

FIRST LESSONS ON THE ORGAN

BY
GORDON BALCH NEVIN



OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

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AUTHOR OF
A Primer of Organ Registration
AND
Swell Pedal Technic



OLIVER DITSON COMPANY
THEODORE PRESSER COMPANY, Sole Representative
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

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THE CORRECT POSITION OF THE HANDS AND FEET AT THE ORGAN

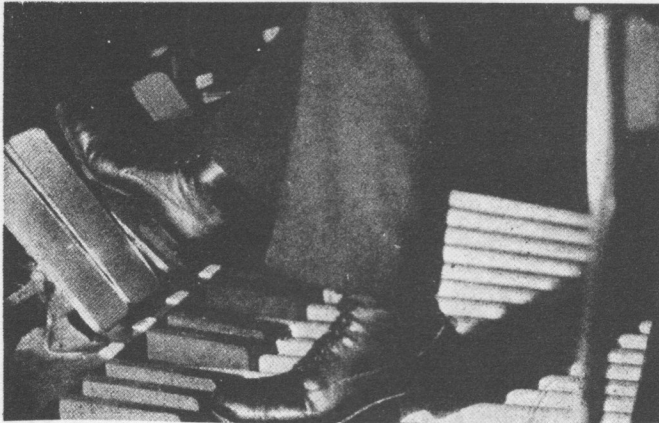


FIGURE 1

POSITION of the left foot in using the toe—(Λ)

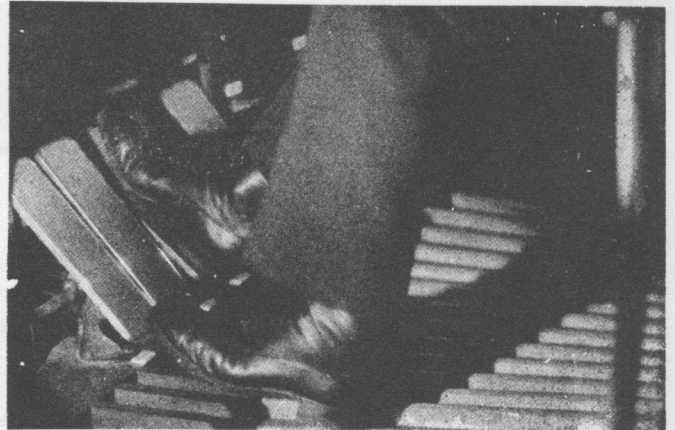


FIGURE 2

POSITION of the left foot in using the heel—(O), just before playing a black key.



FIGURE 3

POSITION of the feet in act of passing left foot to the rear of right. Note raised position of right heel, which permits complete freedom of motion.



FIGURE 4

MANUAL TOUCH. The left hand is demonstrating the correct position and full touch which is to be used. The right hand is showing the weak and flabby touch in which the keys are only partly depressed. This is to be carefully avoided

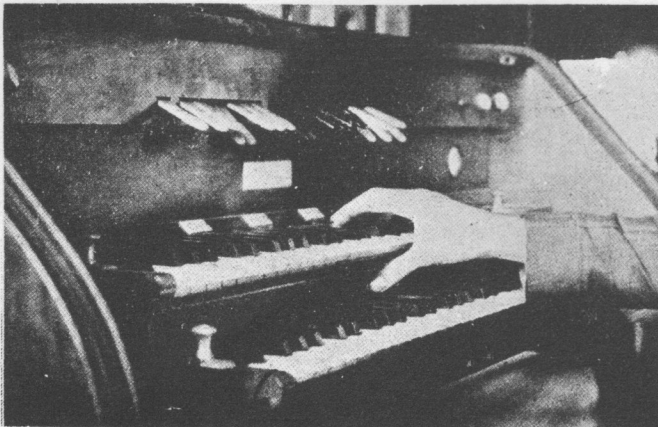


FIGURE 5

THE act of using the piston with the thumb, while the fingers remain in playing position over the keys.

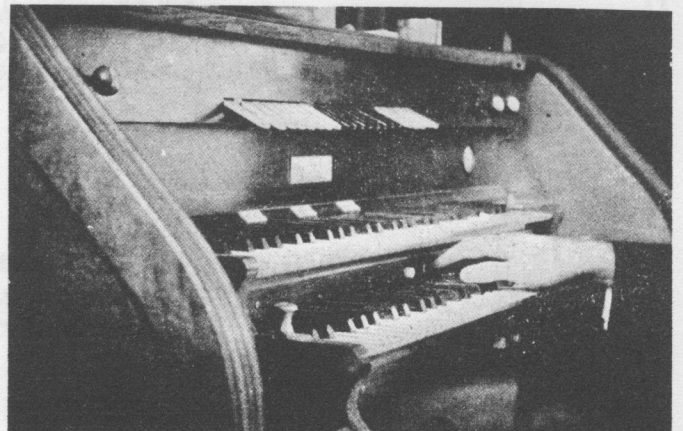


FIGURE 6

THE piston of the upper manual being pressed (preparatory to transferring the hand to that keyboard) while a chord is being held upon the lower manual.

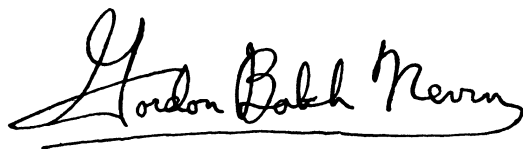
PREFACE

IN the foreword to another pedagogical work by this same writer, the statement was made that it would be hard to add very much to the results of the labors of some of the greatest performers and teachers of the organ, as we have those labors crystalized in their methods for the organ. This statement may be safely reiterated. There has been much of revision; some recent additions of new material. All of it presupposes a long period of study, free from thought of public appearance in any form.

THE purpose of this new method is not to *add* any great amount of matter to existing systems (although some new details are introduced); neither it is to introduce any radical departures from the accepted principles; but rather it is to remove the tendency to prolixity, over-elaboration and diffuseness which characterizes so many pedagogical works for the organ. It is an effort to provide a close-knit and systematic approach to the instrument, with economy of time and energy always retained in view.

THE name of the work, *First Lessons on the Organ*, is self-explanatory. The work is to cover the student's needs during the first year (or a shorter period, depending upon the talent, aptitude and devotion to practice of the student). The time and energy of both the pupil and the busy teacher is to be conserved as much as possible. Perhaps one pupil out of thirty ever becomes even a passable recitalist; for that one there are available many books to carry him on beyond the limits of this one; this book aims to give the other twenty-nine pupils precisely what they need, and to do it without the waste of a single line of music. That it may function to this end is the hope of

July, 1923.



NOTE TO THE TEACHER

FOR practical reasons this work is divided into three parts, the first two of which are to be pursued *simultaneously*. PART I, comprising pages one to seventeen inclusive, deals with manual technic. Part II, comprising pages eighteen to twenty-seven inclusive, deals with pedal technic. Each of these parts relates to its own branch of technic alone, and is arranged progressively. The pupil should be assigned *studies from both parts beginning with the very first lesson*. PART III comprises the remaining material, by far the largest part of the book, and is to be begun only after the first two parts have been thoroughly mastered.

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FIRST LESSONS ON THE ORGAN

Part One *)

1

GORDON BALCH NEVIN

STUDIES FOR THE MANUALS

TOUCH ESSENTIALS

1. It is of the greatest importance that the feeling of "weight" be maintained in the fingers at all times. Both in legato and staccato work the fingers should have that feeling of thoroughly relaxed weightiness which is associated with the best of modern pianoforte technic, in fact there is little or no difference between the *attack* of a key upon the pianoforte or upon the organ; the very great difference comes in the *release* of the key! In the accuracy of release demanded of the player the organ is far in advance of the pianoforte.

2. The best theory of key manipulation is that the key is always moved with the utmost precision and speed, i.e.—the attack is made with the utmost speed, the key is held for the exact duration necessary, and the key is then released again with the utmost speed possible. In each case it is the aim of the player to depress the key from its normal point of rest to its lowest point of touch-depth, in as nearly instantaneous a manner as is humanly possible.

3. In pure legato work the fingers are kept in very close relation to the surface of the keys—almost touching them at all times. As the touch becomes more detached, or staccato, the fingers will be necessarily somewhat more raised from the keys. In staccato work, however, it is essential that the feeling of weight be kept in the fingers; this serves to prevent a weak and flabby staccato in which the pipes would not be allowed to give their full speech.

4. Listen carefully for any trace of blurring, or overlapping of the notes; nothing is more vicious on the organ. This will be best avoided by attending carefully to the advice given in paragraph 2. At all times use more energy than is barely needed to depress the key, and apply and release that energy with the utmost velocity. A sluggish mentality has no place in music, and likewise a sluggish method of touch is altogether vicious upon the organ.

The musical notation consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the Right and Left hands, respectively, in C major, 4/4 time. The first staff (Right) shows a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The second staff (Left) shows a sequence of eighth notes: C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1. The next two staves are for the Right and Left hands, respectively, in C major, 4/4 time. The third staff (Right) shows a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The fourth staff (Left) shows a sequence of eighth notes: C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1. The notation includes fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks (dots and plus signs) to indicate specific touch techniques.

SUBSTITUTION

In strict legato work upon the organ it frequently becomes necessary to resort to *substitution*,—or the replacing of one finger by another while the key is held down.

The organ utilizes a system of fingering based upon the group, or successive figure principle, and this normal system of fingering should always be employed where possible; however, it will be found that many progressions in two or more voices in the same hand are absolutely impossible with a strict legato touch unless recourse be had to substitutions. All substitutions should be executed with precision and decision.

*) To be pursued simultaneously with Part Two, which begins on Page 18.

+) These shifts must be very neatly and quickly executed.

Right

Left

Right

Left

Right

Left

THE GLISSANDO

A variety of *glissandi* are possible and necessary upon the manuals. The most frequently used is the glissando from one white key to another; this is illustrated in the next exercise following, where it is employed throughout for the lower voice of the octaves. In performing it one key is held down by the second joint of the thumb, the thumb is slid along on this depressed key until the tip (the normal striking point of the thumb) is nearly over the key to be played, and then the change of keys is quickly made. The utmost velocity in the final motion is necessary, and when so done the result is a perfect legato. The same procedure is essential with the frequently needed glissandi from black keys to immediately adjacent white keys; these latter, of course, are possible with any of the fingers as well as with the thumb.

Right

Left

THE MANUALS

From two to four manuals are commonly found in American organs. Two manual organs possess the *Great*, so called because it is largely composed of the foundational, full-toned stops, and the *Swell*, so called because of its capacity to increase or diminish in volume through the workings of the swell-box which encloses it. When a third manual is added it is always the *Choir* (occasionally the term *Orchestral* is used of late years), and the stops are partly of soft and delicate registers and partly solo stops of reed construction. The fourth manual is almost invariably the *Solo*, controlling stops of dominating power and fancy solo stops as well; sometimes the *Echo* organ (a remotely placed division) is played from the fourth manual also, although there is no settled procedure as to which manual shall control this division.

MANUAL STUDIES

1 Registration—Swell Open Diapason 8'

G. B. N.

2 Registration as in N^o 1

G. F. HANDEL

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with similar note values. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall style is that of a traditional children's songbook.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time. The score includes a key signature change from two sharps to one sharp (F#) in the middle section. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Below the bass staff, there are fingerings: 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. The accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand. The score includes a "rit" (ritardando) marking in the final measure. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the melody.

A musical score for a piece titled "G. B. N." in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The score is written for piano on a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The piece consists of 12 measures. The first measure has a treble clef and a common time signature. The second measure has a treble clef and a common time signature. The third measure has a treble clef and a common time signature. The fourth measure has a treble clef and a common time signature. The fifth measure has a treble clef and a common time signature. The sixth measure has a treble clef and a common time signature. The seventh measure has a treble clef and a common time signature. The eighth measure has a treble clef and a common time signature. The ninth measure has a treble clef and a common time signature. The tenth measure has a treble clef and a common time signature. The eleventh measure has a treble clef and a common time signature. The twelfth measure has a treble clef and a common time signature. The piece ends with a double bar line. The title "G. B. N." is written in the top right corner.

Two systems of piano music. The first system consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second system also consists of two staves with the same key signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes.

4 Registration—Swell Flutes 8' & 4'

G. B. N.

Two systems of piano music. The first system consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The second system also consists of two staves with the same key signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes.

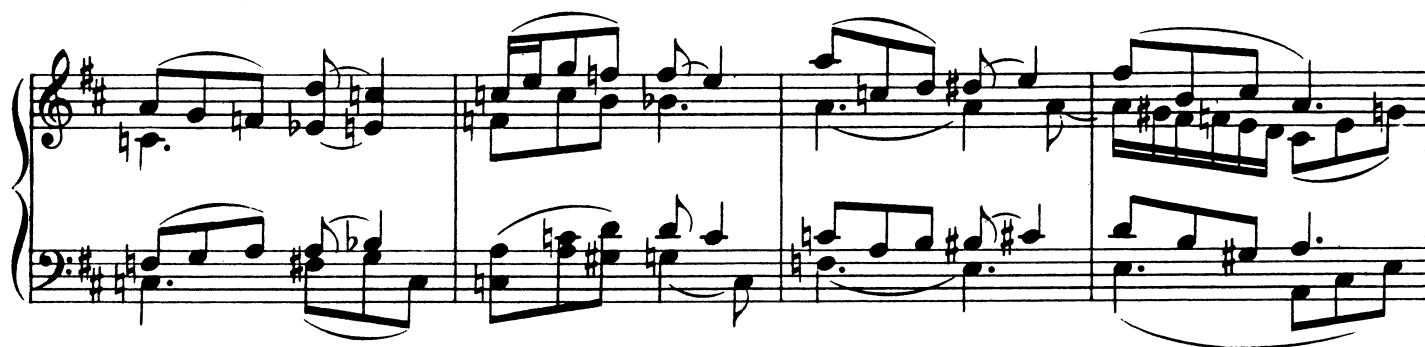
6 Registration—Swell Vox Celeste and Salicional 8'

The fingering of Studies 6 and 7, should be worked out by the student and written into the music for correction by the teacher.



7 Registration—Vox Humana or Salicional

G. B. N.



8 Registration—Great Flutes 8' & 4'

G.F. HANDEL

This system contains the first four measures of the piece. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is for two staves, Treble and Bass. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes.

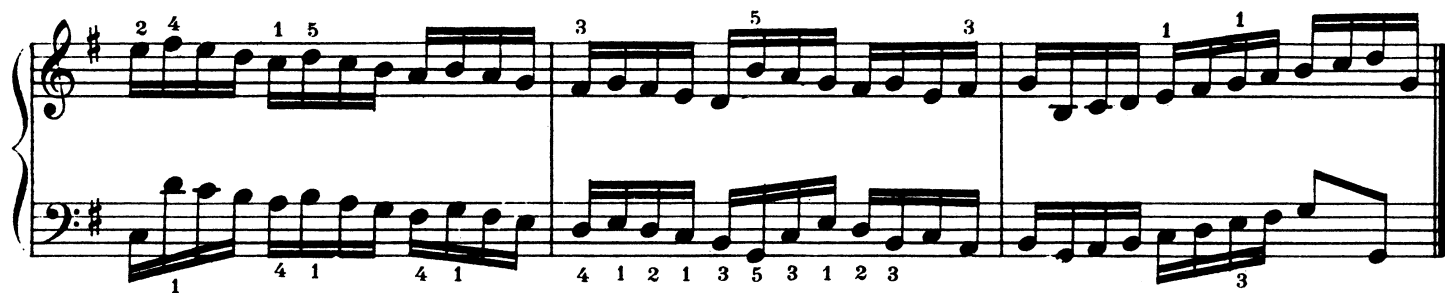
Measure 1: Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) and a quarter note (E). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) and a quarter note (E).
 Measure 2: Treble staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C). Bass staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C).
 Measure 3: Treble staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C). Bass staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C).
 Measure 4: Treble staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C). Bass staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C).

9 Registration—Swell Salicional and 4' Flute

G.F. HANDEL

This system contains measures 5 through 8 of the piece. The notation continues on two staves, Treble and Bass. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes.

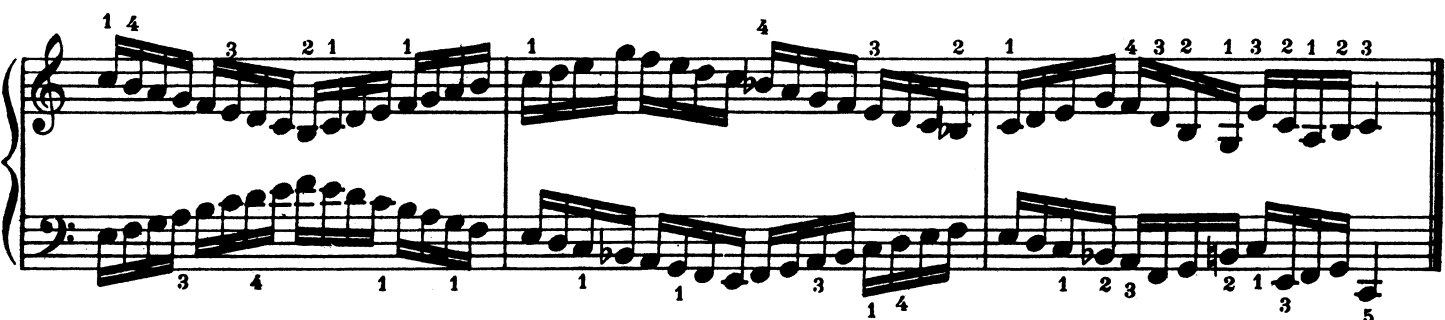
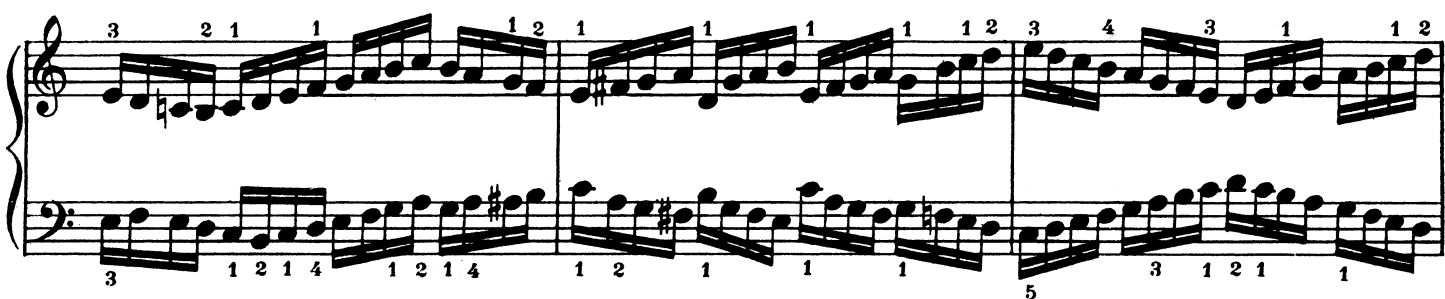
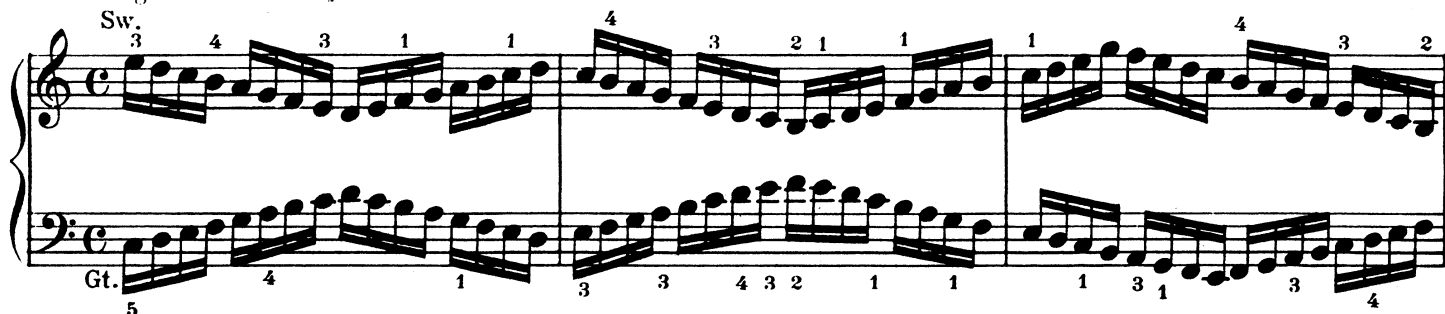
Measure 5: Treble staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C). Bass staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C).
 Measure 6: Treble staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C). Bass staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C).
 Measure 7: Treble staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C). Bass staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C).
 Measure 8: Treble staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C). Bass staff has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C).



