

SELECTED MUSIC

*for*

VIOLIN & PIANO

*composed by*

HELEN C. CRANE

ACCOMPANIMENT EDITION  
violin edition sold separately

PIANO

Bernard R. Crane  
Editor

## THE COMPOSER

Helen Cornelia Crane was born September 5, 1868, just a few short years after the end of the Civil War to Col. Alexander Baxter Crane, a native of Massachusetts and his young wife, Laura Cornelia Mitchell, a native of South Carolina. Col. Alexander Crane, a legal studies graduate of Amherst College was commissioned an officer on the side of the North and his young wife was daughter of the John Wroughton Mitchell family of South Carolina who for generations had lived in that part of the country. Certainly their relatives and acquaintances embraced both sides of the chasm that divided the nation. To this young couple was born Helen Cornelia, and along with four sisters and one brother. Their earliest home was St. Mark's Place in New York's lower east side. Eventually Col. Crane's law career led to a flourishing Wall Street legal practice and they purchased property and built their permanent home in Scarsdale, NY.

She must have exhibited artistic talent at a young age since by her late teens she was embarked on studies in music in one of the most enviable of locations...Europe. She studied at the then "Klindworth-Scharwenka" Conservatory in Berlin. These studies culminated in her choice of composition as her major musical endeavor and she studied three years with noted composer and conservatory director Philipp Scharwenka. She was soon winning competitions and gaining much warranted recognition. German publishing houses recognized her work and she saw the publication of numerous of her pieces. Maintaining a regular home in Germany over the next couple of decades, she made several cross-Atlantic voyages for the sake of concertizing and teaching; one such trip in 1904 was for the purpose of hearing the Berlin Philharmonic perform her tone poem, *The Last Tournament* at the "world's fair" the *St. Louis Exposition* that year. She continued her intercontinental career until the guns of World War I made it decidedly unsafe to continue.

At this time she returned to the her family home in Scarsdale, NY a place they affectionately nicknamed "Holmhurst" and here she remained for the most part; barring a few excursions & trip to Kaprun, Austria, where she traveled one last time "for the purpose of her health". Ultimately she passed away in November, 1930 in Scarsdale, NY and was laid to rest in the cemetery of St. James Episcopal Church alongside her parents. She left behind her hand-written manuscripts in the care of her remaining siblings. Her youngest sister, Laura Vernon Crane Burgess ultimately donated this valuable trust to the New York Public Library, where the collection has been housed since the 1940's. Most of these pieces are there in their original manuscript form, showing the evolution of Ms. Crane's calligraphy and the blossoming of musical art. Among these works are over eighty works for the piano, several chamber works, orchestral tone poems such as *The Last Tournament: her Evangeline Overture*, *Cassandra* for female voice and orchestra, her *Serenade* for orchestra, two symphonies, *Psalm 42* for orchestra and chorus along with a multitude of song settings of various poets and pieces for organ. She was well noted in her day, garnering a spot in *Baker's Dictionary of Musicians* and was duly noted in various music histories of the time. But time is not always kind in its passing. Sometimes lives are dwarfed by events that overtake them in the memories of future generations. Bach was forgotten until Mendelssohn revived the memory of his music. And so it has been with Helen C. Crane. With this edition of her chamber works hopefully our quiet sister speaks again. Let today's performers and today's listener be the judge. As a composer and as a music theorist, I do believe she warrants serious consideration. She stands as an integral part of the flowing forth of what is a truly "American" music, her life spanning that period of time between the Civil War and the "Great Depression", a time period known as the "Belle Époque", "the gilded age", a time shaken, rocked and irretrievably lost to an even greater war, World War I. Ms. Crane occupies a unique spot between late romanticism and the subsequent quest for new expression in music, enjoining her efforts to those of others, pushing the limits of tonality and yet retaining the memorable communication of which music is most capable.

