# INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART



LECTURES RECITALS

GENERAL OCCASIONS

OCT. 10, 1910 JUNE 1, 1911

# THE JUILLIARD SCHOOL

LINCOLN CENTER
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10023

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16f. Institute of Musical Art, Lectures, Recitals and General occasions  $\hbox{October 10, 1910 - June 1, 1911}$ 

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# INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART

LECTURES, RECITALS and GENERAL OCCASIONS

October 10, 1910 . . . . . . . June 1, 1911

Frank Damrosch . . . . . . . . . Director.

# LECTURE COURSES

#### 1910-1911

History of Music. Course I. . . . Mr. Waldo S. Pratt

History of Music. Course II. . . . Mr. Waldo S. Pratt

The Appreciation of Music . . . . Mr. Henry E. Krehbiel

The Correlation of Music with History, Literature and Art . . . . . Mr. Thomas Tapper

The Development of Vocal Art . . . Mr. William J. Henderson

The Romantic School . . . . . Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason

# HISTORY OF MUSIC

Class I

Thirty Lectures

by

MR. WALDO S. PRATT

Monday afternoons

at half past two o'clock.

HISTORY OF MUSIC . Class I . Term I

October 10 General introduction to the XVIII century.

No Illustrations

October 17 Händel. His opera and oratorio.

#### Illustrations

"O had I Jubal's Lyre", from Joshua. Händel "Rejoice greatly", from The Messiah Händel Miss Adah B. Conner

October 24 Bach. His contrasted significances.

#### Illustrations

Prelude and Fugue, E flat minor . . . Bach Miss Helen E. Smith

October 31 Couperin, D. Scarlatti, and the Clavecinists.

# Illustrations

November 7 Haydn. The classical style.

# Illustrations

from Surprise Symphony, C major . . . Haydn Andante Minuet Miss Anna E. Pease Mr. Carl Schluer

Mr. Carl Schluer
"With verdure clad", from the Greation . Haydn
Miss Adah B. Conner

HISTORY OF MUSIC . Class I . Term I

November 14 Mozart's genius and influence.

### Illustrations

from Symphony, G minor . . . Mozart
Allegro assai
Miss Anna E. Pease
Mr. George A. Wedge
"Batti, batti o bel Masetto" . . Mozart

(from Don Giovanni)

Miss Helene Stark

November 21 Gluck and the opera.

### Illustrations

November 28 Beethoven's life and personality.

# Illustrations

Romanze, F major . . . Beethover Miss Constance Edson Mr. Abraham L. Shyman

December 5 Beethoven's epochmaking position.

# Illustrations

from Sonate, G major, Opus 96 . Beethoven
Allegro moderato
Adagio espressivo
Miss Constance Edaon
Miss Emms J. Brazier

December 12 . . . . . . Examination

L

HISTORY OF MUSIC . Class I . Term II

January 2 General survey of the XIX century.

No Illustrations

January 9 Schubert and the classical song.

Illustrations

"Who is Sylvia" . . . . Schubert
"Der Lindenbaum" . . . . . Schubert
"Das Wirthshaus" . . . . . . Schubert
Mrs. Edward B. Dunham

January 16 Rossini, Weber and Meyerbeer.

Illustrations

January 23 Mendelssohn as composer and educator.

Illustrations

from Violoncello Sonate, Opus 45 Mendelssohn Allegro assai Mr. Lieff D. Rosanoff Miss Emma J. Brazier

January 30 Schumann and Romanticism.

Illustrations

-

HISTORY	OF MUSIC . Class I . Term II	
February 6	Chopin.	
	Nocturne, B major	opin
February 13	Liszt as pianist and leader.	
	Illustrations	
	Au Bord d'une Source	iszt
February 20	Wagner's fight for recognition.  Illustrations	
	(from Tannhauser)	gner
		gner
February 27	Wagner's theories and influence.	
	Illustrations	
	Prelude to "Die Meistersinger" Wa Miss Alice M. Shaw Miss Emma J. Brazier	gner

March 6 . . . . . . Examination

HISTOR	Y OF MUSIC . Class I . Term III	
arch 20	The peculiar place of Brahms.	
	Illustrations	
	Scherzo	hms
	"Sapphische Ode"	
arch 27	Gade, Grieg and the Scandinavians.	
	Illustrations	
	from Sonate, G major, Opus 13 Gr Lento doloroso Allegro vivace	ieg
	Miss Henriette H. Bach Miss Alice M. Shaw	
	"Die Prinzessin"	
	Miss Eva M. Guck	
pril 3	Rubinstein, Tschaikowsky and the Russians.	

April 10 New styles in France and Italy.

Illustrations

Theme and Variations, F major . Tschaikowsky Mr. Theron W. Hart

"Air of Salomé" (from Hérodiade) Massenet (from Hérodiade) Miss Lillian P. Eubank "Je m'appelle Mimi" . Puccini (from La Bohème) Miss Valerie M. Doob

HISTOR	Y OF MUSIC . Class I . Term III
April 17	New styles in England and America.
	Illustrations
	from "Sea Pieces" Elgar "In Haven"  "Sabbath morning at sea"  "Where Corals lie"  Mrs. Schai A. Winetzky
	Mrs. Schal A. Wineczky
April 24	New styles in Germany.
	Illustrations
	"Zueignung"
May 1	Evolution of the violin and of the orchestra.
	Illustrations
	from Sonate, D minor Vivaldi Giga from Sonate, F major, Opus 24 . Beethoven
	Allegro Romance, G major, Opus 26 Mr. Samuel Gardner  Svendsen
for 9	Evolution of the piano.
nay 6	Tllustrations
	Adagio, B minor Mozart Waldesrauschen Liszt
May 15	Examination

No Illustrations

May 22 The modern social status of music.

# HISTORY OF MUSIC

Class II

Thirty Lectures

by

MR. WALDO S. PRATT

Monday afternoons

at half past three o'clock.

HIST	ORY	OF MUSIC . Class II . Term I
		THE KEYBOARD SONATE
ctober	10	Use of the term "Sonate" in the XVII century.
		Illustrations
		Sonate II, D major Johann Kuhnau Andantino Molto adagio Allegro Adagio Allegro moderato Mr. Frederick S. Andrews
ctober	17	Influence of the suite in the XVIII century.
		Illustrations
		Suite, C minor Couperin Pastorale
ctober	24	C. P. E. Bach's organization of the modern form.
		Illustrations
		5th Piano Sonate, D minor C. P. E. Bach Allegro
		Andante Allegro Miss Elenore Altmann
ctober	31	Haydn's fondness for the sonate plan.
		Illustrations
		Sonate, C major Haydn Allegro Adagio
		Finale. Allegro Miss Nellie Sabsovich

November 7 Increase of lyric content under Mozart.

Illustrations

from Violin Sonate, F major . . Mozart
Allegro
Andante
Mr. Aroule Sheasby
Mr. Carl G. Schluer

HISTORY OF MUSIC . Class II . Term I

THE KEYBOARD SONATE

November 14 Clementi and the advent of the piano.

Illustrations

from Sonate, B flat major . . Clementi Allegro vivace Mr. Harry Kaufmann

November 21 Beethoven's earlier works.

Illustrations

from Sonate, Opus 31, No. 3 . . Beethoven Allegro Scherzo. Allegretto vivace Miss Etta Colin

November 28 Beethoven's later treatment of the form.

Illustrations

from Sonate, E major, Opus 109 . Beethoven Vivace ma non troppo Prestissimo Miss Henriette Michelson

December 5 Influence of the romantic composers.

Illustrations

from Sonate, A major, Opus 120 . Schubert
Allegro moderato
Miss Anna E. Pease
from Sonate, B minor, Opus 58
Allegro masstoso
Miss Alice M. Shaw

December 12 . . . . . . Examination

HISTORY	OF MUSIC . Class II . Term II
JACOB	LUDWIG FELIX MENDELSSOHN - BARTHOLDY
January 2	His youth and travels.
	Illustrations
	Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" .
	Mendelssol Miss Alice M. Shaw Miss Emma J. Brazier
January 9	His first work at Dusseldorf and Leipsi
ballual y	Illustrations
	Rondo Capriccioso, E major . Mendelssol
	Master Mischa Levizki
January 16	His later work at Leipsic and Berlin.
	Illustrations
	Variations Sérieuses Mendelssol Mr. Arthur A. Loesser
January 23	His piano works and songs.
	Illustrations
	"Greeting"
	Mrs. Edward B. Dunham Prelude and Fugue, E minor . Mendelssol Miss Marion T. Ransier
January 30	His organ and smaller choral works.
	Illustrations
	from Organ Sonate, Opus 65, No. 1 Mendelssol Allegro maestoso e serioso Allegro vivace
	Mr. George A. Wedge "First day of spring" . Mendelssol "Farewell to the forest" . Mendelssol

HISTORY OF MUSIC . Class II . Term II

JACOB LUDWIG FELIX MENDELSSOHN - BARTHOLDY

February 6 His orchestral and chamber compositions.

Illustrations

from Trio, D minor, Opus 49 . Mendelssohn
Molto allegro ed agitato
Andante con moto tranquillo
Miss Emma J. Brazier
Mr. Samuel A. Gardner
Miss Laura M. Tappen

February 13 "St. Paul" and the "Hymn of Praise".

Illustrations

February 20 "Elijah" and "Christus".

Illustrations

Recitative and Aria from "Elijah" Mendelssohn "Rend your hearts and not your garments"
"If with all your hearts"
Mr. Harry Bennett
"Lift thine eyes", from Elijah Mendelssohn Double Trio

February 27 His relation to his times.

Illustrations

Overture - "Ruy Blas" . Mendelssohn
Overture - "Fingal's Cave" . Mendelssohn
Miss Alice M. Shaw
Miss Emma J. Brazier

March 6 . . . . . . Examination

HISTOR	Y OF MUSIC . Class II . Term III
GENERA THE G	L SURVEY OF THE XIX CENTURY PASSING OVER REATEST OF THE COMPOSERS OF THAT PERIOD.
larch 20	Paganini, Spohr and the violin school.
	Illustrations
	Concerto, D major Paganini-Wilhelm Allegro maestoso Mr. Samuel Gardner
larch 27	Löwe and Franz.
	Illustrations
	Ballad - "Heinrich der Vogler" . Löwe  Mr. Lester N. zum Bach  "Er ist gekommen"
April 3	Berlioz.
	Illustrations
	"La Captive"
April 10	Ambroise Thomas and Gounod.
	Illustrations
	"Connais tu le pays" Thomas (from Mignon)
	"Jewel Song"
	Ecuinatio
April 17	Verdi.
	Illustrations

14

"Ritorna vincitor", from Aida . . . Verdi Miss Marie W. Kröger

	TERA:	L SURVEY OF THE XIX CENTURY PASSING OVER REATEST OF THE COMPOSERS OF THAT PERIOD.
April	24	Reinecke, Jensen and the associated group.
		Illustrations
		Trios Reinecke
		"In summer seek thy sweetheart true" "March Snow"
		Miss Eva M. Guck Miss Dorothy S. Updike Miss Margaret McGill
		from Wedding Music Jenser Festzug - Reigen - Nocturne Miss Henriette Michelson Miss Emma J. Brazier
May	1	Raff, Lassen and Cornelius.
		Illustrations
		Cavatine, D major, Opus 85, No. 3 Rafi
		Mr. Samuel Gardner "Mit deinen blauen Augen" Lasser "Die Könige"
		Miss Ruth Chase
lay	8	Smetana, Dvořák and the Bohemians.
		Illustrations
		Quintette from "The Bartered Bride" . Smetans "Noch ein Veilchen Marie" Miss Marie R. Brinkman Mr. Franklin B. Converse Mrs. Mary Winetzky Mr. Sylvian Burkenroad
		Mr. Lester N. zum Bach Overture to "The Bartered Bride"
May	15	Examination
May	22	Debussy and Impressionism.
		Illustrations
		"Azaël, pourquoi en'a tu quittee" Debuss; (from L'enfant Prodigue)

# ON THE APPRECIATION OF MUSIC

Thirty Lectures

by

MR. HENRY E. KREHBIEL

Tuesdays

at twelve o'clock noon

October 11 Introductory.

No Illustrations

October 18 How to listen to music.

No Illustrations

October 25 Absolute music and programmatic.

Illustrations

Examples of musical imitation: From Israel in Egypt ("Frogs"; "Flies") Händel . Beethoven Pastorale Symphony
The Messiah ("Glory to God").

Midsummer Night's Dream Overture Mendelssohn Mendelssohn Miss Henriette Michelson

November 1 Classical and romantic music.

Illustrations

Rondo, A minor . Mozart Miss Elenore Altmann Schumann Nachtstück, Opus 23, No. 4 . Miss Catharine Browning Scherzo à Capriccio, F sharp minor Mendelssohn Mr. Forrest J. Cressman (NOTE - The 4th of the Waldscenen of Schu-

mann and the Rondo Capriccioso of Mendelssohn called for but wrongly identified.)

November 8 The pianoforte and its precursors.

No Illustrations

# THE APPRECIATION OF MUSIC . Term I

November	15	The	English	Virginalists.
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### Illustrations

November 22 French and Italian Clavecinists.

#### Illustrations

November 29 The German School.

# Illustrations

Toccata, A minor . . . Froberger Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue . . Bach Miss Henriette Michelson

December 6 Classicism and the Sonate.

# Illustrations

Allegro vivace, from Sonate, B flat major . Clementi

Mr. Harry Kaufmann
Allegro, from Sonate, C major. . . Haydn
Miss Nellie Sabsovich
Rondo, from Sonate No. 10, B flat major Mozart
Miss Henriette H. Bach
Miss Emms J. Brazier

December 13 Beethoven.

# Illustrations

Adagio sostemuto, from Sonate, Opus 27, No. 2.

Beethoven
Allegro, from Sonate, Opus 31, No. 2
Adagio, from Sonate, Opus 110.

Miss Henriette Michelson

THE	APPRECIATION	OF	MUSIC	Term	II

January	3	Origin	and	nature	of	the	lyric	drama.
				No III	lustr	ation	g	

January 10 Operatic elements.

#### Illustrations

January 17 Wagner and his art-work.

#### Illustrations

Introduction to the "Flying Dutchman" wagner from "Das Rheingold". Wagner Walhalla Motive Giant's Motive Tarnhelm Motive from "Siegfried" wanderer's Motive Dwarf's Motive from "Die Götterdämmerung" wagner Siegfried's Horn and the harmonization of it in the Death Music Miss Emma J. Brazier

January 24 The opera since Wagner.

#### Illustrations

THE APPRECIATION OF MUSIC . Term II

January 31 The orchestra as a whole.

No Illustrations

February 7 The strings.

#### Illustrations

The following effects upon string instruments:
Legato - Staccato;
Playing with a springing bow - near bridge over finger-board - with back of bow;
Pizzicato - Arpeggio - Harmonics - Trill Yibrato - Double Stope.
Violin illustrations - Miss Henriette H. Bach
Cello illustrations - Miss Laura M. Tappen

from Terzetto, C major, Opus 74 . Dvořák
Allegro ma non troppo
Larghetto
Miss Henriette H. Bach
Miss Helen Jeffrey
Mr. Conrad C. Held

February 14 The wood-winds.