CONTRARY MOTION

10 Registration—Diapasons 8'

G. B. N.



11 Registration—Diapasons 8

G.B.N.

5

Gt.

Sw.

5

3 5 4

1 2 3 4

3 5

3 2 3 2

1 5 3 2 1

5

4 2 4 2 1

2 4

4 1 2

5

5 3

5

5

4

2

3

3

2 3

3

5

3

5

4 3 1

5

1 2 3 4

5

2 1

3

5

4 3 1

5

3 1 3

3

2

1

3

3

2

4 1

5

5

4

3 2 1 4 2 4 2 4 2

5

3 2 1 2 1 2 4

5

4 3 2 1 2 3 5

3

2

1

2 3 4

EXERCISES IN WHICH THE MIDDLE PART IS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE HANDS

J. LEMMENS

12 Registration—Swell Strings and Gedeckt

Moderato

13 Registration—Swell Diapasons and Oboe

Andante

G. MERKEL

14 Registration—Swell Strings, Flutes and Oboe

CH. H. RINCK

FUGHETTA

(Lob sei dem allmächtigen Gott)

15 Registration—Swell and Great Diapasons 8' & 4'

J. S. BACH

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a two-staff format. The upper staff uses a treble clef and the lower staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The melody in the upper staff is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with various note values and rests. A 'rit.' (ritardando) marking is placed above the final measure of the melody. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

16 Registration—Similar to previous studies

M. G. FISCHER

1

mf

3 4 2 1-2 5-4 1 5 2 3 1 2 4 1 5 2 3 4 2 1 3

2 4 3 4 1 2 3 1 5 1 4 1 2 3 1

5 1 4 2 1 4 2 4 2 3 2 3 1

1 3 5 3 2 1 2

14

17

A. MÜHLING

Larghetto

mp

FUGHETTA

(Allein Gott in der Höh' sei Ehr')

This Fughetta is to be practised at a very moderate tempo. There must be no blurring of the sixteenth-notes.

J. S. BACH

18

Moderato

mf

L. 3

CHORALE - PRELUDE

(Ach Herr, mich armen Sünder)

Observe the phrasings in this chorale-prelude very carefully. The sixteenth and thirty-second rests should be accurately observed.

19 Poco adagio

J. S. BACH

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The tempo is marked 'Poco adagio'. The score is heavily ornamented with slurs, ties, and fingerings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Some notes have multiple fingerings. The score includes various rests, including sixteenth and thirty-second rests as noted in the text. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the bass staff.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The music is written in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various fingerings (1-5), slurs, and articulation marks. The piece concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a final chord.

System 1: Treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (1, 2, 3) and a quarter note (1). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (1, 2, 3) and a quarter note (1).

System 2: Treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes (3, 2, 4) and a quarter note (3). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (1, 2, 3) and a quarter note (1).

System 3: Treble staff starts with a triplet of eighth notes (2, 1, 3) and a quarter note (2). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (1, 2, 3) and a quarter note (1).

System 4: Treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (2, 3, 5) and a quarter note (2). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (1, 2, 3) and a quarter note (1).

System 5: Treble staff starts with a triplet of eighth notes (2, 3, 5) and a quarter note (2). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (1, 2, 3) and a quarter note (1). The piece ends with a *rit.* marking and a final chord.

Part Two

STUDIES FOR THE PEDALS

ESSENTIAL RULES

1. Sit quietly in the middle of the bench.
2. To reach extreme notes turn the body as if upon a pivot.
3. Do not slide lengthwise along the bench.
4. Do not wear freak heels, or rubber soles or heels; these prevent correct technic.

COMPASS of the Pedal Clavier is:  or, in large organs: 

PEDAL TOUCH

1. Both the toe (ball of the foot) and the heel are used.
2. Both feet are used, both upon the notes of the clavier and also upon the expression controls (swell pedals).
3. Three fundamentals of pedal playing:
 - (a) Straight touch with toe or heel.
 - (b) Glissando (slide) with toe or heel.
 - (c) Substituting one foot for the other, or toe for heel or heel for toe of same foot.
 All pedalling may be said to be based on these three points.
4. Do not use the spaces between the black keys to find your notes! This is an antiquated and worthless method, taught by very few teachers and used by none of the best players.
5. Instead use the heels of the feet as "gauge points" from which to leap to other notes. In leaping an octave upon the pianoforte keyboard you do not first carefully feel your way between the black notes before playing the white one! You have practised leaps, gradually widening the distance, until your muscles have been trained to judge the necessary distance to be travelled. So on the pedals, when preparing for a leap of a fifth or over, bring the heels together first and then quickly make the necessary leap. This is an absolutely scientific piece of advice; it is upon a similar principle that all "touch typewriting" (in which the eyes never glance at the keyboard) is accomplished. In the touch typewriting the gauges are the two shift keys at the extremes of the keyboard; in the system of pedalling each heel is a gauge, or starting point, for any difficult skip or leap which the other foot must make.

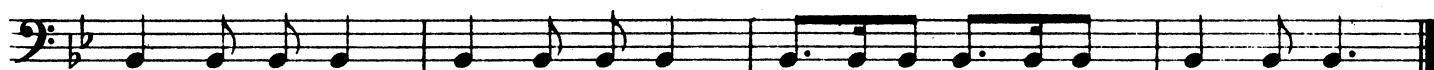
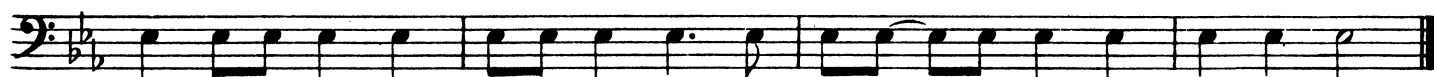
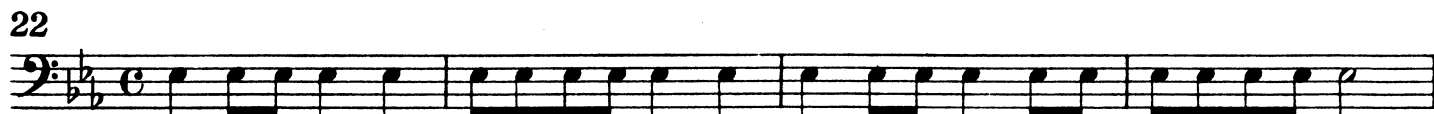
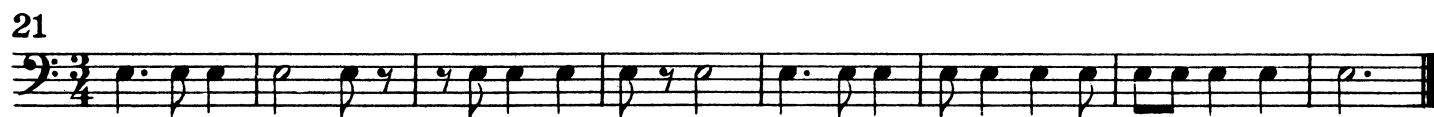
The touch should be firm, quick in application and release, and full of nervous energy. More energy is needed than will suffice to depress the keys! And unless there be ample force, and it be speedily applied and removed, the resulting effect will be "mushy," slovenly and lacking in all the desirable crispness. A slowly attacked key is undesirable, and a slowly released key is an abomination! All touch must have "nerve," *i. e.*, vitality, decisiveness and speed, to produce clear organ playing; this applies to all touches from *legatissimo* to *staccatissimo*.

PEDAL INDICATIONS

- Λ or Δ above the note indicates right toe.
 Λ or Δ below the note indicates left toe.
 ○ or U or ㄣ above the note indicates right heel.
 ○ or U or ㄣ below the note indicates left heel.

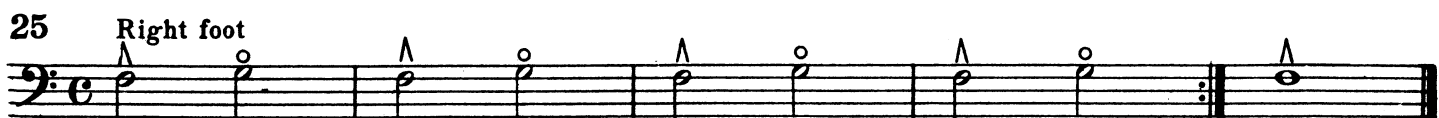
EXERCISES FOR DEVELOPING FREE VERTICAL ACTION OF THE ANKLES

Practise these exercises very slowly, keeping the muscles of the legs entirely relaxed and free. Absolutely perfect rhythm and a steady tempo must be maintained. Alternate the feet with each exercise.



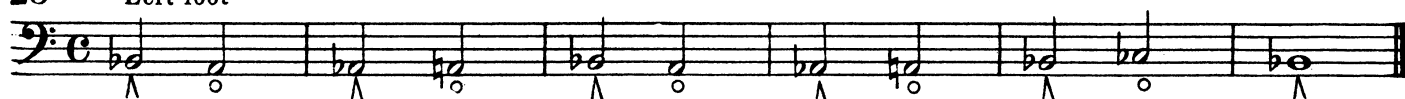
EXERCISES FOR DEVELOPING FREE SIDE-WAYS ACTION OF THE ANKLES

Firm pressure is essential with the side-ways action of the ankle, but stiffness must be avoided. Be very careful that there is no blurring as the foot leaves one note and goes to another.

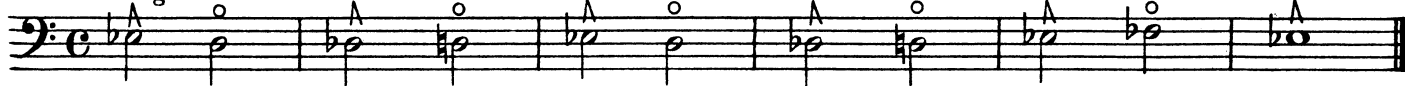


Pedal exercises should be registrated chiefly with 8' stops, to which a soft 16' Gedeckt or Lieblich Bourdon may be added. Usually the 8' stops are drawn from the Manuals (Swell or Great) and are coupled down to the Pedals (Swell to Pedal, or Great to Pedal.)

28 Left foot

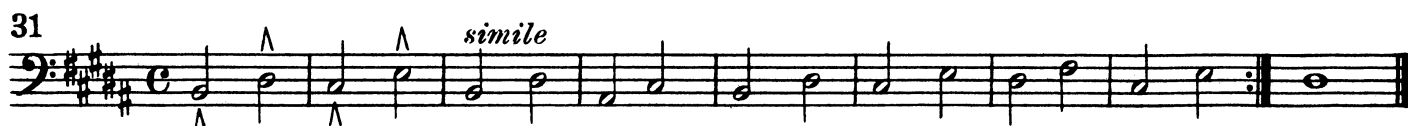


29 Right foot



THE FEET ALTERNATELY ON INTERVALS OF A THIRD

Keep the heels and knees close together, not stiffly, but relaxed. When this is done there will be no difficulty in playing these small intervals without glancing at the pedals at all.



THE RIGHT FOOT MOVING AMONG SIMPLE INTERVALS



THE LEFT FOOT MOVING AMONG SIMPLE INTERVALS



BOTH FEET MOVING
AMONG SIMPLE INTERVALS

36

simile

FOR THE FEET ALTERNATELY
USING SIMPLE INTERVALS

37

simile

38

simile

39

simile

40

simile

41 *simile*

42 *simile*

43 *simile*

44 *simile*

45 *simile*

46 *simile*

47 *simile*

48 *simile*

49 *simile*

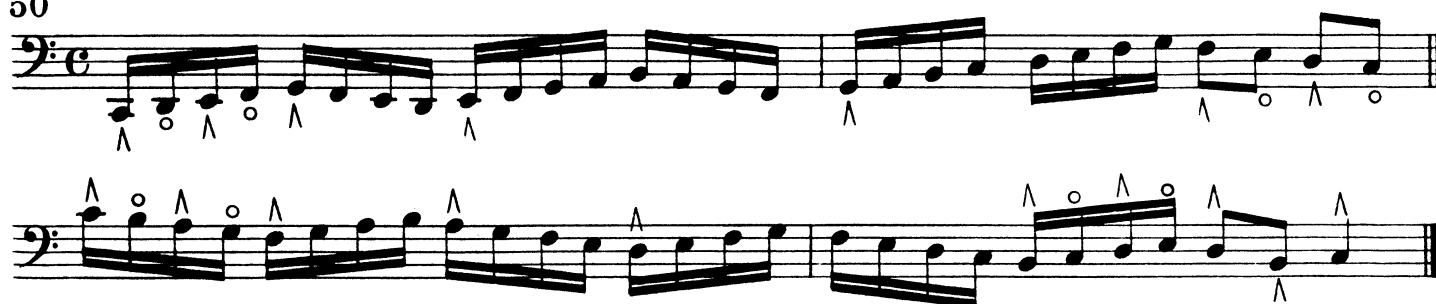
EXERCISES TO STRENGTHEN THE ANKLES

Commence quite slowly and increase the speed very gradually indeed.

49



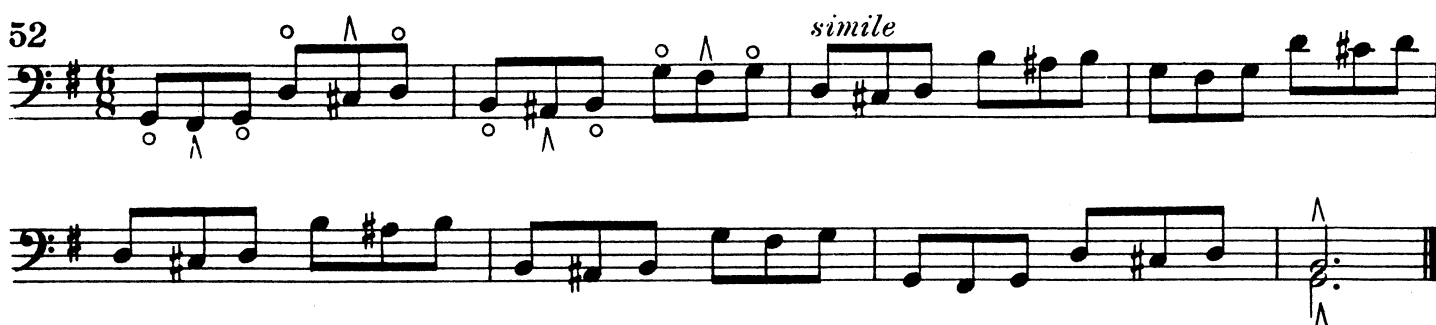
50



51 (Heels closely together)



52



53



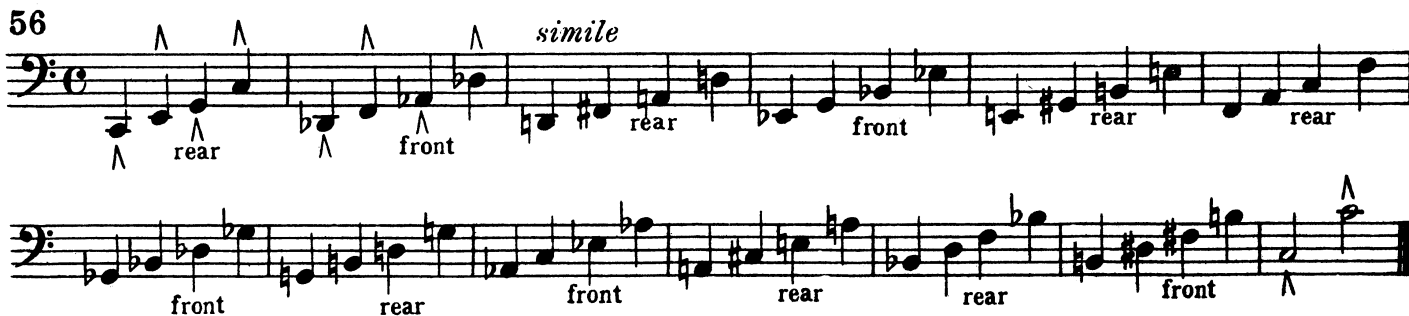
54



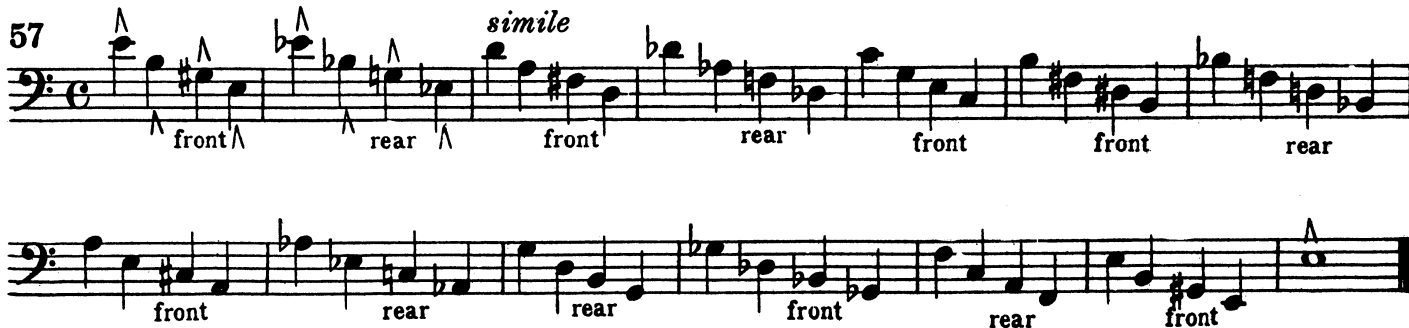
CROSSING OVER AND UNDER

The heel of the foot which is to the front (towards the console) should be raised to permit free motion of the other foot as it passes under. Keep the knees together.

