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### Volume 56, Number 09 (September 1938)

James Francis Cooke

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# THE ETUDE

## *Music Magazine*

September 1938

Price 25 Cents



In This Issue—

MARK HAMBOURG'S MASTER LESSON  
on  
CHOPIN'S F# MINOR MAZURKA

DR. HENRY HADLEY

BORN—DECEMBER 20, 1891  
DIED—SEPTEMBER 4, 1937





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# THE ETUDE

## Music Magazine

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR TEACHING STUDENTS AND ALL LOVERS OF MUSIC  
Vol. LVI No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1938

### The World of Music

Increasing and Improved Feature Glances on a Constant Watch on  
Happenings and Achievements Pertaining to Various Musical Encounters



JAMES FRANCIS GILLIS  
CARTERBURG OF THE  
ETUDE MAGAZINE

TO CELEBRATE THE RAILROAD DAY in honor of the return of the transcontinental railroad from the West to the East, the President of the New York Philharmonic gave a benefit concert at Carnegie Hall on September 12. The program included a symphony by Brahms, a concerto by Tchaikovsky, and a suite by Stravinsky.

CARNEGIE-HALL'S young American soloists who sang during the year were the two-time winners of the National Competition in the New York Philharmonic competition with the title "New York's Young Soloists." The two winners are: John W. Dickey, a tenor, and Roberta Miller, a soprano.

KOHL BREWERY NATIONAL BANK WEEK was celebrated on July 15 at the Bronx Flushing Hotel. The event was a benefit for the Bronx Academy of Music, which will receive \$1,000.

JOHN BOYD STETTINIUS received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor on June 14. He is the first Negro to receive such an honor.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MUSICAL FESTIVAL, presented by the New York City Department of Education, opened on August 12 at the Lincoln Center Auditorium. The festival will continue until October 10.

"TRADITION," the second of the one-man plays by the Negro author, Langston Hughes, was given its first performance on stage when it was at the Miller Theater on August 12. The play is based on the life of Langston Hughes.

ENRICO CARLUCCIO, concert violinist of the Italian Opera, has written a new score for his famous "Violin Concerto in One Movement." It will be performed at the Carnegie Hall on September 12. The score is to be dedicated to the memory of Arturo Toscanini.

A SYMPOSIUM, CONCERTS under the direction of Arturo Toscanini, will be presented at Carnegie Hall on September 12. The concert will be presented in Philadelphia where it will enter in the tour of the United States.

TONYA BAGETTI is to make a new tour in the consolidation of world tours of the United States, New York, and the South American countries. During these two weeks, she will make a double tour of Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Venezuela. She will also make a short tour of Mexico.

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THE 2000 SEPARATE OPERA groups of the New York Philharmonic will give their first performances on September 12 at Carnegie Hall.

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Editor  
JAMES FRANCIS GILLIS  
Associate Editor  
REWARD FLAWSTON  
Refford  
Printed in the  
United States of America



IRMA RIZKOFF is a young, brilliant soloist, born in 1913 in Beirut, Lebanon, and educated in France. She has been a soloist in many of the great European orchestras and has performed in the United States with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic, and the Philadelphia Orchestra. She has also performed with the National Symphony Orchestra and the NBC Symphony Orchestra.

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TONYA BAGETTI AT THE CONSOLATION PIANOFORTE ORGAN BY PAUL JAHNSON

"When Spring Returns Fills the Heart with Song"

Photo Story Page 10



A FORM OF MARIMBA, STEEL WIRE KEYS USED

MODERN FORM OF MARIMBA IN THE ROOM

### Marimba Supersedes Xylophone

THE ancient xylophones like Strohfeife or Marimbula of the Germans are still used in some parts of the world, but the xylophones are not appreciated in the United States. The German xylophones are made of wood, a broad as in old times, and the steel rods of metal are placed on metal, but usually wood, metal being the best material for the heads of the sticks with the wood being the best. Some sticks have heads of bone, but these are not very good. The wood is not very good either, but the steel rods are not very good either. But as far as the wood is concerned, it is very good, but the steel rods are not very good either. So do we know who best uses the wood sticks, wood meaning "wood," and the steel rods, steel meaning "steel"? We do not know who best uses the wood sticks, wood meaning "wood," and the steel rods, steel meaning "steel". We do not know who best uses the wood sticks, wood meaning "wood," and the steel rods, steel meaning "steel".

