

FOREWORD

In BOOK SEVEN of the PALMER-HUGHES SPINET ORGAN COURSE, the student learns more about reading music and more about chord-building.

The keys of A MINOR and E MINOR are introduced, together with the three principal chords of each key, which are used in the selections that follow. The construction of the HARMONIC MINOR SCALE is emphasized.

More UPPER AND LOWER LEGER LINES are introduced, expanding the range of music reading to include almost the full range of both manuals.

ALLA BREVE, or "cut time" is introduced,

and the time signatures used in previous books are reviewed.

The construction of the DIMINISHED CHORD is explained, and the student is shown an easy way of playing any diminished chord encountered in popular music.

The tuneful selections chosen for this book are especially well adapted to the organ. They utilize the new material introduced and effectively review old principles.

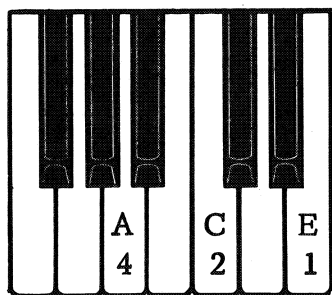
The student is once again reminded to proceed carefully, at a comfortable pace, and to practice DAILY, mastering each page before proceeding to the next.

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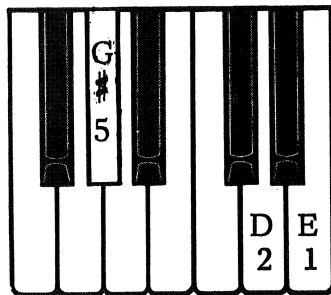
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HERE ARE THE POSITIONS OR INVERSIONS OF THE THREE PRINCIPAL CHORDS IN THE KEY OF A MINOR, AS THEY ARE GENERALLY USED IN POPULAR MUSIC, AND AS THEY WILL BE USED IN "HAVA NAGILA".

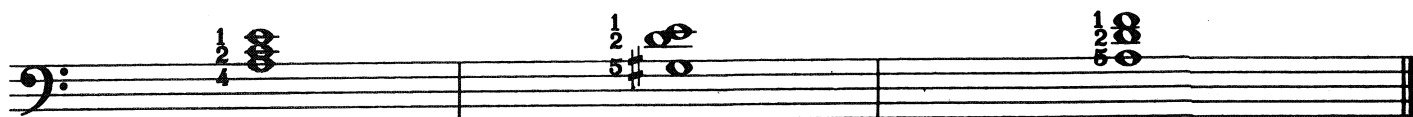
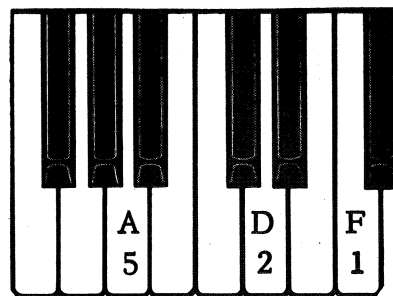
TONIC
Am



DOMINANT
E7



SUBDOMINANT
Dm




PEDALS: A E D
 ALTERNATE E ALTERNATE B ALTERNATE A

Hava Nagila

Brightly, with spirit

ISRAELI FOLK SONG

*  *Alla Breve*, sometimes called "cut time." This indicates $\frac{2}{2}$ time. The relative time values of notes are the same as in $\frac{4}{4}$ time. In effect, it is a doubling of the tempo when compared to $\frac{4}{4}$ time, and the "beat" of the music is felt in two rather than four beats per measure.

Fascination



F. MARCHETTI

Slow Waltz

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time. It consists of three systems of music. Each system has a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The first system starts with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The melody in the treble clef features triplet patterns (2, 1, 2, 3) and is often beamed across measures. The bass clef accompaniment consists of chords and single notes. The second system includes a fingering of 5, 2, 1 for the first measure and an asterisk (*) above a chord in the third measure. The third system includes fingering 5, 2, 1 for the first measure and 4, 2, 1 for the second measure. The score concludes with a final triplet in the treble clef.

* This frequently used inversion of the D minor chord was introduced in BOOK 6, on page 13.