

Play the long shake on page 23 like the one on page 20, beginning and ending on C. The G at the end of the page, which has to last through four bars, must be played very firmly and be well held down. Though it is called a pedal-point, you must not take the pedal to it unless you have one of those pianos with three pedals.

The shake on page 24 is like the one at bar 23. Play B flat and D together. On page 26 the doubling of the notes of the Subject is Bilow's addition. I do not like it, but this is a matter of taste. Only the upper notes were written by Bach.

The scale of D minor at the end was also only written for one hand—the right—the left hand resting until it takes the chord of the seventh on A in the penultimate bar.

#### RULES OF MEMBERSHIP.

Every reader of THE GIRL'S OWN PAPER (boy or girl) can become a member.

1. Copy out the following in your own handwriting, and fill in the particulars; send it to the Editor, THE GIRL'S OWN PAPER, 56, Paternoster Row, London, E.C., with "Fidelio Club" written on the outside of your envelope at the top left-hand corner.

Name .....

Address .....

Age.—Under 12? Under 16? Over 16?

Pseudonym (if desired) .....

Chief musical characteristic—

Mind? Emotion? Muscle?

2. In the space marked "Mind, Emotion, Muscle," underline the quality of which you believe yourself to be possessed most, and cross out the other two, thus—

Mind                      Emotion                      Muscle

3. Every member may, each month, make one suggestion—that is, she (or he) may name a composer, a piece, or a style of composition to be analysed for practice.

4. Every member may also ask one question each month, and this may have reference to any piece that has already been discussed, or to any difficulty experienced in practising.

5. Such suggestion and question must always be accompanied by a "G. O. P." coupon (to be found near the Contents of the magazine), and will, with the answers, be published in THE GIRL'S OWN PAPER.

6. Members may join at any time.

#### ANSWERS.

"LADYBIRD."—Play the turn at bar 53 of the *Adagio* in Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 31, No. 2, as follows—



The other turns are played in the same manner. The tied semiquaver falls with the fifth demisemiquaver in the bass, the triplet with the sixth demisemiquaver, and the other notes as in the above example. In bars 43 and 44 of Chopin's "Berceuse," play seven treble notes to the first bass quaver, seven to the second, eight to the third, that completes the run; for the trill, play eight notes to the quaver chord, and seven on the crotchet, which will bring you on to B double flat, without a break go down to A flat, and finish the shake on A flat and B flat—eight notes to complete that bar, then seven notes to the first quaver of bar 44, that will bring you back to A flat; the nine little notes, in groups of triplets, must all go to the second bass quaver; the similar passage at the end of the bar is done the same way. Do not hurry over the little grace notes. Play them as quickly as you can with distinctness, and give the third and sixth quavers their full value. Whenever you find that you cannot play a passage exactly in time, make a general *rallentando*. You must never rob Peter to pay Paul!

"BUDS AND BLOSSOMS."—Chopin's "Funeral March Sonata" only got three votes, so I cannot give it just yet, but it will come, and I will remember your difficulties. The little trills (they are not turns) in Mendelssohn's L. O. W., Book V., No. 2, at bars 39, 43, 45, will only require three notes—B flat, C, B flat—because the time is quick. I could not say that Chopin, Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Mozart are the best. Your last should have been second, and your first third; and even then, where are Bach and Schumann?

"SHELTIE."—Your name is not entered on my list. You must send your form of application, properly copied and filled in, with the "G. O. P." coupon.

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## NOT ON THE CORONATION PROGRAMME.

It is the things which are not upon the programme which sometimes add an unexpected touch of tenderness or brilliancy to a ceremony, or which may tax the tact and resource of the most experienced to whom they may occur. That in so complicated a ceremony as that of the coronation of our kings some things should happen which are quite unexpected is inevitable, especially when it is remembered that those who go through the ceremonies have probably not done so before. Though it has happened that a Sovereign has been crowned more than once, this has been a very rare occurrence. It is also seldom that an archbishop officiates at a second coronation, so that most of those chiefly concerned come to the great ceremony quite unfamiliar with its complications. We propose to look at some of the incidents which have crept into various coronations of our sovereigns, and have helped to make or to mar their success.\*

These have arisen from different causes. Sometimes it was the King who brought in some unrehearsed element, as when Richard I. took the crown from the Holy Table on the day of coronation to crown himself, thereby signifying that he held the crown from God alone; or when John—weak-minded King—laughed so immoderately at the time he was being crowned that he let fall a spear placed in his hand.