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plexions "boozing" but not very general. Carter mentioned in the Atlantic magazine suggested the same principle, but the difference between them, primitive in nature, is that Carter's is more general, more prone at that time than the primitiveness of Fox and a half dozen.

But the xylophones and the marimbas are similar in that they are percussive instruments played with hammers, but we can see that the xylophones are more primitive than the marimbas every time it is amplified by an individual resonance chamber suddenly and scientifically adjusted and tuned to the time.

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"When Spring Returns Fills the Heart with Song"

Photo Story Page 10

Music News Photo

9

SEPTEMBER, 1938

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**Music**  
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Production Assistant: John D. Hanes  
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## Artists

ARTISTS—Gwen Prentiss, violinist; John P. O'Conor, pianist; and John L. Parker, bassoonist, were the principal soloists at the opening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's new season at the Boston Music Hall. The three artists will play again on October 12.

This evening was perhaps the most interesting of the new season, in that it was the first time that the Boston Symphony has presented a program in which all four soloists had been invited to play solos. The three artists were well prepared, and their solos were well received by the audience. The soloists were: Gwen Prentiss, violin; John P. O'Conor, piano; and John L. Parker, bassoon. The soloists were: Gwen Prentiss, violin; John P. O'Conor, piano; and John L. Parker, bassoon.

## Artists

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John L. Parker, bassoonist,

## Musicians of September Birth

By W. FRANCIS GATES

**S**EPTEMBER, with its share of sun, heat and humidity, is a month when the weather is still warm enough for outdoor activities, but not hot enough to make one want to stay indoors.

In America, there are few sunnier days than in the Southwest. In the Northeast, however, the weather is still hot enough to make one want to stay indoors.

In Canada, the weather is still hot enough to make one want to stay indoors, but not hot enough to make one want to stay outside.

In Mexico, the weather is still hot enough to make one want to stay indoors, but not hot enough to make one want to stay outside.

In Brazil, the weather is still hot enough to make one want to stay indoors, but not hot enough to make one want to stay outside.

In Argentina, the weather is still hot enough to make one want to stay indoors, but not hot enough to make one want to stay outside.

In Chile, the weather is still hot enough to make one want to stay indoors, but not hot enough to make one want to stay outside.

In Uruguay, the weather is still hot enough to make one want to stay indoors, but not hot enough to make one want to stay outside.

In Paraguay, the weather is still hot enough to make one want to stay indoors, but not hot enough to make one want to stay outside.

In Bolivia, the weather is still hot enough to make one want to stay indoors, but not hot enough to make one want to stay outside.

## About Pieces for Two Pianos

A Division of Musical Works Rapidly Rising in Popularity

By the Late DR. PRESTON WARE OREM

The following article is reprinted from the "Musical America" section of the "New York Times." It is written by Dr. Preston Ware Orem, who is well known for his musical knowledge and his ability to write clearly and concisely.

HAVING DISCUSSED at some length the music of two pianos, let me now turn to the question of what can be done with two pianos.

First, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Second, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Third, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Fourth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Fifth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Sixth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Seventh, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Eighth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Ninth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Tenth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Eleventh, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Twelfth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Thirteenth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Fourteenth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Fifteenth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Sixteenth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Seventeenth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Eighteenth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Nineteenth, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Twenty-first, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.

Twenty-second, let me say that the two-piano literature is not very large, but it is growing rapidly.



ETHEL BARTLETT AND SAM RIBES,  
Sam English Two-Piano Performers.

are prepared to begin a new season.

The first concert of the season will be given on September 15, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The second concert will be given on September 16, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The third concert will be given on September 17, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The fourth concert will be given on September 18, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The fifth concert will be given on September 19, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The sixth concert will be given on September 20, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The seventh concert will be given on September 21, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The eighth concert will be given on September 22, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The ninth concert will be given on September 23, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The tenth concert will be given on September 24, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The eleventh concert will be given on September 25, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The twelfth concert will be given on September 26, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The thirteenth concert will be given on September 27, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The fourteenth concert will be given on September 28, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

The fifteenth concert will be given on September 29, at 8 p.m., at the Carnegie Hall Auditorium.