56



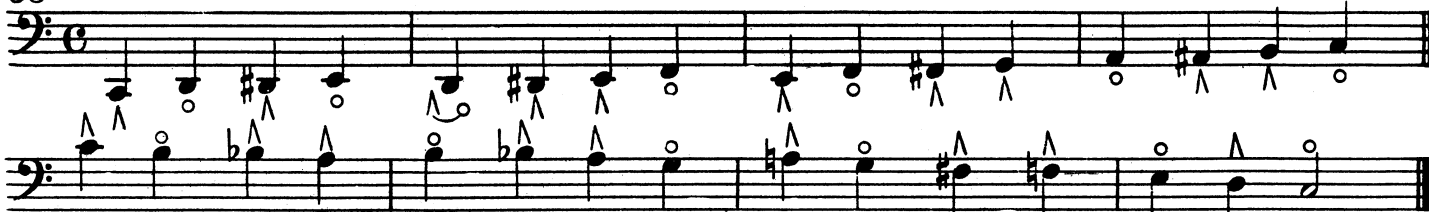
57



THE GLISSANDO

In glissando the sliding motion should be very quickly accomplished. Rubber heels should be discarded, as they impede free motion forward

58



59



60



SUBSTITUTING THE FEET

Count one *and*, two *and* etc., and substitute the one foot for the other on the *and* part of the count; it must be firmly and neatly done.

61



62

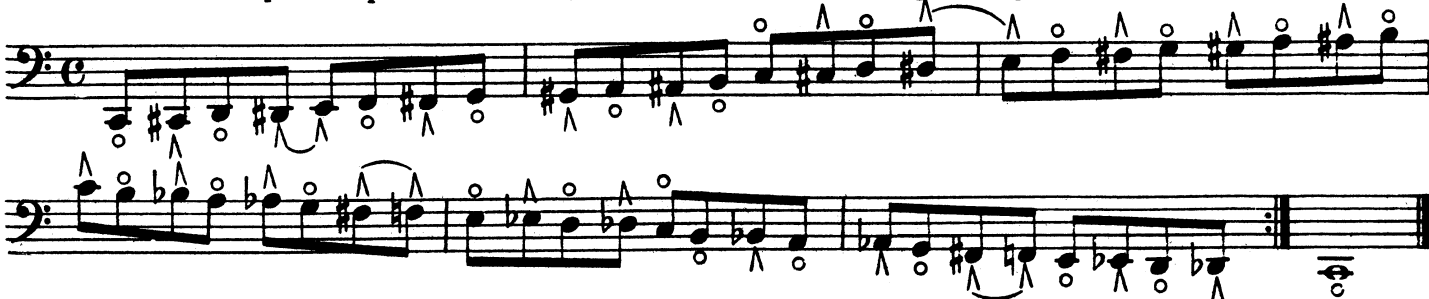


THE CHROMATIC SCALE

63 Used when expression pedals are not in use.



64 Used when expression pedals are in use, and for double, i. e. - octave, pedalling.



MAJOR SCALES

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation for major scales in bass clef. The scales are arranged in ascending order from C major to B major. Each staff begins with a key signature (sharps or flats) and a bass clef. The scales are written in a stepwise fashion, with notes connected by slurs. The final note of each scale is a whole note, followed by a double bar line and a repeat sign. The scales are: C major, D major, E major, F major, G major, A major, B major, C major, D major, E major, F major, G major, A major, B major.

MELODIC MINOR SCALES

27

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation for melodic minor scales, all written in bass clef. Each staff represents a different key signature, starting from B-flat major (two flats) and moving through various combinations of flats and sharps. The scales are presented in two directions: ascending and descending. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps and flats) to indicate the specific notes of each scale. Some staves include slurs and accents to highlight specific intervals or phrasing. The page is numbered 27 in the top right corner.

Part Three

THE PEDALS WITH THE HANDS ALTERNATELY

Use 8' stops upon Swell for the manual part, 8' stops upon Great coupled to the Pedals for the Pedal part, adding a soft Pedal 16' if desired. To vary the registration invert this arrangement, using the Great for the manual part, and the Swell for the pedal part (coupled.) *The right and left hands are to be used alternately.*

65

G. B. N.

66

67

68

69

This musical score consists of three systems of piano exercises. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The first system (measures 30-36) includes fingerings (1, 2, 3) and accents (^) in both hands. The second system (measures 37-42) continues the exercise with similar notation. The third system (measures 43-48) concludes the exercise. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.

EXERCISES FOR THE HANDS ALTERNATELY WITH THE PEDALS,
THE MANUAL PORTION BEING IN TWO PARTS

Practise with the right and left hands alternately. Be very careful to give all notes the full value, especially where shorter notes are played against longer ones, as in the second line.

73

G. B. N.

This musical score consists of two systems of piano exercises. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The first system (measures 73-78) features chords and single notes with accents (^). The second system (measures 79-80) concludes the exercise. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.

74

Two systems of musical notation for measures 74 and 75. The first system (measures 74-75) is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The second system (measures 75-76) is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

75

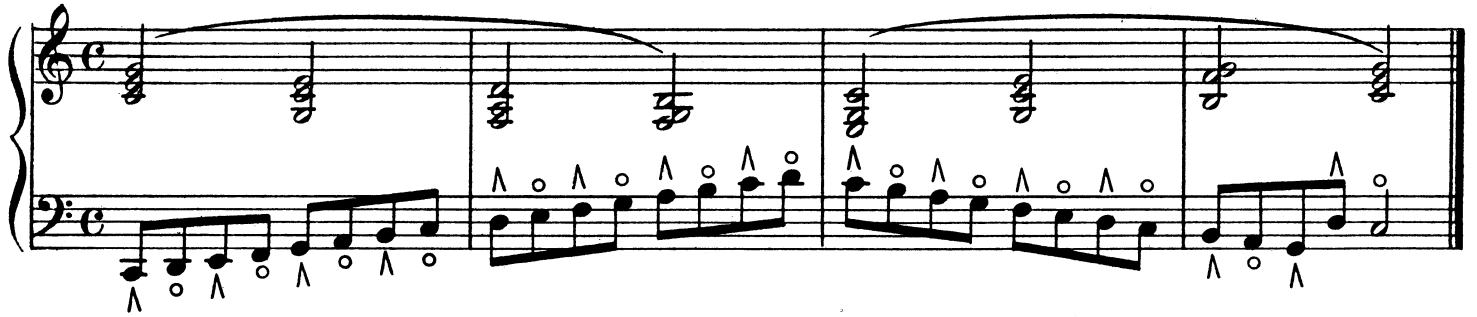
Two systems of musical notation for measures 76 and 77. The first system (measures 76-77) is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a 3/4 time signature. The second system (measures 77-78) is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

76

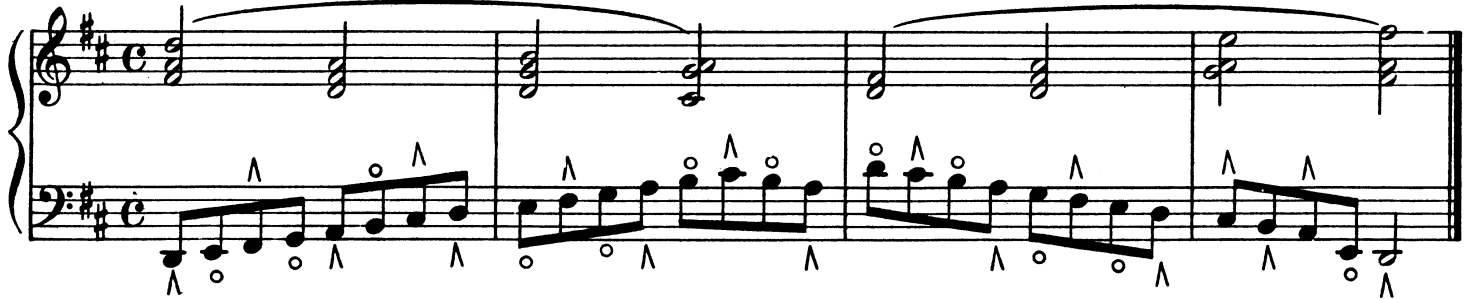
Two systems of musical notation for measures 78 and 79. The first system (measures 78-79) is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a common time signature (C). The second system (measures 79-80) is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

SCALES IN TWO OCTAVES WITH THE HANDS ALTERNATELY

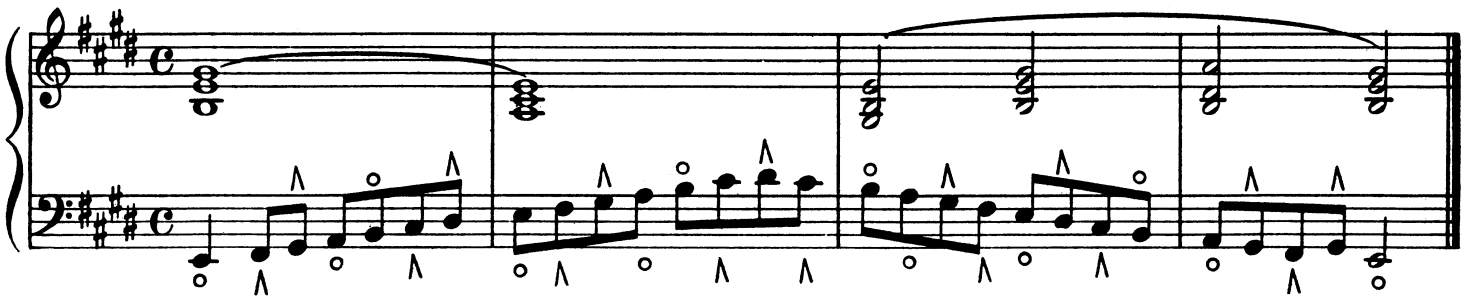
77



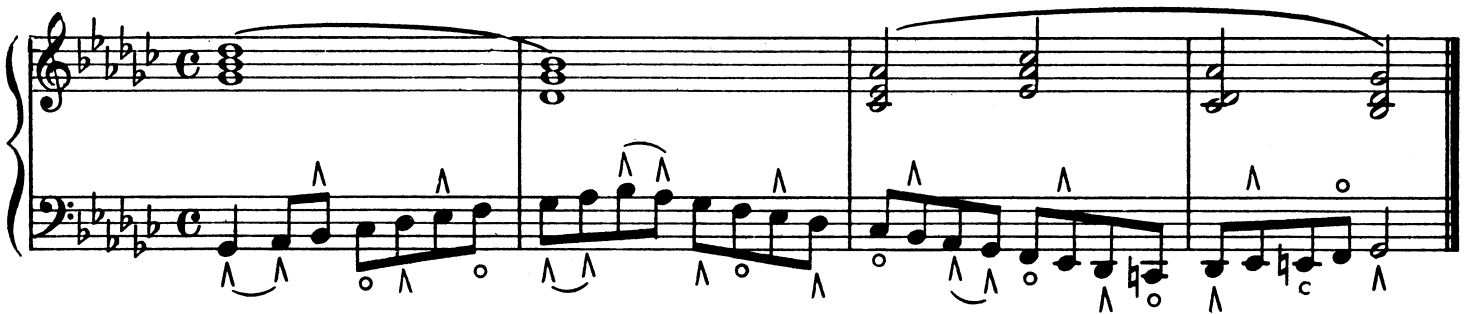
78



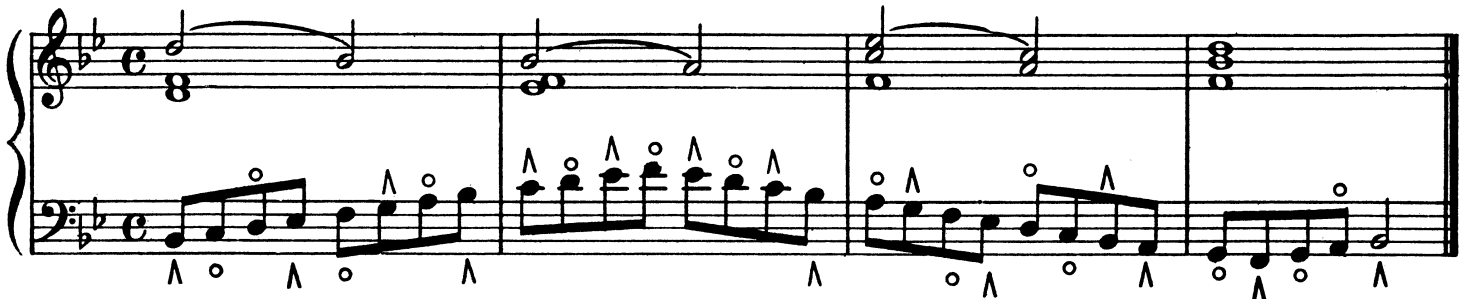
79



80



81



82

Left Hand

The following six studies should be practised for velocity, with the right and left hands alternately.

83

sempre legato

G. B. N.

84

85

86

34

87

Measures 87-88. Treble clef: Four measures of quarter notes (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D). Bass clef: Four measures of eighth notes with accents (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D).

88

Measures 89-90. Treble clef: Four measures of quarter notes (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D). Bass clef: Four measures of eighth notes with accents (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D).

89

Right Hand

Sir JOHN STAINER

Measures 91-92. Treble clef: Four measures of eighth notes with accents (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D). Bass clef: Four measures of eighth notes with accents (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D).

Measures 93-94. Treble clef: Four measures of eighth notes with accents (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D). Bass clef: Four measures of eighth notes with accents (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D).

Measures 95-96. Treble clef: Four measures of eighth notes with accents (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D). Bass clef: Four measures of eighth notes with accents (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D).

First system of music, measures 87-89. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melody with slurs and fingerings (1, 4). The left hand provides a bass line with half notes and rests, marked with accents.

90 **Left Hand** **Sir JOHN STAINER**

Second system of music, measures 90-92. The right hand has eighth-note patterns with slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 1, 1, 5, 3, 1). The left hand has a simple bass line with half notes and rests, marked with accents.

Third system of music, measures 93-95. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including slurs and fingerings (4, 1, 1 2, 3, 1 3, 5). The left hand has a bass line with half notes and rests, marked with accents.

Fourth system of music, measures 96-98. The right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs and fingerings (3, 5, 1, 5, 3). The left hand has a bass line with half notes and rests, marked with accents.

Fifth system of music, measures 99-101. The right hand has eighth-note patterns with slurs and fingerings (3, 1, 2, 1, 1). The left hand has a bass line with half notes and rests, marked with accents.

TRIOS

With the following Trio studies we enter upon the combination of hands and feet simultaneously employed. The trios should be first studied as exercises for each hand and pedals, before attempting the complete form.

The hands should be assigned to different manuals, as:— the right on the Swell and the left on the Great, and vice versa.

The registration should be principally of 8' stops on the manuals, but of different *quality*, as, for instance, Salicional upon the Swell and Melodia upon the Great. The pedals should have one manual coupled to them, and a soft 16' pedal stop should be added. The manuals must *not* be coupled. The stops should be varied continually, changing the combinations selected with each succeeding exercise; variety should be sought from the very beginning.

91

G. B. N.

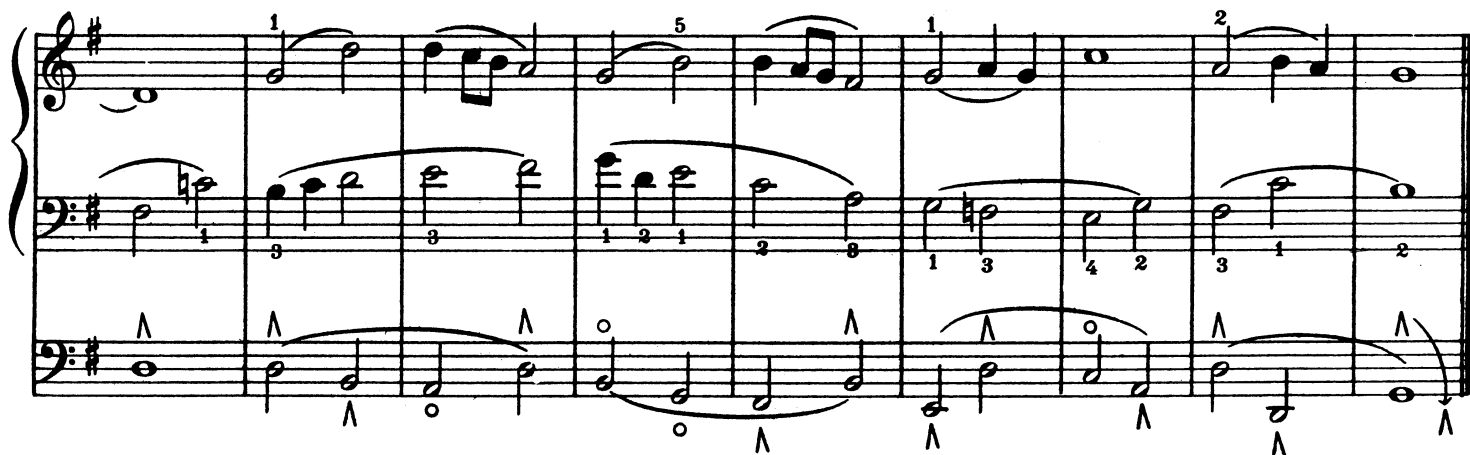
Exercise 91 is a Trio study in C major, 4/4 time. It consists of three staves. The top staff is labeled 'Sw.' and contains a melody with triplet markings (3) and slurs. The middle staff is labeled 'Gt.' and contains a bass line with slurs and a sharp sign (#) in the second measure. The bottom staff is labeled 'Sw. to Ped.' and contains a pedal line with slurs and wedge markings. The exercise is 8 measures long.