#### Illustrations

Illustrations of the qualities and ranges of the Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet. Staccato and legato passages, scales and trills on each instrument.
Flute . from Suite . . . . Godard Allegretto
Miss Violet A. B. Conklin
Oboe . Ranz des vaches . . . Rossini
(from William Tell)
Mr. Irving Cohn

THE APPRECIATION OF MUSIC . Term II

# February 21 The brass and percussion.

# Illustrations

Illustrations of the qualities and ranges of the Trumpet, Trombone, French Horn. Staccato and legato passages, scales and trills on each instrument.

Horn . Extract from "Der Freischütz" . Weber Mr. William Weisfeld

Various calls on the Qoach Horn and the Bugle Mr. James Knox

# February 28 Dramatic music.

# Illustrations

March 7 Symphonies and symphonic poems.

#### Illustrations

# THE APPRECIATION OF MUSIC . Term III

March	21	Folkmusic and national schools.		
		Illustrations		
		"Forth to the Battle" "Porzer Digoret"	.00.10	Welsh .
		Mr. Frankilo &- Conrects		
March	28	Scandinavian music.		
		Illustrations		
		Halling A Spring Dance Miss Emma J. Brazier Three Scandinavian Folk-songs. "Gjeite Lok" "Kjaerringa med Staven" "Synnöve's Song" Mrs. Edward B. Dunham		Grieg Grieg
April	4	American music.		
		Illustrations		
		"Nobody knows the trouble I've had" "Weeping Mary". "The great camp meeting". "Musieu Bainjo" "Mrs. Edward B. Dunham from Symphony, E minor, Opus 95 Adaglo; Allegro molto Miss Alice M. Shaw	:	Dvořák
		Miss Emma J. Brazier		
April	11	Russian music.		
		Illustrations		
		Cossack War Song Russian Boat Song Male Chorus from Symphony, F minor, Opus 36 Finale. Allegro con fuoco.		ikowsky
		Miss Alice M. Shaw Miss Emma J. Brazier		

# THE APPRECIATION OF MUSIC . Term III

Annil	18	Polish.	Rohemian	and	Hungarian	music.

### Illustrations

### April 25 Chamber music.

### Illustrations

from Quartette, B flat major. . . . Haydn
Allegro con spirito
Adagio
Miss Helen Jeffrey
Mr. David Mendoza
Miss Laura M. Tappen

#### May 2 Church music.

#### Illustrations

May 9 The principles of the organ.

(Illustrated by an exhibition of instruments from the Museum of Natural History.)

May 16 General review preparatory to examination.

No Illustrations

May 23 The organ and organ music.

#### Illustrations

Choral Prelude, "Jesus Christus unser Heiland" .

Bach
Finale, from lst Symphony . . . Pierné
Mr. George A. Wedge

Thirty Lectures

betopen the Realy model by

MR. THOMAS TAPPER

Friday afternoons

at four o'clock

#### Term I

- October 14 General introduction to the course, outlining the work for the year.
- October 21 The beginnings of English and the functions of language.
- October 28 Early English literature.
- November 4 From Chaucer to Johnson.
- November 11 Robert Burns.
- November 18 Charles Lamb.
- November 25 John Ruskin.
- December 2 Ralph Waldo Emerson.
- December 9 General review of the preceding lectures.
- December 16 Study of the examination paper, and assignment of examination test.

# Term II

January 6 Savage education.

January 13 Period of barbarian education.

January 20 Individualism in education. Study of Socrates.

January 27 The distinctive idea in XVIII century education.

February 3 Review of lectures XI to XIV inclusive.

February 10 Form in art and the analysis of pictures.

February 17 Form analysis of paintings.

February 24 Form analysis of paintings - continued.

March 3 Review of the work from lectures I to XVIII.

March 10 Examination assignment. Test paper for writing.

#### Term III

- March 24 Critical examination of works of authors previously studied. Three essays.
- March 31 Study of an essay by Charles Lamb.
- April 7 Study of poems of Scott and Burns.
- April 21 Informal review of the literature of the preceding lectures.
- April 28 Examination paper on the lectures XXI to XXV.
- May 5 Review of the first ten lectures, presenting essential factors in the broader aspect made possible by the year's work.
- May 12 Review of the second ten lectures, presenting essential factors in the broader aspect made possible by the year's work.
- May 19 Oral test. Informal study of the examination papers and of lectures XXII to XXIV.
- May 26 Oral test. Informal study of the examination papers and of lectures XXII to XXIV - continued.
- May 29 Return of all examination papers in hand, and oral test based in general on the year's work.

Fifteen Lectures

by

# MR. WILLIAM J. HENDERSON

Wednesday mornings at twelve o'clock

from October 12th to February 1st.

October 12 . Origin of the study of artistic singing.

Foundation of the Italian method. The music of the early Christian church and the cultivation of its delivery. The chant as the beginning of artistic song.

#### Illustrations

Plain Chant.

"Gloria in Excelsis"

Miss Lillian P. Eubank

Polyphonic a capella composition.

"Ave Verum"

Miss Ruth F. Harris

Miss Jessie S. Patterson

Miss Lillian P. Eubank

October 19 . Vocal art as a public entertainment. Experiments in monody. Search after individuality. Vocal technic of the chant utilized in the first solo song.

Invention of dramatic recitative and birth of opera.

#### Illustrations

October 26 . Entrance of musical figure into the lyric plan. First appearances of the aria form. Rapid rise of the singer and of music designed to exhibit his abilities.

# Illustrations

November 2 . Establishment of the entire material of Italian opera. Activity of the Venetian and Roman composers. The great Scarlatti period and the Neapolitan opera.

# Illustrations

November 9 . The period of Handel and his immediate successors. Golden age of the singer. Structure of the opera at this time. Character of the music and the singing.

#### Illustrations

"Il mio bel foco"	Marcello
"Se tu m'ami"	Pergolesi
"Beneath the cypress' gloomy shade" .	Händel
(from Susanna)	
Miss Lillian P. Eubank	
	Händel
Miss Gertrude K. Schmidt	

November 16 . Beginning of opera in France. Work of Beaujoyeux, Lully and Rameau. Gluck and the classic climax. French vocal style and its early study.

# Illustrations

November 23 . Harvest of the Neapolitan seed. Italian opera of the early XIX century. Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini and the young Verdi. Florid dramatic style.

#### Illustrations

"Bel raggio" . (from Semiramide) . . Rossini
"Casta diva" . (from Norma) . . . Bellini
"Ernani involami" . (from Ernani) . . Verdi
Mrs. Gustave Schorn

November 30 . Famous singers of the XVII and XVIII centuries. Their training, their technic and their music.

### Illustrations

Extract from a "Psalm of Severi"
(Found in "Die Italienische Gesangsmethode des XVII Jahrhunderts" by Dr. Hugo Goldschmidt)
Mr. Louis Rousseau
(From Orfeo) . Monteverde
Miss Ruth F. Harris
Miss Lillian P. Eubank
Cadenza from Waltz, "Romeo et Juliette" . Gounod
Miss Ruth F. Harris
Cadenza from Waltz, "Romeo et Juliette" . Gounod
Miss Ruth F. Harris
(From Rinaldo)
Miss Lillian P. Eubank

December 7 . Beginning of German dramatic style.

Mozart's dramatic bravura. Beethoven, Weber and the tragic scene. German declamation established.

# Illustrations

December 14 . Wagner and the new German style. Art theories and musical plan of the Bayreuth master. Logical development of German declamation.

### Illustrations

"Telramund's Narration" (from Lohengrin) . Wagner

Mr. Franklin B. Converse

"Alberich's Narration" (from Rheingold) . Wagner

"Elsa's Traum" (from Lohengrin) . Wagner

"Liebestod" Miss Ethel D. Chellew

(from Tristan und Isolde) . Wagner

Miss Adah B. Conner

January 4 . Fusing of elements in the contemporaneous opera. Influence of Meyerbeer and Wagner. Works of Puccini, Strauss and Debussy.

#### Illustrations

January 11 . The field of oratorio. Bach and his masterpieces. His predecessors and their influence. Händel and his works. The Italian oratorio.

# Illustrations

Three Examples of Recitative.

"When Jesus had finished" (Matthew Passion) Bach

Mr. Franklin B. Converse

"Thus saith the Lord" (Messiah) . Håndel

Mr. Lester N. zum Bach

"I never troubled Israel" (Elijah) Mendelssohn

Mr. Franklin B. Converse

Aria-"Grief and Pain" . (Matthew Passion) Bach

Miss Lillian P. Eubank

January 18 . Oratorio from Mendelssohn to the present.

The eclectics and their achievements. Mendelssohn's
"Elijah". Works of Elgar. Style in oratorio.

#### Illustrations

January 25 . The chansons of France. The troubadours and their music. French folk song. National character of modern French song.

### Illustrations

February 1 . The Lieder of Germany. The Minnesingers and the Meistersingers. Their art and its formative influences. The modern German song and its character.

#### Illustrations

Minnelied "Die Hauffswinge" . Heinrich Müglin Volkslied "Schwesterlein" arr by Brahms - Book III Kunstlied "Das Veilchen" . Mozart Kunstlied "Der Lindenbaum" . Schubert Miss Lillian P. Eubank

Fifteen Lectures

by

#### MR. DANIEL GREGORY MASON

Wednesday mornings at twelve o'clock

from February 8th to May 24th.

Illustrated by the lecturer

repruary	8 Bacil
	Illustrations
	F major Invention Fugues in C minor and in B flat minor, from the Well-Tempered Clavichord. Gavotte and Bourrée, from the Suites for Violoncello.
February	15 Haydn
	Illustrations
	The Austrian Hymn with the folk melody on which it is based.
	First Movement and Andante, from the 5th Salomon Symphony.
	Minuet, from the 12th Salomon Symphony.
March	1 Mozart
	Illustrations
	Mozart's first composition Allegro and Minuet, from the G minor Sym- phony.
	Minuet, from the O major Quartette.
March	8 Beethoven - Early Works
	Illustrations
	Allegro and Minuet, from the 1st Symphony
March	13 Beethoven - Later Works
	Illustrations
	First Movement, from the 5th Symphony Minuet, from the 8th Symphony

March 22	Schubert
	Illustrations
	Am Meer Hark, Hark, the Lark! Minuet for Plano First Movement, from the Unfinished Symphony.
March 29	Schumann
	Illustrations
	Extracts from Carnaval, Opus 9 First Movement, from the 1st Symphony
April 5	Mendelssohn
	Illustrations
	Extracts from the Hebrides Overture Rondo Capriccioso Fugue in E minor
April 12	
	Illustrations
	Etude, Opus 25, No. 1 Preludes, 21 and 15
April 19	
	Illustrations
	Extracts from "Slätter", Opus 72 Springtanz, from Opus 17 Norwegian Dance, Opus 35, No. 3 Nocturne Ariette

April 2	3 Dvořák
	Illustrations
	Bohemian and Negro Folk-songs Minuet, from Suite, Opus 39 Lento, from the New World Symphony
May	S
	Illustrations
	Reverie du Soir Le Rouet d'Omphale
May 1	
	Illustrations
	Choral, from Prelude, Choral and Fugue First Movement, from Symphony in D minor
May 1'	Examination
May 24	Brahms
	Illustrations
	Ballade, Opus 10 First Movement, from the 2nd Symphony

RECITALS

and

GENERAL EVENTS

#### RECITAL

In Commemoration of the Birthday of the late

MRS. BETTY LOEB

By Members of the Faculty and by Students of the Institute of Musical Art

Cuyler Memorial Hall
Monday evening, January 16, 1911,
at half after eight.

#### PROGRAMME

Concerto grosso in D . . . Arcangelo Corelli

for two solo violins and cello, string orchestra, harpsichord and organ

Adagio; Allegro Adagio Vivace Pastorale Allegro

Messrs. Kneisel, Röntgen and Willeke Mme. Sang-Collins, Mr. Dethier, and Students of the Institute

Three pieces for pianoforte . Allessandro Scarlatti

Sonata in A major Sonata in E minor Giga in D major

Mr. Ernesto Consolo

#### MEMORIAL RECITAL

#### Programme

#### - Continued -

Sonata in D minor for Violoncello . Arcangelo Corelli

Largo Giga Sarabande Allemande

#### Mr. Willem Willeke

Three pieces for pianoforte . . Giovanni Sgambati

Gavotte Intermezzo Toccata

#### Mr. Ernesto Consolo

Quartette in F minor, Opus 12 . . Roffredo Caëtani

Molto lento Presto

Mr. Franz Kneisel Mr. Louis Svećenski Mr. Julius Röntgen Mr. Willem Willeke

FIRST RECITAL OF THE KNEISEL QUARTETTE

Tuesday afternoon, October 18, 1910,

at four o'clock.

Mr. Franz Kneisel

Mr. Louis Svećenski

Mr. Julius Rontgen

Mr. Willem Willeke

Quartette, A minor, Opus 51, No. 2

Brahms

Allegro non troppo Andante moderato Allegretto vivace; Tempo di minuett Finale. Allegro non assai

Quartette, D minor, Opus 7

S. Tanéiew

Allegro

Tema. Andantino grazioso Var. 1. Meno mosso Var. 2. Moderato semplice

Var. 3. Moderato energico

Var. 4. Presto Var. 5. Allegretto

Var. 6. Vivace con brio, tempo di Mazurka Var. 7. Adagio molto espressivo Var. 8. Adagio molto; Allegro vivace; Allegro

SECOND RECITAL OF THE KNEISEL QUARTETTE

Monday morning, December 12, 1910,

at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Franz Kneisel

Mr. Julius Röntgen

Mr. Louis Svećenski

Mr. Willem Willeke

Quartette, E flat major (New; played for the first time)

Reger

Allegro non troppo Quasi presto Larghetto Allegro moderato

Quartette, G major, Opus 18, No. 2

Beethoven

Allegro
Adagio
Scherzo. Allegro
Allegro molto quasi presto

THIRD RECITAL OF THE KNEISEL QUARTETTE

Monday morning, April 24, 1911,

at half past eleven.

Mr. Franz Kneisel

Mr. Louis Svećenski

Mr. Julius Röntgen

Mr. Willem Willeke

Quartette, C minor, Opus 51, No. 1

Brahms

Allegro
Poco adagio (Romanze)
Allegretto molto moderato e commodo
Allegro

Quartette, G minor, Opus 27

Grieg

Un poco andante; Allegro molto ed agitato Romanze. Andantino Intermezzo. Allegro molto marcato Finale. Lento; Presto al Saltarello

FOURTH RECITAL OF THE KNEISEL QUARTETTE

Tuesday evening, May 9, 1911,

at quarter after eight.

Mr. Franz Kneisel

Mr. Louis Svećenski

Mr. Julius Rontgen

Mr. Willem Willeke

Assisted by

Mr. Ernesto Consolo

Quartette, E flat major Reger

Allegro non troppo Quasi presto Larghetto Allegro moderato

Quartette, A major, Opus 26 (for piano, violin, viola and violoncello)

Brahms

Allegro non troppo Poco adagio Scherzo. Poco allegro Finale. Allegro

FIFTH RECITAL OF THE KNEISEL QUARTETTE

Tuesday afternoon, May 16, 1911,

at four o'clock.

