

**SOLOS FOR TREBLE INSTRUMENT
ESPECIALLY SOPRANO RECORDER**

COLLECTION 11
AFRICAN MELODIES

Arranged/composed by Clark Kimberling

Here you'll find lots of sheet music. For ***all but four*** of the solos, you may make copies, with only two restrictions: always include

- the attribution to arranger/composer (top of page)
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The ***four exceptions*** are **Bawku, Chereponi, Garu, and Natomah**, which are based on melodies adapted from sources in Ghana, and published by Hope Publishing Company. You may make copies of these four for your own use, but for any other use, you must obtain separate permission from Hope.

Collection 11 has 60 solos, arranged especially to show the amazing capabilities of the soprano recorder.

When performing these arrangements, use a sound system and/or a percussionist.

A percussionist can work wonders – and manage your sound system.

These solos are based not only on melodies from African countries, including Egypt, but also English melodies by the African composer Ignatius Santos, and melodies composed for Collection 11 by Clark Kimberling. The latter solos are found at the end of the collection, with titles beginning with the letter Z.

NOTES FOR RECORDER PLAYERS

Very high notes on a soprano recorder, beginning at high C (that's c^3 , printed two lines above the treble-clef staff, pitched an octave higher), are listed here with fingerings. These are all played with half-open thumb hole.

Note	Left hand	Right hand
c ³	2	2,3
c ^{#3}	2,4	2,4,5
d ³	2,4	2,4
d ^{#3}	3,4	3,4
e ³	3	all open
F ³	3,4	3,4,5
F ^{#3}	3	3
g ³	2	2
a ³	2	2,4
c ⁴ (highest note on a piano)	3	2,4

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The very high notes are best used in staccato playing, and then, sparingly, usually near the end of a piece, as in **Garu** and **Itmakhtary**. A philosophical approach to the high notes is that they should be cultivated for the simple reason that they are “there” – with their own kinds of musical possibilities, just as the notes on various ethnic flutes offer their own special characteristics.

Many recorder players use a modern vibrato, based on diaphragm or throat motion, or some combination of those two. They apply vibrato to music composed after 1800 in much the same way that flautists, violinists, and vocalists do. Well-modulated vibrato is highly recommended for the solos in this collection. Tones that are held for more than one second, such as a high note at the end of a phrase and especially at the end of a piece, may be played in the manner of many vocalists: start the tone straight, then develop vibrato gradually over a short time interval, until full vibrato is “on” for most of the duration, as in the final measures of **Natomah** and **Zabunzo**. Opportunities for special attention to vibrato occur in many of the solos, especially **Zayesha** and **Ziffchiff**.

At least two other special effects should be cultivated by recorder players: chiff and recorder-glissando. The word *chiff* (from the sound made by the chiff-chaff, a European warbler) is often applied to sounds made on certain pipe organs, especially fine tracker organs, as well as electronic organs that explicitly offer a chiff option. While chiff is possible on almost all the notes of a soprano recorder, it is fairly easy to produce truly remarkable chiffs in the lowest octave. In fact, one may speak of *octave-chiff* for these lower notes, obtained by plosive overblowing “just right.” As the name suggests, the attack on the note actually causes the note an octave above to sound briefly, like an accented grace-note. Chiffing can add quite an intriguing percussive effect; as in **Ziffchiff** and **Zunta**, as well as **A Ba Boleke Nwana!**, especially **Let Anyone Who Knows How to Trade Come Out and Do It** and **Vuka Mungoni**.

The other special effect, recorder-glissando, is denoted by a straight segment between two notes. Ascending recorder glissandi work especially well between certain pairs of notes, such as e^2 to g^2 and e^2 to a^2 . Descending favorites are d^2 to d^1 and d^2 to f^1 . To perform these, simply roll the fingers gradually from one fingering to the other.

Example: **Hi Me Welewela!**. Recorder-glissando differs from ordinary glissando, in which intermediate scale notes are rapidly fingered and slurred, as in **Iga'ma La Bantwa'na**.

NOTES FOR FLUTE PLAYERS

Bottom C on a flute is middle C on a piano, but when a soprano recorder plays the same written note (the lowest on the instrument), the sound is actually an octave higher. In other words, loosely speaking, the recorder plays an octave higher than the flute. Consequently, music written for soprano recorder, when played on flute, is pitched a bit lower than most flute music. When played as written on flute, the solos in this collection have a pleasing low effect and, in some cases, may be regarded as “specialized” flute music, especially if amplified by a sound system.

