

Three Monk Tunes

for tap dancer and percussionist

for Anita Feldman

**Larry Polansky
1983
revised edition, 1993**

Performance Notes

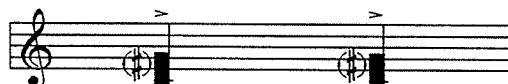
The three pieces should be performed in the score order without a break. Either *Bemsha Swing* or *I Mean You* might be performed individually, but never two of the pieces without a third.

Bemsha Swing

(for David Rosenboom)

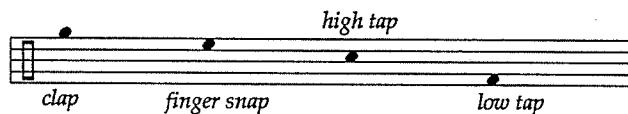
The beginning tempo is between $mm = 80$ and $mm = 92$. The accelerando over the entire piece ends in a final tempo of about $mm = 152$, or as fast as possible.

Non-pitched sounds, notated as x -noteheads, are played on a different instrument than the pitched sounds. 3 temple blocks (non-pitched) and marimba has been the most common instrumentation for performances of this piece. The non-pitched sounds, should, however, be "high-middle-low." The notation:



indicates a cluster, or indefinite chord centering around C-natural and F-sharp. This chord may be distinguished timbrally as well (perhaps by some sort of damping).

The tap notation is as follows:



The vocalizations "unh" are low and guttural, but not overly theatrical. The dancer and percussionist should take great care to balance their dynamics.

The notation * over a beat indicates that the "replacement" (or "morphing" process) which structures this piece, has begun on that particular beat (quarter-note). This process occurs independently in the tap and percussion parts. The notation is more a compositional one than performance, although the performers might in some way emphasize those beats slightly to make the process a bit more obvious.

'Round Midnight

(for Ann Rodiger)

The instrumental part may be played by vibraphone (as percussionists Gary Schall and William Winant have done), electric piano, jazz guitar, or some other soft instrument. The dancer may somehow muffle hisr feet (perhaps by dancing on sand, in sneakers, jazz shoes, placing socks over hisr taps, etc.), or simply, as Anita Feldman has done, by using the taps themselves for the soft timbre. The tap part may be thought of as a kind of "rudimental drum," and one possibility is that the dancer move very little in this piece. All of the dancer rolls should be thought of as "crushed rolls."

The notation for the complex grupetti includes small vertical "hash-marks" for the main quarter-note beats ($mm=60$) of the measure, as well as numerical indications, in

hundredths of a beat, which show where notes fall in relation to the main pulse. Those numbers can be used to check "before/after" rhythmic coordination between the two parts. Dashed lines between parts indicate simultaneity's and non-simultaneity's.

It is very important that the grupetti *sound like* grupetti. For example, a 17:11 rhythm should feel like a simple rhythm, with its own coherence, but one which is related to the main pulse and the other part in complex ways. In fact, a 17:11 pattern could just be considered as a simple one with a different metronome marking (in this case about 92.7) which relates to the underlying $mm = 60$ pulse. The parts should be lined up accurately with relation to each other; and each part should articulate its own pulse evenly.

I Mean You (for Jody Diamond)

The percussion part is played by three tuned roto-toms. The melodies (marked *kb.*) may be played on toy piano, glockenspiel, mandolin, some sort of toy synthesizer, or other similarly "small" instrument. Different instruments may be used for different variations. A second player may be used for this part, or the percussionist may do it all himself. In general the tap dancer should be motionless while humming and whistling.

Tempi may vary at the performers' discretion, but in general, the unison sections should be as fast as possible. Both the roto-toms and the tap can be amplified.

Acknowledgments

Anita Feldman, for whom the pieces were written and who has been the only tap dancer to perform them, has been essential in all phases of the composing and editing of the score. She has my deepest gratitude for her commitment to these difficult works, as well as for her beautiful choreography and performances of them. Performers who have made important contributions to the evolution of these pieces include David Pate, Gary Schall, and William Winant. Ann Rodiger played a valuable role in the piece's inception. David Fuqua recopied this current edition.

The *Three Monk Tunes* were written in 1982-3, and premiered in March, 1983. A slight revision to *I Mean You* (Variation XIII) was made in 1987. This current score is a recopied edition (1992-3).

Larry Polansky
Lebanon, NH
March 13, 1993

Bemsha Swing

for david rosenboom

Bemsha Swing

Instr.