This block contains the continuation of exercise 91. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody with slurs and triplet markings (3). The middle staff continues the bass line with slurs and triplet markings (3). The bottom staff continues the pedal line with slurs and wedge markings. The exercise continues for 8 measures.

92

G. B. N.

Exercise 92 is a Trio study in C major, 4/4 time. It consists of three staves. The top staff is labeled 'Gt.' and contains a melody with slurs and wedge markings. The middle staff is labeled 'Sw.' and contains a bass line with slurs and wedge markings. The bottom staff is labeled 'Gt. to Ped.' and contains a pedal line with slurs and wedge markings. The exercise is 8 measures long.



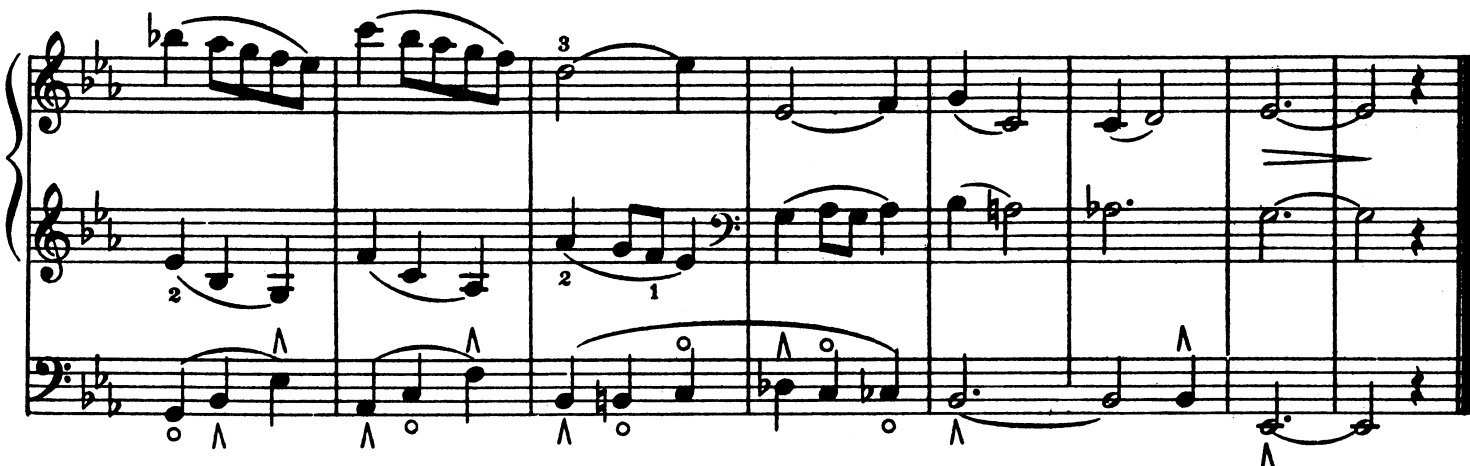
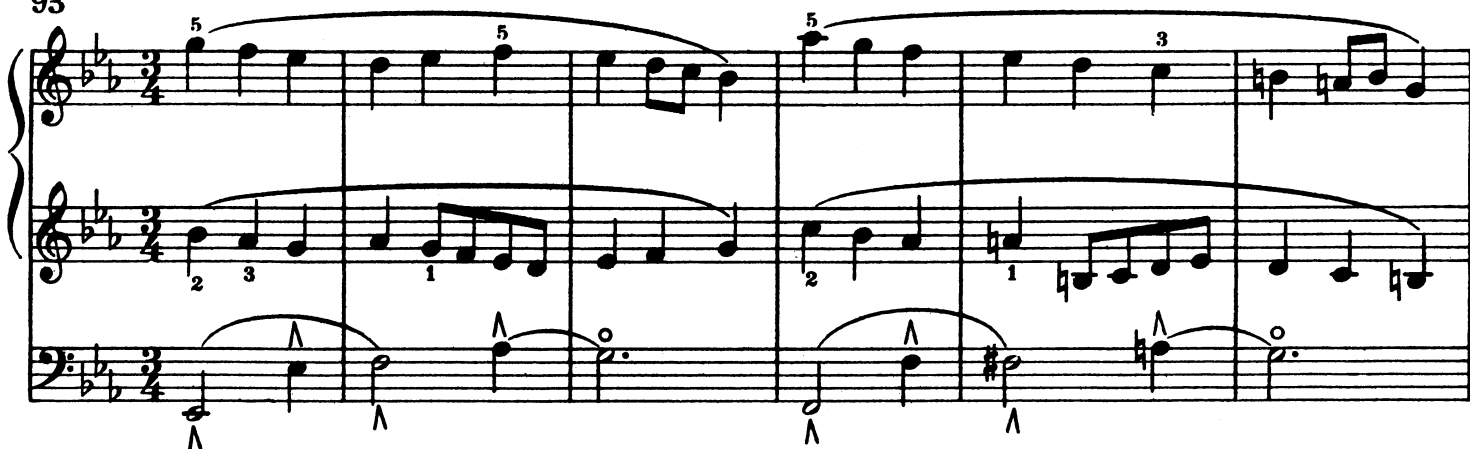
NOTE

It will be well if the pupil at this point begins to form the habit of shading off (*diminuendo*) the final measure of each trio. As was stated at the outset, the swell-boxes should be always partially open at least in practising; in this way the ear most clearly receives the relative degrees of perfection achieved by the student. However, it is more artistic, and will lead to the formation of a good habit if— at the close of each trio—the Swell-boxes are evenly and not too rapidly brought to their closed position: this closed position should be reached just as the final notes of the trio are released.

After this has been done care should be exercised to place the boxes in the partially open relation as above advised, before commencing to play the next trio or exercise. The memory should be strengthened on these two points.

93

G. B. N.



38
94

G. B. N.

System 1 of the musical score, measures 38-41. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The system consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 40 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 41. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 40 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 41. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 40 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 41. The system ends with a double bar line.

System 2 of the musical score, measures 42-45. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The system consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 42 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 43. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 42 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 43. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 42 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 43. The system ends with a double bar line.

System 3 of the musical score, measures 46-49. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The system consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 46 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 47. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 46 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 47. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 46 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 47. The system ends with a double bar line.

95

G. B. N.

System 4 of the musical score, measures 95-98. The key signature is two flats (Bb, Eb) and the time signature is 6/8. The system consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 95 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 96. The middle staff (treble clef) contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 95 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 96. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 95 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 96. The system ends with a double bar line.

Measures 35-38 of a musical score in B-flat major (two flats). The score is written for piano with three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Measure 35 has a 4-measure rest in the Treble staff. Measure 36 has a 1-measure rest in the Treble staff. Measure 37 has a 3-measure rest in the Treble staff. Measure 38 has a 1-measure rest in the Treble staff. The Middle staff contains continuous eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. The Bass staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measures 39-42 of a musical score in B-flat major. The score continues with three staves. Measure 39 has a 3-measure rest in the Treble staff. Measure 40 has a 1-measure rest in the Treble staff. Measure 41 has a 4-measure rest in the Treble staff. Measure 42 has a 1-measure rest in the Treble staff. The Middle staff continues with eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. The Bass staff continues with a simple harmonic accompaniment.

96

G. MERKEL

Measures 96-99 of a musical score in D major (two sharps). The score is written for piano with three staves. Measure 96 has a 1-measure rest in the Treble staff. Measure 97 has a 1-measure rest in the Treble staff. Measure 98 has a 1-measure rest in the Treble staff. Measure 99 has a 1-measure rest in the Treble staff. The Middle staff contains continuous eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. The Bass staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measures 100-103 of a musical score in D major. The score continues with three staves. Measure 100 has a 3-measure rest in the Treble staff. Measure 101 has a 4-measure rest in the Treble staff. Measure 102 has a 3-measure rest in the Treble staff. Measure 103 has a 1-measure rest in the Treble staff. The Middle staff continues with eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. The Bass staff continues with a simple harmonic accompaniment.

40
97

Sir JOHN STAINER

Measures 40-44 of the musical score. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written for piano with three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Accents (^) are placed over notes in measures 41, 42, 43, and 44. Measure 40 starts with a treble staff containing a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note G3, and the bass staff has a half note G2. Measure 41 continues the treble staff with a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a quarter note G5, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note A3, and the bass staff has a half note A2. Measure 42 has a treble staff with a quarter note G5, a quarter note F#5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note D5, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note B3, and the bass staff has a half note B2. Measure 43 has a treble staff with a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note C4, and the bass staff has a half note C2. Measure 44 has a treble staff with a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note D3, and the bass staff has a half note D2.

Measures 45-49 of the musical score. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written for piano with three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Accents (^) are placed over notes in measures 46, 47, 48, and 49. Measure 45 starts with a treble staff containing a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note G3, and the bass staff has a half note G2. Measure 46 continues the treble staff with a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a quarter note G5, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note A3, and the bass staff has a half note A2. Measure 47 has a treble staff with a quarter note G5, a quarter note F#5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note D5, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note B3, and the bass staff has a half note B2. Measure 48 has a treble staff with a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note C4, and the bass staff has a half note C2. Measure 49 has a treble staff with a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note D3, and the bass staff has a half note D2.

Measures 50-54 of the musical score. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written for piano with three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Accents (^) are placed over notes in measures 51, 52, 53, and 54. Measure 50 starts with a treble staff containing a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note G3, and the bass staff has a half note G2. Measure 51 continues the treble staff with a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a quarter note G5, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note A3, and the bass staff has a half note A2. Measure 52 has a treble staff with a quarter note G5, a quarter note F#5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note D5, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note B3, and the bass staff has a half note B2. Measure 53 has a treble staff with a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note C4, and the bass staff has a half note C2. Measure 54 has a treble staff with a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note D3, and the bass staff has a half note D2.

98

Sir JOHN STAINER

Measures 98-102 of the musical score. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written for piano with three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Accents (^) are placed over notes in measures 99, 100, 101, and 102. Measure 98 starts with a treble staff containing a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note G3, and the bass staff has a half note G2. Measure 99 continues the treble staff with a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a quarter note G5, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note A3, and the bass staff has a half note A2. Measure 100 has a treble staff with a quarter note G5, a quarter note F#5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note D5, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note B3, and the bass staff has a half note B2. Measure 101 has a treble staff with a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note C4, and the bass staff has a half note C2. Measure 102 has a treble staff with a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4, all beamed together. The middle staff has a half note D3, and the bass staff has a half note D2.

First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a single bass staff. The music features various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above the notes. There are also slurs and accents (marked with a small 'v' or 'Λ' shape) over certain notes.

Second system of the musical score, continuing from the first. It maintains the same three-staff structure. The notation includes slurs, accents, and specific fingering instructions (1, 2, 3) for the right hand and (1) for the left hand.

99

CLÉMENT LORET

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 99. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#). The notation includes slurs, accents, and the word *simile* written above the bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4.

Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the piece with the same three-staff layout. The notation includes slurs, accents, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) for the right hand and (1, 2) for the left hand.

Measures 42-44 of a musical score in G major, 3/4 time. The score is for piano, featuring a treble and bass staff. Measure 42 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G4, marked with a '1' and a '5'. The bass staff has a whole rest. Measure 43 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on A4, marked with a '1', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on G3, marked with a '5'. Measure 44 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on B4, marked with a '1', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on A3, marked with a '4'. There are also some notes in the bass staff in measure 44 that are not marked with a '4'.

Measures 45-48 of a musical score in G major, 3/4 time. The score is for piano, featuring a treble and bass staff. Measure 45 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on C5, marked with a '2', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on B3, marked with a '2'. Measure 46 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on D5, marked with a '3', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on C4, marked with a '4'. Measure 47 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on E5, marked with a '2', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on D4, marked with a '3'. Measure 48 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on F5, marked with a '2', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on E4, marked with a '3'.

Measures 49-52 of a musical score in G major, 3/4 time. The score is for piano, featuring a treble and bass staff. Measure 49 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G5, marked with a '1', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on F4, marked with a '4'. Measure 50 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on A5, marked with a '4', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on G4, marked with a '1-2'. Measure 51 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on B5, marked with a '1', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on A4, marked with a '4'. Measure 52 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on C6, marked with a '4', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on B4, marked with a '2'.

Measures 53-56 of a musical score in G major, 3/4 time. The score is for piano, featuring a treble and bass staff. Measure 53 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on D6, marked with a '1', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on C5, marked with a '2'. Measure 54 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on E6, marked with a '4', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on D5, marked with a '3'. Measure 55 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on F6, marked with a '4', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on E5, marked with a '3'. Measure 56 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G6, marked with a '2', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on F5, marked with a '3'.

Measures 101-103 of a musical score in G major, 3/4 time. The score is for piano, featuring a treble and bass staff. Measure 101 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G4, marked with a '3', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on G3, marked with a '3'. Measure 102 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on A4, marked with a '3', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on A3, marked with a '3'. Measure 103 has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on B4, marked with a '3', and a bass staff with a melodic line starting on B3, marked with a '3'.

Musical score for measures 97-101. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp). It consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). Measure 97 features a half note G in the right hand and a half note G in the left hand. Measure 98 has a half note A in the right hand and a half note A in the left hand. Measure 99 has a half note B in the right hand and a half note B in the left hand. Measure 100 has a half note C in the right hand and a half note C in the left hand. Measure 101 has a half note D in the right hand and a half note D in the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

102

Sir JOHN STAINER

Musical score for measures 102-106, composed by Sir John Stainer. The score is written for piano in D minor (two flats). It consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). Measure 102 features a half note D in the right hand and a half note D in the left hand. Measure 103 has a half note E in the right hand and a half note E in the left hand. Measure 104 has a half note F in the right hand and a half note F in the left hand. Measure 105 has a half note G in the right hand and a half note G in the left hand. Measure 106 has a half note A in the right hand and a half note A in the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

103

JAQUES LEMMENS

The piano score for Jaques Lemmens, page 44, measure 103, is written in 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of three staves each (treble, middle, and bass clef). The music features complex fingerings, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs, and various articulations like accents and slurs. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

System 1: Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) and a quarter note (B). Middle clef has a quarter note (F#) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B). Bass clef has a quarter note (F#) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B).
System 2: Treble clef has a quarter note (F#) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B). Middle clef has a quarter note (F#) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B). Bass clef has a quarter note (F#) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B).
System 3: Treble clef has a quarter note (F#) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B). Middle clef has a quarter note (F#) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B). Bass clef has a quarter note (F#) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B).
System 4: Treble clef has a quarter note (F#) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B). Middle clef has a quarter note (F#) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B). Bass clef has a quarter note (F#) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B).

104

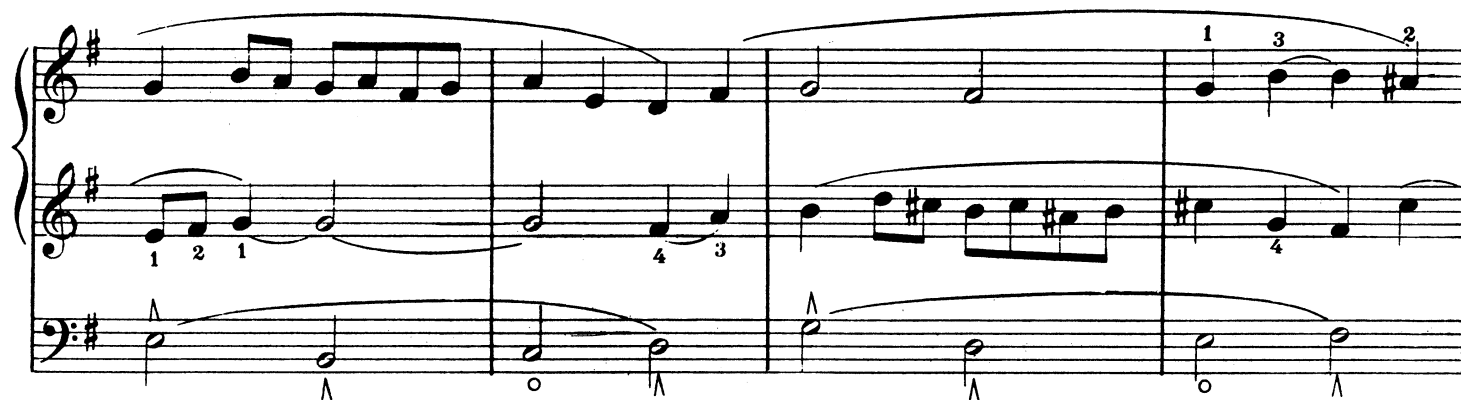
Sir JOHN STAINER

First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first staff has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (labeled '3') and a descending eighth-note scale (labeled '2' and '1'). The grand staff has a bass line with a quarter note (labeled '4') and a descending eighth-note scale (labeled '1'). The bass staff has a bass line with a quarter note (labeled '4') and a descending eighth-note scale (labeled '1').

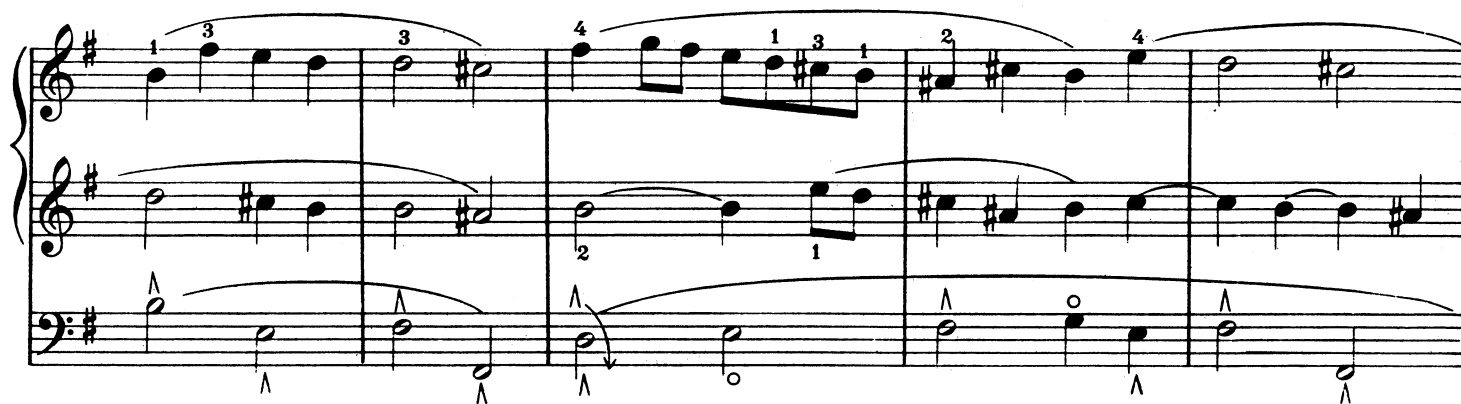
Second system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first staff has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (labeled '2' and '1') and a descending eighth-note scale (labeled '2'). The grand staff has a bass line with a quarter note (labeled '1') and a descending eighth-note scale (labeled '1'). The bass staff has a bass line with a quarter note (labeled '1') and a descending eighth-note scale (labeled '1').

