

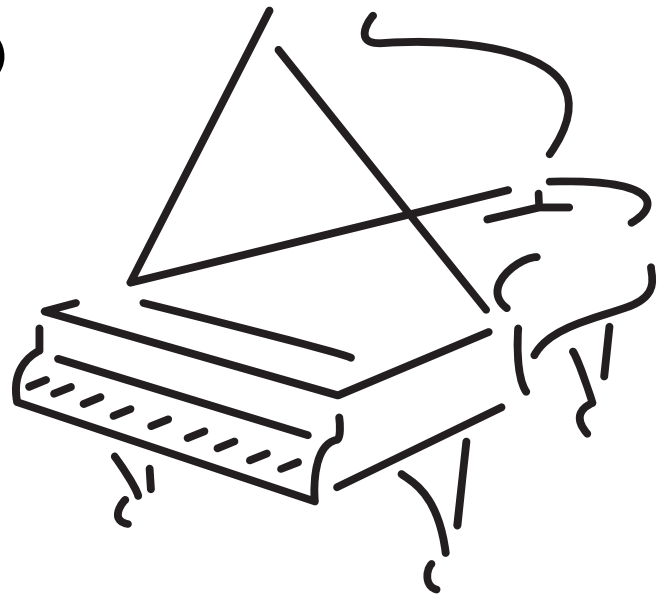


Sonata

for B-flat Clarinet

and Piano

Lamont
Downs



Twinplanets.com

<http://www.twinplanets.com/music/>

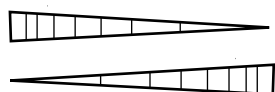
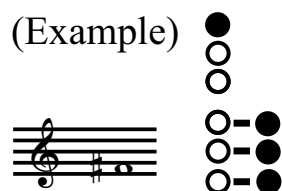


The *Clarinet Sonata* was written in 1971. It received its first performance on March 19, 1972 by soloist Max O. Mogensen with the composer on piano.

Notation

Fingering for multiphonics follows the notational conventions in Bruno Bartolozzi's *New Sounds for Woodwinds* (Oxford University Press, 1969). See fingering diagram at right.

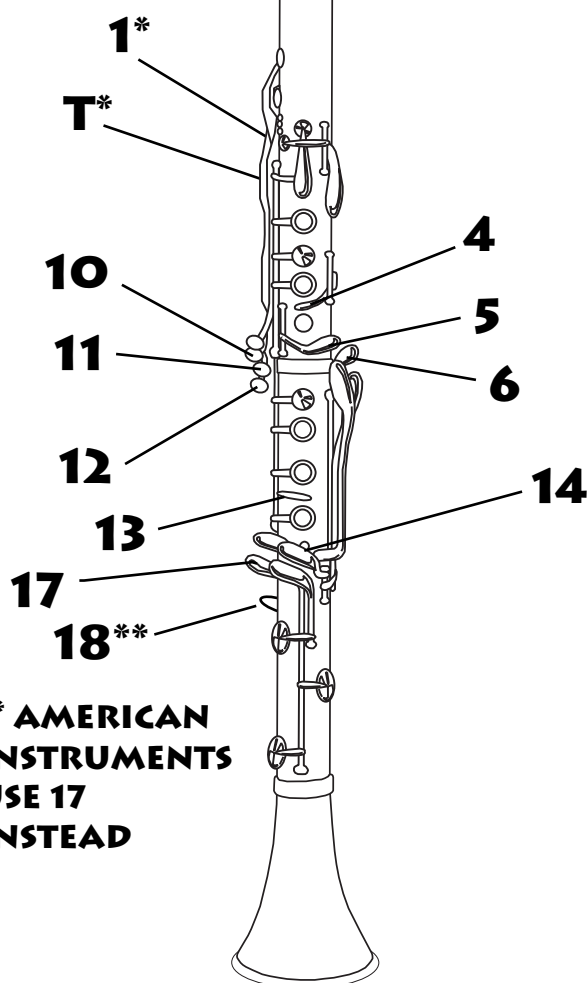
tr “quasi-trill”: indicates a rapid change of timbre instead of pitch produced by using the left hand to finger the pitch notated while rapidly opening and closing the lower three holes



Calls for a decrease or increase in the speed of a trill or quasi-trill.

