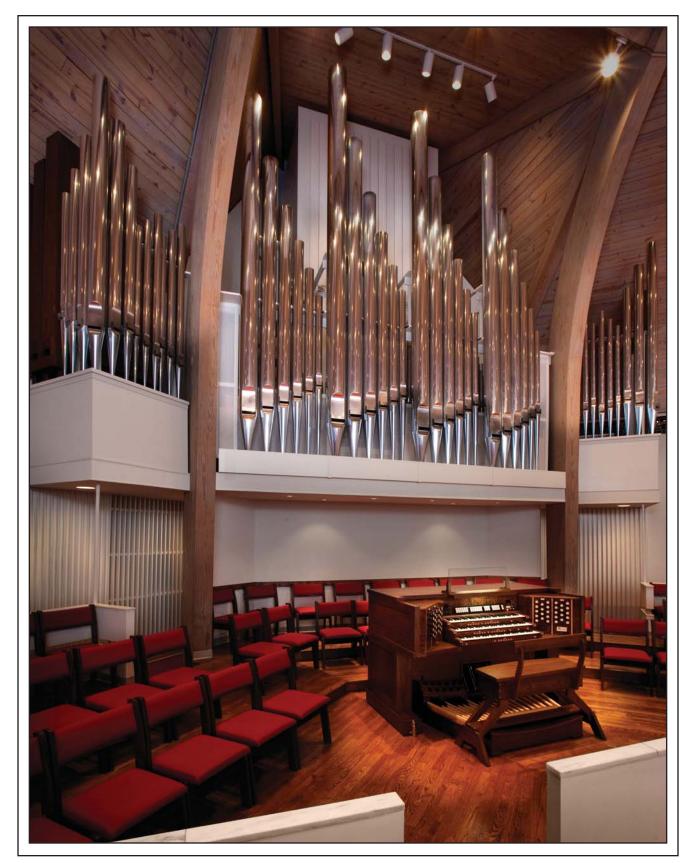
# THE DIAPASON

### MARCH, 2010



First Presbyterian Church Gainesville, Georgia Cover feature on pages 30–31



### THE DIAPASON A Scranton Gillette Publication

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Stover, a report by Domecq Smith on the 16th National Choral Festival hosted

by the American Boychoir, "Dear Diary 1954–1956" by Charles Huddleston Hea-

ton, an extensive report by Frank Rippl on the 2009 convention in Cleveland of the Organ Historical Society, an article by Robert August on Robert Schumann

in this his anniversary year, John Collins's discussion of Bernardo Pasquini, and Alexander Fiseisky's look at Bach's *Cla-vierübung III*, to mention but a few of

THE DIAPASON Website THE DIAPASON website continues to grow and evolve. There one can find the current issue either as text only or as

PDFs, article and news archives, late-breaking news, an extensive calendar (hundreds of listings), classified ads (with

photos), and artist spotlights (with photos and bios). One can also subscribe to THE DIAPASON free monthly e-mail newslet-

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the features that lie ahead.

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come your comments.

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### Editor's Notebook

Arlington Heights, IL 60005.

### In this issue

In this issue of THE DIAPASON, we offers his thoughts on the DIAPASON, we continue the 2009 Mendelssohn anni-versary, with Jay Zoller's reflections on playing the complete organ works of Mendelssohn last fall, including a look at the composer's paintings. Bill Halsey offers his thoughts on the Toulouse Or-gan Factural that took place last October gan Festival that took place last October. David Spicer reports on the 12th Albert Schweitzer festival at First Church of Christ, Wethersfield, Connecticut. Michael Friesen describes the restoration of the Kimball Opus 7231 organ at St. John's Cathedral in Denver, and the cathedral's purchase of the 1869 E. & G. G. Hook Opus 476 organ for use while the Kimball is undergoing restoration. And Neal Campbell presents the first part of his interview with Charles Dodsley Walker on the occasion of Mr. Walker's

90th birthday this month. And in our regular departments, John Bishop muses on "A recipe for success," and Gavin Black continues his discussion of ornaments, not to mention our news, reviews, organ recitals, calendar, and other items of interest.

### Coming up

In the coming months, we will offer an interview by Marilyn Biery of Harold

### Cavaillé-Coll organ in Mazatlán, Mexico

I would like to commend the young man Alan Montgomery of Davis, Cali-fornia, for his insightful letter in the November 2009 issue about the Cavaillé-Coll organ in Mazatlán, Mexico. He may be interested in an article about the visit of Maestro Manuel Zacarías, who went there to assess the organ in 1997 (*El Sol del Pacífico*, February 18, 1997). When I showed the maestro Alan's letter, he told me that eight years ago

letter, he told me that eight years ago someone made a donation to the Insti-tuto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (INAH) of 140,000 pesos for the resto-ration of the organ. INAH stated that a thorough study was necessary in order to undertake the project. When the groundwork was finished, suddenly the money disappeared. I would also like to take this opportu-nity to congratulate THE DIAPASON on its 100th birthday. Your journal is invalu-

its 100th birthday. Your journal is invalu-able, and I look forward to receiving every issue.

Rossina Gómez, Founder Organistas de Mexico, A.C.

### 100th anniversary

Just a short note to say how much I ap-preciate your work! For years I've taken the magazine for granted, but not any-more. It's the best it's ever been. Mike Herzog

Columbus, Ohio

I received the 100th anniversary issue of THE DIAPASON a few days ago; it is excellent indeed; and how wonderful to have the first issue inside. Congratu-lations for all this and best wishes for a most happy and prosperous New Year. Jean-Louis Coignet

Paris. France

Secular organs in Los Angeles I was saddened by the November 2009 article, "Organs in the Land of Sunshine: A look at secular organs in Los Angeles, 1906–1930." Not only was the article sad because it told of so many expensive mu-sical instruments being built—often for less than good reasons—but also because they are all, by now, virtually lost.

Moreover, however, I was saddened because the article made it even more clear to me that too many organ aficionados are not interested in the important things when it comes to the organ. Rather than being interested in the artists who played the instruments (Edwin Lemare seemed to do best), or in the music performed

Camp Hill Presbyterian Church,

Camp Hill, Pennsylvania, continues its music events: March 3, Arnold Sten; April 7, Esther Long; 4/11, Ken Cowan. For information: 717/737-0488;

Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, continues its music series: March 5, Donna Burkhold-

er; 3/7, Alan Morrison; 3/12, Margaret Marsch; 3/19, Josephine Freund; 3/26, Philip T. D. Cooper. For information: <www.trinitylancaster.org>.

Christ & St. Stephen's Church,

New York City, continues its music se-ries: March 6, Solemn Evensong for the penitential season (Stephen Tharp, or-gan; Nigel Potts, director); April 24, Isa-belle Demers; May 15, Nigel Potts. For information: 212/787-2755 x6;

All Saints Church, Worcester, Mas-

sachusetts, continues its music series: March 7, Henry Hokans; 3/14, Three Choirs Festival; 3/21, Gretchen Long-well and David Garth Worth; April 2,

Candlelight service of Lessons and Car-

Here & There

<www.thechpc.org>.

<www.csschurch.org>.

song. For information: <www.allsaintsw.org>. The Cathedral of St. John the Di-

ols for Good Friday; 4/18, Choral Even-

(a very few works were listed), we were

given photos of inert musical instruments

and specifications of dead organs. That, in a nutshell, is why the organ world is in such a sorry state. If it's not the stellar art-

ists of an era, and the variety of the music performed, why are we interested in the organ at all? Is it a machine for artistry

and music making, or is it a mechanical wonder worth maintaining because it is so complex and expensive? In 47 years in the business of present-ing artists and music, I have to be honest and can that I have had little interact in

and say that I have had little interest in the organs. Of course, I'm not interested

in train engines, either; only in the travel

Lately I've realized what it is that's keeping young people from pursuing a career in church music. The problem is

that it's impossible to play the organ and talk on a cell phone at the same time.

talk on a cell phone at the same time. This is where your black-box technology is failing us and needs to be updated via Internet download. The solution would be the ability to "text" people while playing the organ. This would appeal to young people a lot. Most churches are ashamed of us organists and put us as close to the al-ley or attic as they can without actually having us outside of the worship space. This makes vocal and visual communica-tion with pastors, ushers, brides, etc. ex-

tion with pastors, ushers, brides, etc. ex-ceedingly difficult. I'm thinking that if I could tap out a text message on the Solo

manual while accompanying a hymn or anthem, that would be very helpful. I could remind the pastor of the choral benediction, or notify the bride that I can't play any louder, it really is time to

can't play any louder, it really is time to process. Perhaps I could remind ushers that "offertory" means passing the plates around to the congregation. Of course we would also be able to communicate with our organist friends at other churches as to where we're meeting for lunch or for dinner after rehearsal. The obbligato line might take on a sort of Messiaen-like character as we tap out a text during communion im-

we tap out a text during communion im-

provisations, but it has to be done, we

must stay in contact with our friends at

diverter in order to stay cool in the com-

ing months. Thanks for that!

I'm set to enjoy my high-pressure air

Mike Mitchell

Lubbock, Texas

all times

Richard Torrence New York, New York

they allow.

**Black-box technology** 

vine, New York City, continues its Great Organ series on Sundays at 5:15 pm, im-Organ series on Sundays at 5:15 pm, im-mediately following Evensong: March 14, Derrick Goff; 3/21, David Enlow; 3/28, Stephen Hamilton; April 11, Ed-ward Landin; 4/18, David Lamb; 4/25, Maxine Thevenot; May 2, Ben Wood-ward; 5/9, HyeHyun Sung; 5/16, Ste-phen Buzard; 5/23, Michael Shake; 5/30, Daniel Beelwith Daniel Beckwith.

The spring concert takes place on April 24 and features the Cathedral Choir of Girls, Boys and Adults, with the choirs of Trinity Church, Princeton, and Trinity Church, New Haven, and the American Classical Orchestra. For information: 212/316-7531; <www.stjohndivine.org>.

Washington National Cathedral, Washington, D.C., continues its music series: March 14, Charles Miller; April 4, Scott Dettra; 4/25, Gary Davison. For further information: <www.nationalcathedral.org>.

## Letters to the Editor

**St. Mary's Cathedral**, San Francisco, California, continues its music series: March 14, Garrett Collins; 3/21, Christoph Tietze, Bach 325th birthday recital; 3/28, violinist YeonKeong Julia Go; April 4, Garrett Collins; 4/18, Glen Frank. For information: <www.stmarycathedralsf.org>.

**First Church of Christ**, Wethersfield, Connecticut, continues its music events: March 14, 375th-anniversary musical by Neely Bruce; April 2, Dubois, *Seven Last Words*; June 30, ASOF winners' concert. For information: 860/529-1575 x209,

<www.firstchurch.org/musicarts>.

The Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, New York, continues its music series: March 14, choral concert; April 25, Alistair Nelson; May 2, Choral Evensong for Easter; 5/16, Jessica French. For information: 516/746-2955; <www.incarnationgc.org>.

**St. Joseph Cathedra**l, Columbus, Ohio, continues its music series: March 14, Carole Terry; April 2, Tenebrae. For information: 614/241-2526; <www.cathedralmusic.org>.

Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Missouri, announces upcoming events in its music series: March 14, Noteworthy Duo (flute and guitar); April 11, chorale and orchestra present Vaughan Williams' *Dona nobis pacem*; May 2, Andrew Peters. For information: <www.secondchurch.net>.

The Bach Society at Christ the King Lutheran Church, Houston, Texas, continues its series: March 14, Wolfgang Zerer; March 28, 30, and April 2, Bach, St. John Passion, BWV 245; May 2, Bach, Bleib bei uns, BWV 6. For information: <www.bachsocietyhouston.org>.

Walt Disney Concert Hall, Los Angeles, continues its organ recital series, featuring the Glatter-Götz/Rosales organ: March 14, Hector Olivera; April 18, Sophie-Véronique Cauchefer-Choplin. Concerts by the Los Angeles Philharmonic featuring the organ include the world premiere of Hartke's Symphony No. 4 ("Organ"), May 6, 7, 8. For information: 323/850-2000; <LAPhil.com>.

**St. James Church**, New York, New York, continues its music events: March 16, Choral Evensong; April 18, organ recital and Choral Evensong (Davis Wortman and Christopher Jennings); May 2, Choral Evensong; 5/15, Christopher Jennings. For information: 212/774-4204; <www.stjames.org>.

The Music Institute of Chicago continues the noontime organ series at Nichols Concert Hall, Evanston, Illinois: March 17, Christine Kraemer; April 14, H. Ricardo Ramirez. For information: 847/905-1500 x108; <www.musicinst.org>.

**St. Norbert Abbey**, De Pere, Wisconsin, continues its Canon John Bruce Memorial Concerts on Saturdays at 2 pm: March 20, Vincent Dubois; April 17, Ken Cowan. For information: 920/337-4300; <a href="http://norbertines.org/abbey\_music\_canon\_john\_bruce.html">http://norbertines.org/abbey\_music\_canon\_john\_bruce.html</a>.

Coral Ridge Presbyterian Church, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, continues its music events: March 20, Mendelssohn, *Elijah*; 3/26, Samuel Metzger. For information: 954/491-1103; <www.crpc.org>.



Schantz organ, First Baptist Church, Nashville

**First Baptist Church**, Nashville, Tennessee, is celebrating the 40th anniversary of its sanctuary, designed by Edwin Keeble Associates, and its 59rank Schantz organ. A series of noonday recitals takes place Thursdays at 12:15 pm: April 1, Kenneth Brewer; May 6, Wilma Jensen; October 7, Gregg Bunn; December 2, Elizabeth Smith. A series of concerts takes place on Sundays: April 18, Albert Travis, hymn festival, with the King's Brass and the Sanctuary Choir; September 12, J. Scott Bennett; November 14, Craig Phillips. For information: <www.firstbaptistnashville.org>.



The Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament, Altoona, Pennsylvania, continues its music events: March 21, Fauré, *Requiem*; April 18, Ecumenical Alleluia Concert. For information: 814/944-4603, <http://parishes.dioceseaj.org/altoona cathedral/>.

**Duke University Chapel**, Durham, North Carolina, concludes its 2009–2010 organ recital series: March 21, 5 pm, Robert Parkins. For information: <www.chapel.duke.edu>.

The Joplin Area Organist's Association celebrates Johann Sebastian Bach's 325th birthday on March 21, 3 pm, at the Ozark Christian College Chapel, 1111 North Main Street, Joplin, Missouri. The program features Bach compositions for organ, harpsichord, string quartet, piano and vocal ensemble by musicians from the four states area. The association's goal is to promote the organ and organ music in the Joplin area. The group is made up of area organists, organ enthusiasts, organ technicians, and musical friends. For information: Gary Jordan, 417/623-7286, <OrganExpressions.com>.

The Cathedral Church of the Advent, Birmingham, Alabama, continues its music series: March 21, Gillian Weir; April 23, Broadway Cabaret; May 13, Choral Eucharist, music of Tomás Luis de Victoria and Gerald Finzi. For information: <www.adventbirmingham.org>.

The Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York City, continues its music series: March 24, Mozart, *Requiem*; Martin, *Mass for Double Chorus*; April 14, Nancianne Parrella; May 5, Monteverdi, *Laetatus sum*; Stravinsky, *Mass*; Pärt, *Miserere*. For information: <www.smssconcerts.org>.

**Rockefeller Memorial Chapel**, Chicago, Illinois, continues its music series: March 28, Bella Voce; April 2, Thomas Weisflog, Dupré, *Le Chemin de la Croix*. For information: <rockefeller.uchicago.edu>.

All Saints' Episcopal Church, Las Vegas, Nevada, concludes its 2009–2010 music series: March 28, choral concert. For information: <www.allsaintslv.com>.



Polyphony: Voices of New Mexico

**Polyphony: Voices of New Mexico** under the direction of Maxine Thevenot performed Winter Solstice concerts in Santa Fe's historic Loretto Chapel and in Albuquerque's Cathedral of St. John December 15 and 18, 2009. Polyphony commissioned Canadian composer Andrew Ager to write a new work scored for SSAA and harp, set with poetry by Walter de la Mare entitled "Winter—an Evocation." Other repertoire on the program featured Britten's *Ceremony of Carols*, along with works by Tarik O'Regan, Francis Poulenc, Miklos Kocsar, and John Tavener.

# CERTIFIED APPRAISALS

Collections of organ books, recordings, and music for gift, tax, and estate purposes

Stephen L. Pinel, Appraiser slpinel@verizon.net / (609) 448-8427

**St. Peter in Chains Cathedral**, Cincinnati, Ohio, continues its concert series: March 31, *Lamentations of Jeremiah* and Allegri, *Miserere*; April 25, Chanticleer; June 4, choral concert. For information: 513/421-2222, 1

<www.stpeterinchainscathedral.org>.

Schumannfest 2010 takes place in Düsseldorf, Germany, May 28–June 14. Venues include the Opera House, Tonhalle Concert Hall, the College of Music, and several churches. Schedules and details are available at <www.schumannfest-duesseldorf.de>.

The 12th International César Franck Competition will take place September 21, 23, and 25 in the RC Cathedral and Basilica of St. Bavo in Haarlem, the Netherlands on the Willibrordus-organ' (Adema, 1923/1949/1971, 1978, 81/IV/P). The competition repertoire includes works of Franck and Messiaen. The deadline for applications and recordings is June 1.

The jury consists of Éric Lebrun (France), Joris Verdin (Belgium), and Willem Tanke (the Netherlands). First prize is  $\notin 2,000$ , second prize  $\notin 1,500$ , and third prize  $\notin 1.000$ . There is also an audience prize of  $\notin 500$ . Finalists will be invited to give a recital in the series on Saturday afternoon at St. Bavo's Cathedral. The first-prize winner will also be invited to give a recital at Notre-Dame Cathedral in Chartres.

For information: International César Franck Competition, Leidsevaart 146, 2014 HE Haarlem, the Netherlands; <www.cesarfranckcompetition.org>.

The 11th International Symposium on Spanish Keyboard Music, "Diego Fernández," takes place at Parador de Mojácar, Almería, October 8–10. The theme is keyboard music and instruments in the Spanish empire (16th–17th centuries); chairs are John Koster, Francesco Nocerino, and Luisa Morales. FIMTE, the Spanish keyboard mu-

FIMTE, the Spanish keyboard music festival, invites all instrumentalists who wish to pay homage to Antonio de Cabezón (1510–1566) on the 500th anniversary of his birth, by providing a performance for the online collection of his complete works. The C@BEZÓN500 **> page 5**  Collection will be available for free on FIMTE's website from June 13, 2010. For further information: <www.fimte.org>.

Application forms are now available for participation in the **2010 National Organ-playing Competition** sponsored by the **Ruth and Clarence Mader Memorial Scholarship Fund**. Finalists will compete for prizes of \$6,000, \$4,000, and \$2,000 plus transportation and lodging.

The competition is organized in two phases: a recorded (CD) preliminary competition from which three finalists will be selected, and a final event presented as a concert open to the public. The competition is open to all residents of the United States who will be under the age of 35 on November 6. Repertoire (30 to 45 minutes playing time) must include one required work: October Interlude by Clarence Mader.

Application forms and CD recordings are due by August 1, and finalists will be selected and notified by September 1. The final competition will be held on November 6 at the Claremont United Church of Christ, Congregational, in Claremont, California. The organ is a three-manual, 77-rank instrument built in 1998 by Glatter-Götz/Rosales. Application forms and additional information may be obtained from Dr. Frances Nobert, 5023 Tierra Antigua Dr., Whittier, CA 90601; e-mail: <fnobert990rgan@aol.com>.

The Ruth and Clarence Mader Memorial Scholarship Fund was established in 1971 to honor the memory of two Southern California artists. In addition to sponsoring organ-playing competitions, the fund has engaged in various projects related to the pipe organ, including commissioning organ compositions and funding organ-related research.

Zion Moselem Lutheran Church in Moselem Springs, Pennsylvania has signed a contract with R. J. Brunner Organ Builders for the complete restoration of their 1770 Tannenberg organ. The work is scheduled to begin sometime this summer with a completion date of early spring of 2011. This organ is not only the oldest remaining organ by the Lititz organ builder, David Tannenberg, it is also the oldest surviving organ made in one of the 13 colonies. The church welcomes contributions towards the restoration. To contribute, make checks out to "Zion Moselem Tannenberg Organ Fund" and send them to Zion Moselem Lutheran Church, 340 Moselem Church Rd., Kutztown, PA 19530-8847. For additional information, call Nancy Keller, minister of music, at 610/683-3757.

**CONCORA** (Connecticut Choral Artists) announces the receipt of four grants in support of their 2009–2010 season. The choral group has received \$2,500 from the Robert C. Vance Foundation, a \$3,000 grant from the Aetna Foundation, a \$10,000 grant from the J. Walton Bissell Foundation, and a \$3,000 grant from the William and Alice Mortensen Foundation. For information: <www.concora.org>.

The American Guild of Organists has received a grant from Johannus Orgelbouw Ltd. to underwrite the Task Force for the Part-Time Church Musician. The task force has undertaken its assignment to analyze the concerns of those in part-time church employment and to recommend effective ways for the AGO to address those areas. For information: Dale Krider, director of the task force, <dkrider@comcast.net>.

On November 9, 2009, fifty members of the **Worcester** (Mass.) AGO chapter gathered at the Cyprian Keyes Golf Club for the clergy/organist dinner and recognition of **Barclay "Barry" Wood**. William Ness (minister of music and the arts, First Baptist Church), Rev. Tom McKibbins (senior minister, First Baptist Church), Malcolm Halliday (minister of music, First Congregational Church, Shrewsbury), and chapter sub-dean Brad Hendrickson (minister of music, Salem Covenant Church) all paid tribute to Wood, with serious reviews and humorous anecdotes.

Prior to his tenure as minister of music and arts at First Baptist Church, from

Concert Artist Cooperative



Tong-Soon Kwak Organist Professor of Organ College of Music Yonsei University Artistic Director Torch International Organ Academy Seoul, Korea



Scott Montgomery Organist/Presenter 2006 NYACOP Winner Director of Music Ministries/Organist Holy Cross Catholic Church Champaign, Illinois



David F. Oliver Organist/Lecturer/Recording Artist College Organist Director of Music Ministries Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. International Chapel Morehouse College Atlanta, Georgia



Elke Voelker Organist/Recording Artist/ Lecturer/Conductor Organist and Choirmaster The UNESCO Heritage Imperial Cathedral of St. Mary Speyer, Germany



Maija Lehtonen Organist/Pianist/ Recording Artist Senior Lecturer, Organ Faculty Oulu Polytechnic Organ and Violin with Manfred Grasbeck Helsinki, Finland



Larry Palmer Harpsichordist/Organist Professor of Harpsichord and Organ Meadows School of the Arts Southern Methodist University Dallas, Texas



Eugeniusz Wawrzyniak Organist Organist of Notre Dame de Miséricorde President of the concert association "Automne Musical de Marchienne" Piano & Organ Instructor Charleroi, Belgium



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Yoon-Mi Lim Organist 2004 NYACOP Winner Associate Professor of Organ School of Church Music Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary Fort Worth, Texas



Gregory Peterson Organist College Organist and Assistant Professor of Music Luther College Decorah, Iowa

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Pianist/Harmoniumist/

Reed Organist/Recording Artist Director of Music The Unitarian

Universalist Congregation Montclair, New Jersey



Ines Maidre Organist/Pianist/Harpsichordist Associate Professor of Organ Grieg Academy of Music Bergen, Norway



Stephen Roberts Organist/Harpsichordist/Lecturer Instructor of Organ Western CT State University Director of Music St. Peter Church Danbury, Connecticut



Duo Majoya Organists/Pianists/ Lecturers/Recording Artists Marnie Giesbrecht Joachim Segger Professors of Music U of Alberta, King's U Edmonton, AB, Canada



Brennan Szafron Organist/Harpsichordist/ Accompanist Organist and Choirmaster Episcopal Church of the Advent Spartanburg, South Carolina

which he retired in 1999, Wood was successor to the late E. Power Biggs as organist and choirmaster of the Harvard Church. Earlier, he also served as associate organist at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston; organist and choirmaster at Christ Church, Waltham; and interim organist and choirmaster at All Saints Church, Worcester. A past dean of the Worcester chapter, he has served on the boards and committees of such organizations as the Worcester Music festival, Arts Council of Worcester, and the Worcester Area Council of Churches Fine Arts Commission.

Appointments



Martin Jean

Yale president Richard C. Levin has announced the reappointment of **Martin Jean** as director of the Institute of Sacred Music, for a five-year term beginning January 1, 2010. President Levin welcomed the comments from all who wrote or met with him to review the leadership and state of the Institute of Sacred Music. He wrote, "Faculty and staff alike expressed enthusiastic support for Martin's reappointment. One commentator noted, 'His four years show him to have a passion for the work of the Institute, and the ability not only to administer its programs but to lead it toward a fuller realization of its mission.' Many praised his efforts to develop a strategic plan for the Institute's future."

Dr. Jean is professor of organ at the Yale School of Music and director of the Yale Institute of Sacred Music. Prior to assuming his position at Yale, he served as associate professor of music and university organist at Valparaiso University in Indiana and as associate professor of music at Concordia College in Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1986 Martin Jean was awarded first

In 1986 Martin Jean was awarded first prize at the international Grand Prix de Chartres organ competition. He was a featured performer at the 2004 AGO national convention in Los Angeles and the 2006 national convention in Chicago. He holds the Doctor of Musical Arts degree from the University of Michigan, where he studied with Robert Glasgow, and was also a holder of the Regents' Fellowship. Additional coaching has been with David Craighead and Russell Saunders. Dr. Jean has commercial recordings on the Raven and Gothic labels.

