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KUNKEL'S Musical Review

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FRANCE AGAIN DECORATES SOUSA.

The American Conductor Receives the Golden Palms with Title of "Officer of Public Instructor of France."

The French government has again honored John Philip Sousa by conferring a decoration upon the American conductor. Three years ago in recognition of his services at the Paris Exposition, Sousa received the "academic palms," which carried the title of "Officer d'Academie Francaise." Mr. Sousa was notified of his promotion to "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" of France, in a letter from M. Paul Lascombes, Secretaire Particulier du Ministere de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts, now at St. Louis, who also transmitted Mr. Sousa's commission in his new grade, signed by the Minister of Fine Arts. The new distinction gives Mr. Sousa the golden palms and rosette of the French Acad-

emy. He is the only American who has received this decoration. Mr. Sousa is also a member of the Royal Victorian Order of England, having been decorated by King Edward VII in 1901.

AIRS OF ALL NATIONS.

Here is a list of the National airs of all nations: Argentina, "Oid, mortales, el grito sagrado"; Austria, "Gott erhalte unsern Kaiser"; Belgium, "La Brabanconne"; Bohemia, "War Song of the Hussites"; Brazil, "Hymno da Proclamacao da Republica"; Burman, "Thaya Than"; Chili, "Dulce Patria"; Costa Rica, "De la Patria"; Denmark, "King Kristian stod ved højen mast"; Ecuador, "Salve, O Patria"; Egypt, "Salaam, Effendina"; Finland, "Vart Land"; France, "La Marseillaise"; Germany, "Heil dir im Siegerkranz"; Great Britain, "God Save the King"; Holland, "Wien Nie-rlansch"; Hungary, "Isten ald meg a Magyar";

Italy, "Royal March"; Japan, "Keemee gajo"; Mexico, "Mexicanos, al grito de guerra"; Persia, "Salamati Shah"; Peru, "Somos libres, seamos siempre"; Roumania, "Traeasca Regale"; Russia, "Bozhe, Zaria, chraný"; Salvador, "Saludemos la Patria"; Servia, "God in His Goodness"; Spain, "Himno de Riego"; Sweden, "Ur Svenska hjertans"; Switzerland, "Rufst du, mein Vaterland"; United States, "Star-Spangled Banner"; Uruguay, "Nimno Nacional de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay"; Venezuela, "Gloria al brave pueblo."

NEW YORK is to have a Conservatory of Music which will begin its career with an endowment fund of at least \$500,000, and probably more. The establishment of the institution is to be made possible by James Loeb, of 37 East Thirty-eighth street, the son of the late Solomon Loeb, who died a few months ago, leaving an estate estimated at \$15,000,000.

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JULY, 1904.

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Vol. 29

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HARMONY—YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

He who surveys the field of harmony and, using the words of our heading, tries to fix definitely a Yesterday and a To-day, finds not a little trouble. It was in 1859 that Wagner completed his Tristan, which to this time remains a thing by itself and a boundary mark. In 1824 Beethoven finished his Ninth Symphony, another boundary mark in harmony. Between these two works, says an exchange, appears to lie a greater stretch, that is, more of achievement, than between Tristan and anything that has been written up to the present time. And it almost seems as if To-day might be placed back in '59, before the year when the Nibelungen Ring, the Meistersinger, or Parsival were given to the world. In reality the whole thing admits of adjustment only with difficulty; it may be impossible. But, at any rate, the ideas of a Yesterday and a To-day in Harmony are good ones to start with and to work from.

The art of harmony may be called an art of accretions. Around a few formulae have gathered, more and more, sophistications, elaborations, involutions. Viewed in one light artificiality would seem to be the principal thing in many a modern work; but in another light the genuineness of the whole thing as a means of utterance is unmistakable, unquestionable. And at the bottom of the most extravagant affair, the old core generally remains, the old formulae are there—same, strong, unbacked, ever-beautiful. It is as if there must be an enduring, everlasting something which serve all changes of style and serves as the backbone in works of the most diverse character and aims. And, indeed, this is so.

If, for the sake of making a start somewhere,

we locate our Yesterday in Beethoven's day, or a little before that—say in Haydn's time—we find that the essentials of the harmonic structure were then as now the principal chords and their inversions; that the formulae, the media, of expression, the purely technical musical ones, were then what we have to-day, though not so highly developed; and if we turn back to Sebastian Bach, the end of ancient and the beginning of modern musical art, shall we not find these same formulae? There they are, for instance, the famous rising chromatic bass in the earthquake in the Matthew Passion. This musical means of making a climax, of heightening the tension of the nerves, which we also find in the Brahms symphony of to-day, in the latest thing by some hot-blooded young Italian opera composer, was placed deliberately on paper for a specific effect by old Bach sometime before 1729. And it does its work to-day, unfaithfully. Where is the Yesterday? We must go farther back. We shall surely locate a place somewhere. And yet is it worth while? The truth is, the domain of To-day is in one sense a very broad and ample one; it reaches back well behind Haydn; indeed, at some points it touches Palestine.

But there are differences in music. We all know this. We feel it when we get hold of a new composer. We have found it out, some of us, with Brahms, and Richard Strauss put it before us; indeed, he makes us feel sometimes that he has, or may have, that Something which many of us are looking for, and that with him may have come a line of demarcation, a To-day which does not touch on Wagner, at least, and is the day of another man.

It is in the use of harmonic material and in the melodic structure with which harmony is clothed; it is in the forms, to some extent, and it is in the aim and spirit of the music—that these differences lie. The number of fundamental chords is no larger now than in the Bach or in the immediate pre-Bach days. All depends on what is done with them. Surely it makes a difference to the hearer whether a long piece remains calmly in the tonic which awoke the anger of the purists when Wagner's first opera came on the field, and which in the progression, submediant, or flat submediant, dominant, plays such a role in the Tristan music.

