



Frits Leffef

Arranger, Composer, Interpreter, Publisher, Teacher

Netherlands, Apeldoorn

About the artist

Born 28 sept 1948 Apeldoorn The Netherlands and still living there. Music teacher (flute and brass), musician (flute, trumpet, trombone and tuba) and composer/arranger. Also creator of Fiep the Flute and many other methods. For more information see his English website <http://www.fritsleffefsheetmusic.nl/index.html> or Dutch sites: <http://www.fritsleffefbladmuziek.nl/index.html> <http://www.fritsleffefuitvaartmuziek.nl/index.html>

Personal web: <http://www.fritsleffefsheetmusic.nl/index.html>

About the piece

20 DUETS SHUEBRUK 2 CLARINETS

VOL2

ARR.

FRITS LEFFEF

Title:	20 Duets for 2 Clarinets Vol 2
Composer:	Shuebruk, Richard
Arranger:	Leffef, Frits
Licence:	Frits Leffef © All rights reserved
Publisher:	Leffef, Frits
Instrumentation:	2 Clarinets (Duet)
Style:	Classical
Comment:	Published in 1920 by R.Sheubruk for trumpet and trombone.

Frits Leffef on [free-scores.com](http://www.free-scores.com)

<http://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-frits-leffef.htm>

- Contact the artist
- Write feedback comments
- Share your MP3 recording
- Web page and online audio access with QR Code :



This work is not Public Domain. You must contact the artist for any use outside the private area.

Prohibited distribution on other website.

TODAY'S MUSIC SERIES

20 DUETS
BY

RICHARD SHUEBRUK

VOLUME 2: NO 12 - 20

ARRANGED FOR
TWO CLARINETS
BY

FRITS LEFFEF

BL 218

BL - MUSIC, HOLLAND

Preface

These 20 duets are first published in 1920 by Richard Shuebruk for trumpet and trombone. Born in Bristol, England, August 23, 1854 he came to the U.S. in 1876. He joined the Boston Symphony trumpet section in the 1885-1886 season and became principal trumpet the next season for one year. In the 1920s and 1930s he was a music teacher in New York City and also played in the Frederick Neil Innes (1854-1926) Band. His advices as a teacher are still very useful:

Don't blow harder for the high notes; pinch tighter instead. / It is never necessary to play noisily. Anybody can play loud. Artists only can play soft and well. / As much confidence and attention is required to play with one other performer as with a hundred others. Therefore duet practice is the best substitute for playing in the band. / Duets are like conversation: you must listen as well as talk.

The duets are written with great imagination in authentic styles. They are very melodious with beautiful harmonic and polyphonic structures. Here you will find them arranged for clarinet hence some changes had to be made to follow Richard's ideas. Because of today's confusion about how to interpret old school music notation, instructions have been added which are explained here in logical order.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Clarity | - Make the music at most a lively discussion. Play sentences, divide them into logical phrases and take a rhythmic rest in-between that contributes to the flow. This has also the advantage that you can take a logical or even unnoticed breath. Be sure that your fastest runs are still understandable. |
| Double-time | - If the beat of a meter is divided by two the first part seems to have more volume; if divided by four the first and third part seem to be louder, and so on. This impression is independent of the real volume and originates from our sense of meter and our binary hearing. Along with the accent(s) of the meter we hear therefore other strong and weak beats also. By giving in to this impression, part of the original beat can be played as the new beat in such a way that a single bar embraces more weaker bars with the original meter count. This is called double-time and composers use it to prevent a sentence getting too much loud first beats, to let more tempi be heard simultaneously and for standing out. Generally one is trusted to recognize it without notification (see also Tempo mark). |
| Inégale | - This is playing the first half of the beat (in double-time the first half of the new beat) a little bit longer than the second one. Normally the lengthening must be less than if the two parts were a triplet, hence it is not possible to write that in notes. It makes the beat audible (and is an expression tool). |
| Syncopation | - This is playing or composing a note, originally on a strong beat, earlier or later. Being even shifted to another strong beat, or the original beat being replaced by a weak note or a rest, it is not always easy to discover a syncope. The best way to feel it, is playing a syncope or possible one at first a few times on the beat you expect it came from. A syncope is a surprise and must therefore be striking: give it at least the accent of the beat it suggests, a <i>subito piano</i> , a <i>gliss</i> or whatever. |
| Polyphony | - This means the accompaniment is a melody also. An accompaniment can be total polyphonic or has notes for harmony and polyphonic ones as well. So, apart from obvious polyphonic phrases, use the rule: If the solo isn't moving, might be still playing, it's my turn. Let's talk! |
| Tempo mark | - This is a short text above the staff that indicates the speed impression of the shortest significant notes. A mark with conflicting terms indicates double-time (<i>Andante moderato</i> , <i>Allegro maestoso</i>). |