### Here & There



Franklin D. Ashdown

**Franklin D. Ashdown** announces the recent release of two new organ volumes. *Eight Festive Preludes*, published by Concordia (97-7329), is a mix of freestyle and hymn tune-based works for organ, useful for both recitals and services. *Evocations: Lyric Pieces for Organ*, published by Augsburg Fortress, is a set of nine free-style and hymn-based pieces of moderate difficulty, designed for church and concert venues. Recent choral works include two sacred anthems for SATB with organ accompaniment: *All Praise to Thee, My God, This Night* (Concordia 98-4014) and *Laudate Dominum* (Adoro Publishing AMP-31).



**Robert Bates**, professor of organ at the University of Houston, will be presenting Johann Sebastian Bach's *Clavierübung III* in a series of concerts and lectures during the next two seasons. His first presentation took place at the University of Houston in fall 2008. He will perform the large settings of the chorales interspersed with the sung chorales at Trinity Lutheran Church celebration of the 325th anniversary of Bach's birth, with a lecture on the *Clavierübung III* given the following evening at the University of Washington. For more information or available booking dates, please contact his manager, Penny Lorenz, at 425/745-1316 or <penny@organists.net>

agei, Feinry Eorenz, at 425/745-1310 of <penny@organists.net>. In May Dr. Bates will be recording the complete organ works of Jehan Titelouze on an organ from 1630 for which Titelouze was the consultant, located in Bolbec (Normandy), France. Roger Sherman of Gothic CDs will be the recording engineer and producer.



Christoph Bull

First Congregational Church in Los Angeles recently sponsored an organ and laser event entitled "Bach to the Future," as part of their 76th Bach Festival. UCLA organ professor **Christoph Bull** played works by Bach and improvisations on Bach works for a large audience. He is also currently working on the premiere recording of the Walt Disney Concert Hall pipe organ. For more information and pictures, visit <planetillogica.com/ xoph> and <youtube.com/orgue99>.



Jon Gillock

Jon Gillock announces the publication of his new book, *Performing Messiaen's Organ Music*—66 *Masterclasses*, by Indiana University Press. The book is

from the University of Michigan, where in Lynnwood, Washington in March in **J. Richard Szereman Szerema Szerema** 



a collection of Messiaen's writings about his organ music and the organ he played; 428 pages, seven b/w illustrations, 35 musical examples, cloth, \$39.95. For information: <a href="http://iupress.indiana.edu">http://iupress.indiana.edu</a>>.

Gregory Hamilton's Illuminations

**Gregory Hamilton**'s compositions are featured on a new recording released by Rosa Mystica Recordings: *Illuminations: Chamber music by Gregory Hamilton.* The recording contains chamber music for a variety of instruments, and also includes excerpts from *The Breath of the Spirit*, for flute and organ, commissioned by Duo Pneuma (Marilyn Mason, organ, Donald Fishel, flute). It is available in CD form or as a download on CDbaby.com: <a href="http://www.cdbaby.com/cd/gregoryhamilton">http://www.cdbaby.com/cd/gregoryhamilton</a>.



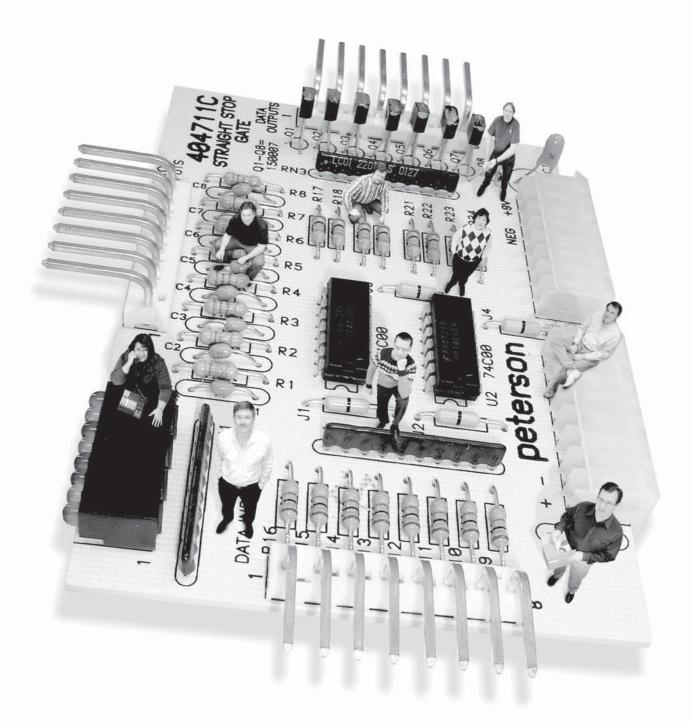
Stephen Hamilton and Peter Bay

**Stephen Hamilton** performed the Samuel Barber *Toccata Festiva* on January 15 and 16, with Maestro Peter Bay and the Austin Symphony Orchestra at Long Concert Hall in Austin, Texas. The all-Barber program commemorated the 100th anniversary of the composer's birth. The program also included Barber's *Adagio for Strings, Symphony No. 1*, and *Violin Concerto*, with Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg, violinist. Shown in the photo are Stephen Hamilton and Maestro Peter Bay, conductor of the Austin Symphony Orchestra.

On January 17, **Paul Jacobs** inaugurated the San Francisco Symphony's new Sunday organ series, featuring the hall's Ruffatti organ. The program included Reger, *Sonata No. 2 in D Minor*, op. 60; Boulanger, *Prelude in F minor*;



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Paul Jacobs

Schumann, Six Canons, op. 56; Franck, Final in B-flat, op. 21; and Reubke, So-nata on the 94th Psalm. The San Francisco Symphony's Sunday organ series will subsequently feature **Iveta Apkaina** on March 28 and Cameron Carpenter on May 2.

Also in January, Naxos issued the digital release of Jacobs's recording of Messiaen's *Livre du Saint Sacrement*, recorded at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in New York City. The work is againable for download at iTurner available for download at iTunes: <http://itunes.apple.com/us/album/ id348056667>. Naxos will release the recording on CD in September.



Wilma Jensen

Charles Courboin is remembered especially for his 30 years as organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City, and his appointments at the Wanamaker organs in both New York City and Phila-delphia. Courboin's son lived in Clarksville, Tennessee, and upon the suggestion of other musicians, gave a box of his father's organ music to **Wilma Jensen** in Nashville. In that assortment of music, there was an out-of-print, anthem-length composition by Charles-Marie Widor for choir and two organs. Wilma Jensen asked Eberhard Ramm to arrange the *petit orgue* part for brass quintet with added optional timpani. The name of the composition is *Surrexit a Mortuis*, a Lat-in text for Easter. (In the original score, there is an added second text, Sacerdos et Pontifex.)

In the newly arranged score for choir, organ, brass quintet, and optional tim-



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pani, the Latin Easter text is included, along with an English translation by Mary Race and Wilma Jensen. A Nash-ville company, Aardworks, has now pub-lished this arrangement of Widor's work, edited by Dr. Jensen. This new edition of *Surrexit a Mortuis* (*Today Christ has Conquered Death*) is available from Lois Fyfe Music in Nashville, Tennessee; <www.loisfyfemusic.com>.

**Beverly Jerold** has written recent articles on the subject of performance practice: "Maelzel's Role in Beethoven's Symphonic Metronome Marks," *The* Beethoven Journal 24/1 (Summer 2009): 14–27; "A Solution for Simple (secco) Theater Recitative," *Journal of Singing* 65/4 (March/April 2009): 421–430; and The Tromba and Corno in Bach's Time. Ad Parnassum 6 (October 2008): 7–39. Historical in nature is his "Glimpses of the American Organ and Its Use, 1820– 1850," The Tracker 53/4 (Fall 2009): 14-22. Utilizing source material primarily from Boston and New York, this article shows the extent to which organ building developed over a thirty-year period, includes registration instructions, and profiles the music in several prominent Boston churches.



**Robert Simpson** 

In a surprise ceremony at Christ Church Cathedral, Houston on Sunday, 2009, The Rt. Rev. An-November 8, drew Doyle, Bishop of Texas, conferred the title of Canon for Music on **Robert** Simpson, SMM, AAGO, ChM. The Very Rev. Joe D. Reynolds, Dean, and mem-bers of the Cathedral Choir worked with the Bishop to plan this occasion, which included the presentation of a new vest-ment in "Canon Purple" to the 6'8" musician. Simpson is the first organist-choirmaster in the Diocese of Texas to receive this honor while still active. His two distinguished predecessors, Clyde

Holloway and William Barnard, received this title upon their retirement.

Robert Simpson has been at Christ Church Cathedral since 1993, previ-ously serving the Episcopal cathedrals in Orlando and Atlanta. In addition to his duties at Christ Church Cathedral, he is Lecturer of Church Music at the Shepherd School of Music, Rice University, and Artistic Director of the Houston Chamber Choir, a professional ensemble he founded 15 years ago. The Cathedral Choir will return to England in July for its third residency at Westminster Abbey.



Maxine Thevenot

In October 2009, Maxine Thevenot performed four recitals in Canada. Recitals co-sponsored by the Royal Canadian College of Organists included those at Holy Rosary Catholic Cathedral, Regina, SK, where Thevenot gave the Ca-nadian premiere of *Celebration* by Ruth Watson Henderson; at Notre Dame Ba-silica, Ottawa, ON, where she presented a program of Canadian and French mu-sic, including the Ottawa premiere of *Prelude*, op. 30, no. 1 by Canadian com-*Pretude*, op. 30, no. 1 by Canadian com-poser Andrew Ager, who was present for the performance; and St. John's Anglican Cathedral, Saskatoon, SK. The fourth recital took place at St. Anthony's Ro-man Catholic Church in Lake Lenore, K. St. Gardwiger and fourth and the objective SK, as a fundraiser event for the church's 1928 Casavant Frères organ. Maxine Thevenot is director of cathedral music and organist at the Cathedral of St. John, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and serves on the faculty of music at the University of New Mexico.

William Tortolano, Professor Emer-William Tortolano, Professor Emer-itus of Fine Arts/Music at St. Michael's College, received an award from the Pope, His Holiness, Benedict XVI, presented by The Most Rev. Salvatore Matano, Bishop of Burlington, on De-cember 8, 2009 at St. Joseph Co-Cathe-dral, Burlington, Vermont. The honor, a papal award, called The Cross for the Church and Pontiff (Cross Pro Ecclesia Church and Pontiff (Cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice), recognized Dr. Tortolano for being a lifetime church musician who "deeply devoted to the Church and the solemn and proper celebrations of the Church's liturgies," the bishop said in his letter informing the professor of the award.

Dr. Tortolano is founder and director of the Vermont Gregorian Chant Schola in residence at St. Michael's College, a liturgical singing group devoted to the



William Tortolano and Bishop Salvatore

Latin liturgy. Tortolano's many publica-tions include A Gregorian Chant Handbook and Beginning Studies in Grego-rian Chant. He has edited more than 50 publications of church music, and has taught hundreds of St. Michael's College students, while also directing the St. Michael's College Chorale for many years.

Dr. Tortolano directed the former National Association of Pastoral Musicians (NPM) Chant Institutes and presently directs the Chant Workshops at St. Edmund's Retreat Center, Mystic, Connecticut. He earned his Bachelor of Music at Boston University in musicology, Master of Music in organ and voice at the New England Conservatory of Music, and both his Licenciate and Doctorate in Sacred Music from L'Université de Montreal, where he studied chant with Rev. Clément Morin. He also researched chant at St. Pierre de Solesmes in France, and with Dom Eugène Cardine, O.S.B., in Rome.

An active organist and choir director, he began his career 60 years ago as assis-tant organist and choir director to C. Alexander Peloquin, his first organ teacher, at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul in Providence, Rhode Island. He has given organ concerts at Notre Dame, Paris; Westminster Cathedral, London; St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York; and St. Joseph's Oratory, Montreal. Dr. Tor-tolano and his wife Martha Kane Tortolano, a retired singer, have three children and five grandchildren. All of the family members are professional musicians.

Carol Williams, Civic Organist of San Diego, has a busy schedule in 2010, with concerts in Luxembourg, Finland, Rus-sia and the UK. The fourth DVD in her TourBus series, "TourBus goes to Paris," has just been released. In the video, Dr. Williams visits Notre-Dame Cathedral and St. Sulpice in Paris. Included are interviews and live improvisations from Olivier Latry, Daniel Roth and Sophie-Veronique Cauchefer-Choplin. For information: <www.melcot.com>.

Artis Wodehouse will play her 1903 Mustel Art harmonium and her 1887 Mason & Hamlin Liszt reed organ at Merkin Hall, 129 West 67th St., New York City, on April 12 at 8 pm; there will be a pre-concert lecture at 7. Wodehouse's 1887 Mason & Hamlin

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Artis Wodehouse (photo credit: Mahmoud Sami)

ples of 19th-century reed organ building in America. Franz Liszt's name came to be used for this model possibly because he taught the American pianist William Mason, of the family that founded the Mason & Hamlin firm. The instrument is foot-pumped and operates on the suction principle, the air being drawn inward. No body of significant music was written for the Liszt organ. Thus, Wodehouse has begun a commissioning project, and the second half of the concert will comprise new music written expressly for it, including works by Carson Cooman, Rachel Laurin, Thomas J. Parente, and Alfredo Villela.

Wodehouse will begin the prorgam with standard works written for the harmonium by Vierne and Guilmant. Like the Liszt organ, the harmonium sounds through brass reeds and is foot-pumped, but operates instead on the pressure principle. A sizeable repertoire came to be written during the 19th century by such composers as Berlioz, Saint-Saëns, and Sibelius. Wodehouse's Mustel Art harmonium—considered to be an example of the finest built during the heyday of the harmonium—was acquired from the BBC and restored in the Netherlands. Both of Wodehouse's instruments have undergone complete restoration and are at modern concert pitch. Wodehouse began her work with reed

Wodehouse began her work with reed organs and the harmonium in 2000, when she discovered a little 4-octave Mason & Hamlin foot-pump reed organ left out for trash. Since then, she acquired and had restored a number of representative organs. Three were built by the American firm Mason & Hamlin: a Model 86K from 1916 with 16 stops, a small 49-note single-manual portable from 1889, and the largest and most complex, the 1887 Mason & Hamlin Liszt organ. Others in her collection include an Estey Artist Model Z with 16 stops (1916) and two 1950s Yamaha reed organs: a 49-note portable and an eight-stop single-manual. In 2006, Wodehouse acquired a Frenchdesigned, German-built double-manual harmonium, built in 1885 by Philippe Trayser. In 2010 Wodehouse acquired a 1903 Mustel Art harmonium, a special model with expanded performance capabilities that were exploited by certain European composers who wrote for it, most notably Karg-Elert. For information: 212/501-3317;

<www.artiswodehouse.com>.

### Nunc Dimittis

**Ruth F. Kehl** died October 27, 2009, in Delmar, New York. She was 94. A lifelong member of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Albany, she served as organist and choir director there from 1942 to 1995, and as executive director of Albany's junior choir Youth Festival from 1962 to 1967. She was also active in other groups at St. John's and was a member of the Eastern New York AGO chapter. Ruth Kehl is survived by her cousin Marilyn Marcil and several friends and caregivers.



John J. Peters

John J. Peters died December 9, 2009, in Evanston, Illinois. He was 64. Born in Evanston, October 29, 1945, he obtained his first pipe organ in his teens, and rebuilt it in his parents' basement. That led to a career spent restoring and maintaining church and theatre organs. Among his projects was the restoration of the Wurlitzer organs in the Chicago Theater and the Oriental Theater, both in Chicago. He also maintained the theatre organ at the Catholic seminary in Mundelein, Illinois. Peters served as president of CATOE (Chicago Area Theatre Organs Enthusiasts), and worked for 20 years at Bradford Organ Company.

**Clemens Sandresky**, 93 years old, died June 25, 2009 in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. A proficient pianist from an early age, Sandresky enrolled at Dartmouth College as a pre-med student, but changed to a music major, which Dartmouth created for him. He was assigned Beethoven's *Emperor Concerto* as a graduation project, and the performance was conducted by Nadia Boulanger. Sandresky also studied music at Harvard University and the Longy School, but was drafted into the Army in 1941. After the war, he established a studio in Asheville, North Carolina, and was director of music at All Souls Episcopal Church; he also taught and performed at the Brevard Music Camp in summer. Sandresky completed his master of arts degree at Harvard in 1952 and became dean of the School of Music at Salem College, where he gave yearly piano recitals in which he explored the piano repertoire from Mozart to Hindemith. Clemens Sandresky is survived by his wife Margaret, daughter Eleanor, son Charles and his wife Loretta and their sons Jacob and Charles.

Mary Shoup, age 83, died August 9, 2009 in Manfield, Texas. A graduate of North Texas State University, she lived for many years in Memphis and served as dean of the Memphis AGO chapter. She served as choir director at Colonial Park United Methodist Church, and as organist-choir director at Rebecca United Methodist Church and at Trinity United Methodist Church in Mansfield. Mary Shoup is survived by her son David Bryan Hairston, daughter Linda Hairston Horne, granddaughter Mary Margaret Horne, and sister Janet Ward.

Jeffrey Wasson died January 4, in Evanston, Illinois, from heart failure. He was 61. Born August 24, 1948, in Evanston, he spent his youth in Morganfield, Kentucky. He earned bachelor's and master's degrees from the Northwestern University School of Music before completing his doctorate there. A musicologist, organist, and music professor, Wasson taught music for 27 years, first at Northwestern, and later at Barat College and DePaul University. He served as music director at St. Francis Episcopal and St. Mary of the Angels in Chicago, and St. Timothy's Lutheran in Skokie. Wasson won three National Endow-

Wasson won three National Endowment for the Humanities grants. He worked for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the Ravinia Festival, and served on the boards of several music organizations, including Ars Musica Chicago and the North Shore AGO chapter. An editor and writer for A *Compendium of American Musicology: Essays in Honor of John F. Ohl*, he published seven articles in the reference work *Reader's Guide to Music: History, Theory, Criticism* and 25 articles in *The Hymnal 1982 Companion.* Wasson gave scholarly lectures and

Wasson gave scholarly lectures and presentations at musicology conferences and institutions; his research topics included Gregorian chant, pre-tonal polyphony, and the borrowing processes in the work of Bach and Handel. He was a voting member of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences, which oversees the Grammy Awards, and was a member of the College Music Society, the International Musicological Society, and Phi Kappa Lambda.

### Here & There

Michael's Music Service announces new publications. Sanctuary of the Heart, by Albert Ketèlbey (subtitled Méditation Religieuse), a well-known melody that was offered in varied arrangements, including military band, uses the Kol Nidre in its material. Hungarian March, by Hector Berlioz and transcribed by Herbert Brewer, is a favorite that Berlioz later included in The Damnation of Faust. Cantique de joie, by Serge de Gastyne, is a stunning tour-de-force, in spots reminiscent of Langlais. Dedicated to Peter Basch and performed by him at Notre Dame, Paris, on the V/153 Cavaillé-Coll in 1973, it requires a large organ and is a challenging piece. For information: <http://michaelsmusicservice.com>.



Trinity Episcopal Church, Iowa City organ



Trinity Episcopal Church, Iowa City basement

Bedient Pipe Organ Company is preparing to reassemble a historically curious tracker organ for Trinity Episcopal Church in Iowa City, Iowa. The organ was removed as part of a major renovation project at Trinity that includes raising the sanctuary building to replace the 138-year-old foundation and revising the organ chamber. While most of the organ was stored in Iowa City, the remainder was brought to the Nebraska shop where Bedient craftspeople made numerous repairs: recovering key tops with bone; repairing casework, console and bench; repairing trackers; modifying the swell box; refitting/releathering pipe stoppers and tuning sleeves; and refurbishing windchests.

returbishing windchests. The repairs are the latest in a long history of organ maintenance, renovation and replacement at Trinity. According to organist Andrew Hicks's essay chronicling the instruments at Trinity, the congregation has enjoyed organ music since 1862, when it purchased an Estey pump organ. Trinity may have been the site of Iowa's first pipe organ, when William A.



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Johnson's Opus 201 was installed in 1866. That instrument was replaced in 1894 by another tracker, A. B. Felgemaker's Ópus 591.

An electro-pneumatic Kilgen replaced the Felgemaker in 1954, although pipes from the old tracker were retained. Finally, in 1983 Trinity replaced the Kilgen with the current instrument, a 1912 Pilcher (installed by George Bozeman), from a Methodist church in Ohio. For information: <www.bedientorgan.com>.

Last November marked the 35th anniversary of the founding of **Dobson Pipe** Organ Builders, Ltd. Since that month in 1974, the firm has built new pipe or-gans for 89 clients, and has rebuilt or restored over two dozen existing organs.

To celebrate the milestone, the com-pany has mounted an online exhibition of 35 years of Lynn Dobson's drawings, which one can find at <www.dobson organ.com/dwg/home.html>. Dobson has received awards from the American Institute of Architects, the Interfaith Forum on Religion, Art & Architecture, and the National Accessibility of Data and the National Association of Pastoral Musicians. Covering the whole of his career thus far, "Lynn A. Dobson: Draw-ings and Projects" includes conceptual sketches as well as finished presentation drawings for both built organs and proj-ects that did not come to fruition.

The latest news of the company is available at <www.dobsonorgan.com/ home.html>, including many photos of Op. 89, a three-manual, mechanical-ac-tion organ for the University of Tampa. David Isele is UT's composer-in-residence/professor of music and director of choral and vocal activities. He was joined last fall by colleague Haig Mardirosian, late of American University and newly named dean of UT's College of Arts and Letters, where he oversees the depart-ments of art, communication, English and writing, language and linguistics, music, philosophy, and speech, theatre and dance.

Michael Proscia Organbuilder, Inc., Bowdon, Georgia, announces the commissioning of a new 29-rank (pipes and digital), three-manual and pedal instrument for the residence of Julius Dayle Harding of Douglasville, Georgia. It will be an eclectic instrument featuring three styles of organ building: classic, symphonic, and theatre. Completion scheduled for late June 2010. For information: 770/258-3388; <www.prosciaorgans.com>.

The Cathedral of Monaco, where Rainier III, Prince of Monaco, and Grace Kelly were married in 1956, has installed a three-manual, 38-stop **Allen organ** during the restoration of its pipe organ. The government of Monaco desired to maintain organ music in the cathe-dral during the pipe organ's restoration, which is estimated to require more than a year to finish. The Allen console was hoisted more than 60 feet into the organ belowy. The Allen for the organ balcony. The Allen features a Cavaillé-Coll sound. The organ was played on December 8, 2009 (National Day). For information: <www.allenorgan.com>

### Looking Back

# 10 years ago in the March 2000 is-sue of THE DIAPASON Cover: T. R. Rench & Company, Trin-

ity United Methodist Church, Racine, Wisconsin

Third International Organ Competition sponsored by the City of Paris announced winners

Patrick Allen appointed organist and master of the choristers, Grace Church, New York City

Robert Jones appointed organist and choir director, St. Luke's Anglican Church, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Norm Kinnaugh appointed to the drafting/engineering department, Reu-ter Organ Company

Robert Names awarded the Medal of Honor and Diploma for Achievement by the Albert Schweitzer Society in Brussels, Belgium

Keith S. Toth received a Golden Ear Award from *The Absolute Sound Journal* for his CD *Paris on Park Avenue* 

Andrew Pennells, managing director of J. W. Walker & Sons, died at age 37 "Johann Sebastian Bach and *Die Kunst* 

der Fuga," by Herbert Anton Kellner "Musical Rhetoric in Three Praeludia of Dietrich Buxtehude," by Leon W.

Couch III

New Organs: Glatter-Götz/Rosales, Nichols & Simpson

### 25 years ago, March 1985

Cover: J. S. Bach, 300th birthday Douglas Butler appointed organ-ist-choirmaster, St. Boniface Catholic Church, San Francisco, California

Mary Preston appointed director of music and organist, Walnut Hill United Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas

Valentin Radu under the management

of Artist Recitals Talent Agency Obituaries: Robert D. MacWilliams, Rachel (nee Boldt) MacKay, and Grace Muszynski

"Symposium: The Organ Chorales of Bach, Arizona State University," by Margaret R. Evans "The Advent & Christmas Chorales of

the Orgelbüchlein: Their Histories and " by Paul B. Boehnke Settings

"The University of Michigan 24th An-nual Conference on Organ Music," by James Hammann

New Organs: Hendrickson Organ Co., Lewis & Hitchcock, Inc.