Bernard Crane

Jan. 17, 2019

## DAYS OF DISCOVERY

Just a few minutes of spare time and a bit of curiosity is all that it took to launch myself on a quest that has now encompassed the last two years. Thanks to the wonders of the digital age more and more information is accumulated in smaller and smaller formats, occupying less and less space. Where once the entire floor of an office building was necessary to house one computer, now an entire library of reading material can be stored on a device not much larger than a little finger. One of the results of this every burgeoning ability to collect, store, and share materials is a unique collective enterprise known as International Music Score Library Project or IMSLP, present online at [www.imslp.org](http://www.imslp.org). With the cooperation of individuals, schools and universities, through the pooling of resources we have reached a point where a significant portion of published music that is no longer copyright, is now available. In light of this rich source which I have used many times in the past, and being a composer myself, with degrees from Eastman and the San Francisco Conservatory, I was curious if there were any other CRANE's listed on IMSLP website. I did find five: Adam Crane, a gentleman who seems to have been more of a performer or teacher than a composer: his one page inclusion was "NiffTShift" some sort of performance method for shifting positions on a stringed instrument. Perhaps technically helpful, but artistically, not much. Frederick L. Crane: in some spots labeled "Fred L. Crane" - "After The Ball - a romance": having no relation to the old standard "gay nineties" tune; a brief piano piece, showy but with little integrity in the melodic line, harmony, in essence - blasé; J. W. Crane "2 Romances Sans Paroles": published in 1877 by Hartmann in Paris, very much "à la Mendelsohn or J. Burgmüller"; again, nice but not "earth-shaking". There was an entry for Lucy Crane, who apparently was sister of the noted illustrator Walter Crane, - her contribution is entitled "Baby's Opera"; (my thought on seeing the title, one might have difficulty holding the attention of either the cast, the audience or both.) Upon a closer look I see that it is a collection of nursery rhymes put to melody, which melodies she ascribed to "great masters of the past", so she is in fact the editor of the collection accompanied by artistic images of her brother, the noted illustrator. That leaves us with one remaining composer: Helen C. Crane and the "one" oeuvre that is listed here: her "Piano Trio in E Major, op.20". One piece, three movements, about 60 printed pages total, published in Germany by Gustav Vetter in 1907. I quickly ran off a copy, and waited anxiously for some spare time to run through it.

Eventually the opportunity came, one hour before a choral rehearsal which I was directing. When I began playing through the music I was actually amazed: it was quite bold, rather forward thinking; perhaps post-Brahms-ian, as one would hope, adventurous in its interrelation of keys, soaring melodies wonderful orchestration with each part very much in keeping with the technical parameters of each instrument. It seemed to be loaded with nuance, deeper meaning and ideas that warranted further study and repeated listening. There was certainly nothing wrong with any of the facets of the work, it showed great attention to detail, correct in all musical parameters on its face. I enjoyed the piece, beginning to end.

Opus 20 implied there had to be at least 19 other pieces or groupings of various sizes and instrumentation perhaps, but where were they? Were they ever published? What became of them? My mind was abuzz with curiosity and in the ensuing days I began some intensive exploration, running google searches and more, and it was not long before I came across an interesting discovery: in doing a search for "Helen C. Crane composer" I was ushered to a "url" which detailed a bequest from a New York City family to the city's library of all their important documents. This collection according to what I was able to ascertain was the Alexander Crane family's personal correspondence and spanned a period of more than a century, from the early 1800's to about 1940. Apparently Alexander was a personage of some note in New York City, enough so to warrant gathering together all of his correspondence in the NY Public Library. Closer examination showed that he was a Wall Street lawyer, a commissioned officer in the Civil War, and there was some sort of diplomatic connections in Italy,...why would this search for Helen Crane have brought me here?

Scanning through the contents of the collection which included a listing of family members, I came across Helen Cornelia Crane. Come to find out Helen C. Crane was Alexander's daughter and gradually the pieces began to fall into place. Helen's materials were not located with this larger collection at the main library. Rather her materials were housed at the NYPL "Cullman Center" Library for the Performing Arts at 40 Lincoln Center Plaza. When I checked this particular library's Helen C. Crane Collection listing, I was shocked! It was

SELECTED WORKS *for* VIOLIN & PIANO

*composed by*

HELEN C. CRANE

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# Abend Idyll

for Violin & Piano

1

Helen C. Crane

Op. 15

Adagio e molto espressivo

Violin

Piano

V.

Pno.

V.

Pno.

V.

Pno.