But we possess other things. In the matter of resolutions of altered chords, the bounds have been enlarged; in the matter of enhar-

monic notation, we have our own things, things of to-day, as to go no farther, any one may see who will study Wagner carefully; we possess for our extended works plans of modulation which would startle the classicists. The spirit of the day which seems to run to change of key, and to chromatic changes for some time, then soars to the dominant, remains as calmly there, with perhaps a touch or two of a minor key, and then returns calmly and with dignity to the tonic again—as does many a powerful Händel chorus; or, whether, as in the short dimensions of a Chopin prelude, we have at least twenty-five changes of key in thirty-four measures. The principal chords were common to both men; but the plain Händelian harmonies would never have sufficed to tell Chopin's story. He required many dominants; his secondary sevenths had to be altered to suit his ear. And to the ears of some of us to this day only the Chopin harmonies are satisfactory.

Solomon says: There is nothing new under the sun. One is sometimes inclined to think this is true in harmony, especially if one goes back to Bach, in whom the rich, harmonic means of the modern lie hidden in passing tones, appoggiaturas, and the like. It is also true that in him things are forgotten which shall some day be resurrected and given the adjective—New. No modern work that we have seen is constructed from the sequential use of a harmonic figure such as that which lies hidden, darkly hidden, in the figuration of the first E minor prelude of the Well Tempered Clavichord. To return to Solomon's proposition,—violence of modulation has been called a mark of the modern writers. But behold Mozart's G minor symphony. What modulates more and bears you along more forcibly than parts of its last movement?

There is one thing to be said, amongst other things. That which we find as the accidental in Bach—we have already hinted at this—we find as the intentional and well developed in the men of our day. A sharp cutting appoggiatura which, in passing by, the older man used without a second thought, the man of to-day will use with consequence and many repetitions as the material of a whole piece. In its logical and extended use, this may be said to be new; the prototype, however, existed in Bach's day.

With Bach we possess the chromatic rising or falling bass; the modulation up by hitches—

the keys, G, A, B, C-sharp, of the first movement of Beethoven's second symphony—has been common property for years and years. We possess with Bach to some degree, to a greater degree with Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, the enrichment of the piece by the interpolation of changes to nearly all the keys of the scale; and with the pre-Bachites, with old Palestrina, indeed, do we share the use of triads on neighboring scale steps, that thing within the key without desertion of the tonality, and to a straining of the key by augmented intervals. Greater daring is generally shown in the opera than in chamber music; the consecutive major triads with their perfect fifths in Puccini's *La Bohème*, may however be offset by the ugly parallels in Sinding's piano quintet. But be all this as it may, the

backbone of our harmonic system will remain ever the principal chords, as in the harmony of Yesterday, and the time may not be far away when some bold and original mind will come forth with a phase of musical art which shall reinstate satisfactorily the plain harmonies combined with new things in melody.

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DEATH OF BOHEMIA'S GREAT COMPOSER.

The sudden death by apoplexy of Dr. Antonin Dvořák, Bohemia's most eminent creative musician, is universally regretted. In a brief sketch of Dvořák's life, an exchange remarks that "like most composers, he was of humble origin." Antonin's father was a butcher and innkeeper at Mülhhausen, near Prague. The boy's interest in music was aroused by the strolling bands which played at the village fairs, or at his father's inn, and his enthusiasm secured him his first musical instruction at the hands of the village schoolmaster. At the age of sixteen he was playing the violin in a Prague band for a wage of eight dollars a month. On the publication, in his thirty-ninth year, of his "Slavic Dances" and "Moravian Sounds," he found himself suddenly famous. The praise that greeted him, we are told, came alike from the radical and the conservative schools of music, and his fame rapidly spread beyond Austria and Germany. In 1883 the performance of his "Stabat Mater" in London attracted a great deal of attention, and in 1892 he came to New York as director of the National Conservatory. A remarkable product of his three years in America was his fifth symphony, which he called "From the New World." In this he sought to embody the spirit of American national music, which he believed he had discovered in the strange unwritten plantation melodies and "spirituals" of the Southern negro. In Dvořák's composition an inexhaustible wealth of melodic invention and a rich variety of coloring are the qualities which most attract us, together with a certain unexpectedness, from which none of his works is wholly free.

"While to some extent anticipated by Smetana, it was he who did for Bohemian music what Liszt did for the Hungarian, Chopin for the Polish, Grieg for the Norwegian national art. This does not mean that these masters simply copied the national tunes and embodied them in their works. Dvořák seldom borrowed a folk tune; he simply used the songs of the peasants as models, after which he fashioned his own melodies. As a melodist, he was almost as spontaneous and fertile as his great idol, Schubert; and he also shared Schubert's gift of originating stirring new modulations in harmony; while as an orchestral colorist he was far more delicate, refined, and varied than Richard Strauss. While never a cacophonist, he had a way of working up an orchestral scherzo or presto to a frenzied climax which is as exotic as it is exciting. He did not hesitate to embody two of the most exotic Slavic movements, the elegiac 'Dumka' and the wild 'Furiant' in his symphonies and chamber music. The influence of Brahms was nevertheless felt for a long time in his adherence to the symphonic form; but after his return to Europe he abandoned the symphony and wrote a series of striking symphonic poems, thus revealing his

allegiance to Liszt, who had also been one of his benefactors, and whose music he greatly admired.