Third system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first staff has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (labeled '1' and '3') and a descending eighth-note scale (labeled '2' and '1'). The grand staff has a bass line with a quarter note (labeled '1') and a descending eighth-note scale (labeled '1'). The bass staff has a bass line with a quarter note (labeled '1') and a descending eighth-note scale (labeled '1').

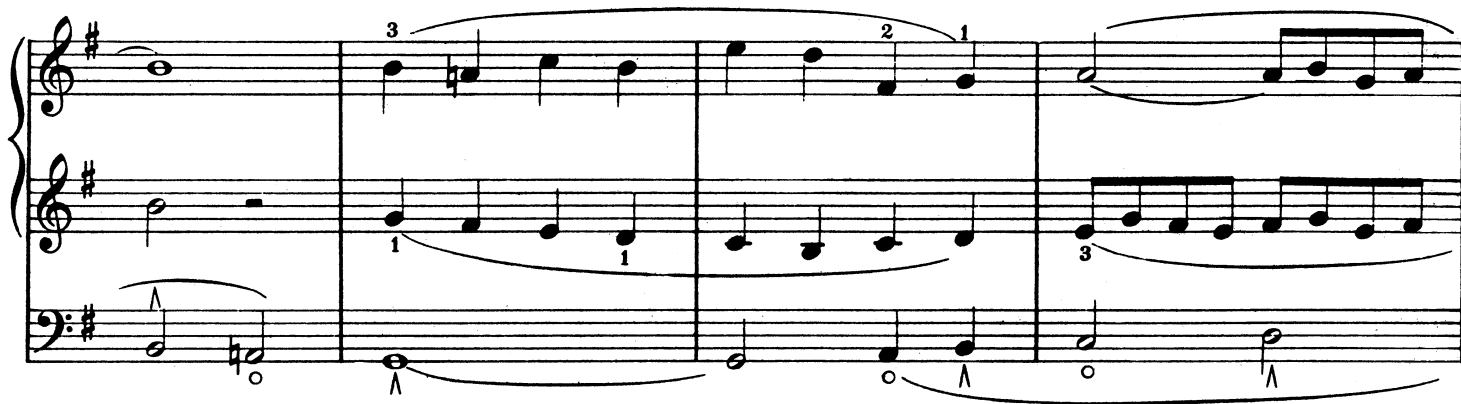
Fourth system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first staff has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (labeled '3' and '1') and a descending eighth-note scale (labeled '2'). The grand staff has a bass line with a quarter note (labeled '3') and a descending eighth-note scale (labeled '5'). The bass staff has a bass line with a quarter note (labeled '3') and a descending eighth-note scale (labeled '5').



First system of musical notation. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The system consists of three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. The Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including fingerings 1, 3, and 2. The Middle staff has a supporting line with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 4, and 3. The Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with fingerings 1, 4, and 2.



Second system of musical notation. The Treble staff continues the melody with fingerings 1, 3, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 2, and 4. The Middle staff has fingerings 2 and 1. The Bass staff has fingerings 1, 2, 1, 4, and 1.



Third system of musical notation. The Treble staff has fingerings 3, 2, and 1. The Middle staff has fingerings 1 and 1. The Bass staff has fingerings 1, 2, 1, and 1.



Fourth system of musical notation. The Treble staff has fingerings 4, 4, 3, 2, and 1. The Middle staff has fingerings 4 and 1. The Bass staff has fingerings 1, 1, 1, and 1.

First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). It consists of three measures. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill in the third measure. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers 1, 2, and 5 are indicated.

Second system of the musical score, continuing from the first. It also consists of three measures. The tempo marking *rall.* (rallentando) is present. The right hand has a descending melodic line. The left hand continues the accompaniment. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are indicated.

105

FRIEDRICH SCHNEIDER

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 105. It consists of four measures. The key signature changes to B-flat major (two flats). The right hand features a complex melodic line with many trills and slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 5 are indicated.

Fourth system of the musical score, continuing from the third. It consists of four measures. The tempo marking *rit.* (ritardando) is present. The right hand has a descending melodic line with trills. The left hand continues the accompaniment. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

REGISTRATION

THE first steps in registration should consist of a thorough investigation of the qualities of tone peculiar to the different stops—used singly, and *not* in combination. Until a working knowledge of the varied individuality of the registers is secured no good can come from attempts at grouping them. This matter has been spoken of in the introductory portion of this method, and the pupil will find it fully elucidated in the author's *Primer of Organ Registration*.

All practical registration proceeds according to three plans:

1. Single colors are used in each voice.
2. Combined colors are used in mass (chord or solo) formation.
3. The two methods just given are variously combined as may be necessary by the presence of mass and *obbligati* in the music under consideration.

Following upon a thorough study of the prime qualities furnished by single stops, the matter of mass registration, or group work, should be taken up. This is best approached through a study of the various families of similar tone. Of these there are four generally recognized, these four being the fewest in number to which the manifold varieties of present-day tone may be compressed. They are:

1. Diapason, or organ foundational tone.
2. Flute tone, including *Gedeckt* tone.
3. String tone, including *Gamba* tone.
4. Reed tone, both *Clarinet* and *Trumpet* tone.

The first three groups are used continually in both mass and single register formations; the last is rather more used in single register plan—such as for solo stop and *obbligati* work—except when much of the foundation work is already called into use, where it becomes possible to use the group in chord work as well. There are of course many exceptions to be found, especially in the field of orchestral transcriptions.

The stops should be studied carefully by the pupil, and an attempt should be made to write out a list of all the stops upon the particular organ in use, grouping them under the heads given above; after this has been done the list should be corrected either by the teacher or by reference to the dictionary of organ stops to be found in the *Primer of Organ Registration*. In this way a conception of the relationship of stops of similar construction will be achieved.

A FEW HINTS

A organ students should undertake a course of study in Orchestration and Instrumentation; a very large part of the difficulty encountered in the use of organ stops can be avoided by the organist who has been taught to think music from the orchestral standpoint. If the pupil is so situated that this is impossible, much help can be derived from careful study of one or more of the standard works on the subject; the imagination will at least be stimulated by an understanding of the flexibility of orchestral technic.

The *tessitura* or general location, high, low or medium, of a passage will often determine something of the registration to be employed. For instance, strings (violes, salicionals, etc.), are almost invariably more pleasing in tones in the lower octaves of their compass than in the upper, while the very opposite is true of manual flutes—which are usually much more pure and liquid in the upper than in the lower octaves. Diapasons are, as a rule, good throughout their entire compass if well made, and the same may broadly be said of good reeds; poorly made reeds are a law unto themselves—and may be good in portions of their compass and bad in others, or they may be bad throughout. Granted that they are good stops, the safest method is to employ them on passages which would be effective if played by their orchestral prototypes; it has been said that the organ can never be successfully made to sound like the orchestra, and this is essentially true, but no mistake will be made in using the organ reed and brass imitations on passages which would be so scored for the orchestra.

CHANGES IN REGISTRATION

STOP and coupler changes should invariably be made at points of phrasing, *i. e.*, *in silence*, and never when a note or chord is being held. This is equivalent to saying that stops should never be changed during a phrase, but always at the beginning or end of it. The period of silence may be very short, perhaps only a sixteenth-rest, but there must be silence in the part to which stops are being added or taken away from when the change itself is made. This may be taken as one of the very few rules to which the exceptions are so few as to be negligible.

THE MANUAL COUPLERS

THE manual couplers are used to combine the resources of the various divisions of the organ, so that the player may command from one clavier the combined sonority of two, three, or more sections of the instrument.

Two kinds of couplers are available :

1. Unison couplers, coupling note for note at unison pitch.
2. Octave couplers, coupling at the super- or sub-octave.

The former are in constant use, and the latter very nearly as much so in modern playing. Octave couplers are furnished to operate both between manuals, as Swell to Great 4', and also on their own clavier, as Swell to Swell 16'.

Super-couplers are most useful in connection with chord work upon soft or *mezzo* combinations; they are also called into play with most moderate size instruments to increase the brilliancy of the full organ.

Sub-couplers are generally most valuable on melody effects which are written rather high upon the clavier, also with some of the French organ music in which the chord work is purposely written quite high with the necessity of using sub-couplers in mind. With the majority of chord work—written in the middle and lower registers of the clavier—sub-couplers should be very rarely employed. The habit of using sub- and super-couplers continually upon one manual should be avoided; nothing but muddiness and screaminess, *i. e.*, an all-top-and-bottom effect, will result from such a procedure.

THREE COMPOSITIONS FOR ACQUIRING THE LEGATO TOUCH

The legato touch consists of a perfect connection of the notes of a phrase, one to the other, the action of releasing one note and depressing the note following being exactly simultaneous. Therefore, it naturally follows that there can be permitted no overlapping of the tones, nor any shortening of their depressed length.

Firm pressure, speedy and decisive attack and release of the keys, the fingers in rather close position to the surface of the keys — these are the essential points to bear in mind. Obviously, it is essential that particular care be taken to give each and every note its exact duration — no more, no less.

PRELUDE

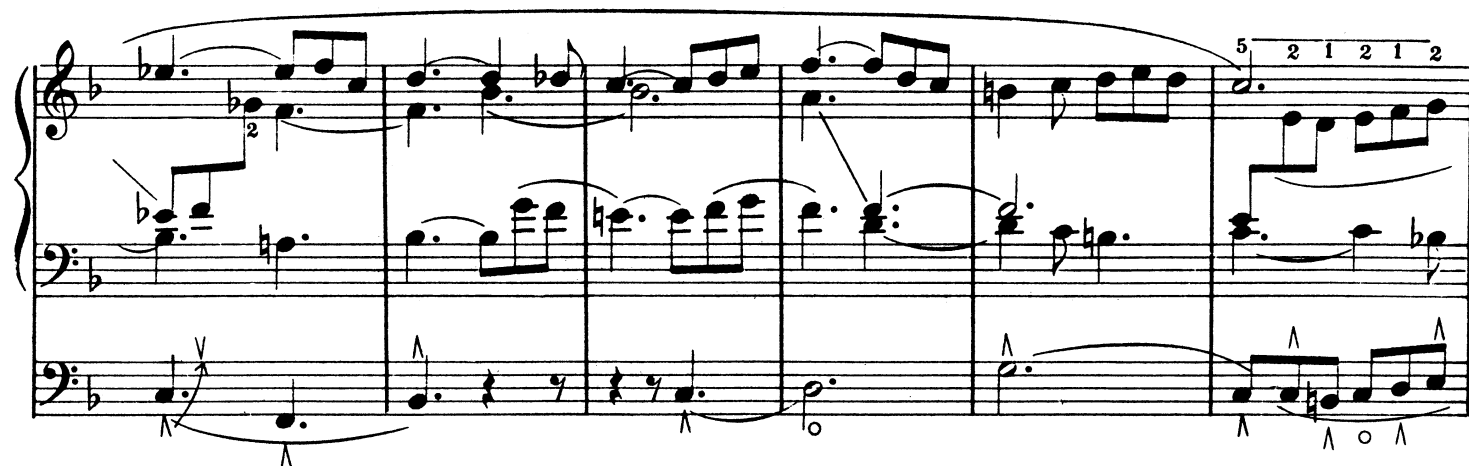
Prepare {Swell — 8' and 4' Foundation stops
{Pedal — 16' Bourdon, Sw. to Ped.

ADOLPH HESSE

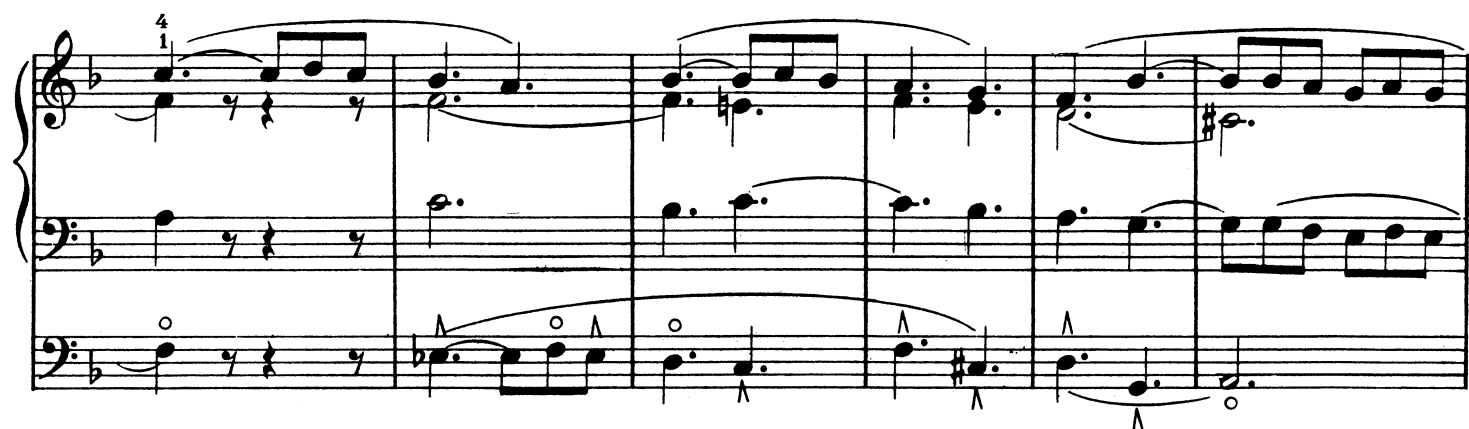
106 Andante

The musical score is written for three staves per system. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Below it, a middle staff and a bass staff provide harmonic accompaniment. The second system continues the melodic development in the treble staff. The third system concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase in the treble staff and sustained bass notes in the bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

* When the name of the desired Manual is placed *exactly between* the two staves, it indicates that *both hands* are to be used on that Manual.



First system of musical notation. The system consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The Treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. It features a complex melodic line with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked with a '2' and a fingering '5 2 1 2 1 2' at the end. The Bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, with a melodic line featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower Bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, with a melodic line featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. There are various musical markings such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'.



Second system of musical notation. The system consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The Treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. It features a complex melodic line with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked with a '4' and a fingering '1' at the beginning. The Bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, with a melodic line featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower Bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, with a melodic line featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. There are various musical markings such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'.



Third system of musical notation. The system consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The Treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. It features a complex melodic line with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked with a '5' and a fingering '1' at the beginning, and another trill marked with a '2' and a fingering '2-1' at the end. The Bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, with a melodic line featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower Bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, with a melodic line featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. There are various musical markings such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'.



Fourth system of musical notation. The system consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The Treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. It features a complex melodic line with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked with a 'rit.' at the end. The Bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, with a melodic line featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower Bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, with a melodic line featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. There are various musical markings such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'.

Note. When registration directions are placed above or below, but *close* to the music for either hand, only that hand is affected. (See Measure 3 of Handel Slow Movement below.) Both hands would change manuals only when the registration directions are placed equally distant from both lines.

Prepare { Swell Strings, Gedeckt, Flute
Great Small Diapason
Choir Clarinet
Pedal Soft 16' Sw to Ped

SLOW MOVEMENT

G.F. HANDEL
Fifth Organ Concerto

Alla Siciliana

107

Swell

Ch Clarinet *mp*

Sw.

Gt.

Ch.

Gt. French Horn

Prepare { Sw. 8' and 4', with Oboe
Gt. Diapasons and Flutes *mf*
Ped. 16' and 8'; Sw. and Gt. to Ped.
Sw. to Gt.

FUGUED POSTLUDE

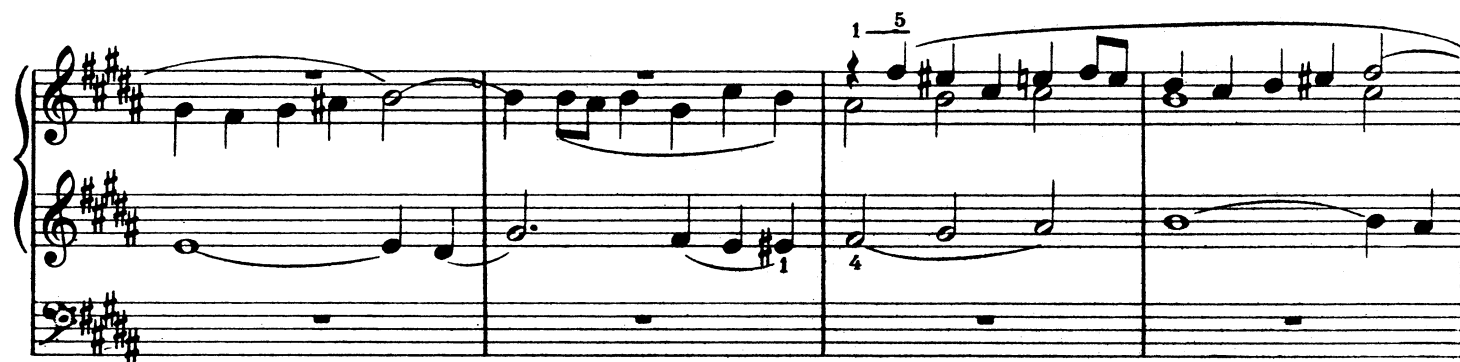
C. H. RINCK
Ed. by G. B. N.

108 Moderato

The musical score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score begins with a 'Prepare' instruction for the organ, specifying the 8' and 4' stops with the Oboe, the Great Diapasons and Flutes at mezzo-forte (*mf*), and the 16' and 8' stops with the Swell and Great to Pedal, and the Swell to Great. The Treble staff starts with a whole note chord, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Bass staff enters with a half note, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Pedal staff enters with a half note, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (1-5). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the Treble voice.