- ▲ Highest note possible.
- ▼ Lowest note possible
- ◇ (Piano) Depress diamond-shaped notes without sounding.

*** ON BACK**



**** AMERICAN INSTRUMENTS USE 17 INSTEAD**



Duration: ca. 13:30

Sonata

for B-flat Clarinet and Piano

Lamont Downs (1971)

Allegro con brio (♩ = 132)

mf

f

Red.

f > *mf*

pp

f

leggiero

f

Red.

sempre marcatissimo

fff

ff

8va

15

(8va)

cresc.

molto

8va

fff possibile

f

ffz

Red.

20

8va

ffz

ffz

ffz

f

f

ff

Red.

25

mf

f

30

f

ff

f

sf

sfz

f

Red.

35

cresc.

ff

f

ff

First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 5/4. The music features rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble and bass staves, with dynamic markings of *f* (forte) appearing in the first and second measures.

Second system of the musical score. It begins with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a measure with a key signature change to one sharp (F#), marked with *ff* (fortissimo). The grand staff below continues with rapid sixteenth-note patterns, also marked with *ff*. A measure number box containing the number 40 is positioned above the treble staff. The system concludes with a treble staff marked *f* and a grand staff marked *pp* (pianissimo).

Third system of the musical score, set in 4/4 time. The treble staff features a series of crescendo and decrescendo markings over sixteenth-note runs, with dynamic markings of *mp* (mezzo-piano). The grand staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and chords.

Fourth system of the musical score. It begins with a treble staff marked *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) over sixteenth-note passages. A measure number box containing the number 45 is located above the treble staff. The grand staff features a bass line with chords and a final measure with a double bass line marked *ff* and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

65

70

sempre staccato

75

cresc. poco a poco

80

mp *mf* *f* *f*

First system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note F#4, and a half note E4. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The system concludes with a 3/4 time signature change.

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 85. The vocal line continues with a half note D4, a quarter rest, and a half note C4. The piano accompaniment maintains its intricate texture. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The system ends with a 3/4 time signature change.

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 90. The vocal line begins with a half note B3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a half note G3. The piano accompaniment features a series of chords and moving lines. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte). The system concludes with a 4/4 time signature change.

Fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 95. The vocal line begins with a half note F#3, followed by a quarter note E3, and a half note D3. The piano accompaniment includes a *p* (piano) marking. Dynamic markings include *cresc. molto* (crescendo molto) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The system concludes with a 4/4 time signature change.

ff

ff

dim.

mf

100

mf

f

più f

ff ten.

Red.

105

ff

fff

dim.

ffp

ff

3

(Red.)

*

V

110

niente

p

pp

fp

mf

cresc.

f sempre cresc.

p

pp

mf

cresc.

sf

sf

115

ff

ff *ffz*

Red. * Red.

120

p

p *pp*

rall. *niente*

Tranquillo

125

p

sempre pp *sempre pp*

130

poco > (p)

pp *p* *pp* *p* *mp espressivo*

135

mp

(p)

dim.

(mp)

140

pp

cresc. poco a poco

ppp

cresc. poco a poco

145

f

dim.

mf

dim.

ppp

ppp

pp

mf

150

p

mp

p

più p

155

rit. **Tempo I (All° con brio)**

f

pp

p

mf

rit.

pp

Red.

Adagio

molto rit.

sempre pp possibile

pp

niente

A tempo

pp

Red.

