

SECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTION ACTIVITIES AS A PREREQUISITE FOR THE FORMATION OF PIANO ART IN ZAPORISHSHYA REGION (END OF XIX – BEGINNING OF XX CENTURIES)

Viktoriiia Mitlytska,

Ph. (Study of Art). Associate Professor of the Instrumental Performance and Variete Musical Art Departament Melitopol Boghdan Khmelnytskyi State Pedagogical University

Kateryna Taratuta,

Master Student at the Melitopol Boghdan Khmelnytskyi State Pedagogical University

Keywords: piano art, musical life, concert performance, secondary schools.

Ключевы слова: фортепианное искусство, музыкальная жизнь, концертное исполнительство, средние учебные заведения.

The interest of scientists to the problem of national musical culture development is conditioned by the current state of culture and the processes of Ukrainian people spiritual revival. Questions about the music-historical past of the cities and the remote regions require the attention of researchers.

Piano art is the most important part of all the components of significant cities and the regional musical life. The piano distribution in the urban life, its role in the music education development, a leading place in concert performance, important in music and theater practice – these factors led to the role of the piano as a catalyst for the development of different directions of musical life. This also applies to the Zaporizhzhya region.

The present Zaporizhzhya region consisted of three districts. Berdyansk and Melitopol districts were part of Tavriya province, Alexander district belonged to Katerynoslav province.

The rapid development of Russia industry at the early 19th century did not significantly affect the contribution of the three

districts. These were characterized mainly by farming. Alexander district was the most industrially developed. There were 54 factories for the production of agricultural implements and machines here.

The equilibrium from the provincial centers Katerynoslav and Simferopol, as a geographical feature of the location of the region, caused certain peculiarities for the formation of the piano art. This is due to a certain isolation of the district musical life. This was manifest in the passivity of the concert life, the lack of performers, qualified music educators, a small number of educational institutions.

The theoretical basis of this work were the scientific works of domestic authors and scholars of the Middle Abroad in the field of local cultural studies and music-historical musicology. Ukrainian scientists V. Klin, O. Kononova, J. Miklashevsky covered the main directions of the musical life of cultural centers. Researchers M. Zagaykevich, G. Lokoshchenko, V. Mitlytska, M. Cherepanin investigated the state of mu-

sical and historical development of large parts of Ukraine as a holistic historical and cultural phenomenon.

Piano art as a fragment of a musical picture of a city or region is become a subject of consideration by other scholars: T. Herdova, T. Medvednikova, M. Stepanenko. The works of T. Martyniuk and O. Shabshayevich also became important for this study.

The purpose of this work is to show the process of forming the prerequisites for the formation of piano art in the Zaporizhzhya region by the example of forming musical and educational traditions in secondary schools.

The purpose is to solve the following tasks: to cover the activities of educational institutions for the promotion of piano art in the region; to determine the peculiarities of the formation of regional piano art within the framework of the activities of these institutions.

The agricultural nature of the regional economy was determined the state of education and music culture. There were nine high schools, ten vocational-technical, real and others secondary schools in the districts at the end of XIX – at the beginning of XX centuries. Music art was present in the main educational activity of these institutions.

Consider the state of music education in secular secondary schools in the region. The education issues and the importance of musical education of general educational institutions in the society aesthetic development were regularly discuss by then press [6]. The question of financing of educational institutions, providing with musical aids, textbooks, musical instruments (violins),

strings, tuning forks, instrument stands was the subject of discussion by local assemblies of all three districts [3-5].

The information about the Oleksandrivsk secondary schools activities is included in the report of the city women's gymnasium for 1903. This institution taught the artistic block of disciplines: 1-voice and choral singing, methods of teaching singing, theoretical and practical foundations of painting. Students received a balanced academic education due to the integrated approach of the organization of the educational process.

Priority of musical disciplines in Alexander city women's gymnasium is fixed in the fact that there are two positions of music teachers disciplines. One teacher taught singing in high school preparatory classes, while another teacher taught singing and singing techniques in grade 8. Teachers of the arts disciplines had good professional training. It is known, painting teacher K. Kryukov completed the course of the Imperial Academy of Arts, and singing teachers M. Popov and A. Gavrikov were pupils of the Singing Chapel of St. Petersburg and the Preslav Teacher Seminary [7].

Local communities regularly took care of the music provision of primary schools in the region.

Provincial government reports provide a list of areas that have nominated local community scholarships. Two scholarship recipients from Alexander County were sent to study at Preslav Teacher Seminary in 1904 [8]. Therefore, the training of local specialists for community means has grown into a tendency to meet the educational needs of educational institutions by local forces.

Pupils studied church singing and the basics of music in the all secondary schools. The organization of school choirs and orchestras was a common feature of secondary schools. There is evidence of the student choirs and orchestras functioning and in the districts of Zaporizhzhya region. These groups participated in dramatic performances, accompanied the play of student actors during the stage act, performed intermissions and separate numbers from operas. The highest form of musical performance of high school students was participation in concerts of institutions and citywide celebrations.

Based on the typology of concerts by O. Shabshayevich, it should be noted that the educational institutions of the three districts of the region organized several types of concert events. These were prefabricated, synthetic, charitable purely student-led.

The synthetic type concerts were the most common in the region. An example of this would be the student concert of the Alexander Commercial School in 1916. The collective of the event was manifest in the participation of the choir, the orchestra under the direction of O. Fedorenko, an ensemble of mandolinists and vocalist. Synthetic concert type membership is ensured by a dramatic piece «The Bear» by Ye. Anichkov [1].

Student activities could also be of a charitable type. The charity could relate to different categories of needy. For example, students of Melitopol Commercial School staged a show in favor of the families of the reserve soldiers [2]. In addition to charity, secondary institutions held annual reporting events. This was the student concert-report

that took place at the Alexander City Commercial School 1905. It is significant that in this concert piano works were performed in solo performance [9]. These were the G. Wallengaupt's Hungarian march, L. Delib's vocal works transcriptions for piano, F. Chopin's Nocturnes.

Therefore, the contribution of secondary schools was to instill in the locals the initial skills of playing musical instruments, including the piano. Art, known through its own practice, significantly influences the formation of adherence to musical art and forms the prerequisites for the development of regional piano art. The activities of secondary educational institutions contributed to the dissemination of musical knowledge among the widest segments of the population, as a basis for mastering the piano.

USED LITERATURE

1. Alexander's responses. Alexandrovsk, 1916. No.677. December 9.
2. Crimean Gazette. Sevastopol, 1916. No.18. January 20.
3. Decisions of Berdyansk district regular local government Assembly for 1872. Berdyansk: E. Kilius and K., 1873.
4. Journals of Alexander district local government Assembly of the 21th Session (1892). Alexandrovsk: B. Stern, 1893.
5. Journals of Melitopol district extraordinary local government Assembly for 1867. Simferopol: S. Spiro, 1867.
6. Music in the province // Russian Music Newspaper. S.-Pb., 1899. No.35.
7. Report of Alexandrovsk city women's gymnasium for 1903-1904. Alexandrovsk, 1904.
8. Report of Ekaterinoslav provincial government administration for 1904: People's Education. Ekaterinoslav, 1905.
9. Report of Alexander City Commercial School named after Stas-secretary S.Yu. Witte for 1904-1905. Alexandrovsk: Lavut, 1906.