"Wagner, too, had once been his idol, when he wrote his first opera, 'Kral a uhilr'; but afterward he rewrote this opera twice in his own style. In his later years he was particularly enamored of 'Parsifal.' His operas are the least successful of his works. While there is much beautiful music in them, it lacks dramatic verve, and the poor librettos were a disadvantage he could not overcome. Among his songs there are some of great beauty. But his chief importance lies in the realm of orchestral and chamber music. Besides his five symphonies, several of his overtures—'Husitzka,' 'Mein Heim,' 'Karneval,' 'Othello'—have become famous. His symphonic poems are still music of the future."

SMOKING is no doubt a nasty habit, injurious to most people, but it remained for a German, Dr. Stanger, to discover the harm it has done to music. Why, he asks, are there no more new folk songs? Because, he answers, the peasants and mechanics no longer sing, but smoke instead.

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First system of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and slurs. The bass line includes rhythmic markings: a star symbol, followed by two pairs of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes with stems pointing down.

Second system of musical notation. Similar to the first system, it features complex textures with beamed notes and slurs. The bass line continues with rhythmic markings, including a star symbol and eighth notes. A dynamic marking *crus.* (crescendo) is placed above the right-hand staff in the second measure.

Third system of musical notation. The texture remains complex with many beamed notes. The bass line continues with rhythmic markings. A dynamic marking *crusc.* (crescendo) is placed above the right-hand staff in the second measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The final system on the page, showing the continuation of the complex textures. The bass line includes rhythmic markings, including a star symbol and eighth notes.

First system of a musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a melodic line in the treble clef and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the bass clef. There are various musical notations including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. Below the bass staff, there are several groups of rhythmic symbols, each preceded by an asterisk.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff notation from the first system. The treble clef staff shows a continuation of the melodic line with some rests. The bass clef staff has a more active accompaniment. Dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f' are present. Rhythmic symbols with asterisks are located below the bass staff.

Third system of the musical score. The notation continues in the grand staff. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with some slurs and accents. The bass clef staff provides accompaniment. A 'ff' marking is visible above the treble staff. Rhythmic symbols with asterisks are placed below the bass staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The grand staff notation continues. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f' are used. Rhythmic symbols with asterisks are located below the bass staff.

The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth notes and slurs. The word "cresc." is written above the right-hand staff in the second measure. There are various performance markings such as accents and slurs throughout the system.

The second system continues the musical piece with similar notation. It features a dense arrangement of notes with many slurs and accents. The texture is highly detailed, with many beamed notes and complex rhythmic patterns. The word "cresc." is also present in the second measure of this system.

The third system of musical notation shows further development of the piece. It includes many slurs and accents, particularly in the right-hand part. The notation is dense and intricate, with many beamed notes and complex rhythmic patterns. The word "cresc." is present in the second measure.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a dense arrangement of notes with many slurs and accents. The texture is highly detailed, with many beamed notes and complex rhythmic patterns. The word "cresc." is present in the second measure.

The fifth and final system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features a dense arrangement of notes with many slurs and accents. The texture is highly detailed, with many beamed notes and complex rhythmic patterns. The word "cresc." is present in the second measure.

SCHERZO.

TEASING AND CARESSING.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 80$.

The musical score consists of five systems of piano and bass staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute.

- System 1:** Starts with a piano (*mf*) dynamic. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass part provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.
- System 2:** Includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking in the piano part and an 'mf' dynamic in the bass part.
- System 3:** Features another 'cresc.' marking in the piano part.
- System 4:** Marked 'Con fuoco' (with fire), indicating a change in mood and intensity. The piano part has a more active, melodic line.
- System 5:** Concludes with a 'ff' (fortissimo) dynamic in the piano part and a 'p' (piano) dynamic in the bass part.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass clefs. Key signature: three flats. The system contains two staves with complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass clefs. Key signature: three flats. The system contains two staves with complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings. Dynamics include *dim.*, *p*, and *pp*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes.

TRIO. leggiero.

Third system of musical notation, labeled "TRIO. leggiero.". Treble and bass clefs. Key signature: three flats. The system contains two staves with complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings. Dynamics include *p*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass clefs. Key signature: three flats. The system contains two staves with complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings. Dynamics include *f* and *cresc.*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass clefs. Key signature: three flats. The system contains two staves with complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. The system concludes with first and second endings, marked "1." and "2.". Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes.

First system of musical notation. The piano part (top staff) features a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and slurs. The bass part (bottom staff) provides harmonic support with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Dynamics include *mp* and *crac.*

Second system of musical notation. The piano part continues with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The bass part includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Dynamics include *mp*.

Third system of musical notation, marked **Con fuoco.** The piano part features a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and slurs. The bass part includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Dynamics include *crac.* and *mf*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The piano part features a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and slurs. The bass part includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The piano part features a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and slurs. The bass part includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

Sixth system of musical notation. The piano part features a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and slurs. The bass part includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Dynamics include *dim.* and *pp*.

8
PRINCE PU LUN
TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

CHARLES KUNKEL.

Martial. $\text{♩} = 120$.
(Primo.)

SECONDO.

The musical score is written for piano and second parts. It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 120$ and a dynamic of *f*. The first part is marked *Primo.* and the second part is marked *SECONDO.*. The score is divided into five systems, each with two staves. The first system includes dynamics *f*, *ff*, and *p*. The second system includes dynamics *f* and *ff*. The third system includes dynamics *f*, *ff*, and *mf*. The fourth system includes dynamics *f* and *ff*. The fifth system includes dynamics *f* and *ff*. The score features various musical notations, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The piano part consists of chords and arpeggiated figures, while the second part consists of a rhythmic accompaniment.

1945 - 10

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PRINCE PU LUN

TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

PRIMO.

