

Gradually counterpoint, with its interwoven melodies, came into its own. It was raised to its highest level by Bach.

Music made great strides during the Renaissance, especially in England. It is recorded that Henry VIII himself possessed 48 virginals—an early type of piano. Apparently, he was a wholesaler in music, as in other activities.



After Bach, music became mostly of the chordal type—one tune accompanied by chords. The harmonic possibilities of music were further enlarged by the use of chromatic harmony, containing chords foreign to the key in which the piece was written. This type of harmony was developed mostly by the Romantic composers—Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn and others. Music became much richer and more colourful in its tonality.

Serious music today is in the process of seeking new avenues of expression. Some composers,

including the Finnish composer Sibelius, are proceeding along more or less conventional lines. Many readers have no doubt heard and enjoyed the *Valse Trieste* and *Finlandia* of Sibelius.

Other composers are radically altering the technical aspect of music, e.g., by using new forms of scales or micro-tones. A micro-tone is an interval smaller than a semi-tone or half-tone, which is the difference in sound between a white note and the black note next to it on the piano. This is not a new device. It was used centuries ago by many Oriental races, and even occurred in early Maori music.

No doubt many readers have at some time or another heard various compositions of such modern composers as Stravinsky or Kodaly. Their music may be a little difficult to understand at first but the ear soon becomes used to the tonality.

In this respect the listener should not always listen solely to the music he likes. Occasionally, at least, he should hear out a work he dislikes and try to discover just why he dislikes it—whether it is because of weakness or bad taste in the music (misuse of instruments) or because of his own lack of appreciation. He can do nothing about the former, but the improvement of the latter rests with himself.

QUIZ KEY (Questions on Back Cover.)

1: Kauri, rimu, totara, pohutukawa, manuka. 2: Anna Hato, Dean Wharatene. 3: 4,800,000 acres, 3,700,000 acres in the N.I. 4: 1867, under Maori Representative Act. 5: No; only to Government. 6: Maori P.T. 7: Pakeha is phoenetic native derivative of vulgar European epithet, in which P replaces B. 8: George Nepia, Dick Papakura. 9: Messrs T.P. Paikea, T. Ormond, H.T. Ratana, and E.T. Tirikatene. 10: Te Wherowhero, in May, 1857. 11: 52 letters shortened to Taumata. 12: Te Pahi. 13: King Tawhiao. 14: Chief Tupaea. 15: Six main tribes, one in S.I., and 28 off-shoots. Additional tribe in Chatham Islands includes Morioris. 16: N.I., Te Ika a Maui; S.I., Te Wai Pounamu; Stewart, Rakiura. 17: Tuki and Huru. 18: Maggie Papakura (Makereti), Arawa chieftainess. 19: Hongi Hika. 20: 1872. 21: Pomare was first Medical Health Officer to Maoris, representing Western electorate from 1911 to 1930. He was CMG, KBE, MD, MP. 22: No; only for Maori members. 23: 54 signed by June, 1840. 24: Sir Apirana Ngata. 25: Hinemoa and Tutanekai. 26: L1000 was paid for 80,000 acres in 1848. 27: (a) Pukeko, (b) korimakō, (c) kotare, (d) tokoeka, (e) toroa.