Richard II. became so tired with the protracted ceremonies that he was carried on the shoulders of knights, "being oppressed with fatigue and long fasting."

Edward VI.'s interruption of the order of the service was in keeping with the gentle character of this boy-king. When the three swords were carried before him, he observed

that there was one yet wanting, and called for the Bible. "That," he said, "is the sword of the Spirit, and ought in all right to govern us, who use these for the people's safety by God's appointment. Without that sword we are nothing. From that we are what we are this day . . . we receive whatsoever it is that we at this present do assume."

A somewhat similar motive doubtless prompted George III. When the time arrived for the reception of the Holy Communion on the day of his crowning, he wished to take off his crown to signify that he received the elements as a man and not as a king. He asked the Archbishop if he should do so. The Archbishop in turn consulted the Dean of Westminster, who is the instructor of the sovereign in these matters, but neither of them could say which was the usual form. The King took off his crown, saying, "There ought to be one."

Queen Charlotte desired to follow her husband's example, but the crown was so securely fixed that it could not easily be removed. The King told her that it might be considered as part of her dress, and not as an indication of power or greatness in one kneeling humbly in the presence of God.

As was to be expected, queens regnant or consort have also had their share in bringing about the unexpected on the occasion of their coronation. Queen Elizabeth was nothing if not a woman of decided action and speech. After she had been anointed with the oil, she said to her maids that it was "greese and smelt ill."

Queen Anne, the wife of James I., refused to take the Holy Communion at her coronation, remarking that "she had changed her religion once before," for the Presbyterian form of Scotland, "and that was enough."

When Mary was lifted up into the chair by the side of her husband and co-sovereign, William III., she was in due course girt with the sword and invested with the other

\* For other interesting particulars as to coronations see *Crowns and Coronations*, William Jones, in which many of these incidents are found.



"GOD SAVE THE KING AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA."

symbols of authority. At the sight of this, her sister, Princess Anne, remarked, "Madame, I pity your fatigue."

On hearing this the Queen turned sharply round and said, "A crown, sister, is not so heavy as it seems."

This was an unfortunate remark of Anne's, for when she came to be crowned, though she was but thirty-seven years of age, she was so infirm from gout and corpulency that she had, when standing, to be supported by the arms of those who surrounded her.

One of the most dramatic examples of unanticipated incidents was the attempt of Queen Caroline to gain admission into Westminster Abbey at the coronation of her husband, George IV. When she presented herself at the door, the embarrassed door-keeper demanded her ticket, saying no person could be admitted without a peer's ticket. A door-keeper of a superior order informed her that no preparation had been made for her Majesty. Being thus repulsed, the unfortunate lady withdrew and went home to die.

Mr. Greville tells us, in regard to the coronation of Victoria the Well-beloved, that Lord John Thynne, who acted for the Dean of Westminster, informed him that so few persons knew the order of the ceremonies "that there was continual difficulty and embarrassment, and the Queen never knew what she was to do next." They made her leave her chair and enter into St. Edward's Chapel before the prayers were concluded, much to the discomfiture of the Archbishop. She said to Lord Thynne, "Pray tell me what I am to do, for they don't know," and at the end, when the orb was put in her hand, she said, "What am I to do with it?"

"Your Majesty is to carry it, if you please, in your hand."

"Am I?" she said. "It is very heavy."

The same writer mentions the incident of the Queen's ring. The coronation ring had been altered, owing to a mistake as to which is the "fourth finger," to fit her little finger. When the Archbishop was to put it on, she extended this finger, but he said it must, according to the rubric, go on the fourth finger. She said it was too small, and she could not get it on. He said it was right to put it there, and as he insisted she yielded, but had first to take off her other rings, and then this was forced on; but it hurt her very much, and as soon as the coronation was over, she was obliged to bathe her hand in iced water before she could remove it.

There have been times when it was the officiating Archbishop who has been the one to contribute the unexpected element. Lingard tells us that when Harold I. was to be crowned King, after usurping the throne in the absence of the legitimate claimant, Hardicanute, the Archbishop of Canterbury, at that time Egilnoth, refused to give the royal benediction, and turned to the King and said, "There are the crown and sceptre which Canute entrusted to my charge. To you I neither give nor refuse them, you may take them if you please; but I strictly forbid any of my brother bishops to usurp an office which is the prerogative of my see."