CHARLES KUNKEL.

Martial. ♩ - 120.

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a fortissimo (*ff*) section. The second system features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) section. The third system continues with piano dynamics. The fourth system starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth system concludes with a crescendo (*cresc.*) section. The score includes numerous fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks such as slurs and accents.

SECONDO.

First system of the musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests, marked with a dynamic of *p*. The lower staff (bass clef) provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth-note chords. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 3/4.

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests. The lower staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment with eighth-note chords. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 3/4.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests, marked with a dynamic of *mf*. The lower staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment with eighth-note chords. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 3/4.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests, marked with a dynamic of *mf*. The lower staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment with eighth-note chords. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 3/4.

Fifth system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests, marked with a dynamic of *ff*. The lower staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment with eighth-note chords. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 3/4.

Sixth system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests, marked with a dynamic of *ff*. The lower staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment with eighth-note chords. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 3/4.

The musical score is arranged in six systems, each with a piano (p) part on the left and a right-hand part on the right. The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), while the right-hand part is in a single treble clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. The piano part features a steady accompaniment with some triplet patterns. The right-hand part is more melodic and includes several triplet passages. The score is marked with dynamics: *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). Crescendo markings (*cresc.*) are used to indicate increasing volume. The piece concludes with a final *ff* dynamic marking.

12
SECONDO.

Musical score for the first system of the 'SECONDO' section. It consists of two staves: a treble staff with a complex, rhythmic accompaniment of chords and a bass staff with a melodic line. Dynamics include *ff*, *mf*, and accents.

Musical score for the second system of the 'SECONDO' section. It continues the two-staff format. Dynamics include *ff*, *mf*, *f cresc.*, and *ff*.

FANFARE.

Musical score for the first system of the 'FANFARE' section. It features a single treble staff with a melodic line. Dynamics include *mf cresc.*

Musical score for the second system of the 'FANFARE' section. It features a single treble staff with a melodic line. Dynamics include *mf cresc.*

Musical score for the third system of the 'FANFARE' section. It features a single treble staff with a melodic line. Dynamics include *mf cresc.*

1 3
PRIMO.

First system of the PRIMO section. The music is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many triplets and sixteenth notes, starting with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and ending with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Fingerings and articulation marks are clearly indicated throughout.

Second system of the PRIMO section. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns, including a section marked *f cresc.* (forte crescendo) and another marked *ff*. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The system concludes with a double bar line.

FANFARE.

First system of the FANFARE section. The right hand plays a rhythmic melody with eighth notes and quarter notes, marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

Second system of the FANFARE section. The right hand continues the rhythmic melody with various articulation marks. The left hand accompaniment is steady. The system ends with a double bar line.

Third system of the FANFARE section. The right hand features a more complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *mf cresc.* The left hand accompaniment continues with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

SECONDO.

PRIMO.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The right hand (RH) features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-5). The left hand (LH) provides a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (1-5). A dynamic marking *rit.* is present at the beginning.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The RH continues with slurs and fingerings. The LH accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings. A dynamic marking *rit.* is present at the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. The RH continues with slurs and fingerings. The LH accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings. A dynamic marking *f* is present in the middle of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 10-12. The RH continues with slurs and fingerings. The LH accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings. A dynamic marking *rit.* is present at the beginning of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 13-15. The RH continues with slurs and fingerings. The LH accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings. A dynamic marking *f cresc.* is present in the middle of the system.

SECONDO.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) features a complex texture of chords and triplets, with dynamics *ff* and *mf*. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic accompaniment with triplets and dynamic markings *ff*. The system concludes with a *mf* dynamic.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues with complex chordal textures and triplets, marked *ff*. The lower staff features a steady rhythmic accompaniment with triplets and dynamic markings *ff*. The system concludes with a *ff* dynamic.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff has a more sparse texture with triplets, marked *ff*. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with triplets and dynamic markings *ff*. The system concludes with a *ff* dynamic.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff features complex chordal textures and triplets, marked *ff*. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with triplets and dynamic markings *ff*. The system concludes with a *mf* dynamic.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues with complex chordal textures and triplets, marked *ff*. The lower staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with triplets and dynamic markings *ff*. The system concludes with a *ff* dynamic.

PRIMO.

11

Musical score for Primo, page 17. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of two staves. It features various dynamics including *ff*, *mf*, *f*, and *cresc.*, along with fingering numbers and articulation marks like "N" and "or thus."

The score is divided into several systems. The first system includes dynamics *ff* and *mf*. The second system includes *ff*. The third system includes *f cresc.* and *ff*. The fourth system includes *ff*. The fifth system includes *ff* and *mf*. The sixth system includes *ff*. The seventh system includes *ff* and *ff cresc.*.

The score includes various fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks such as "N" and "or thus." The piece concludes with a *ff* dynamic.

MIDNIGHT REVELERS.

CAPRICE.

Notes marked with an arrow (↘) must be struck from the wrist.

Allegretto. ♩ = 108.

SECONDO.

LE ROY HARTT.

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Numerous fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Arrows (↘) point to specific notes, indicating they should be struck from the wrist. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 2/4. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. The word "Primo." is written above the first measure of the upper staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 2/4. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 2/4. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. The system concludes with a double bar line.

1943-12

Edition Kunkel.

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MIDNIGHT REVELERS.

CAPRICE.

Notes marked with an arrow (↘) must be struck from the wrist.

LE ROY HART.

Allegretto. ♩-108.

PRIMO.

The musical score is presented in five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a metronome marking of 108. The piece is labeled 'PRIMO'. The notation includes slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Some notes have arrows pointing to them, indicating they should be struck from the wrist. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

SECONDO.

