

for violin and piano

with optional violin accompaniment, easy violin and guitar

COMPLETE

the American Fiddler

Old-time, Bluegrass,
Cajun and Texas Style
fiddle tunes of the USA



Selected and arranged by EDWARD HUWS JONES

BOOSEY & HAWKES

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London · New York · Berlin · Sydney

for Vanessa

*with special thanks to Louise Arnold, Lauren Drewett, Nikki Keel,
Heather Lawson, Rachel Miller, Tom Richardson, Nick Toon, Eleanor Walter,
Vicky White and the Fiddle Band of Selby Music Centre*

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Preface

The richness and diversity of American fiddle music is staggering: the high lonesome sounds of Old-time; the throbbing rhythms of Cajun; the frenetic breakdowns of Bluegrass and the easy swing of Texas-style.

The Scottish and Irish immigrants to North America took with them their treasured violins and their precious store of jigs, reels and hornpipes. Their music found fertile soil in the new country, taking root from the Southern Appalachian mountains right up to Nova Scotia. Hearing some American fiddlers play *Red Haired Boy* or *Soldier's Joy*, you would hardly know if you were in North Carolina or the Ring of Kerry.

But the American fiddler didn't stop there. This new environment turned out to be a hot-house of melodic invention and fresh fiddle styles. The core of American folk fiddle repertoire is the **Old-time** or **Appalachian** style. The music is direct, hard-hitting and energetic, encapsulating the life of the isolated mountain communities. Different versions of a tune can be as individual and idiosyncratic as the players themselves.

Bluegrass is for many the essential voice of American fiddle-playing, though in fact the classic style was only developed during the 1940s and 1950s by Kentucky-born Bill Monroe. Bluegrass brings instrumental virtuosity to Old-time music, and blends in blues, western and even camp-meeting hymns. **Texas Style** takes a further step towards professionalism and the world of commercial music. It derives its swung rhythms from jazz - and, like jazz, its top players are dazzling improvisers. But Texas Style never forgets its roots and many tunes (*Sally Goodin* and *Gray Eagle* to name two from this volume) crop up in the repertory of Old-time, Blues and Texas Style fiddlers alike.

Cajun music springs from a world of its own, bound in by the South Louisiana swamps. Its language and culture is predominantly French, and the music has its own character, quite distinct from the celtic-derived fiddle music of the Appalachians. The raw energy of Cajun has made it one of the most popular fiddle styles and its influence can be seen in popular music from Elvis Presley to Paul Simon.

The arrangements in this collection follow the same flexible format as the other volumes in the series, and can be performed as solos, duets, trios or by larger ensembles. The violin accompaniment parts are wholly characteristic of American fiddling. Although none of these fiddle tunes would originally have been accompanied by keyboard, for those of us who don't play guitar, banjo or accordion, keyboard can be an excellent second-best.

The accompaniments reflect the different musical idioms - the light, open sounds of Old-time fiddle; the vigorous, full textures of Bluegrass; the jazz-guitar chords of Texas Style; the pulsating accordion and bass drum of Cajun.

Edward Huws Jones

Préface

La musique américaine pour violon est prodigieusement riche et variée. Les sons plaintifs et perçants Old-time; les rythmes plein de vitalité du Cajun, les syncopes frénétiques du Bluegrass et le swing tranquille du Texas Style.

Les immigrants écossais et irlandais de l'Amérique du nord emportèrent avec eux leurs violons bien-aimés, ainsi que leurs précieuses danses écossaises, gigue et matelotes. Leurs musiques ont trouvé un sol fertile dans le nouveau pays, où elles ont pris racine dans les Appalaches du sud pour s'étendre jusqu'à la Nouvelle-Ecosse. En écoutant certains violonistes américains jouer *Red Haired Boy* ou *Soldier's Joy*, il vous serait difficile de savoir si vous êtes dans la Caroline du nord ou dans le Ring de Kerry en Irlande.