When Henry I. came to the throne, the title of Archbishop of Canterbury was in the keeping of Ralph of Escures, a palsied old man. Without the knowledge of Ralph, Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, was appointed to undertake the office of actually putting the crown upon the King's head. But this did not suit the old man, and when he saw Roger take the crown in his hands he stretched out his hand to take it himself. For a time the two prelates held it together, but notwithstanding his palsied state, indignation and pride made Ralph the stronger of the two. He succeeded in freeing the crown from his rival's grasp. But in his haste he nearly knocked it off the King's head altogether, and it would have fallen to the ground but for the timely intervention of the officials who saved it from such a fate.

It is a remarkable fact that when the crown was placed upon the head of James II., it tottered considerably. Henry Sidney, brother of Algernon Sidney, was the one who prevented it from falling, and as he did so, he remarked, "This is not the first time, your majesty, that my family have supported the crown!" The Queen noticed the insecurity of the crown, and when the Revolution had occurred, she remarked upon it in these words—"There

was a presage that struck us, and everyone observed it; they could not make the crown keep firm on the King's head; it appeared always on the point of falling, and it required some care to hold it steady." The Queen was evidently somewhat of a wit, for another remark of hers is recorded anent the insecurity of the King's position. At the coronation banquet "when Champion Dimock," so says Pryme in his *Ephemeris Vite*, "let of his horse to kiss K. James II.'s hand, after that he had challenged any one that durst question the King's rights to the crown, as the custome is, the Champion in moving towards the King, fell down all his length in the hall, where there was nothing in his way that could visibly cause the same: whereupon the Queen sayde, 'See you, love, what a weak champion you have.' To which the K. sayd nothing, but laught, and the Champion excused himself, pretending his armour was heavy and that he himself was weak with sickness, which was false, for he was very well and had had none."

We have referred to the tottering crown. Another instance of the crown being in jeopardy was at the coronation of George IV. When the Lord High Steward carried the crown to the Holy Table, he found it heavier than he had anticipated, and it slipped from his hands; fortunately it was saved from reaching the ground.

In a few cases the addition to the programme has come from other than the highest concerned in the ceremonies. When Charles I. was presented to the people, Archbishop Laud said, "I desire you by your general acclamation, to testify your consent and willingness thereto." But to this invitation not a voice nor cheer answered; there was a death-like silence. At length, prompted by the Earl Marshal, the spectators cried out, "God save King Charles."

The mention of Earl Marshal recalls a mishap which occurred at the crowning of George III. That official on that occasion forgot the sword of state, the canopy, and the banquet chairs for the King and Queen. A sword had to be borrowed from the Lord Mayor of London, and a canopy was hastily raised. When the King complained of this omission, the deputy Earl Marshal—the Earl of Effingham—replied, "It is true, sir, that there has been some neglect, but I have taken care that the next coronation shall be regulated in the exactest manner possible." This unfortunate remark so amused the King that he insisted upon the poor Earl repeating it several times.

Mishaps have occurred to other parts of the regalia at different times. At the crowning of Charles I. the left wing of the dove that tops one of the sceptres was broken off. This was considered by the superstitious as an ill omen. When George III. was moving away with the crown upon his head, the great diamond in the upper portion of it fell off and was found only after considerable search.

At the coronation of Charles II. a quarrel took place between the royal footmen and the barons of the Cinque Ports for the possession of the canopy borne by the latter over the King's head. The King, having noticed the disturbance, ordered the footmen to be imprisoned and dismissed his service.

A difficulty arose at the ceremony connected with the crowning of George I. The King did not know English, and those around him were not well acquainted with German, and so the service had to be explained to the King in Latin. This gave birth to a joke which had a long run, that much "bad language" had passed between the king and his ministers on the Coronation Day.

The unrehearsed incident of poor old Lord Rolle falling in his attempt to pay homage to Queen Victoria and the Queen's gracious and touching descent from the throne to meet him are so well known as to need no minute description: Miss Martineau states that a distinguished foreigner in reporting the incident affirmed that the Lords Rolle hold their title on condition of rolling down the steps of the throne at the coronation of a sovereign.

Let us hope that there will be nothing "not on the programme" at the Coronation of Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, or if there is, may it be of the pleasant order of unrehearsed events.