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for drums, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a measure of rests followed by a dynamic instruction:

- Staff 1: Tap (accelerate to the end of this measure)
- Staff 2: Ø-pp (cresc. poco a poco)
- Staff 3: 2 mf-f
- Staff 4: 3
- Staff 5: 4

Measure numbers are indicated below each staff. The notation includes various drum strokes (e.g., vertical bars for bass, horizontal dashes for snare, crosses for hi-hat) and rests. Some measures contain numerical values (3, 5, 6, 7) under specific strokes. The first staff ends with a dynamic instruction: (repeat 3x).

6

3 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 3 6
3 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 3 6 7

7

3 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 3 6
3 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 3 6 7

8

3 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 3 6
3 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 3 6 7

"unh"

9

3 3 3 3 5 3 3 3 6
3 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 3 6 7

"unh"

10

3 3 3 3 5 3 * 3 3 6
3 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 3 6 7

"unh"

11

3 3 3 3 5 3 3 3 6
3 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 3 6 7

"unh"

12

note: all percussion pitches in treble clef

Musical score for measure 12. The top staff shows a continuous pattern of eighth-note strokes on various heads of a multi-head drum. The bottom staff shows eighth-note patterns on a bass drum and a snare drum. The notes are labeled with numbers: 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 7. A dynamic instruction "unh" is placed under the bass drum notes at the end of the measure.

13

Musical score for measure 13. The top staff continues the eighth-note pattern on the multi-head drum. The bottom staff shows eighth-note patterns on the bass and snare drums. The notes are labeled: 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 7. A dynamic instruction "unh" is placed under the bass drum notes at the end of the measure.

14

Musical score for measure 14. The top staff continues the eighth-note pattern on the multi-head drum. The bottom staff shows eighth-note patterns on the bass and snare drums. The notes are labeled: 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 7. A dynamic instruction "unh'unh" is placed under the bass drum notes at the end of the measure.

15

Musical score for measure 15. The top staff continues the eighth-note pattern on the multi-head drum. The bottom staff shows eighth-note patterns on the bass and snare drums. The notes are labeled: 3, 3, 3, *3, 5, 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 7. A dynamic instruction "unh'unh" is placed under the bass drum notes at the end of the measure.

16

Musical score for measure 16. The top staff continues the eighth-note pattern on the multi-head drum. The bottom staff shows eighth-note patterns on the bass and snare drums. The notes are labeled: 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 7. A dynamic instruction "unh'unh" is placed under the bass drum notes at the end of the measure.

17

Musical score for measure 17. The top staff continues the eighth-note pattern on the multi-head drum. The bottom staff shows eighth-note patterns on the bass and snare drums. The notes are labeled: 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 7. A dynamic instruction "unh'unh" is placed under the bass drum notes at the end of the measure.

