# FOUR FABLES

for flute, clarinet and piano

(2003) Karim Al-Zand



From Krilof: The Russian Fabulist & his Fables. trans., W. R. S. Ralston, 1869

#### PROGRAM NOTE

These four short pieces draw their inspiration and their characterization from animal apologues by authors from near and far. *The Grasshopper and the Ant* is a classic fable traditionally ascribed to the Greek slave Aesop (ca. 620-560 BC). In keeping with the antics of the fable's protagonists, the piece is an acrobatic dance.

The Owl and the Echo, by eighteenth-century French fabulist Jean-Baptist Perrin, explains the nocturnal habits of the owl and its solitary call. Perrin's many fables were known in the US primarily through a French-language primer published in 1846. The second movement is a melancholy and atmospheric canon.

The Russian writer Ivan Kyrlov (1769-1844) was celebrated for the whimsical political satire in his fables, the most frequent target of which was the Russian imperial family. *The Lion, the Fox and the Fish* is said to parody a local governor's response to Alexander I, after the Emperor had expressed concern over the rioting populace. This movement is a dance, a sort of sizzling scherzo.

The fame of American author Ambrose Bierce (1842-1914) rested in large part on his withering wit, as manifest in his acerbic *Devil's Dictionary*. (He defines a fiddle as "an instrument to tickle human ears by friction of a horse's tail on the entrails of a cat.") *The Man and the Fish-Horn* is similarly sardonic, as it pokes fun at the fable genre and, in particular, at Aesop's many stories of fisherman. The last movement is a lively fanfare.

Dari M-Zud. September 2003

Premiere performance: *Four Fables* was written for and premiered by the Wreckhouse Winds (Michelle Cheramy, flute; Sean Rice, cl.arinet; Maurenn Volk, piano.). It was first performed in Stephenville, Newfoundland, Canada on October 27, 2003.

#### PERFORMANCE NOTES:

The appropriate fable may be read before each movement, either by a member (or members) of the ensemble or by a narrator. The pieces may be performed singly or as a group. If all four are performed, the order below should be used. The text is in the public domain and may be reproduced.

#### **DURATION:**

1. The Grasshopper and the Ant (Dance)	2' 30"
2. The Owl and the Echo (Canon)	2' 45"
3. The Lion, the Fox and the Fish (Scherzo)	1' 15"
4. The Man and the Fish-Horn (Fanfare)	3' 30"

TOTAL: 10' (plus reading time)

#### TEXT:

#### 1. The Grasshopper and the Ant

In the winter, the Ants were sustained with food they had stored in the summer. The Grasshopper however, was hungry. He asked an Ant for help, promising to repay the favor when the weather was warmer. The Ant asked what he had done in the summer.

"In the summer I sang and entertained the walkers." replied the Grasshopper.

"You sang in summer?" said the Ant, surprised, "Well, then in winter you can dance!"

Aesop

#### 2. The Owl and the Echo

An owl, puffed up with pride and vanity, sings his doleful song at midnight from the hollow of an old oak.

"For what is this silence which reigns in the forest, if not to favor my melody? Surely the groves are charmed by my voice; and when I sing, all nature listens."

An Echo immediately repeats: "All nature listens."

"The Nightingale," continued the Owl "has taken my right; his warbling is musical, it is true; but mine is much more sweet."

The Echo replies again: "Is much more sweet."

Encouraged by the phantom voice, the Owl, at the rising of the sun, mingled his doleful cries with the harmony of the other birds: but disgusted with his noise, they all chased him away. They continue to pursue the Owl wherever he appears, so that he avoids the daylight and only entertains himself under cover of darkness.

Jean Baptiste Perrin (translated by A. Bolmar)

#### 3. The Lion, the Fox and the Fish

The Lion appointed the Fox governor of the water. While ruling on the shore, the Fox angled after fish, intent on eating his constituents. The poor fish were placed in a hot pan over a roaring fire. Seeing their end close at hand, the fish began to fling themselves about frantically in an attempt to escape. The Lion, hearing rumors of the Fox's abuse of power, came to investigate.

"What is going on here?" he demanded, motioning toward the springing fish.

"These are carp, inhabitants of the waters." answered the Fox, "We have all come together to congratulate you, our good king, on your arrival." (All the time the fish were leaping about in the pan.)

"But tell me," asked the Lion, "why do the carp fling themselves about so?"

"O wise Lion," replied the Fox, "they are dancing for joy at seeing you!"

Ivan Krylov (translated by W. R. S. Ralston)

#### 4. The Man and the Fish-Horn

A Truthful Man, finding a musical instrument in the road, asked the name of it and was told that it was a Fish-Horn. The next time he went fishing he set his nets and blew the fish-horn all day to charm the fish into them, but at nightfall there was not only no fish in the nets, but none along that part of the coast. Meeting a friend while on his way home he was asked what luck he had.

"Well," said the Truthful Man, "the weather is not right for fishing, but it's a red-letter day for music."