Although the earliest description of these playing styles refers to baroque music, they are hardly practiced in classical music today. No wonder most performances of music from great masters as Bach, Hotteterre, Mozart, Quantz, Telemann and more, sound very peculiar. But now you can easily decide whether a three count piece is just that, or a latin or related jazz waltz, or has to be played sostenuto (a style very often used by these masters but only heard in classical jazz). You are now enlightened and will never misinterpret a piece with beats divided in four as a kind of psychotic march, an insult to the composer being incapable of writing a proper one at all.

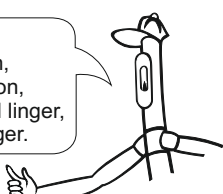
Enjoy playing this heart-warming music from a great composer. Frits Leffef, April 2013.

Contents

12. Redowa	2	18. Minuet	20
13. Schottische	4	19. At the Smithy	24
14. At Home	6	20. The Rivals	26
15. Bolero	8	Theme and variations	29
16. Two Step	12	Finale(Rondo)	32
17. Ceremonial	16		

NOT JUST A REMARK:

You, copying from this work without permission, buttering your bread, with or without commission, remind the day is doomed, your wasted life will linger, for it's in fact my food, that feeds your filthy finger.



NIET ZOMAAR EEN OPMERKING:

Wanneer jij, die uit dit werkje kopiëert, dik of dun je boterhammen smeert, moet je bedenken dat je eens zal kwijnen want in feite zijn het wel de mijne.



Musical score for "12. Redowa" (Tsjech dance) by Richard Shuebruk. The piece is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and tempo Allegretto (♩ = 120). The score is written for piano and consists of 36 measures across six systems.

The score includes the following musical elements:

- Measures 1-5:** Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure has a *mf* dynamic marking. Measures 1-5 feature a melody in the treble staff and a bass line in the bass staff, with triplets and accents.
- Measures 6-11:** Continues the melody and bass line, with triplets and accents.
- Measures 12-17:** The melody and bass line continue, with a *f* dynamic marking at the end of measure 17.
- Measures 18-23:** The melody and bass line continue, with a *mp* dynamic marking at the start of measure 18.
- Measures 24-29:** The melody and bass line continue, with a *f* dynamic marking at the start of measure 24 and a *mp* dynamic marking at the start of measure 29.
- Measures 30-36:** The melody and bass line continue, with a *f* dynamic marking at the start of measure 30 and a *dim.* dynamic marking at the end of measure 36.

36  Trio

p dolce *mf*

42 *p* *mf* *p* *(2nd mf)*

48 *(2nd f)* *Fine* *f*

54 *mp* *mp*

59 *f* *mp* *f* *mp*

64 *D.S. al Fine*

4 This is *Alla breve* so play a bar in principle with a decrescendo. Eighth notes are double double-time so give them more air-speed. The sixteenth notes, being *inégaie*, are sharpening the rhythm.

Moderato (♩ = 80)

13. Schottische

Richard Shuebruk

System 1 (Measures 1-4): Treble clef starts with *f* and a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 - and). Bass clef starts with *f*. Measure 2 includes *maestoso*. Measure 3 includes *sim.*

System 2 (Measures 5-8): Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 2 1 2) in measure 7. Bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 2 1 2) in measure 8.

System 3 (Measures 9-12): Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 2 1 2) in measure 10. Bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 2 1 2) in measure 12.