### 50 years ago, March 1960

André Marchal to play and teach at Northwestern University's tenth annual midwinter conference on church music Catharine Crozier plays winter recital series at Rollins College, Winter Park,

Florida Frederick Swann plays dedication re-cital of Aeolian-Skinner organ at Epworth

Methodist Church, Norfolk, Virginia People: Ronald Arnatt, Feike Asma, Richard Ellsasser, Bertha Hagarty, Ralph Kneeream, Gerald Knight, Marilyn Ma-son, Russell Hancock Miles, Ashley Miller, Robert Requa, William Teague, Everett Titcomb

Aeolian-Skinner to build 98-rank organ for Philharmonic Hall at Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, New York City; specification drawn up by Charlotte Gar-den, Robert Baker, and Searle Wright

Aeolian-Skinner installed 110-rank organ in the Auditorium of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Independence, Missouri, designed by G. Donald Harrison and Harold Gleason

Completion of two new Aeolian-Skinner organs at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Shreveport, Louisiana 1804 Tannenberg organ restored at

York, Pennsylvania Historical Socity Illinois Wesleyan University to replace

its Hinners organ with a new three-manual Schantz

Organs: Austin, Casavant, Delaware, Hillgreen, Lane and Co., Holloway, Holtkamp, Möller, Pels, Reuter, Wicks

**75 years ago, March 1935** People: Paul Allen Beymer, E. Power Biggs, William C. Carl, Ralph Downes, Marcel Dupré, Edward Eigenschenk, Virgil Fox, Porter Heaps, Bernard R. LaBerge, Charlotte Lockwood, Hugh McAmis, Renee Nizan, Mario Salvador, Melville Smith, Parvin Titus, Clarence Watters, Erneet White David McK Wil Watters, Ernest White, David McK. Wil-liams, Nesta Williams, Pietro Yon Organs: Aeolian-Skinner, Austin, Frazee, Kilgen, Kimball, Möller, Pilcher

### In the wind . . . by John Bishop

### A recipe for success

A couple months ago—the January is-sue to be exact—I quoted an article from the newsletter of the parish in which I grew up:

Trapped on the paper, it is just a lot of lines and squiggles, circles and flags, black and white—an ancient language, undeci-pherable to the uninitiated. But to those who are "called" to it, music on the page is the door to a multi-colored, "sensational" world, both a challenge and a reward for heart, mind, and soul . . . It seems improbable that a few dozen pages of black and white "directions" could convey the recipe for an opera, or a sym-

phony—and yet they do. But it is only the recipe. It takes a parish choir to pick up the pages, to apply much valuable time and energy, to learn the skills in order to share this amazing transformation with each oth-er, with a church family, and in the praise of the Creator who has gifted us with the miracle that is music miracle that is music

I improvised on this theme, suggesting that the printed score is a recipe for a living work of art, that the music comes alive when a performer reads the recipe and sends it out into acoustics. I wrote:

We place heavy emphasis on Urtext editions of the pieces we play, those publica-tions claiming to be accurate transmission of the composer's intentions—the Ark of the Covenant or the Holy Grail. But does that mean we all have to play the pieces the same way? I think that Urtexts ensure that we start from the same recine. that that we start from the same recipe—that our extemporizing comes from the same source. But for heaven's sake, don't be afraid to add some garlic and salt and pepper to taste.

I drew parallels between cooking and making music—starting with a recipe and creating a masterpiece:

Ingredients in a recipe are the blueprint, the roadmap to be translated by the cook, through the utensils and heat sources, into the magic which is delicious food. Notes on a score—those squiggles and symbols—are the recipe, the blueprint, the format to be translated by the musician, therewile the instrument into the mericipat

through the instrument, into the magic that

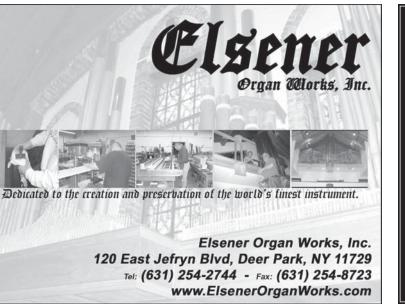
through the instrument, into the magic that is audible music. The chef learns the basics, the tech-niques, the theories, and the chemistry. Once he knows those basics and can re-liably prepare and present traditional dishes, he's freer to experiment because he knows the rules. The musician learns the techniques, the bitorical priorities and the language of

historical priorities, and the language of the art. Once he can reliably prepare and present the great masterworks, he's more free to experiment, to innovate, and to chal-lenge himself and his audience. How's that for a lot of lines and squiggles?

I return to this now because after that column was published several of my friends were in touch to comment and one sent a little stack of quotations from well-known musicians that add to the mix:

Classical, Romantic, Modern, Neo-Ro-mantic! These labels may be convenient for musicologists, but they have nothing to do with composing or performing . . . All music is the expression of feelings, and feel-ings do not change over the centuries . . . Purists would have us believe that music from the so-called Classical period should be performed with emotional restraint, while so-called Romantic music should be played with emotional freedom. Such advice has often resulted in exaggeration: overindulgent, uncontrolled performances of Romantic music, and dry, sterile, dull Classical, Romantic, Modern, Neo-Roof Romantic music, and dry, sterile, dull performance of Classical music. The notation of a composer is a mere

The notation of a composer is a mere-skeleton that the performer must endow with flesh and blood, so that the music comes to life and speaks to an audience. The belief that going back to an *Urtext* will ensure a convincing performance is an il-lusion. An audience does not respond to intellectual concents, only to the commuintellectual concepts, only to the commu-nication of feelings.





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That passage may sound like an ex-That passage may sound like an ex-cerpt from the January issue, but I give myself too much credit. That was Vladi-mir Horowitz (1903–1989). As a bright-eyed student of historically informed performance in the 1970s, I recall knowledgeable and eloquent student-lounge debates about Horowitz's per-formances. My peers and I were pretty sure he was old-fashioned and we were the wave of the future. But I have to the wave of the future. But I have to admit that his performances were bet-ter attended than mine. I guess he did a better job communicating feelings. Mr. Horowitz continued:

In order to become a truly re-creative performer, and not merely an instrumen-tal wizard, one needs three ingredients in equal measure: a trained, disciplined mind, equal measure: a trained, disciplined mind, full of imagination; a free and giving heart; and a *Gradus ad Parnassum* command of instrumental skill. Few musicians ever reach artistic heights with these three in-gredients evenly balanced. This is what I have been striving for all my life.

Vladimir Horowitz was celebrated for his performances of the great Russian Romantic piano repertory. I vividly remember a stereo simulcast in 1978 (FM radio and public television) of his performance of Rachmaninoff's *Third Piano Concerto* with Zubin Mehta and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. (I bought a new stereo just in time for it.) There was something magic about the way his huge Russian hands enveloped that intricate and expansive score. You can see that historic performance by the 75-year-old virtuoso on YouTube: <a href="http://">http://</a> 75-year-old whiteso on four here? <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D5mxU\_7BTRA&feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D5mxU\_7BTRA&feature=related</a>. Amazing! I gave it the full 45 minutes this afternoon. Give it a look. I think you'll join me in seeing the imagination and the free and

seeing the imagination and the free and giving heart piled on top of a lifetime's work developing one of the most fluid keyboard techniques ever. But he was also celebrated for his readings of sonatas by Antonio Scarlatti: unerring rhythmic drive, mystical color-ing of the piano's tone (how did he do that?), colorful and humorous phrasing.

His fertile imagination enabled him to play dozens of those seemingly similar short pieces with infinite expression. Of course, it was technically perfect. That was a given. When Horowitz sat at the piano, one never wondered if he would "get through it."

Painting a sunset Arthur Friedheim was a student of Franz Liszt who later developed a successful concert career in the United States. In his book, *Life and Liszt* (Taplinger, 1961), Friedheim related Liszt's comments on interpretation:

The virtuoso is not a mason who, chisel in hand, faithfully and conscientiously whittles stone after the design of an archi-tect. He is not a passive tool reproducing feeling and thought and adding nothing of himself. He is not the more or less ex-perienced reader of works which have no margins for his notes, which allow for no paragraphing between the lines . . . He is called upon to make emotion speak, and weep, and sing, and sigh—to bring it to life in his consciousness. He creates as the composer himself created, for he himself must live the passions he will call to light in all their brilliance . . . The virtuoso is not a mason who, chisel

Conscientiously whittles stone That sounds ominous. Is that what we do when we produce a historically informed performance from an Urtext edition? Does it follow that the piece sounds the same the next time we play it? Friedheim continued,

I recall one of my later lessons with him in the Villa d'Este, in Tivoli, not far from Rome. Late one afternoon I sat down at the piano to play Liszt's *Harmonies du Soir*. Before I had time to begin he called me to the window. With a wide sweep of the arm he pointed out the slanting rays of the declining sun that were mellowing the landscape with the delicate glamour of approaching twilight. "Play that," he said. "There are your evening harmonies."

On January 6, 2010 concert pianist By-ron Janis published an article titled "In Praise of Fidelity" in the *Wall Street Jour-nal*. In it he contrasted comments about

musical scores from conductor and music historian Gunther Schuller and Spanish historian Gunther Schuller and Spanish cellist Pablo Casals: Schuller stated, "A conductor is the faithful guardian of the score—the score is a sacred document." Casals opined, "The art of interpretation is not to play what is written. Our inter-pretation of what is written cannot, in fact, be written down."

Mr. Janis relates a story by Julius Seligmann, president of the Glasgow So-ciety of Musicians as he commented on a performance by Frederick Chopin. Mr. Seligmann

... attended a recital where the composer played his new *Mazurka in B-flat*, Opus 7, No. 1, as an encore. According to Selig-mann, it met with such great success that Chopin decided to play it again, this time with such a radically different interpreta-tion—tempos, colors and phrasing had all been changed—that it sounded like an entirely different piece. The audience was amazed when it finally realized he was play-ing the very same Mazurka, and it rewarded him with a prolonged, vociferous ovation.

So what's this all about? I've spent the last 40 years in the thrall of the pipe organ. I've worked as a recitalist, a church musi-cian, a tuner and technician, a designer, builder, restorer, relocator, writer, and elocutionist. And I'm not finished. I fig-ure that with luck (and some attention to ure that with luck (and some attention to portion sizes) I could last another 25 years or more. I'm assuming that people will be listening to, commissioning, and caring for organs longer than I'll be able to appreci-ate them. But is that a rash assumption? The publishing schedule of THE DIA-

PASON means that I submit this column six weeks before publication date. So as I write, the rush of preparing for Christ-means frequency and the fort this is mas is fresh in my mind. (In fact, this is a good moment because in January the mailbox fills with our clients' payments for December tunings.) During Decem-ber I ran in and out of about 30 churches and as I've noted in years past, there's not much new. Virtually every organ console and choir room table sports copies of *Carols for Choirs* (especially the green and orange ones, volumes I and II). And

when I look at the paper clips I can see that each choir is singing the same selec-tions. Almost no one sings *A Boy Was Born* by Benjamin Britten (page 4). Those books have defined 50 years of Christmes musicin American churches

Christmas music in American churches— simple proof of the immense influence the English tradition has over our wor-ship. Because of the lovely and brilliant arrangements in those volumes, at least two generations of American church mu-sicians have grown up with David Willcocks, Reginald Jacques, and John Rut-ter. Each carol, each descant, each varied harmonization is more beautiful than the last. But isn't there anything else?

Volume I (the green one) was copy-righted in 1961. I first handled it as a young teenager in about 1969, when my voice changed and I got to be in the se-nior choir, and haven't passed a Christ-

mas without it since. As part of my work with the Organ Clearing House I am often invited to visit churches that are offering their pipe or-gans for sale. You walk into the chancel and find drums, microphone stands, electronic keyboards, saxophone stands, and wires all over the floor. Are they played by professional musicians with liturgical backgrounds? Most often not. They're more likely to be local amateurs playing from scores that come each week by subscription. My first recommendation always is that they should keep the organ. How do you know that the next pastor won't want to use the organ? I think the organ is more permanent than those al-ternative forms of musical worship.

And why have those churches made those changes? We're told that modern worshippers no longer connect to tra-ditional musical forms. Why is that? Is it because public schools don't expose students to the fine arts any more and it's catching up with us? Is it because people listen to popular music genres so much that they cannot appreciate anything else?

Or is it because organists are failing to present interesting, thoughtful, varied, and challenging music programs that keep people interested and that give

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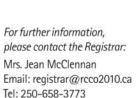
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them something to think about as well as tunes to whistle? Is it because using the same ten carol arrangements every Christmas fails to interest our congregations? Is it because the same ten carol arrangements are offered in every church in town, in the county, in the state, or in the country?

Do we as musicians spend so much effort on the accuracy and correctness of our performance that we fail to present the emotions of the music to our congregations? Do we think so highly of our skills and knowledge of what's correct that we program music that's unintelligible to our congregations?

Think of a pipe organ as a high-perfor-mance machine. You step on the gas and your wig flies off. The builder of that ma-chine intended that you'd feel the thrill of G-force cornering and lighter-than-air accounting. Climbian account with that and acceleration. Climb in a car like that and putt-putt to the grocery store to pick up milk and toilet paper and you've missed the point of the machine. Your American organbuilders put

thrilling instruments under your fingers, instruments that can go from zero-tosixty in three measures, instruments that can both roar and caress. We rely on you the player to take it to the edge, to push it to the limit—to tell us about the limitations of our instruments. If the congre-gation—the consumer—is enthralled we get to keep at it.

If you're not using that instrument so the congregation is thrilled, then we won't get to build any more organs.

And organbuilders, it's up to you too. Let's not settle for ordinary. Ordinary is for substitutes. Let's reserve extra-ordi-nary (say it slowly!) for the pipe organ, that high-performance machine with the capacity to thrill the players and the hear-ers. If we put magic under their fingers, they'll put magic into the air. I'll still be writing 30 years from now-and forget about the portion control!

### On Teaching by Gavin Black

### Some thoughts on ornaments II

Last month I shared some ideas about a general approach to playing ornaments and how to practice towards playing them well and comfortably. This month I will share more such thoughts and also discuss specific named ornaments. Next month I will write about the concept of "authenticity" and ways of introducing students to that concept.

### Freedom in performance

Ornamentation is related to the idea of freedom in performance. There is a continuum of freedom in making music. At one end of that continuum is out-andout improvisation—not that all impro-visation is totally "free" in the sense of "unstructured" or with no rules. But if a player is improvising, then that player is essentially responsible for deciding what the notes will be, and also for the judg-ments about how to play those notes. Conceptually, as a matter of accuracy or authenticity, the player is not responsible to another musician—that is, a composer—or to any concept of fidelity to some one else's ideas. When a player under-takes to learn an already written piece, that player accepts some level of respon-sibility to reproduce what the composer of that piece created in the first place. Of course, there are many different philo-sophical and practical approaches to this issue; but ornamentation occupies a place somewhere in between improvisa-tion and simply "playing what the com-poser wrote." Exactly where this place is can be hard to define, or, perhaps more accurately, *cannot* be defined because it is not income acted. is not just one place. But to some extent, ornaments are written as signs rather than just as notes because they are de-fined as intrinsically freer than the notes around them.

This freedom is of two different kinds; remembering both of them can be very helpful to students. The first is the freedom to add or subtract ornaments. To me, one of the most telling pieces of evi-dence for the existence of this freedom is that copyists—in the era when most music was copied by hand—felt free to add, remove or change ornaments. That is, clearly the philosophy of copying was that the "notes" should be copied exactly (of course, mistakes were made), but that "ornaments" could be treated with considerable discretion. There are surviving manuscripts of many pieces that differ greatly from one another in ornamenta-tion. If they differed as much in the "real" notes, we would not consider them to be the same piece. Some of Bach's students, and others in his circle, added copious ornaments to their copies of various of his pieces: the *Inventions*, for example, or the Canzona, BWV 588. Bach himself added a fair number of ornaments to his personal copy of the (already published) Goldberg Variations. This latter fact reminds us that we can't even be sure that what we have of the composer's own account of the ornaments in a piece always represents what that composer reallyor finally—wanted. François Couperin wrote that he con-

sidered it crucial that performers play exactly the ornaments that he wrote, exactly the ornanents that he wrote, neither adding any nor omitting any, and play them exactly the way he said that they were to be played. This suggests that—if we care by and large about re-specting the wishes of composers—we about play all of and only Comparison. should play all of, and only, Couperin's own ornaments. However, his vehemence on this point—what seems to amount to his actual *anger* at perform-ers for their approach to ornamentation in his music—also tells us that this was not the common practice at the time. (It is also true that even Couperin's rather Is also true that even Coupern's rather long and detailed ornament tables do not by any means resolve all of the questions about how exactly to play his ornaments. In fact, his "real note" explanations of his ornament signs are largely written in small notes with no time value to them, and therefore give little or no informaand therefore give little or no informa-tion about the timing or rhythm of the ornaments. More about this below.)

### After 1800

One more confirmation of the notion that ornamentation-that is, ornament sign-based elaboration of written musical lines—is essentially defined by the performer's freedom is this: over a period of time centered in the early nineteenth century, composers began to assume for themselves greater responsibility for de-termining all of the details of how their music should be played. This manifested itself in metronome markings, explicit phrasing and articulation marks, dynamic markings, more varied, explicit and expressive tempo markings, and, in organ music in particular, registrations. This was part of a long trend away from a performer/improviser-based musical culture towards a composer-based one. The fact that at this same time the use of ornament signs declined significantly—not totally, of course, but enough that we tend to think of ornamentation as being more essentially a part of Baroque music than of later music—suggests that those ornament signs were seen as leaving freedom—too much freedom—in the hands of performers. Thus we believe or assume that we should not, for the most part, add ornaments to music written after about 1800, or take away those that are there

### **Ornament tables**

Typical Baroque-era ornament tables (and there are quite a few that survive) are paradoxically a main source of confirmation for the second aspect of free-dom in playing ornaments—that is, the freedom to play a given ornament in a number of different ways. This is because those ornament tables never give a complete, cut and dried, or even nec-essarily technically meaningful account

of how to play an ornament, beyond the most basic. They give, for the most part, a bare account of what the notes of the ornament should be, sometimes with hints about the placement of the notes of the ornament with respect to the beat, sometimes not. They do not really address the rhythm or timing of ornaments. These tables serve as a guide to the most basic shape of ornaments for players who do not already know that shape, and they are now—and were when they were written—very valuable for that purpose. However, any practical attempt to use them to figure out the subtleties of playing any ornament simply doesn't work. This suggests to me that it was under-stood and accepted that those subtleties would be figured out on a flexible basis by each performer as the occasion arose. Now I would like to turn to some spe-

cific ornaments, with an emphasis on trills, offering a hodgepodge of musical/ artistic thoughts and practical ones.

The trill is by far the most complicated ornament to understand and, especially. to execute comfortably. It is widely understood that trills are ornaments involv-ing the printed note and the note above It is possible that I have *never* had a student come to me who didn't already know this—certainly almost never. It know uns—certainty almost never. It is always worth checking, though, to be sure that a student does understand this.) The big question, at least at the beginning of the process of learning any particular trill, is which note comes *first*, and the usual assuremention is that is P and the usual assumption is that in Baroque music trills should begin on the upper note, and in music later than the Baroque period, they should begin on the main note. There is absolutely no reason *not* to believe that this is basically true, and plenty of reason to believe that it is. I have to put this in a kind of halffudging way for a reason, though: there are all sorts of exceptions, uncertainties, and ambiguities. One major exception is that by and large Italian Baroque trills that by and targe runnan baroque this probably were meant to begin with the main (printed) note. (In fact it is fairly likely that the reason that classical period and later trills begin on the main note is that in the mid to late eighteenth century, Italian style, especially as represented by Italian opera, spread widely throughout Europe and some of the conventions of that style with respect to ornamentation were adopted.) Another exception is that some North German Baroque compos-ers who were influenced by Italian style probably also meant for many of their trills to begin on the main note

Concerning this question, what I usu-ally suggest to students is that they start by trying out a trill with the template suggested by the consensus about what





was probably meant historically, and then feel free to change it if they find it unconvincing. If anyone finds him- or herself changing many or most trills away from changing many or most trills away from what the composer(s) probably intended, that may suggest an esthetic bias, and it might be fruitful to try to challenge that bias. (For example, I—with my strong personal orientation towards playing Ba-roque music—have found myself want-ing to play trills in Reger beginning with the upper note. I *could* try to justify this by pointing out that Reger himself had a strong orientation towards Baroque musistrong orientation towards Baroque mu-sic. In fact, his music has more trills and other ornaments in it than other music from his historical period. However, it is actually quite unlikely indeed that he meant his trills to be played from the up-per note. In fact, during his lifetime it was not even customary to play *Baroque* trills that way. The bias towards doing so in the music of Reger is mine, not his.)

Sometimes an intuitive desire to play a Sometimes an intuitive desire to play a trill a certain way is related to articulation. For example, if a trill is approached from above, with the note immediately before the trill being the same as the upper note of the trill itself, then beginning the trill on that upper note will create an articuon that upper note will create an articu-lation, at least a subtle one. If the passage is one that the student wants to play with a strong, essentially overlapping, legato, then this articulation might seem jarring. Appropriate fingering (see last month's column) and a light touch can be used to make the articulation as subtle and "musical" as possible. If a choice about articulation seems to force an interpre-tation of a trill that is inauthentic, then that might suggest rethinking that choice about articulation. However, this is al-ways at the player's discretion.

One interesting feature of trills is that, almost always, one of the notes of the trill is consonant and the other note dis-sonant against the prevailing harmony or against the notes of one or more other voices. It is interesting to notice which note stands in which relation to the harmore stands in which relation to the had mony, and to observe the effect on a pas-sage of starting the trill on the dissonant or the consonant note. Especially when starting on the dissonant note, it is inter-esting to try holding that note for differ-ent lengths before segueing into the rest

ent lengths before segueing into the rest of the trill, and listening for the effect of various lengths and overall trill shapes on the rhetoric of the passage. In practicing trills, it often makes sense to start with a very even, "stilted" version of the trill. That is, once a basic decision has been made about the note shape of the trill, create a version of that shape which is rhythmically even, and not any faster than can be played easily. This may faster than can be played easily. This may be eighth notes, or sixteenths, or some-times thirty-seconds. Practice the trill that way at first. This will get the fingers accustomed to the correct note pattern. (In general, it is any hesitation or uncer-tainty about notes or fingering patterns tainty about notes or fingering patterns that makes it impossible to play *anything* quickly and lightly, ornament or other-wise.) Then, as the passage itself gets up to speed, in many cases the trill will auto-matically become fast enough to "sound like a trill." In some cases, the planned notes of the trill will have to speed up be-yond the natural speeding up of the piece as a whole. At this stage, it is important to remember the feeling derived from the trill exercise that I described last month, and to recapture that feeling as the trill trill exercise that I described last month, and to recapture that feeling as the trill pattern speeds up and becomes a trill as such. The purpose of doing that exercise is to make that particular feeling of light-ness, quickness, and floating—rather than descending into the keys—available to be recaptured at this stage in practic-ing a trill. The process of making a trill sound like a trill, while also allowing it to be comfortable and reliable, could be described as a coming together of the simple note-pattern of the trill and the feeling and technique learned through that exercise. In general, students often attempt to

that exercise. In general, students often attempt to play trills too fast, and in particular to start them too fast. The practice of hold-ing the first note of a trill a little bit— dwelling on it—before proceeding to the next note and to the body of the trill is very useful for keeping trills relaxed and in the end allowing them to be faster and

more incisive than they could otherwise more incisive than they could otherwise be. I believe that often a student is un-consciously so worried, before actually starting to play a trill, that it won't be fast enough, that he or she tries to get away from the first note almost before that note has been played. This only leads to tension. If the effect of dwelling a bit on the first note does not sound right as a the first note does not sound right as a final way of playing a given trill (and it of-ten does sound right: I tend to do it my-self on most trills, though to varying extents), then it can be abandoned later on, when the trill is comfortable and secure. At the stage of moving away from dwell-ing on the first note, if that is the choice, then it is extremely important not to let tension creep back in. The finger playing the first note should in a sense feel like it is relaxing into that note even if the sec-ond note of the trill is going to happen very soon indeed.

### Appoggiatura

The appoggiatura is another orna-ment that raises issues of dissonance and consonance. Most often, the ap-poggiatura itself is the dissonant note. In deciding how long to make an appoggiatura—anything from a quick almost fleeting "grace note" to a note that oc-cupies almost all of the allotted time this dissonance is the most important thing to listen to. The more significant this dissonance seems, the more sense it usually makes to hear the appoggiatura/ main note sequence as having a diminu-endo effect. To achieve this, first, hold the appoggiatura just the right length, as determined by trial and error and careful listening, then make the motion from that note to the main note utterly legato, and finally, release the main note very gently if it is to be released before plaving whatever is next. playing whatever is next.

#### Mordent

A mordent—the printed note, the note below it, and the printed note again—is perhaps the ornament that least disturbs the main note's rhythmic, harmonic, and melodic identity. It is usually an "orna-mental" ornament, that is, an ornament that does not increase the amount of harmonic motion—creation and release of tension—in the music. A player can experiment with different speeds in mordents. Often, perhaps paradoxically, a very fast mordent, assuming that it is played lightly and gracefully, sounds quieter than a slower one, and actually fits better with even a languid or cantabile melody. A mordent contains a hidden "almost repeated" note. Sometimes it is a good idea to change fingers, as if with a real repeated note. A fingering such as (rh) 1-2-3 or 4-2-3 or (lh) 1-3-2 or 3-4-2 will sometimes give more lightness and control.

Gavin Black is director of the Princeton Early Keyboard Center. He can be reached by email at <gavinblack@mail.com>.

