

۷.....	مقدمه استاد علایی
۸.....	پیشگفتار مولف
۹.....	بیوگرافی استاد سید اکبر محسنی
۱۱.....	الهه ناز
۱۳.....	بیوگرافی استاد مجید انتظامی
۱۴.....	کرخه تا راین
۱۵.....	بیوگرافی استاد همایون خرم
۱۷.....	غوغای ستارگان
۱۸.....	گل ارکیده
۲۰.....	گل پامچال
۲۱.....	بیوگرافی استاد محمد نوری
۲۳.....	بیوگرافی استاد روح الله خالقی
۲۶.....	ای ایران
۲۷.....	بیوگرافی استاد انوشیروان روحانی
۲۹.....	سلطان قلبها
۳۰.....	بیوگرافی استاد جواد معروفی
۳۱.....	خوابهای طلایی
۳۲.....	بیوگرافی استاد کیوان علایی
۳۳.....	مازورکا برای تارا
۳۴.....	فهرست منابع

Gole pamchal

gilaki folk song
re Arr: H.naimi

♩ = 65

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8 1.

9 10 11 12

13 14 4 11. 12.

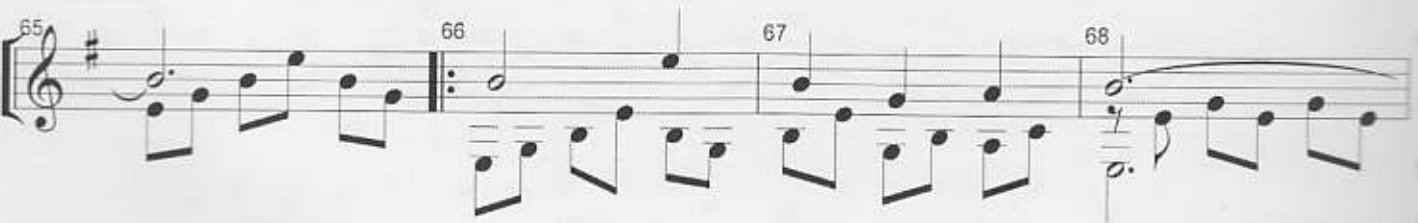
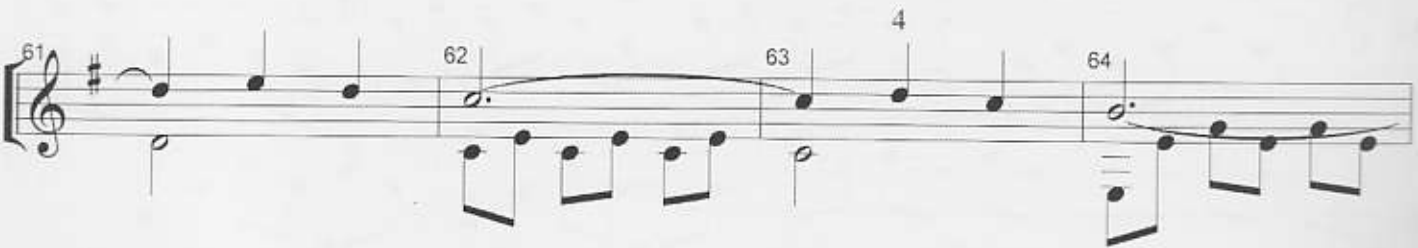
Ruhollah Khaleqi

Ruhollah Khaleqi (1906, Kerman, Iran – November 12, 1965, Salzburg, Austria), also spelled as *Khaleghi*, was a prominent Iranian musician, composer, conductor and author. Ruhollah Khāleghi was born in Mahan, a small town near Kerman, in a musically minded family.

He first became familiar with the tar, but later started to learn the violin. As soon as Ali-Naqi Vaziri established his School of Music, Khāleghi left school and joined Vaziri's school, where he studied for eight years. Soon he became his master's assistant and was placed in charge of teaching music theory. He later continued his education and obtained a B.A. degree in Persian Language and Literature from the University of Tehran.

In 1944 Khāleghi established the National Music Society and in 1949, thanks to the efforts of this great artist, the School of National Music was founded. After his first journey to the former U.S.S.R. in 1955, he became involved in the Iran-Soviet Society and was selected as a member of its Board of Directors. He also began to serve as the director of the Payām-e-Novin Magazine. His work, *The History of Persian Music*, which was published in two volumes, took shape during these years. His other published works include: *Harmony of Western Music*, *Theory of Eastern Music*, and *Theory of Persian Music*.

For many years Khāleghi worked as a musical advisor for Radio Iran and was one of the founders of the program known as *Golha*. He also conducted the *Golha* Orchestra, for which he composed many pieces and revised the original compositions of his contemporaries as well as older masters, such as Āref and Sheydā. Although revised, the compositions retained all their original characteristics.



This musical score is written for a piano in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of music, numbered 25 through 50. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. Measures 25-28 feature a continuous sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand. Measures 29-32 show a change in texture with more complex chordal structures. Measures 33-37 continue with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 38-41 show a return to a more melodic line in the right hand. Measures 42-45 feature triplet rhythms. Measures 46-49 conclude with a series of chords and a final cadence. Measure 50 is a whole rest, labeled 'harm 12' and 'Fine'.

25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32

33 34 35 36 37

38 39 40 41

42 43 44 45

46 47 48 49 50

harm 12

Fine