System 4 (Measures 13-16): Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 2 1 2) in measure 14. Bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 2 1 2) in measure 16.

System 5 (Measures 17-20): Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 2 1 2) in measure 18. Bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 2 1 2) in measure 20.

System 6 (Measures 21-24): Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 2 1 2) in measure 22. Bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 2 1 2) in measure 24.

System 7 (Measures 25-28): Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 2 1 2) in measure 26. Bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1 2 1 2) in measure 28.

30 *Trio*
mf
mp

35

41 *f*
f

47 *mp*
f

53 *mf dolce*
mp

59 *f*
f

14. At Home

Richard Shuebruk

Andante (♩. = 56)

mf
con espressione
mp
mf
f
mp
agitato
f
f
f
cresc

23 *rall.* *f* *a tempo* *mf* *f*

26

30 *mf* *mf*

34

37 *più* *rall.* *rit.* *a tempo*

41 **CODA** *dolce* *rall.* *p* *p*

15. Bolero

Richard Shuebruk

Moderato vivace (♩ = 86)

The musical score for "15. Bolero" is written for piano. It begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat major), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "Moderato vivace" with a quarter note equal to 86 beats per minute. The score is divided into systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 1-5) starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system (measures 6-10) continues with a forte (f) dynamic. The third system (measures 11-15) features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 16-20) continues with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fifth system (measures 21-25) features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The sixth system (measures 26-30) continues with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 30.

31

f

35

rit. *a tempo*

39

mf *a tempo* *rit.* *a tempo* *mp*

44

rit. *mf* *f*

48

a tempo *rit.* *a tempo* *mf*

52

a tempo *V.S. p*

56

p

60

63

mf

66

p

70

Piu Lento (♩ = 76)

mp

74

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a Clarinet Duet, spanning measures 56 to 76. The score is written for two staves, Treble and Bass Clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Piu Lento' with a metronome marking of 76 (♩ = 76). The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to mezzo-forte (*mf*) and mezzo-piano (*mp*). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several triplet markings (3) and accents (>). The score is divided into systems of two staves each, with measure numbers 56, 60, 63, 66, 70, and 74 indicating the start of new systems.

78

Tempo I

mf

82

rit. *a tempo*

86

rit. *a tempo*

90

Più mosso (♩ = 90)

f

94

ff

98

16. Two Step

Richard Shuebruk

Allegro (♩. = 110)

5

10

15

20

25

f

f

mp

mf

mp

30

35

40

45

50

55

mp

mf

f

volti subito

This image shows the first system of a musical score, measures 30 through 55. The music is written for piano in G major, 3/4 time. The right hand features a melody with eighth-note triplets and dotted rhythms, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note triplets. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The system concludes with the instruction *volti subito* (turns suddenly).

Trio

61 *mp* *mf*

65

69

73

77 *f* *f*

81 *mf*

85

mf

89

93

97

ff

101

ff

105

Detailed description: This page contains six systems of musical notation for a Clarinet Duet. Each system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure numbers 85, 89, 93, 97, 101, and 105 are placed at the beginning of their respective systems. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, slurs, and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 105.

17. Ceremonial

Richard Shuebruk

March maestoso (♩. = 80)

The musical score for "17. Ceremonial" is written for piano and grand staff in 12/8 time. It begins with a tempo marking of *March maestoso* and a metronome indication of 80 beats per minute. The score is divided into six systems, each containing two staves. The first system starts with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The second system includes a *sim.* (simile) instruction. The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system features a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The fifth system includes a *f* (forte) dynamic. The sixth system concludes the piece with a *f* dynamic. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two sharps (F# and C#) at measure 16.

19

22

25

mf

27

29

31

V.S.

12/8

33 TRIO

p dolce *sim.*

mp sostenuto

36

39

42

45

48

ff

BL 217 Arranged for Clarinet Duet by Frits Leffef

51

51

54

54

57

57

60

60

allargando

63

63

rall.

18. Minuet

Richard Shuebruk

Tempo minueto (♩ = 120) ♩ ♩

5

1

2

17

19

23

27

mf

f

mf

mp

31 *rit.* *f a tempo*

35

39 *rit.* *a tempo*

43

47 *mf*

52

57 **Trio**

Measures 57-60 of the Trio section. The music is in 3/4 time. Measures 57 and 59 start with a piano (*mp*) dynamic. The right hand features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth and quarter notes.