Mr. Franz Kneisel

Mr. Louis Svećenski

Mr. Julius Röntgen

Mr. Willem Willeke

Assisted by

Mr. Josef Kovarik

Quintette, F major, Opus 88 Brahms (for two violins, two violas and violoncello)

Allegro non troppo ma con brio Grave ed appassionato; Allegretto vivace; Tempo primo; Presto; Grave Allegro energico

Quintette, G minor Mozart (for two violins, two violas and violoncello)

Allegro
Menuetto. Allegretto
Adagio ma non troppo
Adagio; Allegro

#### MR. SIGISMOND STOJOWSKI

## First Piano Recital

Tuesday afternoon, November 29, 1910, at half past three.

Suite, D minor . . . . Prelude e Fugue Courante Air e Doubles Presto Sonata, A major . . . Pietro Domenico Paradisi Vivace Allegro Les Roseaux . . . François Couperin Les barricades mystérieuses . . François Couperin Gavotte variée . . Jean Philippe Rameau Sonate, A major . . . . . . . . Mozart Andante con variazioni Minuetto Allegretto alla turca

#### MR. SIGISMOND STOJOWSKI

## Second Piano Recital

Tuesday afternoon, January 31, 1911, at four o'clock.

Chromatic Fantasy	and Fugue		. J. S	B. Bach
Gigue, from First	Partita		. J. S	S. Bach
Bourrées, from En	glish Suite	in A major	. J. S	B. Bach
Pastorale		Do	menico Sca	arlatti
Capriccio		Do	menico Sca	arlatti
Andante con Variaz	ioni, F min	or .		Haydn
Sonate, A flat maj	or			Weber
	Allegro mode Andante Menuetto car Rondo			

#### MR. SIGISMOND STOJOWSKI

## Third Piano Recital

Tuesday afternoon, April 25, 1911, at four o'clock.

#### MR. EDOARDO CELLI

## Piano Recital

Wednesday afternoon, December 14, 1910, at three o'clock.

Concerto for Organ . . . Friedemann Bach (arranged for plano by Stradal)

Introduzione Fuga Largo Finale

Sonate, B flat minor, Opus 35 . . . Chopin

Grave. Doppio movimento Scherzo Marcia funebre Finale. Presto

Intermezzo, Opus 118, No. 1 . . . . Brahms

Prelude, F sharp minor, Opus 28, No. 8 . . Chopin

Nocturne, C sharp minor . . . . . Tschaikowsky

Grand Polonaise, A flat major, Opus 53 . . Chopin

#### FRL. LEONTINE de AHNA

## Song Recital

Monday evening, January 9, 1911, at quarter after eight.

Mr. Carl Schluer at the piano

#### Part I Auf dem Kirchhof Madchenlied . Brahms Dort in den Weiden . . Vier Ziegeunerlieder . . . . Wisst ihr wenn mein Kindchen Lieber Gott du weisst Brauner Bursche Röslein dreie in der Reihe Part II Bergnacht . . . . . Wilhelm Berger Mit einer Primula veris . . . Grieg Einkehr . . . . . Alfred Reisenauer Hugo Wolf Verborgenheit . Der Freund . Hugo Wolf Part III . McDowell The Sea . . Mistress Prue . . I. L. Molloy . . · · Faure Fleur jetée Printemps nouveaux . . . . Paul Vidal

#### MR. ERNESTO CONSOLO

## Piano Recital

Wednesday afternoon, February 22, 1911, at three o'clock.

Prelude and Fugue, A minor		Bach-Liszt
Gigue, G major		Scarlatti
Sonate, F minor, Opus 5		. Brahms
Allegro maestoso Andante espressivo Allegro energico		
Andante molto Allegro moderato		
Scherzo, B minor		. Chopin
Allegro, from Two Pierrot Pieces		Cyril Scott
Vecchio Minuetto		. Sgambati
Valse Caprice	venend	Grant Transic
voice outrace .		

#### MISS HENRIETTE MICHELSON

## Piano Recital

Saturday afternoon, April 8, 1911, at two o'clock.

Sonate, D minor, Opus	31,	No.	2			Вее	ethoven
	Largo Adagi Alleg	lo	legro				
Toccata and Fugue, G	minor	,					Bach
Rhapsody, G minor, O	pus 79	, No	. 2				Brahms
Intermezzo, A major,	Opus	118					Brahms
Waltz, A flat major							Chopin
Ballade, F major							Chopin
Waldesrauschen .							Liszt
Symphonic Variations	, F sh	narp	minor			César	Franck
Mr. Percy Go	etschi	ius a	t the	secor	nd	piano	

#### MME. MATJA von NIESSEN-STONE

### Song Recital

Wednesday evening, April 12, 1911, at quarter after eight.

#### Miss Florence McMillan at the piano

Die Lotosbl	lume .						Carl Löwe
O süsse Mut	tter						Carl Löwe
In der Kird	che .						Carl Löwe
Hochzeitsli	ied	style,		23.			Carl Löwe
Prison Scen	ne from	"Le F	Prophèt	⊖#	do rito		Meyerbeer
Holdes Wiss	sen					Augus	t Bungert
Loreley						Augus	t Bungert
Fäden						. Er	ich Wolff
Palmeneilar	nd .					Ado	lf Gunkel
Plauderwäse	che					F. We	ingartner
The bony fi	iddler.					W	. Hammond
Baby						. A.	Mallinson
The cry of	Rachel				0.000	M. Turn	er Salter
Twilight							W. Rummel
Ecstasy							W. Rummel

#### MR. EDOUARD DETHIER

#### MR. GASTON M. DETHIER

### Violin and Piano Recital

Wednesday afternoon, April 19, 1911, at four o'clock.

Suite in the Old Style, Opus 93 . . Max Reger

Prelude. Allegro commodo Largo Fugue. Allegro con spirito

Sonate, A major, No. 17 . . . . Mozart

Allegro molto Andante Presto

Sonate, E flat major, Opus 18 . . Richard Strauss

Allegro, ma non troppo Improvisation. Andante cantabile Finale. Andante; Allegro

### FIRST STUDENTS' RECITAL

Saturday morning, October 29, 1910,

at twelve o'clock.

Sonate, B minor, Opus 58 Chopin
Allegro maestoso
Miss Alice Shaw
Sonate for Violin, A major Händel
Andante; Allegro Adagio; Allegro
Miss Constance Edson Miss Elenore Altmann
Two Etudes Chopin
Opus 10, No. 3 - E major Opus 25, No. 11 - A minor
Mr. Harry Kaufmann
Scherzo-Tarantelle, Opus 16 Wieniawski
Master Sascha Jacobsen
Romance, B minor Saint-Saëns
Valse, A flat major, Opus 42 Chopin
Mr. Carl Schluer

#### SECOND STUDENTS' RECITAL

Saturday afternoon, November 5, 1910,

at five o'clock.

On the Occasion of the Dedication of the new Building

Overture - "Consecration of the House" . Beethoven
Orchestra of the Institute

Sonate, A major, Opus 101 . . . Beethoven

Allegretto, ma non troppo Etwas lebhaft und mit der innigsten Empfindung

Vivace alla marcia Lebhaft, Marschmässig

Adagio, ma non troppo Langsam und sehnsuchtsvoll

Allegro Geschwind, doch nicht zu sehr, und mit Entschlossenheit

Mr. Arthur Loesser

from Violin Concerto, D major, Opus 35 . Tschaikowsky

Allegro Moderato

Mr. Samuel Gardner Orchestra of the Institute

#### THIRD STUDENTS' RECITAL

Saturday morning, November 12, 1910,

at twelve o'clock.

Etude, G flat major Moszkowski

Mr. Augustus Zanzig

The Devil's Trill Tartini

Master Mitchel Gusikoff

"Zueignung" Richard Strauss

"Lenz" Hildach

Miss Edith Quaile

Sonate, C major, Opus 2, No. 3 Beethoven

Allegro con brio Adagio Scherzo; Allegro Allegro assai

Master Mischa Levizki

"Wie Melodien" Brahms

"Widmung" Schumann

Miss Marie Kröger

Prelude, F major, Opus 28, No. 23 Chopin

Polonaise, G sharp minor Chopin

Miss Viola Bach

#### FOURTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

Saturday afternoon, November 26, 1910,

at two o'clock.

Fantasy and Fugue, G minor
Miss Alice Shaw

Bach-Liszt

Sonate, A major, Opus 101

Etwas lebhaft, und mit der innigsten Empfindung
Lebhaft, marschmässig
Langsam und sehnsuchtsvoll
Geschwind, doch nicht zu sehr und mit Ent-

Geschwind, doch nicht zu sehr und mit Entschlossenheit Mr. Arthur Loesser

Etude, A flat major, Opus 25, No. 1 Aufschwung Theme varié, A major Miss Anna Pease Chopin Schumann Paderewski

Rhapsody, B minor
Vogel als Prophet
Polonaise, A flat major, Opus 53
Mr. Abraham Shyman

Nocturne, B major By the Brookside La Fileuse

Chopin Stojowski Raff

Master Mischa Levizki

Nocturne for left hand alone Amourette de Pierrot Etude (Staccato) Scriabine Stojowski Rubinstein

Miss Victoria Boshko

### FIFTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

Saturday afternoon, December 10, 1910,

at two o'clock.

Compto A Plat	an Omin 00			Poothors
Sonate, A flat maj Andante Scherzo	or, Opus 26	oni		Beernoven
	unebre sulla	a morte	d'un er	00
.000	Miss Ruth 1	Rapoport		
"Mainacht"	Omit 49 •			. Brahms
"The silver ring" "Morgenhymne" .	: :	: :		Chaminade . Henschel
Booturne, & glas	Miss Flore	nce Loeb		
	moderato	, D minor	· .	. Spohr
Alla pol	acca Master Jose	ph Fuchs		
"Amarilli"	ecto			. Caccini
"Feldeinsamkeit". "Volkslied".	: :	: :		. Brahms
	Miss Floren	ce Aitke	n	
Gavotte	Miss Sybel	Dominy	Bach -	- Saint-Saens
"The Woods" .	ms 10, No, 1	i, in F	najor major	Franz
"Silent Safety" .				. Franz Mendelssohn
"Spring Song" .	Miss Gertr	ude Geis		Weuderspoun
Prelude and Fugue, Scherzo, D minor	B flat min			. Bach Karganoff
	2200 2200			

#### SIXTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

given by

## MISS ELENORE ALTMANN

Saturday afternoon, January 14, 1911, at two o'clock.

	COMPOSITI	ons	BY	CHOP	IN			
Fantasy, F	minor, Opus 4	9	. D					
Nocturne,	E flat major		• F B	.bol			-	
Sonate, B	flat minor,	Opus :	35				·oure	
	Grave; D Scherzo Marcia f Presto			mento				
Ballade, F	minor .			Loud	is Rot	· May	•::::	
Two Studies	sa aus aire						· Lai	
	Opus 10, Opus 10,	No.	3, in 3, in	E ma; F ma;	jor			
Mazurka, A	minor .	e a cita	e Sys				·Tops	
Valse, A f	lat major, O	pus 4	3	·		Saint	-salen	

#### SEVENTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

Saturday afternoon, January 21, 1911,

at two o'clock.

Students of the Opera Class under the direction

Student	of Mr. Giraudet.
Air fr	om "La jolie fille de Perth" Bizet Mr. Harold S. Lewars
Air fr	om "Le Prophète" Meyerbeer Act II - "Ah! mon fils" Miss Lillian P. Eubank
Air fr	om "La Juive" Halévy Act II - Air of Rachel Miss Pauline Syer
F	om "Faust" Gounod aust
Duet fr	om "Aida" Verdi ida Miss Pauline Syer mméris Miss Lillian P. Eubank
	om "L'Africaine" Meyerbeer asco de Gama Mr. Louis Rousseau
Air fr	om "Le Roi d'Ys" Lalo ubade Mr. Louis Rousseau
Air fr	om "La Favorita" Donizetti 1 Re Alfonso Mr. Edward R. Dawson
Duet fr	om "Aida" Verdi Miss Pauline Syer Mr. Louis Rousseau
Duet fr	om "Samson et Dalila" Saint-Saëns Miss Lillian P. Eubank Mr. Edward R. Dawson

#### EIGHTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

#### given by

#### MISS ANNA ELIZABETH PEASE

Tuesday afternoon, January 24, 1911, at four o'clock.

Three H	Preludes	for 0	horal	ae				Bach	-Busoni
t	Wachet In dir Ich ruf	ist Fr	eude"		e Stin	mme"			
Sonate,	E mino	r, Opu	B 90					Ве	ethoven
	Mit Lebh	gesch	ung w	nd Aus	sdruc!	k			
Caprice	on Air	s from	Gluc	k's "	Alces	te"		Sain	t-Saëns
Two Sti	idies, 0	pus 25							Chopin
	l. A fla 2. F min		r						
Noctur	ne, F sh	arp ma	jor						Chopin
Aufsch	vung .							. 5	chumann
Traumes	wirren							. 5	chumann
Interme	ezzo, E	flat n	najor,	0pus	116,	No.	1		Brahms
Hungar:	ian Rhap	sody,	No. 1	2					Liszt

#### NINTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

given by

#### MISS ALICE MARION SHAW

Saturday afternoon, February 11, 1911, at two o'clock.

nomate, a flut water, Umin SA	
Fantasy and Fugue, G minor	Bach-Liszt
Serais timbre calls morte d'un eros	
Andante, from Sonate in C minor	. Mozart
Rondo, G major	Beethoven
Sonate, B minor	. Chopin
Allegro maestoso	
Scherzo. Molto vivace	
Largo	
Finale. Presto, ma non tanto	
Intermezzo, B flat minor	. Brahms
Kreisleriana, Nos. 1 and 2	. Schumann
La Campanella Page	anini-Liszt
Allegto Apparsionates, opus 70	

#### TENTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

Tuesday afternoon, February 14, 1911,

at half past four o'clock.

Prelude for Organ

Mr. George A. Wedge

Sonate, A flat major, Opus 26

Beethoven

Andante con variazioni Scherzo

Marcia funebre sulla morte d'un eroe Rondo

Miss Ruth Rapoport

"On m'appelle Mimi", from La Bohème Miss Valerie Doob

Puccini

Variations for Organ Miss Jessie Craig Adam Bossi

"Pastoral" "Mai"

Veraccini Renaldo Hahn Bemberg

"Nymphes et Sylvains"

Miss Julie Cahill

Chopin Schumann

Etude, G flat major, Opus 29, No. 9 Novellette in F major Miss Sybel Dominy

"Le Billet de Lotterie" Miss Eva Guck Isouard

Allegro Appassionato, Opus 70 Miss Mamie Hollander

Saint-Saens

## ELEVENTH STUDENTS RECITAL

given by

#### MR. ABRAHAM LOUIS SHYMAN

Saturday afternoon, February 25, 1911, at two o'clock.