Mais le violoniste américain ne s'est pas arrêté là. Ce nouvel environnement s'avéra être un véritable bouillon de culture pour les inventions mélodiques et les nouveaux styles de jeux au violon. Le cœur du répertoire folklorique américain c'est le style **Old-time** ou **Appalachian**. La musique est directe, rude, énergique, et évoque la vie communautés montagnardes isolées. Différentes versions d'une mélodie peuvent être aussi individuelles et idiosyncratiques que le sont les interprètes.

Le **Bluegrass** reste pour beaucoup de gens le style essentiel du violoniste américain, alors qu'en fait le style classique ne s'est développé que durant les années 1940 et 1950 grâce à Bill Monroe né au Kentucky. Le Bluegrass ajoute la virtuosité instrumentale à la musique Old-time et intègre le blues, le western et les hymnes joués autour des feux de camps. Le **Texas Style** va un peu plus loin vers le professionnalisme et le monde de la musique commerciale. Il tire ses rythmes du jazz, et, comme dans le jazz, ses meilleurs musiciens sont de merveilleux improvisateurs. Mais le Texas Style n'oublie jamais ses racines et de nombreuses mélodies (*Sally Goodin* et *Gray Eagle* pour n'en citer que deux qui figurent dans ce volume) apparaissent dans le répertoire des violonistes de Old-time, Blues et Texas Style.

La musique **Cajun** émerge de son monde propre, défini par les marécages de la Louisiane du sud. Sa langue et sa culture sont essentiellement françaises, et la musique possède son propre caractère tout à fait distinct de la musique des Appalaches dérivée de la musique celtique pour violon. La pure énergie de la musique Cajun en a fait un des styles pour violon les plus populaires et son influence est évidente dans la musique pop, d'Elvis Presley à Paul Simon.

Les arrangements de ce recueil suivent le même format flexible que les autres volumes de la série et peuvent être joués en solo, en duo, en trio ou par des ensembles plus importants. Les morceaux d'accompagnement au violon sont typiquement dans le style du violon américain. Bien qu'aucune de ces mélodies pour violon n'ait été à l'origine accompagnée par un clavier, pour ceux d'entre vous qui ne jouent ni de la guitare, ni du banjo, ni de l'accordéon, le clavier est un excellent instrument de substitution.

Les accompagnements reflètent les différents idiomes musicaux - les sons légers du violon Old-time; les textures vigoureuses et pleines du Bluegrass; les accords "guitare jazz" du Texas Style; les pulsations de l'accordéon et de la grosse caisse dans le Cajun.

Edward Huws Jones

Vorwort

Der Reichtum und die Vielfalt amerikanischer Fiedelmusik ist überwältigend: die wehmütigen Klänge des Old-time, die pochenden Rhythmen des Cajun, die rasende Komposition des Bluegrass und der leichte Swing des Texas-Style.

Die schottischen und irischen Einwanderer brachten ihre geliebten Geigen und ihr Lieblingstänze, die Jigs, Reels und Hornpipes mit nach Nordamerika. Ihre Musik fiel auf fruchtbaren Boden in ihrer neuen Heimat, von den südlichen Appalachen bis hin nach Nova Scotia. Hört man amerikanische Fiedler *Red Haired Boy* oder *Soldier's Joy* spielen, weiß man beinahe nicht, ob man sich in North Carolina oder dem 'Ring of Kerry' befindet.

Der amerikanische Fiedler entwickelte sich jedoch noch weiter. Die neue Umgebung wurde zum Treibhaus melodischer Erfindungen und neuer Stilrichtungen der Fiedelmusik. Der Kern der amerikanischen Fiedelmusik ist der **Old-time** oder **Appalachian** Stil. Die Musik ist direkt, mitreißend und schwungvoll und spiegelt das Leben in den abgelegenen Berggemeinden wider. Verschiedene Versionen einer Melodie können so individuell und eigenartig wie die Spieler selbst sein.