INVITE A PERCUSSIONIST

Many of the solos lend themselves to the sort of accompaniment that skilled percussionists can easily provide. Feel free to use your own recorded background sounds with a sound system (perhaps managed by your percussionist).

Foot-tapping can be used during many of the solos in the collection. Keep in mind that much of African music was and is inherently very rhythmic, and that drums, clapping, tapping, and stomping are often part of the music.

ARRANGEMENTS

In order to adapt melodies as originally published, certain techniques of arrangement have been applied. One objective has been for each finished arrangement to occupy a full page, and another has been that each arrangement should take advantage of special characteristics of the recorder or flute. Perhaps the most obvious technique for such objectives is upward transposition, in connection with increases in tempo and ornamentation, as in **Chereponi** and **Ijo Ki Mba Jo**.

A second technique is the *contrasting segment*; that is, one that separates renderings of the original melody.

Another technique is *chording*. With a one-note-at-a-time instrument, chords, in the usual sense, are not available. However, playing the notes of chords rapidly in succession can achieve desirable harmonic effects and also enhance a melody in other ways.



For a list of all the solos, consult **Historical Notes 11**, which includes Internet links and provides access to all 12 collections in this series:

- Collection 1: African-American and Jamaican Melodies**
- Collection 2: Christmas Carols**
- Collection 3: Irish Melodies**
- Collection 4: Americana to 1865**
- Collection 5: Americana after 1865**
- Collection 6: British Melodies**
- Collection 7: Melodies by Women Composers**
- Collection 8: Eastern European and Jewish Melodies**
- Collection 9: American Indian Melodies**
- Collection 10: Latin American Melodies**
- Collection 11: African Melodies**
- Collection 12: Western European Melodies**

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171 Second Street, Suite 300
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**Exceptions: Four of the solos are NOT included in this license. For details, see
Historical Notes 11 for these four solos: Bawku, Chereponi, Garu, Natomah.**

A BA BOLEKI Nwana!

South East Africa
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is indicated as 126 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33, 37, and 42 marked at the beginning of their respective lines. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several instances of triplets and slurs. A key signature change to three sharps (F#, C#, and G#) occurs at measure 29. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final line.

AFRICAN DANCE: CALL TO THE FEAST

Amanda Aldridge
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 144$

with chiff

8

15

22

29

36

43

50

57

64

71

AMMI YA SHAYEB

Egyptian
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

AWAY, AWAY, LITTLE GOAT

Ewe (Ghana)
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 84$

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/2 time signature. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 84. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36, 41, and 45 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes several rests. There are two key changes: from Bb to A-flat major (indicated by two flats) at measure 21, and back to Bb at measure 36. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final staff.

BA-RONGA CHANT

South East Africa
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 96$ (fast)

The musical score for 'Ba-Ronga Chant' is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 2/2 time. The tempo is marked as 96 beats per minute (♩ = 96) and the mood is 'fast'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The piece consists of 54 measures, organized into nine staves of six measures each. Measure numbers 7, 14, 20, 26, 32, 39, 43, 48, and 54 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The melody features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several rests throughout the piece. A key signature change from B-flat to A major (one sharp) occurs at measure 14. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 54.

BAWKU

Kusasi (Ghana)
adapted Tom Colvin
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 144$

7

13

19

25

31

37

43

49

55

legato

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BEWARE THE SEA

Yoruba (Nigerian)
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 144$

6

11

16

21

26

33

38

43

48

53

B' O SE BABA ELOMIRAN

Yoruba (Nigeria)
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 96$

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins in 6/8 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 96. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 41, 46, 51, and 56 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes various rests and phrasing slurs. A key change to one sharp (F#) occurs at measure 31. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final staff.

