

TRAD JASS Newsletter

Traditional Ragtime And Dixieland Jazz Appreciation & Strutters Society

JAN 2021 Monthly Newsletter

Volume XVI No. 312

General Information

Dave Graves 707-478-3312 / lgraves@pacbell.net

Jam Sets

Dave Stare 707 480-6145 / davestare@hotmail.com

Newsletter/Membership

Louise Graves 707-318-1297 / lovetradjass@pacbell.net

JAN MEETING CANCELLED

Live Music & Dancing

Santa Rosa Moose Lodge
3559 Airway Drive 95403

Available for purchase:

Beer, Wine, & Soft Drinks
Cheeseburger, Fish'N' Fries, Chicken Strips,
Chili Dog, Country Fried Steak
(Bartender is volunteer, please tip)

Admission Prices

\$15 General Public
\$12 Our Members (all ages)
\$12 Guests of Members
\$12 Members of any Jazz Club
\$12 Moose Lodge Members
\$ 8 Group of 3 or more from Senior Home
\$ 5 Jammer - Non Member of a Jazz Club
\$ 0 Jammer - Member of a Jazz Club

Yearly Membership

\$30 Single / \$50 Couple

Life Membership

\$1000 Single / \$1500 Couple

T.R.A.D. J.A.S.S is a non-profit corporation founded to preserve Traditional Dixieland Jazz & Ragtime Music through public performance & education.

Directors & Officers

Dave Graves - President
Dave Stare - Vice President
Louise Graves - Sec./Adv./Newsletter
Gerry Turner - Treasurer & Budget
Clay Wilson
Phil Cartwright
Sharon Griffith
John Z. Ray
Melissa Stoufer
Linda Green
Mary Ann O'Neil

Other Positions

Band Liaison Tom Clark

Advertising Rates

Full Page 8 1/2 x 11

Single Month \$25
Per month rate \$20
Yearly \$100

Bus. Card \$10 per mo. / \$60 per year

Deadline for adv. is 3rd Monday of the mo. prior to the next publication. Contact Louise Graves: lovetradjass@pacbell.net

TRAD JASS accepts no responsibility for accuracy or validity of material submitted.

Check out page 2 & 3 for

"Facts about the Cornet & Trumpet"

- * **We are in need of a Historian for our club.**
- * **You do not need to be a board member.**
- * **Please respond if interested or have questions.**

NOTE: Special Tax Deduction for Cash Donations to Charities in 2020

In the latest post on [A Closer Look](#), Tax Exempt and Government Entities Commissioner Edward Killen reminds taxpayers there's a special deduction for cash donations of up to \$300 to a qualified charity in 2020. This \$300 deduction is designed for taxpayers who take the standard deduction and aren't normally able to deduct their donations.

Each year our club offers one or more scholarships to the Sacramento Traditional Jazz Society's TEAGARDEN JAZZ CAMP, which is held each summer in Pollock Pines, CA. This scholarship provides the student (s) with full room and board, activities, and the educational participation provided by some of the finest traditional jazz musicians in the country. Additionally, the applicant receives two free guest passes to a TRAD JASS meeting where the applicant will be performing.

This Scholarship is in agreement with an important part of our by-laws:

- * Preserve, promote and perpetuate all forms of Ragtime and Traditional Dixieland Jazz. For the purpose of TRAD JASS, Traditional Dixieland Jazz is defined to be all styles of jazz which originated prior to what is generally known as the swing era of the 1930's and 1940's.
- * Encourage appreciation of and education in Ragtime and Traditional Dixieland Jazz.
- * Educate, encourage and assist musicians of all ages in the art form of Ragtime and Traditional Dixieland Jazz.

As a member of our club, you are helping to preserve Traditional Jazz. We Thank you for being a part of our our wonderful and fun group.

Hoping that things will open up by August 2021

The "standard" Dixieland band consists of a "front line" of trumpet (or cornet), trombone, and clarinet, with a "rhythm section" of at least two of the following instruments: guitar or banjo, string bass or tuba, piano, and drums. Trumpet and Cornet featured below.

Ten facts about the Cornet

BY CELINE AENLLE-ROCHA, Published by OUPblog

Sometimes mistaken for the trumpet, a near relation, the cornet has had a fascinating and diverse history. Popular from military and jazz bands to the 19th century European stage, the cornet has had a home in the American music scene for generations of musicians and music styles.

The "cornett", a wooden wind instrument with a cup-shaped mouthpiece, appeared in the late 15th century and remained popular for about 200 years, even remaining in use through the end of the 19th century. To differentiate from the cornet, F. W. Galpin insisted on continuing to spell cornett with the extra "T".

At four and a half feet long, the cornet is a more compact and shorter instrument than its cousin, the trumpet.

When the cornet was invented, nobody bothered to take a patent out on it. It can be traced to Jean- Louis Antoine, however, and was in use throughout Paris by the 1820s. By 1830s, horn player Dufresne performed solos on the cornet at regular gigs.

In addition to Louis Armstrong, Bix Beiderbecke and King Oliver were the best-known cornet players of the 20th century.