Bluegrass ist für viele der Inbegriff des amerikanischen Fiedelspiels, wenn auch sein klassische Form erst in den 1940er und 1950er Jahren durch den aus Kentucky stammenden Bill Monroe entwickelt wurde. Bluegrass fügte der Old-time Musik instrumentale Virtuosität hinzu und vermischt sie gleichzeitig mit Blues, Western und sogar Lagerfeuerliedern. Der **Texas Style** bringt diese Musikform dem professionellen Musikbetrieb und kommerzieller Musik näher. Seine geschwungenen Rhythmen entstammen dem Jazz - und, wie beim Jazz, sind auch hier die besten Spieler blendende Improvisatoren. Texas Style vergißt jedoch niemals seine Wurzeln und viele Melodien (*Sally Goodin* und *Gray Eagle*, um nur zwei aus dieser Sammlung zu nennen) erscheinen immer wieder im Repertoire der Fiedler im Old-time, Blues und Texas Style zugleich.

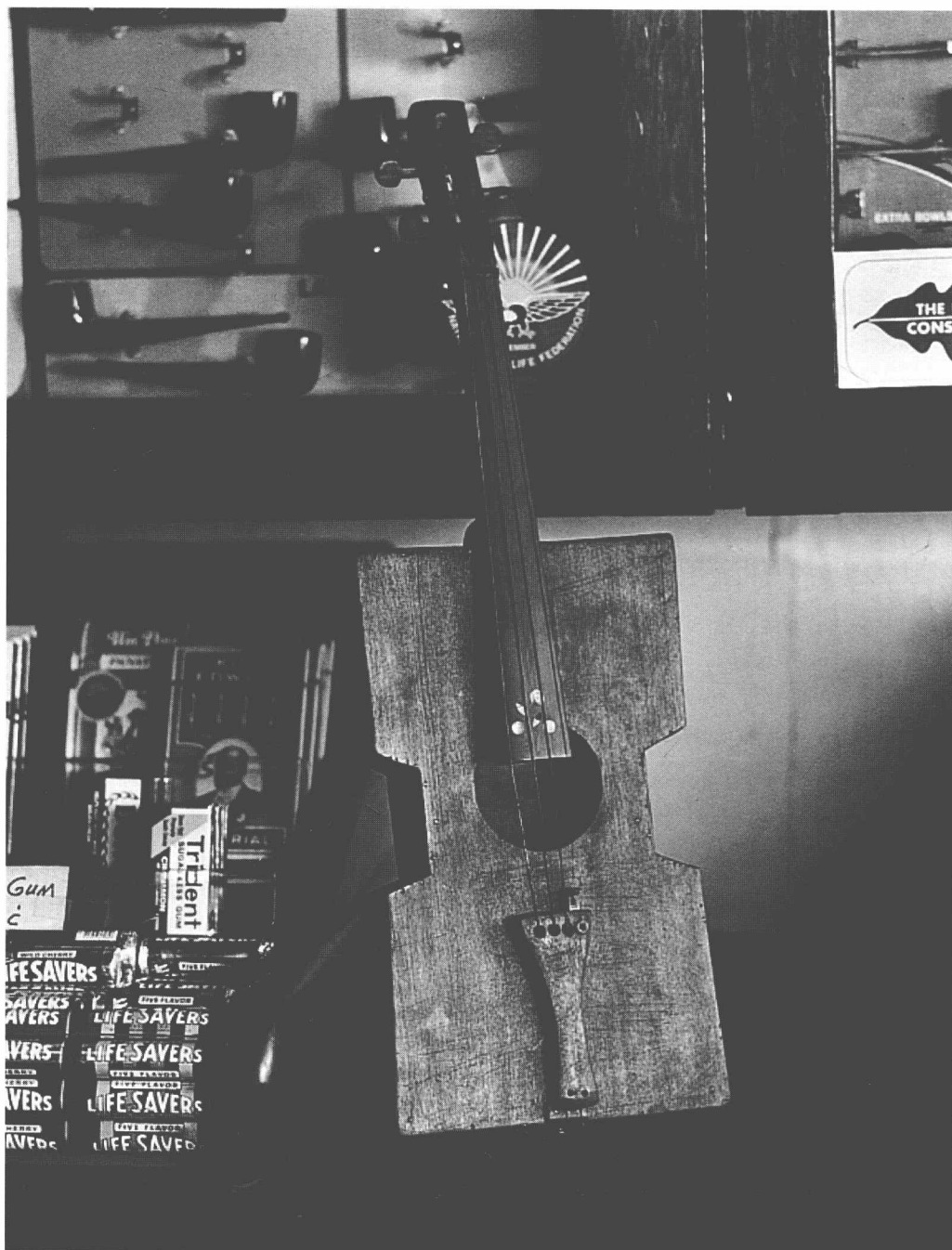
Die **Cajun** Musik hat sich in einer ganz spezifischen Landschaft, die eingeschlossen von den Sümpfen South Louisianas ist, entwickelt. Sprache und Kultur sind hier vorwiegend französisch und die Musik hat ihren eigenen Charakter - deutlich anders als die dem Keltischen angelehnte Fiedelmusik der Appalachen. Die wilde Energie des Cajun ließ ihn zu einer der beliebtesten Fiedelmusikarten werden und Einfluß auf die Pop-Musik gewinnen - von Elvis Presley bis hin zu Paul Simon.

