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Alexander Tcherepnin

1899–1977



ALLEXANDER TCHEREPNIN liked to tell us that when he was a small boy in Russia he very much wanted a cello. His parents gave him a handsome one, and he practiced on it for a while—but then he wanted a bicycle, so he sold the cello and bought a bike.

He was an only child in a musical household. His father, Nicolai Tcherepnin, was one of the most important conductors and composers in all Russia. Alexander showed musical talent at an early age. When one of his family or friends had a birthday or anniversary, instead of buying a present he would write a little song on some of his father's music paper and present that as his gift. At school, he would slip manuscript paper between the pages of his books and compose pieces in stolen moments.

When his father saw Alexander's ability, he decided that lessons at home were not enough and sent him to study at the conservatory in St. Petersburg. His father had studied there before him, as had many other great musicians. He worked hard, and when he was in his teens, he was considered one of the most promising young pianists and composers in the country.

In Paris, where he went to complete his musical education, he supported himself for three years by selling some of the little pieces he had composed as a young boy.

After Paris, he journeyed around the world, giving concerts in many far-off places and finally in the United States. He liked it here so well that after many visits, he decided to make this his home.

Because he was such a fine pianist, Tcherepnin was able to write very fine piano music. Some of his pieces were written especially for young piano students. In 1954 he wrote "March," "Joy and Tears," and "Relays" for the *Frances Clark Library for Piano Students*.

March

In march time

Alexander Tcherepnin

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line with notes G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the right hand notes: 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5. A dynamic marking of *f* is present in the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation continues from the previous system. The right hand melody is G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand bass line is G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the right hand notes: 1, 4, 1, 3. Measure 8 ends with a whole note G4.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays chords: G4-A4, B4-C5, B4-A4, G4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the right hand notes: 2, 1, 4, 1, 3, 2, 4, 2, 5, 1. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present in the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line with notes G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the right hand notes: 1, 4, 2, 1, 5, 1, 2, 3. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in the first measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line.