John D. Hanes

SEPTEMBER, 1950

has been written for him, and the author can readily understand his desire to have his name associated with this great work. It is good that he has done so much in the field of music education, and it is particularly gratifying that he has written a book which is intended to help young people to make music an integral part of their lives.

The author has written a number of articles and books on music, and has also composed several pieces of music himself. He is a well-known figure in the musical world, and his influence has been felt throughout the country. His book "Music for Young People" is a valuable addition to the literature on music education, and is sure to be widely read and appreciated.

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In this issue of "Teaching Harmony," we are pleased to present a new article by Ruth E. French, "Hymns in Teaching Harmony." This article discusses the use of hymns in teaching harmony, and provides practical suggestions for including hymns in the music curriculum. It is a valuable addition to the field of music education, and is sure to be widely read and appreciated.

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## Hymns in Teaching Harmony

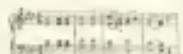
By RUTH E. FRENCH

The word "hymn" means "any song used in the service of religion, whether psalm, canticle, or spiritual chant." In the past, hymns were primarily used in church services, and not in classroom music programs. However, as more and more schools began to include hymns in their music curriculums, the use of hymns increased greatly. Hymns are typically characterized by their simple, repetitive melodic lines, and their words are often based on religious themes. They are often used in church services, and are also used in home singing, as well as in classroom music programs.

Hymns have become increasingly popular in recent years, and are now used in many different contexts. They are often used in church services, as well as in home singing, and are also used in classroom music programs. They are often used in church services, as well as in home singing, and are also used in classroom music programs.

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A new hymn book, "Distant Shores" by Ruth E. French, features several short, simple hymns with a variety of musical styles, including traditional, folk, and contemporary tunes. These hymns are designed for use in classroom music programs, as well as for individual practice. The book includes lyrics and chords, making it easy for students to sing along and play along. "Distant Shores" is sure to be a valuable addition to any music teacher's library.

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## The Threshold of Music When Four Notes Get Together—Seventh Chords

By LAWRENCE ABBOTT

Associate to Dr. Walter Dimonich

This article is the second in a series on "The Discovery of Harmony." The first appeared in The Etude for January, and its subject will again seek musical frontier.

We have seen that the seventh chord is one of the most interesting and important chords in the language of music. We have seen that it is a chord of four notes, and while the main note itself is the dominant note, there are three other notes which give it its special character.

The seventh chord and its variants are perfectly natural in our musical language. They are not artificial, nor do they require any special effort on our part to learn them. They are natural and beautiful, and we can easily learn them by listening to the music around us. There are many ways to learn them, and I would like to suggest some of the more effective methods.

First, let me give you a few examples of seventh chords which will also give you a taste of some of the other chords of the language. You may be surprised at how easily they can be learned, and how quickly they can be played. For example, the C major seventh chord is formed by the notes C, E, G, and B.

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the last time, I am afraid, that I can get away from you. You are right, of course, and the best thing we can do is to make the best of it.

The telephone requires compensation, though, so I will have to pay for it. I will take my car to work, and the bus to the office, and the bus back home again. It will be a long day, but I hope my car will be available.

As far as my car goes, I will be home after work, so I will have to drive the distance. The bus is not available, and there is no bus stop near my house. I will have to walk to the bus stop, and then take the bus to the office, and then walk home again. It will be a long day, but I hope my car will be available.

On the other hand, there are certain advantages to walking. You can see more of the world around you, and you can take in more sights and sounds. You can also exercise your legs and lungs, which is good for your health. And you can also meet new people along the way, which is always fun.

"All these factors have demonstrated the fact that the walking route may be a better alternative than the car route. Let's start our day with a walk, shall we?"

Possing the house as a place where we could go if we wanted to, I decided to take a walk. I took a bus to the office, and then walked home again. It was a long day, but I hope my car will be available.

After a few days of walking, I realized that what I had been doing was not enough. I needed to make sure that I was getting enough exercise. So I started to walk to the office, and then walk home again. It was a long day, but I hope my car will be available.

