

5 Spirituals and Dances for String Orchestra from 24 Negro Melodies

Full Score

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 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 *mf* *pp* *mf*

Violin II *pizz.*

Viola *mf* *Div.*

Cello *mf* *pp* *mf*

Double Bass *pizz.* *mf*

Harp *D#, F#* *mf* *mf*

Div. (top 1/2) 4-2

6

A

11

11 0

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Hp.

My Lord Delivered Daniel

7

A

7

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Hp.

13

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Hp.

fp

fp

mf *ben marcato*

mf *ben marcato*

mf *ben marcato*

Top notes ossia

18

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Hp.

f

f

f

f

f

B

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Hp.

mf

mf

mf

Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child



Charles White, 1948

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 sale 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 as 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

Double Bass

Harp

F#

p *p* *mf* *p* *pizz.* *p*

5

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Hp.

9

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Hp.

rit.

mf

mf

arco

arco

A#

D#

This is a musical score for the piece 'Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child'. The score is written for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello) and a double bass, with a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system starts at measure 5 and ends at measure 8. The second system starts at measure 9 and ends at measure 12. The piano part features a prominent bass line with chords and single notes, including a tritone (A# and D#) in measures 10 and 11. The string parts have various melodic lines, including triplets and slurs. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *arco* (arco). The tempo marking *rit.* (ritardando) is present in measure 10. The score is marked with a large 'SAMPLE' watermark.

Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child

15

A

a tempo

Violin I (Vln. I): *pizz.*, *mf*, *dim.*, *arco*, *p*

Violin II (Vln. II): *pizz.*, *dim.*, *arco*, *p*

Viola (Vla.): *p*

Violoncello (Vc.): *mf*, *dim.*, *3*

Double Bass (D.B.): *p*

Harp (Hp.): *A♯*

Violin I (Vln. I): *mp*, *3*, *2*, *0*, *2*, *3*, *pp*

Violin II (Vln. II): *mp*, *4*, *3*, *3*, *3*, *mp*, *Div.*, *pp*

Viola (Vla.): *mp*, *3*, *pp*

Violoncello (Vc.): *3*, *pp*

Double Bass (D.B.): *pp*

Harp (Hp.): *p*, *D♯*

Molto Allegro, quasi Presto  126

Molto Allegro, quasi Presto 126

Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Cello
Contrabass
Harp

(Repeat: D $\sharp$, F $\sharp$, B $\natural$)

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabass

Harp

Key signature: F#, C#, G#

Time signature: 3/4

First measure of Violin I: Triplet of eighth notes.

Harp part: Chords in the first measure.

Large 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid on the score.

13 *a tempo*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

Hp.

17

B

2 1 3 2

3 1

22 *accel.* **To Coda**

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

Hp.

25 *furioso* *rall.* *pesante* *glissando* *mf* *p*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

Hp.

$D^b, E^\sharp, F^\natural, A^b, B^\sharp$

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 all 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

Double Bass

Harp

solo

molto cantabile

mp

pp

pizz

Div. pizz.

mp

pp

mp

pp

pp

C#, F#

4

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Hp.

rit.

mp

Tutti

p

a tempo

rit.

f

p

arco

arco

p

G#

f

mp

f

mp

3

a tempo

[illegible]