### **Music for voices** and organ by James McCray

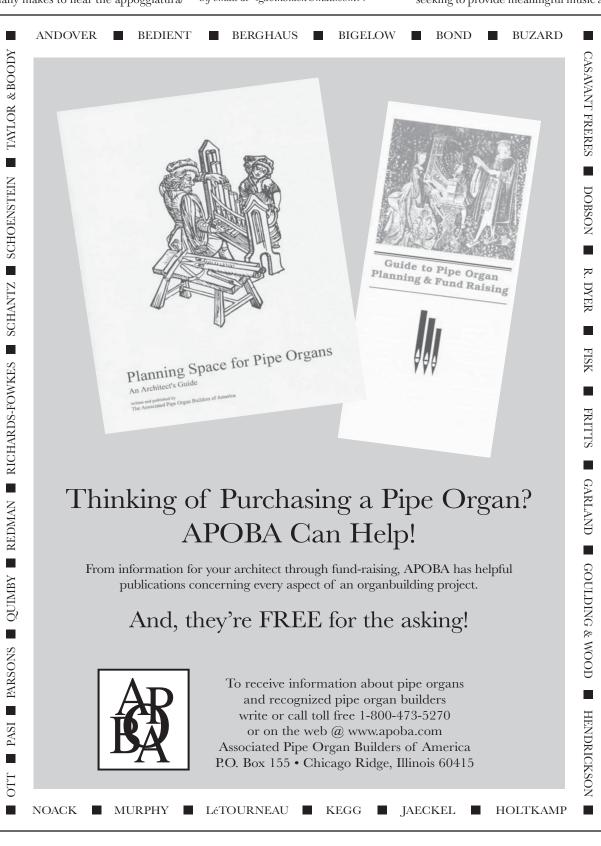
### The end of the church choir season (Pentecost and Memorial Day)

There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds. —Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809–1892)

(1809 - 1892)

If we lick our finger and stick it in the air to see which way the wind is blowing in the late spring, for most church choir directors it is blowing out. Typically, in many churches, May signals the closing down of the church choir's year of weekly commitment. Of course, the actual calen-dar of the church year follows a different schedule as the season of Pentecost rolls forward throughout the next few months, but church choir directors tend to follow the typical nine-month schedule as their "season." In reality, however, the closing down began the week after Easter when warmer weather and other diversions intruded on singers' schedules.

Volunteer choirs require directors who have an iron fist in a velvet glove, especially today. The problem of an aging church population, coupled with a far smaller weekly church attendance, is a serious challenge to choir directors seeking to provide meaningful music and



leadership to a dwindling, often less-interested congregation. As the English philosopher Francis Bacon (1561–1626) pointed out so long ago, "Fortitude is the marshal of thought, the armor of the will and the fort of the reason." Comforting words for church choir directors in May!

The glorious sounds of Easter quickly fade during the last weeks of the typical church choir year. Sunday morning finds choir directors wearing the mantra of Jeremiah ("Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord and whose hope the Lord is"). The number of singers has been shrinking since that Easter morning when the choir loft was filled with enthusiastic singers celebrating their climactic, inspirational repertoire, usually punctuated with additional brass players.

As many church choirs stumble toward their final Sunday, directors need to be reminded that in 2010, the end of May—the typical conclusion of the choir year—still has special Sundays for Pentecost and Memorial Day (May 23 and May 30). Pentecost, the birthday of the church, deserves clear musical commemoration during the worship service, and there is the promise of having singers in the choir. However, Memorial Day, the quintessential start of summer, is a slippery slope at best. Families are gone over Memorial Day weekend; singers and listeners are usually reduced in number, so ending with a more solid group seems to make logical sense in 2010. Last year Pentecost and Memorial Day weekend were reversed, which brought the end of the church year (Pentecost) on May 31.

So, the recommendation for 2010 is to end with Pentecost and have a reasonable possibility for a solid choir that sends the singers off to summer with a positive feeling about their musical contribution. They deserve "a hearty farewell hurrah," as said in Proverbs 24:3: "Through wisdom a house is built and through understanding it is established."

*Come, Holy Spirit,* Allen Pote. SATB, keyboard, with optional flute and oboe, Hope Publishing Co., C 5630, \$2.10 (M).

Here is a wonderfully expressive setting that tells the story of Pentecost. It is based on Acts 2 in combination with the poetic text by Timothy Dudley-Smith. Separate music for obbligato instrumental duo is included at the end; their lines consist of busy sixteenth-note passages to complement the choral part that often is in unison or two parts. Highly recommended.

### All Who Are Led by the Spirit, Michael Joncas. SATB, male and female cantors, assembly and keyboard, with optional guitar, winds, and strings, GIA Publications, G-7135, \$1.95 (M).

This extended 18-page setting has four verses with refrains that may be sung by the assembly; their music is on the back cover for duplication. Based on Romans 8, this vibrant setting has a strong rhythmic element. There is an instrumental introduction, then the refrain is sung and repeated by the choir. The cantors later sing above the choir during the verses. There are helpful, extensive background notes.

*Come*, *Holy Spirit* (Psalm for Pentecost), Donald Busarow. SAB and organ with optional assembly, Augsburg Fortress, 978-0-8066-9708-6, \$1.75 (M-).

Busarow's setting incorporates Veni Creator Spiritus in an English, rhythmically notated version, first sung by the choir then repeated with the congregation. There are two verses and a closing "alleluia"; the work opens with a lively, dancing organ introduction in 6/8, which evolves into a 9/4 setting of the ancient tune. The congregation's music is on the back cover; this interesting setting will be useful for small choirs.

Creator Spirit, Heavenly Dove, Michael Burkhardt. SATB and organ with optional congregation, brass quartet, tuba, timpani, and handbells, MorningStar Music Publishers, MSM 60-8103, \$1.70 (E).

This fascinating setting has an option that employs unmetered unison Latin

Aurora University AURORA, ILLINOIS We are pleased to announce the construction of a new pipe organ for Crimi Auditorium in the Institute for Collaboration at Aurora University. Opus 119 will feature suspended mechanical key action and mechanical stop action with three preset combination pedals. The organ's case will be crafted from solid mahogany and will display polished façade pipes of 70% tin. The organ's 23-rank specification was developed in consultation with Dr. Cathryn Wilkinson, Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of Music. The first pipe organ on the

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university's campus, Opus

119 will flexibly serve a

chant accompanied by randomly played handbells (8 bells). The traditional Pentecost text of *Veni Creator Spiritus* may be used as an introduction for the anthem or as an introduction for the hymn to be sung with the congregation. The anthem has five verses, with the congregation joining on the first and last verses; their music is on the back cover for inclusion in the bulletin. The choral setting is quite easy, with limited use of four parts.

#### Spirit's Comin', Joel Raney. SATB and keyboard with optional bass, drums, guitar, B3 organ or synthesizer, and tenor sax, Hope Publishing Co., C 5624, \$2.05 (M+). This jazz setting with driving rhythms from the instrumental background will

This jazz setting with driving rhythms from the instrumental background will keep everyone tapping their feet. Except for a brief imitative section, the choral parts are syllabic, often in unison, and filled with syncopations. There are brief divisi chords; choral parts are on two staves. The instruments add greatly to the festive character of this setting; their music is available separately (C 5624R). This would be a great way to end the choral season; the setting is certain to become an annual work for Pentecost. Highly recommended to adventurous church choirs.

#### Holy Spirit, Gift of God, Ralph Vaughan Williams, arr. John Eggert. SATB, oboe, organ, with optional congregation, MorningStar Music Publishers, MSM 50-5415, \$1.85 (M-).

Based on R. Vaughan Williams' melody of *The Call*, this warm setting has four verses and an introduction for oboe/organ that also states the familiar tune. Music for the congregation is on the back cover; they sing on the first and last verses. Only the third verse has a full four-part arrangement; most of the choir material is in unison or two parts. This is a lovely, gentle anthem.

#### Lord, Send Out Your Spirit (Señor, envía tu espiritu), Tony Alonso. SAB, piano, guitar, and assembly, GIA Publications, G-7241, \$1.75 (E). The text of Psalm 104 is in both English and Spanish; the refrain may be sung in either Language. There are an any any set

The text of Psalm 104 is in both English and Spanish; the refrain may be sung in either language. There are numerous verses, each with its own music, and they may be sung in one or *both* languages by alternating the verses. The back cover has both refrains (English or Spanish) for duplication. A very pragmatic setting that includes 10 Pentecost sequence verses in both languages.

### America, the Beautiful, arr. Joel Raney. SATB, piano and organ, and optional 3–7 octaves handbells and 3–7 octaves handchimes, Hope Publishing Co., 8455, \$24.95 (M+).

**3–7** occaves nancembes, hope rublishing Co., 8455, \$24.95 (M+). Raney's setting of the Ward Bates patriotic music may be performed as a worship prelude with or without the choir, or as a work for piano and organ duet with optional choir and handbells. Either way, it is a big production in which the keyboard parts are somewhat challenging, but the choir sings mostly in unison. The music will be inspirational and useful in church or in secular concerts.

### **New Recordings**

La Succession Bach: Widor-Guilmant-Vierne-Dupré-Falcinelli. Christian von Blohn aux Grandes Orgues de la Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Laon. IFO Records, IFO 00-101; <www.ifo-classics.de>.

Sinfonia in D Major from Cantata No. 29 (BWV 29), Bach; Concerto in D Minor after Vivaldi (BWV 1060), Bach, revised Falcinelli; Sicilienne (BWV 1031), Bach, transcr. Vierne; Sortie dans le style de Bach (Fugue), Guilmant; Bach's Memento, Widor; Chorale Prelude on "Werde munter" from Cantata 147 (BWV 147), Bach, transcr. Dupré; Chorale Prelude on "Jesu, meine Freude" (BWV 610), Bach, arr. Dupré; Chorale "Jesu, meine Freude," harm. Bach. Le Grand Orgue de 16 Pieds at Notre-

Dame Cathedral in Laon, Picardy, was built by Henri Didier in 1899. The church had been hoping to get Aristide Cavaillé-Coll to do the work, but that gentleman was inconsiderate enough to die, so instead they opted for the local builder Didier, who was in any case quite a bit cheaper. They certainly got an ex-cellent bargain. The reeds are very similar to the work of Cavaillé-Coll, while the flues seem a little more brilliant than in most Cavaillé-Coll instruments, except perhaps some of the earlier ones such as St.-Denis. Furthermore, the organ seems capable of some extremely captivating ethereal effects, as in the second move ment of the Vivaldi and the "Pastorale" movement of Widor's Bach's Memento. The organ is further enhanced by a fine classical case dating from 1697 and by the excellent acoustics of the 360-foot-long church. The instrument was inaugurated by Fernand de la Tombelle and Charles Tournemire on February 19, 1899. Be-sides being Didier's magnum opus, it is one of the few large romantic organs in France surviving in unaltered condition. The rationale behind this recording

seems to be to compare the ways in which Bach has been interpreted by a succession of French composers, ranging from the meticulous academicism of Rolande Falcinelli to the other extreme of completely free interpretation as, for examble. found in Widor's version of "Wachet auf" in Bach's Memento. I am reminded of a remark by Garrison Keillor to the effect that whatever someone does with it, Bach's music is so fine that nobody can ever really ruin it. This recording provides an excellent opportunity to test just this hypothesis and to examine precisely where the limits of good taste might be, so far as the interpretation of Bach's mu-sic is concerned. The composers represented are also, of course, within the "Succession of Bach," as regards having been taught by organists who were a few generations removed from Bach as students. Christian von Blohn, who teaches at the musical conservatories of Karlsruhe and Trossingen, is an excellent player and has made a very entertaining choice of repertoire for exploring the is-sues outlined above on this recording, as well as finding a very suitable organ on which to explore them.

The recording begins in a joyous mood with Marcel Dupré's fine transcription of the sinfonia from Bach's *Cantata* 29. The brilliant Grand-orgue chorus is used to fine effect both in this and in the following track, which is the first movement of Bach's transcription of the Vivaldi *Concerto in A Minor*. The Pédale Bombarde is, as on Cavaillé-Coll organs, a force to be reckoned with. I suspect that Bach himself would have found it a stunning sound. The placement of the Bach and Dupré transcriptions together is hardly a coincidence, since Bach's technique in transcribing Vivaldi is very similar to Dupré's in transcribing Bach—not a slavish adherence to the original, but largely respecting it while not being afraid to exercise occasional editorial discretion in making slight changes to render it more suitable for the organ. As I mentioned above, von Blohn manages to produce some delightful ethereal effects with the flutes of the Didier organ in the second movement. After a gradual build-up to full organ (including manual reeds) in the fugal third movement, he makes good use of the rather narrowly scaled Grand-orgue Cornet in the *largo* section, before using contrast-

THE DIAPASON



ing registrations on the principals in the last movement.

Next comes one of the many transcriptions that have been made of the *Siciliana* from Bach's *Flute Sonata in E-flat*. This particular one was done by Louis Vierne, and again, like Dupré's, remains close, but not slavishly so, to the original. In complete contrast with this, we next hear how it is possible to be entirely faithful to Bach without including a single note of music that he wrote, for the next work, a fugue, is Guilmant's *Sortie in the style of Bach*. It is just as well that Guilmant did not try to deceive us by suggesting that this fugue was the work of Bach rather than his own composition in the style of Bach, since I for one would have been unable to tell the difference. It is amazing what a fine composer, steeped in the classical tradition as Alexandre Guilmant was, can do.

was, can do. Twenty years ago, I might have described the next transition as being from the sublime to the ridiculous, but I have to say that over the years I have come to take Widor's *Bach's Memento* a lot more seriously than I used to. Widor himself was, of course, devoted to Bach, and at his recitals he habitually played little else apart from his own organ symphonies and the organ works of Bach. *Bach's Memento* was intended to be his personal tribute to the great composer. It consists of six very disparate pieces. The first, *Pastorale*, is an arrangement of the third movement of Bach's *Pastorale in F* for organ, and does not really depart a great deal from the original. It does, however, exploit the nineteenth-century French romantic-symphonic organ by utilizing some of the color stops to solo out parts of the contrapuntal structure that might otherwise pass unnoticed in the texture of the piece. The second piece is a transcription of the *Prelude in D Minor* (the notes erroneously have *Prelude in C Minor*) from Book 1 of *Das Wohltemperierte Klavier*. Widor entitles this *Miserere mei Domine*, suggesting that he saw its repetitive character as a form of prayer, in the same sort of way that Alain was later to treat a repeated motif in *Litanies*. Widor follows this with another prelude from Book 1 of *Das* Wohltemperierte Klavier, the Prelude in E Minor, here called Aria, and his use of a solo Flute harmonique against the strings of the Récit helps to bring out the song-like character of the piece. Perhaps one of the most extraordinary Bach arrangements ever made is the one that follows next, Widor's version of Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme from Cantata 140, which he entitles March of the Night Watchmen. Perhaps this arrangement is a little tongue-in-cheek, as sug-gested by, among other things, the play-ful final cadence; but, be that as it may, Widor certainly takes some very sub-stantial liberties with the piece. He fills out the harmonies, changes the order, and modulates into other keys. Each individual will have to make up his or her own mind as to whether here Widor has or has not exceeded the bounds of good taste. After this, Widor's transcription of the Siciliana from Bach's Flute Sonata in E-flat makes an interesting comparison with the Vierne transcription of the same piece on track 6. The two are, in fact, remarkably similar, although Widor has for some reason transposed the piece down from its original key. The final movement of Bach's Memento, entitled Mattheus-Final, is a transcription of Wir set-zen uns mit Tränen nieder from Bach's St. Matthew Passion. It is a magnificent *tour de force* that provides a fitting con-clusion to the suite.

As in the case of the *Siciliana* from Bach's *Flute Sonata in E-flat*, numerous organists have taken it upon themselves to transcribe *Jesu*, *joy of man's desiring* from *Cantata 147* as a chorale prelude for the organ. Christian von Blohn chooses Maurice Duruflé's transcription for this compact disc; it is a very tasteful transcription, quite close to Bach's original, if a little ponderously registered on the romantic-symphonic organ. Then comes Marcel Dupré's version of the chorale prelude *Jesu*, *meine Freude*, not of course a transcription at all, since it comes from the *Orgelbüchlein*. It nonetheless provides a useful comparison with the other pieces on this recording, particularly with Marcel Dupré's transcription of the *Sinfonia in D Major* from *Cantata No. 29*, since it shows Dupré working with Bach material in two different contexts. Finally, in complete contrast with the very free adaptation of Bach found in Widor's *March of the Night Watchmen*, Christian von Blohn plays two versions of *Jesu, meine Freude* in the meticulously researched edition of Rolande Falcinelli.

This is a very carefully thought-out recording that is both enjoyable to listen to and also provides considerable food for thought about the best way to approach the task of transcribing compositions for the organ. I thoroughly recommend it. —Iohn L. Speller

—John L. Speller St. Louis, Missouri

Organ Mosaic. Sabin Levi, organ, with percussion and the University of Kansas New Music Ensemble, Charles Hoag, conductor. Hellmuth Wolff organ, Opus 40, University of Kansas, Lawrence. ZBPI recording, available from the Organ Historical Society, Levi3972, \$12.98;

Society, herborg, herborg, herborg, herborg, herborg, herborg, herborg, satie, Gymnopedie No. 3; Bartók, Roumanian Dances; Ravel, Pavane pour une infante défunte, Sonatine (mvt. 2), Minuet (Le Tombeau de Couperin); Pro-kofiev, Five Visions Fugitives; Pancho Vladigerov, Sarabande; Hindemith, Interlude (Ludus Tonalis); Levi, Ballade, Choral prelude based on a Sephardic song, A Small Rhapsody based on two Sephardic songs.

Song, A Small Interproting based on two Sephardic songs. This recording, primarily of transcriptions, purports to show that a fine organ of classic design can lend itself to convincing performances of literature not originally intended for organ. The imaginative arrangements, presumably made by Sabin Levi, succeed with the occasional assistance of the various instruments. The oldest work is by Erik Satie (1866–1925): his brief *Gymnopedie No.* 3. Other works are by Bartók, Prokofiev, Hindemith, and by Levi himself. Registrations fit the music throughout, and Dr. Levi's technique is more than adequate. The brief excerpt from Prokofiev's ballet *Romeo et Juliette* would make a cheery recital encore; the Minuet from Ravel's *Le Tombeau de Couperin* is charming in this version. The final composition is Sabin Levi's *A Small Rhapsody*, for organ and instrumental ensemble—an exciting piece.

#### John C. Friesen, organist. Saint Paul United Methodist Church, Lincoln, Nebraska; Bedient organ, Opus 70, three manuals, 59 ranks; <www.bedientorgan.com/recordings. html>.

This recording of mostly familiar organ music is sponsored by St. Paul United Methodist Church of Lincoln, Nebraska, and the Bedient Pipe Organ Company. In the opening *Grand Choeur Dialogué* of Eugene Gigout, the performer exhibits a tendency to elide the 16th-note chords so quickly that their sound is almost nonexistent in the dry acoustic, a quirk not as apparent in succeeding works. A lesserknown *Meditation* by Gabriel Dupont flows along nicely, showing attractive solo stops to advantage, as does the charming *La Bourée* by Michael Praetorius.

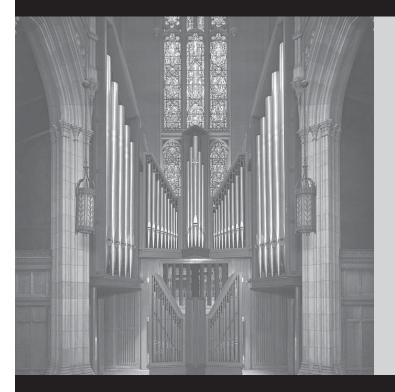
flows along nicely, showing attractive solo stops to advantage, as does the charming *La Bourée* by Michael Praetorius. The fugue of Bach's *Prelude and Fugue in A Minor*, BWV 543, is taken at an exhilarating clip, opening with more reed sound than I would prefer; the 16' Bombarde on the pedal is prominent. A treatment of "Amazing Grace" by Harold M. Best has considerable musical interest; I wish it were longer. The late Dale Wood's treatment of "Though I May Speak" gives opportunity to show the large range of sound in this instrument, as John Friesen ably demonstrates. Saint-Saëns' *Fantaisie in E-Flat Major* is beautifully played, and is accurately described in the notes as a "free-form musical painting." Mulet's exuberant *Carillon Sortie* ends the disc. Why don't we play this more and give "Thou Art the Rock" a rest?

—Charles Huddleston Heaton Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania chas.heaton@verizon.net



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### **New Organ Music**

Francis Linley, Eight Introductions and Fugues, Op. 6, £10.00. Francis Linley, Fifteen Preludes, Op. 6. £7.50.

Jonas Blewitt, Ten Voluntaries for

the Organ, Op. 2, £10.00. George Green, Six Voluntaries for the Organ, £10.00.

Edited and published by David Pat-rick at Fitzjohn Music Publications, <www.impulse-music.co.uk/fitzjohn music.htm>. David Patrick continues to produce

editions of sets of voluntaries and other pieces by 18th-century English com-posers. Francis Linley (1771–1800) left "A Practical Introduction to the Organ in Five Parts," which must have been extremely popular in its time, given the number of editions produced. It is from the twoffsh edition the twelfth edition that these *Eight* Introductions and Fugues and Fifteen Preludes have been taken. David Pat-rick has already published Part 1, which contains detailed information on the contemporary organ and the blending of the stops, and Part 3, which contains Eight Voluntaries.

The Eight Introductions and Fugues (Part 4 of the original) display a felicitous blending of earlier elements with the *galant*. The introductions are sub-stantially longer than those normally associated with the genre and are mainly slow in pace; some include eighth-note runs in octaves for the left hand. All finish with a modulation to the dominant; nos. 1, 6, and 8 finish with the same cadential sequence. The fugues are very loosely constructed, being rather of a *fugato* style, with sequential subjects and much homophonic and chordal writing—the answer (apart from that in no. 4) is accompanied by chordal writing. Nos. 1 and 8 (both in C) con-tain right-hand passages in thirds in 16th notes, which will require careful practice but energy correct loans in practice, but apart from octave leaps in the left hand, the pieces in the set are mainly of a moderate level of difficulty. All would make good concluding volun-taries as well as recital items. Most of the pieces include notes below CC that will have to be played on the pedals, and the only registrations included are Full Organ, Swell, and Choir Organ; appro-priate selections can be made from a historical standpoint. The *Fifteen Preludes* constitute Part 2 of the original, and Linley states that they may be used as introductions, each are being a pure on a modulation to

one having a pause on a modulation to the dominant, where the piece may be concluded if so desired. They ascend

through a circle of fifths from C to E, the through a circle of niths from C to E, the major being followed by its relative minor (*no* C# minor, but F# minor, a very rarely used key at this time, is included as the final piece in the collection), then from F to E-flat with their relative minors. They are all moderately paced and nors. They are all moderately paced and could certainly be used as first move-ments of Linley's own voluntaries and indeed in voluntaries of other composers, a practice first mentioned by John Reading in his manuscripts of the early 18th century, and all are also useful as fillers

during the service. Complementing Jonas Blewitt's set of *Twelve Voluntaries and a Treatise on the Organ*, op. 4, also available from David Patrick, is the set of *Ten Voluntaries*, op. 2 (ca. 1780), which are in the momentum (ca. 1780), which are in two movements apart from nos. 4 in one movement and 5 in three. Each of the two-movement pieces begins with a slow movement, of which nos. 1, 3, and 6 are for Diapason; no. 2 is a delightful dialogue for Swell Hautboy and Vox Humane [*sic*]; no. 5 is marked for Diapason and Principal; no. 7 is for RH Swell and LH Stop Diapa-son and Flute Great Organ (possibly a printer's error in the original since relatively few organs at this time would have possessed a Flute on the Great, although Blewitt does describe the Great as having a Flute in his *Treatise*, op. 4); no. 8 is a Siciliana marked for RH Swell Diapasons, Principal, Trumpet and Hautboy, with LH on Great Stop Diapason; no. 9 moves between Full Organ, Choir (Stop Diapason and Principal) and Swell Dia-pasons, Principal, Trumpet and Haut-boy, and no. 10 is a *Largo Staccato* for Full Organ.

The second movements are for solo stops (nos. 1 and 6 are for Trumpet and Echo, with an interlude on the Choir: no. 2 for Horns or Diapason; no. 3 for Cornet and Echo; no. 7 is for Flute; no. 8 is a melodious Andante for Vox Huanae, Cremona or Bassoon), and nos. 9 and 10 are lively Handelian fugues. In *Voluntary* 5, the second movement is a short *Grave*, with two voices in the right hand on the Swell and the bass on the Stop Diapason and Flute Choir, the third novement being for Correct and third movement being for Cornet and Echo. The single movement no. 4 is for Full Organ; a vigorous 3/4 in quarterand eighth-note movement, it dissolves in bar 116 into 16th-note passagework with right-hand thirds before sinking to a close. There is a great variety of writing in this book, which makes this modern edition all the more valuable.

About George Green almost nothing is known; this collection of Six Voluntaries was published by Longman, Lukey and Co., ca. 1775. No. 1 has three move ments, no. 3 has four, and nos. 2 and 4 have the more usual two movements, of

which the second is a sprightly Cornet piece (no. 4 does not call for the Echo). A further Cornet movement, in binary form, but with only the first section having repeat marks and the instruction "repeat on the Echo," closes Voluntary 1. The first four voluntaries open with a traditional short Diapason movement, that in no. 4 having a passage of both bass and treble pedalpoints repeated one step higher. Other movements in-clude an *Andante* marked Swell or Flute as the second movement in Voluntary 1; in Voluntary 3, the second movement is for Flute and Echo, with much debt to John Stanley, with a rare example of a lengthy interlude for the Bassoon in the right hand; the third movement is a Siciliana for Swell, with some reverse dot-ted rhythms, and the final movement is another jaunty piece for full organ with an interlude of typical two-part writing for Horns. Voluntaries 5 and 6 take the form of a dotted-rhythm prelude, with upbeat tirades followed by a Handelian fugue of some 70 bars. Keys used include the relatively rare E major in no. 4, with modulations involving double sharps (requiring much care with the accidentals), A major in no. 2, B-flat in no. 6, and E-flat in nos. 1, 3, and 5. Nimble fingers are needed for the fast passagework, and there is plenty of tricky writing to negotiate, but these at-

tractively tuneful pieces are well worth the effort required. As in previous publications from Da-vid Patrick, each comb-bound volume contains a brief introduction, including source details and comments on orna-ments employed. There is a wealth of stylistic variety within the relatively few genres of the English organ voluntary in the late 18th century. Many of these pieces are not overly difficult, with several well worth presenting in concerts. It is to be hoped that David Patrick's tireless work in presenting these lesserknown treasures of the English national heritage will lead to their more frequent appearance in concerts and, indeed, in exams as a change to Stanley and Boyce. —John Collins

Sussex, England

Three Preludes on American Hymntunes: A Collection of Duets for Piano & Organ, Charles Callahan. Morn-ingStar Music Publishers MSM-20-866, \$12.50.