A piano score for a piece titled "SECONDO." The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of five systems of two staves each. The right hand (RH) plays a complex, rhythmic pattern of chords and single notes, often marked with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The left hand (LH) plays a steady, rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score includes various performance markings such as slurs, accents, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign, with two endings labeled "1." and "2." marked above the final measures.

PRIMO.

First system of musical notation for the PRIMO part. It consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The bass staff contains a supporting line with fingerings and slurs. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. There are also some performance markings like *rit.* and *acc.*

Second system of musical notation for the PRIMO part. It continues the melodic and harmonic development from the first system. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*. There are also some performance markings like *rit.* and *acc.*

Third system of musical notation for the PRIMO part. It features a repeat sign and dynamic markings like *f* and *mf*. There are also some performance markings like *rit.* and *acc.*

Fourth system of musical notation for the PRIMO part. It includes a first ending bracket and dynamic markings like *f* and *mf*. There are also some performance markings like *rit.* and *acc.*

Fifth system of musical notation for the PRIMO part. It concludes with a second ending bracket and dynamic markings like *f* and *mf*. There are also some performance markings like *rit.* and *acc.*

SECONDO.

PRIMO.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-4, 2-4, 1-4, 2-4, 3-5, 5-4). The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (1-3, 2-4, 1-2, 1-2, 3-4, 5-4, 1-2, 1-2).

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5-2, 2-4, 1-4, 5-1, 1-4, 3-4, 1-4, 1-4, 2-4). The left hand continues the rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (1-3, 1-3, 1-3, 1-3, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 3-4, 5-4, 1-2, 1-2).

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-2, 3-5, 2-4, 1-4, 3-5, 4-3, 2-4, 1-4, 2-4). The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2).

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-2, 3-4, 1-4, 2-4, 3-4, 1-4, 2-4, 3-4, 1-4, 2-4, 3-4, 1-4). The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2).

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-2, 3-4, 1-4, 2-4, 3-4, 1-4, 2-4, 3-4, 1-4, 2-4, 3-4, 1-4). The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2).

SECONDO.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a series of chords, each marked with a downward-pointing arrow and a fermata. The lower staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with notes marked with upward-pointing arrows and a fermata. The system is divided into four measures.

Second system of musical notation. Similar to the first system, it features a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a melodic line. The notation includes arrows and fermatas. The system is divided into four measures.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues with chords, and the lower staff continues with the melodic line. The system is divided into four measures.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a *ten.* (tension) marking above a chord. The system is divided into four measures.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a *ten.* marking above a chord. The system is divided into four measures.

PRIMO.

Cantabile. (Singing.)

dolce.

cresc.

26
SECONDO.

The image displays a musical score for piano, organized into five systems. Each system consists of two staves: a right-hand staff (treble clef) and a left-hand staff (bass clef). The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes complex chords, often with fingerings (1-4) and accents (>) above them. The left hand features a steady rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and chords, while the right hand plays more intricate chordal textures. Performance markings such as *ten.* (tension) and *rit.* (ritardando) are present. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth system.

PRIMO.

First system of musical notation for Primo. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many slurs and accents. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. There are also some performance markings like 'rit.' and 'fz'.

Second system of musical notation for Primo. It consists of two staves in the same key signature and clefs as the first system. The notation continues with similar complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings.

Third system of musical notation for Primo. It consists of two staves. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat) in the middle of the system. The notation includes various rhythmic figures and fingerings.

Fourth system of musical notation for Primo. It consists of two staves in the one-flat key signature. The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns and fingerings.

Fifth system of musical notation for Primo. It consists of two staves in the one-flat key signature. The notation concludes with various rhythmic patterns and fingerings.

First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is marked with a forte *ff* dynamic. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs, with several asterisks (*) above the staff.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with a forte *f* dynamic. It features similar notation to the first system, including notes, rests, and slurs, with asterisks (*) above the staff.

Third system of musical notation, marked with a forte *f* dynamic. This system includes a double bar line, indicating a section change or repeat. It contains notes, rests, and slurs, with asterisks (*) above the staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece with a forte *f* dynamic. It features notes, rests, and slurs, with asterisks (*) above the staff.

Fifth system of musical notation, marked with a forte *f* dynamic. It includes notes, rests, and slurs, with asterisks (*) above the staff.

SECONDO.

PRIMO.

8

8

8

MY REGIMENT.

MARCH.

Notes marked with arrow (→) must be struck from the wrist.

Otto Anschütz.

Tempo di Marcia ♩ - 132.

Giacoso.

Key of G major. Ped. ✱ Ped. ✱

For the proper execution of passages and chords in mixed positions also repeated notes marked (A) see Kunkel's Royal Piano Method pages 33 and 72

Ped. ✱ Ped. ✱

1. 2. Ped. ✱ Ped. ✱

(A) N.B.

1. 2. N.B. N.B. 1200 - 3 Ped. ✱

N.B. Heed the change of the fingering.

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Entered Stationers' Hall.

First system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The bass staff includes fingerings (1-5) and a pedal instruction: *Ped.* with a star symbol. The treble staff includes fingerings (1-5) and a dynamic marking *f*.

Second system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The bass staff includes a pedal instruction: *Ped.* with a star symbol. The treble staff includes fingerings (1-5) and a dynamic marking *f*.

Third system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The bass staff includes a pedal instruction: *Ped.* with a star symbol. The treble staff includes fingerings (1-5) and a dynamic marking *f*. A first ending bracket labeled "1." and a second ending bracket labeled "2." are present.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The bass staff includes a dynamic marking *f*. The treble staff includes fingerings (1-5) and a dynamic marking *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The bass staff includes a dynamic marking *f*. The treble staff includes a circled letter "A" and fingerings (1-5). Below the bass staff, the text "N.B." appears three times.

