should be omitted when playing this piece as an unaccompanied duet.