BUSHY PARK

Ignatius Sancho
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 96$

7

13

19

25

31

37

43

49

54

CANDLE OF JOY

Egyptian
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 116

9

17

25

33

41

49

57

65

3

Chindaú (Zimbabwe)
arr. Clark Kimberling

Chindaú (Zimbabwe)
arr. Clark Kimberling

[illegible]

CHEREPONI

Ghana
adapted Tom Colvin
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 72

8

15

21

27

33

39

45

51

56

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CRY OF A BIRD

Akan (Ghana and Ivory Coast)
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 96$ or faster

8

15

22

29

36

43

51

58

64

70

♩ = 126

DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE

Ignatius Sancho
arr. Clark Kimberling

1

6

11

15

20

25

29

33

37

41

45

FOR LOVE OF THE FAIR MAID

Egyptian
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 96$

9

18

3

26

33

41

3

49

57

65

3

GARU

Ghana
adapted Tom Colvin
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 144$

6

12

18

24

30

34

39

44

48

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GWEIMA NAO

South East Africa
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 160 (fast)

8

15

22

29

36

43

50

56

62

68

HI ME WELEWELA!

South East Africa
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 144

7

12

17

22

27

32

37

42

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. It begins in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 144. The score consists of nine staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 6. The second staff contains measures 7 through 11. The third staff contains measures 12 through 16, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with frequent eighth and sixteenth notes and some triplets. The fourth staff contains measures 17 through 21, continuing the rhythmic complexity. The fifth staff contains measures 22 through 26, where the key signature changes to one sharp (F#) and the time signature changes to 4/4. The sixth staff contains measures 27 through 31. The seventh staff contains measures 32 through 36. The eighth staff contains measures 37 through 41. The ninth staff contains measures 42 through 46, concluding the piece with a final double bar line.

IGA'MA LA BANTWA'NA

Zulu
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩. = 63

7

13

18

23

29

33

39

44

49

Glissando

Glissando

IJO KI MBA JO

Yoruba (Nigeria)
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 76$

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

33

37

IMVULA

Xhosa (South Africa)
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 144$

6

10

14

18

22

26

30

35

40

44

big breath

ITMAKHTARY

Egyptian
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 132

The musical score for "ITMAKHTARY" is written on a single treble clef staff in 2/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is indicated as 132 beats per minute (♩ = 132). The score consists of nine measures, each spanning two lines of the staff. Measure numbers 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, and 49 are placed at the beginning of their respective lines. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, slurs, accents (>), and triplets (marked with a '3' and a bracket). The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final measure.

JUST SO IN THE NORTH

Ignatius Sancho
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 144

6

11

16

subito legato

21

26

31

36

40

44

KAMULANGU

Luba (Congo)
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 144$

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

33

37

KAMWONGIA

Kenya
arr. Clark Kimberling

• = 144

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

33

KATE OF ABERDEEN

Ignatius Sancho
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 132$

6

11

16

21

26

30

34

38

42

46

KEW GARDENS

Ignatius Sancho
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 144$

7

13

19

25

31

36

41

46

52

LE DOUZE DE DECEMBRE

Ignatius Sancho
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 184$

7

13

19

25

31

36

41

46

51

LET ANYONE WHO KNOWS HOW
TO TRADE COME OUT AND DO IT

Yoruba (Nigerian)
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 144$

with chiff

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

LE VIEUX GARCON

Ignatius Sancho
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩. = 112

9

17

25

33

41

49

57

65

73

L'HOMME ET LA FEMME

Ignatius Sancho
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 126$

9

17

25

33

41

49

57

65

73

LULLABY

Zulu (South Africa)
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

big breath

7

13

19

25

31

37

42

47

52

57

LUNGA'NO

Chindaú (African)
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 120 (fast)



Musical score for Lunga'No, arranged by Clark Kimberling. The score is written in 2/4 time and consists of 70 measures. The tempo is marked as 120 beats per minute (fast). The score is divided into systems of five measures each, with measure numbers 9, 17, 25, 33, 42, 49, 56, 63, and 70 indicated at the start of each system. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A glissando (Gliss) is indicated in measures 19, 21, and 23. The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 70.

MAMANÉE

South East African
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 96 (not strict)

The musical score for "MAMANÉE" is written in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 96 (not strict). The score consists of ten staves, each containing measures of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as triplets (marked with a '3' and a bracket), accents (marked with a '>'), and dynamic markings (marked with 'pp'). The measures are numbered 1 through 40 at the beginning of each staff. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 40.