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The bass staff includes a dynamic marking *f*. The treble staff includes fingerings (1-5) and a dynamic marking *f*. Below the bass staff, the text "1200 - 3" is present. At the end of the system, there is a double bar line followed by a treble clef and a bass clef, with a pedal instruction: *Ped.* with a star symbol.

LA CASCADE.

Notes marked with an arrow (↘) must be struck from the wrist.

LOUIS CONRATH.

Alléretto. ♩ - 72.

Leggiero.

1st. time *f*
2d. time *ff*

1922-7

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music consists of eighth-note triplets in both hands, with slurs and accents. The bass line includes a 'p' dynamic marking and a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the eighth-note triplet pattern. A 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking is present in the bass line.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the eighth-note triplet pattern. A 'stringendo.' marking is present in the bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the eighth-note triplet pattern.

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the eighth-note triplet pattern. A 'sempre cresc.' (sempre crescendo) marking is present in the bass line.

molto cresc.

f

f *molto cresc.*

molto cresc.

ff

R. H.

Delicatissimo.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand provides a bass line with occasional triplets. The system concludes with a fermata over the final measure.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. The right hand continues with eighth-note chords, and the left hand has a more active bass line. The system ends with a fermata.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note chords. The left hand continues with a steady bass line. The system concludes with a fermata.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate chordal textures. The left hand has a more rhythmic bass line. The system ends with a fermata.

Fifth system of musical notation, the final system on the page. It begins with the instruction *crescendo sempre.* The right hand continues with complex chordal patterns, and the left hand has a rhythmic bass line. The system concludes with a fermata.

This page of musical notation is for piano and consists of five systems of staves. Each system contains a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music is characterized by intricate rhythmic patterns, including frequent triplets and sixteenth-note passages. Performance instructions such as *molto cresc.* and *cresc.* are placed throughout the score. Fingerings and articulation are clearly marked with numbers and 'x' symbols. A dashed box labeled '8' spans across the first two systems, likely indicating a specific section or measure count.

First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is in 4/4 time and includes various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The system is marked with a dynamic of *pp* and includes performance instructions like *arco* and *pp*.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features similar rhythmic patterns and dynamics as the first system, with a *pp* marking and *arco* instructions.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features similar rhythmic patterns and dynamics as the first system, with a *pp* marking and *arco* instructions.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features similar rhythmic patterns and dynamics as the first system, with a *pp* marking and *arco* instructions.

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features similar rhythmic patterns and dynamics as the first system, with a *pp* marking and *arco* instructions.

This page of musical notation is for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes treble and bass clefs. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes. Performance markings include *crescendo molto*, *mf*, and *martellato*. There are also various articulation marks like accents and slurs, and some asterisks in the bass line.

Tempo di Polka.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: one flat. Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: *p*. Pedal markings: Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: one flat. Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *cen...*. Pedal markings: Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: one flat. Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: *f*. Pedal markings: Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: one flat. Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: *f*. Pedal markings: Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: one flat. Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: *f*, *ff*, *p*. Pedal markings: Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with chords, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and several "Ped." (pedal) markings. The second system continues with similar notation, including a crescendo (*cres.*) and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The third system features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with chords, marked with a *Giacoso.* dynamic and "Ped." markings. The fourth system has a bass clef staff with a melodic line and a treble clef staff with chords, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and "Ped." markings. The fifth system has a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with chords, marked with a *a tempo.* instruction and "Ped." markings. The sixth system has a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with chords, marked with a *do* dynamic and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

Editions: Edition Kuebel. 490-9

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of grand staff notation. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Pedal markings include "Ped." and "* Ped.".
- System 2:** Continues the rhythmic patterns. Pedal markings include "Ped." and "* Ped.".
- System 3:** Features a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. Pedal markings include "Ped." and "* Ped.".
- System 4:** Includes a section marked with a "5" above the staff, indicating a five-measure phrase. Pedal markings include "Ped." and "* Ped.".
- System 5:** Features a section marked with a "5" above the staff. Pedal markings include "Ped." and "* Ped.".
- System 6:** The final system, ending with a double bar line and a final chord. Pedal markings include "Ped." and "* Ped.".

8

p

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

cresc. *mf*

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

cresc. *sost.* *do.* *f* *ff*

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

or thus.

con fuoco. *f*

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

ff *ff* *p*

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains complex chords with fingerings (e.g., 5-4-3-2-1, 5-4-3-2-1) and slurs. Bass staff contains a simple accompaniment. Pedal markings: Ped., * Ped., * Ped., * Ped., * Ped.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains complex chords with fingerings (e.g., 5-4-3-2-1, 5-4-3-2-1) and slurs. Bass staff contains a simple accompaniment. Pedal markings: * Ped., * Ped., * Ped., * Ped. The word *leggiero.* is written above the treble staff.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains complex chords with fingerings (e.g., 4-3-2-1, 4-3-2-1) and slurs. Bass staff contains a simple accompaniment. Pedal markings: * Ped., * Ped., * Ped., * Ped., * Ped.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains complex chords with fingerings (e.g., 4-3-2-1, 4-3-2-1) and slurs. Bass staff contains a simple accompaniment. Pedal markings: * Ped., * Ped., * Ped., * Ped., * Ped.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains complex chords with fingerings (e.g., 4-3-2-1, 4-3-2-1) and slurs. Bass staff contains a simple accompaniment. Pedal markings: * Ped., * Ped., * Ped., * Ped., *

8

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

8

* Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

8

f strepitoso. *f*

8

ff *rapido.* *ff*

Ped. *

Bohemian Girl.

