





When visiting your favorite why not try something new. Instead of ordering a scrambled burger, try Canbell's new Noodle soup. Yes, you will this soup is. Put it in a amazed at how -Oyour dog. Our soup is good because and take it home to it in old wood barrels before we sell it to you. So look for

our O O

red cans of Camball's soup at your favorite store.

If you studied from the God Made Music 3 book last year, you will remember playing the flutophone. The instrument pictured at the left is called a soprano recorder. Unlike the flutophone, the recorder is a real instrument dating back to the time when Christopher Columbus sailed to America. Recorders were very popular instruments back then, because there were no clarinets or saxophones. It is said that King Henry VIII of England owned 47 beautifully decorated recorders and even composed music for recorder. Famous composers such as Bach and Handel also wrote music for recorder. Recorders lost popularity when orchestral woodwinds (flutes, clarinets, oboes, bassoons) were invented, because the recorders were too soft sounding to be heard in an orchestra. There are many different kinds of recorders still in use to a ranging in size from just under 6 inches long to the sult-contrabass recorder pictured at the right, which is almost 8 feet tall! The soprano recorder that you will learn to play this year is about 12 inches long. It has a very soft, pleasing sound that you will enjoy. Your recorder will also help you master music concepts and may even interest you in playing a real band or orchestral instrument. Enjoy your year with your recorder and let's get started....

red ne, me ers ere ary ers s-er. s, ee

Photo by permission of Adriana Branching

1. Hold your recorder with your left han a bove your right hand.

- 2. The "T" beside the small recorde 5 below indicates to cover the back hole using the thumb. Red colors I holes tell you which holes to cover with your fingers.
- 3. Completely cover all holes indicated, and always keep your fingers close to the holes.
- 4. Don't blow too hard or too so.". Blow just enough to make a pleasant sound.
- 5. Start each note by whis e ing the number "2" as you blow into the mouthpiece.

Practice the following exercises, tapping your foot to count each note.



Left Hand

Mouth-

piece

Finger

Holes.

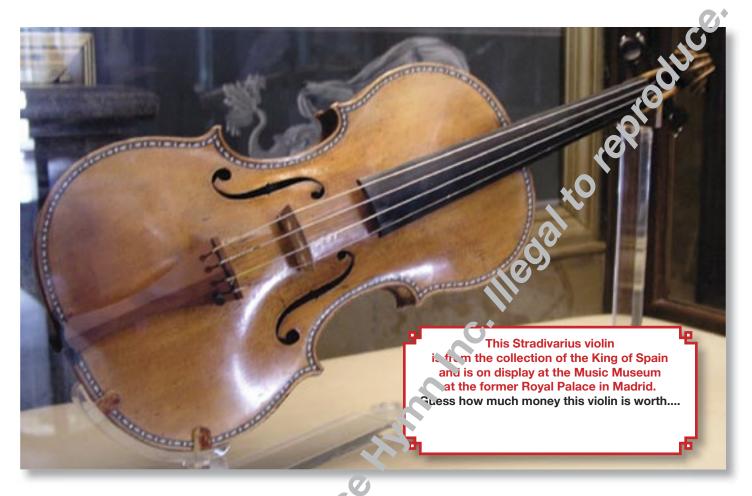
Right

Hand

Finge

loles.





Antonio Stradivari was born in 1644. At age 22, le began making his first violins. Stradivari lived to be 93 years old, and during his lifetime, he made over 1,100 victine, harps, guitars, violas, and cellos. About 650 of his instruments are still in existence today. Stradivari's instruments are regarded as among the finest instruments ever created. They are highly prized and still played by profession its today. His instruments even have names. Famous cellist Yo-Yo Ma owns the "Davidov Strad" cello, and the great violinist Itzhak Perlman owns the "Soil Strad" violin of 1714, considered to be one of the finest of all Strads. One of Stradivari's violins (named the "Lady Tennant Violin") sold in New York for \$2,500,000...that is two and a half million violars!

Stradivari set the standard for iolin construction. He studied and experimented until he come up with the perfect shape, size, and position of parts. But his secret, which is still unknown to this day, was his varnish. Varying from orange to red in color, Stradivari's varnish contributed to the beautiful sound of the instrument.

The two largest collections of Stradivari instruments, consisting of 2 violins, 2 cellos, and a viola, belong to the King of Spain. The U.S. Library of Congress' owns 3 violins, a viola, and a cello.