Die Arrangements dieser Sammlung besitzen dieselbe Flexibilität wie alle bereits vorliegenden Ausgaben dieser Serie. Sie können als Soli, Duette, Trios oder von größeren Ensembles aufgeführt werden. Die Geigenbegleitungen sind absolut charakteristisch für das amerikanische Fiedelspiel. Obwohl keine dieser Fiedelmelodien ursprünglich von einem Keyboard begleitet wurden, ist dies für alle, die nicht Gitarre, Banjo oder Akkordeon spielen, die nächstbeste Lösung.

Die Begleitungen spiegeln die verschiedenen musikalischen Idiome wider - die leichten, offenen Klänge der Old-time Fiedel, die kräftigen, vollen Strukturen des Bluegrass, die Akkorde der Jazzgitarre des Texas Style, das rhythmisch klingende Akkordeon und die große Trommel des Cajun.

Edward Huws Jones





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1. Arkansas Traveller

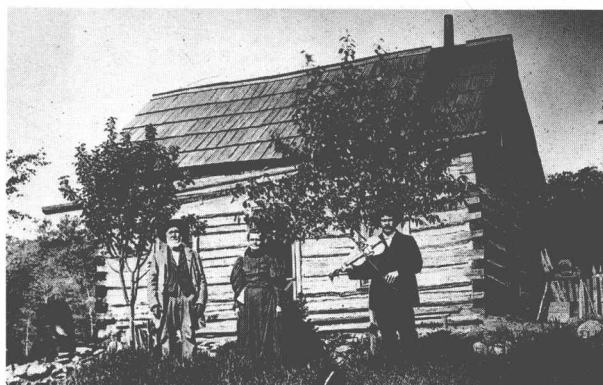
Old-time

Violin melody

5

9

13



Easy violin

5

9

13

2. Old Joe Clark

Old-time

Violin melody

Violin melody staff in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The staff contains measures 1 through 13. Measure numbers 1, 5, 8, and 13 are indicated at the start of their respective lines. Chord symbols A, E7, and G are placed above the staff at measures 1, 7, and 11 respectively. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 13.



Easy violin

Easy violin staff in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The staff contains measures 1 through 13. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the start of their respective lines. First and second endings are marked with '1' and '2' above the staff at measures 7 and 8 respectively. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 13.