HE LEADETH ME, RESIGNATION, and PLEADING SAVIOR are the tunes arranged for piano and organ duet in this collection. All are pleasing to the ear and easy to play, yet interesting. The mate-rial is distributed evenly between organ and piano, thus maintaining a nice balfrequently giving the piano arpeggiated figuration, and sustained chords to the organ. Motivic material, however, is also shared in a way that unifies each setting. Two scores are needed for performance, since the piano part is printed above the organ rather than as a separate part. Highly recommended.

ance between the instruments. Callahan

writes idiomatically for each instrument,

### Many and Great: Introductions and Accompaniments for Global Hymns, John Ferguson. MorningStar Music Publishers MSM-10-767, \$16.50.

A VA DE, ASSURANCE, BUNESSAN, LAC QUI PARLE, LINSTEAD, MCKEE (in B-flat and C), SIYAHAMBA, SOJOURN-ER, STAR OF THE COUNTY DOWN, and YISRAEL V'ORAITA comprise the contents of this commissioned collection. After stating the importance of "broad-ening the repertoire of congregational song" in the foreword, Dr. Ferguson acknowledges the challenge of fitting "folk-based melodies... envisioned for of which [are] not conceived with the organ in mind" into traditional four-part settings. He wisely calls each of his settings "an example of an approach, not just to a specific tune, but also to a genre of tune," and suggests that "the genre of tune," and suggests that "the judicious use of appropriate ethnic percussion can enhance many of these set-tings." With these caveats in mind, he has assembled a useful collection for organists who might be struggling to 'mainstream' these hymns.

Although some of the accompanimen-tal figures seem a bit unwieldy (the thick left-hand chords in ASSURANCE, the offthe-beat left-hand chords-full triads, again-in LINSTEAD that seem to fight against the syncopated melody), these introductions and accompaniments fulfill their function as service music aids. One hopes that they will also encourage organists to experiment with registration for and improvisation on these newer additions to Christian hymnody.

—Sarah Mahler Kraaz Ripon College Ripon, Wisconsin

### **New Handbell Music**

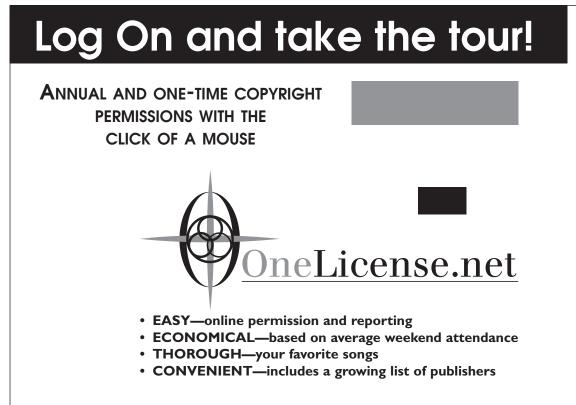
Songs for the Solo Ringer II, arr. Christine D. Anderson and Anna Laura Page. Agape (Hope Publishing Company), Code No. 2509, \$29.95, accompaniment CD \$24.95, Level 1-3 (M-D).

This edition for solo ringing is the second in this series, with a good variety of selections for the church year, including Christmas, Thanksgiving, Holy Week, and a patriotic piece as well as a spiritual. These creative arrangements are well written by two talented veterans in the field, and provide another volume of a wide variety of literature for solo ringing. A rehearsal performance CD is avail-able and is a very useful tool, not only for learning the music, but also for use in performance when a piano is not accessible. Each title is recorded at three different tempos, facilitating learning the piece at a slower tempo and moving up to the intended performance tempo.

Spiritoso, by Arnold B. Sherman, original setting for 3–6 octaves of handbells with optional 3–4 hand-chimes and strings. Agape (Hope Publishing Company), Code No. 2469, \$4.50; instrumental parts, Code No. 2469P, \$20.00, Level 5 (D-D+) (**D**-**D**+). It isn't often I include an advanced

piece for handbells, but there are many fine bell ensembles that could be look-ing for a challenge like this. This original composition is the first in a new series entitled Agape Bronze: Music for Ad-vanced Ensembles. The piece can be played with or without the string ensem-ble and will be a riveting composition filled with energy, with driving mixed rhythms that will inspire the listener as wall as the players. well as the players.

-Leon Nelson



# Albert Schweitzer Organ Festival **Twelfth Anniversary**

**David Spicer** 



John Weaver, David Spicer, Wilma Jensen, and Frederick Hohman (photo credit: David

It hardly seems possible that twelve years have gone by since we began the Albert Schweitzer Organ Festival! We have experienced outstanding appli-cants, who reflected wonderful, superb teaching, outstanding adjudicators, and a remarkable and consistently high level of

remarkable and consistently nightever of music making. Beautiful New England weather gave an idyllic setting for the festival. On Friday evening, September 10, our tra-ditional opening concert was held. The service/choral portions were played by the writer. the writer:

Prelude: *Benedictus*, op. 59, no. 9, Max Reger (played also at the first annual fes-tival)

tival) Psalm 150, César Franck Hymn: Christ Is Made the Sure Founda-tion (tune: CHRIST CHURCH), Richard W. Dirksen

Kyrie (from Messe Solennelle, op. 16),

Kyrre (from messe booment, fr Louis Vierne He Comes to Us (text by Albert Schweit-zer), Jane Marshall Go Ye into All the World, Robert Wetzler Hymn: Let Heaven Rejoice (tune: ROCK HARBOR) (text by Hal M. Helms), Alan MacMillan

The three judges were each invited to play a selection of their own choosing. The artists' playing from the balcony was projected onto a screen downstairs in the historic Meetinghouse. Freder-ick Hohman played his arrangement of *Arioso (Suite No. 3 in D)* by J. S. Bach. Wilma Jensen played *Méditation à Ste. Clothilde* by Philip James. John Weaver then played *Chorale Prelude on Ellers* followed by *Fantasy on Sine Nomine*, both his own compositions. both his own compositions.

Saturday morning, from 9 to noon, the three high school division finalists played the required repertoire. At 2 pm the young professional division finalists were heard. The combined repertoire of were heard. The combined repertoire of these six finalists included hymn tunes: ST. THOMAS (WILLIAMS), CORONA-TION, EIN' FESTE BURG, DIADEMATA, SLANE, and VENI CREATOR; Bach: Fan-tasia and Fugue in G Minor, BWV 542, Prelude and Fugue in A Minor, BWV 543, Prelude and Fugue in D Minor, BWV 539, Trio Sonata No. 1 in E-flat Major, BWV 525, and Trio Sonata No. 5 in C Major, BWV 529; Widor: Canta-bile (from Sumphonu No. 6 in G Minor). 5 in C Major, BWV 529; Widof: Canta-bile (from Symphony No. 6 in G Minor), Andante Cantabile (from Symphony No. 4 in F), and Andante Sostenuto (from Symphonie Gothique); Franck: Choral No. 2 in B Minor and Choral No. 3 in A Minor; Eben: Moto Ostinato (from Sun-day Music) Longon, Sonta Ergörg, or day Music); Jongen: Sonata Eroïca, op. 94; Jehan Alain: Aria; Duruflé: Scherzo, op. 2; Messiaen: Dieu parmi nous (Na-tivité du Sciencur IV) *tivité du Seigneur, IX*). Immediately afterwards, all finalists and

judges had a chance for interaction and dis-cussion over a delicious meal provided by Dana Spicer at Mainly Tea, directly across

the street from the Meetinghouse. On Sunday, September 12, all finalists played portions of the 8, 9:15, and 11

am worship services. At 1:30 pm, a mas-terclass with the three judges was held. Many important topics were covered, and awards were presented.

### The judges' decisions

High School Division: first place, Bryan Anderson from Stockbridge, Georgia, a student of Sarah L. Martin; second place, **Deniz Uz** from Long-wood, Florida, a student of Terry Yount and currently with Thomas Bara at the Interlochen Arts Academy; third place, **Clarence Chaisson** from South Lancaster, Massachusetts, a student of Christa Rakich.

Young Professional Division: first place, Adam Pajan from New Haven, Con-necticut, formerly a student of Charles Boyd Tompkins at Furman University in Greenville, South Carolina and currently with Martin Jean at Yale University; sec-ond place, **Clayton Roberts** from Hous-ton, Texas, a student of Robert Bates at the University of Houston; third place: Jonathan Hehn from South Bend, Indiana, a student of Craig Cramer at the

Jonathan Hehn from South Bend, In-diana, a student of Craig Cramer at the University of Notre Dame. We are very grateful to Charles Cal-lahan for serving as the screening judge for initial recorded examples of these organists and other applicants. We are also grateful to Leigh and Bet-ty Standish for the \$2000 award for first prize in the high school division. The young professional division first prize of \$3500 was given by Robert Bausmith and Jill Peters-Gee, M.D. Thanks go to John Gorton and Richard Pilch for pro-viding \$750 for the David Spicer Hymn Playing Award, which was awarded to high school division finalist **Bryan An-derson**. Other prizes and gifts toward the festival—including the high school division second prize of \$1000 and the young professional division second prize of \$1500—came from Austin Organs, Inc., Marilyn Austin & the Austin fam-ily, and several individuals in the First Okurgh formity. We also thas Dr. Bau Inc., Mariyn Austin & the Austin ram-ily, and several individuals in the First Church family. We also thank Dr. Paul Bender for his gift to this festival. Special thanks go to Bon Smith of Austin Organ Service Company of Avon, Connecticut, who was on hand through-out the Saturday compactition to after

out the Saturday competition to offer assistance, should the organ need it, as well as his gracious gift of tuning and maintenance for this festival. Austin Or-gan Service Company is the regular curator of this instrument, serviced by Alex

rator of this instrument, serviced by Alex Belair and Michael Tanguay. Our thanks to William Dean, music committee chair; Andrea Volpe, ASOF chair; and Linda Henderson, assistant, for so ably performing the organiza-tional work that made the festival run smoothly and efficiently. smoothly and efficiently.

smoothly and efficiently. Churches that allowed their instru-ments to be used for additional prac-tice include Trinity Episcopal Church, Wethersfield, Bruce Henley, organ-ist-choirmaster; St. John's Episcopal Church, West Hartford, Ralph Valen-



Left to right: David Spicer, Andrea Volpe, Adam Pajan, Clayton Roberts, Jonathan Hehn, Clarence Chaisson, Bryan Anderson, Deniz Uz, Wilma Jensen, John Weaver, and Frederick Hohman (photo credit: David Gilbert)

tine, organist-choirmaster; St. James' Episcopal Church, also in West Hartford, Jason Roberts, organist-choirmas-ter; First Church of Christ, Glastonbury, Angela Salcedo, director of music minis-tries; Cathedral of St. Joseph, Hartford, Ezequiel Menéndez, music director; and Bethany Covenant Church, Berlin, Olga Ljungholm, minister of music.

Olga Ljungholm, minister of music. The 2009 first-place winners, Bryan Anderson and Adam Pajan, will perform in recital on Sunday, June 13, 2010, at 7 pm at the First Church of Christ, Wethersfield, Connecticut. The 2010 Albert Schweitzer Organ Festival will have the following judges for the competition: Joyce Jones, Charles Cal-lahan, and Frederick Hohman. Plans are underway to feature these organists in the underway to feature these organists in the opening concert of the festival on Friday

evening, September 10, at 7:30 pm. The ASOF committee is hoping to invite six ASOF committee is hoping to invite six qualified young organists to compete in the two divisions on Saturday, September 11. Information about the Albert Schweitzer Organ Festival and current requirements for the competition are available by telephone at 860/529-1575 ext. 209, by e-mail at <music@firstchurch.org>, or by viewing the ASOF website: </mww.firstchurch.org/ASOF>.

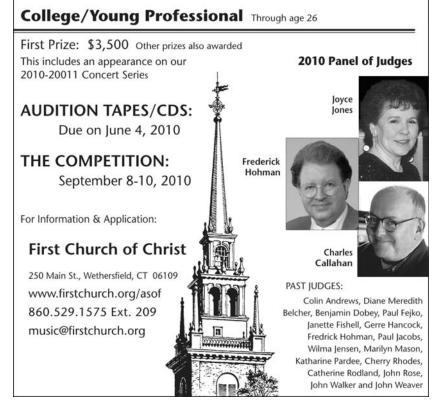
David Spicer began as Minister of Music and the Arts at First Church of Christ in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1986. In 1996 he and Harold Robles founded the Albert Schweitzer Organ Festival. Spicer is a grad-uate of the Curtis Institute of Music, where he studied with Alexander McCurdy, and is a graduate of the Eastern Baptist Theologi-cal Seminary.

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# Mendelssohn and Me: Playing the complete organ works

### Jay Zoller



Jay Zoller with his display of Mendelssohn art (photo credit: by Rachel Zoller)

This article might also be entitled "What possessed me to try and perform all of Mendelssohn's organ works?" I can remember well working on the *Prelude and Fugue No. 1 in C Minor* during the beginning of my undergraduate degree. Fortunately, I have forgotten most of the long hours I put in practicing, but I do recall that it was quite a few before the music was ready to be heard by an audience.

Over the years I have added several more of the major Mendelssohn pieces to my repertoire; the Preludes and Fugues Nos. 2 and 3, and three of the Sonatas, Nos. 1, 2, and 6. After a time, I came across music that had been considered lost after World War II; I discovered in my newly purchased Bärenreiter Edition a whole new world of Mendelssohn. I immediately learned and played the *Fantasie and Fugue in G Minor*, a piece that the 14-year-old Felix had composed.

the 14-year-old Felix had composed. As 2009 approached, I thought about how nice it would be to play all the works in honor of the Mendelssohn 200th birthday. I looked at some of the other pieces, but I was busy with reworking a Wunderlich piece (THE DIAPASON, April 2009 and September 2009) and was scheduled to play it in Germany in the spring. After the trip was over, I began to look at my two volumes again. How bad could it be, really? I already knew half of the Sonatas. I knew all the Preludes and Fugues; and, the Fantasy and Fugue. I was halfway there!

Wrong! There is a tremendous amount of music, and just because some of it was written by a 14-year-old doesn't mean that it is easy. The young Felix was a mature composer at age 14, with 100 compositions to his credit. So, I continued to practice, devoting my summer to the Mendelssohn compositions, and have found that my appreciation of this man has increased tenfold. The organ works require three recitals

The organ works require three recitals in order to program them all. I decided to include two of the Sonatas in each program, beginning with No. 5 and No. 6 in the first concert and working backward. One of the three Preludes and Fugues opened each program, beginning with the first. I programmed the remaining works between those according to the year they were written (some early works in each program), the keys, the lengths, and the volume, so there was variety.

in each program), the keys, the lengths, and the volume, so there was variety. As I practiced, I also re-read *Mendelssohn—A Life in Music* by R. Larry Todd, a book that I found to be most helpful for background information about Felix as



Hutchings organ, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Newcastle, ME (photo credit: Jay Zoller)



Mendelssohn, Groenmarkt

well as discussions on some of the organ works. The editor's notes in the Bärenreiter Edition are also most helpful. The book *Fanny Mendelssohn* by Françoise Tillard was also a big help for family information. As I learned more, I discovered that I wanted to share some of my knowledge with the audience. Then too, some of my audience began asking questions even before the series began. The concerts took place October 4, 18, and November 8.

I began my first recital with an overview of Felix and then went into the children's schooling and training in keyboard and composition. In later talks I touched on how the Sonatas and Preludes and Fugues came to be written, and at the last concert I talked about the family tree, their history, and how the name Bartholdy came to be added to the Mendelssohn name. In addition, I made occasional comments on particular pieces of music as I went along.

casional comments on particular pieces of music as I went along. My second interest, which was stimulated by my visit to the Mendelssohn home in Leipzig last spring, was in Felix's artwork. Many people do not realize that Felix was an accomplished artist as well as musician, and I wanted to have people see some of his work. I managed to put together a very small art show of prints, which I encouraged people to look at during the receptions that followed each concert. The receptions were hosted by my wife and allowed me to listen to some of the excitement that had been generated by the music. The cycle of Mendelssohn's organ

The cycle of Mendelssohn's organ works is hard work, but has proved to be educational to me in more ways than just learning new music. My appreciation for the accomplishments of this unique man has grown immensely, and now that the series is over I feel a strange sadness as though saying good-bye to a good friend. But then, it is not really good-bye because we will always have his organ music.

### The organ

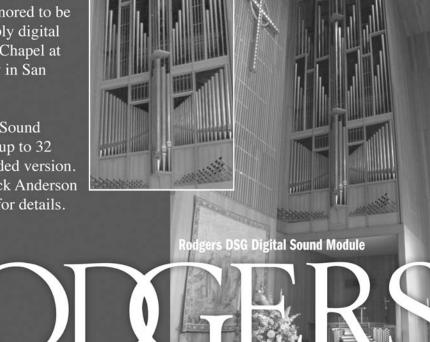
The towns of Damariscotta and Newcastle sit in a beautiful area known as mid-coast Maine. I had decided that I

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Church interior (photo credit: Jay Zoller)

### Program One, October 4, 2009

Prelude and Fugue in c minor, op. 37, no. 1 (1834/37

Andante in D Major (1823) Chorale and Variation "Herzlich tut

mich verlangen" (1840) Trio in F Major (1844) Sonata V in D Major, op. 65, no. 5 (1844)

Allegro in d minor/D Major (1844)

Ostinato in c minor (1823)

Sonata VI in d minor, op. 65, no. 6 (1845)

### Program Two, October 18, 2009 Prelude and Fugue in G Major, op. 37,

no. 2 (1836/1837) Theme with Variations (1844)

Prelude in d minor (1820)

Allegro moderato maestoso in C Ma-jor (1845)

Sonata III in A Major, op. 65, no. 3

(1844)Allegro in B-flat Major (1844)

Chorale with Variations "Wie gross ist des Allmächt'gen Güte" (1823) Andante alla Marcia (1845)

Sonata IV in B-flat Major, op. 65, no. 4 (1845)

#### Program Three, November 8, 2009 Prelude and Fugue in d minor, op. 37, no. 3 (1833/37)

Three fugues: B-flat Major (1845), f minor (1839), e minor (1839)

Sonata II in c minor, op. 65, no. 2 (1831/39/44)

Tentasia and Fugue in g minor (1823) Two Chorales: A-flat Major (1844), D Major (1844)

Nachspiel D-Dur (1831)

Prelude in c minor (1841) Sonata I in f minor, op. 65, no. 1 (1844)

wanted to play these recitals near home, and the two towns boast four beautiful little tracker organs: Simmons in the Baptist church, Cole and Woodberry in the Catholic church, and Hutchings in both the Congregational and Epis-copal churches. After some consider-ation, I decided to play the series in the church to which I belong, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, primarily because the organ has a reed on both manuals. St. Andrew's is nestled next to the tidal Damariscotta River and is surrounded by woods and large old homes.

by woods and large old homes. The church and the organ case were designed by Henry Vaughn (1845–1917), designed by Henry Vaughn (1845–1917), who also designed three buildings at Bowdoin College and the National Ca-thedral in Washington, D.C. Vaughn designed St. Andrew's in the "half-tim-ber" style, which was popular in England in the 15th century. The exterior of the church gives little hint of the richness of the interior. The church, according to Vaughn's own description: Vaughn's own description:

... is divided into seven bays by arches which form the principals of the roof. The chancel consists of two bays and has an arched roof (barrel-vaulted) divided by

ribs into square panels and decorated with emblems and monograms. The nave has an open timber roof.

The dominant colors are olive green and maroon. The overall scheme of elabo-rately painted stencil work is Vaughn's rately painted stench work is vaughn's design. When the vestry of the church was unwilling to fund it, Vaughn did it himself, taking an entire summer and working principally on his back, recalling the tradition of Michelangelo and the Sistine Chapel.

Sistine Chapel. The gilded triptych is a London re-creation of a 14th-century Florentine triptych. The central panel is probably a copy of a Perugino "Madonna and Child, Enthroned." The figures on the side pan-els are said to have been taken from the "Baptism of Christ" by Andrea del Veroc-chio, now in the Uffizi in Florence, Italy. This is a most beautiful setting for listen-This is a most beautiful setting for listen-ing to the music of Felix Mendelssohn.

The organ was built by George Hutch-ings of Boston in 1888. The casework was designed by Vaughn and shows his was designed by vaughn and shows his exquisite handling of 15th-century flam-boyant woodwork. Although not large, and despite speaking from the side of the chancel, the organ sound carries nicely throughout the sanctuary. The stoplist is as follows: as

tollows:			
	GREAT		
8'	Open Diapason		
8'	Melodia		
8'	Dolcissimo		
4 <b>′</b>	Octave		
4'	Flute D'Amour		
$2^{2/3}$	Twelfth		

- 2' Fifteenth 8' Trumpet



Triptych with some of the stenciling (photo credit: Jay Zoller)

- SWELL
- 16'Bourdon
- Open Diapason Salicional
- Stopped Diapason Flute Harmonique Violina
- 8' 8' 8' 4' 4' 2' 8'
- Flautino Oboe
- PEDAL 16' Bourdon

Swell to Pedal Great to Pedal Swell to Great Swell to Great 4' (hitch-down) Great to Pedal reversible Tremolo

The organ also has four mechanical pistons operated by foot pedals: Forte Great, Piano Great, Forte Swell, Piano Swell.

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A Short Tour of St. Andrew's, Newcastle, Maine by the Rev. Dr. Stephen J. White XVIII, Rector.

Jay Zoller is organist at South Parish Con-gregational Church in Augusta, Maine, where he plays the church's historic 1866 E. & G.G. Hook organ. He holds degrees from the Uni-versity of New Hampshire and the School of



### Sketch of Mendelssohn at age eleven, by an unknown artist

Theology at Boston University. He is a retired designer for the Andover Organ Company and currently designs for the Organ Clearing House. He resides in Newcastle, Maine, with his wife Rachel.

his wife Rachel. In addition to writing several articles about Heinz Wunderlich for The American Organ-ist, Choir and Organ, and THE DLAPASON, he has played in all-Wunderlich recitals in Ham-burg, Germany in 1999, 2004, and 2009. His article, "Heinz Wunderlich at 90," appeared in the April 2009 issue of THE DIAPASON.



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## 14th International Organ Festival Toulouse, France

 $T_{
m gan}^{
m he\ 14th\ Toulouse\ International\ Or$ orgues) took place October 8-18, 2009 in Toulouse, France and the Midi-Pyrénées region. Concerts honored the anniversaries of Handel, Haydn, and Louis Braille (1809–1852). Performers included Elis-abeth Amalric, Stéphane Bois, Gilbert Vergé-Borderolle, Yasuko-Uyama Bou-vard, Anne-Gaëlle Chanon, Pieter-Jelle De Boer, Matthieu De Miguel, Tania Deurgel Loop Reptiete, Durpht, Biarre Dovgal, Jean-Baptiste Dupont, Pierre Farago, Bernard Foccroulle, Jan Wil-lem Jansen, Maïko Kato, Adam Kecskès, Rudolf Kelber, Eric Lebrun, Mathias Lecomte, Philippe Lefèbvre, Marie-Ange Leurent, François Marchal, Jean-Baptiste Monnot, Yves Rechsteiner, Benjamin Righetti, Juan de la Rubia Romero, William Whitehead, and others. The fes-tival is also presenting concerts covering the entire canon of Bach's organ works, on Sundays at 4 pm at the Musée des Augustins in Toulouse. The series began on September 13 and continues through June 2010. (For information:

subscription: <www.toulouse-les-orgues.org>.) I had spent time visiting the historic organs of Italy, and felt the need to recon-nect with my first love, French organs, both Classic (that is, pre-Revolution) and Romantic, and the annual organ festival of Toulouse-les-orgues seemed a good place to do it. Two years ago, my wife and I went to part of the festival and then spent the rest of October going from one French town to another throughout south central France, visiting different organs and being inspired by the quality of the instruments and the hospitality of the organists.

### About Toulouse

Toulouse seemed both more beautiful and more foreign than I remembered, with its monumental rose-colored brick buildings spread out on the banks of the Garonne. After living in Italy, I found French formality strange but charming, almost quaint.

There is something different about the churches in Toulouse—they have been described as church fortresses, with the explanation that one of the first Crusades was against the Cathar heresy, in some ways a precursor of Calvinism, which was centered in the southwest of France, Toulouse and Albi especially. These im-



Eglise-musée des Augustins, organ by Jürgen Ahrend (1981) (© J.J.Ader, used with permission)

mense and stark Gothic edifices contain a number of fine Romantic organs, their dark walnut cases and dull metal pipes looming from either the choir loft in back or sometimes above and to one side of the altar. Many were built by two nineteenth-century firms from the region, Aristide Cavaillé-Coll, from Gaillac, a half-hour train ride outside of Toulouse, and the Pugets, who continued the family business into the modern era, in Toulouse itself.

There are also churches from the classical period, and in one of these, St. Pierre-les-Chartreux, is a fine Micot organ, from the end of the 18th century, barely pre-Revolutionary. One of the most impressive sites in Toulouse, oddly enough, doesn't even have an organ-the Gothic church Les Jacobins, where St. Thomas Aquinas is buried.