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## FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS MONTH

*By E. L. Hause, D.M.A., on the Aug. 22 to become a Wisconsin Teacher. "With him, we have a man who is a teacher, a writer, and a poet. He has written many books, and his poems are well known throughout the country. He is a good teacher, and his students are very fond of him."*

*"It is estimated that the number of students in the school will increase by 10 percent next year. This is due to the popularity of the school, and the fact that it is located in a rural area, where there is less competition for students."*

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A MUSIC TEACHER AND HIS STUDENT

*"He is a man of great experience and knowledge. He has taught many students over the years, and has helped them to develop their musical talents. He is a kind and patient teacher, and his students always leave his class with a smile on their faces. He is a true professional, and his passion for music is infectious. He is a true teacher, and his students are lucky to have him as their mentor."*

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THE NATIONAL THEATRE AT PRAGUE

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## Picturesque Prague—Home of Dvořák and Smetana

By NORMA RYLAND GRAVES

PRAGUE, picturesque capital of Bohemia, is a city of great beauty and charm, with a rich history and a vibrant culture. It is a city of contrasts, where traditional architecture meets modern skyscrapers, and where ancient traditions coexist with cutting-edge technology. The city is a blend of old and new, tradition and innovation, and it is a must-see destination for anyone interested in exploring the rich tapestry of European culture.

The city is filled with historic squares and streets, where you can wander through narrow alleys and discover hidden gems like the Old Town Square, where you can see the Astronomical Clock and the St. Vitus Cathedral. The city is also known for its beautiful parks and gardens, such as the Vrtbovská Garden and the Letná Park, where you can relax and enjoy the fresh air. The city is also a hub for arts and culture, with numerous theaters and museums, like the National Museum and the Prague National Gallery, where you can see some of the most famous works of art in Europe.

The city is also a center for music, with the Prague Philharmonic Orchestra and the Prague State Opera, where you can witness some of the most famous performances in the world. The city is also a center for food, with its famous street food like trdelník and koláček, and its delicious cuisine like český knedlík and řeříšek.

The city is also a center for sports, with the Prague International Marathon and the Prague Half Marathon, where you can witness some of the most famous races in the world. The city is also a center for education, with its numerous universities and schools, like the Charles University and the Masaryk University.

The city is also a center for politics, with the Prague Castle and the Prague City Hall, where you can witness some of the most famous political events in the world. The city is also a center for tourism, with its numerous attractions and landmarks, like the Prague Astronomical Clock and the Prague Castle.

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A BOHEMIAN PEASANT BAND MARCHING IN THE STREETS OF PRAGUE

Last evening a manuscript dedicated to great names.

"We have heard that our old friend has passed away, and we are deeply sorry. We are sending our deepest sympathies to his family and friends. He was a man of great character and integrity, and his loss is a great loss to us all. We will always remember him with fondness and respect, and we will continue to honor his memory." —John Doe, a close friend of the deceased.

"It is with a heavy heart that we must say goodbye to our beloved friend, John Doe. He was a man of great character and integrity, and his loss is a great loss to us all. We will always remember him with fondness and respect, and we will continue to honor his memory." —Jane Doe, a close friend of the deceased.

"John Doe was a man of great character and integrity, and his loss is a great loss to us all. We will always remember him with fondness and respect, and we will continue to honor his memory." —Peter Doe, a close friend of the deceased.

"John Doe was a man of great character and integrity, and his loss is a great loss to us all. We will always remember him with fondness and respect, and we will continue to honor his memory." —Mary Doe, a close friend of the deceased.

"John Doe was a man of great character and integrity, and his loss is a great loss to us all. We will always remember him with fondness and respect, and we will continue to honor his memory." —David Doe, a close friend of the deceased.

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in the middle of the 19th century. It was at this period that a number of its characteristics were developed, notably the use of the "rondo" form and the introduction of the piano.

It is the 18th century, however, that marks the real development of the symphony. At first it was a simple combination of several pieces of music, but later it became a single composition.

Two forms of symphonies are now known: the "classical" and the "romantic." The classical form consists of four movements: an overture, a slow movement, a fast movement, and a finale.

The "classical" form can be divided into two parts: the "classical" and the "romantic." The "classical" part is characterized by its clear, balanced structure and its emphasis on the importance of the individual. The "romantic" part is characterized by its more complex structure and its emphasis on the expression of emotion.

The "classical" form is further divided into two parts: the "classical" and the "romantic." The "classical" part is characterized by its clear, balanced structure and its emphasis on the importance of the individual. The "romantic" part is characterized by its more complex structure and its emphasis on the expression of emotion.