Saturday afternoon, Febru	ary 25,	1911,	at	two c	'clock.
Desires to a sales for the			anto	o X	Da Mallay
Chaconne				Back	-Busoni
Variations in F major					Mozart
Sonate, E minor, Opus 90	its ore			Ве	ethoven
Mit Lebhaftigkeit un			t Em	pfind	1-
Nicht zu geschwind			bar	vorzu	1-
tragen	1				
Rhapsody in B minor .		025.1 Gamentas			Brahms
Romance in F sharp major				. 5	chumann
Vogel als Prophet .				. 8	chumann
Study after Paganini (La C	hasse)				Liszt
Three Preludes, Opus 28					Chopin
No. 17 in	A flat	major			
No. 22 in No. 6 in					
Polonaise, A flat major, C	pus 53				Chopin
25,000					

#### TWELFTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

Saturday afternoon, March 11, 1911,

at two o'clock.

Prelude in E major for Organ Gaston M. Dethier Miss Lilian Carpenter
Theme and Variations, F major, Opus 19, No. 6
Mr. Theron Wolcott Hart
"Die Allmacht"
Kreisleriana, Opus 16 Schumann Mr. Martin William Bush
Three Ductts Brahms "Klänge"
"Die Schwestern" "Die Boten der Liebe"
Miss Margaret McGill Miss Gertrude K. Schmidt
Barcarole in G major, Opus 27, No. 1 . Moszkowski
Bourrée Fantasque in C major
"Ich trage meine Minne vor Wonne stumm" Richard Strauss "Nymphs and Shepherds"
Miss Helene Stark
from Concerto No. 22, in A minor Viotti
Allegro moderato Mr. David Mendoza
Rhapsodie, B minor, Opus 79 Brahms
Ballade, F major, Opus 38
Etude

#### THIRTEENTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

Saturday afternoon, April 1, 1911,

at two o'clock.

Sonata in A major

Scarlatti

Miss Alice Browne

Concerto, D minor

Wieniawski

Allegro moderato

Mr. Mitchel Gusikoff

Grillen

Schumann

Miss Gladys Woodhams

"Im Kahne"

Grieg

"Maman, dites moi"

arr. by Weckerlin

Miss Gertrude Widmer

Intermezzo, E minor

Brahms

Wellen und Wogen

Leschetizky

Miss Margaret Gruenberg

Ballade and Polonaise

Master Joseph Fuchs

Etude, D flat major

Liszt

Waltz, E major

Moszkowski

Miss Sylvia Hyman

FOURTEENTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

given by

MR. ARTHUR LOESSER

Saturday afternoon, April 15, 1911, at three o'clock.

Prelude and Fugue, A minor

Bach-Liszt

Fantasie, C major

Haydn

Sonate, A major, Opus 101

Beethoven

Etwas lebhaft und mit der innigsten Empfindung Lebhaft, Marschmässig Langsam und sehnsuchtevoll Geschwind, doch nicht zu sehr, und mit Entschlossenheit

Polonaise, E flat minor

Chopin

Nocturne, B major

Chopin

Intermezzo, E minor

Brahms

Novellette, A major

Schumann

Spinning Song, from the "Flying Dutchman" Wagner-Liszt

March, C minor

Schubert-Liszt

FIFTEENTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

given by

MR. CARL SCHLUER

Saturday afternoon, April 22, 1911, at two o'clock.

Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue

Bach

Fantasy, D minor

Mozart

Sonate, E flat major, Opus 81

Beethoven

Les Adieux. Adagio; Allegro L'Absence. Andante espressivo Le Retour. Vivacissimamente

Prelude, B flat major

Chopin

Etude, G flat major, Opus 10, No. 5

Chopin

Fantasy, F minor, Opus 49

Chopin

Warum

Schumann

Grillen

Schumann

Intermezzo, A major, Opus 118, No. 2

Brahms

Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 12

Liszt

### SIXTEENTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

Saturday afternoon, April 29, 1911,

at two o'clock.

Variations Sérieus	ses	. Mendelssohr
"Lungi dal caro be "Mon Désir"	miss Laura H. Cronin	. Secchi Ethelbert Nevir
Concerto, A minor, Allegro moder	opus 14	. Goltermann to; Cantilena
from Concerto, A	minor	. Goldmark
Concerto, D major, Allegro maest	Opus 6	
		Insperdire
Prelude, G minor	Miss Minnie Edelstein	. Rachmaninoff
"Im Volkston" .	or violin and prohorm	Hildach
"Bettler Liebe" .		Bunger
"Intermezzo" .		Schumann
"Marienwürmchen".	Miss Ida Forstein	Schumani
Fantaisie et Varia (sur la V	ations, Opus 4 Valse "Le Désir" de So Miss Helen Scholder	. F. Servain
from Faschingschw Allegro	wank aus Wien, Opus 20	6 . Schuman
VIIOPIO	Miss Rose Jacobson	

#### SEVENTEENTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

Thursday afternoon, May 11, 1911,

at half past three o'clock.

Symphony in G minor						. Mozart
A	llegro indante Menuett	0; A	llegr	etto		
	llegro					
	Studen	its' O:	rches	tra		
Alla Trinita beata						. Old Hymn
Legend						Tschaikowsky
First Day of Spring	3 .					Mendelssoh
	Stude	ents	Choru	в		
Prelude - "Hänsel u	and Gre	etel"				Humperdinch
	Studer			tra		Boothere
Kol Nidrei, Opus 47	violi	in an	d orc	hestr	·a.)	. Bruch
	Mr. Sa Studer	amuel nts 0	Gard	ner tra		
Hervé Riel (Cantata for bar	ritone	solo	, cho	rus a	H. W	alford Davie rchestra)
Mr. Studer	Frank	rus	B. Co and O	nvers	se stra	
Overture "Oberon"						. Webe
	Studer	nts 0	rches	tra		

EIGHTEENTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

given by

MR. LOUIS BOSTELMANN

Saturday afternoon, May 13, 1911, at two o'clock.

Sonate No. III, A minor

1

J. S. Bach

Grave

Fuga

Andante

Allegro

Romanze, F major Beethoven

Hungarian Dance No. II Brahms-Joachim

Concerto, D minor Wieniawski

Romance. Allegro con fuoco Allegro moderato, a la Zingara

Allegro moderato

#### NINETEENTH STUDENTS' RECITAL

given by

MISS VICTORIA BOSHKO

Monday morning, May 15, 1911, at twelve o'clock.

Chromatic Fantasie and Fugue Bach

Rondo, A minor

Mozart

Sonata Appassionata, F minor, Opus 57 Beethoven

. Allegro assai Andante con moto Allegro ma non troppo

Nocturne, G major, Opus 37, No. 2

Chopin

Mazurka, B flat minor, Opus 24, No. 4

Chopin

Mazurka, B flat major, Opus 7, No. 1

Chopin

Etude, D flat major

Liszt

Etudes Symphoniques

Schumann

### TWENTIETH STUDENTS' RECITAL

Wednesday afternoon, May 17, 1911,

at half past four o'clock.

Theme and Variations		Tschaikowsky
"Piangero mia sorte"		. Händel
from Concerto for Violoncello, B minor Allegro molto moderato Andante espressivo Mr. Peter Quinn		Goltermann
"O had I Jubal's lyre"		. Händel
from Concerto in A minor Allegro moderato Miss Helen Whiteman		. Hummel
"Giunse alfin il momento" (from Le Nozze di Figaro) Miss Mary Axton	e i o	. Mozart
"Solveig's Song". "Phyllis has such charming graces"  Miss Shirley Uffendill		. Grieg Young
Impromptu, A flat major		. Chopin
Three Songs		. Strauss
from Concerto in G minor Andante sostemuto Mr. Herbert Hirsch		Saint-Saens

#### TWENTY-FIRST STUDENTS' RECITAL

WORK OF THE COMPOSITION CLASSES

Saturday afternoon, May 20, 1911, at two o'clock.

Prelude and five-voice Fugue for organ . . . . . . . . . . . (grade V)

Mr. Martin W. Bush

Songs . . . . Franz Darvas (grade VI)

"Im Walde"
"Elizabeth"

"Frühlingsabend"

Miss Ruth Harris

Homophonic forms for pianoforte:

- (a) Allegretto . Anna H. S. Malmquist (grade III)
- (b) Romanza. .Pauline Mallet-Prevost (grade III)

Mr. Arthur A. Loesser

Prelude and Concert-fugue for pianoforte Grover A. Brower (grade V)

Mr. Grover A. Brower

Sonata-allegro for violoncello and pianoforte Carl Schluer (grade VI)

Miss Helen Scholder Mr. Carl Schluer TWENTY-FIRST STUDENTS' RECITAL

#### Continued

Songs . . . Wintter H. Watts (grade V)

"Blue are her eyes"
"Once only, Love"

#### Miss Adah B. Conner

- (a) Prelude and Concert-fugue for string quartette. . . . . . . . . . (grade V)
- (b) Prelude and Concert-fugue for string quartette. Conrad C. Held (grade  $\forall$ )

Mr. Samuel Gardner Mr. Conrad C. Held Miss Helen Jeffrey Miss Laura M. Tappen

Sonata-allegro for pianoforte . Franz Darvas (grade VI)

Mr. Franz Darvas

"Song of Innocence" . . Arthur A. Loesser (grade VI)

Miss Ruth Chase

Allegro and Andante Sostenuto for violin and pianoforte . Alice M. Shaw (grade VI)

Mr. Samuel Gardner Miss Alice M. Shaw

Anthem with double-fugue for mixed quartette, "To decet hymnus" . Mary C. Hubbell (grade V)

Miss Ruth Chase Miss Margaret McGill Mr. John W. Stoner Mr. Lester N. zum Bach

Original Theme and Variations for pianoforte . (grade VI)

Mr. Arthur A. Loesser

## TWENTY-SECOND STUDENTS' RECITAL

#### given by

#### MISS ELENORE ALTMANN

Tuesday afternoon, May 23, 1911, at half past four.

Two Preludes for Chor	rals					Bach-Buson
"Wachet auf ru	ıft u	ns di	ie St	imme"		
"In dir ist Fr	reude'	n				
Adagio, B minor .						. Mozar
Sonate, C minor, Opus	3 111					Beethove
Maestoso						
Allegro con br	rio e	d ap	passi	onato		
Allegro con br					canta	abile
					canta	
	gio m	olto			canta	abile . Schuman
Arietta. Adag	gio mo	olto	semp		canta	
Arietta. Adag	gio mo	olto	semp		cants	. Schuman
Arietta. Adag	gio mo	olto	semp		canta	. Schuman
Arietta. Adag	gio mo	olto	semp		cants	. Schumar
Arietta. Adag Novellette, F sharp m Capriccio, B minor Ballade, G minor	gio m	olto	semp		cants	. Schumar . Brahn . Chopi

## TWENTY-THIRD STUDENTS' RECITAL

1

#### given by

#### MR. DONALD JONSON

Saturday afternoon, May 27, 1911, at half past two.

Andante, from Sonate, D major, Opus 28	Beethoven
Gigue, from First Partita	. Bach
Le Coucou	. Daquin
Sonata, A major	Scarlatti
Romance, F sharp major	. Schumann
Etude, B flat minor	Mendelssohn
Nocturne, G major	. Chopin
Rhapsodie, G minor	. Brahms
Nocturne, C major	. Grieg
March of the Dwarfs	. Grieg
Prelude, E minor	MacDowell
The Haunted House	MacDowell
from Children's Corner	. Debussy
Doctor Gradus ad Parnassum The Little Shepherd Galliwog's Cake Walk	

SONATA RECITAL for VIOLIN AND PIANO

given by

#### CLARA and DAVID MANNES

to the Students of the Institute

Saturday afternoon, January 7, 1911, at three o'clock.

Sonata in C minor . . . Biber (1644-1704)

Largo Passacaglia; A tempo moderato Poco lento; Presto; Adagio Gavotte; Allegretto moderato Adagio; Allegro agitato

Sonata in A major, Opus 30, No. 1 . . Beethoven

Allegro Adagio molto espressivo Allegretto con variazioni

Sonata in D minor, Opus 121 . . . . Schumann

Ziemlich langsam; Lebhaft Sehr lebhaft Leise, einfach Bewegt

## RECEPTION RECITAL tendered to

#### MR. XAVER SCHARWENKA

by Students of the Institute
Tuesday afternoon, January 17, 1911,
at four o'clook.

# PROGRAMME

Sonate, A major, Opus 101 .			Beethoven
Etwas lebhaft, und mit der Lebhaft, Marschmässig Langsam und sehnsuchtsvoll Geschwind, doch nicht zu schlossenh	innigsten	Empfi	ndung
Mr. Arthur L	oesser		
Etude, F minor			. Chopin
Mazurka			. Liszt
Miss Nellie Sa	bsovich		
Novellette, D major Mr. Augustus I			. Schumann

### PROGRAMME CONTINUED

From Concerto, E major					Vieuxtemps
	Adagio	0			
Master	Sascha	Jaco	bsen		
Ricordanza					. Liszt
					. 11000
Miss Rh	ea Sil	berst	ein		
Polish Song - "Meine Fre	uden"			. (	Chopin-Liszt
Mazurka, A minor, Opus 1	7, No.	4			. Chopin
Miss E	lenore	Altm	ann		
1100	ma cons				
Master	Hilles	8288	15321		
Francia Fontaria		- 2 - 2	her	nlaw	ine
Mr. Scharwenka	respo	naea	БУ	pray	TIIR
					a1
Ballade, F minor, Opus S	52 .				. Chopin
from Cometerto, D water				100	Scharwenk
Theme and Variations .	PRE MO	100000			

# RECEPTION RECITAL tendered to

#### MR. MISCHA ELMAN

by Students of the Institute
Monday morning, March 6, 1911,
at twelve o'clock.

#### PROGRAMME

from	Scotch Fa	ntasie					Max Bruch
		Alleg	ro gue	rrie	ro		
		Master 1	Elias	Brees	skin		
Faust	Fantasie						Wieniawski
		Master	Sascha	Jaco	obset	n	
Austr	ian Hymn w	ith Varia	tions				Wieniawski
from	Concerto,	D major				Pagan	ini-Wilhelmj
		Fir	st Mov	rement	t		
		Mr. S	amuel	Gardi	ner		

#### CONTINUED

### Mr. Elman responded by playing

Sonate, B flat major Mozart
Allegro moderato
Andantino sostenuto e cantabile
Rondo. Allegro
Concerto Nardini
Allegro moderato
Andante cantabile
Allegro giocoso
Liebeslied Sammartini
La précieuse Couperin-Kreisler
Air and Allegro Lully
Capriccietto Mendelssohn-Burmester
Gapt 10020 000

Dedication
of the
New Building
of the

## INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART of the City of New York

Saturday afternoon, November 5, 1910, at three o'clock.

#### PROGRAMME

ADDRESS - Mr. Isaac N. Seligman Chairman, Committee on Building Fund

Ladies and Gentlemen, Students and Friends of the Institute:

We welcome you all here to-day on this auspicious beautiful day. We all appear to be as yet laboring under the spell of the peals of the organ. At the same time it will afford you an indication of the fine accustic properties of this building. In fact, as we look

#### Continued

about the building we must marvel at the beauty and dignity of it, due in a great measure to the successful work of the architect himself. And as we look around we cannot but be impressed by the beautiful site on which this building has been situated: near the majestic and historic Hudson River; to the south of us the Theological Seminary, which appears to be breathing its spell of religion and contentment throughout this entire region; to the east of us Columbia and its affiliated colleges; and to the west of us that noble building, Grant's Tomb, hallowed by the memory of that great chieftain.