### Day one

Our first event was a series of three student concerts at Saint-Pierre les Chartreux, Saint-Nicolas, and the Institut Catholique's modern Bonfils organ. The best concert was the one at Saint-Nicolas, on a really interesting transi-tional 1844 Daublaine et Callinet, by **Matthieu de Miguel**, an organist with a bright future ahead of him. I especially

liked his rendering of the *Intermezzo* from Widor's *Sixth Symphony*. That day, in addition to the memorial concert for the fall of the Berlin Wall, which we didn't attend, there were two concerts on the recently restored Puget (1888) at Notre-Dame la Dalbade, with three manuals, 50 stops, and two expres-sion pedals, this last very unusual for organs outside of Paris. In the afternoon was a choral concert by the **Maîtrise du** conservatoire de Toulouse, directed by Mark Opstad and accompanied by William Whitehead, and in the evening an organ recital by Philippe Lefèbvre.

The Maîtrise is a chorus of children, mostly girls, and their program consisted of four *Misse Breves*, by Delibes, Fauré, Caplet, and Leighton, done in chrono-logical order. The Delibes (1875) was a revelation, full of dramatic, almost op-eratic, contrasts. The Fauré is a minor work, and the Caplet and Leighton had interesting moments but did not seem like very distinguished pieces. The chil-dren were very well trained, but although it was possible to admire their skill in the more contemporary pieces, they were re-ally at their best in the Delibes, where the quasi-operatic nature of the vocal writing allowed their resonance to blossom. Wilallowed liam Whitehead's accompaniment was

masterful—gently supportive for the kids and making exuberant full use of the organ on the codas.

The evening concert by Philippe Lefebvre, one of the three *titulaires* of Notre Dame de Paris, was excellent. He started with Franck's *Trois Pièces pour le Grand Orgue*, of which the best was the first, the Fantaisie en la, where he showed off the wonderful power of the organ's monumental reeds. He then played the monumental reeds. He then played the *Choral* from Vierne's *Symphony No.* 2, Boëllmann's *Suite Gothique*, and Duru-flé's *Prélude et fugue sur le nom d'Alain*, concluding with a vast improvisation. Lefèbvre made expert use of the organ's tone colors and the (two) swell pedals, but I wish he had played more music, like Widor or Guilmant, that was really designed for such a grand instrument designed for such a grand instrument.

### About the festival

Toulouse-les-orgues offers a wide va-riety of events, from formal evening concerts to more relaxed afternoon events and lunchtime concerts, two of which I attended. The first, on October 13, was by **William Whitehead** on the Cavaillé-Coll at Saint-Sernin entitled "Bayreuth Aftershock!" and the theme was Wag-Aftershock! and the theme was Wag-ner's influence on French organ music. Whitehead played two transcriptions by George Bennett of selections from *Parsifal*, a *Scherzo* by Edward Bairstow, and two pieces by César Franck. His playing was wonderful, but the Wagner seemed thin without the orchestra. Even a Cavaillé-Coll organ is no substitute for a Wagner orchestra! The other noon concert I attended,

also at Saint-Sernin on October 16, was all improvisations, played by **Juan de la Rubia Romero**: first, chorale varia-tions in the style of Bach, then a fantasy in the style of Mahler, and finally chorale variations done in a modern style. These improvisations seemed weak, especially considering Romero had the leisure to plan them; they weren't true improvisations in the Franz Liszt sense, where the artist is given a subject from the audience and has no time to prepare beforehand. The Toulouse festival is also known for

offbeat concerts that pair the organ with dancers, brass ensembles, spoken word, etc. I saw two of these on October 11: an organ suite with narration, written for children, entitled *Parade of Animals*, and inspired by Saint-Saëns' *Carnival of the* Animals, and a concert of works for organ and instruments, with many either Tou-louse or world premières. The *Parade of* Animals, by Iain Farrington, played at Saint-Sernin by **William Whitehead**, with spoken verses about different ani-mals, followed by musical portraits that drew on the organ's vast tonal repertoire, was well done; the children present certainly seemed to eat it up. The other con-cert's new pieces seemed a little dated— surely this type of modernist writing, the Nadia Boulanger plus a little Stravinsky and atonalism school, is passé by now?

### **Events outside Toulouse**

Toulouse les orgues festival also always has several "Journées-région," excursions by bus to various sites near Toulouse. I joined one to the Frontonnais, with visits to Verdun-sur-Garonne (Lépine organ, 1767), Fronton (B. Feuga organ, 1852), Vallemur-sur-Tarn (Maurice Puget or-gan, 1960), and Moissac (Cavaillé-Coll, 1864). The most interesting was the Feuga—the only Feuga organ apparently still playable. It is in need of restoration, and there was a group from the commu-nity, the "friends of the organ," who have been trying to raise money to restore the instrument and wanted to use the event to evaluate the state of the organ and get advice from **Jan Willem Jansen**, the festival director, whose baroque-style improvisations on an organ he had never seen were brilliant. The organ obviously

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The restoration received significant financial support from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

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St-Sernin, Grand Orgue, by Robert Delaunay (1674), Daublaine & Callinet (1845), Aristide Cavaillé-Coll (1889), restoration Jean-Loup Boisseau, Bertrand Cattiaux and Patrice Bellet (1996) (© Patrice Nin, used with permission)

did have major problems; one of the front pipes had even fallen out of the case—luckily, no one had been standing underneath at the time! But the core of it seemed very solid, with nice flutes, a stantarian trumpet and an obsec full of

it seemed very solid, with nice flutes, a stentorian trumpet, and an oboe full of plangency and character. The Lépine organ seemed a little tinny. **Benjamin Righetti** played pieces by Du Mage and a sonata by Mozart. The Du Mage was nice enough if a little perfunc-tory; the Mozart worked fairly well. It's always a challenge that devotees of the Erench Classic organs face to prove that French Classic organs face, to prove that this instrument can do justice to other music besides French Classic music. The modern Puget just didn't seem like a very good instrument. The Cavaillé-Coll in the

good instrument. The Cavaillé-Coll in the Moissac monastery church was wonder-ful, powerful, and somber by turns, and the building itself—even in a region of wonderful churches—was amazing. The concert, however, suffered from being entirely composed of lugubrious music and also from the numerous pro-gram changes announced by Jansen, who wasn't audible past the first few rows of seats. The selections were organ solos and songs for mezzo-soprano and organ, in-cluding some of Mussorgsky's *Songs and* cluding some of Mussorgsky's Songs and Dances of Death. The organist was Mat-thieu de Miguel, and Marylin Revel was the vocal soloist. De Miguel, who had been so excellent at St. Nicolas, didn't

been so excellent at St. Nicolas, didn't seem to have properly prepared the mu-sic. Everything sounded underrehearsed. On the way to these events, we had a wine tasting with snacks at Chateau Caze, in Villaudric, followed by a recital of pieces for soprano, French horn and piano, and then an excellent lunch of regional specialties at Fronton. On the whole, the day was disappointing; too many of these concerts seemed less than many of these concerts seemed less than well prepared, and the festival's concerts of Romantic and modern repertoire contained too much music in minor keys that didn't really seem to go anywhere.

### Other notable concerts

Thursday I went to the all-Schütz con-cert of the **Sacqueboutiers**, a pioneering early music group. The second half of this concert was much more interesting than the first, especially *Fili mi Absalon*, sung ringingly by **Renaud Delaigue** to bring the house down, and then Schütz's mas-terwork, Seven Last Words of Christ on the Cross, which was splendidly done.

On Friday, the grand finale was the third event of the day, an evening *Ciné-concert*, with **Jean-Baptiste Dupont** at Saint-Sernin accompanying Jacques Feyder's Visages d'enfants, a silent film from 1923–25. The film was wonderful, with beautiful outdoor shots of the Swiss Alps and excellent child actors. Dupont's work at the organ was adequate without being inspired.

### Summing up

Overall, I enjoyed the festival without thinking it really lived up to its promise.



St-Etienne, Grand Orgue, by Antoine Lefèbvre (1612), Aristide Cavaillé-Coll (1849), reconstruction Alfred Kern (1976) © Francis Bacon, used with permission)

There were a number of problems, some small and some big, with the way the fes-tival is run, the level of preparation of the artists, and probably also with the way they are selected. One minor quibble I have is the lack of information in the programs about the organs themselves, such as the builder and date of construction. This information, including com-plete stoplists, is fortunately available on their website, <toulouse-les-orgues. org>, under the rubric "patrimoine," but concert programs still should include a minimal description of the organ along minimal description of the organ, along with information about the music and

the performers. A bigger issue is the lack of commit-ment to the French Romantic organ repertoire. They do include, obviously, many works from the nineteenth- and twentieth-century organ tradition, but without much sense of context, of purwithout much sense of context, of pur-pose, or of exploration. This year, the festival was severely curtailed because of their Bach cycle. But even so, it seems a shame, given that most of Toulouse's historic instruments are from the nine-teenth century, that there weren't at least one or two concerts devoted to an in-depth look at one of that period's com-posers. After all, even with the attention paid to Bach, they still managed to de-

vote an entire concert to Schütz. Widor and Guilmant, in particular, are fundamental to the French organ rep-ertoire. The sonatas of Guilmant would make a fascinating cycle. They show an evolution from his early neo-classical work

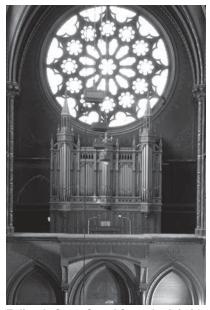


Eglise de la Delbade, seen from the outside (© Patrice Nin, used with permission)

to the impressionism of the final sonatas, and as the hinge between early and late sonatas there is the monumental Fifth Sonata with its searing Romanticism, the skillful but never academic fugues, and the final explosion of the chorale, fugue

the final explosion of the chorale, fugue and variations on "Ein Feste Burg." A real presentation of French organ romanticism—something the festival should aim for each and every year— would also include the precursors and the earlier nineteenth century, namely Ros-sini, Donizetti, and Meyerbeer. These three opera composers made Paris their sini, Donizetti, and Meyerbeer. These three opera composers made Paris their home in the 1830s and '40s, and cre-ated works that are essentially French. They, along with Franz Liszt, who lived in Paris and wrote his "Ad nos" based on Meyerbeer's theme for *Le Prophète*, and the native French composers active at around the same time, such as Dan-iel François Esprit Auber and Adolphe Adam, established the foundation for the French musical culture that evolved to-ward the end of the century.

The Toulouse organ festival's new-mu-sic programming also seems not as inter-esting as it could be. Even if a work is a première, that doesn't by itself make it interesting and important; the new piec-es programmed this year seemed already dated. One of the best "new music" events at the festival was one that, probably, the festival took least seriously—the *Parade* of Animals. Some of the pieces were re-ally special, like low hums on the organ to evoke the blue whale. That piece sticks in my mind, which is really the fundamental test of new music-would you ever want to hear it again?



Eglise de Gesu, Grand Orgue by Aristide Cavaillé-Coll (1864) (© Patrice Nin, used with permission)

The quality of the concerts was also very uneven. Too many of them were obviously underrehearsed and slapdash, and this was especially true for the Ro-mantic repertoire. In short, this festival, which has the potential to be a wonder-ful celebration of the history of French music, seems to almost shy away from the core of the repertoire. People don't come to Toulouse-les-orgues for Bach cycles or the type of Baroque or Renaissance concert you can hear—often done better—in New York or Boston. They come for the core French Romantic and modern repertoire—and this includes all the wonderful works written in France by foreigners, like Rossini's Masses and his other liturgical music—done in spaces and on instruments that really are hardly to be found outside of France.

Bill Halsey was born in Seattle, where he studied piano and composition from an early age. He fell in love with the organ after hearing a Corrette suite played on the Montreal Beckerath, and began or-gan lessons in his teens. While a student at the Sorbonne, he had the good fortune to gain access to the two-manual unmodi-fied tracker action Canzillé Coll organ at to gain access to the two-manual unmodi-fied tracker-action Cavaillé-Coll organ at Saint Bernard de la Chapelle, in a north-ern arrondissement of Paris. This fueled his interest in historic organs, and after spending fifteen years serving in organ-ist positions at St. John Cantius, St. Peter Claver, Church of the Assumption, and the Basilica of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, all in Brooklyn, New York, he took a perma-nent leave of absence to explore historic organs, first in France, and later in Italy.



Basilica of St. Mary Minneapolis, MN



**Michael Friesen** 

# W. W. Kimball Op. 7231 Restoration St. John's Cathedral, Denver

St. John's Episcopal Cathedral, Denver, Colorado, has announced that Spencer Organ Company, Inc. of Waltham, Massachusetts will restore Waltham, Massachusetts will restore the cathedral's historic 5,949-pipe organ built by W. W. Kimball of Chicago. The four-manual, 96-rank Kimball organ, Op. 7231 of the firm, was dedicated on May 18, 1938, and was the last major instru-ment constructed before Kimball ceased

organ-building operations in 1942 after the outbreak of World War II. Founded in 1857, Kimball was a ma-jor manufacturer and supplier of musical instruments, primarily pianos and reed organs. Pipe organ manufacture began in 1891. Altogether, the company built and installed 7,326 organs throughout the United States and abroad. Most of the firm's large instruments have been replaced, neglected, or substantially re-

replaced, neglected, or substantially re-built. The Denver Kimball is now prized because of its completely original con-dition (not a pipe has been changed), preserving a rich English Cathedral aes-thetic popular between the wars. Although the instrument has been well maintained during its 71 years, it has developed the mechanical problems that come to all pipe organs with age and wear through heavy use. To preserve the instrument and keep it in optimal condi-tion, the cathedral has committed to a comprehensive restoration process. Much comprehensive restoration process. Much of the organ was removed in June 2009, not only for restoration, but also to allow repairs and improvements to the organ's chamber (built in a part of the cathedral intended as a temporary brick structure that has since become permanent). The organ restoration will include replacement of leather components, repair and renewal of mechanisms, and a thorough

cleaning and re-regulation of all pipes. The Spencer Organ Company, Inc., founded in 1995 by Joseph Rotella, specializes in the restoration of electro-pneumatic pipe organs. The Spen-cer firm, with eleven employees, has been entrusted with the restoration and maintenance of numerous Skinner, Aeolian-Skinner, and Kimball organs. The Denver project is a two-year program of staged work, beginning with the June re-moval and scheduled for completion in fall 2011.

The Kimball restoration is part of an effort at St. John's to improve several

Scattered leaves ... from our Letter File

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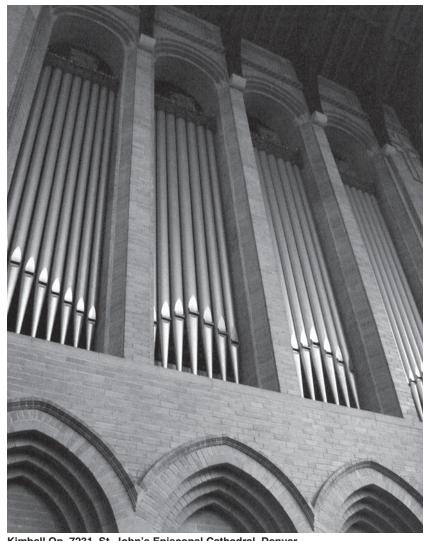
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aspects of the building in commemora-tion of its 150th anniversary in 2010–11, which includes the 100th anniversary of the cathedral building itself. (The parish was founded in 1860; the current cathedral building was dedicated in 1911.) Fund-raising for those projects and an-niversary programs is underway. The cathedral is considering the commission of new organs for the rear gallery and St. Martin's Chapel, details of which will be announced later. Throughout this pro-cess, St. John's will continue its extensive music program without interruption.

St. John's has purchased an instrument built in 1869 by the Boston, Massachu-setts firm of E. & G. G. Hook, its Op. 476, for use as a temporary instrument while the 1938 Kimball organ undergoes restoration. The Hook was formerly in the First Methodist Church of Lawrence, Massachusetts, its original home. The congregation currently using that building did not need the Hook for their worship and offered it for sale through

the Organ Clearing House. The Hook is a two-manual, 17-stop, tracker-action instrument, contained in a free-standing walnut case with Victo-rian-stencilled façade pipes. Co-restor-ers are Richard C. Hamar of Norwich, Connecticut and Susan Tattershall of Denver, with additional materials and/ or labor furnished by Norman Lane and or labor furnished by Norman Lane and Rick Morel of Denver, Rubin Frels of Victoria, Texas, Barbara Owen of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and Michael Quimby of Warrensburg, Missouri. In contributed to the project by many parish volunteers and non-parishioner friends, from youth to adult, who have helped with various tasks, ranging from making new trackers, cleaning all parts of the organ, sanding the old varnish off the case, and re-stencilling the decorative components.

The restoration project follows the Organ Historical Society's Guidelines for Conservation and Restoration for pipe organs. The pedal action, which was converted to tubular-pneumatic action in 1911 by the Hutchings Organ Company of Waltham, Massachusetts, has been returned to mechanical action in Hook style. Subsequent tonal alterations had included substituting a  $2\frac{3}{3}$  mutation stop and a 2' flute for the 8' Keraulophon

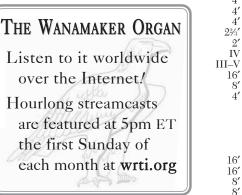


Kimball Op. 7231, St. John's Episcopal Cathedral, Denver

and 4' Violina ranks in the Swell, respec-tively, and a 4' Flute d'Amour displaced the 16' Bourdon on the Great, which was moved to a jump slide. The Keraulo-phon pipes were found in the organ, and have been repaired and restored to their original place; the jump slide and the Flute d'Amour were removed, with the Flute d'Amour were removed, with the Bourdon being returned to its original location, which required a redesign of the toeboard. The 2' principal rank will remain in the organ for the time being until suitable replacement Violina pipes are found. The case has been given a new traditional shellac finish, and the façade pipes are being restored to their original color scheme. Thus the original musical aesthetic, mechanical functioning, and appearance of the Hook is being restored to the greatest extent possible.

to the greatest extent possible. Coincidentally, St. John's had previous relationships with the Hook firm, purchasing two organs from them in succes-sion: first, a small organ in 1875, which was used in its original church building in downtown Denver, and then a second, large three-manual organ in 1881 for the first cathedral located at 20th and Welton Streets, which burned in 1903.

The Hook organ has been placed on the floor of the nave in the back of the cathedral while repairs and refurbishing



of elements of the cathedral chancel are undertaken. St. John's began offering a recital series on the Hook in January 2010. Further concert dates will be an-nounced. For additional information, contact the Cathedral Music Office at 303/577-7717.

Michael Friesen, of Denver, Colorado, is an organ historian who specializes in the history of organbuilding in America in the 18th and 19th centuries. He was President of the Organ Historical Society from 2003 to 2007.

## St. John's Episcopal Cathedral Denver, Colorado W. W. Kimball Company Chicago, Illinois Op. 7231, 1938

4 manuals, 96 speaking stops, 96 ranks, 5,949 pipes

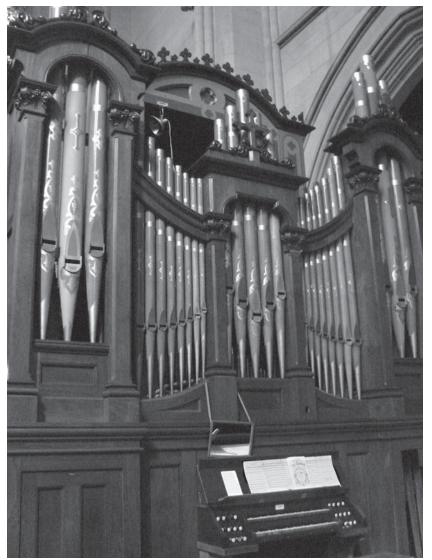
- **Great** (61 notes, Manual II, unen-closed, except as noted °) Double Diapason Quintaton° First Diapason Second Diapason Third Diapason° Harmonic Flute° Bourdon° Gemshorn°
- 16' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8'

- Gemshorn
- First Octave Second Octave\*
- Flute Harmonique<sup>®</sup> Octave Quint Super Octave Fourniture Full Mixture

- Contra Tromba<sup>4</sup>
- Tromba<sup>\*</sup> Clarion<sup>\*</sup>
- Tremolo (for enclosed labial stops) Chimes (Solo)

# Swell (61 notes, enclosed, Manual III) Contra Salicional Echo Lieblich

- Geigen Principal Hohl Flöte



E. & G. G. Hook Op. 476. St. John's Episcopal Cathedral. Denver

32

Salicional Voix Celeste Rohrflöte 8' 8' 8' Flauto Dolce Flute Celeste Aeoline Celeste Aeoline Celeste Octave Geigen Traverse Flute Twelfth Fifteenth 8' 8' 4'  $2^{2/3}$ Cornet Plein Jeu Waldhorn III 16 Trumpet Cornopean Oboe 8' 8' 8' Vox Humana Clarion Tremolo  $\frac{8'}{4'}$ Chimes (Solo) Harp (Choir) 8' Celesta (Choir) 4' Choir (61 notes, enclosed, Manual I) Contra Dulciana Diapason Concert Flute 16 8' 8' Viola Dulciana 8' 8' 8' 4' 4' Unda Maris Prestant Lieblich Flöte  $\hat{4'}_{2^2/3'}$ Viola Nazard Piccolo 2'  $1^{3}/_{5}$ Tierce 16' 8' 8' Bassoon Trompette Clarinet Clarmet Orchestral Oboe Tremolo Harp (S', 61 bars) Celesta (4', from Harp) Chimes (Solo) Solo (61 notes, enclosed, Manual IV) 16' Contra Gamba Flauto Mirabilis 8 Gamba Celeste 8' 8' 4' Orchestral Flute Gambette Piccolo Harmonique 4' 2' 8' Tuba Mirabilis French Horn

Open Diapason (ext.) Open Diapason 16'Principal Double Diapason (Great) 16 16'16' 16' Geigen Violone 16'Bourdon Contra Gamba (Solo) Contra Salicional (Swell) Echo Lieblich (Swell) 16' 16 16 Contra Dulciana (Choir) First Octave (ext. Op. Diap.) 16' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8' 4' Second Octave Second Octave Geigen (ext.) Cello (ext. Violone) Flute (ext. Bourdon) Stillgedeckt (Swell 16' Echo Lieblich) Dulciana (Choir 16' Contra Dulciana) Super Octave Flute (ext. Bourdon) Mixture Contra Waldhorn (ext.) Trombone IV 32 16' 16'Waldhorn Tromba (Great) Bassoon (Choir) 16 16' 8' 4' Trumpet Clarion Chimes (Solo) Antiphonal (Manual IV; prepared for, 21 blank drawknobs) Antiphonal Pedal (prepared for, 7 blank drawknobe) blank drawknobs) Summary Stops 18 Division Pipes 1,489 Ranks Great 25Swell Choir 1,9731,13223 29 16 16 Solo 11 11 79115+7 ext Pedal 28 564Total 96 96 5.949**Couplers and Accessories** # = indicator light provided

Pedal (32 notes, unenclosed [except for enclosed borrows])

Couplers (by tabs on coupler rail): Great Sub 16 Great Super 4' Swell Sub 16' Swell Unison Off Swell Super 4' Choir Sub 16' Choir Unison Off Choir Super 4' Solo Sub 16' Solo Unison Off Solo Super 4' Great to Pedal 8'

Great to Pedal 4' Swell to Pedal 8' Swell to Pedal 4' Choir to Pedal 8 Choir to Pedal 4 Solo to Pedal 8' Solo to Pedal 4' 2 blanks [intended for Antiphonal to Pedal 8', 4'] Swell to Great 16 Swell to Great 8' Swell to Great 8' Swell to Great 4' Choir to Great 16' Choir to Great 4' Choir to Great 4' Solo to Great 16' Solo to Great 4' Solo to Great 4' Choir to Swell 8' Solo to Swell 8' Swell to Choir 16' Swell to Choir 8' Swell to Choir 4' Solo to Choir 8' Great to Solo 16 Great to Solo 4' Great to Solo 4' 5 blanks [intended for Antiphonal division coupling to be determined]

Reversibles (by thumb piston and toe stud): Great to Pedal Swell to Pedal Choir to Pedal Solo to Pedal Antiphonal to Pedal Swell to Great Choir to Great Solo to Great #Mezzo Sforzando (settable) #Sforzando (settable) #32' stops off #16' stops off

Combinations (by thumb piston): General 1–10 Great 1–8 Swell 1–8 Choir 1-8 Solo 1–8 Antiphonal 1–6 General Set Cancel Combinations (by toe stud):

General 1–10 Pedal 1–8 Pedal to Combinations On/Off (all manual divisions) Pedal to Combinations 1st/2nd Touch

# Pedal Movements: balanced Enclosed Great expression pedal balanced Choir expression pedal balanced Swell & Master expression pedal balanced Solo expression pedal #balanced Crescendo pedal #Chimes Cafe (hick dawn) #Chimes Soft (hitchdown) #Chimes Sustain (hitchdown) #Harp Sustain (hitchdown)

Accessories: Expression Pedal Adjuster #Signal Light #Current Light

St. John's Episcopal Cathedral Denver, Colorado E. & G. G. Hook Boston, Massachusetts Op. 476, 1869 2 manuals, 17 speaking stops, 15 ranks, 772 pipes

- **Great** (58 notes, CC-a3) Bourdon [TC] Open Diapason Stopped Diapason Bass Melodia [TC] Gamba [TC] Octave 16'
- 8' 8' 8' 8' 4' 2'
- Octave Fifteenth
- II Mixture [1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>' + 1']
- Swell (58 notes, CC-a3,
- Stopped Diapason Bass Stopped Diapason Treble [TC] Keraulophon [TC] Flute Harmonique Principal [originally 4' Violina] Basson
- 8' 4' 2'
- 8' 8' Bassoon

Oboe [TC] Pedal (27 notes, CC-d1)

Sub Bass Flöte  $\frac{16'}{8'}$ 

**Couplers and Mechanicals** Swell to Great Great to Pedal Swell to Pedal Swell Tremulant Bellows Signal Four Composition Pedals: Great Forte Great Piano Swell Forte Swell Piano

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# Conversations with **Charles Dodsley Walker**

Charles Dodsley Walker turns 90 years old on March 16. In his long and varied career, he has collaborated with many of the legendary figures in the organ and choral music world and is himself one of the key players in the golden era of New York church music. His career began when he entered the Choir School at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine at age ten. His education continued at Trinity School in New York, Trinity College in Hartford, and—following service in the United States Navy—at Harvard University.

