



Preface

These piano compositions in jazz idiom were created so that student pianists can experience the joy of playing blues, rags and other jazz styles in a manner as authentic as possible within their rhythmic and technical capabilities.

The sounds of jazz are many and varied—from the raucous and rollicking ragtime/stride of Eubie Blake and Jelly Roll Morton, to the smooth and elegant swing of Teddy Wilson, to the unpredictable and daring bop of Thelonious Monk, to the ebullient and effervescent style of Chick Corea.

For the development of a true and natural jazz feel, the importance of listening cannot be overemphasized. Records, concerts and jam sessions are the real training ground for the ear. No amount of talk or written word can explain or take the place of hearing a jazz performance.

I hope these collections will supplement listening experiences with the excitement and satisfaction of actually performing jazz styles.

Tony Caramia

Tony Caramia is a nationally recognized jazz pianist, improvisational artist, composer and teacher. He earned Bachelor of Music and Master of Music degrees from the State University of New York (Fredonia) where he studied piano with Claudette Sorel and David Yeomans. Currently he serves as Assistant Professor of Group Piano Instruction and Jazz Piano Improvisation at the University of Illinois (Champaign-Urbana).

Mr. Caramia has performed widely as both classical and jazz artist. In 1979 he placed second in the World Championship Old-Time Piano Playing Contest at Monticello, Illinois and for the past several years has been invited to participate in the National Ragtime Festival in St. Louis. In 1982 he took part in the First International Symposium on Teaching Music for Children in West Berlin. He frequently appears as jazz clinician for colleges, universities and music teachers' organizations.

During the 1980-81 academic year, Mr. Caramia took a leave of absence from the University of Illinois to teach and compose at the New School for Music Study where these fresh and delightful compositions were created. We are proud to present the musical results of this happy collaboration.

Frances Clark

Louise Goss

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Ragtime melodies have syncopation over a steady accompaniment. Make sure the left-hand is "march-like" and give the melodic syncopations a little extra weight.

The Kingston Rag

Driving along

The first system of musical notation for 'The Kingston Rag'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note G4 (labeled with a '5' above it), followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, and a quarter note C5. There is a syncopated accent on the first eighth note of the second measure. The bass clef accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern: G3, B-flat3, G3, B-flat3. The first measure is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic.

The second system of musical notation. The melody continues with a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F5, and a quarter note G5. The bass clef accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern: G3, B-flat3, G3, B-flat3.

The third system of musical notation. The melody continues with a quarter note A5, a quarter note B5, a quarter note C6, and a quarter note B5. The bass clef accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern: G3, B-flat3, G3, B-flat3.

The fourth system of musical notation. The melody continues with a quarter note A5, a quarter note G5, a quarter note F5, and a quarter note E5. The bass clef accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern: G3, B-flat3, G3, B-flat3.

Like most rags, this one is peppy and energetic. The audience should want to tap their feet, clap their hands or even dance! Always stress the syncopations: ♪♪♪♪♪

Rag Man

Carefree, with bounce

First system of musical notation for 'Rag Man'. The piece is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody is in the right hand, starting with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, Bb4) followed by a dotted quarter note (C5). The bass line is in the left hand, starting with a half note chord (Bb3, D4) followed by a half note chord (Bb3, D4). The first measure is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The system ends with a 1/5 and 1/3 time signature change.

Second system of musical notation for 'Rag Man'. The melody continues in the right hand with a half note (C5), a quarter note (D5), and a half note (E5). The bass line continues with a half note chord (Bb3, D4), a half note chord (Bb3, D4), and a half note chord (Bb3, D4). The system ends with a 2/5 and 1/2 time signature change.

Third system of musical notation for 'Rag Man'. The melody continues in the right hand with a half note (C5), a quarter note (D5), and a half note (E5). The bass line continues with a half note chord (Bb3, D4), a half note chord (Bb3, D4), and a half note chord (Bb3, D4). The system ends with a piano *p* dynamic marking.

Fourth system of musical notation for 'Rag Man'. The melody continues in the right hand with a half note (C5), a quarter note (D5), and a half note (E5). The bass line continues with a half note chord (Bb3, D4), a half note chord (Bb3, D4), and a half note chord (Bb3, D4). The system ends with a mezzo-forte *mf* dynamic marking and a 1/3 and 2/4 time signature change.