Music Education in Early Modern Japan and Russian Abroad

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Project purpose

to research the doctoral degree program appropriate for fields of the arts

Transition of the first musical educational institution in Japan

1879 Music Investigation Committee Ongaku Torishirabe Gakari

1887

Tokyo Music School

Tokyo Ongaku Gakko

1949 to present Tokyo University of the Arts Tokyo Geijutsu Daigaku

Foreign educators hired by the Meiji government for Tokyo Music School

- 1880-83 Luther Whiting Mason (American)
- 1883-86 Franz Eckert (German)(concurrently teacher of naval band)
- 1886-88 Guillaume Sauvlet (Dutch)
- 1888-94 Rudolf Dittrich (Austrian)
- 1898-1909 Raphael von Koeber (German Russian)
- 1899-1912 August Junker (German)
- 1865-1922 Noel Peri (French)
- 1900-05 Anna Laehr (German)
- 1902-09 Hermann Heydrich (German)
- 1907-08 Charlotte Fleck (German)
- 1909-12 Rudolf Ernest Reuter (German American)

Raphael von Koeber Рафаэльфон Кёбер (1848-1923)

1894 Gounod's *Faust* First opera performance in Japan by foreigners [Koeber accompanied them on the piano]

1903 Gluck's *Orpheus* First opera performance in Japan by Japanese (students of Tokyo Music School) [Koeber taught students and accompanied them on the piano]

Raphael von Koeber Рафаэльфон Кёбер (1848-1923)

- 1867 entered the Moscow conservatory
- studied composition under Tchaikovsky

and piano under N.Tcherepnin

- 1872 graduated from the conservatory
- entered Jena University
- 1875 entered Heidelberg University
- 1893 came to Japan and started to teach German philosophy, several languages, aesthetics etc., at Tokyo University (to 1914)
- 1898 started to teach piano and history of music at Tokyo Music School (to 1909)

Russians abroad who educated Japanese players in early modern Japan

- Anna Ono (violinist, 1890-1979) [in Japan: 1918-60]
- Emmanuel Metter (conductor, 1878-1941) [1926-39]
- Leo Sirota (pianist, 1885-1965) [1929-46]
- Leonid Kreutzer (pianist, 1884-1953) [1935-53]
- Aleksandr Mogilevsky (violinist, 1885-1955) [1937-55]
- Pavel Vinogradov (pianist, 1888-1974) [1937-74]

Two Russian star pianists who were invited as famous performers in Germany and Austria



Possible interests to be paid about

in Russia and Japan from now:

- They were members of cultural intelligentsia, who scattered from Russia to the world from the end of 19th century
- Influence of Russian abroad in foreign countries and their musical cultural exchange
- Bases of their piano technique build in Russian musical education and their influence

Japanese interests in piano technique of Russian pianism

Russian pianism in context of Russian school as genealogy of pianists piano pieces and piano technique

Process of piano technique in general

bent or curved fingers Fingered technique: light touch, fixed wrist, originally started for playing the cembalo and so on

 High-fingered technique: strong touch, derived from "Fingered technique" above, and hammered at right angles

straightened or naturally curved fingers •*Modern technique*: weight technique (using weight and gravity), natural piano technique, relaxed manner, pliable finger/wrist/arm/shoulder, and so on

Assumed pattern of popularization of the high fingered technique in Japan

Scholz's student, Miyaji Takaori (1893-1963) [taught at TMS from 1915 to 1946]

and their students

his students at TMS

Paul Scholz (1899-1944) [taught at TMS from 1913 to 1922] What we can expect from studies of Music education in early modern Japan in context of Russian abroad is:

1. To identify our background of the present music education, which would emancipate players from domestic canons and open their possibilities. 2. Contribution to the studies of Russian abroad and the musical cultural exchange between Japan and Russia.