He held positions at the American Cathedral in Paris, St. Thomas Cha-pel and the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York, Lake Delaware Boys Camp, the Berkshire Choral Institute, Trinity School and the Chapin School in New York, Union Theological Semi-nary School of Sacred Music, Manhattan School of Music, and New York Universi-ty. He is a Fellow of the American Guild of Organists and is the founding direc-tor of the Canterbury Choral Society, which he began in 1952 at the Church of Heavenly Rest—a position he still holds, preparing and conducting three concerts per season.

In what others would call their retirement years, Charlie Walker has served at Trinity Church in Southport, Connecti-cut, and since 2007 he has worked alongside me at St. Luke's Parish in Darien, Connecticut. In the summer of 2009, Charlie and I sat down in my office over several days and began a series of conver-sations, not unlike those that are typical between us on any given day—only this time the digital recorder was on. They were conversations between friendly col-leagues, and I have tried to keep the conversational tone in the edited transcript that follows.

Neal Campbell: I first knew your name as president of the American Guild of Organists; when were you president of the AGO? Charles Dodsley Walker: 1971–75.

### NC: And you were active in the Guild before that?

**CDW**: I joined the Guild [Hartford Chapter, 1937] in order to take the Associateship exam while I was at Trinity College. I was pleased when the Head-quarters Chapter had a dinner in 1939 honoring the recipients of the certificates, and they sat me next to Ernest M. Skinner, who proceeded to regale me with limericks. He used to come around the Cathedral quite often when I was a little boy chorister just to see how his or-gen used doing gan was doing.

## NC: What other offices did you hold

in the Guild? CDW: When I came back from France in January 1951 to be the organist at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, I immediately connected up with the Headquarters Chapter of the Guild, and that's where S. Lewis Elmer comes into the picture. He lived near the church and he was most interested in me as the new 31-year-old organist of the church. He was very friendly and seemed to want to get me into the leadership of the Guild. When the national librarian, Harold Fitter, resigned, there was a vacancy, so he appointed me National Librarian. And then another vacancy occurred, and I was appointed National Registrar. The next thing I knew I was National Secre-tary—for ten years.

### NC: What were the biggest things you had to work on immediately when you were elected, do you recall? CDW: At the time I was elected,

there were two important groups in the Guild wanting to secede. One was a tri-cities chapter in California. They had



Christ Church, Glen Ridge, New Jersey

been so upset about the perceived (and actual) running of the Guild from New York City, that they had managed to get a Californian, Gene Driskill, elected to the council—this was during Alec [Wyton]'s regime—and his chapter paid his travel expenses so he could come and be a member of the council.

### C: Up to that time the council was

all New York organists, wasn't it? CDW: Almost, yes. And then the Twin Cities Chapter wanted to secede too. So I felt that it was our job to address this issue by really revolutionizing the setup of the whole organization as regards the board of directors, which is the National Council. At the time there were fifteen regional chairmen who were simply ap-pointed by S. Lewis Elmer. We reduced that to nine regions, which it still is, and figured out a way for each region to elect its own representatives. That's been amended and changed since then, of course, but it's basically the same system we have in place now.

### NC: You're a native New Yorker, aren't you? CDW: Yes. Born right in the city . . .

NC: But your folks moved to New Jersey shortly after that? CDW: Yes, Glen Ridge.

### NC: And you and I share that connection with Christ Church in Glen

Ridge, where you were baptized. CDW: Right. I also have a musical connection with it, because as a child I sang for a couple of summers in the choir there. And, just last night I came across two  $3 \times 5$  cards signed by the organist at the time. Herbert Kellner.

NC: This is before Buck Coursen my predecessor? [The Rev. Wallace M. Coursen, Jr., F.A.G.O., organist of the church 1936–80]

CDW: Yes. Anyway, it was Mr. Kellner authorizing this *Master* Charles Walker to play the organ on Fridays for one hour and a half . . . and the other 3 x 5 card allowed me to play there for one hour on Tuesday and one hour on Friday . . . or something like that, during the summer. That was around 1934 or 1935.

NC: Was this likely the first organ you heard, at Christ Church? CDW: Yes, it was. My first memory of it is that the swell shades were visible to the entire congregation. They were sort of dark brown, but you could see them opening and closing, and Mr. Kellner liked to use them, and they were opening and closing

a lot. So I was quite fascinated with that. [Laughing]

# NC: What was the organ, do you remember? The present organ is a Möller from about 1953.

**CDW**: I have no idea, but by 1934, when I had practice privileges, they had obviously bought a used four-manual console-they didn't have anywhere near a four-manual organ there, but I just loved it! It had the reed stops lettered in red, and I thought that was very impressive, and it did have a Tuba! [More laughter]

### NC: What led you to seek application to the Cathedral Choir School? CDW: My next elder brother, Mar-

riott

### NC: You were the youngest of three brothers?

CDW: Yes. Marriott liked music a lot and played the trumpet. We had friends in Montclair who had a boy in the school. So Marriott went over to see about entering the school, but he was already twelve or thirteen, and they just said, "you're too old." So then along came Charles, and I was very interested in going to that school. It's hard to answer exactly why my parents were interested in sending me to the school, except they thought I was musical and that I would enjoy it.

NC: It was a boarding school? CDW: Yes. People did ask "why do you want to send your boy to boarding school?" I suppose they still ask that to-day, for example at St. Thomas. You have to take a hor own from his Mample to take a boy away from his Mama!

#### NC: At the Choir School, it was Miles Farrow who admitted you. What sort of musician was he?

CDW: I don't know. I was only ten and I admired him very much. I can still distinctly remember the way he harmonized the descending major scale when we warmed up. There are different ways of harmonizing it—or not harmonizing it! He did a I chord, then a V chord, then a vi chord, then a iii chord, then a ii-6 chord, and a I-6/4, then a V and then a I. That's the way he did it, every time! I happen to like to do it different ways rather than always the same way, but that's the way he did it.

### NC: So it wasn't too long after that that Norman Coke-Jephcott came along? CDW: Right. But then there was an

interim when, among others, Chan-ning Lefebvre was the chief substi-tute. He was at Trinity Wall Street, but I seem to remember him coming up for Evensong.

NC: When you look back on your ca-reer as a choirboy, do you think of

**Coke-Jephcott as your teacher? CDW**: Oh, yes! Cokey came in 1932, and almost immediately I started lessons with him.

NC: Organ lessons? CDW: Yes, organ, and harmony and counterpoint. He required that you have a weekly lesson in harmony and counterpoint as well as an organ lesson. John Baldwin was his student about this time.

### NC: What were the daily rehearsals like? Were they just learning music? CDW: Yes, but with quite a bit of emphasis on tone quality.

### NC: Did they sing Evensong every-day, or most days?

CDW: Not all 40 boys—maybe half a dozen or so would sing in St. James Cha-pel as I recall, and I'm not sure it was everyday.

### NC: On Sunday mornings, was it Eu-

charist or Morning Prayer? CDW: I think they did Morning Prayer followed by the Eucharist. I remember that they intoned the entire prayer of consecration and the pitch would go up and down. And I had extremely good sense of pitch in those days and could tell if the celebrant was flatting or sharping.

# NC: But the choir sang morning and evening service on Sundays? CDW: Oh, yeah!

NC: Did you ever join with any of

the other boy choirs in New York? CDW: Aside from our basketball league with St. Thomas and Grace Church, the only other time we were on the same program was Wednesdays in Holy Week for the Bach *St. Mat-thew Passion* with the choir of St. Bartholomew's Church and the boys of St. Thomas Choir. The Cathedral Choirthe whole choir—sang second chorus. As you know, there are double choruses. And that was the first time I ever saw T. Tertius Noble in action.

NC: What was he like in those days? **CDW**: I would say "avuncular" would be the word. He seemed (at least on those occasions) a nice fatherly presence.

### NC: And these were at the cathedral?

**CDW**: Oh, no—at St. Bartholomew's, played by David McK. Williams, astonishingly! I was bowled over by his accom-paniment. The thing I remember most vividly is the movement toward the end of Part I—where you have the soprano and alto duet and the chorus interjects fortissimo "Leave him, leave him, bind him not" and he socked the crescendo pedal and then, boom, he would close it. It just seemed to me to be flawless. He was amazing.

### NC: They did this every year, didn't they?

**CDW**: Every single year. In fact, after my voice changed I did it a couple of times as an alto, just because I wanted to participate in it.

### C: Did Dr. Williams direct you all? What was his personality like? CDW: He was magisterial, he was

definitely in command. Everybody paid close attention.

NC: Was the idea of doing all these

NC: Was the idea of doing all these organ accompaniments what in-spired you to start the Canterbury Choral Society? CDW: Well, when I was only 15 or 16, I thought that's just the way it is in church—you do it with the organ. I re-alized what I had been missing (it must



Walker as a choirboy at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 1930

have been in 1939 or 1940) when I heard the Boston Symphony Orchestra do Brahms' *Requiem* not in a church, but in a concert hall. With all due respect for the organ, that music as orchestrated by Brahms was a wonderful musical experience! I thought to myself "boy, I would like to have a big chorus and do that kind of stuff!"

### NC: So after the cathedral you went to Trinity School. Did they have an

organ there? CDW: They had one of Ernest Skinner's early organs. It was built, I believe, before 1910, a two-manual. [Opus 141, 1907]

## NC: In the school auditorium or in

**CDW**: The chapel. I also went to the Cathedral Choir School and to Trinity College—all of these were Episcopal schools! They all had compulsory cha-pel services, which none of them have any more.

### NC: Your parents were obviously Episcopalians. CDW: Both my parents were cradle

Episcopalians. In fact, my grandmother taught Sunday School in Dakota Territo-ry before North and South Dakota were separated. And I have the melodeon that she played when she was teaching Sun-day School.

### NC: Did you continue to study organ

through high school at Trinity? CDW: Yes. When I went to Trinity School, I continued organ and I practiced all the time after school. Trinity is exactly one mile south of the cathedral, in the same block. I would go to school and then I'd practice at the cathedral, and then go and do my homework.

NC: Did Cokey prepare you for the AGO exams specifically? CDW: No, [Clarence] Watters did. You see, I had four years with Cokey and four years with Watters. That's what my organ instruction was-two years in the choir school and two years at Trinity School. Then I went to college. It was Channing Lefebvre who sent me to Trinity College in Hartford. My father said, "You know the organist at Trinity Church. Let's go ask for his advice." And I'm glad he did. We wanted a liberal arts college with strong organ, not a conservatory, and Trinity was perfect.

### NC: You must have seen the cathedral nave being built. CDW: Yes, we sang for the dedication

of the Pilgrim Pavement-the great slabs of stone with the medallions in it. We also sang at the dedication of the great bronze doors, which are very impressive portals for the cathedral.

The nave was being constructed when I was a choirboy. There were elevators outside going up and down the scaffolding. The nave actually opened several years later—around 1940, I believe.

### NC: Did vou have a church job at this time?

**CDW**: No, just Trinity School with its daily chapel.

### NC: Did you list preludes and postludes

CDW: Just preludes, I think. Still, a lot of repertoire for a high school kid.

### NC: So when was your first church job, in college?

**CDW**: Yes. That was a wonderful thing. In my freshman year, the adjunct professor of German at Trinity College, named Kendrick Grobel, who also had a doctorate in theology from Marburg, asked Clarence Watters to recommend someone to be organist of the church of which he was the pastor. He also had a bachelor of music degree, and was a tenor-and Clarence recommended me. I went out there and played a recital in the spring of 1937 at the age of 17 for this church—Stafford Springs Congregational Church, Stafford Springs, Connecticut—halfway between Hartford and Worcester. This was the first time a collection and I got \$14—quite a lot of money! So they offered me the job at \$10 a Sunday, and that, too, was a lot of money. That was the most felicitous thing that could happen to a 17-year-old. I also made some money in a dance band on Saturday night, so I was doing OK. And I was able without any trouble at all to convince my father to buy me a car. As soon as I was 17, I had a Ford convertible, a seven-year-old Model A.

### NC: What kind of background did you already have under your belt when you went to Trinity College?

**CDW**: Well, Cokey was very thor-ough; I was really lucky. First of all, he was on the exam committee of the AGO forever. He was a Fellow of the AGO and of the Royal College of Organists, and all that. He played accurately and well, but I was also lucky to study with Clarence Watters-which was very different. Clarence was really a brilliant virtuoso. And this is not to play down Coke-Jephand this is not to play down Coke-Jepn-cott, who was a wonderful improviser, very fine. And he played Bach very ac-curately—he just didn't have the sort of brilliance that Clarence had. Cokey was a very colorful service player and used the organ wonderfully.

## NC: Did he do most of the playing,

NC: Did he do most of the playing, or did he have an assistant? CDW: Soon after Coke-Jephcott came to the cathedral, Thomas Mat-thews came to be his assistant. Cokey had been organist at Grace Church in Utica, taught Tom there, and brought Tom to the cathedral when I was 12 and he was 17. He was a very good organist, and I admired him and I loved to turn pages for him-we were really close considering I was 12 and he was 17

# NC: How did they divide up the service? With the vast spaces, did one play and the other conduct as is the style now, or did Cokey play and conduct from the console?

**CDW**: There was a little of each. Cokey probably played about half the time. I do remember distinctly Tommy playing Brahms's How lovely, so I guess Coke wanted to get out front and conduct that. I have a funny feeling they used the vox and strings liberally! He had been a bandmaster in the army in England, so I guess he knew how to conduct, although I never saw him conduct an orchestra

### NC: Did they ever use brass in the cathedral services?

**CDW**: I don't recall that they did. They used the Tuba Mirabilis though, by golly! You don't need brass instruments with that! [Hearty laughter]

Anyway . . . getting back to Coke's teaching . . . he wasn't a stolid Englishman, but he was *solid* and he was punctilious about fingering Bach correctly and not allowing me to get away with anything. I remember playing the Bach Toccata in C for Paul Callaway when I was 15 and I had that well under my fingers. Paul was at St. Mark's in Grand Rapids about that time, and my uncle was in his choir in Grand Rapids. My father was from Grand Rapids

### NC: Had you known of Clarence Wat-

ters prior to your study with him? CDW: I hadn't known of him until my father and I visited Channing Lefebvre to consult about college.

They had a wonderful Skinner organ in the chapel at Trinity College, one of the first on which Donald Harrison and Ernest Skinner collaborated. It might amuse you to know that at this time I didn't know what a mixture stop was! There was one on the cathedral organit was there on the stop knob, along with Stentorphone and some other interesting stop names! But it wasn't until I got up to Hartford and worked with Watters that I learned what mixtures were all about. It

was a whole different experience. It was a fine organ. It had a wonderful 32' Open Wood, the low twelve pipes of which were lined up in a straight row against the back wall of the chapel. I was in heaven there; I was one of the assis-tant chapel organists, along with two others. At the cathedral, it had been a very rare privilege to play the big organ, as I had my lessons on one of the chapel organs. But here at Trinity College, I could just go in and play the big four-manual organ whenever I wanted to.

### NC: What possessed Watters to get

**CDW**: I'm not sure, but Don Harrison had died and Clarence admired Dick Piper, the tonal director of the Austin firm, which was right there in Hartford. I think he got a donor and was able to create the exact organ he wanted. It is very French, and wonderful!

### NC: Did you keep up with Clarence

over the years? CDW: Oh, yes! Very much so. In fact I had him play at Heavenly Rest a lot.

### NC: Didn't you say that he was also a candidate at Heavenly Rest when you got it?

CDW: Yes. [Laughing] I had written him from Paris asking him to write a let-ter of recommendation for me when I applied for the position. You see, I had some pretty good connections by then, like Frank Sayre [the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr.] from my Cambridge days and Canon West at the cathedral, and Clarence, too. So I asked him to write, and he wrote back saying "Charlie, I'd be glad to, except that I, too, have applied for the position." That's absolutely true.

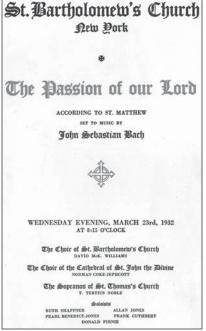
### NC: Tell me more about Watters as a teacher. CDW: Ah, yes. Well, first of all, it was

revelation to find out about the whole idea of mixtures and mutations. Some-how or another I had not learned this from Cokey. Cokey was absolutely won-derful, but . . . I didn't learn anything about French Trompettes and that sort of sound. I was used to Cornopeans, and so on. Watters, a pupil of Marcel Dupré, acquainted me with the French tonal qualities of an organ. In a word, Clarence was like a French organist as a teacher.

# NC: He was already recognized as a master organist by that time wasn't he, and he was pretty young? CDW: Yes. He was in his 30s . . . [pausing to calculate] . . . and of course he had studied with Durré and *lized* in

he had studied with Dupré and *lived* in Paris. Repertoire: again, very French oriented. And I think this is good. I am glad to have had the English orientation of Coke-Jephcott. And his improvisations reeked of Elgar! You know, the pomp and circumstance aspect of ca-thedral improvisation was his specialty. Whereas, of course, Watters reeked of the French school.

NC: Was Clarence a good improviser? CDW: Yes, very! I remember once Dr. Ogilby [the Trinity College presi-dent] put a sign up on the bulletin board in his own hand saying that "this Sun-



#### St. Matthew Passion at St. Bartholomew's, Wednesday in Holy Week 1932

day there will be an improvisation for three organs: CW, RBO, CW"—mean-ing Clarence Watters, Remsen B. Ogilby, and the other CW referring to Department of the back here a charlet me. Dr. Ogilby had been a chaplain in World War II and he had a portable or-gan—you know one of those things that unfold, a harmonium—and he set that up in the middle of the chapel. There is a small two merced protice organ in up in the middle of the chapel. There is a small two-manual practice organ in the crypt that was for me to play, and Clarence of course played the big organ. Ogilby played a hymn, which he could manage—he actually played the organ and carillon pretty well—and I would do a little improvisation on it from the chapel, which would come rolling up the stone staircase from the crypt and then stone staircase from the crypt, and then Clarence would play something more elaborate on the Acolian-Skinner organ. Then, we repeated the sequence, and finally Clarence would play an improvisation on both of the hymns together! It

was really very clever. The thing about that story is that this was Ogilby's idea! He said "let's do it" and he wrote the notice about it. Not many college presidents I know of would have that kind of imagination!

### NC: Did Clarence improvise in the formal style? CDW: Yes, he could improvise a

fugue. And he played all the extant works of Dupré including the preludes and fugues, the *Variations sur un Noël*, and highes, the variations can an every and the Symphonie-Passion; the Sta-tions of the Cross was a specialty of his. He played them extraordinarily well. He played everything from memory, and he insisted that I play from memory. I wasn't disciplined enough to apply that to ev-erything I learned, but what I played for him I played from memory.

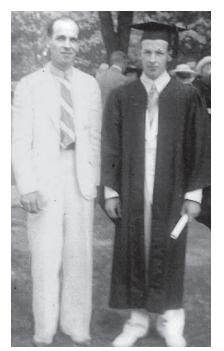
NC: Did Cokey play from memory? CDW: I don't believe so. But Clarence had a huge and amazing memorized repertoire.

### NC: Who had he studied with? We associate him with Dupré, but he

**must have started somewhere else. CDW**: He grew up in East Orange, part of that New Jersey tradition we were talking about. [Looking up Watters biography<sup>1</sup>] He was born in 1902 and studied with Mark Andrews. He was also the organist of Christ's Church in Rye, New York, and Church of the Ascension in Pittsburgh. And from 1952-76 he was at St. John's in West Hartford, while he was at Trinity College 1932–67 as head of the music department.

### NC: You told me that he was the whole music department at Trinity, and he directed the Glee Club?

**CDW**: Yes. And this was good, be-cause prior to that I just knew what we had done at the cathedral, but Clarence taught a lot of the choral and orchestral repertoire, which I didn't know *at all* be-fore that. In the Glee Club, he did very



Clarence Watters with Walker at gradua-tion from Trinity College, Hartford, 1940

good repertoire. I knew for the first time Monteverdi—something from *Orfeo*, which we sang in Italian. And good folksong arrangements, and Brahms songs. The college was all men at the time, so we did TTBB arrangements.

When I went there at age 16, he im-mediately appointed me accompanist of the Glee Club: this was good for me musically and socially. At Trinity, the Glee Club went off to all the girls' schools and did joint concerts so we could do SATB music—and we had dances—that sort of thing, which I liked. And after I got my car for the Stafford Springs job, I had a friend who was adept at chasing girls, so he took me on as an apprentice. [Much laughter] That was also something I gave thanks for . . . all the way through high school I was so busy learning to be an organist that I was sheltered.

### NC: Were there any other organ students in your class at Trinity? CDW: Yes, my fellow assistant organ-

ist at the college was Ralph Grover, and he had been in the choir at St. Paul's in Flatbush, Brooklyn, under Ralph Harris, who was a well-known and respected organist of that era.

# NC: What did you study during your first year with Clarence? Did he give you Dupré to begin with? CDW: Well, the first thing he did, which sort of annoyed me to be honest

with you—and I don't advise this—he decided to re-teach me some Bach works I had learned with Cokey, such as the *Toccata in C* and trio sonatas. That reminds me of an interesting

story. There was a Miss Kostikyan, who taught piano to boys in the Cathedral Choir School. (This was during the Depression, and I didn't think to ask my fa-ther for lessons, and it wasn't until Cokey suggested it to my father that he sprang for organ lessons.) One day I was prac ticing on the two-manual organ in St. Ansgarius' Chapel, and Miss Kostikyan came in with this young man, and she said, "Charles, I want you to meet Virgil Fox," and I said, "Oh, glad to meet you, Virgil." He was maybe 20 or 21. I got off the bench (Miss Kostikyan had told me he was an organist) and asked if he wanted to play. And he said "I want to play the big organ." I told him I couldn't authorize him to play the big organ, so he deigned to play the chapel organ saying "you can't make music on a little thing like this." But he played very well and that was my introduction to Virgil Fox.

Of course I met him many times later. After he left Riverside, I allowed him to give lessons at Heavenly Rest. And he was on the AGO national council during part of the time I was—he was not no-table for his regularity of attendance at meetings! Nor was Biggs. I also have a letter from Biggs apologizing for having problems attending council meetings! When the Lincoln Center Philhar-

monic Hall organ was dedicated, Biggs,

Fox, and Crozier played the opening. And Biggs, I swear, he played like an au-tomaton. There was no feeling, or brilliance, or anything else. Virgil . . . well he played it damn well, or course, but tastelessly. Crozier, to me, was perfec-tion, and *far* beyond these other two in musicianship, and technique, too. I just thought she was wonderful. This was in the early 60s.

NC: Anything else about Watters before we go on? He was really instru-mental in introducing the music of Dupré to this country.

CDW: Well he would talk for hours about Dupré, not only music, but about marvelous dinners with seven different kinds of wine, and that sort of thing. He and his wife Midge socialized with Mar-cel and Jeanette Dupré and were really good friends.

He was also a bug on fingering—my He was also a bug on ingering—my impression is that Dupré taught Clar-ence his approach, and then Watters taught me Dupré's approach. During lessons, Clarence would write out for me, in detail, all of the fingerings of the complicated stuff.

## NC: Did he insist that you play things

his way? CDW: I don't know—I just didn't have any reason to challenge anything he taught. He was very confident of his gifts. There is a picture of him sit-ting at the organ in one of the college yearbooks, with the caption *Optimus* Sum, so everyone got the idea! [Huge amounts of laughter] You know he played the dedicatory re-cital on the big Skinner at the Memorial

Church at Harvard. That gives you an idea of his renown at the time.

### NC: Well, that's a nice introduction into your Harvard years. You must have known that organ?

**CDW**: I only know it because I re-member Archibald T. Davison. He was the organist and choirmaster as well as the director of the famous Harvard Glee Club. I had met him previously, so I went up to him at the chapel and he was playing this big organ, but I never played it. I wasn't an organ student at Harvard.

### NC: It's while you were at Harvard that you were assistant organist at Christ Church in Harvard Square? **CDW**: Yes, under Bill Rand [W. Jud-

whose first name was actually Wilberforce, and I occasionally called him that! Incidentally, E. Power Biggs had previously been organist of the church.

### NC: What was Frank Sayre's connec-

tion in the chronology? CDW: He had just graduated from Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge and was an assistant at Christ Church, was learning to chant the service, and our paths just crossed. His brother Woodrow Wilson Sayre was also around. They were each grandsons of Woodrow Wilson. Frank and I corresponded throughout the war when he was a Navy chaplain. He later invited me to play at Washington Cathedral after he became dean.

