

24 Negro Melodies Wade in the Water



"Wade in the Water" was published in 1901 by Fisk Jubilee Singers. Dating back to the time of slavery, its original author is unknown.

Throughout the years, many variations of the song have existed and therefore have been interpreted in more ways than one. Harriet Tubman was known to sing this song to fellow slaves. "Wade in the Water" was used as a freedom song as the lyrics gave geographical hints for a safer travel. To escaping slaves, the song told them to abandon the path and move into the water. By traveling along the water's edge or across a body of water, the slaves would throw chasing dogs and their keepers off the scent.

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor
Arranged by Steven Kruse &
Penny Thompson Kruse

Risoluto ♩ = 84

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

6

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Arranged by Steven Kruse & Penny Thompson Kruse

11

A 0

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

15

mf

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

B 2

mf

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

pp

mp

V

The musical score is for the piece 'Wade in the Water'. It is written for four instruments: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 11-14) includes a rehearsal mark 'A' at measure 12. The second system (measures 15-18) includes a dynamic marking 'mf' at measure 15. The third system (measures 19-22) includes rehearsal marks 'B' at measure 19 and '2' at measure 20, and dynamic markings 'mf' at measure 19 and 'pp' at measure 21. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is diagonally across the page.

My Lord Delivered Daniel



Peter Paul Rubens, "In the Lions' Den," c. 1618

My Lord deliber'd Daniel, My Lord deliber'd Daniel,
My Loes deliber'd Daniel: Why can't H deliber Me?
I met a pilgrim on the way, an' I ask him w he's a g n'.
I'm bound for Canaan's happy lan' an' dis is de bounding band.

–"Jubilee and Plantation Songs," Jubilee Singers, Fisk University, 1887

Allegro Molto $\text{♩} = 104$

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

7

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

A

Vln. I *fp*

Vln. II *fp*

Vla. *mf* *ben marcato*

Vc. *mf* *ben marcato*

18

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla. *f*

Vc. *f*

23

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

28

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

34

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

40

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

46

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

49

Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child



Charles White, 1968

This famous Black Spiritual dates back to the days of slavery. It was probably born out of the pain suffered by mothers when their children were sold away to other plantations, the location remaining unknown to mothers. Even in our own time, we have seen the devastation family separation can cause.

As Harriet Jacobs, an escaped slave, wrote: "On one of those sad days, I saw a mother lead seven children to the auction block. She knew that some of them would be taken from her; but they took all. The children were sold to a slave-trader, and their mother was bought by a man in her own town. Before night her children were all far away. She begged the trader to tell her where he intended to take them; this he refused to do" (from *The Classic Slave Narratives*, edited by Henry Louis Gates, Jr.).

The spiritual first gained public exposure through the performances of the Jubilee Singers. Since then, many notable singers and instrumentalists have created their own unique interpretation, including Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Odetta, and Wynton Marsalis.

Larghetto ♩ = 80

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

9

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

rit.

mf

arco

A

a tempo

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

pizz.

mf

dim.

arco

p

mp

17

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

mp

pp

mp

Div.

pp

Molto Allegro, quasi Presto ♩ = 126

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

pp *mp* *mp* *mp*

SAMPLE

Bamboula

16



a tempo

13 0

Vln. I *arco* *fp*

Vln. II *arco* *f* *p*

Vla. *arco* *f* *p*

Vc. *p*

17 0

Vln. I *fp*

Vln. II

Vla. *f* *p*

Vc. *fp*

B 2 1 3 2

22 *accel.* **To Coda**

Vln. I 2 1 3 2

Vln. II 4

Vla. 4 2 1 2

Vc.

[illegible][illegible]

Deep River



Deep river,
My home is over Jordan.
Deep river, Lord,
I want to cross over into campground.

Oh, don't you want to go,
To the Gospel feast;
That Promised Land,
Where 'll is peace?

Oh, deep river, Lord,
I want to cross over into campground.

The song was first mentioned in print in 1876, when it was published in the first edition of *The Story of the Jubilee Singers: With Their Songs*, by J. B. T. Marsh. By 1917, when Harry Burleigh completed the last of his several influential arrangements, the song had become very popular in recitals. It has been called "perhaps the best known and best-loved spiritual."

The Spiritual contains several biblical references. "Deep River" may refer to a small town on the Ottawa River in Canada. "Campground" was an African American military encampment in Alabama during the Civil War.

Lento ♩ = 80

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

molto cantabile

pizz.

p

rit.

mp

p

Deep River

23

7 *a tempo* *rit.* *a tempo*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

p *f* *f*

arco

10 *mp* *f* *mp* *p*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

mp *f* *mp* *p*

14 *p* *mp* *f*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

mp *mp* *f*

molto cantabile