First system of musical notation. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system consists of three staves. The top staff has a whole rest. The middle staff is labeled "Sw." and contains a melodic line with fingerings 2, 1, 4, 2. The bottom staff has a whole rest.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with a slur and fingerings 1, 5. The middle staff has a whole note with a sharp sign. The bottom staff has a whole rest.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff has a melodic line. The middle staff is labeled "Gt." and contains a melodic line. The bottom staff has a whole rest.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff has a melodic line with fingerings 4 2, 4 2, 3 1-2, and 2-1. The middle staff is labeled "Sw." and contains a melodic line. The bottom staff has a melodic line with accents.



Fifth system of musical notation. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and fingering 5 2. The middle staff is labeled "Gt." and contains a melodic line with fingerings 1 and 4. The bottom staff has a melodic line with accents. The system ends with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 1-2, marked with a '1' above the first measure. The bass staff contains a line with a slur over measures 1-2, marked with a '2' below the first measure. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 1-2, marked with a '2' above the first measure and a '4' above the second measure. The bass staff contains a line with a slur over measures 1-2, marked with a '3' below the first measure. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 1-2, marked with a '4' above the first measure. The bass staff contains a line with a slur over measures 1-2, marked with a '3' below the first measure. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 1-2, marked with a '2-1' below the first measure. The bass staff contains a line with a slur over measures 1-2, marked with a '2' below the first measure. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 1-2, marked with a '5' above the first measure and a '3' above the second measure. The bass staff contains a line with a slur over measures 1-2, marked with a '3' below the first measure and a '2-4' below the second measure. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

THREE COMPOSITIONS EMPLOYING THE STACCATO TOUCH

The word *staccato* indicates notes detached or separated one from another, and the staccato touch is one which achieves brilliancy, piquancy and great vitality by reason of this detachment. Theoretically, a number of species of staccato are possible: mezzo staccato, staccato, staccatissimo, etc., but in actual practice it will be found that the tempo adopted for any given composition will largely determine the degree of separation to be adopted.

The vital principle that must be grasped is the fact that all staccato playing must retain the feeling of weight in the hand and in the fingers, and that the touch must be executed entirely through the depth of the key-touch of the clavier. This is merely another way of stating that the pipes must be given sufficient time to speak in each and every case — no matter how staccato the touch in use may be. It will be found that a very speedy and rather forceful attack—one which brings the key down firmly upon the felt cushioning underneath the key — will, if the weight be kept in the hands and fingers, permit complete speech of the pipes.

G. B. N.

Moderato

109

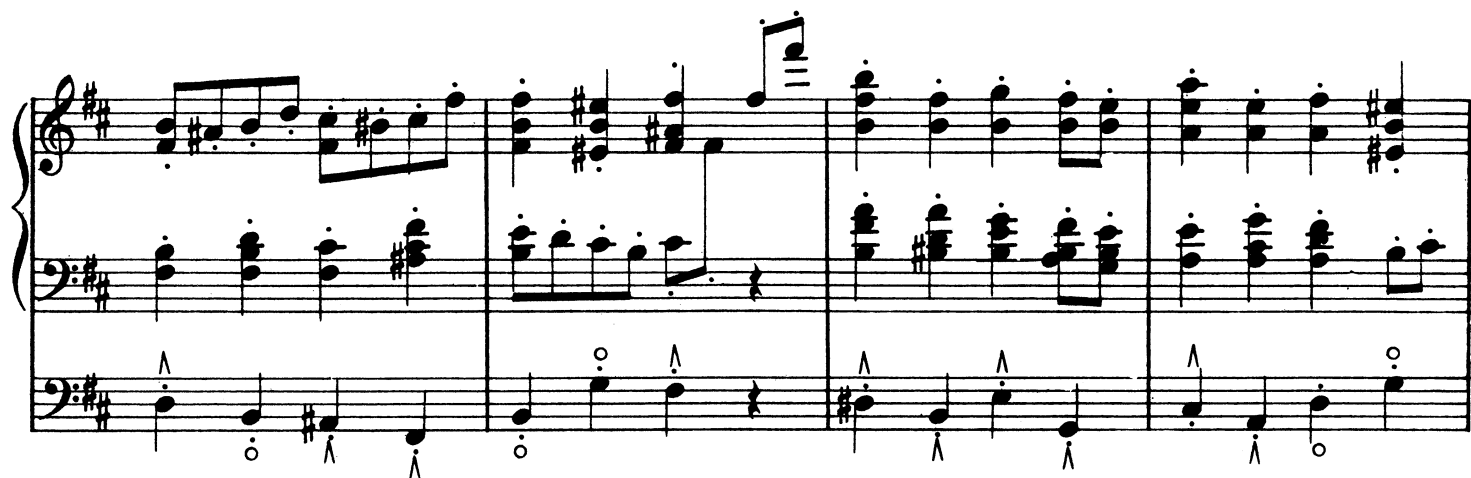
Gt. *mf* (Sw. coupled)



First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains whole rests.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains whole rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).



Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains whole rests.



Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains whole rests. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano). A fermata is present over the final measure of the top staff.

The tempo to be adopted for this movement by Merkel will be determined by the promptness of speech of the pedal organ pipes and action; it must be no faster than will permit full speech of each staccato pedal note. The registration should be Diapasons and Flutes 8' & 4' on the manuals, and Diapasons and Bourdons 16' & 8'; with manuals coupled on the pedals.

G. MERKEL

110 Allegro risoluto

The musical score is written for a three-part setting: two staves for the hands (treble and bass clef) and a separate staff for the pedals. The time signature is 3/4, and the key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The tempo is marked 'Allegro risoluto'. The score is divided into four systems. The first system includes a tempo marking 'Allegro risoluto' and a registration instruction. The second system includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The third system includes a 'rit.' marking. The fourth system includes a 'rit.' marking. The score is heavily annotated with fingerings (numbers 1-5) and breathings (circles with a vertical line). The registration instruction at the top right specifies: Diapasons and Flutes 8' & 4' on the manuals, and Diapasons and Bourdons 16' & 8'; with manuals coupled on the pedals.

The staccato passages in thirds in this selection should be shaken freely off the wrist, being played thereby very crisply indeed. Give the pedal notes their precise duration marked.

Prepare { Sw. Salicional and Gedeckt
Gt. Flute 8' soft
Ch. Clarinet
Ped. Bourdon 16', Sw. to Ped.

OFFERTOIRE

E. BATISTE

111

Andante

Ch.

3

Sw.

Note: On a two manual organ the parts here assigned to the Choir should be played on the Great, using for them a soft Diapason or Gamba.

First system of a musical score in B-flat major (three flats). The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a final triplet of eighth notes marked *ten.* The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with a single eighth note followed by rests.

Second system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a *Ch.* (Chorus) marking and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of the musical score. The treble clef staff includes the instruction *add 4 Flutes* above the staff. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a *5* above and a *3* below. The bass clef staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a complex melodic line with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The bass clef staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes marked with a *5* above and a *3* below.

2 3
1 1

Flutes off

Gt. 3 1 4 2 5 5 3 5 3

Ch.

Gt. 3 1 4 2 5 5 3 5 3

Ch. 2

Sw.

rall.

Sw. Strings and Vox Humana

Strings off

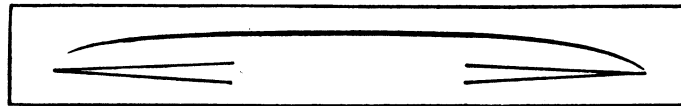
THE ELEMENTS OF SWELL PEDAL TECHNIC

The first, foremost and the really vital function of the swell pedal is to properly exploit phrases; by this is meant that by reason of the proper shading or enunciation of the phrases it is made clear to the ear of the listener just what each and every phrase is—both as to length and contour. Regarded as an appendage to the art of phrasing, the use of the swell pedal becomes relatively simple.

It is fortunate that the *necessary* shadings are so obvious and so easy to grasp that even students of only moderate natural talent may attain to a correct and dignified control of the expression levers. The requirements of phrase-enunciation are:

1. The phrase should be *commenced* with a *slight* accent, and be gradually increased in volume during the first part of the phrase.
2. The *latter* part of the phrase should be diminished, something of a “fade-away” being simulated on the final note. The end of the phrase *must* be diminished.

Below is pictured the *necessary* shading of a single phrase, no account being taken of possible lesser shadings in the body of the phrase.



It will be seen that the motion of opening is begun slightly in advance of the phrase, and that the full closing is accomplished exactly at the end of the last note of the phrase. By so doing the slight accent is obtained, and also the unpleasant effect of a completely closed swell-box is avoided. Below is indicated the effect of this treatment on two lines of the choral, *O Sacred Head, now wounded*:



Phrasing and Preparatory Opening of Swell (Simultaneous)

It will be seen that to obtain the desired effect it is essential that the opening of the swell be started during the silence which is part and parcel of phrasing; to draw the student's attention to this important point the mark || is used throughout the two compositions immediately following to indicate this silence during which the motion of opening the swell is begun. Consequently the conjunction of the marks || and < in this manner: || < indicates the two principal steps in starting the new phrase; when so done the effect can not be otherwise than good.

It will be noted that there are given fractional indications, as $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, etc., showing to approximately what degree the swell-box is to be opened. The student should at first endeavor to conform his movements of the swell pedal to approximately the extent denoted by the fractional markings; later, as skill develops, this will be unnecessary, as the correct habits will have been formed.

This subject will be found fully considered, and in a more exhaustive degree than is here possible, in the volume *Swell Pedal Technic*, by the same author, and published by the Oliver Ditson Company.

THIRD VARIATION

On "Vater unser, im Himmelreich"
From Sixth Organ Sonata

Prepare { Sw. Strings and 4 Flute
Ch. or Gt. Dulciana, Concert Flute
Ped. 16' and 8', Ch. or Gt. coupled

F. MENDELSSOHN

112 Andante

p Ch. or Gt. *mp* Sw. # *alla pizzicato*

The musical score is written for three staves per system. The top staff is Treble clef, the middle is Bass clef, and the bottom is a lower Bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The piece is marked 'Andante'. The first system begins at measure 112. The music is characterized by its simplicity and elegance, typical of Mendelssohn's style. It includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The lower Bass staff has a section marked 'alla pizzicato'. The score is divided into four systems, each containing measures 112 through 115, 116 through 119, 120 through 123, and 124 through 127 respectively.

64

3 1 4-3 1 4 1

3 1 5 3 2 1 3 5 4

$\frac{1}{2}$

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment with quarter notes. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff, which now includes a key signature change to one flat (B-flat). The bass staff continues with quarter notes. The third system shows the final measures of the piece, with the treble staff ending on a whole note and the bass staff continuing with quarter notes. The key signature remains one flat.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system consists of a treble and bass staff with a grand staff bracket on the left. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff and the bass line in the bass staff. The third system shows the final measures of the piece. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. A key signature change from one flat to two flats is shown in the second system. A time signature change from 3/4 to 6/8 is indicated by a dashed line between the second and third systems. The piece concludes with a double bar line in the third system.

The musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns is presented in a three-staff format. The top staff is the treble clef, the middle staff is the bass clef, and the bottom staff is the basso continuo. The piano introduction is in 3/4 time, and the vocal solo is in 2/4 time. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The piano introduction features a series of chords and arpeggios in the right hand, while the left hand plays a simple bass line. The vocal solo begins with a long note, followed by a series of eighth notes. The basso continuo provides a harmonic foundation for the piano and vocal parts.

Prepare { Sw. Strings, Ged., Vox Humana
Gt.. Soft 8' & 4' Flutes, Sw. to Gt.
Ped. Bourdon 16', Sw. to Ped.

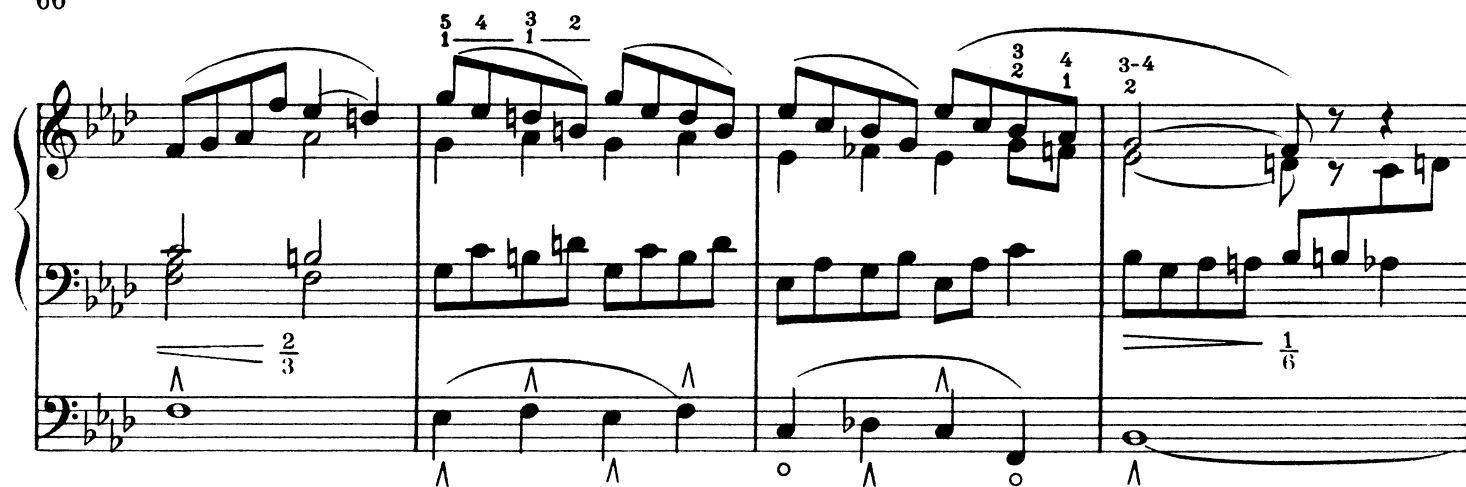
ALEX. GUILMANT

Edited by G.B.N.

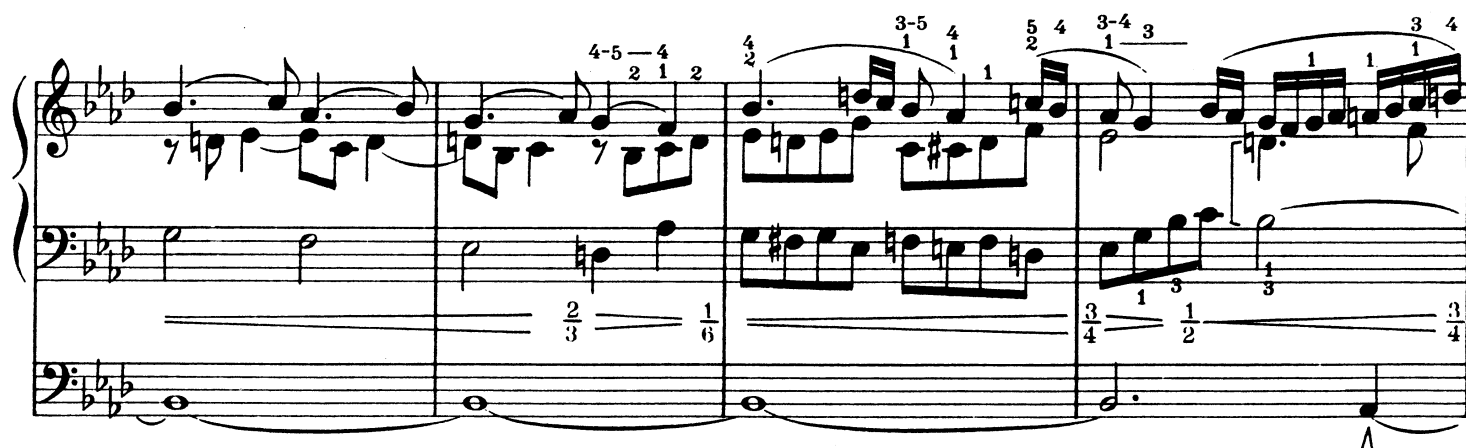
113 Adagio

The musical score is for a piece titled "Adagio" by Alex. Guilmant, edited by G.B.N. It begins at measure 113. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written for piano (mp) and includes a guitar (Gt.) part. The first system (measures 113-114) shows a melodic line in the right hand starting on G4, moving up stepwise to B4, and then down. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The second system (measures 115-116) continues the melodic line, with a trill on G4 in measure 115. The third system (measures 117-118) shows the melodic line moving down to F4, with a trill on F4 in measure 117. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 113-114) shows a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to B4, and then down. The second system (measures 115-116) continues the melodic line, with a trill on G4 in measure 115. The third system (measures 117-118) shows the melodic line moving down to F4, with a trill on F4 in measure 117.

The student must learn to differentiate between compositions in which the pedal part is either much detached or of slight melodic value and those compositions (usually of a contrapuntal nature) in which the pedal part is of equal value with the manual parts. In the latter style of composition the use of the swell pedals is made secondary to the correct use of the pedal clavier, the swell-pedal motions being, so to speak, fitted around the pedal clavier requirements. Such a composition is this movement by Guilmant, in which the perfect legato demanded of the pedals limits the degree to which the swells may be used.



First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with various fingerings indicated above it: 5 4 3 2, 3 2 4 1, and 3-4 2. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a 2/3 time signature. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a 1/6 time signature. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with fingerings: 4-5-4 2 1 2, 4 2, 3-5 1 4 1, 5 4 3-4 3, and 3 4. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a 2/3 time signature. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a 1/6 time signature. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a 5 2 4 fingering. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a 1 3 2 1 3 5 4 3 fingering. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a 1/2 time signature. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a 1 2 2 3 5 4-5 4 fingering. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a 1 4 fingering. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a 1/6 time signature. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note.

Sw. *a tempo* *Gt. to Ped. off*

67

Note. The pupil may to advantage review the compositions illustrating legato and staccato touch, adding the use of the Swell Pedal under the guidance of the teacher.

THE DETACHED TOUCH

In the playing of most chord passages, especially when chords are played in conjunction with either notes of longer or shorter value in the Pedals, a touch is required which is neither legato nor staccato, but which partakes of the nature of both. This touch is usually termed the Detached Touch; when combined with a strong accent it is essentially the same as the familiar *Marcato* touch of the pianoforte.

In essence the Detached touch is neither perfectly connected as is the legato, nor is it characterized by the separation (usually one-half of the note-length) which distinguishes the staccato. In reality the disconnection takes from the sounding time of the notes about one-quarter of their actual length.

Legato	Staccato	Detached
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The attention of the student must be concentrated on the production of a clearly separated articulation: this is best accomplished by permitting a slight motion of the fingers above the keys, thus absorbing the time eliminated from the sounding portion of the note-length in the travelling distance of the fingers. The conception of weight in the fingers and hand is not in the least disturbed by this increased striking distance, it must be noted. The Detached Touch is the accepted touch for large chord work — especially when used with a powerful registration — and the result is vigorous and vital to the last degree. Absolute “squareness” of attack and release in chord playing are, of course, essential in this as in all other varieties of touch.