Notes marked with an arrow (s) must be struck from the wrist.

JEAN PAUL.

Overture. *Allegro*. (Lively.) M.M. ♩ = 144.

cadenza.

Allegretto. (Gay.) M.M. ♩ = 132. Happy and light of heart. Act II.

Come with the Gipsy Bride, Act II.

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic. The score contains various musical notations including slurs, accents, and fingerings. The bass line features several instances of the letters 'Ba.' and asterisks (*). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

This page of musical notation is for piano and consists of five systems of staves. Each system contains a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music is characterized by intricate rhythmic patterns, primarily using sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

- System 1:** Treble clef starts with a *mf* dynamic. The bass clef features a complex rhythmic accompaniment with many sixteenth notes. Performance instructions include *rit.* with an asterisk.
- System 2:** Treble clef has a melodic line with some slurs. The bass clef continues with rhythmic accompaniment. A *rit.* instruction is present.
- System 3:** Treble clef features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass clef has a more active rhythmic part. Dynamics include *f* and *rit.* with an asterisk.
- System 4:** Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs. The bass clef continues with rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *rit.* with an asterisk.
- System 5:** Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs. The bass clef features a more active rhythmic part. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *p*. Performance instructions include *rit.* with an asterisk.

Moderato.

M.M. ♩ = 120. In the Gipsy life you read. Act I

First system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and accents. The left hand (bass clef) plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. The system concludes with the instruction *CRIS:*.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The left hand features a complex accompaniment with many beamed eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* is present.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The left hand continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. The system ends with the instruction *L.h.*.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The left hand has a complex accompaniment with many beamed eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present. The system ends with the instruction *L.h.*.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The left hand continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present.

dolce.

p

dolce.

Andante cantabile. M.M. ♩ = 108. Then you'll remember me. Act III.

p

Andante cantabile. M.M. ♩ = 108. Then you'll remember me. Act III.

N.B. The "P" Signify Ped.

Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and violin parts. The piano part includes triplets and slurs, with dynamics like *f* and *rit.* The violin part has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics like *f*.

Allegro. (Lively.) M.M. $\text{♩} = 112$. Gallop. Act I.

Musical score for the second system, starting with a forte dynamic (*f*) and a 2/4 time signature. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern with slurs and dynamics like *f*.

Pedale ad lib.

Musical score for the third system, continuing the piano part with triplets and slurs. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern with slurs and dynamics like *f*.

Musical score for the fourth system, continuing the piano part with triplets and slurs. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern with slurs and dynamics like *f*.

Musical score for piano, page 55. The score consists of six systems of grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The music is highly technical, featuring many triplets and complex rhythmic patterns. The first system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth system includes the instruction *sempre f e cres:* and *ff*. The sixth system ends with a double bar line and the word *FINITA* written vertically. There are several performance markings like *Ba.* and *** throughout the score.

DANCING IN THE FAIRYLAND.

JOSEPH HAYDN.

CARL SIDUS.

Notes marked with an arrow must be struck from the wrist.

Allegretto (Lively.) $\text{♩} = 100$. **Scherzando** (in a joyful, sportive manner.)

♩ (Key of C major)

N.B.

N.B.

N.B.

Molto legato (always sustained, very smoothly.)

(Key of G major)

N.B.

For the proper execution of passages and chords in mixed positions see Kunkel's Royal Piano Method page 33.

N.B.

N.B. Heed the change of fingering.

Molto legato

The musical score is arranged in six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The tempo is marked "Molto legato".

System 1: Treble staff has notes with slurs and fingerings (2, 5, 4, 2, 5, 4, 2). Bass staff has notes with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1). *N.B.* is written below the bass staff.

System 2: Treble staff has notes with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 1, 2, 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1). Bass staff has notes with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1). *N.B.* is written below the bass staff.

System 3: Treble staff has notes with slurs and fingerings (3, 5, 3, 2, 3, 1, 5, 3, 1, 2, 5, 3, 1). Bass staff has notes with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1). *N.B.* is written below the bass staff.

System 4: Treble staff has notes with slurs and fingerings (2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 5, 3, 1, 2, 5, 3, 1). Bass staff has notes with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1). *N.B.* is written below the bass staff. A *f* dynamic marking appears in the treble staff.

System 5: Treble staff has notes with slurs and fingerings (2, 5, 4, 2, 5, 4, 2, 3, 2, 5, 4, 2, 5, 4, 2). Bass staff has notes with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1). *N.B.* is written below the bass staff.

System 6: Treble staff has notes with slurs and fingerings (1, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 1, 2, 5, 1, 3, 5, 1, 2, 5). Bass staff has notes with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1). *N.B.* is written below the bass staff. A *f* dynamic marking appears in the bass staff.

STAY, STAY AT HOME.

Words by H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Music by CHARLES KUNKEL.

Moderato. ♩ = 92.

The piano introduction is in 3/4 time, marked Moderato with a tempo of 92 beats per minute. It features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The right hand starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The left hand starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes F3, E3, and D3. The piece concludes with a series of six quarter notes in the right hand: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, and B3.

(with pathos.)

The first line of the song features a vocal melody in the right hand and piano accompaniment in the left hand. The lyrics are: "Stay, stay at.... home, my heart, and rest:". The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and a melody in the right hand that mirrors the vocal line.

The second line of the song features a vocal melody in the right hand and piano accompaniment in the left hand. The lyrics are: "Home - keep-ing hearts are hap - pi - est;". The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and a melody in the right hand that mirrors the vocal line.

1079-5

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For those that wander they know not where

(with emotion.)