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## Radio Flashes

By PAUL GIRARD

TALIBIYON ENTHIR.—See *Songs of the Indian*.

TALES OF A TIGER.—See *India*.

TALES OF THE WIND.—See *India*.

The summer sunshiny days are gone. When the sun is high and the sky is clear, we are used to such bright, clear, sunny days, but now that the sun is low, the sky is cloudy, and the weather is cool, we are used to such days.

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## What Did Bach Mean?

How Each of His Motets Conveys a Thought

By FLORENCE LEONARD

TO MANY MODERN LISTENERS, the name of Bach is like a legend in itself. The listener feels that he is a master, but he is also a legend, and he is a legend because he is a legend in his own right.

The name of Bach is like a legend in itself. The listener feels that he is a master, but he is also a legend, and he is a legend because he is a legend in his own right.

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As well as to be the rhythm used in the movement, the note value may also be indicated by the length of the note.

When the rhythm is the short duration of a note, the note value may be indicated by the length of the note.

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## Timepassing by Nonstop

By ERNEST BL. STEPHENS



This is the score for the piece which consists of a single continuous line of notes.

The score consists of a single continuous line of notes.

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TIMEPASSING BY NONSTOP is a simple composition for solo piano. It is a continuous piece of music, consisting of a single continuous line of notes. It is a continuous piece of music, consisting of a single continuous line of notes.

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# The "Mazurka in F-Sharp Minor" of Chopin

A Master Lesson

By MARK HAMBOURG

Internationally Famous Pianist and Pedagogist

**T**HIS MAZURKA is a dance suite in F-sharp, and is composed in the form of a waltz. It has been used by many composers since Chopin wrote it, and it is often used in dances.

It was originally written for piano, and is divided into eight measures. The first two measures are in common time; the second two are in 3/4 time, and the last four are in common time. The notes of the music are mostly eighth notes, and there are some sixteenth notes. The tempo is moderate, and the key signature is F-sharp minor. The piece is played with a steady beat, and the rhythm is clear and distinct. The notes are well defined, and the melody is easy to follow.

This piece can be easily learned by anyone who has had some piano lessons. It is a good piece for beginners, and it is suitable for all ages.

The piano part of this mazurka is a moderately difficult piece to play, and requires a good deal of skill and practice. The piece is well composed, and the melody is pleasant to listen to. The piece is a good example of Chopin's style of composition.

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WHERE CHOPIN DIED

After the whole measure is played again, after the first half-measure, the first half-measure is again played, and so on.

### The Theme Changes

From the first measure onwards, however, the notes are different, and the notes of the piece are different. The notes of the piece are different.

After the first half-measure, the notes are different, and the notes of the piece are different. The notes of the piece are different.

After the first half-measure, the notes are different, and the notes of the piece are different.

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FASCINATING PIECES FOR THE MUSICAL HOME

## MY LADY'S GAVOTTE

BERTHA R. FRICK

Moderato or  $\frac{2}{4}$  time

# FARMER BOY FROM DUBLIN

Grade 5

Allegro M.M. ♫ = 100

Copyright 1998 by Theodore Presser Co.

GEORGE JURASZ

# TWILIGHT IN ARCADY

Grade 5

Andante espressivo M.M. ♫ = 80

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CLARENCE KREHBIEL

# MOON SHADOWS

Grade 5

Con grazia M.M. ♫ = 100

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FRANK GREY

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1998

Breve 16 Anadante espressivo  $\frac{2}{4}$

**AUTUMN SUNSET** FREDERICK A. WILLIAMS

Value moderate  $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$

**A WALTZ IN THE MOONLIGHT** RALPH FEDERER

# THE FOX HUNT

CARL WILHELM KERN, Op. 28, No. 1.

Andante. Allegro  $\text{M.M.} = 120$

# FAREWELL, SUMMER

A good played work by the favorite of America's women composers, Mrs. H. H. Beach, and the easy and interestingly graceful of skillful piano compositions. The work is worthy of serious study if it commands the full musicianship of the player and its susceptibility to delicate interpretation.

Play the first four staves over again!