Now, it is not my object to make any long speech. I shall leave that to our worthy director and leader who will give you a review of the whole subject; but I will confine my few remarks more particularly to this building, which really, after you have inspected it, you will find not only so beautiful but very practical in its designs. It has been planned, both in its artistic and its practical sense, carefully and intelligently. In fact, the committee and the builder have all worked with a will, giving up a great deal of time and thought to make this building as majestic and dignified and practical as possible.

Now, let us hope that this building, like the seven hills of Rome, will ever remain permanent and prove a reminder to us all to what noble purposes it already has been and will forever be used. The character of the

#### Continued

trustees and the energy of the director are really a pledge of the high standard of the musical instruction and development combined with the creation of an elevated musical atmosphere that there will be maintained.

I wish to call your attention to one of the conditions under which this endowment has been made, namely, that students of both sexes, irrespective of race, creed or color, will be received. And I saw a few days ago in the program of the Philharmonic Society a notice, an advertisement of the Institute, and therein it stated that the opportunities of the Institute are intended only for students of natural ability with an earnest purpose to do serious work. This, my friends, epitomizes the scope and object of the Institute. It has called to its aid fine and accomplished professors and teachers; it must, however, depend for its success in the future upon the thoroughness, seriousness and industry of the students themselves. And perhaps to-day is a proper day in which there should be food for reflection in the thought that the success of this institution will be great or not great in proportion to the industry and intelligence and thoroughness which the students themselves will bring to bear on their work.

I really have very little more to say on the subject. As I have said, I shall leave the main part of my duty to our good director who will give us a retrospect, an entire review of the subject. But I wish to convey our thanks, first of all, to the architect, Mr.

#### Continued

Barber, and then to the builder, Mr. Eidlitz, and then also to the Board of Trustees, who have worked faithfully and not only have given their own time and thought but have put into it a labor of love. And then our thanks also to those generous and kindly ladies and gentlemen who have contributed to the erection of this edifice. And, last of all, our thanks to that generous and noble patron of arts, Mr. James Loeb, who has so richly endowed this Institute, in the memory of, and as a tribute to, his own mother; and let us to-day feel that her spirit is hovering over this hall, bidding us on to nobler tasks and higher achievements.

Ladies and gentlemen, New York can be truly proud of this structure, and I hope that it will be always dedicated to its noblest uses. I hope also that there will ever abide in this building a true sense of the usefulness which has characterized the work of the Institute heretofore.

My friends, I thank you heartily for coming here, and we welcome you, and we trust you will come here frequently, as I think your coming will prove an incentive to the work of the Institute. (Applause)

It is my pleasant duty, as presiding officer, to introduce our various friends and gentlemen who, I am sure, will delight us. First on the program is my good friend, Hon. George McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan. (Applause)

There is an anecdote which occurs to me now of a

#### Continued

great Massachusetts lawyer, Rufus Choate, who I believe was the greatuncle of our worthy citizen, Joseph Choate. He was not specially musical, but his daughter was very anxious to bring him to one of the early Philharmonic Society concerts - at least she induced him to go; and as he entered the hall and took up the program, he whispered to his daughter, "Bessie, my dear, I wish you would explain to me the music," - I believe it was one of the symphonies of Beethoven - "I wish you would explain to me this music, else I might dilate with the wrong emotions." (Laughter)

Now, I have worked shoulder to shoulder with my good friend, Mr. McAneny, and I never yet have realized or known that he had much musical taste. It is possible though that he may have silently developed that trait in the midst of the babbling of his four beautiful little children at home - it is possible. In any event, I am glad to introduce him to you, not only for himself, but as a representative of his Honor, the Mayor of our New York City, and I can only say that there are few citizens in this city who have a loftier or higher conception of public duty, public citizenship, than my good friend, Mr. McAneny. (Applause)

ADDRESS - Honorable George McAneny President of the Borough of Manhattan

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am sure that I should have to acknowledge an un-

#### Continued

musical soul if I asked for an introduction with sweeter music than Mr. Seligman has poured into my ears. I am sure that he knows I appreciate it.

I am here to talk, in a sense, for the city. This institution is privately endowed; it will draw its clientele from private lines, through its own methods, and depending upon its own resources. But I feel, nevertheless, that it is offering something to the city itself an institution of at least quasi-public character - for which the city may well give to you grateful thanks.

It is in this spirit that I receive this most charming addition to the group of buildings crowning the city's Acropolis here. It is bound to mean much to the life of the city - a great deal more than the ordinary thing - because it provides for something which is but too apt to be underrated or overlooked in the life of the town.

I hope for the day when the city will be able to give a larger measure of encouragement, through its own support, to music and to the institutions of music, just as we give to-day, in the course of our offer of opportunity to the people for pleasurable recreation, to institutions of art and to the encouragement of art, and to the display of art. There is to-day far too little use of the running millions of the city treasury for this sort of thing. We should make constantly increasing provision for the sort of recreation that the people cannot get for themselves, whether it be the recreation

#### Continued

of their bodies or their souls, and it is for this that I hope the city may strike a better note in the future. In the meantime, and until that happy day comes, let us congratulate ourselves that occasionally there comes from private sources an offer of opportunity like this, and again let me say, whether I speak for the city as a government or as a people, that we are grateful to those who have made this institution possible.

I need say little more than this, unless it be to emphasize what, in my mind, ought always to be emphasized at such a time, and that is the peculiar meed of gratitude we should give to the men and women who have given evidence here not only of the private goodness of their hearts, but of their good citizenship, in the best sense of the term.

The institution was primarily endowed by my very good friend, James Loeb; and among all the men I have known in public or private life I have known no gentler spirit, no finer type of man, than this. Unfortunately, he is not with us as often as we wish he might be. The condition of his health demands that he keep out of touch with affairs for a large part of his time. When I consider what use he has nevertheless made of his opportunities, of the encouragement he has given not only to music but to archaeology and to the other beautiful things; how he has made his own appreciation of these things the opportunity of hundreds and thousands of his fellow-men; how he has placed in touch with larger op-

#### Continued

portunity the student devotedly bent upon a career in work of this sort, I realize again and again the worth of James Loeb. And when we recall that he gave your first endowment in the name of his mother - Betty Loeb - we are reminded, too, of the debt of gratitude the city owes this good woman, not merely in giving to the life of the town the extraordinary group of men and women who are her children, but for the years of influence, the making of character and the shaping of purpose that has brought from them, in turn, so much that has enriched our city life. This debt would have been her due, even though there were no Institute of Musical Art, and James Loeb did well to emphasize that truth by giving this building in her name.

Then, may I speak of the man whose work, whose offer not of money alone, but of his life and his wonderful spirit, has made possible the building of this temple upon the foundation of others' generosity. When I consider what Frank Damrosch has given to the City of New York, not through exclusive offers of opportunity for the enjoyment of music, but through the free gift of that opportunity in every direction, down to those who would never have reached it but for him; what he has done to encourage not only the love of music but the appreciation of music; what he has done toward giving to hundreds - I might say, literally, thousands - of others the chance to share the things that are his own; when I consider this service, so unselfishly given, without the

#### Continued

possibility of much greater private advantage than that great private satisfaction, I am bound to say that there are few to whom we owe a greater meed of grateful recognition than to him. I believe that so long as this Institute stands, grown to what it is in only the sixth year of its age, and offering to all the people, and to those young men and women in particular who come with serious purpose and with ability, the chance to prove their worth, dedicated to the higher and beautiful things for which the work of Frank Damrosch stands, the city will never forget what has been done here, nor fail to appreciate the value and worth of what unceasingly will be done as the years pass and the work goes on.

We should be grateful, not only for the thing that is given us in brick and stone and in beauty of architecture, but for the spirit of this man. (Applause)

#### Mr. Seligman

I am sure, my good friends, that I voice your sentiments in thanking the Honorable Mr. McAneny for his beautiful words. It just occurred to me as he was speaking that perhaps it is a fortunate thing that he is not one of our board of trustees. (Laughter) He has been busy for the last few days, so I understand, in trying to cut down appropriations. (Mr. McAneny: "In some things.") (Laughter) We need all the money possible, and I am afraid he might have made us serious

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trouble had he been with us (turning to Mr. McAneny): He says not.

My good friends, as we look out of this window—were it open (laughter) - and view the beautiful Gothic structure which is nearby, and which is our good neighbor, we really congratulate ourselves. I think it is difficult to judge which of the two buildings, this or the Theological Seminary, is the more dignified or beautiful (laughter). I fancy Paris himself would have been puzzled as to whom to have given the apple. At the same time it is a pleasant duty for me to introduce to you the Reverend Francis Brown, president of the Theological Seminary, our nearest neighbor, with whom I as well as we all hope to become more closely acquainted as years roll on.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my privilege to introduce to you the Reverend Francis Brown, who I hope will give you a message of cheer and fraternal greeting. (Laughter and applause)

ADDRESS - Reverend Francis Brown, D.D.
President of the Union Theological Seminary

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mr. Seligman used the phrase "good neighbor". My only apology for speaking here is that I may utter a greeting from a neighbor to a good neighbor. It makes us feel as though we had been planted here a long time to have the opportunity of offering such greetings to

#### Continued

newcomers. Whether or not the doors of this Institute or the doors of the Union Seminary were actually opened first for business, I do not at the moment know, but in any case we have no great priority and no claim, except the claim of neighborliness, to be invited to appear upon this platform.

It makes a difference what one's neighbors are. Now, it is possible that some persons in this audience may occupy apartments on 122nd Street or Claremont Avenue, facing north or east, or possibly there may be someone here who is interested in the buildings that stand there, from a business point of view. I trust that you will bear with me when I say that there was a little natural disappointment on the part of those concerned in our building when those lofty towers rose between us and the river. It is with quite a different feeling that we turned northward and saw this structure with its beautiful proportions and its exquisite finish taking its place on this corner. It is the kind of neighbor that any respectable person or group of persons rejoices in, feels proud to have, and is grateful to be allowed to recognize.

But it is not merely a superficial thing this interest of ours in the Institute of Musical Art. The more one is concerned in an enterprise that has to do with the things of the spirit, the more one feels the need of reinforcement from every quarter, the need of vindicating and emphasizing all those things that are concerned

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with the soul of man. Of course, the connection of religion and music is ancient, and its beginnings are beyond the power of any historian to trace. Our common heritage in the Hebrew Psalms came into being as the lyric expression of movements of the soul mated with the music of the best instruments known to the time. The Christian church inherited that conception of music as belonging to its sphere, and all religions have expressed themselves through music. It is strange, perhaps, that the outgoing of feeling toward the unseen and impalpable should take the form of the succession of audible and musical sounds as it has done age after age; but, whether or not we can explain it or account for it, we recognize it and we rejoice in it. One has to confess that certainly in the Christian church there have been times when this connection was not welcome. It is not for me to speak harshly of those who have taken that mistaken view. Even in that case it was an evidence of the strength of their belief in the unseen, although the unseen revealed itself to them in narrower forms than those which we welcome; but from the bondage of such a condemnation of this art - in connection with religion - in these days we are happily emancipated, and we rejoice in it, and we feel that to cut off the expression of religious feeling in art, and especially in music, would be to cripple the religious life itself.

But, once more: The interest we take in this Institute is not because of the relation of music to re-

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ligious worship alone, but because music in itself is such an expression of the thought and feeling of the race, in which the gifted ones become the interpreters of that which the common run of us may dimly feel but are quite unable to express. It is from this point of view that any one interested in the serious things of life must take deep satisfaction in the permanent and worthy establishment of an institution such as this. None of us here, I suppose, even the most gifted artist of us all, would be willing to say that music can do for the human soul or can express out of the human mind all that the soul needs, or all that the mind can think and can feel. But the greatness of it, the inexpressible quality and the noble function of it, which even one who has to confess the character almost of a Philistine in regard to it, can to some degree measure, can to some degree appreciate, have their inherent worth and uplifting influence over men; and we may well rejoice that the new generation, as it comes up, is entering into this heritage of artistic possibility in these noble forms.

The conception of the growth of musical understanding and power of musical expression to anyone who thinks seriously upon life, must be a ground for a very deep and abiding satisfaction. I say one who thinks seriously upon life. I do not mean thinks sclemnly or thinks gloomily, but one who really endeavors to perceive what the things worth while are, and what the

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strength and the beauty of human life and of society, as it exists upon the earth, consists in. Any such person must rejoice at the establishment and prosperity of an institution like this. And I think that we across the street may at least claim this right to be glad that you are here. It is really a noble hill, this where we are now gathered. It is really a place of great testimony to the realities of the things of the mind and of the soul.

The University in all its branches, the theological seminaries east of Broadway as well as west of it, all the expressions of religious emotion and faith, and this great and noble establishment in the interests of one of the finest and loftiest of the arts! I can only respond heartily for myself and for my colleagues to the words which Mr. Seligman has spoken in expressing the hope that we shall come to know each other better and better as the weeks and months and years go by. It will be to our good if this acquaintance grows and deepens. You have already as a member of your governing body one of our company. It is almost superfluous that anyone besides him should be asked to speak on this platform, but it may at least serve the purpose of showing clearly that he does not stand alone in his appreciation of what is done and what is promised on this ground, that it is our common expression; and if by accident I have the opportunity of speaking officially for our whole body, it is with perfect confidence that I utter what they would

#### Continued

wish me to utter when I offer you a most cordial welcome here on this site, and express the confident expectation that we shall rejoice more and more in your presence here. (Applause)

#### Mr. Seligman

Dr. Brown, we thank you heartily for your offer of good fellowship of your university, and in behalf of the trustees of our Institute, I can state that we accept it in the spirit in which it is given.

It has occurred to me, in listening to your learned address, that the policy of exchange professorships has been very popular among the universities, both here and abroad, and possibly the thought might suggest itself to you that you should come over here for two or three months to give lessons in music, while our good friend, Doctor Damrosch, might go to your university and give lessons in theology. (Laughter) I don't know whether that would render great service to either. We will leave that, perhaps, for future consideration.

It is now my privilege and great pleasure to introduce to you Professor Edmund B. Wilson of Columbia University. Apart from our high esteem and regard, and I might say affection, for the Professor, Columbia is one of our nearest neighbors; and I think it is a matter of great privilege and pleasure to have here on the platform the representatives of both Columbia and Harvard.

#### Continued

I think it is a very encouraging sign in every way. (A voice: "And also Yale.") And also Yale. You will pardon me for neglecting to refer to Yale's able representative on this platform.

I understand that our worthy professor is himself a fine cellist, although he is too modest to make this confession; but in any event we welcome him and we hope to have a few words of encouragement and suggestion from him.

Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to introduce you to Professor Edmund B. Wilson of Columbia University. (Applause)

ADDRESS - Professor Edmund B. Wilson Columbia University

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

During the very few moments in which I shall have the honor to address you, I will speak in two somewhat different capacities. First, it is my privilege to be here as a representative of your venerable neighbor, Columbia University, and it is with much pleasure that in her name I bid the Institute of Musical Art welcome to the ever-growing company that has gathered on what our friend, Mr. McAneny, has called the Acropolis of our city.