Are full of trouble and most full of care:

(with consolation.)

To stay at home, to stay at home,

to stay at home is best, is best.

(with deep emotion.)

Wea-ry and homesick,

(a little hurried.) *(still faster.)*

home-sick and dis-tressed, They wan-der East, they wan-der West, and are

(with animation.)

baf-fled and beat-en and blown..... a-bout By the

(still faster.)

wind..... of the wil-der-ness, by the wind..... of the wil-der-ness, of

(resume Tempo L.) *(gradually faster.)*

doubt of.... doubt; To stay at home is best. By the wind..... of the

f

*rit. * rit. * rit. * rit. **

(still faster.) *(resume Tempo L.)* *(with repose.)*

wil-der-ness, by the wind of the wil-der-ness, of doubt of, doubt; To stay at

f

*rit. * rit. **

home is best.

*rit. * rit. **

(with pathos.)

Then stay at.... home, my heart, and rest:

p

Bir - die is saf - est in its nest; O'er

all that flut - ter their wings and fly A hawk is

(with consolation.)

hov'ring high, in the grey sky: To stay at home,

(with repose.)

rit. ad lib. rit.

to stay at home, to stay at home, is best, is best.

ad lib. rit. rit.

LOVE, IN THE SOUTHLAND

Words by H. S. CANFIELD.

Music by FRANCES PORTER CANFIELD.

Con espressione.

Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a *p* dynamic marking and various ornaments like trills and grace notes.

Andante un poco sostenuto.

Musical score for the second system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "Love in the South-land Where thou art gone". The piano part includes various ornaments like trills and grace notes.

Musical score for the third system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "Think-est thou ev-er Of me a-lone!". The piano part includes a *p* dynamic marking and various ornaments like trills and grace notes.

1921 5

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Mag - no - lias round thee Shed a per - - fume

* * * * *

White are their pe - - - tals Wax - en their bloom

* * * * *

Would I were there Oh Hearts De - light!

* * * * *

creac.

Would I were there Oh! Heart's De -

light Would I were there My Heart's De -

f *rit. molto.*

light!
a tempo.

Love in the North-land So far from thee

Scent of Mag-nolia steals up to me.

Soul of the flow-er En-ters thy soul

And thy soul sends it Un-to my soul

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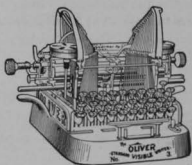
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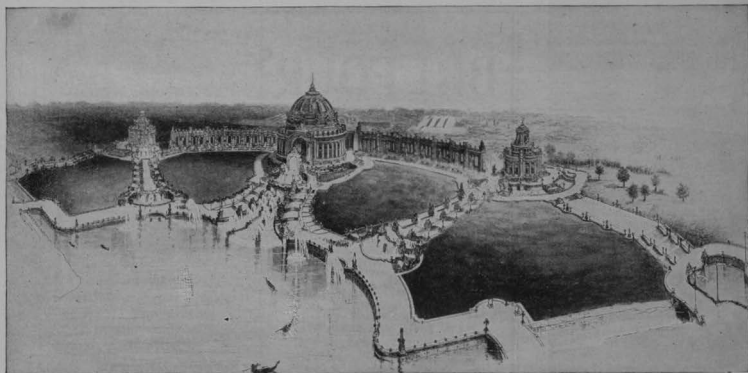
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room will show the general resources of the State, massed as they cannot be massed in the big exhibit buildings.

The balconies are arranged so that the visitor in making the circuit of the building will be obliged to pass through the exhibit halls and to see something at least of the treasures they contain.

The Governor's suite on the first floor—the southern rooms in the western connecting link. They will be finished in Missouri grown satin walnut. The Hall of State or auditorium will be similarly finished and will also be furnished in the same material. This wood is susceptible of a fine mahogany finish and is extensively used in imitations of mahogany. All the satin walnut work will be furnished by the producers of Southeast Missouri, the only place in the world where this beautiful material can be obtained.

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colonnade of coupled Corinthian columns, each couple of columns crowned with a seated figure, surrounds the drum of the dome. This construction surmounts the central mass, at each corner of which is a gigantic sculptured group symbolical of the arts of peace: Music, Literature, Art and Architecture.

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A monumental stairway, 45 feet wide, in

visitor will reach the Hall of State in a wing at the southern side of the building. This auditorium is 50 by 75 feet, exclusive of the rostrum, and 40 feet high, with seating accommodations for nearly 1,000 persons. The ceiling will be heavily coffered and there, as well as on the paneled walls, the mural decorator will exercise his skill. It is to be used for receptions, lectures, dances, and as an assembly room for such state and local societies as may meet in St. Louis during the World's Fair period. Under the rostrum will be the refrigerating plant and the kitchen.

The masses which flank the central mass contains exhibit halls extending from floor to ceiling with an observation gallery surrounding them on four sides. These exhibit halls, which contain 5,000 square feet of floor space, are top-lighted. The western one will show the building resources of Missouri—woods, stones, clays, etc. The eastern exhibit

together with a comfortable parlor for the use of the Commissioners.

The eastern balconied link, on the second floor, contains the hospital and creche, and retiring room for women, where they may have the services of nurses and a matron. On the lower floor every convenience which has been mentioned by any state commission up to the present time will be offered the visitor—post-office, check room, register, information bureau, toilet and lavatory conveniences, etc.

The sculpture of the building will be the following, exclusive of the architectural ornament to be executed by the staff worker:

Winged Victory on top of dome.

Eight seated figures at base of cupola.

Four groups on pylons flanking the dome.

Two figures—Love and Strength—to right and left of the main entrance.

Two groups in front of the side masses or exhibit halls.

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