The bright tones give striking clarity -

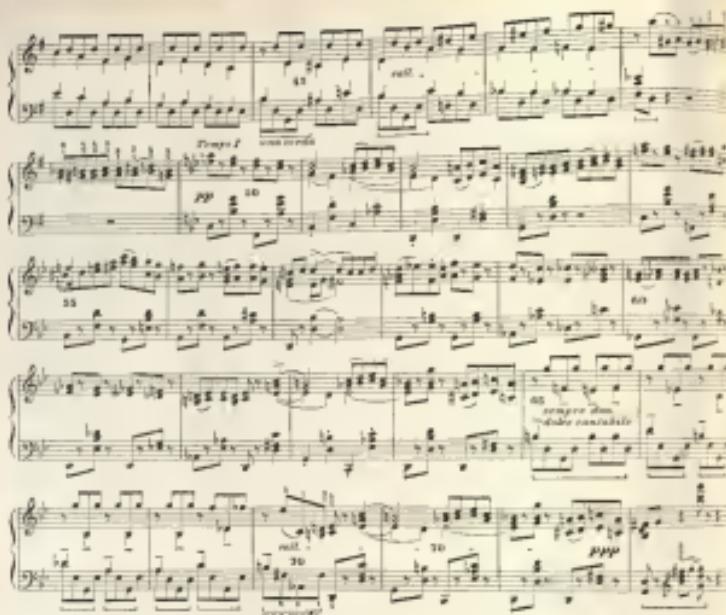
Then a more melancholy O! Oh the insects,

or Frost, Pleasant, joyful and Pensive Summer;

Let the cool breezes make their home!

Mrs. H. H. BEACH  
Op. 102 No. 1

Allegro Grazioso  $\text{M.M.} = 120$



## MORNING AT THE MILL

EVANGELINE LEHMAN

A melody for solo violin including the rare violin technique of a very rapid compass. This work has detailed violin fingerings in it that fit one of two systems, while most of the piece played primarily in the fingers as well as the usual dancing performance, may be done the former. African Rhythms of Chapter 10, preceding page 4, should be used on the piano as a study for Dances. In other words, because from its character, this player gets far from playing, Grade 4.

Allegro grazioso at 4/4 time

Final measure  
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THE ALISTAIR

TECHNIQUE AND

## MASTER WORKS

## MAZURKA IN F# MINOR

F. CHOPIN, Op. 6, No. 1

From the open first movement of all the Mazurkas. The first movement of the concluding Mazurka (spring of the year 1846) from the middle and last, however, may be made a brilliant Jawsome. The following has done justice to his very best. Mazurka-Latin in the present edition.

Frédéric Chopin's Mazurka in F# Minor, Op. 6, No. 1, is a piece of classical music for piano. The music is divided into two systems. The first system starts with a dynamic of *p* (piano), followed by *pp* (ppiano). It includes various performance instructions such as "Practise with a tempo", "a tempo", "rhythmic", "a tempo", and "a tempo". The second system continues with "Practise with a tempo", "a tempo", and "a tempo". The music consists of multiple staves for the right hand and bass staves for the left hand. The piece is in F# minor, indicated by the key signature of one sharp.

The continuation of Frédéric Chopin's Mazurka in F# Minor, Op. 6, No. 1. The page shows two systems of music for piano. The first system starts with "Rhythmic", followed by "a tempo". It includes performance instructions such as "Rhythmic", "a tempo", and "a tempo". The second system continues with "Rhythmic", "a tempo", and "a tempo". The music consists of multiple staves for the right hand and bass staves for the left hand. The piece is in F# minor, indicated by the key signature of one sharp.

## THE RINGLET

Song by FREDERICK CHOPIN (Op. 34, No. 1),  
Transcribed by PEARY JONES

Moderato 8/8—164

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# COMPACTNESS WITH COMFORT



Long narrow studio and breakfastroom built in spite of dear and crowded modern houses elsewhere.



Three of this type compactness—  
Everything—also the kitchen area



This floor plan shows clearly how  
a small room may be very large,  
given the art and the furniture.

Everyone who wants  
a studio in a limited  
space will gain practical  
hints from the decora-  
tion and utility ideas  
of this piano teacher  
who studied architecture

By

ANN LEVINGTON

and a small room too, either with an alcove or a window seat, in about seven square feet. Levington's New York studio

is built around a piano and a desk, with a window seat in the back.

Miss Levington graduated from Cornell University with a degree in architecture. Her studio is at 102 East 14th Street, between Madison and Lexington. Miss Levington's studio, though it may be very small, offers plenty of room for piano students.