That we are henceforward to carry on our work side by side seems to me of happy augury. The academic position of music is now, I think, well assured. In its

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broad outlook upon the fine arts, as a whole, a great university may offer many opportunities to the student of music; but it is in the nature of the case that the universities can hardly hope to accomplish some of the things, especially on the more technical side of musical teaching, that form an important part of your own work. Co-operation between us cannot fail to be helpful to us both. We of Columbia offer you a cordial greeting, sure that a spirit of good fellowship will prevail between us, and sure that it will contribute not alone to our advancement and to yours, but also to that of musical art in all New York. We congratulate you on the splendid work that has already been accomplished, on the beautiful new home that you here have found, and on the bright future that lies before you.

In the second place, I speak as one of the growing multitude of music lovers in this great city to whom your beautiful art means something more than the agreeable diversion of an idle hour. Does any other art speak so straight or bring so universal a message to our human nature? It is indissolubly linked with the memories of our childhood, with the merry diversions of our youth, with hours of serene and lofty pleasure in maturer years, with the solemn ceremonials of every age and land. Those who have found the key to her purest and most elevated forms may at will open the door to a fairyland where is practiced a magic that grows in wonder the oftener it is wrought. Surely the masterpieces

#### Continued

of such an art are among the most precious possessions of the human race; and the works of Bach, of Mozart, and of Beethoven will stand beside those of Titan and of Goethe, of Darwin and Laplace, among the great conquests of the world.

It may seem strange to hear the names of Darwin and Beethoven thus linked together. Modern science, with its cold and austere formulas - what has it in common with the most emotional, subtle and mysterious of the arts? But is it not a fact that many men of science, like Helmholtz, Dohrn or Weismann, have been keenly susceptible to musical art, and sometimes gifted as amateurs? I have often asked myself why? Surely it is not because music has anything to tell the man of science of the outer world that he observes and ponders. Music tells of an inner world that is not to be weighed or measured, not even to be pictured. Beethoven, it is true, is reported to have said that he composed always with a painting in his mind, after which he worked; but he has also told us, in the Pastoral Symphony, that he sought not to portray external nature, but to give expression to his feeling. Music may indeed make strong appeal to the faculties of the intellect. The cis-moll quartet of Beethoven may speak as surely to the mind as it does to the heart. But, as I think, it is only in rather a figurative sense that we may speak of scientific music, or even of music that is intellectual. All music has but one speech; it is the language of emotion

#### Continued

and it cannot be translated into the words of reason or of science. What science has in common with art is on its imaginative and ideal side. The great discoverers in every field of knowledge have been pre-eminently men of imagination and of what might almost be called artistic feeling. Music is the purest of the children of the imagination. Is here, perhaps, the secret of her sway? No. There is no secret. Music is beloved of men of every nurture or degree for a very simple reason. It is because music is beautiful; and the love of beauty like the love of nature is instinctive in our human nature and it knows no rhyme or reason.

Surely an art that adds so much to life should be an important factor in our training. Let us appreciate what has been done in this community by those who have so earnestly labored in concert hall and in class room, to uplift the standards of musical taste and of musical training and let us be grateful to them. To Mr. Damrosch and his associates, to all those who have so long labored for the advancement of musical art in this community, and who have enriched our lives from its inexhaustible stores of beauty, we express our gratitude; and I am sure they will believe that this is no empty formal phrase but a sign of very real and warm feeling.

The musician has his own reward. He is one of the most enviable of artists; for his art, perhaps, above all others, delivers a message that is immediate, personal and intimate. His passing mood may give us mo-

#### Continued

ments of experience that come but once in life but never are forgotten. Who that has listened to the voice of Joachim's violin cannot recall such moments? Who could resist the impress of his personality, as thus revealed, or fail to see beyond the greatness of the musician to the greatness of the man? Not many may hope to stand on heights such as he attained; but institutions like that which here is founded provide the air and soil in which men of his kind are bred.

#### Mr. Seligman

On your behalf I thank Professor Wilson for his very beautiful speech, and hope he will come here frequently and give us the pleasure of his presence from time to time.

It is now my privilege to introduce to you Professor Walter R. Spalding, Professor of Music in Harvard University. His coming here is an evidence of his fraternal feelings towards this institution, and we welcome him on this day and hope to hear from him a few words of cheer. (Applause)

ADDRESS - Mr. Walter R. Spalding Professor of Music, Harvard University

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great honor and pleasure to have this op-

#### Continued

hearty good wishes of Harvard University, and in particular of the Department of Music in that University. Harvard feels a very genuine interest in the Institute of Musical Art and in this, its beautiful new habitation, and that for specific reasons.

This magnificent foundation, with its present extensive equipment, is due, as you well know, to the foresight, the enthusiasm, the generosity of the sons, of the relatives and of the near connections of that noble warm-hearted woman, Betty Loeb. And I cannot refrain from testifying publicly that Harvard also has seldom if ever had more intelligently generous alumni than Morris Loeb of the class of '83 and James Loeb of the class of '88. (Applause)

In the second place, there must automatically in the due course of things exist a real affiliation between Harvard University and this institution. Harvard, as some of you may know, for a period which may fairly in the artistic life of this country be considered tolerably long, has been devoted to the theoretical side of music in its historical, biographical and literary aspects; and from time to time there will be graduates of Harvard who will supplement their theoretical work by technical studies made here in New York; and also, vice versa, your boys and girls who beginning here with the pianoforte or violin or the voice, wishing to gain a broader education, to be something more than musicians, will we hope possibly study at Harvard University. So,

#### Continued

we feel that we are working shoulder to shoulder in this common cause for the advancement of a real musical life in our country.

Most of the things that were floating through my mind as of possible worth to present to you have already been most eloquently said by the honorable speakers who preceded me. But I crave your indulgence if I also say a few words in regard to the place which I feel music should hold in our municipal and national life.

Your professional musician feels the greatest inspiration and encouragement that this development is taking place just here in New York, because New York more and more is coming to play in the life of America the position which Paris holds in France. It is the centre of the artistic, mental, constructive ability of the country, and everything that goes on here is followed with the greatest interest. We are already, we can safely say, a great nation and New York is a great city in its wonderful works of engineering, its colossal financial enterprises, and so on; but some of us feel it is high time now that much should be done for this other-worldly art, that of music. That always has been so. In the XV and XVI centuries the great commercial prosperity, the power of colonization and so on, among the Netherlanders was entirely coincident with their great artistic development in painting and music. The great cities of Italy, - Florence, Naples, Venice and Rome, - never became wealthy without devoting a

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great amount of their wealth and patronage to the art of music. So, it is high time for us in this country now to do something for music. We all have souls and imaginations, ideals and aspirations, and those must be fed. I think it may be stated categorically - in fact Professor Wilson has said the same thing - that the best and most fruitful food for the imagination and soul of man is music freely administered and in plentiful doses. (Laughter)

That also with reference to what we might almost call a formulistic recipe will prove to be the greatest cure for some perfectly patent manifestations of our present one-sided civilization, our stress and strain, our worldliness, our tendency oftentimes to reckon everything in terms of finance. If you wish to hitch your wagon to a star, as a famous New England poet has advised, why steep yourself in music and then, whether you are hitched to the stars or not, you will be among the stars without any further effort whatsoever. (Laughter). I may paint the matter in very glowing colors, as I am an enthusiastic musician myself - for better or worse - (laughter), for we professional musicians think music is the greatest thing in the world. We place all the other arts in one class by themselves, and music mysterious, divine - in a class by itself; and we think America is going to fall far short of reaching its highest possibilities unless music gradually and as fast as we can bring it about plays a more intimate, refining

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influence in every home than it plays at the present time. We must have, for instance in New York, the best bands play in the city squares, fine literature every day in the week. We must become a nation which does not simply listen to music when it is perfectly convenient, but which shows such an unquenchable thirst and hunger for music that we cannot get on without it. In other words, it must become a part of our daily life. It is the best food for the soul and ideals of man.

We all feel that this beautiful building with its wonderful equipment and its enthusiastic and learned faculty is going to be the central point from which all these beneficent influences may stream. (Applause)

#### Mr. Seligman

We are extremely thankful to Mr. Spalding for his delightful words and his helpful advice which we will take from time to time and which will, I am sure, prove useful.

And now, it is my extreme pleasure and my great privilege to introduce to you a gentleman who has come from Germany, one of the conspicuous professors in Berlin, highly honored both abroad and in our own country not only in the domain of music, but in science and art. He has been here before and he is lecturing now, as I understand it, as an exchange professor at Harvard. It is an extreme privilege for me and for all of us to wel-

#### Continued

come Dr. Max Friedländer on this platform, and we hope to have the pleasure of listening to his interesting remarks. (Applause)

ADDRESS - Dr. Max Friedländer Professor of Music, Berlin University

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I should like to ask your kind indulgence for the imperfect manner in which I speak your language, and let my excuse be that this is only my second effort in this direction. (Applause)

The first public English speech I had to make was on the inauguration of the new president in Northampton, in Smith College; and as I had to address on this occasion more than sixteen hundred young and nice girls (laughter), I would like to designate my effort as a maiden speech. (Laughter and applause) To-day my task is much more difficult as I have to address some hundred professional musicians of talent - that is to say, some hundred sharp critics.

First of all, let me express my thanks for the hospitable manner in which you have received me. I am the less reluctant to receive such a warm welcome as I prefer to consider it a return on your part for the pleasure and the inspiration which German music, and perhaps sometimes German science of music, has brought to you rather than a welcome of a purely personal kind.

I feel highly gratified at being asked to say a few

#### Continued

words on behalf of my musical colleagues at the German universities on this great and auspicious occasion. I need not tell you that the wonderful progress that has been made during the last few decades in the conservatories of America has aroused the greatest interest, sympathy and some feeling not far from envy among our liberal and progressive minds in Germany, since some of our best and most esteemed artists have been active and are active here as teachers, as conductors, as directors. I need only recall to you the name of this eminent artist - Dr. Leopold Damrosch (applause) - whose name is held in remembrance not only in your country but also all over Germany, and especially in my native home city, Breslau, where his name stands in golden letters in the history of music. (Applause)

(From this point until the end of his remarks, Dr. Friedlander spoke in German which was not reported.)

## Mr. Seligman

Ladies and gentlemen, we are heartily indebted to Dr. Friedländer for his very beautiful address. We are really at a loss to know which is the more attractive, his German or his English. (Applause and laughter). It is remarkable for a German professor of music to have spoken as he has in English.

The next speaker on the program is one of our own

#### Continued

board of trustees of the Institute, Mr. James M. Beck, formerly assistant attorney general at Washington. He comes to us through a sympathetic geneological stock, as I am told. His father was a musician in Philadelphia and Mr. Beck himself is quite proficient, I believe, as a violinist or cellist - I don't know which. But in any event, we welcome him here, we are proud of him as one of our trustees, and I am sure you will listen to a most musical and eloquent speech.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. James M. Beck, one of our valued trustees. (Applause)

ADDRESS - Mr. James M. Beck of the Board of Trustees of the Institute

Mr. Chairman. Ladies and Gentlemen:

So much has already been wisely and forcibly said that I feel that I need no apology either to the audience or to those in charge of this occasion if I very much abbreviate anything I had in mind to say. For I feel something like the dentist, who was specially appointed surgeon dentist to a certain king only to discover that his Majesty had just lost his last tooth. His duties as dentist were neither exacting nor necessary. (Laughter)

The only propriety in my speaking at all is that the honored director of this institution thought it advisable that some one of the board of trustees should

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say a few words for the Board before the formal presentation was made. I regret personally that he selected one of the youngest and least worthy of its membership; but he is such a good disciplinarian and we are all so loyal to his discipline that when he taps the desk with his baton, even the inglorious cymbals like myself must essay a solo part if called upon.

The board of trustees, as most of you know, is not composed of musicians. I do not now recall that there is a professional musician upon it, and possibly there are few that reach the dignity of being even amateurs. In fact I may say, notwithstanding the flattering introduction of the chairman - for, breaking into German, I would say of the chairman, "Er ist ein seligman" (laughter), I cannot plead guilty to playing even the violin or the cello - our board is composed, as a whole with possibly one exception, of bankers, merchants and lawyers, and every one of us with respect to the art of music are laymen.

It may occur to some that a musical college, a specialized educational institution, ought to have as its board of directors men who are trained in the specialty to which it devotes itself; and yet, if it were only for a temporary purpose, a board of trustees of laymen serves a necessary purpose for however high the ideals of musicians and however subtle their harmonies, as a matter of fact these are not yet legal tender for contractors' bills. And, therefore, it is rather nec-

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essary in erecting an institution such as this to have the association of some business men. There is, however, a far better reason in the fact that as we represent various vocations of life other than the fine arts, we represent the community as a whole and this connection between the city and this institution touches the one fact to which I wish very briefly to devote myself.

Dr. Wilson said that the "academic" position of music was beyond question or doubt, and as he spoke, that very word "academic" reminded me of the word from which it sprung, the Athenian "Academy" in whose groves Plato taught, and this reminded me that Plato said about twenty-five hundred years ago that education should be compulsory, and among the various branches of education which he thus deemed of such importance to the state were "gymnastics for the body" and, as he so beautifully added, "music for the soul". And yet, it is a strange fact, so far as my scanty knowledge goes, that that doctrine of Plato has found so little response in the growth of civilization that I doubt whether outside of those adjuncts of the churches, where musical instruction was given to conserve the traditions of the church, until the XVII century there were any educational institutions wholly devoted to the study of music. In looking up the subject I learned a fact of great interest that in the "Reign of Terror", when the very foundations of the deep were unloosed in France, the National Assembly, amid all the dreadful turmoil of the Revolution,

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found time to pass a resolution to found an institution of music and to place it upon a firm and permanent basis.

This want of recognition of the position of music in the education of a State finds some emphasis in the fact that a musician some years ago wrote to a late senator of New York, who died a few weeks ago, and asked him to procure the necessary data with which he could write a monograph on state aid to education in music, and Senator Hill turned it over to the librarian of the Congressional Library, who, I think, reported that to write a monograph on such a subject in America was analogous to writing on snakes in Ireland, neither as a matter of fact existed. (Laughter)

Personally I would not ask the city as a political entity to help this particular institution, although Mr. McAneny made our hearts flutter by his suggestion that that might be the case. The point I wish to make is that the attitude of the community towards musical education has the same justification as in the case of the other fine arts, and the fine arts are the finest expression of civic or national life. A nation or city that deems itself to be great, and claims a right to rank with the master states of the world, which neglects the fine arts and neglects the intelligent and effective cultivation of them, must necessarily lag behind its more intelligent rivals.

