for

Bb Clarinet, C Trumpet and Piano

by

Joe L. Alexander

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Performance Notes

General Notes - The score is written at concert pitch. The tempo indication **very free** should be non-metrical. These sections should not be rushed. *A tempo* marks the returns to the strictly, metered opening. Trills start on the written note and move to the adjacent note below the notated note. Accidentals only apply to the line or space on which they are written (not octaves). They remain in effect for the measure unless cancelled out by another accidental.

Clarinet Part - a trill with squiggle line, and a slur, means glissando. The fingerings for the multiphonics are notated in the clarinet part. The accidentals for the multiphonics are approximations of the actual pitches. The fingerings are from Bruno Bartolozzi's *New Sounds for Woodwinds*.

Trumpet Part - Whole notes with the written indication to "gradually press down the remaining valve(s)" is a very slow gliss. The direction is left up to the discretion of the player.

Piano Part - Pedal marking are for the sostenuto pedal. With the exception of the end of the piece, the use of the sustain pedal is left up to the discretion of the player. (In general, do not use the sustain pedal during the quicker moving parts.)

Program Notes

The original concept for *Betwixt and Between* was developed in the fall of 1997 for the University of Montevallo Clarinet Symposium Composition Contest. The title is derived from the metrical structure of the score. The work alternates between non-metered and metered sections. (*Betwixt and Between* was also the name of a restaurant which I passed everyday when I drove to the University of Montevallo, back when I worked at the school.) The piece was completely revised in April of 2014 and submitted to the *UAB Chamber Trio's* composition "call for scores" for *The University of Alabama Chamber Trio* (Dr. Denise Gainey, clarinet; Dr. James Zingara, trumpet; and Dr. Chris Steele, piano). The piece is dedicated to them.

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Embouchures (position of the lips on the reed

For reed instruments, these are shown as follows:



Norma

the tip of the reed At (or towards)

At (or towards) the base of the reed

vide a sufficiently characteristic outline for this purpose. also because the more regular shape of the clarinet reed does not proused for the clarinet in order to eliminate a profusion of symbols and These symbols depict the oboc and bassoon reeds, but will also be

the body so that the lower lip can press harder on the reed. This way The sign / indicates that the instrument should be brought nearer

of increasing lower lip pressure is particularly useful with the clarinet.

apertures: In the case of the flute, the following signs indicate various lip

- O = lips with a large aperture (as for the lower register)
- = lips with a very wide aperture and completely relaxed
- \mathbf{o} = lips with a moderately reduced aperture (as for the middle
- = lips with a small aperture (as for the high register)
- lips with a very small aperture (as for the very high register)

This is equally valid for both the flute and reed instruments. In other normally obvious relationship between two factors-e.g. increased lip with the reed instruments, in order to avoid the confusion of a large (e.g. \square and M.Pr.), both signs have to be used. cases, where lip and air pressure are in contrast to the normal usage pressure and increased air pressure—one sign only will be used (.). number of different signs. For a similar reason, when there is a These signs are virtually the same as those used for lip pressures

signs are used. adjustments are so minimal as to be readily foreseen by the player) no In cases where normal playing conditions are obvious (or where

previous special usage methods when otherwise it would not be obvious, and cancels out any The symbol 'N.' is used to indicate a return to normal playing

> LIP PRESSURES, AIR PRESSURES, ETC. LIST OF SIGNS USED TO INDICATE EMBOUCHURES,

Lip pressures

- o = relaxed lip pressure
- slightly relaxed lip pressure
- □ = very relaxed lip pressure¹
- = increased lip pressure
- = slightly increased lip pressure
- = much increased lip pressure

Air pressures

- N.Pr. = normal air pressure
- M.Pr. = much pressure
- P.Pr. = little pressure
- A.Pr. = augment air pressure
- D.Pr. = diminish air pressure
- ¹ In the case of the clarinet the inside of the lower lip should rest on the reed instead of on the teeth as in the normal lip position.