Write the meaning of the wing numbers.

22 -

93 -

650 -

1100

1644

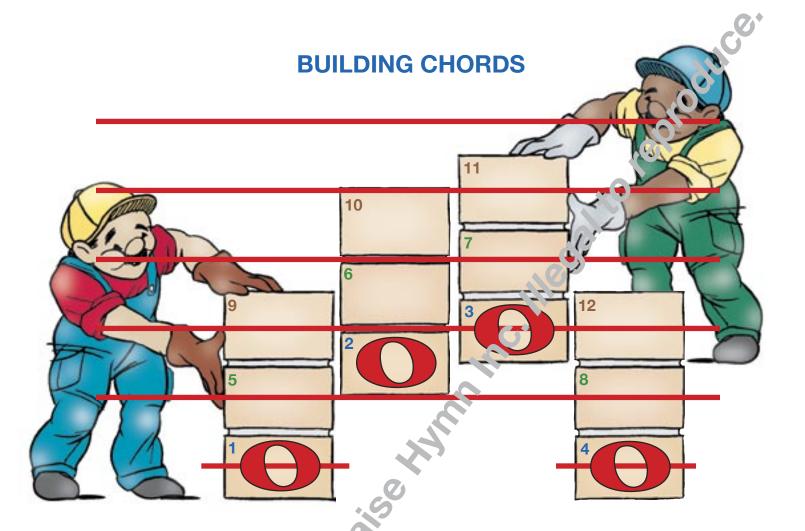
2 500,000 -



January

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturc'ay
0	2	mf	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	p
15	16	17 	18	19	20	21 ===
22	23	24 9:	25	26 f	27 #0	28
29	30	©31				

1. January	9. January	17. January	25. January
2. January	10. January	18. January	26. January
3. January	11. January	19. January	27. January
4. Januery	12. January	20. January	28. January
5. January	13. January	21. January	29. January
6. January	14. January	22. January	30. January
7. January	15. January	23. January	31. January
8. January	16. January	24. January	



Sea Chantey

A sea chantey is a work song suring by sailors while hoisting heavy sails on old sailing ships. The rhythm of the song actually helped the sailors lift and hoist at the same time so the sails would be easier to lift. This sea charte, was a favorite in colonial America. The word "chantey" comes from the French word "chanter" (pronounced "shan-tay), meaning "to sing."



		<i>Q</i> ,*
1.	Dvorak was born in Bohemia (modern Czechoslovakia) in this year.	"The newspapers say that nev r has a composer had such a 'rı 'mph.
2.	Dvorak's father wanted his son to follow in his footsteps and become one of these.	The public applauded so n cen that I felt like a king in my be Antonin Dvorak
3.	At age 16 Dvorak went here to study organ.	5
4.	Dvorak had so little of this that he could not even rent a piano to practice.	
5.	Dvorak finally gained a job as organist here.	
6.	Dvorak believed that every child must learn music, and sing here.	
7.	This famous composer liked Dvorak's music and helped get it performed.	
8.	Writing these dances helped make Dvorak famous throughout Europe.	The same
9.	This is how Dvorak felt in the presence of other famous people.	100 mg 10
10	. Dvorak did not like large cities and even feared crossing these by himself.	COCCOOCH STATE OF THE PARTY OF
11	. Dvorak respected Beethoven so much that he once to his students that they should do this while studying Beethoven a music.	A. innkeeper
12	. In 1885 Dvorak was asked to come to this big U.S. city to be director of the National Conservatory of Music.	B. organ schoolC. Johanne Brahms
13	. This was Dvorak's yearly salary as directory of the National Conservatory of Music, an amount equal to hundred's of thousands of dollars today.	D. Native American Indians E. "Slavonic Dances"
14	. Dvorak spent summers in this little town in Iowa which was populated by fellow Bohemians.	F. in a church choir G. shy and uncomfortable H. kneel
15	. Dvorak orchestrated this famous symphony during a summer in Iowa.	I. 1841 J. money
16	. The melodies of the Nev Vorld Symphony were inspired by the music of these Americans.	K. New York L. 15,000 M. Spillville
17	. In 1901, Dvorak because homesick for Bohemia. He returned to this city to become the director of its conservatory.	N. New World Symphony O. St. Adalbert Church P. Prague
18	. Dvorak die 1 in this year at the age of 62.	Q. 1904 R. Streets
100		6

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