We still call our city the "Greater New York"; and yet the very expression seems to carry with it a fallacy

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and that is that a city can be made great by the mere expansion of its directory or the volume of its trade statistics. James Russell Lowell once said in substance that you could find the position on the map of Athens with a pin point and that of Judea with a finger tip, and yet from those two places come impulses that still control and govern the advance of civilization. And so precisely the greatness of New York cannot depend wholly or principally upon its millions in population, nor upon the mere number of its buildings, nor their heighth, but it must depend upon the fact that New York shall be something more than a mere aggregation of individuals, something more than a mere collection of imposing and sky-scraping edifices. It must be a lofty and enlightening spirit, and the spirit of New York is a noble spirit, a spirit which I verily believe promises more for the future than possibly any city in the world, because above any other city in recorded history it has an opportunity for the development of art along the most catholic, because along the most cosmopolitan, lines.

London, great as it is, with all its vast foreign population is essentially English. Paris, with one-third of its population of foreign birth, is yet essentially French. Rome was Roman; Florence was always Italian; but New York is a true cosmopolis. It is a mingling of all races, of all creeds, of all races, and I think Mr. Seligman happily set forth the essential principle of this institution when he spoke of its catholic

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spirit, in that its gates are open wide to men of every race and every creed and every class and every color. An institution like this is not a mere private business enterprise, for although it may not have the direct aid of the State, although it may not be supported by a state appropriation - and it may be as well that it is not - yet as long as its purpose is altruistic and uplifting, as long as it is not a mere money-making enterprise, as long as it is supported by the noble gifts of unselfish donors, (as it has been in the first instance by the munificence of a banker), it is in that sense a civic institution and an important public instrumentality for the uplift of our civic life. It serves in the highest and noblest sense of the word a political function because it seeks to pass the torch of musical culture from one generation to another. Its infinite possibilities, who can measure? Who can say that in the east side of this congested City of New York there may not be even to-day some mute inglorious Beethoven yet to thrill the world with harmonies as yet undreamed of by any of the children of men? It is not an impossibility. but the soil must be rich enough to germinate into genius. Just as the people of Florence had to be great to make possible Fra Angelico, Donatello, Michael Angelo and Dante, so precisely the people of New York must be receptive to make possible a great and glorious musical history for this cosmopolitan City of New York.

The possibility of the growth of this institution

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and of musical culture in New York can be measured by the swift and marvelous transition that has taken place in the musical culture of America within the memory of the present generation.

Why I can remember in my native city of Philadelphia when the later operas of Richard Wagner - written after Tannhauser and Lohengrin - were mystifying and altogether unintelligible. In that connection I am reminded of the great work of a brother of our director, whom I see here to-day, Mr. Walter Damrosch. (Applause) When he came to Philadelphia in the late eighties and inspired us with his lectures on the Ring Cycle, explaining to us what was then unintelligible, and when he later produced the operas and gave us an opportunity to appreciate them in their entirety, he had for a time an audience of Philistines. I think the transition from extreme Philistinism to that of a reasonably cultivated appreciation can be measured by an incident which now occurs to me. I think it was the first performance of the "Meistersinger" in Philadelphia. I sat in the back part of the Academy of Music and near me was an elderly gentleman who came in somewhat under the impression that it was really a comic opera. And when the curtain rose and the church was revealed and the stately chorale commenced, and when a little later a number of grey-bearded gentlemen sang for upwards of an hour, his utter lack of comprehension soon changed into irrepressible indignation. I saw him twisting around in his seat in the

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most irritable way, and I knew perfectly well that he did not appreciate at all the significance or beauty of the music. And finally he arose, after I think the close of the second act, and glared at us Wagner enthusiasts and thinking that the only thing to do was to give full vent to his feelings, he turned around and loudly said as he walked out the Opera House: "Well, they may call this music, but as for me, give me 'Martha'". (Applause)

I think Mr. Walter Damrosch will bear me out that things have changed in Philadelphia as they have changed in the other cities in the country, for even in Germany the appreciation of Wagner was very slow, as the deeply interesting and pathetic correspondence between Wagner and Liszt amply proves. And so, we are doing a great work in the opening of this home of music. We are erecting a new arch in the noble edifice of cosmopolitan New York and when a people erect an institution that is permanent and house it in a building that, so far as anything in New York in the shape of a building can be, is also to be permanent, then we in a sense challenge posterity. We seek to project our thoughts and feelings and emotions beyond the present into the future, and with an almost sublime audacity we say to our children and our children's children - "You shall judge what we have this day done". I believe that we can all feel assured that what we have done this day will receive the appreciative gratitude of those who are to follow us,

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those unborn generations by whose judgment we will be approved or condemned.

The spirit with which an institution like this should be begun and continued was well expressed by the great Commune of Florence when as a matter of civic enterprise they determined to erect a new cathedral. They summoned their greatest architect, Arnolfo, and gave him a commission which I wish could be written in letters of gold over our own city hall or over every place that marks the center of a city's life. This commission no-bly read:

"Since the highest mark of prudence in a people of noble origin is to proceed in the management of their affairs so that their magnanimity and wisdom may be evinced in their outward acts, we order Arnolfo, head master of our commune, to make a design for the renovation of Santa Reparata in a style of magnificence which neither the industry nor the power of man can surpass." x x "This commune should not engage in any enterprise unless its intention be to make the result correspond with that noblest sort of heart which is composed of the united will of many citizens."

Such let us hope is this institution. It is not founded by State aid. It is not a direct part of the political government. It simply represents "that noblest sort of heart which is composed of the united will of many citizens."

As such, long may it flourish!

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Mr. Seligman

My good friends, I knew that none of us would be disappointed in the music and eloquence of our trustee. I thank him heartily for what he has said.

A cable arrived a short time ago from Hamburg:

"I send congratulations and greetings to the trustees, teachers and students. Let us continue together to strive for the beautiful and shun no sacrifice in our endeavor to attain it. James Loeb." (Applause)

The Board of Trustees, with your approval, will send to him some appropriate cable.

The next procedure in order is the formal acceptance of the building from the builders, Messrs. Marc Eidlitz & Son, and the architect, Mr. Donn Barber. It is unnecessary for me to say more than a few words as to the splendid work and the great sacrifice which both these gentlemen have rendered to the Institute. I am sure that the board of trustees appreciates it, and we trust that in looking at this building they will see the fruits of their work and feel justly proud of their devoted labors. I take pleasure in introducing to you the builder, Mr. Otto Eidlitz, and the architect, Mr. Donn Barber, who deserve your esteem and our gratitude. (Applause)

MR. OTTO M. EIDLITZ, representing the Builders.

Mr. Chairman and Mr. Barber: It has been my privilege

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to do some important work in this great city but to none of it have we brought a keener interest than to the execution of your masterly design and plan of this Institute of Musical Art. Dr. Damrosch is an old and valued friend, and our effort as builders was supplemented by a deep personal and sentimental interest. Above all else, we have tried to make this unique building an example of thoroughness, and in this way the structure reflects that cardinal quality of Dr. Damrosch who has accomplished such splendid results for the uplift of the musical art of this country.

Mr. Barber, I now have the honor to present to you the keys of the Institute of Musical Art. (Applause)

MR. DONN BARBER. Architect . .

Mr. Eidlitz: In accepting the keys of this building, I wish to say a word of appreciation of the very hearty co-operation which you have accorded me throughout this work. We have had a difficult task here and the short time required for the erecting of this building has proven an efficiency and ability on your part that is remarkable. It seems but yesterday - it was only the 26th of March last - that we gathered and laid the corner stone of the Institute of Musical Art. Since then this building with its extraordinary complication of construction, its intricacy of equipment, and its very special character, has been produced by you in a matter

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of some twenty-one weeks. That you have maintained with this speed of erection a high and satisfactory standard of quality and finish, is as wonderful as the record time you have made. That I should have had with you a part in the production of this most interesting structure, is a very great pleasure, and I thank you heartily for the care and trouble you have taken to faithfully and adequately carry out such drawings and designs which I, as architect, have had to make. This is not the first building we have built together, and I hope it will not be the last. (Laughter)

Mr. Seligman, Chairman: I have just received the keys of this now completed building from Mr. Eidlitz, the builder. It now becomes my privilege and pleasure to hand them to you representing the Trustees, and so place formally into your keeping this - shall I call it "a child of ours"? I hope that inasmuch as we have done our work sincerely and earnestly and as well as we knew, as time goes on the building will prove to be a satisfactory solution of the problem you gave us to solve - a well-working machine, if you will, for the turning out of well trained and worthy musicians.

It has been a very real privilege and pleasure to have been entrusted with the doing of this work. I have only the loveliest feelings for those of you gentlemen whom I have tried my best to serve, and I hope the future will prove that we have planned and built wisely and well. I deliver into your hands the keys of the

#### Continued

building for the Institute of Musical Art. (Applause)

## Mr. Seligman

It is certainly a most desirable sight to see an architect and a builder in such a love feast. (Laughter). This is a new feature in the annals of our city and we should certainly congratulate ourselves on having such cordial co-operation between builder and architect.

I accept these keys in the spirit in which they are given, and confide them to the custody of our beloved director (applause) who, I am sure, will always maintain the dignity, the high ideals of this institution. Mr. Damrosch, permit me (handing keys to Mr. Damrosch).

I want to say a few words in recognition of the work Mr. Damrosch has rendered to the Institute of Musical Art. As one of the board of trustees I can only say, and I am sure all of my colleagues will agree with me, that the work which you, Mr. Damrosch, have rendered has been almost inestimable and that it has been a delight for us trustees to have been with you, to have worked with you. We have felt that you have been an incentive, an inspiration to us all, and we trust that the good work which you have initiated will become more apparent and that the fruits will grow and enlarge in the years to come, and that we can all look upon this structure as one of the ideals, one of the noblest edifices in this city. Mr. Damrosch, we thank you.

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And now, my friends, I wish to introduce to you that noble and worthy son of a noble and worthy father, Doctor Frank Damrosch. (Applause)

ADDRESS - Mr. Frank Damrosch
Director of the Institute

These exercises were planned to last an hour and a quarter, and yet I can only feel grateful for their extension by a few odd minutes, because this extension was caused by such kind words of encouragement from so many sources from whom we prize these words of cheer and encouragement. But I expected that this would be the case, and as Mr. Seligman in his opening remarks referred a number of times to the fact that I would elaborate upon things which he would like to say but could not at the time, I feel that I have done wisely in committing the few remarks which I wish to make, to paper, because I have the bad habit, when I am interested in a thing, to talk about it until I am talked out, and that would be a very long time off. So, you will pardon me if I read the few words I wish to say, because it will bring you nearer to an inspection of the building, and to the refreshment which you all undoubtedly are in need of by this time.

Five years ago we celebrated the birth of a new school of music, new not only because it was the most recent arrival but also because it was organized on other principles and with other aims than those already

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in existence. Its object was to make true musicians of all its students, and no effort or expense was to be spared in furthering this object. Thorough and exacting courses were planned in all branches of music, the best teachers to be found in the world were engaged and the beautiful old Lenox mansion, corner of Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, became the oradle of the newborn school.

I need not dwell upon the remarkable progress and growth of this institution which at its opening in 1905 already numbered 350 students and soon thereafter reached its limit of about 600. But while these numbers were unexpected and surprising, the most gratifying feature has been the decided improvement in the quality of the work and the greater ability of the students. In spite of its brief existence, the Institute has already 184 graduates and 16 postgraduates, young men and women who are well equipped to further the cause of good music in concert, in schools and in the home.

This brief history of the Institute of Musical Art was necessary in order to explain the logical development of the most recent events in its life with which we are concerned to-day. A little over a year ago the Institute was notified that the lease of its first home could not be continued and the serious problem of its adequate housing presented itself to the trustees.

Efforts to find a suitable building proved futile and the only solution of the difficulty seemed to be the

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erection of a new building. But such a step, involving a large expenditure of money, was no light matter and required serious consideration. Then it was that the history of the school, the evidence that it met a real need, that it was fulfilling its mission, that it was indeed too alive to jeopardize by half measures, decided the trustees to undertake the permanent housing of the Institute.

An appeal for funds brought many gratifying responses and in a short time over \$250,000 were raised, enough to warrant the immediate acquisition of a site and the consideration of plans.

The same policy which governs the conduct of the school - namely, of considering only the best interests of the students - guided also the planning of the new building. Its site was chosen in the most beautiful part of the city, easy of access and close by other educational institutions of the highest standing. The architect who was selected, Mr. Donn Barber, had demonstrated his ability as architect and artist in New York and in other cities, and the builders, the old established firm of Marc Eidlitz and Son, enjoy the highest reputation in their profession for reliability and integrity. With the assistance of these capable and experienced men the planning of the building was begun. The problem was not an easy one, for many important requirements had to be met. The building had to be fireproof, weatherproof and soundproof. It had to provide

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for the health and safety of nearly seven hundred people. The class rooms had to be so arranged as to enable each teacher and student to do his work without interference. Modern methods of ventilation and heating were provided. It required an assembly hall capable of seating about four hundred people. Also a lunch room and kitchen in order that teachers and students might be able to obtain wholesome food when they are required to remain at the Institute over the middle of the day.

The experience of five years in the old building naturally proved a great aid in the proper designing of the new edifice, and we believe that it will prove to be thoroughly adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. But, while the practical arrangements were most carefully studied and planned, the element of artistic influence which an educational building should contain was by no means left out of sight. A simple but artistic exterior, spacious entrance halls and stairways, quiet, restful colors and chaste ornamentation, contribute not a little to the dignity and beauty of our building. But the crowning gem of the architect's taste and skill is this little hall which has been named Cuyler Memorial Hall in memory of our late beloved President, C. C. Cuyler. It is the chalice in which, year after year, will blossom the buds of artistic promise; the space in which the first trial flights of the young song birds are to be made, and also it is the temple in which the artists of our corps of teachers preach their

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gospel of true art to their disciples by performing the works of the great masters of music.

Our thanks are due to the architect who, in every line and every tone of color, has proved his loving comprehension of the noble mission and purpose of the school and of its needs, and who has given his best effort and thought to provide a worthy habitation for it. But in no less degree do we owe thanks to the builders, Messrs. Marc Eidlitz and Son and their capable assistants, for the perfection of every detail in construction, for the painstaking study and execution of a most complicated structure, for the constant personal attention and supervision, and last not least, for the economic conduct of the building operations which brought about the astonishing fact that the building cost about \$14,000 less than the lowest estimate upon which the contract price was based!

Such builders are rare, if not unique, and we were indeed fortunate in our choice.

Thanks finally to all those who have so generously contributed to the fund which made this beautiful building possible. The total cost of the site, building and equipment is about \$370,000, and as we have received so far about \$270,000, we still need \$100,000 to clear us of debt. Surely this will be supplied by other public-spirited citizens who realize what this school means to the city and to the whole United States.

Many people have said to me recently: "You must be

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very proud of having such a beautiful building which will ensure the permanency of the school". A school is not made permanent by a building. That is done by the quality of its work and by its adherence to the highest ideals. But it is not to be denied that a building so thoroughly adapted to the requirements of such a school adds to its stability, if not to its permanency. It removes a great deal of anxiety to know that, so long as the school performs its work properly, it will have a suitable place in which to do it. But it does not make us proud, for of him who has received much, much will be demanded, and every cent invested in this building must be made to bring interest in the furtherance of the high purposes to which it is devoted.