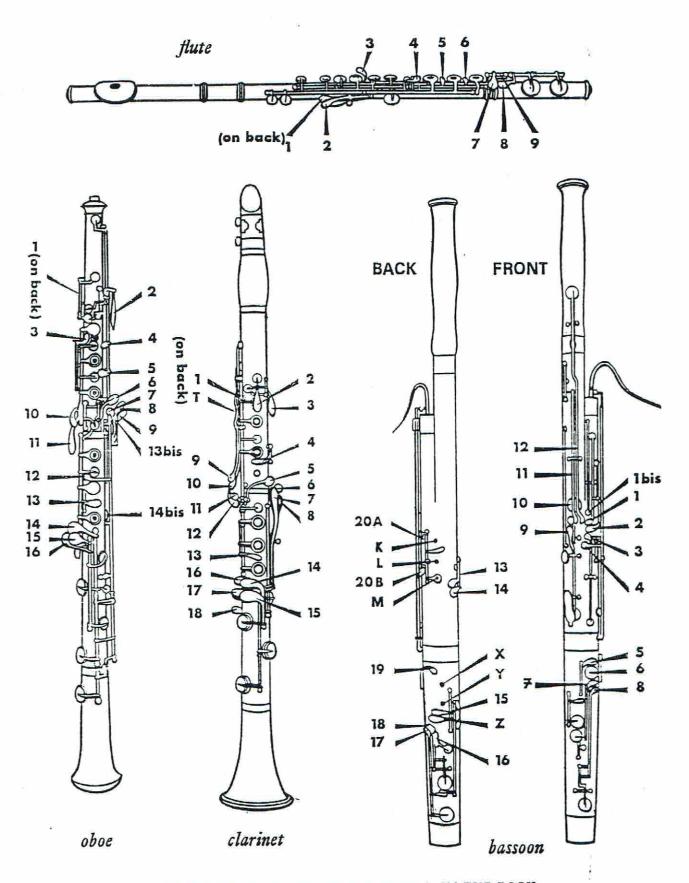


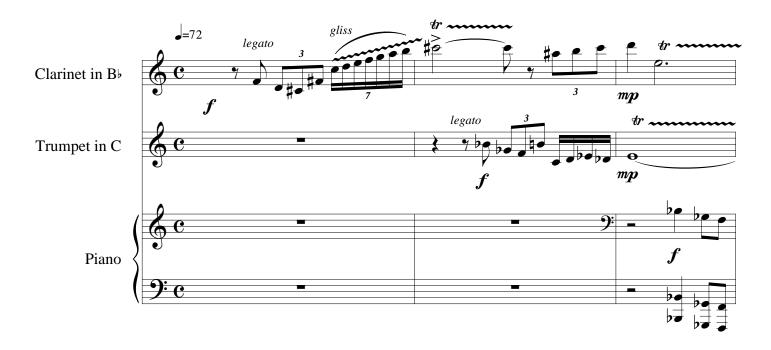
CHART OF FINGERING NUMBERS USED IN THE BOOK

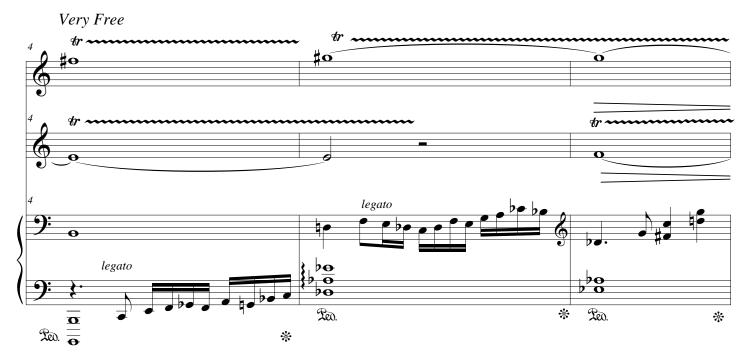
(Note: Oboists who do not have the alternate key 13 bis may use key 13)

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Joe L. Alexander

Dedicated to The University of Alabama Chamber Trio Dr. Denise Gainey, clarinet; Dr. James Zingara, trumpet; and Dr. Chris Steele, piano





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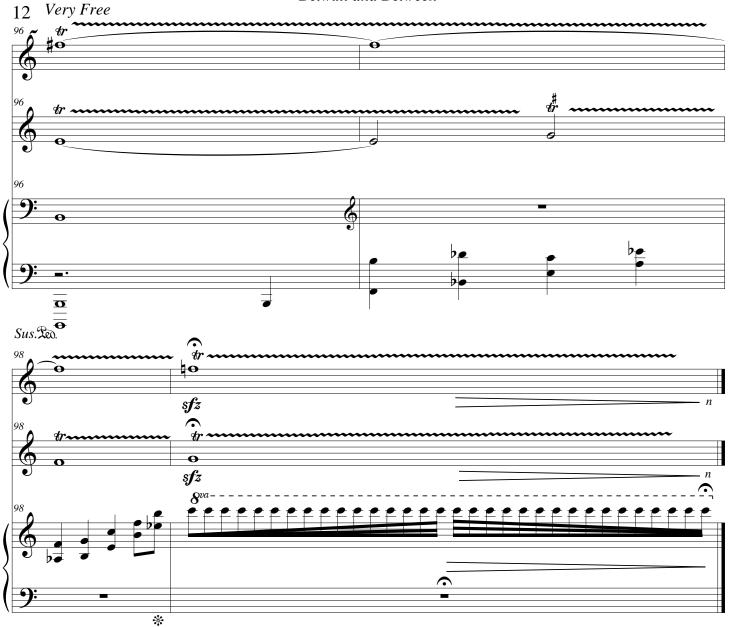
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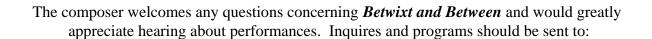
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Trumpet in C

Betwixt and Between

Joe L. Alexander

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Clarinet in Bb

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