Ambrose Bierce

## **FOUR FABLES**

Karim Al-Zand (2003)

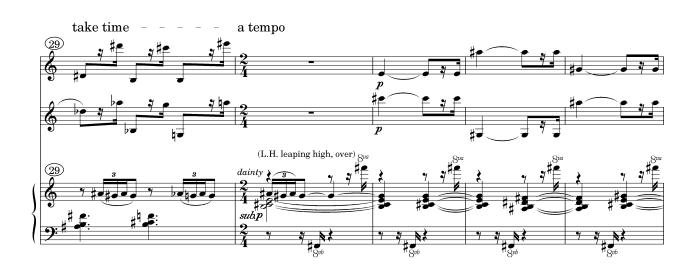
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Aesop Moderately; carefree, lightly throughout J=76 Flute emphasize the leaps B Clarinet Piano take time emphasize the leaps a tempo

















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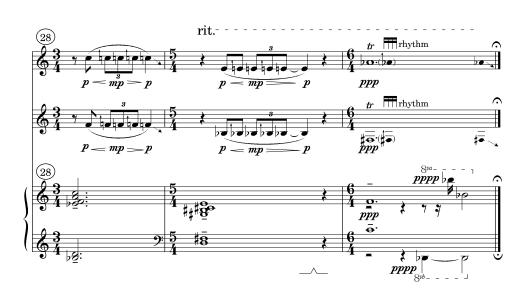
Jean Baptiste Perrin (trans. A. Bolmar)



<sup>\*</sup> The microtonal symbol indicates a pitch at least a quarter-tone higher (but less than a semitone). The symbol signals a downward, inexact 'fall off' in pitch, using a combination of embouchure and fingering. For the flute, the effects may be best achieved by playing the semi-tone above the written note and 'lipping' down.







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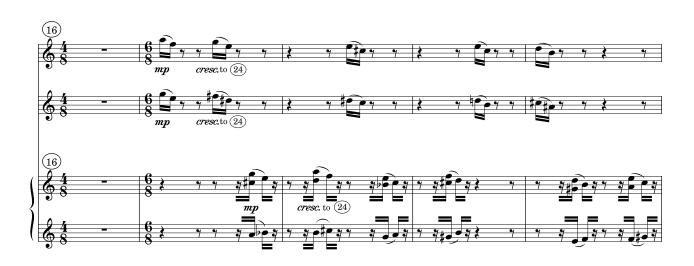
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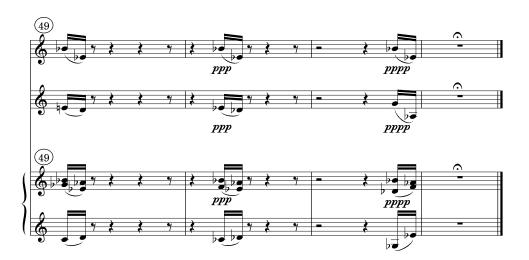












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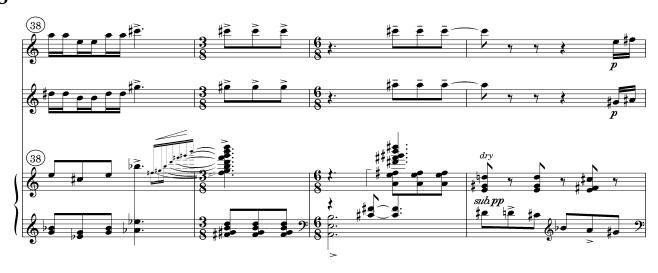






















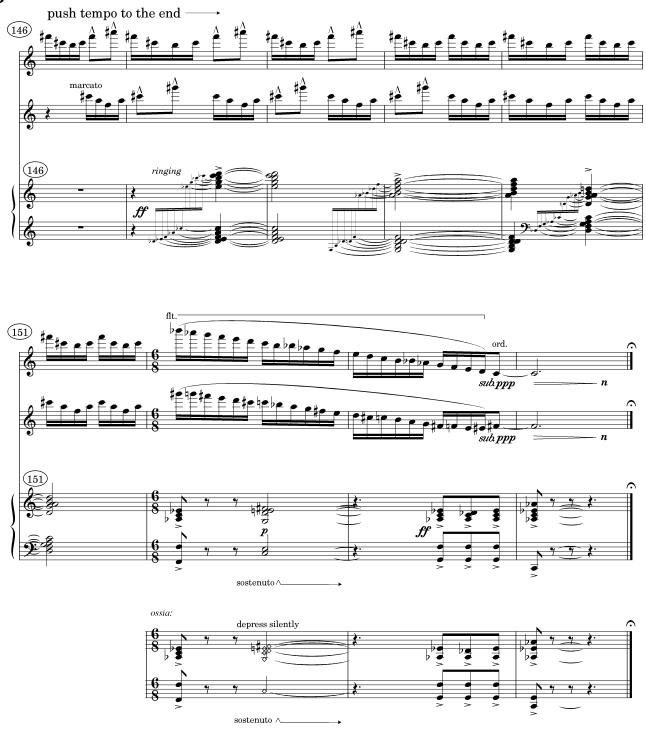














From an early Spanish edition of Aesop's Fables, Madrid, 1489.