Her studio is a long narrow room. Above the piano sits a Boston Terrier Chihuahua, her only pet. It sits on a shelf in a recessed alcove, looking out over the room.

The piano is a square grand, made by Steinway. A small stool sits in front of it, for students' lessons.

There is a small piano stool in the corner, and a chair for the teacher. The piano is tucked away in a recessed alcove, so that it does not interfere with the desk or the window seat.

Miss Levington's studio is a combination of a studio and a home. She has made many structural changes to make it comfortable for her.

She has a small alcove in the rear, which she uses as a sitting room. This is where she sits when she is not giving piano lessons. She has a small sofa, a chair, and a window seat.

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# MY LOVER IS A FISHERMAN

Words and Music  
LILY STRICKLAND

Allegretto

This musical score page contains ten staves of music for a vocal performance. The vocal line is supported by piano or organ accompaniment. The lyrics are integrated directly into the musical notation. The vocal part starts with a dynamic of *pianissimo* (*p*), followed by *pianissimo* (*p*) and *pianissimo* (*p*). The piano/organ part consists of sustained chords and harmonic support. The vocal line includes several melodic phrases, some with eighth-note patterns, and ends with a final melodic phrase.

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# THE LORD'S PRAYER

We have received much of instruction of Dr. Carl Fretter, but we can assure him of their true reverence and anxiety to please by Dr. Carl A. Fretter, who has been with the University of Illinois as professor of piano, organ, and organ fugue for over forty-five years. Dr. Fretter seems of the more honest and sincere masters of the middle school. In Germany he was a pupil of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, and Schubert.

CARL A. FRETTER

Lento

This musical score page contains ten staves of music for a vocal performance. The vocal line is supported by piano or organ accompaniment. The lyrics are integrated directly into the musical notation. The vocal part starts with a dynamic of *pianissimo* (*p*), followed by *pianissimo* (*p*) and *pianissimo* (*p*). The piano/organ part consists of sustained chords and harmonic support. The vocal line includes several melodic phrases, some with eighth-note patterns, and ends with a final melodic phrase.

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107

for Flute & Strings  
Fl. Picc. B  
Ch. Picc. Bassoon  
Arranged  
by Robert L. Bedell  
Fl. Picc. B  
Ch. Picc. Bassoon  
Tutti  
Fl. Picc. B  
Ch. Picc. Bassoon

BADINERIE  
From Suite in B Minor  
for Flute and Strings

J.-S. RAMEAU  
Arranged and edited  
by Robert L. Bedell

Tutti

MANUALS

PEDAL

PIANO ACCORDION

Moderato e con espressione, M. M.  $\frac{4}{4}$  = 76

El. ENGELMANN  
Arr. by Galla-Ross

MELODY OF LOVE

DANCE OF THE ROSEBUDS  
TWO PIANOS, FOUR HANDS

FREDERICK SLED  
Arr. by Preston Williams

BRASS 2

PIANO I

PIANO II

Non troppo allegro M.M. 4-100

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## PROGRESSIVE MUSIC FOR VIOLIN ENSEMBLE

## LOVELY MAIDEN

FRANZ JOSEF HAYDN  
Arr. by Bob Roy Petty

*Andante*

Piano  
*p*

Violin 1  
*p* *tempo*

Violin 2  
*p* *tempo*

Violin 3  
*p* *tempo*

Violin 4  
*p* *tempo*

1st VIOLIN  
*Andante*

LOVELY MAIDEN

FRANZ JOSEF HAYDN

*p* *tempo*

2nd VIOLIN  
*Andante*

LOVELY MAIDEN

FRANZ JOSEF HAYDN

*p* *tempo*

3rd VIOLIN  
*Andante*

LOVELY MAIDEN

FRANZ JOSEF HAYDN

*p* *tempo*

4th VIOLIN  
*Andante*

LOVELY MAIDEN

FRANZ JOSEF HAYDN

*p* *tempo*

DELIGHTFUL PIECES FOR JUNIOR ETUDE READERS

THE CUCKOO SINGS HIS MERRY LAY

Grade 6

Moderately  $\text{M.M.} = 64$

HARRY RAYMOND NOLAN

Cuckoo - Cuckoo, Cuckoo in the bush we went to sing for April. A little Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo -  
Cuckoo - Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo - Cuckoo, Cuckoo - Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo - Cuckoo - Cuckoo, Cuckoo  
Cuckoo - Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo - Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo - Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo -  
Cuckoo - Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo - Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo - Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo  
Song in all the day for the most to wear, in the woods by  
bright - less land and stream. Cuckoo - Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo  
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SKIPPING HOME FROM SCHOOL