160

p *sempre p* *pp* *p* *(p)*

165

molto tranquillo ma in tempo

pp *pp sempre* *legatissimo* *ppp* *pp*

sost. Red. until ♯

170

pp sempre *pp* *p* *(pp)*

175

p *dim.* *pp* *mf* *p* *dim.*

180 *animando (in tempo)*

pp *mp*

185 *non cresc.!*

pp *mp*

190

dim. *pp*

dim.

sost. Red. until ♯

mp

Red. *

195

ff *p* *mp* *ff* *p*

200

pp *f* *pp* *f*

tr *tr* *tr*

pp *p* *non cresc.!* *sim.*

205

sost. Led. until *cresc.* *non più f*

3

tr 225

pp *f* *mf*

p *ff* *ffp*

Red.

ffp *ffp* *ffp* *ffp*

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

230 *cresc.*

poco rit. *a tempo* 235 *throat tone*

f *ppp possibile*

p *mp*

sost. Red. until ⊕

240

(*ppp*)

(*sempre p*)

mp

f

ff mp

mp

mf

(*mp*)

cresc.

f

Red.

245

mf

mf

f

ff

Red.

pesante

f

cresc.

3

8vb

Red.

250

fff

mf

ff

Red.

*allargando accell. molto**Presto possibile*

fff cresc.!

fff possibile

fff

Red.

255

A tempo (All° con brio)

sostenuto

mp

ff

p

sost. Red. until ⊕

275 *Red.*

8^{va} -

280

8^{va} -

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.*

18

fff *f*

fff * *Red.* * *Red.* *

18 T

285 rit. T

cresc. *ff*

dim. poco a poco

f

5 11 6 12

Andante (♩ = 120)

pp mp p pp pp p

mp p

Red. *

290

mp p cresc.

cresc.

295

mf

mf

3 5

3/4

f *pp*

f *pp*

300

3

ppp

sempre pp *ppp*

ten.

305

espressivo

p *cresc.*

p *Red.*

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.*

310

mf $\rightarrow$ pp *p*

p *mf*

315

pp *mf* *dim.*

mf *p*

Red. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ *

f *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *pp* *pp*

f *Red.* *

320

pp *f* *mf*

f subito *mf*

Red. *Red.* *

First system of a musical score in 3/4 time. The upper staff features a melodic line with triplets and a crescendo leading to a forte (f) dynamic. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines, also marked with a crescendo.

Prestissimo possibile

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 325. It includes a piano (p) section and a piano-forte (fp) section. The upper staff has a melodic line with a triplet, and the lower staff has a bass line with triplets. Dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (ff).

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 330. It features a piano (p) section and a fortissimo (ff) section. The upper staff has a melodic line with a triplet, and the lower staff has a bass line with triplets. Dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (ff).

Fourth system of the musical score. It features a fortissimo (fff) section. The upper staff has a melodic line with a triplet, and the lower staff has a bass line with triplets. Dynamics range from fortissimo (fff) to fortissimo (ff).