Variations on the cornet began to appear in the late 19th century, such as the "butterfly model", "circular cornet", and "echo cornet".

During the Civil War, military band players often played with the cornet over their shoulders, bells facing backwards.

Until the radio became mainstream around World War I, town bands were the most common form of local musical entertainment in the United States. They often featured the cornet, some of them even called "silver cornet bands". John Herald, an American cornet-maker, provided many of these instruments at the turn of the century, and his cornets are still known as some of the finest ever made.

After the decline of town bands, cornets found their vogue in African American musical groups and a new emerging style: jazz. Louis Armstrong famously switched from the cornet to the trumpet in the 1920s, possibly due to a recording environment that favored the latter instrument.

In the Victorian era, cornets usually had deep, funnel-shaped mouthpieces; after the Second World War, mouthpieces gradually shrunk and became much more shallow, and thereby more similar to the trumpet. A more recent wave of "nostalgia" has entailed a revival of the Victorian mouthpiece.

Although the popular French cornets of the 18th century pitched from C or Bb down to D or up to Eb, American cornets have since shifted pitches to Eb, C, and Bb.

Top 10 Facts About The Trumpet

By Brendan Lai-Tong, Published by Instrument guides

There are few instruments more familiar to the public than the trumpet. Influential artists such as Louis Armstrong, Miles Davis, Maurice Andre and Phillip Smith helped bring the trumpet into the public spotlight. The trumpet is a versatile instrument that is present in a wide variety of musical genres such as classical, jazz, rock and more. As a result, there is an extensive amount of music composed for trumpet from solo repertoire to chamber music. Here are some facts about the trumpet that you may not know:

1. A trumpet may seem short and compact when compared to larger brass instruments, such as the trombone, but this small instrument contains roughly 6 1/2 feet of tubing. That's taller than the average human being, yet the instrument can fit comfortably in your hands.
2. Trumpets are known for being used in bands and orchestras, but they also has a military component. Armies dating back to medieval times have used the trumpet as a signal device because of its loud, rich tone that can be heard over long distances.
3. The trumpet has been around since ~1,500 BC. There is even artwork by civilizations dating back to 300BC that showcase the trumpet.
4. The early precursors to the trumpet, cornetto and natural trumpet, didn't have valves or keys.
5. Trumpets come in several varieties that are built to play in different musical keys. Some examples are B-flat, F, D, E, G and C.
6. The trumpet has a cylindrical bore. This means that the diameter of it's tubing remains consistent throughout the length of the tubing (except for the bell flare). This is what gives the trumpet it's characteristic, vibrant and focused sound.
7. Modern trumpets are made from brass, which is an alloy of copper and zinc, but the earliest trumpets were made out of many different materials, including conch shells and wood.
8. Other variations on the trumpet family include the cornet and flugelhorn. These instruments are more mellow due to their conical bore. The tubing diameter of these instruments gradually gets larger towards the end of the instrument.
9. The trumpet may only have three valves, but you can actually play 45 distinct notes by manipulating those valves.
10. Bass trumpet is usually played by trombonists.

T.R.A.D.J.A.S.S. 2021 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Thanks to everyone who participated in the process to elect our Board of Directors for 2021. The votes were unanimous for the following list of the directors for 2021:

Dave Graves

Louise Graves

Dave Stare

Gerry Turner

Melissa Stoufer

Sharon Griffith

John Z. Ray

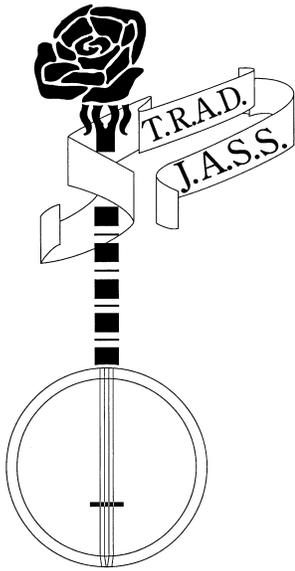
Linda Green

Clay Wilson

Phil Cartwright

In addition, as per the By-Laws, an additional write-in name was presented, approved and invited to become a member of the Board.

We welcome: Mary Ann O'Neil



**Traditional Ragtime And Dixieland Jazz
Appreciation & Strutters Society**

P.O. Box 2861

Santa Rosa Ca. 95405

**DATED MATERIAL.....
PLEASE DO NOT DELAY**

MEMBERSHIPS AVAILABLE! MAIL THIS COUPON

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

EMAIL: _____

Telephone: _____ Date _____

Enclosed is a check for the following: (Underline your choice)

Standard Membership (\$12.00 Member Admission)	Single	\$30/Year
	Couple	\$50/Year
Life Membership (Free admission for each) (Member and One Guest)	Single	\$1000 Once
	Couple	\$1500 Once

Newsletter Subscription Only (by mail) \$10/Year (No Charge if emailed)

Prices effective January 2017

Membership cards will be mailed upon receipt of dues and completed coupon. Mail this coupon and check to:

T.R.A.D. J.A.S.S., P.O Box 2861, Santa Rosa, Ca. 95405