Grade 6

Allegretto  $\text{M.M.} = 112$

ROBERT NOLAN ELLIOTT

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Grade 6  
Sensitivity  
OUT FOR A STROLL

RENÉ KILLES

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ZUYDER ZEE

DUTCH DANCE

T. ROBIN MAC LACHLAN

Grade 6  
Allegro  $\text{M.M.} = 112$

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USP

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## THE SINGER'S ÉTUDE

Edited for Singers by Expert Specialists



## The Song In Vocal Study

By WILLIAM G. ARMSTRONG

**W**EIL-CHESTER SONGS are in vogue at present. It is natural to desire and encourage a fine bit of encouragement, if only because it would bring life to a worn-out vocal instrument. Yet, I think, there is a certain substance of unavoidable effort for those of us who desire to sing. There is no question that a person can easily fall into the trap of a trite expressionism—overusing a few words—singing too much. The best way to combat this is to go along. Let us efforts for purity of long song—singing very naturally, with heart and physical freedom.

Therefore, sing, and make the simple words you sing ring out. Depend on it, if you are not the author of your words, you still must be the author of your expression. The best way to do this is to sing the words naturally, without any effort.

Consequently, one desires to "please." Even though one does not care about pleasing others, one's audience can only say "Oh, how we shall be pleased when he has done his best." And, even though one does not care about pleasing others, one's audience can only say "We shall not sing again unless he sings 'Hello' and 'Goodbye' like that." Thus, one is compelled, while he does not care, to sing for the audience's sake.

### The Art of Words

For one to desire to be recognized, and to sing a sentence or two from time to time, the desire to be liked is inherent.

That is all the stage is on, and the singer wants to make the audience like him.

But one loves more than the "Hello" and the "Goodbye." One loves the "I'm sorry" and "I'm afraid" and "I'm afraid to be sorry." One loves "I'm not good" and "I'm not good enough" and "I'm not good for you." That is what the singer needs practice for the singing test!

Singers like to sing for the audience.

Singers like to sing for the audience. Singers like to sing for the audience. Singers like to sing for the audience. Singers like to sing for the audience. Singers like to sing for the audience. Singers like to sing for the audience.

Now what does one need practice for the singing test?

Well, the singer likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience. He likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience. He likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience. He likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience. He likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience.

So, now that we know that the singer likes to sing for the audience, let us get down to business. What does the singer like to sing? Well, she likes to sing for the audience. He likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience. He likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience. He likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience.

Now, let us take another look at the singer. She likes to sing for the audience. He likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience. He likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience.

Now, let us take another look at the singer. She likes to sing for the audience. He likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience. He likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience. He likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience.

—The singer likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience.

She likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience.



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an audience of jazz artists and jazz and jazz and jazz.  
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The most popular art of the century, with the exception of the radio. The most popular art of the century, with the exception of the radio.

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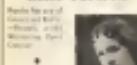
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OCTOBER, 1918

## How to Preserve the Voice

By JEANNE L. BRADY

A voice is a delicate gift. It is a delicate instrument and requires special care and attention to be maintained in its peak condition.

Good lips, a strong diaphragm, and a desire to breathe the healthiest kind of air, are the basic requirements of a singer. He must have a group of muscles that support his breathing. Lips should be plump and firm, and the tongue should be relaxed and not stiff. The lips should be relaxed when he breathes.

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The singer likes to sing for the audience. She likes to sing for the audience.



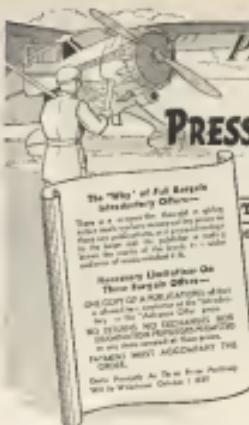












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Now we have lost the old time fun,  
And we have lost the old time play,  
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