335

sempre *fff*

fp *mp* *mf*

340

mf *f* *ff* *ffz*

8vb - - 1

Solo B-flat Clarinet

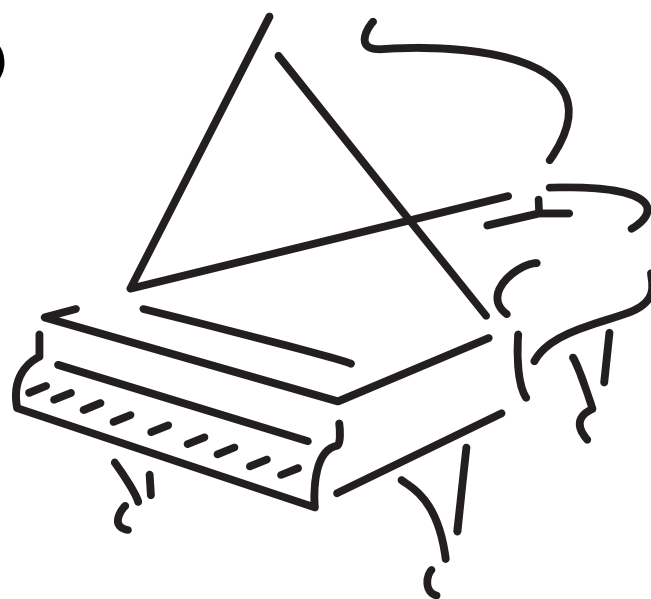


Sonata

for B-flat Clarinet

and Piano

Lamont
Downs



Twinplanets.com

<http://www.twinplanets.com/music/>

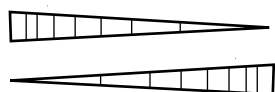
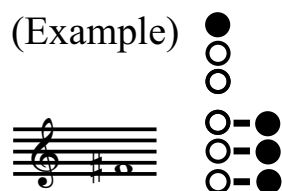


The *Clarinet Sonata* was written in 1971. It received its first performance on March 19, 1972 by soloist Max O. Mogensen with the composer on piano.

Notation

Fingering for multiphonics follows the notational conventions in Bruno Bartolozzi's *New Sounds for Woodwinds* (Oxford University Press, 1969). See fingering diagram at right.

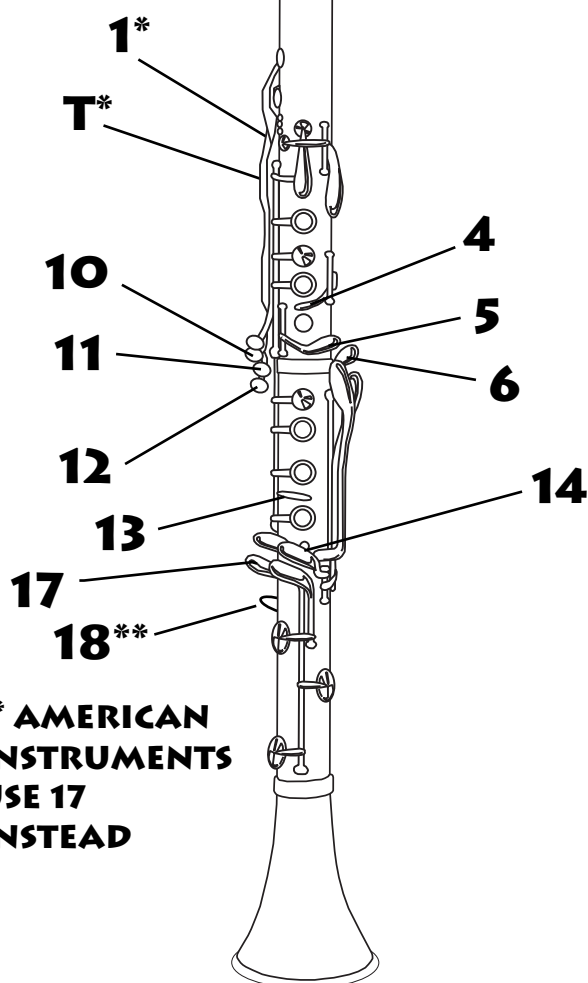
tr “quasi-trill”: indicates a rapid change of timbre instead of pitch produced by using the left hand to finger the pitch notated while rapidly opening and closing the lower three holes



Calls for a decrease or increase in the speed of a trill or quasi-trill.

- ▲ Highest note possible.
- ▼ Lowest note possible
- ◇ (Piano) Depress diamond-shaped notes without sounding.

*** ON BACK**



**** AMERICAN INSTRUMENTS USE 17 INSTEAD**



B $\flat$ Clarinet

Sonata

for B-flat Clarinet and Piano

Duration: ca. 13:30

Lamont Downs (1971)

Allegro con brio ($\text{♩} = 132$)

mf

f > *mf*

pp

f *fp*

fff

sempre marcatissimo

Piano

- B $\flat$ Clarinet -

Musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns, featuring a single melodic line on a grand staff. The score includes dynamic markings (*f*, *ff*, *mf*, *mp*, *p*), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (*cresc.*, *Piano*). Measure numbers 25, 30, 35, 40, and 45 are indicated in boxes.