MANDEELI

Egyptian
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

9

17

25

33

41

49

57

66

MUNGO'S DELIGHT

Ignatius Sancho
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 92$

6

11

15

20

25

29

33

37

41

45

MU-TO-TO-L'LE

Chindaú (Zimbabwe)
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 120 (fast)

The musical score for "MU-TO-TO-L'LE" is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. It begins in 3/4 time and changes to 4/4 time at measure 5. The tempo is marked as 120 beats per minute (fast). The score consists of 43 measures, divided into ten systems of five measures each, with the final system containing three measures. The melody is characterized by a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several trills marked with a double wavy line (trill symbol) at measures 30, 31, 34, and 35. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the 43rd measure.

NATOMAH

Gonja (Ghana)
adapted Tom Colvin
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 144$

6

12

18

23

28

33

37

41

45

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O DEAR BELOVED

Egyptian
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

9

17

25

33

41

49

54

63

71

77

OMO OBA SOKOTO

Yoruba (Nigerian)
arr. Clark Kimberling

• = 144

10

19

28

37

46

55

64

73

82

SANCHO'S HORNPIPE

Ignatius Sancho
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 96$

1

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

34

39

44

SANCHO'S MINUET

Ignatius Sancho
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 132$

7

13

19

25

31

37

43

49

55

60

STRENGTH OF THE LION

Tanzania
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 126

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. It begins in 2/2 time and changes to 3/2 time at measure 6. The key signature has one sharp (F#) starting at measure 18. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. There are also dynamic markings like accents and a 'faster' instruction at measure 30. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 44.

6

10

14

18

22

26

30

35

40

44

faster

THATA NABANDJI

South East Africa
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$ or faster

The musical score for 'Thata Nabandji' is written in treble clef and consists of ten staves of music. The tempo is indicated as $\bullet = 126$ or faster. The score begins in 4/4 time and features a variety of time signatures including 3/8, 4/4, 2/4, 3/4, 6/4, and 2/2. The melody is characterized by frequent eighth and sixteenth notes, many of which are marked with accents (>) and some with grace notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

THAT DARK-EYED LAD

Egyptian
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

8

15

22

30

37

44

51

58

68

THOU SOFT FLOWING AVON

Ignatius Sancho
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 144$

9

16

23

30

35

42

49

56

64

70

TLOGO MAGLETA

Zulu (South Africa)
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

The musical score for 'TLOGO MAGLETA' is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. It begins in the key of D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as 126 beats per minute. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 38, 45, 52, and 59 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The melody features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes rests. A key signature change to B minor (two flats) occurs at measure 31. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final staff.

VUKA MUNGONI

South East African
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 76$

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

WAKIRI

Kenya
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 132$

6

11

16

21

26

30

35

40

45

50

Egyptian
arr. Clark Kimberling

Egyptian
arr. Clark Kimberling

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ZABUNZO

Clark Kimberling

♩ = 144

Musical score for ZABUNZO, composed by Clark Kimberling. The score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a complex, changing time signature. The tempo is marked as 144 beats per minute (♩ = 144). The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 8, 15, 22, 29, 36, 43, 50, 57, 64, and 72 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The time signature starts at 2/4 and changes frequently throughout the piece, including 3/4, 7/8, and 2/2. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes various musical ornaments such as accents (>) and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final staff.

ZALALALA

Clark Kimberling

♩ = 126

The musical score for 'ZALALALA' is written on ten staves of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 126. The score begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The first four notes (Z-A-L-A) are played in a specific rhythmic pattern that is repeated throughout the piece. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as dynamic markings like accents (>) and slurs. The piece concludes with a final double bar line.

Pronounce the title in the rhythm of first four notes.

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ZAYESHA

Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 108$

5

8

11

14

17

20

23

27

ZHILISI

Clark Kimberling

♩ = 168

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

41

46

ZIFFCHIFF

Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 144$

Octave-chiff; see note.

Air-gliss; see note.

swing style

molto vibrato

In measures 1-23, the accent marks indicate octave-chiff, produced by plosive (and staccato) articulation.
The glissando in measure 15 and later is by sudden decrease of air pressure, along with a flick of fingers.

ZIKKITOKK

Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 160$

6

11

16

21

26

32

37

41

46

ZIN E BU KU BI KI BO

Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 160$

7

13

19

24

29

34

39

45

51

56

♩ = 168

ZIN TA TEEKA TEEKA

Clark Kimberling

6

11

16

21

26

31

37

42

48

53

ZUNTA

Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

with chiff

7

13

19

25

31

37

sempre ben marcato

44

51

58

65

ZYTHR

Clark Kimberling

♩ = 144

4

7

10

13

16

19

22

25