The following two compositions illustrate the method of use of the Detached Touch, the first at a rather slow tempo and the second at a more rapid one.

CHORALE

Ach, was soll ich Sünder machen?

Harmonized by
J. S. BACH

114 Adagio

Sw. *mp*

sempre legato

Fragments from a
FANTASIA

Prepare { Sw. Diap., Strings, Flutes,
Cornop., Oboe
Gt. Full, Sw. to Gt.
Ped. Full, Sw. & Gt. to Ped.

THEO. DUBOIS
arr. by G.B.N.

115 Moderato maestoso

Gt. *f*

rall.

a tempo

rall. *a tempo*

3 2 1 4-3 4 2 1 4 2

5 2 1 3 2-3

5 4 1

reduce

Gt. to
Ped. off

THE TREATMENT OF SLURS AND BRIEF PHRASES

The correct execution of slurred notes and chords upon the organ is one of very great importance, for the slurred effect is one of the most important note-groupings in organ music.

In the first of the two following compositions, the Postlude by Merkel, it is used in connection with full chords, and when correctly played assists greatly in producing the desired accents upon the first and third beats.

In the second composition, a Chorale-Prelude by Bach, the occasional slurs in the manual inner-voices tend to keep the melody in the desired position of prominence. The last two notes of each of the constantly recurring pedal figures of five notes are treated very much as if they were marked for slurring, and when so played give a desirable verve and "springiness" to the pedal.

In the execution of slurs it is essential that the feeling of weight in the touch be carried over from the first note to the second and at once released — shortening the sounding time of the second note by one-half. The connection is perfectly legato between the two notes, and after the weight is carried over to the second note the release is smartly and energetically performed.

POSTLUDE

Prepare { Sw. Full, Sw. to Gt.
Gt. Diapasons & Flutes
Ped. 16' & 8', *f*, Sw. & Gt. to Ped.

G. MERKEL, Op. 134

116 Allegro con fuoco

The musical score for 'Postlude' by G. Merkel, Op. 134, No. 116, 'Allegro con fuoco', is presented in three systems. Each system contains three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first system begins with a 'Prepare' instruction for Sw. Full, Sw. to Gt., Gt. Diapasons & Flutes, and Ped. 16' & 8', *f*, Sw. & Gt. to Ped. The score is marked '116 Allegro con fuoco'. The music features complex slurs and fingerings, with some measures marked 'legato'. The tempo is 'Allegro con fuoco'.

72

3 2 1

5 3 1

4

4

4

2

5 3

4

1-2

4

1 2

legato

riten.

2 3

745b0-67

CHORALE-PRELUDE

(Alle Menschen müssen sterben)

J. S. BACH

117 Moderato

Sw. mp

simile

rall.

THE HYMN TUNE

In the execution of hymn tunes certain principles should be observed—these principles tending to produce an authoritative and leading effect from the organ.

1. The touch employed upon the *manuals* will vary from a pure legato to a detached touch—the exact shade being determined by the style of hymn tune, the size of the choir and congregation, and other local conditions of the moment: the degree of detachment will increase in larger buildings, and at such times as it becomes necessary to correct “dragging,” and will become less in small buildings and under conditions where the response of the congregation is precise and energetic.
2. The basic *pedal* touch will be legato, thus insuring ample support to the more detached manual chord work.
3. In “giving out” (playing over the hymn tune before the congregational singing begins)—precisely the desired tempo for the singing must be adopted and rigidly held to; much of the ragged and slovenly congregational singing heard in churches may be traced to a careless and unrhythmic “giving out” of the hymns by the organists.
4. The “line phrasing” must be sharply enunciated, *i. e.*, at the end of each line—where breath must be taken—the hands of the player should leave the keys for just the length of time necessary to draw a breath for the next line. Phrasing is just as important for the organist as for those whom he is leading, and the lay singer must not be expected to breathe at the right time and attack the new phrase correctly if the organist is carelessly “smearing” through the hymn tune with no regard for the line-by-line phrasings. The clear enunciation of the “line-by-line” construction of hymn tunes is of the utmost importance.

THE MANUAL TOUCH

THE desired effect from the manuals in hymn tune playing is one of connection, smoothness and clearness, and yet it is absolutely imperative that not a fraction of rhythmic propulsion be lost. To attain these ends the touch employed must be carefully studied. This touch has as its first and great aim *a precise repetition of all repeated notes*.

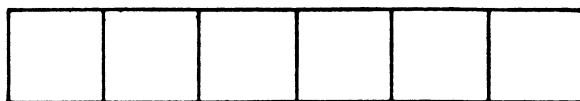
Having its birth many years ago during the era of the tracker-action (with its attendant heavy demands on the player's strength) a fetish has grown up that hymn tunes should have all repeated notes indiscriminately tied over; this fetish is utterly without scientific or musical justification, and has, more than all other causes together, been the means of keeping back good congregational singing. Make no mistake, you cannot destroy rhythm on the organ and expect lay singers to produce it themselves unaided! The organ has the key to the situation.

Instead of this vicious destruction of rhythm make your touch one full of natural verve by repeating (as legato in the repetition as you may choose) each and every repeated manual note. Note carefully that the repetition must be precise in its connection with foregoing

and following chords—as is illustrated by the following figure in which each square represents a chord—closely connected with its neighbors, but not coinciding with one another:



This precise connection and repetition must not be confounded with either the indiscriminate tying over, which will result in an effect as pictured in this manner:



Nor must it be confounded with that school of thought which believes (erroneously) that to repeat any given note upon the organ the first note must be shortened in its sounding-length by one half, and which results in a staccato effect of which the following is a picture:



It will be seen that to produce this desired effect the fingers must not be raised much above the surface of the keys, and that both the attack and the release of each and every chord be smartly and energetically done; only at the desired points of phrasing must the hands be raised from the keys.

THE PEDAL TOUCH

THE pedal organ must give support and foundation to the manuals, and —because of the wide latitude which is permitted the individual taste of the performer—will require very careful and thorough study.

The pedals must come under the same rules as the manuals in regard to the phrasing at the conclusion of each and every line. There is no excuse or justification for allowing the pedal part to tie over from one line to another, and the only explanation for so doing is a vicious *habit* which has grown out of lazy and indolent touch methods, and which should be promptly stamped out.

Some tying over of pedal notes is permissible—the desirable places for so doing being: 1. Where a beat is divided, making the repetition in notes of less than one beat; 2. Where a dotted or tied note carries the length of a note over a beat, producing a syncopation of the following note. In the latter case it is well to tie over until the note which comes upon an accented beat.

Repetitions in the pedals are best accomplished *by repeating* upon the octave of the given note (either below or above, whichever is most convenient), rather than upon the same note. This is due to the inertia of speech of all large pipes, and it will be found that the desired qualities of support and clear rhythm are best secured by executing desired repetitions on the octave. This is illustrated in the following four hymn tunes:

WARWICK, C.M.

SAMUEL STANLEY

118



LAMBETH, C.M.

WILLIAM SCHULTHES

119



The pedal part of the tune "Lambeth" indicates a slight modification of the repetition rule; in the second measures of the first and third lines but one repeat on the octave is given: this is permissible where, as in this case, the first repetition falls *on the beat which forecasts a resolution in the harmony*. Note also the heightening of the manual slur at the end of the second line by the slur introduced into the pedal part.

The Pedal part of the tune "Sabbath" illustrates the rule given - that repetitions of notes of less value than one beat may be disregarded in general usage. Note however, that sluggishness on the part of the congregation may often be broken up by repeating these shorter notes on the octave during a portion of the first verse; these short notes so used have an element of "urge" not unlike octave repetitions upon kettle-drums.

SABBATH, 7's

LOWELL MASON

120

The musical score for "Sabbath, 7's" by Lowell Mason is presented in four systems. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked as 120. The melody is simple and repetitive, with the bass line providing a steady accompaniment. The score is written for a single melodic line and a bass line, with the bass line often featuring repeated notes of less value than one beat.

The fourth example, "Coronation," indicates a still further modified pedalling; because of the steady block-chord" formation of the four voice parts it is possible to dispense with some of the octave repetitions in the pedal part. Observe however, that the repetitions are so arranged as to throw the accents strongly upon the strong beats and syllables of each line, also), and that in the pedal part there is invariably a repetition between the fourth count and the first count of the following measure. This rule should be invariably followed.

CORONATION, C. M.

OLIVER HOLDEN

121

The conventional practice in giving out hymns in the service is to use only a moderate amount of power (Swell organ, *mf*) and either omit pedal or use soft stops; during the congregational singing the Great organ Diapasons and Flutes, with full or nearly full Swell organ and sufficient 16' and 8' Pedal stops should be used. Both manuals should then be coupled to the Pedals.

The playing of Interludes between the verses of the hymns has largely fallen into disuse, as it tends to disrupt the mood of the hymns, and wastes time.

The organist should allow plenty of time between verses for the drawing of breath by the lay singers, the insertion of one full measure of rest at this point being a safe rule to follow. Part of this inserted time may be given to prolonging the last chord of the hymn, but it is essential that there be at least *two beats of absolute silence* before commencing the new verse.

Supplementary Exercises

in Contrapuntal Style

in which use is made of the various touches acquired

Prepare { Sw. Foundation stops 8'-4'
Gt. Diapason, Gamba, Flutes 8'-4' Sw. to Gt.
Ped. 16'-8' Sw. & Gt. coupled to Ped.

PRAELUDIUM

No 5

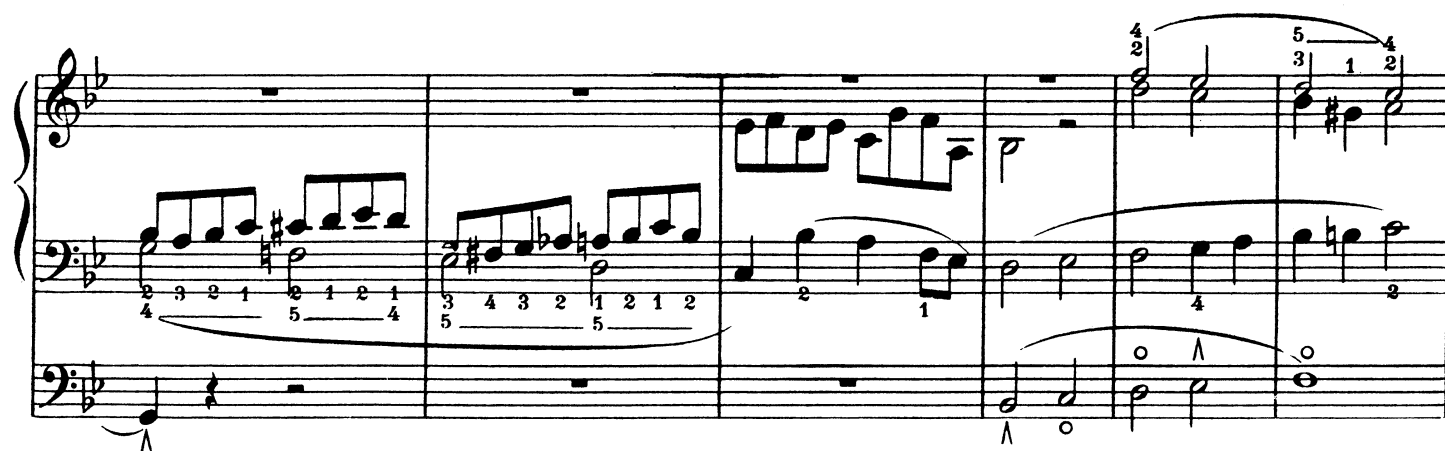
J. C. H. RINCK

Arr. and Edited by G. B. N.

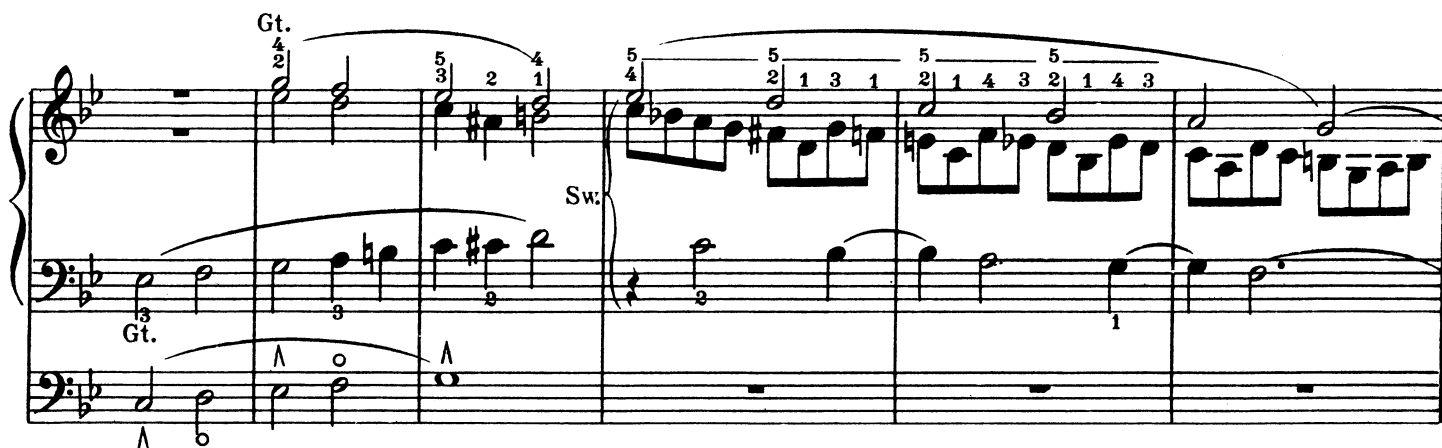
122

Moderato

The musical score is written for three parts: Swell (Sw.), Great (Gt.), and Pedal (Ped.). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score is divided into four systems. The first system shows the Swell part with a melodic line and the Pedal part with a bass line. The second system introduces the Great part with a melodic line. The third system continues the Great part with a more complex melodic line. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final melodic line in the Great and a bass line in the Pedal. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout the score.



First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The middle and bottom staves are bass clefs. The music features a complex melodic line in the top staff, with a descending sequence of eighth notes in the first two measures, followed by a series of chords and single notes. The middle and bottom staves provide a harmonic accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are bass clefs. The music continues with a complex melodic line in the top staff, featuring a descending sequence of eighth notes. The middle and bottom staves provide a harmonic accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Labels "Gt." and "Sw." are present above the top staff.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are bass clefs. The music continues with a complex melodic line in the top staff, featuring a descending sequence of eighth notes. The middle and bottom staves provide a harmonic accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.



Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are bass clefs. The music continues with a complex melodic line in the top staff, featuring a descending sequence of eighth notes. The middle and bottom staves provide a harmonic accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A label "L." is present below the bottom staff.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a fingering of 5. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fingering of 5. Above the treble staff, a sequence of numbers 4 2 3 2 1 2-1 5 4 3 is written, with a bracket over the first six numbers. The label "Gt." appears above the treble staff in the third measure and below the bass staff in the second measure. The system ends with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a fingering of 1. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fingering of 3. Above the treble staff, the label "Sw:" appears. The system ends with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a fingering of 3. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fingering of 2. Above the treble staff, the label "Gt. to Ped. off" appears. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a fingering of 3. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fingering of 2. Above the treble staff, the text "reduce gradually" appears. The system ends with a double bar line.

PRAELUDIUM

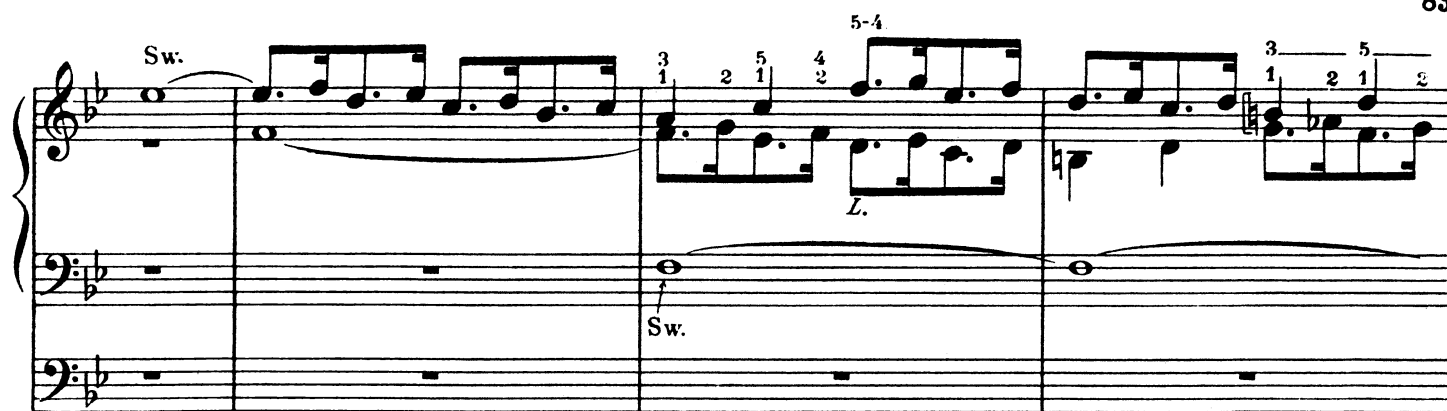
No 12

Prepare { Sw. Full
 Gt. Foundation 8'-4' Sw. to Gt.
 Ped. *ff* - 16' - 8' - manuals coupled

J. C. H. RINCK
 Edited by G. B. N.

123 Grave

The musical score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo/mood is marked 'Grave'. The piece begins with a 'Gt. f' dynamic. The first system contains six measures. The second system contains six measures, with fingerings (3, 2, 4, 3, 5, 2, 1, 2, 1) indicated above the Treble staff in the final measure. The third system contains six measures, with a 'Gt.' marking in the final measure. The fourth system contains six measures. The piece concludes with a final cadence. The Pedal part is marked with 'ff' and includes a 'coupled' instruction.



Sw. 3 1 2 5 1 4 2 5-4 3 1 2 5 1 2

L.

Sw.