- B $\flat$ Clarinet -

mf *cresc. poco a poco*

50

f *mf* *f*

55 *ff* *f* *fffz* *pp*

60 *pp* (*poco*)

65

70 4

75

(Piano)

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a B-flat Clarinet. It consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The music starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a 'crescendo poco a poco' instruction. The second staff contains measure 50. The third staff features a forte (f) dynamic, a mezzo-forte (mf) section, and another forte (f) section. The fourth staff starts with fortissimo (ff), followed by forte (f), fortissimo (fffz), and piano (pp). The fifth staff includes measure 60 and a 'poco' marking. The sixth staff contains measure 65. The seventh staff has measure 70 and a '4' marking. The eighth staff has measure 75. The ninth staff begins with a piano (Piano) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

- B $\flat$ Clarinet -

80 *mp* *mf* *f* *f* *ff* *f*

85

90 *f*

95

p *cresc. molto* *ff*

100 *mf*

f *più f* *ff*

105 *fff* *dim.* *niente* *p* *pp* *fp*

110 *mf* *cresc.* *f sempre cresc.*

115 *ff*

- B $\flat$ Clarinet -

120 *rall.* *niente* (Piano)

Tranquillo 125 *p* *poco* (*p*)

130 *mp* *p* *mp* 135

140 (Piano) *pp*

cresc. poco a poco

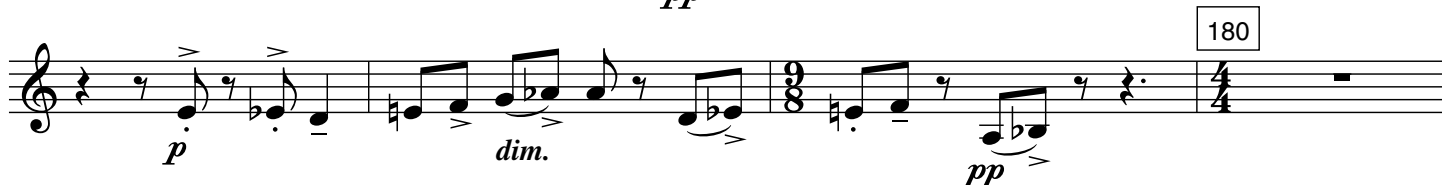
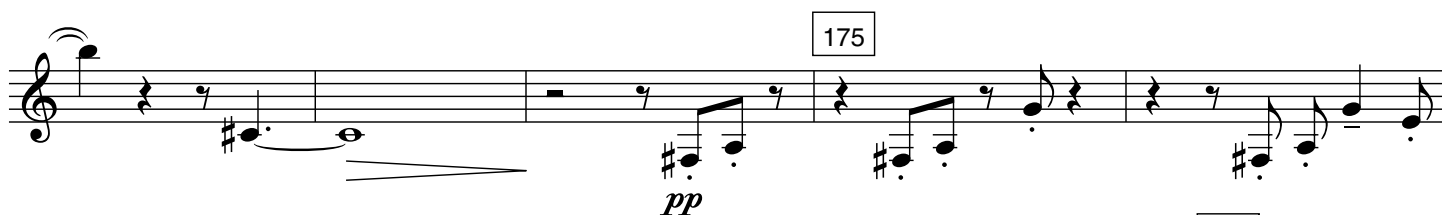
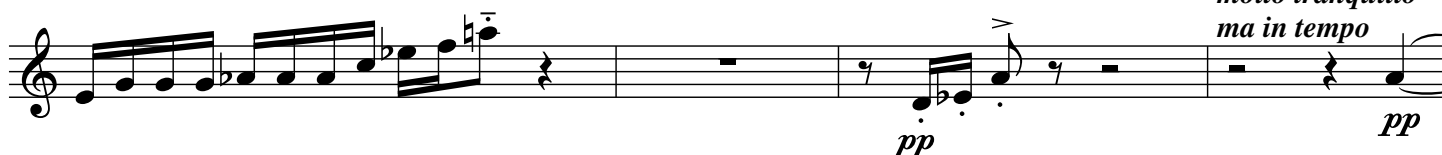
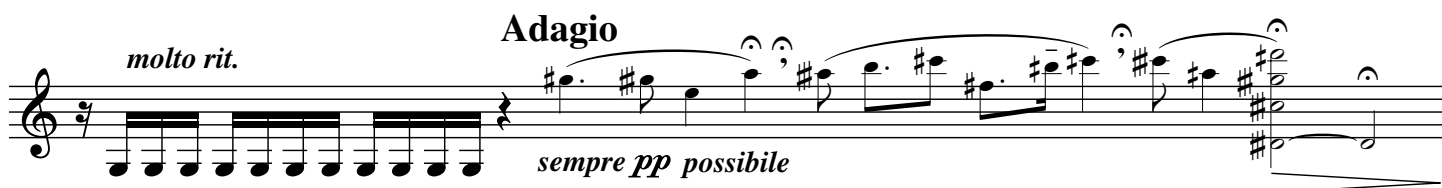
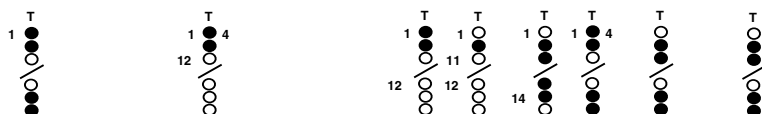
145 *f* *dim.* *ppp*