18

3 3 3 5 3 3 3 6
"unh" "unh"
6 7

19

3 3 3 5 3 3 3 6
"unh" "unh"
5 7

20

3 3 3 5 3 3 3 6
"unh" "unh"
5 7

21

3 3 3 5 3 3 3 6
"unh" "unh"
5 7

22

3 3 3 5 *3 3 3 6
"unh" "unh"
5 7

23

3 3 3 5 3 3 3 6
"unh" "unh"
5 7

24

3 3 3 5 3 > > 6
3 3 3 3 3 5 "unh" "unh" 7

25

3 3 3 * 3 5 3 > > 6
3 3 3 3 3 3 5 "unh" "unh" 7

26

3 3 3 3 5 3 > > 6
3 3 3 3 3 3 5 "unh" "unh" 7

27

3 3 3 3 5 3 > > 6
3 3 3 3 3 3 5 "unh" "unh" 7

28

3 3 3 3 5 3 > > 6
3 3 3 3 3 3 5 "unh" "unh" 7

29

3 3 3 3 5 * 3 > > 6
3 3 3 3 3 3 5 "unh" "unh" 7

30

3 3 3 3 5 3 > > 6
3 3 3 3 5 "unh" "unh" 7

31

3 3 3 3 5 *3 > > 6
3 3 3 3 5 "unh" "unh" 7

32

3 3 3 3 5 > > 6
*
3 3 3 3 5 "unh" "unh" 7

33

3 3 3 3 5 () > > 6
3 3 3 3 5 "unh" "unh" 7

34

3 3 3 *3 5 > > 6
3 3 3 3 5 "unh" "unh" 7

35

3 3 3 3 5 > > 6
3 3 3 3 5 "unh" "unh" 7

36

3 3 3 5 > > 6
"unh" "unh" 7

37

3 3 3 5 > > 6
"unh" "unh" 7

38

3 * 3 5 > > 6
"unh" "unh" 7

39

3 3 5 > > 6
"unh" "unh" 7

40

3 3 5 > > * 6
"unh" "unh" 7

41

3 3 5 > > 3
"unh" "unh" 7

42

Drum sheet music for measure 42. The top staff shows a bass drum (B) on the first beat, followed by two snare drum strokes (S). The bottom staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern on the snare drum.

3 3 5 > > 3

"unh" "unh" 7

43

Drum sheet music for measure 43. The top staff shows a bass drum (B) on the first beat, followed by two snare drum strokes (S). The bottom staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern on the snare drum.

3 3 5 > >

3 3 "unh" "unh" 7

44

Drum sheet music for measure 44. The top staff shows a bass drum (B) on the first beat, followed by two snare drum strokes (S). The bottom staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern on the snare drum.

3 3 * 5 > >

3 3 "unh" "unh" 3

45

Drum sheet music for measure 45. The top staff shows a bass drum (B) on the first beat, followed by two snare drum strokes (S). The bottom staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern on the snare drum.

3 3 5 > >

3 3 "unh" "unh"

46

Drum sheet music for measure 46. The top staff shows a bass drum (B) on the first beat, followed by two snare drum strokes (S). The bottom staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern on the snare drum.

3 3 > >

3 3 "unh" "unh"

47

Drum sheet music for measure 47. The top staff shows a bass drum (B) on the first beat, followed by two snare drum strokes (S). The bottom staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern on the snare drum.

3 3 > >

3 3 "unh" "unh"

49

3 * 3 > >

"unh" "unh"

50

3 3 > >

"unh" "unh"

51

3 —3—

> >

*

3 3 3 "unh" "unh"

52

3

3

"unh" "unh"

53

3 * > >

3 3 "unh" "unh"

54

3

"unh" "unh"

55

3

"unh" "unh"

56

* 3

"unh" "unh"

57

"unh" "unh"

58

(repeat 4x)

(mf f; f; ff; pp)

"unh" "unh"

Round Midnight

for ann rodiger

Round Midnight

$\text{♩} = 60$ Very quiet, understated

17

Vibes

Tap

7

3:2

9

13

13

4

5:3

5:3

17:16

.94

.30

.10

.23

.05

7

10

3:2

7

5:4

10

4

8

10

5:4

5:4

14

6

5

3:2

5:3

3:2

5:3

3:2

3:2

3:2

3:2

5:4

5:3

-20

-30

9

6

8

5:4

3:2

6

5

soft

ppp

3:2

5:4

3:2

Musical score page 4, measures 1-4. The score consists of two staves. The top staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. Measure 1 starts with a whole note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 2-4 show a continuous sixteenth-note pattern with various slurs and grace notes. Measure 4 concludes with a fermata over the last note. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains sustained notes and a sixteenth-note pattern starting in measure 4. Measure 4 ends with a 3:2 time signature change indicated by a right-pointing arrow.

A musical score page featuring two staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and includes various time signatures: 5:4, 6:4, 5:4, 6:4, 5:4, and 3:2. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and also includes 5:4 and 3:2 time signatures. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Musical score for piano showing measures 4 through 10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measure 4 starts with a whole note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 5-6 show a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. Measure 7 features a dynamic marking of *ppp*. Measures 8-9 show sustained notes. Measure 10 is a long sustained note. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measures 4-5 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 6-7 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 8-9 show sustained notes. Measure 10 is a long sustained note.

(Small vertical lines indicate quarter note pulse)

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 17:13-17:15. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Measure 17:13 begins with a dynamic of (soft) over a 3:2 time signature. The right hand plays eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 17:14 continues with similar patterns, with dynamics including +.53, +.30, +.05, +.82, +.59, +.35, softer, (.soft), +.88, +.41, +.18, +.94, +.70, +.47, +.24, and +.21. Measure 17:15 concludes with a dynamic of +.10 over a 3:2 time signature. The score includes various performance instructions such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like (soft) and (.soft).

A musical score for piano, page 10. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 5:4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 5:4 time signature. It features rhythmic markings such as '>' and '=' under the notes.