Largo sul G

Allegretto con moto

55

V. *rinforzando* *f*

Pno. *f*

60

V. *mf ben legato* *p* *p*

Pno. *mf* *p*

*poco rit.* *a tempo*

66

V. *f impetuoso* *accel.*

Pno. *f impetuoso*

*poco rit.* *a tempo*

72

V. *rit. martellato* *Allegretto con moto*

Pno. *rit. martellato*

104

V. *mf* *mf* *mf* *dim.*

Pno. *mf* *dim.*

110

V. *rit.* *poco piu moderato con sentimento* *p*

Pno. *p* *p*

116

V. *poco cresc.* *cresc.*

Pno. *poco cresc.* *cresc.*

121

V. *sf* *mf* *marcato la melodia*

Pno.

164

V.

Pno.

*cresc.*

*sf*

170

V.

Pno.

*cresc. sempre*

175

V.

Pno.

*marcato*

*martellato*

*sff*

*sf*

179

V.

Pno.

*Andante con moto*

*sf*

*mp*

*p*

186 *rit.* *a tempo*

V. *mp* 3

Pno. *mf* *cresc.* *cresc.* 3

194

V. *f* *meno f* 3

Pno. *f* *meno f* 3

202

V. *dim. e rit.* *mp* *piu f* 3

Pno. *dim. e rit.* *mp* *piu f* 3 3 3 3 3 3

208

V. *f* 3

Pno. *f* 3 3 3 3

# Idyll

for Violin & Piano

No. 3

Helen C. Crane

Op.52, no.3

**Mesto e espressivo**

The musical score is presented in three systems. The first system (measures 1-6) features a Violin part with a melodic line starting on G4, moving through A4, B4, and C5, with various ornaments and slurs. The Piano part provides harmonic support with chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand. The second system (measures 7-12) continues the Violin melody with a *cresc.* marking. The Piano accompaniment also features a *cresc.* marking. The third system (measures 13-18) shows the Violin part reaching a *f* dynamic and then *dim.* The Piano part maintains a *f* dynamic throughout this section. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

# Idyll

for Violin & Piano

No. 4

Helen C. Crane

Op.52, no. 4

**Allegro comodo**

The musical score is presented in three systems. The first system, labeled 'Violin', shows the violin part in treble clef and the piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is 'Allegro comodo' and the dynamics are 'p leggiero e con grazia'. The second system, labeled 'Vln.', continues the violin part with 'poco cresc.' and 'p' dynamics. The piano accompaniment also has 'poco cresc.' and 'p' dynamics. The third system, also labeled 'Vln.', shows the violin part with 'rit.', 'a tempo', and 'mf' dynamics. The piano accompaniment has 'mf' dynamics. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the page.

17 *a tempo*

Vln. *p* *p* *cresc.*

23 *mp* *mf* *sf* *sf* *f*

Vln. *mp* *mf*

29 *mf* *cresc.* *accel.*

Vln. *mf* *cresc.*

35 *a tempo* *f* *sf* *f*

Vln. *f* *sf* *f*

# Romanza

for Violin & Piano

Helen C. Crane  
Op. 22

Andante con moto

Violin

Piano

5

V.

Pno.

9

V.

Pno.

14

V.

Pno.

*cresc.*

*f*

3

Violin (V.) and Piano (Pno.) score, measures 19-32. The score is written in G major and 4/4 time. The Violin part features a melodic line with various dynamics and articulations. The Piano part provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines in both hands. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid on the score.

**Measures 19-23:** Violin starts with a *dim.* dynamic and a *dolce* marking. Piano also starts with *dim.* dynamics.

**Measures 24-27:** Violin dynamics include *mf* and *p*. Piano dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

**Measures 28-31:** Violin dynamics include *mf*. Piano dynamics include *mf*.

**Measures 32:** Violin dynamics include *sf*. Piano dynamics include *sf*.

37 *fp* *dim. e molto rit.* *pp*

41 *a tempo* *p* *a tempo* *p*

46 *cresc.* *cresc.* 3

51 *rit.* *Allegretto quasi allegro* *mf*

139

V.

*cresc.*

Pno.

*cresc.*

143

V.

*sff*

*mp*

Pno.

*sff*

*mp*

148

V.

Pno.

*p*

153

V.

*pp*

*pp*

Pno.

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*