150 *ppp* *p*

155 *rit.* *V.S.!* *pp*

- B $\flat$ Clarinet -

Tempo I (All $^{\circ}$ con brio)



- B $\flat$ Clarinet -

185

dim.

190

pp

195

ff

p

tr

pp

f

pp

200

f

205

mp sempre

pp

cresc.

3

f

ff

210

subito mp

pp

p

215

cresc.

fpp

V.S.!

- B $\flat$ Clarinet -

220

pp

f

225

pp

f

mf

230

cresc.

a tempo

f

poco rit.

235

ppp possibile throat tone

(Piano)

240

(Piano)

b $\flat$ etc.

(ppp)

mp

mf

- B $\flat$ Clarinet -

245

mf *pesante* *f*

250

cresc. *fff*

allargando accell. molto **Presto possibile**

fff *cresc.!* *fff possibile* *ff*

(Piano)

255

A tempo (All° con brio)

sostenuto *V.S.!*

(Piano) etc.

- B $\flat$ Clarinet -

260

mp *pp possibile* *mp*

(Piano) etc.

3

265

f *p* *f*

mp *pp cresc.* *mf sempre cresc.*

270

ff

slap tongue until Φ

275

ff *più f* *fff*

280

(Piano)

- B $\flat$ Clarinet -

rit. -----

fff *f* *cresc.* *ff* *pp*

(Piano) etc.

----- *Andante* (♩ = 120)

mp *p* *pp* *pp* *p*

mp *p* *cresc.* *mf*

295

f *pp*

300

ppp

- B $\flat$ Clarinet -

305 *espressivo*
p *cresc.*

310 *mf* *pp* *p*

pp *mf* *dim.*

315 *f* *dim.* *p*

320 *pp* *f*

cresc. *f* *ff* **Prestissimo possibile**

325

- B $\flat$ Clarinet -

Musical score for B $\flat$ Clarinet, measures 325-345. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B $\flat$). The time signature is 3/4. The music features various dynamics, articulations, and fingerings.

Measure 325: *p* (piano), followed by a triplet of eighth notes, then a half note, and a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *fp* (fortissimo piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Measure 330: *tr* (trill), followed by a triplet of eighth notes, then a half note, and a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *fff* (fortississimo).

Measure 335: A half note, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, then a half note, and a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *fff* (fortississimo).

Measure 340: A half note, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, then a half note, and a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measure 345: A half note, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, then a half note, and a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo).