Measures 61-64. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand features a more active line with eighth and quarter notes, including a sharp sign in measure 63.

Measures 65-68. The right hand has a melodic line with some accidentals (sharps). The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

Measures 69-72. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill-like figure in measure 70. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

Measures 73-76. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill-like figure in measure 74. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic is indicated at the start of measure 73.

Measures 77-80. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill-like figure in measure 78. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. A tempo change is indicated at the end of measure 79: *, Più (♩ = 125)*.

81

poco accel. -----

rit.

85

mf a tempo

89

93

cresc -----

cresc -----

97

101

19. At the Smithy

Richard Shuebruk

Allegretto (♩ = 86)

8

15

22

29

36

43

mf

p

50

57

mp *f* *mp* *f* *mf*

64

mf *poco accel.* *rit.*

70

f *a tempo* *p*

78

mf *rall.* *rall.*

26 Allegro maestoso means that some bars are played double-time with, except in Latin, the sixteenth notes inégale = Allegro; the other bars are the Maestoso.

20. The Rivals

Richard Shuebruk

Allegro maestoso (♩ = 80)

ff 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 sim. mp

5 mp

8 mf ff Latin 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

12 ff f 1 2 3 4 12 3 4 5 6 7 8

15 mp mf

18 mf

21 *delicate*

24 *Più lento* (♩ = 68)

27 *f* *mp*

31 *Più mosso* (♩ = 76) *Agitato* (♩ = 80) *mp*

34 *accel.* *Lento* (♩ = 72)

37 *rit.* *3* *rit.* *V.S.* *ad lib.* *V.S.*

Cadenza ad lib.

41

Cadenza ad lib.

42

rall.

Allegro maestoso (♩ = 80)

43

ff

f

46

mf

49

f

f

52

55

Andante (♩ = 60)

Theme

ff

p *sostenuto*

mf

64

mf

mp

68

cresc.

72

f

f *mf*

V.S.

Variation 1

This musical score for Variation 1, measures 76-90, is written for piano in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score is divided into five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measure numbers 76, 78, 81, 84, 86, and 89 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The piece features a variety of musical textures, including triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and sustained chords. Dynamics range from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *ff* (fortissimo). Performance markings include accents, slurs, and tempo changes to *rit.* (ritardando), *a tempo*, and *rall.* (rallentando). The notation includes many accidentals and articulation marks to guide the performer.

Variation 2

Latin

92

mf

mp

94

97

100

tr

mf

tr

mf

103

mf

106

rit.

v.s.

Allegretto (♩ = 76)**Finale (Rondo)**

108 *mf*

112 *mp*

117 *cresc* -----

121 *mp* *mf*

125 *mf* *mp*

130

The musical score is for a piece in A major (three sharps) and 2/4 time. It is marked 'Allegretto' with a tempo of 76 beats per minute. The piece is in Rondo form. The score is divided into systems, with measures 108, 112, 117, 121, 125, and 130 indicated at the beginning of each system. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *cresc* (crescendo). The score features various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and accidentals.

135

mp

ff pomposo

140

ff

145

ff

sfz

150

tr

rall.

155

Andantino (♩ = 52)

mp molto legato

mf

3

159

V.S. mf

V.S.

164 *Più vivo* (♩ = 56)

167

170 *accel.* *mp* *ff*

173 *f* *mf* *ff* *mp*

176 *mp*

180 *mp* *mp*

184

187

191

194

ff

mp

f

mf

ff

ff

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for piano on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The piece starts at measure 184 with a forte (ff) dynamic. The first system (measures 184-186) features rapid sixteenth-note runs in both hands. The second system (measures 187-189) begins with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic in the left hand, while the right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns. The third system (measures 190-193) contains several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over the notes) and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The final system (measures 194) returns to fortissimo (ff) dynamics, with the right hand playing a series of eighth notes and the left hand providing a steady accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line at measure 194.