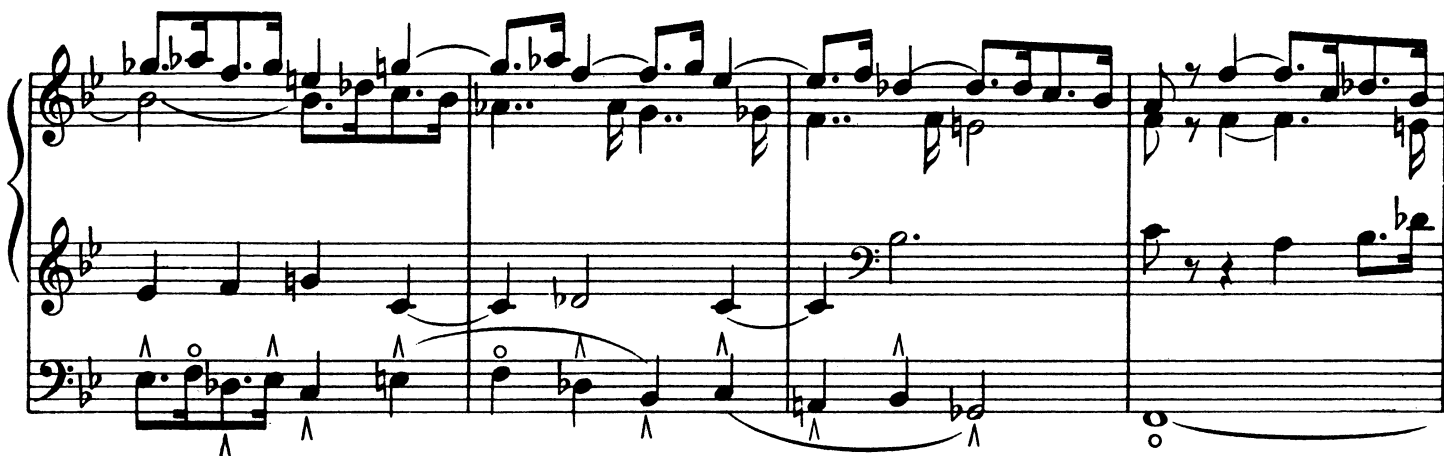
This system contains the first two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The first staff has a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings indicated above it. The second staff has a sustained note with a 'Sw.' (Swell) marking.



L. 2 1

Gt.

This system contains the second and third staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with fingerings 4, 2, 1. The bottom staff has a melodic line with fingerings 2, 1 and a 'Gt.' (Guitar) marking.



This system contains the third and fourth staves. The top staff has a melodic line with various ornaments. The bottom staff has a melodic line with various ornaments.



Full Organ

This system contains the fourth and fifth staves. The top staff has a melodic line with various ornaments. The bottom staff has a melodic line with various ornaments. The 'Full Organ' marking is present in the bottom staff.

PRAELUDIUM

Book 5, No 2

Prepare { Sw. Strings, Ged., Flute 4
 Ch. Clarinet, or Gt. Gamba
 Ped. Soft 16' - Sw. to Ped.

J. C. H. RINCK
 Edited by G. B. N.

124 Moderato

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with three staves (Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff). The key signature has two flats (B-flat major), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. Dynamics include 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'Sw.' (Swell). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fourth system.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Bass line includes fingerings 3 and 1. Accents are present on notes in the final measure.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Bass line includes fingerings 1, 4, 2, 3, 1. An annotation "Gt. 4" is present. Accents are present on notes in the final measure.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Bass line includes fingerings 2, 1, 2, 4, 3, 1, 3. Annotations "Sw." and "off 4' Flute" are present. Accents are present on notes in the final measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Bass line includes fingerings 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 5, 2, 4, 5, 1, 2. Annotations "rit." and "off Ged." are present. Accents are present on notes in the final measure.

ADAPTING PIANO ACCOMPANIMENTS TO THE ORGAN

Much of the choral music used in the services of the church is provided with accompaniments written primarily for the piano; virtually all modern sacred solos and duets come under this rule, and a very large proportion of anthems are also subject to it. It therefore follows that the organist must early in his studies begin consideration of the principles used in adapting such accompaniments to the organ. Fortunately the necessary rules are few in number and simple to grasp.

The first point to be grasped is this: All chords must have their essential notes grouped so as to bring about a clear and well balanced effect. This means that three things must be done:

1. Thick chords in low register (left hand) must be thinned-out, or raised into middle register.
 2. Wide spaces or "gaps" in the middle of chords must be filled.
 3. Extremely high treble chords must be lowered, the effect of high placement being secured by adding 4' stops.
- Herewith are illustrated examples of each kind of treatment:

125

As written for Piano

As played on the Organ

The old rough rule of chord-writing — that spaces wider than one octave be avoided for the most part — is a safe one for the student to keep in mind in adapting extended chords to the organ. It is only for special effects that the laws of chord balance are violated; in most good chord writing the intervals are rather evenly spaced in their relation to each other.

The second point to be grasped is this: that the piano is a percussion instrument, and as such makes use of many rhythmic figures for the purpose of keeping up the flow of sound, but that the organ is the exact opposite — being the most perfect tone-sustaining instrument in the realm of music. The effect of this dissimilarity will be to alter the values of certain rhythmic figures when taken over from one instrument to the other. Certain rhythmic figures will sound thin and feeble when applied to the organ, others will be so full of repetition as to give a choppy and disjointed effect.

Among the figures of the first class are such as the following:

Piano

These would be treated as studies in duplication — the left hand holding soft legato chords as a background, and the right playing chords as written on a more prominent registration. This treatment is frequently used in orchestra scoring, and is equally well adapted for organ use. These examples would be played in this manner:

127

Organ

mf Ch.

There frequently occur extended passages of single notes, in various forms of broken chord-work or arpeggios; these are effective on the piano because of the sustaining effect of the damper pedal. Upon the organ they are thin and poor, and incapable of giving sufficient support to the vocal part. They are treated in a similar manner to the example just given.

128

As written for Piano

As played on the Organ

Ascending arpeggios are usually treated in a different manner, although when their compass is not too great it is possible to treat them as in the previous example. When they range through two or more octaves, however, it is better to treat them as shown in the next example. Note that there is given first the conventional method of tying over each note of the arpeggio, and that immediately following is given a somewhat better method in which only a portion of the total number of notes composing the arpeggio is tied over—this method resulting in a somewhat clearer presentation of the arpeggio than is possible with the conventional treatment; more study and skill is required by this latter method, it may be said.

129

Piano

Improved Treatment

etc.

Organ

Repeated chords upon the organ, unless expressly indicated as staccato, should be partially connected in accompanimental work; usually the top notes of the chords are connected, unless a counter-melody can be evolved by connecting selected inner notes. A fairly satisfactory effect will generally be secured by connecting the top and bottom notes, playing the inner notes as legato as possible in order not to weaken the middle of the chords, but still being careful to repeat all of the inner notes. Below is given an example of this treatment.

130

Piano

Organ

Tremolo figures in the left hand of piano accompaniments, and tremolando chords, most frequently met with in accompaniments to recitatives, are treated in like manner to some of the preceding examples.

Chords are trilled in part, not as a whole, and preferably in the middle portion of the keyboard. Octave tremolos in the bass are shifted to the tenor octave and the trills are made on smaller intervals than the octave, thirds or fourths being especially good.

By making use of both sustaining and rhythmic effects, in this manner, nothing is lost of the agitato feeling desired, and at the same time the method of achievement is entirely organistic and pleasing. Below are given several specimens:

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Piano

Organ

or

Enough has doubtless been indicated in this section to show the student that the adaption of piano accompaniments calls for a close study of chord-balance to the end that all chords will be pleasantly distributed— neither too high nor too low; that the substitution of a sustained-tone instrument for a percussion one calls for changes in rhythmic figure-work, with frequent amplification of the figures by means of block chord duplicating on a second manual; and finally, but to a much less degree than either of the first two points, that some passages of repeated chords will require a moderate amount of binding together to avoid choppiness. Before the close of the pupil's "first year at the organ" much experimentation along these lines should have been undertaken, under the teacher's guidance.

SOME HINTS ON ORGAN TECHNIC FOR THEATRE PURPOSES

THE broadcast introduction of the pipe organ into the theatres, especially the theatres showing moving pictures, is one of the most startling developments of the period; with it has come a style of playing peculiar to the theatre. This style is the antithesis of conventional (church) organ playing and is rapidly becoming so well standardized that certain principles may safely be laid down for guidance of the organist who wishes to enter this field of work.

TOUCH

THE organ in the theatre must be treated as a substitute for the orchestra, and must be played with a technic and in a style which shall result in an effect approximating the orchestra. Contrari-wise, anything remotely suggesting the organ as used in church services is to be carefully avoided. If the reader will ask himself what two elements are most characteristic of the organ in church, he will inevitably be forced to reply—a strict legato touch, and the confinement of the hands to chord work on one manual for much of the time; these then are the elements to avoid, and in so doing it will be found that two positive principles will be discovered. They are:

1. The effect of solo and accompaniment is to be used for the largest part of theatre playing. The avoidance of one-manual chord work will naturally compel the player to use a solo effect in some part of the keyboard compass; it may be in the treble, suggesting a violin or flute solo, or in the middle register suggesting a cornet or a clarinet solo, or in the lower register where the 'cello or trombone are most at home, but it will be prominent somewhere. It is not too much to say that ninety per cent of all theatre playing is best done with solo and accompaniment, rather than "block chord" arrangement.
2. Strict legato simultaneously in both hands and pedals is to be carefully avoided at all times in the theatre. Legato may be present in *one* part—in fact very often is—but it is a legato which is well broken up by sharp phrasing and set in relief by detachment or even actual staccato in the other parts. Again this is entirely in harmony with the technic of the orchestra—which technic is your model. Sharply defined rhythms are part and parcel of the music of the theatre and such rhythms are best secured by means of much detachment of chord work as well as by frequent use of varied staccato touches.

PRACTICE IN ADAPTING

NATURALLY both of these principles imply that the theatre player must cultivate the ability to adapt other music to his needs than pure organ music, in fact in actual theatre work very little pure organ music is used; the bulk of the material comes from orchestra music, operatic music, songs, and violin and 'cello compositions. The student is earnestly advised to begin at an early moment the adaption of violin and 'cello compositions and songs to the organ, striving to acquire a facility which will permit playing the melody with left or right hand with uniform ease. Perhaps in no other way can the subject be so well approached. Later the salon literature of the piano may be attempted, and finally the use of "piano conductor" parts from orchestrations may be attempted; in these latter the cueing will be of great aid in registration.

DETAILS TO AVOID

THERE are a number of details regarding theatre organ playing which are best treated by considering them from a negative viewpoint.

1. In playing what are commonly spoken of as “vamp” accompaniments (usually repeated groups of chords commencing on an off-accent beat or part of the beat) be especially careful that your touch does not become too light and undecisive. One of the most common faults of “movie” organists is flabby and devitalized touch in chord work; some even fail to fully depress the keys! Only a slovenly result can be produced by such means.
2. Avoid chord work which may call to mind hymns or anthems (four-part “close harmony,” especially when in slow moving time) or anything reminiscent of church organ playing. If you are to play in the theatre, cultivate the theatrical viewpoint.
3. Be very sparing of “full organ” effects. The *Grand Chœur* style of organ composition has no place in the theatre except when that thing which is neither flesh, fish nor fowl—the “Organ Solo”—makes its appearance upon the program; even then it all too often becomes merely a noisy and tiresome way of resting the eyes (while wearying the ears!). *Full organ* should be reached only once in an entire picture, and that once at the moment of greatest climax.
4. Don’t be afraid of using occasional recitatives, or brief melodies, *unaccompanied*; these are very restful when interspersed judiciously. Modulations may often be *suggested* in this manner, without resorting to the conventional chord work.
5. Don’t be afraid of silence; it is “the greatest effect in music.” Above all, don’t hold chords (in the style of the bungler) while hunting around for registration changes! Change stops always in silence; this rule holds good in every place.
6. Shading must be constantly present, but do not overdo it. The violent shadings are for violent effects, not for usual purposes. Be sparing in the extent to which you move the pedals.
7. Use *solo stops as solo stops*; don’t mix them indiscriminately. Use their different colors to illustrate the different characters and situations to be played to. Especially avoid mixing the reeds—*Oboe, Clarinet, Tuba, Saxophone, French Horn*, etc.; their individualities are one of your strongest weapons.
8. Finally, seek for variety of power and intensity, as well as tone color; neither all loud nor all soft, but a continuous variety of dynamics—all governed by the action to which you are playing. Study the technic of the best players; above all strive to master the theatrical insight into cause and effect; only by so doing will you become a satisfactory interpreter of the drama.

FIRST STEPS

Facility must be secured in changing the effect of music written in "block chord" style to solo and accompaniment effect. Start with the simplest chord work passages, such as the following:

132

This should be first studied so as to give the effect of a violin solo with soft accompaniment, in this manner:

133

Then the position of the melody should be inverted, the effect being that of a cello solo:

134

Comparison of the accompaniment of the third example given with that of the second will show that several slight changes in its formation have been made; obviously, these have been made because the chord work becomes more prominent and noticeable by its transference to the higher tessitura. The changes consist of breaking up of time values of the dotted half-notes, and the inversion of two "skips" in the upper voice. This demonstrates another valuable rule, viz:— Avoid the diatonic progressions, i.e.— "step-wise" or scale-like progressions, to a considerable degree; or put contrary-wise—in both melodies and in prominent portions of chord work be careful to have enough intervals wider than the second to keep the effect of motion and life emphatically present. This again is sound theatrical practice. It must never be lost sight of that life in the theatre flows by in a more rapid procession than does actual human experience, and that it therefore becomes necessary for music in the theatre to possess more definite qualities of energy and *propulsiveness* than is needed elsewhere.

A very large field for experimentation is opened up by the study of the changes necessary in adapting accompaniments to theatrical usage. The student will realize that the mere expedient of introducing staccato first in one hand and then in the Pedals will give not a little variety. As a very simple example take the second theme from Godard's *Second Mazurka* (violin and piano) Op. 54. If played as notated for the piano accompaniment the effect will be one of unrelieved legato, as follows:

135

Tranquillo

As this effect would in the majority of cases be very much out of place in the theatre, try the simple change of shortening the pedal notes considerably, as follows:

136

Tranquillo

Or the effect of propulsiveness may also be given by a modification of the chord work, with a slightly less pronounced shortening of the pedal notes, as follows:

137

Tranquillo

These examples will give the student an introduction to the subject of adapting for the theatre. It must not be supposed that the pedal part is to be invariably staccato; to play the organ with continuous staccato pedal part is wearisome under any circumstances. But there must be a degree of separation either in the pedals or in one or both hands during the largest part of the playing time. Refined taste, guided by an orchestral view-point, must be the deciding factor as to degree and place for *staccato*.

THE TREATMENT OF TREMOLO FIGURES

The *tremolo* figure, in one of its several forms, is very frequently met with in both orchestral and pianoforte music; furthermore, it can be to advantage introduced at times in adapting music to the theatrical organ.

Two forms are commonly encountered; they are:

1. The octave roll, most often introduced as a pedal-point, but also used frequently in the upper register of the violins

2. The broken chord tremolo, known in orchestral work as the fingered, or slurred tremolo. This latter is the basis of almost all the "*agitatos*" used in moving-picture playing.

The first form generally requires drastic treatment; the octave tremolo can scarcely be said to be truly pleasing in any portion of the compass of the organ. It is most unpleasant in the lower register (where the difference in promptness of speech of two pipes an octave apart becomes more noticeable), and is only moderately successful in the treble. The majority of the most successful players in the theatre change octave tremolos, especially in the lower registers, to some form of trill — generally using the upper note for the trill, and holding the lower note for the necessary support. For instance, in Act I, of the opera "*Carmen*," the pianoforte score contains the following passage introducing the chorus of Cigarette-girls (No 4):

138 G. BIZET

Allegro

The musical score for example 138 is for G. Bizet's "*Carmen*". It is marked *Allegro*. The treble staff shows a broken chord tremolo figure starting at measure 2, marked *p* (piano). The bass staff shows an octave roll figure, marked *pp* (pianissimo). The treble staff has accents (^) over the notes. The bass staff has a wavy line indicating the tremolo. The score ends with "etc." in the treble staff.

The effect desired is of course one of excitement and anticipation, and it will be found that this effect of tension will be far better attained by treating the passage in some such style as this:

139 G. BIZET

Allegro

The musical score for example 139 is for G. Bizet's "*Carmen*". It is marked *Allegro*. The treble staff shows a broken chord tremolo figure starting at measure 2, marked *p* (piano). The bass staff shows a broken chord tremolo figure, marked *p* (or 8va higher, if greater intensity is desired). The treble staff has accents (^) over the notes. The bass staff has a wavy line indicating the tremolo. The score ends with "etc." in the treble staff.

The second form, where the tremolo figure is in the treble, is susceptible of more variation than is the first given form, and this variation may be so managed as to convey different shades of emotional intensity. One example only will be given, also taken from that masterpiece of the theatre, "*Carmen*," this example being the final theme from the Prelude — in which is pictured the hopelessness of Don Jose's love and the menace of the expected death of Carmen. The pianoforte version condenses the score as follows:

Andante moderato

ff *express.* *tutta forza* *Ped.* *

etc. (8 measures omitted here)

p *cresc.* *Ped.* *

molto *ff* *Pausa lunga* *Ped.* *

No radical changes are necessary in adapting this to the organ; for either theatrical purposes or for use in a recital. As played upon the organ the theme is given to heavy strings with Diapason and either Clarinet or Saxophone to give weight and intensity of tone; the last note of each phrase is lengthened as will be seen upon examination. The pedals should give the pizzicato notes with decision. The right hand tremolo figure begins with the lower note held throughout the measure and the upper two notes *alternated smoothly*. At the point marked *A* the holding of the lower note ceases (giving more intensity to the tremolo) and at *B*, where the crescendo builds up overwhelmingly, the missing notes of the chord are filled-in; as more stops are added during these last four measures of tremolo the touch may become more detached—which will aid in heightening the emotional effect.

The manner of treatment would be approximately as follows:

141

Andante moderato

The first system of the musical score consists of five measures. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of chords, each preceded by a fermata. The left hand (bass clef) has a melodic line starting in the third measure, featuring a half note followed by a quarter note, with a sharp sign indicating a key signature change.

The second system consists of five measures. The right hand continues with chords and fermatas. The left hand has a melodic line that begins in the second measure and continues through the fifth. A bracket on the right side of the system indicates that 8 measures are omitted here.

The third system is divided into two parts, A and B. Part A (measures 1-2) features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Part B (measures 3-5) includes dynamic markings: *meno p* (measures 3-4) and *mf cresc.* (measure 5). The right hand plays chords with fermatas, while the left hand has a melodic line.

The fourth system consists of five measures. The right hand plays chords with fermatas, marked *molto*. The left hand has a melodic line. The system concludes with a double bar line and the instruction *Pausa lunga* (long pause).