I Mean You

for jody diamond

I Mean You

>>100 - 120

I

Percussion

(2nd X only) (Tom-toms)

(lightly tap rim)

(1st X)

pp

Tap

Whistle, with back to audience

(To unison)

pp

(To unison)

pp

II

perc.

Tap

(unison)

ff

3 3 3 3

III

perc.

Tap

(Kb.)

pp, ppp

(1st X) (Tom-toms)

(To unison)

ppp (any soft sound)

(To unison)

IV

perc.

Tap

(unison) (a little faster) (Tom-toms)

pp 3

cresc. poco a poco ...

3 3 3

A musical score page showing two measures of a piece for violin and orchestra. Measure 31 starts with a dynamic of (cresc.) over a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 32 begins with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by a dynamic of *pp subito*. Both measures feature sixteenth-note patterns with slurs and triplet markings above the notes.

3

cresc.

(poco a poco)

3₁

3

(cresc.)

(cresc.)

3

3

3

mf

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *cresc.* and a measure ending with a fermata. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *cresc.*. The third staff begins with a dynamic of *f*. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of *cresc.*

3

3

3

(cresc.)

3

3

(cresc.)

3

ff

The image shows the first section of the sheet music for 'The Star-Spangled Banner'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is for the soprano voice, featuring a vocal line with several grace notes and a dynamic marking of '6'. The bottom staff is for the piano, showing a bass line with sustained notes and a dynamic marking of '6'. The music concludes with a measure ending in 'Kb.'.

VI (Kb.) (a tempo) (Kb.) (Tom-toms)
 Perc. Tap (Tap dancer improvises softly) (To unison)

(to Kb.)

VIII (Kb.)

Perc.

Tap

(*Tap dancer swings freely*)

ppp

To unison

p subito

(*Tap swings freely*)

IX (unison) (3x) (2x) (3x)

(2x)

(3x)

fff

pp

f

ff

5

(4x)

(rim tap)

(as fast as possible)

(no pause)

mp

6

6

6

6

(soft click)

pp subito

pp

f

X

(low tom-tom)

Perc.

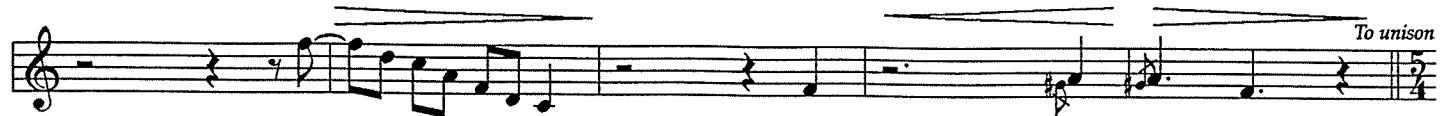
p

Tap

(Hum lightly)

(Percussion simile, dynamics apply to percussion only)

Tap



XI (unison)

Perc. Tap

(3x)

(2x)



XII (Kb.) (Tap tacet)

Perc.

mf



XIII

(rim taps) (>) (2x) (2x) (3x)

im-taps

m-toms

Hi-tap

Lo-tap

(2x) (2x) (3x)

(3x) (2x) (3x) (2x)

n taps

i-toms

Hi-tap

Lo-tap

mf Gradually increase accent

f 5 5

f 5 5 5

pp (3x) *p* (cresc. over repeats) *pp* (2x) *mp* Accent in () 1st X only (3x) *f* (2x)

(2x) (2x) (2x)

n taps

i-toms

Hi-tap

Lo-tap

f 5 5 5 (equal accents) 5 5 5 (equal accents) 5 5 5 *fff*

f (equal accents) 5 5 5 *fff*

f 5 5 5 (equal accents) 5 5 5 *fff*

f 5 5 5 (2x) *f* * (2x) > (2x) > (2x) > (2x) > (2x) *fff*

*Slap hip or side. Alternate side out of phase with rhythm.

XIV

(Tom-toms)

(2x)

Perc.

Tap

XV

(Kb.)

(match volume to tap)

Perc.

Tap

(match volume to kb.)

(to unison)

XVI (unison) (Tom-toms) (3x) (2x)

Perc. Tap fff

(2x) (3x)

XVII (2nd X only) (lightly tap rim) (never get too loud) (→) (→)

Perc. Tap subito pp (Whistle, back to audience, as in I)