That this will be done so far as it lies in my power, I do faithfully promise, and I therefore accept the trust which has been placed in me by the trustees in placing this building in my charge to use as a fine tool in the carving out of the designs of the school, and I herewith dedicate this building to the service of the Art of Music. (Applause)

#### Mr. Seligman

Ladies and gentlemen, the formal ceremonies are now over, and I thank you very much for having been here, and we hope that you have derived some benefit from your presence here. I think that there will be some re-

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freshments on the floor above, and I hope that you will all inspect the building. The rooms will be open, and as you go up the stairs and saunter into the different rooms, I am sure you will agree with us all that the builders have made a phenomenal success of the entire structure.

We thank you very much for coming here.

Mr. Gaston M. Dethier

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INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART

Trial of Candidates for the

## ARTISTS' DIPLOMA

before an invited jury

Wednesday evening, May 24, 1911, at eight o'clock.

JURY -

Mr. Ferdinand von Inten Mr. Rafael Joseffy Mr. Henry E. Krehbiel

Fantasy and Fugue, G minor Rondo, G major from Sonate, B minor Allegro maestoso Miss Alice Marion Shaw	:	Bach-Liszt Beethoven Chopin
from Sonate, C minor, Opus 111 Arietta. Adagio molto semplice os Capriccio, B minor Ballade, G minor Miss Elenore Altmann	intab:	. Brahms
Fantasie, C major Nocturne, B major March, C minor  Mr. Arthur Loesser	Sch	. Haydn . Chopin ubert-Liszt
Rhapsody in B minor	:	. Brahms . Mozart . Chopin
Fantasy, D minor	:	. Mozart . Brahms . Liszt

The Artists' Diploma confirmed to all the candidates.

## INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART

## COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Thursday evening, June 1, 1911,

at a quarter after eight at the

Hall of the Ethical Culture Society

First Movement (Allegro molto) from	
Symphony in G minor	. Mozart
Orchestra of the Institute	
Caprice on Airs from Gluck's "Alceste" . S Miss Anna E. Pease	Saint-Saëns
Air - "Un certo non so che"	. Vivaldi
Adagio and Finale from Concerto in G minor	. Bruch
Miss Helen Jeffrey	
Amourette de Pierrot	Stojowski
Mazurka in A minor	. Chopin
Etude in C minor	. Chopin
Miss Elenore Altmann	

## COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

## Continued

A Night in Lisbon	Saint-Saëns
Orchestra of the Institute	
Verborgenheit	. Wolf
Auf Flügeln des Gesanges	Mendelssohn
Miss Ruth Chase	
Variations and Fugue, A minor, Opus 11 .	Paderewski
Miss Alice M. Shaw	
	W4 and ample
Souvenir de Moskow	
Mr. Samuel Gardner	
Spanish Serenade	. Elgar
Chorus and Orchestra of the Institut	te
Nocturne in B major	. Chopin
Novellette in A major	. Schumann
Mr. Arthur A. Loesser	
more or multivated your votes . The horse	
Address and Presentation of Diploma	is
Director of the Institute	
Overture - "Oberon"	. Weber
Orchestra of the Institute	

Graduates:

As I look into your faces this evening, I seem to be carried back three or four years when I remember some of you came to me on entering the school and the first question you asked was: "How long will it take me to get my diploma; can I get it in three years?" And that seemed to be the main idea in your minds - how soon you could get your diploma - that is, how soon you could become a finished musician. And as I look at you tonight I read quite another story in your faces. You have found out in these three years, in winning this diploma, how little you know, and that is the greatest value of the diploma. I know that the things which the diploma stands for on the surface are mainly accomplishment of certain fundamental work in music; that you have done this and done it well. But just as little as the building is finished when the foundation has been laid, just so little is your musical building finished. But, at least, there is a strong foundation upon which you may build in the future. You have studied your instrument or cultivated your voice. You have trained your ear with much pain and tribulation, yet you wouldn't give it up now for anything else. You have studied harmony and the simpler forms of composition. Some of you have studied languages. You have all attended valuable lectures on the history of music and other subjects which the educated music-lover and musician should know. All these things you have done, and your diploma says so. But there are other things - deeper things - that you have learned which are not in the diploma, but which some of you realize to-day, and most of you will before you are much older.

For one thing you have learned that a superficial knowledge of anything leads only a very short distance; that if you learn to play the piano fairly well, that does not make a musician of you. It is proper, necessary, that you should devote much time to the development of your talents on the various instruments: but it is as necessary that you should learn to recognize what is true music, true art; to learn to recognize beauty of thought, beauty of form, beauty of expression; to reverence what is noble, true, sincere in art; and to strive towards the accomplishment of these rather than to complacently sit back and claim that you know how to do anything very well.

I trust that the acquisition of this diploma has bred in you a discontent that shall last through life. Happiness which is based on self-satisfaction and complacency is not worth anything. People who can be happy in that way never get very far nor do very much; but the people who are dissatisfied, not with their art, but with themselves and what they are as yet able to do, they are the people who progress, and I believe I may say that every one of you now realizes that there is much left to be done, no matter how well you have worked in the past, no matter how much you have already accomplished. If we have accomplished this, and little more, we have done much for you and you have reason to thank the Institute. And I want you to feel that the Institute of Musical Art will always be your musical

home; that it loves you as a mother loves the child for whom she has done much and has given all she could give, and asks of you only that you shall live up to the standards she has set for you, and to give her a little loyal allegiance.

I will now call your names and you will come on the platform to receive your diplomas.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

I have just a special word to say to you ARTISTS. (Applause) How small you feel when I use that term -but never mind! You have gone through a good hard school. You have worked faithfully. You have accomplished what we could expect of you in the brief time, for the time of study is brief at its best - the study, I mean, that can be done in school. We have taught you perhaps not all that we could but all that you need in order to help yourselves. We now turn you over to the great master teacher - LIFE. Without his teaching (and it is usually hard, severe teaching) no artist ever amounted to anything. We have simply given you command over your hands, your heads, and to a certain extent your hearts - at any rate in so far as its musical functions are concerned. I trust that we have implanted in you the ideal of high standards, without which no artist is worthy of the name.

In music there are two kinds of people - musicians and artists. All artists must be musicians: all musicians should be artists. But there is a difference. A musician may have excellent technical command over his means of expression, and yet, because he is not the man,

the character, because he has not that noble ambition that is necessary in order to direct his ability into the right channels, he never reaches artistry. And you, who have shown so much talent, whom Nature has endowed with such great gifts, you have a heavy responsibility placed upon you, because, when Nature gives a great talent, it is as though it were paying wages in advance which must be earned through life's work. And that is a hard and trying task and one that may well make you tremble when you contemplate it. If you waste your gifts, you will never find happiness and satisfaction in life. It is only by sternly exacting of yourselves the highest that is possible that you may reach at some time a point where you can contemplate your life and say it has been as well spent as was possible.

There are many temptations. You now stand at the threshold of your careers. You look out of the door and you see a vast world before you and you don't know in which direction to turn. You stand helpless and you look around to see if there is not some helping hand of the teacher in whom you have such trust and faith. But no - it is impossible; you must find your way yourself. And what happens? You are approached by people who want to lead you into paths of glory. They promise you all kinds of things if you obey, if you will allow them to lead you into a splendid career as public performers. They will promise you praise and money if only you will do as they tell you - that is, consent to the lower standards of a public to which they introduce you. The moment you do that, you have already cut the ground from under your feet. You cannot afford to compromise.

Stick to your ideals, stick to your standards that you have so carefully been taught and which you have learned with such care, and you will find that, while the path may be steeper, more difficult, it will ultimately lead you higher. There must be no compromise.

I will say to all of you that you represent the best elements in our school, one in one direction, another in another. You have all worked faithfully. You have all shown that you have not only natural gifts, but the perseverance and desire to develop them, and I therefore take great pleasure in giving you the visible sign of the completion of your studies at the Institute.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \*

It has been said that the vocation of the teacher is the noblest vocation in the world. I heartily subscribe to that statement. The teacher devotes himself to the development of the physical, the mental, and the spiritual faculties of men and women. The music teacher must train all three, for music requires the activity of all these faculties, and therefore the training, the proper training, of the music teacher is a very important and arduous task. You have been brought into close communion with the great master spirits in music and with their works, and you should be able now to communicate this spirit to others. Then go ye forth and preach the gospel of musical art to the heathen. You will find plenty of heathens to teach.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \*

The following students have also finished the ana-

lytic course in theory, and I will now present the certificate for this course.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \*

I would like Miss Alice Shaw and Mr. Arthur Loesser to come on the platform.

Miss Shaw and Mr. Loesser do not know what is going to happen to them. They looked very sad as they came up, but I will reassure them. We have a medal which is given to any student who receives an artist's diploma with highest honors, which means that his rating in every subject of the course is above ninety-five per cent. The students never know when that happens until it happens, and we often do not know until the last moment, and we do not tell them. I am very happy to say that Miss Shaw and Mr. Loesser have richly deserved these medals, and I take great pleasure in presenting them to you, and I want them to remind you often of your Alma Mater and the love it bears you both.

## INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART

## CLASS DAY SHOW

## FOLIES BRÉZIÈRE

Matinee, Friday only, June 2, 1911, at eleven o'clock.

REVUES and BALLETS at odd and altered intervals.

The Vancua Auchley Concert

Prismatic Fanta	sm a	nd Fu	gue	Cour	Bach
		Pe	rpetr	ators	
Artless Air					Markatio Pounderato
Carl Slew Her					Affatuoso Ponderoso
Raff Duggles					Conflagratio Amoroso
Georgeous Hose				Hus	stleissimo Industrioso

The First and Only Appearance of that Beauteous Being MAGGIE CLINE From the Royal Opry-House, Dooblin,

In Her Radiant Ravishing Repertoire of Irish Wit and Humor

## CLASS DAY SHOW

3

### GAUZE

in his

Soliloquy of Nifty Nonsense Entitled

A PILE OF ROCKS

or

A BUNDLE OF KNOCKS

4

The Famous Rushing Dancers

PUMPKIN & POPPOVER

Too Late from The Imperial Opera, St. Petersburgh, and Their Sensational Troupe of Rushing Dancers

Julica Hillsky Merry Winetzky Paulinga Iser Sy Beldo Minsky Hatties Pies Syl Vjahy Manska Marga Retflinn Ann Adaven Portovitch

5

GIGGLES & WIGGLES

In Their Clever Skintilating Comical Sketch entitled

THE TWO PART SONG FORM

Cast

Miss Part-One (the Period) . . . Giggles
Miss Part-Two (the Extended Period) . . . Wiggles

## CLASS DAY SHOW

6

### STARTLING ENGAGEMENT AT

Exhorbitant Expense of the Marvelous Cuban Artists

Ruthero Griffinola Vozapian	ths		:	:		Danseuse Harpiste Vagabond
First Infli				d: 0		Harp Solo
Second Infl	Liction	n			Song	and Dance

-

## EVERYGIRL

In Her Quest of An Operatic Career

A Comedy Skit (i.e. A Skittish Comedy) by Georgeous Hose

## CAST

Everygirl .	3-5-5	60 · Die			. Flowery Acorn
Miss Brazier					Frank Conversation
Dr. Damrosch					. Carl Slew Her
Mr. Robinson					. Raffy Duggles
Hope					. Gabbie Gook
Courage .					Ammonia Grinin
Conceit.				0.	Cussed-us Sandsick
Spite					Edith Bluebell
Money					. Rudely Chased

### SCENES

2024		
Hoboken R.R. Station		Prologue
Dr. Damrosch's Office, mildly pleasant and pleasantly mild		Canticle
Mr. Robinson's Room, subterranean and reverberating	i	Canticle
Miss Brazier's Vivisecting Parlor, hushed and still	· III	Canticle

## CLASS DAY SHOW

8

#### CLASS SONG

I.

We're the class of nineteen 'leven, We're a class of great renown, We would be in seventh heaven, If Miss B wouldn't call us down. Say farewell to Cousin Emmie, Say farewell to Uncle Frank, Say farewell to all our teachers, Both the fat, and lean, and lank.

#### Chorus

Say good-bye, say farewell, Three or more years we've worked like - well Very much harder than we can tell. Say good-bye, toll the bell, Alma Mater, fare thee well.

#### II.

Say good-bye to Daddy Goetschiue, Say good-bye to all his chords. Say good-bye to red-head Robbie, Say good-bye to his big words. Say good-bye to Uncles Krehbiel, Mason, Henderson and Pratt. Say good-bye to all our teachers, Long, and lean, and short, and fat.

Chorus

. P . O . S . T . = . G . R . A . D . U . A . T . E . S .

-1911-

ARTISTS' COURSE IN PIANO

Miss Elenore Altmann

Mr. Arthur Adolphe Loesser

Mr. Carl G. Schluer

Miss Alice Marion Shaw

Mr. Abraham Louis Shyman

TEACHERS' COURSE IN PIANO

Miss Elaine Parker
Miss Margaret Waite Perkins
Miss Nellie Sabsovich
Miss Helen Elise Smith

ARTISTS' COURSE IN VIOLIN

Mr. Louis John Bostelmann

TEACHERS' COURSE IN VIOLIN

Mr. Louis John Bostelmann

## . G . R . A . D . U . A . T . E . S .

## -1911-

## - Department of Piano -

Miss Viola R. Bach Miss Alma Chester Bennett Miss Julia Meeker Conklin Miss Anna Eleanor Davenport Miss Erna Clara Dietz Miss Sybel Marjorie Dominy Miss Pauline Julie Gaiser Miss Fannie Rhoda Goffin Miss Helen Elizabeth Halsey Miss Priscilla Richardson Hardesty Miss Sylvia Hyman Mr. Eugene Aldama Jackson Miss Rose Jacobson Miss Dorothy Judson Miss Helen Yarnall Luchars Miss Florence Raymond Mallory Miss Anna H. S. Malmquist Miss Anna Elizabeth Pease Miss Minnie Ethel Post Miss Clara Rabinowitz Miss Beatrix Reynolds Miss Hattie Stella Spiess Miss Elsie Todd Mr. Georges Marmaduke Vause

. G . R . A . D . U . A . T . E . S .

- Department of Piano -

- Continued -

Miss Edna Wyckoff

Mr. Augustus Delafield Zanzig

- Department of Singing -

Miss Florence Helene Aitken

Miss Julie Isabel Cahill

Miss Ruth Chase

Miss Ethel Evelyn Chellew

Mr. Franklin Brown Converse

Miss Eva May Guck

Miss Helen Elizabeth Reed

Miss Gertrude Widmer

Mrs. Schai A. Winetzky

Violin -- Department of

Mr. Algert Anker

Miss Margaret Genevieve Flinn

Mr. Samuel Aaron Gardner

Mr. Jacques Lawrence Gottlieb

Miss Helen McMillan Jeffrey

Miss Edith Rubel

Miss Ruth Augusta Taylor

- Department of Organ -

Mr. Ralph Edwin Douglass

Mr. Charles Albert Stebbins

Harp -- Department of

Miss Antonia Griffin

RECIPIENTS OF CERTIFICATES

- In Analytic Theory -

Miss Amy Buchbinder
Mrs. Richard M. Lawton
Miss Hazel Wood

Mass - dogwe II

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Sebias -

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