3. Turkey in the Straw

Old-time

Violin melody

Violin melody in G major, 4/4 time. The piece starts with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff. Chords G, D7, and C are indicated above the staff. The piece is divided into four measures, with a repeat sign after the second measure. The first ending is marked with a '1' and the second ending with a '2'.



Easy violin

Easy violin version of the melody in G major, 4/4 time. The piece is written on a single staff. Chords G, D7, and C are indicated above the staff. The piece is divided into four measures, with a repeat sign after the second measure. The first ending is marked with a '1' and the second ending with a '2'.

4. Little Maggie

Old-time

Violin melody

(A)

5

10

15

G E7 V A E7 A

V G E7 V

1A 2A

The violin melody is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a whole rest followed by a half note G4, then a quarter note A4, and a half note G4. The second staff begins with a measure containing a G4 quarter note and an E7 chord, followed by a quarter rest, a quarter note A4, and a half note G4. The third staff starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a half note F#4. The fourth staff begins with a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a half note F#4, followed by a measure with a G4 quarter note and an E7 chord, then a quarter rest, a quarter note A4, and a half note G4. The piece concludes with a first ending (1A) of a quarter note A4 and a half note G4, and a second ending (2A) of a quarter note A4 and a half note G4.



Easy violin

1

7

14

V

V

1 V 2

The easy violin version is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a whole rest followed by a half note G4, then a quarter note A4, and a half note G4. The second staff begins with a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a half note F#4, followed by a measure with a G4 quarter note and an E7 chord, then a quarter rest, a quarter note A4, and a half note G4. The third staff starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a half note F#4, followed by a measure with a G4 quarter note and an E7 chord, then a quarter rest, a quarter note A4, and a half note G4. The piece concludes with a first ending (1) of a quarter note A4 and a half note G4, and a second ending (2) of a quarter note A4 and a half note G4.

5. Stoney Point

Old-time

Violin melody

4

7

10

14

D. S. al Fine

Easy violin

5

1 2 FINE

9

14

1 2

D. S. al Fine

6. Salt River

Old-time

Violin melody

5

8

13

A D G Em

A D Em

1

2

A G

A Em A



Easy violin

5

9

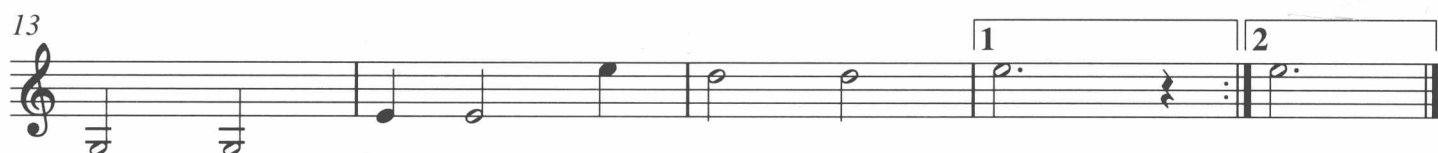
13

1

2

7. Wagoner

Old-time



8. Little Sadie

Old-time

Violin melody

A

Em

4

8

1

A

1

2

A

The violin melody is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of three staves. The first staff starts with a whole note A4, followed by quarter notes B4, C#5, D5, E5, and a half note D5. The second staff continues with quarter notes C#5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, and a half note E4. The third staff begins with a first ending bracket over measures 1 and 2, followed by a repeat sign. The second ending bracket covers measures 3 and 4, ending with a whole note A4.



Easy violin

6

1

1

2

The easy violin melody is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a whole note A4, followed by quarter notes B4, C#5, D5, E5, and a half note D5. The second staff continues with quarter notes C#5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, and a half note E4. The third staff begins with a first ending bracket over measures 1 and 2, followed by a repeat sign. The second ending bracket covers measures 3 and 4, ending with a whole note A4.