The organ in Christ Church was a new four-manual Aeolian-Skinner [Opus 1007], although the fourth manual was prepared for. The church had terrible acoustics, but the organ was good and was used as the first of Aeolian-Skinner's demonstration recordings, before the King of Instruments series

# NC: Yes, it's recently been re-re-leased by JAV, I think. That's where you met G. Donald Harrison?

CDW: Yes. Don seemed sort of lonely-his wife lived in New York-and he and Bill Rand were great friends and I tagged along, all the time. They each loved to drink and talk, and I was just a kid, but he was so nice to me. There were all these bawdy limericks! And I've got lots of letters from him.

After the war, I got appointed to St. Thomas Chapel (during the war my father bought a nice piece of land on Ridgewood Avenue in Glen Ridge), and I conceived the idea that I would like to

have an organ studio and be a big fat organ teacher in Glen Ridge together with my New York job. And I talked to Don about this—how to get an organ for this studio. Gosh, I learned a lot about organs from hanging out with Bill and Don putting the organ in Christ Church.

I invited Don to dinner to show him my ideas, with the idea of building an organ along the lines of his specification in the *Harvard Dictionary*.<sup>2</sup> I suggested a couple of changes and he was always willing to consider my ideas.

### NC: What was Don like in these social settings?

**CDW**: It was mostly he and Bill, who was a real extrovert, bantering back and forth. What I remember most was that it was limerick after limerick, and usually pretty bawdy!

### NC: Did you get to any of the Boston churches?

**CDW**: Oh yes, Carl McKinley, Ever-ett Titcomb, Francis Snow . . . and I was active in the Guild.

### NC: Was George Faxon around in those days? CDW: Yes. And Bill Zeuch,<sup>3</sup> who had

been one of the interim organists at St. John the Divine, along with Channing be-fore Cokey. I'd known him as a choirboy, called him Mr. Zeuch, but had no idea he was involved with Aeolian-Skinner until I met him during these Harvard years.

### NC: Biggs?

CDW: Yes. Bill Rand for some reason had a key to the Busch-Reisinger Mu-seum, his choir sang there from time to time, and Bill and I went in one night. The organ was playing, and it was Biggs practicing for his CBS Sunday morning broadcast. (I later played a recital there, and Don Harrison praised my playing, which was a huge compliment.)

Anyway, we came in to use the organ late one night, and found Jimmy Biggs practicing, and his first wife, Colette— who was French and had a very fiery tem-perament—was yelling at him about his laying "non, non Jeemee, not like zeehs!' She was really letting him have it. As you know, that marriage did not last, and he later married this nice lady, Peggy

### NC: Daniel Pinkham must have been

around then. **CDW**: Yes, he was an undergradu-ate. We became friendly. He had a harpsichord in his room in Harvard yard. He pronounced it *hopsycawd*! We actually played a duet recital at Christ Church, including the Soler that you and I played recently. Anyway, later, when I lived in Paris, I found out that Janet [Janet Hayes, later Mrs. CDW] had been his soloist when she was at New England Conservatory.

## NC: Let's talk about the Lake Delaware Boys Camp, since they just celebrated their 100th anniversary, which was written up in the New York Times [Sunday, July 26, 2009]. You applied once and were turned

down because you were too young? CDW: That's right. The director of the camp asked Channing [Lefebvre] if he knew of an organist, and he recom-mended me. I went and saw the director, and he said that I appeared to be qualified, but that they couldn't possibly use someone who was the same age as the campers. At that time the campers' age range went up to 17. So I tucked my tail between my legs and went off to college. After I graduated from college, I came back and proclaimed, "I am now twenty years old and how about putting me on your staff." So they did and therein hangs the tale. That was 1940 and I played my last service there in 1990!

### NC: You were there for 50 years!?

**CDW**: Not every year of the 50. I was in the war and in Europe, but I was there for most of it.

### NC: That's an unusual combina-

tion—camp and church. CDW: The unique quality of the camp is that it's designed as a military



At the console of the Aeolian-Skinner or-gan in Christ Church, Cambridge, 1941

organization, and they have military drills and carry little fake rifles and do all sorts of military maneuvers. Then on top of that they have this very elaborate, Anglo-Catholic ritual. And the campers were taken from the strain of society that needs help, although the majority are born and brought up Episcopalian. My son and my nephew went there. Quite a few of them are clergy children. They all rew of them are clergy children. They all are taught to genuflect at the *Incarnatus* of the creed. Now they may be Baptist, or Pentecostal—God knows what, but boy, you genuflect at the *Incarnatus*! And they have the Angelus three times a day, whatever anyone is doing the a day-whatever anyone is doing, the chapel bell starts going morning, noon and night and everything stops and everybody stands very quiet. Some of them recite the "Hail Mary."

### NC: They had chapel, or Mass everyday? CDW: Mass everyday.

### NC: What was the organ?

**CDW**: Well, that was one of the most interesting things about it. It was an 1877 two-manual tracker by Hilborne L. Roosevelt that had been ordered by Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry to be installed in his mansion on the estate. He also had a mansion on Fifth Avenue, the land of which is still owned by the Gerrys, on top of which stands the Pierre Hotel. It was Commodore Gerry's son, Robert Livingston Gerry and his wife Cornelia Harriman Gerry, who founded the camp.

Gerry was the commodore of the New York Yacht Club and had the biggest yacht in the city—it was 190 feet long. Incidentally, I just found out an interesting thing about his yacht—it had a full set of Eucharistic vestments as part of its equipment. He was a very devoted high churchman!

NC: What parish did he attend? CDW: They were closely connected with the Church of the Resurrection, and he actually built the Church of St. Edward the Martyr on East 109th Street, which is where the camp's New York headquarters was for many decades. In fact that is where I was interviewed for the job.

In 1886 it was decided that the organ wasn't big enough, so he had Roosevelt add a choir organ, which had among other things a 16-foot reed on it. It was a Bassoon (I think), a free reed. What is most notable about the organ is that it has never in the slightest way been electrified.

### NC: Even to this day?

**CDW**: Yes, even to this day, oh yeah! It has three large bellows that are at-tached to a crankshaft with a very large wheel, the rim of which has a handle that is eighteen inches long. You could put two boys alongside it. The effort required depends on how loudly the or-ganist is playing—if the organist is play-ing loudly, the thing has to be pumped quite vigorously; if it's being played for meditative music during communion,



At the organ of the American Cathe-dral in Paris, December 1948

the kids found that they could sit right on the window sill right by this big fly-wheel and put their feet on the handle and just rock it back and forth. There's an air gauge, which has a green light at the end of it, and an amber light part way down, and a red one further down, and the bottom of it has a huge skull and bones!

### NC: For when it's empty?

CDW: That means the organist has no air at all and you are in trouble! Anyway, it's a wonderful organ. I made a record-ing in 1960 that has a lot of solos in it . . . at least three or four different boys sang, one of whom was nine years old and later killed in Vietnam. Really sad.

And there have been a lot of good or-ganists associated with the camp. Clement Campbell, who was also organist at Resurrection [in New York] back in the 20s and 30s, was organist and choir director at the camp. One of the things that pleases me about the camp was even though I did not usually give organ lessons up there—I in one case gave the first organ lessons to this young 16-year-old who was quite a good pianist who went on to become organist of Rockefeller Chapel at the University of Chicago: Eddie Mondello, He was a marvelous soprano for me and was inter-ested in the organ, and I started him off.

Back to my musical duties at the camp. I trained the kids and played. But I didn't select the music, because they are still doing the music they did back in 1909: Caleb Simper's *Mass* and Will C. McFarlane's Magnificat.

### NC: You were into your first year at Harvard when the war intervened. What about your Harvard years after

**CDW**: Walter Piston, whom I had for most of my courses—harmony, counterpoint, fugue, and orchestration great at all those things. And Archibald T. Davidson, with whom I studied choral conducting, and choral composition. My other teacher was Tillman Merritt, who is not terribly well known now. He taught 16th-century harmony, as well as a course on Stravinsky and Hindemith, who were the latest things at that timereally cutting edge.

### NC: What was Piston like? He's probably the most famous.

**CDW**: He was wonderful. Absolutely wonderful. He had a very quiet way about him and he would come up with funny things. When a student would be up at the blackboard writing something, he would use some phrase like "that's a somewhat infelicitous situation there, we have a par-allel octaves between the alto and the bass in that progression." He was very quiet about it. We all loved him. He was a very fine teacher. When I went there before the war, I don't believe his book was out, which is now a standard textbook was out, which is now a standard textbook at col-leges all over the place.<sup>5</sup> But, we learned harmony according to that. And in fugue, he was always quoting André Gedalge. I believe Gedalge's book is now available.<sup>6</sup> In those days, I think he was the only one in the country who

he was the only one in the country who knew about Gedalge. I remember what little fugal study I had previous to Piston was with Coke-Jephcott, using a textbook by James Higg

### NC: Any memorable fellow students with whom you went to Harvard?

**CDW**: Yes, Robert Middleton, who later taught at Vassar. Dan Pinkham was way behind me because he was a freshman when I was a graduate student.

NC: Then you went to the war and came back and finished your Harvard

master's degree; did you then go back to New York for a couple of years? CDW: Yes, the same month I got my master's from Harvard I got the F.A.G.O. too! Boy, what a sigh of relief I had!

# NC: Did you continue to coach with Clarence Watters on the organ tests

as part of the scheme? CDW: Yes, I think the main piece was the Dupré G-minor Prelude and Fugue, so I went down to Hartford and took a few lessons with Clarence.

### NC: Do you recall where the F.A.G.O. exam was held, what organ you played? CDW: Yes, I came down and took it in

New York. It was on the old Synod Hall organ at St. John the Divine. [Skinner Opus 204, 1913]

### NC: Who were the examiners?

CDW: Harold Friedell, who was chairman of the examination committee, Seth Bingham, J. Lawrence Erb from Connecticut College, Philip James, and Norman Coke-Jephcott.

# NC: So you got your master's degree and F.A.G.O., and then you took the job in New York. Where was this?

**CDW**: St. Thomas Chapel. The vicar at St. Thomas Chapel had gone to Trinity College and he knew Watters. He came up to Cambridge and auditioned the ser-vice I played unbeknownst to me.

### NC: Was it a boys' choir at St. Thom-

**CDW**: Yes, it was But it had a few women helping them out. I think I increased the size of the boys' choir at least 300%, maybe more. I was an eager bea-ver back then. I would chauffeur the kids around town. Thomas Beveridge and Charles Wuorinen were each choirboys of mine, and they were both very bright

and very good musicians. They had an E. M. Skinner organ [Opus 598, 1926], and the console was in the chancel and the organ was up in the rear balcony, with a small accompa-niment division up front. It was still a chapel of St. Thomas Church in those days. Now it's All Saints Church on East 60th Street.

60th Street. Anyway, I was in the Harvard Club (I was single, just out of Harvard and the dues were then quite low), taking my ease one day, when a man walked in who had been a tenor in my choir at Christ Church in Cambridge when he was at Harvard. While I was off at the war, he was off at seminary.

He walked into the club, his collar was on backward . . . it was the Rev. Richard R. P. Coombs. He later became the dean R. P. Coomos. He later became the dean at the cathedral in Spokane. We sat down and talked and he said, "I was just of-fered the job of Canon of the American Cathedral in Paris," and I said "You took it, of course," and he said, "No, I like it where I am, but the dean is looking for an organist." He told me that the dean upper and the american and the said and the dean was in New York at the moment, and I went to see him that very night at his ho-tel. I told the dean I majored in French and was crazy about French organs and French organ music. And by golly, I got the job. What a piece of luck!

### NC: Sounds like you were pretty well set in New York, with a church and the school, but this lured you away?

CDW: Yes. I was well set. I was making more than the vicar of the St. Thomas Chapel and he couldn't stand it!

NC: How did that happen? CDW: Well, as a matter of fact, this will be amusing to anybody living in

2010. When I landed this wonderful job at St. Thomas Chapel, the salary was \$2,000 a year, and when I landed this wonderful job at Trinity School as the director of music, the salary was \$2,500 a year. So I was getting \$4,500 a year, and the vicar of the St. Thomas Chapel told me somewhat ruefully that he was getting \$4,000 a year.

### NC: So, your combined salary ... CDW: Yes, combined salary. That's

what we musicians do, you knowtake these teaching jobs .

### NC: But even so, you wanted to go to Paris?

**CDW**: Oh, yes! And of course the salary there was less.

NC: So, you took a cut to go there. CDW: Oh yes. I never regretted that, though.

### NC: Tell the story of how you went to Paris traveling first class! CDW: The dean, Dean Beekman,

who was a large man and just a slight bit pompous, said after hiring me, "You know, you must come by boat and you must come on the United States Line. I have a friend who is important in that company. Just give him my name and he'll take care of you." So I called up this man whose name was Commander de Riesthal, and I said, "Dean Beek-man told me to call you because I want to reserve passage on the SS America to leave New York on September 8." And he asked, "What class do you want to travel?" And I answered, "What class does the dean travel?" "Why, first class, of course," came the reply. And I said, "Well I'll go first class." "Well, I'll go first class."

### NC: Did anybody question you about this? Was it okay with Dean Beekman?

**man CDW**: I don't know. But I thought to myself, gee, I don't know how long I'm going to be away in Europe, and here I've got this wonderful cabin . . . I'll just invite all my friends and have a party for

John-Paul Buzard Pipe Organ Builders

my departure. So I did, and one of the people invited was Ellen Faull, a soprano, whose debut at the City Opera I had heard. Incidentally, since then she be-came the head voice teacher at Juilliard, a very good singer, and she sang a whole lot for me when I started the Canterbury Choral Society.

Anyway, she pranced into the party and said, "Oh Charlie, I just met the most wonderful girl whom I knew at Tanglewood this summer. I was walking down 57th Street and she was walking down 57th Street." Ellen said, "I'm going to a party; a friend of mine is going off to Paris, You're going to Paris, too, aren't you, Janet? You should look this guy up because he's going to be organist at the cathedral over there and you might get a job as soloist." So when Ellen got to the party on the boat she gave me Janet's number in Paris. I looked her up and the story is that I took her out, we went to Versailles in my new French Simca, and we got married a few months later in the American Cathedral.

### To be continued.

### Notes

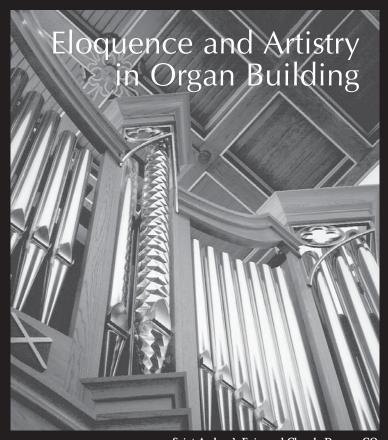
1. Corliss Arnold, Organ Literature: A Comprehensive Survey, Vol. II: Biographi-cal Catalog. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1995, 865. 2. In the 1944 edition of the *Harvard Dic*-

In the 1944 edition of the Harvard Dic-tionary of Music the entry on "Organ" was written by G. Donald Harrison and included a suggested stoplist.
 William E. Zeuch, vice-president of Aeolian-Skinner and organist of First Church (Unitarian) in Boston.
 For an account of Walker's wartime ac-tivities see Kathryn A. Higgins, "Interviews with Charles Dodsley Walker," The American Organist, October 2009.

Organist, October 2009. 5. Walter Piston, Harmony. New York: W. W. Norton, 1941, 4th ed. 1978. 6. André Gedalge (1856–1926), Traité de La Europe 1004

la Fugue, 1904.

Neal Campbell holds undergraduate and graduate degrees from Manhattan School of Music, is a former member of the AGO Na-tional Council, and is the Director of Music and Organist of St. Luke's Parish, Darien, Connecticut.



Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church, Denver, CO Timothy Krueger, Music Director, Frank Nowell, Organist

Member, Associated Pipe Organ **Builders of America** 112 West Hill Street Champaign, Illinois 61820 800.397.3103 • www.Buzardorgans.com

### **Cover feature**

### Parkey OrganBuilders, Duluth, Georgia Opus 11, First Presbyterian Church, Gainesville, Georgia Our first conversations with Michael

Our first conversations with Michael Henry, director of music for First Presbyterian Church, Gainesville, Georgia, took place in early 2007. At that time, the church had a two-manual, 23-rank Möller organ installed in 1975. Our discussions revolved around the mechanical condition of the Möller and the limitations of the tonal design. The church knew that work was imminent for the Möller in order to maintain reliability. As usual, funding remained an issue.

Möller in order to maintain renative. Assussed in the second seco

The original organ was a product of the neo-baroque influence and presented many challenges for use in church services. Our collaboration with Dr. Mellichamp produced a new threemanual and pedal specification of 40 ranks. The specification was designed to provide a more comprehensive instrument for choral accompaniment, congregational hymns, and an expansive list of organ literature.

The new organ incorporates two enclosed divisions—Swell and Choir. The Great and main Pedal stops remain unenclosed. Secondary Pedal stops are drawn from the Swell and Choir divisions, offering options for enclosed Pedal. The organ offers a tremendous level of independent stops, with very minimal unification. Three principal choruses are available. The primary principal chorus is located in the Great division, with a secondary principal chorus located in the Choir division. The Pedal division also features its own independent chorus from 16' pitch to Mixture. The organ retains some of the flutes and strings from the previous Möller. These stops were rescaled and revoiced for new locations and pitches. We then completed the complement of flutes. Along with new strings in the Swell division, a secondary string and celeste stop were added to the Choir division.

Choir division. The Great division is more eclectic than our previous designs. The principals are generously scaled, with the foundation pitch focused on the 8' rather than the 4' pitch as in the previous organ. The principals offer a warm body of sound, with a clear articulation and singing character to provide an excellent backbone for congregational singing. The 8' and 4' flutes offer a nice complement to the principals, while providing good color on their own. The 8' and 4' flutes also provide the foundation for a complete French flute *Cornet décomposé*. The Great Trompete is of German design, so while powerful it allows for a good blend with the principal chorus for ensemble use.

The Swell division is conceived as a French-based design, including the use of harmonic flutes at 4' and 2' pitches. The Trompette is fiery and is complemented by the 16' Basson and 8' Oboe. The commanding presence of the 8' Trompette in the space did not require a 4' reed. The foundations are drawn from the 8' Viola and 8' Chimney Flute, with the focus of the chorus from the 4' Principal. Our use of violas helps to reinforce the 8' foundation in a division that does not contain separate principal or diapason tone. Our violas provide a slightly more weighted sound, yet retain the sonority of string tone. The 4' Harmonic Flute and 2' Octavin (Harmonic Piccolo) provide a soaring intensity for the Swell division and tie in well to the Plein Jeu IV. The swell box construction features our own sound-insulated, double-wall design for excellent expression, providing a much greater effect than the previous Möller swell box.

The Choir division offers the versatility of an English Choir, while blending some of the options for sounds of a Positiv. The Choir features the same style of expression box construction as the Swell division. An 8' Violin Diapason is our starting point for the Choir division. The 8' Violin Diapason and 4' Violin Principal were conceived to provide some of the missing sounds from the old organ. First Presbyterian has long enjoyed the presence of a strong choral ministry, with an expansive repertoire of anthems and oratorios from the Baroque period to the contemporary era. The shortcomings in choral support and expressiveness of the Möller organ were the main considerations and concerns of the organ committee. The principals and the inclusion of an 8' Dulciana and 8' Unda Maris add a new dimension of options and sound that the organist never had in the old organ. The 2' Principal and 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>' Quint add the final clarity to the Choir division with sparkling elegance. The 8' Schalmei provides a pleasant crossover between a small ensemble reed and a light solo reed

and 8' Unda Maris add a new dimension of options and sound that the organist never had in the old organ. The 2' Principal and 1<sup>'</sup>/<sub>3</sub>' Quint add the final clarity to the Choir division with sparkling elegance. The 8' Schalmei provides a pleasant crossover between a small ensemble reed and a light solo reed. The Pedal division provides more than ample undergirding for the entire organ. A new polished façade comprises the Pedal 16' Principal and 8' Octave as well as the bass of the Great 8' Principal. The division hosts an independent 16' Subbass, 4' Choral Bass, 4' Nachthorn, Mixture III, and 16' Posaune. After our discussions with the consultant, we provided both a 32' Resultant and a derived 32' Cornet from the tonal resources. Both offer that extra level of depth in the pedal line between soft and full registrations. During the construction of an organ at Parkey OrganBuilders, it is our goal

During the construction of an organ at Parkey OrganBuilders, it is our goal to provide a cohesive musical instrument. While adopting influences and ideas from many of the schools of organ construction, the specification nomenclature and the tonal finishing reflect the solidity of American organbuilding. One of the best compliments we receive regularly is that "stops blend beautifully and do what they are supposed to do." Much care is given to the scaling of each stop as it relates to its solo and ensemble needs. All of our instruments are carefully finished in their space at completion of the installation.

When tracker action is not an option, our firm elects to use electro-pneumatic action in slider, unit, and pitman variations. Winding systems are always regulated via wedge or box reservoirs for optimal control, yet allowing for a gentle wind flex to prevent a sterile sound. Our operation in Duluth, Georgia is one of the largest facilities in the southeastern United States dedicated solely to the construction of pipe organs. Our use of modern-day technology—including CAD (computer-aided design), Photoshop, and CNC (computer numerically controlled) machinery—allows us to create organs with artistic flair, established mechanical designs, and high levels of accuracy. Our staff is involved with the creation of the organ from paper to final installation. Custom consoles, casework, windchests, wooden pipework, and winding systems are all constructed in our Duluth location

casework, which ests, wooden pipework, and winding systems are all constructed in our Duluth location. The console for Opus 11 is constructed in a solid walnut case with burled walnut veneers as well as maple, mahogany, and ebony. The console features turned wooden drawknobs in ebony with maple faces. Engravings provided throughout are laser-engraved in our shop. Custom English keyboards feature bleached bone naturals with ebony sharps. Our ergonomic designs for console construction are based on AGO standards to provide a comfortable familiarity for the organist. Solid State Organ Systems are used for capture, relay, and MIDI and are known the world over for their reliability and intuitive designs for the organist.

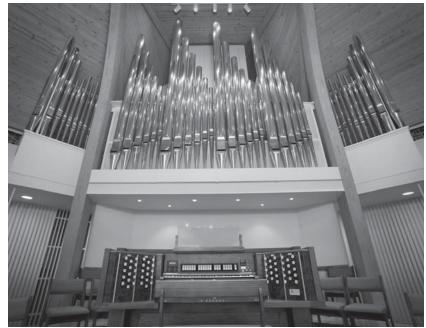
We appreciate the cooperation of Michael Henry and the staff and members



Parkey OrganBuilders Opus 11, First Presbyterian Church, Gainesville, Georgia (photo credit: Travis Massey, Magic Craft Studio)



Console (photo credit: Travis Massey, Magic Craft Studio)



Looking up at console and façade (photo credit: Travis Massey, Magic Craft Studio)



Original Möller organ



Early installation: windchests and Swell and Choir boxes



Support racking in place awaiting the 16' Principals



Façade nearing completion

of First Presbyterian Church, Gainesville, Georgia. The church has made a con-Georgia. The church has made a con-scious effort already on three occasions to involve children and youth in the or-gan project through the removal of the original pipework, an excursion to our shop to view the new organ through as-sembly, and a hands-on "bringing in the pipes" event for celebratory installation of the first pipes on Epiphany. We also thank James Mellichamp for his direction and cooperative collaboration in this in-strument. The end results have provided strument. The end results have provided a substantial experience in both sight and sound. Instruments of this caliber consound. Instruments of this caliber con-tinue to provide enthusiasm and excite-ment for our staff. The dedicatory recital is scheduled for April 18, 2010, and will be performed by Dr. Mellichamp. First Presbyterian Church appreciates the gen-erosity of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Hatfield, who made this project a reality. *—Phillip K. Parkey President and Tonal Director* 

President and Tonal Director Parkey OrganBuilders

Parkey OrganBuilders Staff listing, Opus 11 Tonal design and finishing: Phillip Par-

- Mechanical engineering and visual de-sign, installation: Michael Morris CNC operations for console, structure, windchest construction winding sys-
- tems and installation: Philip Read, Josh Okeson Console and relay wiring, installation:
- Doug Rogers Chest actions, wiring, winding, assembly, installation: Otilia Gamboa
- Office manager and installation: Josh Duncan
- Voicing and tonal finishing, installation: Kenny Lewis



Setting the first of the 16' Principals



Façade pipes (photo credit: Travis Massey, Magic Craft Studio)



Parkey nameplate (photo credit: Travis Massey, Magic Craft Studio)

# Parkey OrganBuilders, Opus 11 First Presbyterian Church, Gainesville, Georgia

### GREAT (Unenclosed)

	GREAT (Unencio	osea)
16'	Bourdon `	Swell
- 8'	Principal	61 pipes
- 8'	Metal Gedackt	61 pipes
4 <b>′</b>	Octave	61 pipes
	Spitz Flute	61 pipes
	Nazard	61 pipes
2'	Tapered Flute	61 pipes
$1^{3}/_{5}'$	Tierce	61 pipes
$1\frac{1}{3}'$	Mixture IV	244 pipes
- 8'	Trompete	61 pipes
- 8'	Fanfare Trumpet	Prepared for
	Tremolo	
	Zimbelstern	

### SWELL (Enclosed)

16'	Bourdon	12 pipes
-8'	Chimney Flute	61 pipes
8'	Viola	61 pipes
	Viola Celeste GG	54 pipes
4 <b>′</b>	Principal	61 pipes
4 <b>'</b>	Harmonic Flute	61 pipes
	Octavin	61 pipes
1'	Plein Jeu IV	244 pipes
16'	Bassoon	12 pipes
-8'	Trompette	61 pipes
-8'	Oboe	61 pipes
	Tremolo	
	Swell 16	
	Swell Unison Off	
	Swell 4	

### CHOIR (Enclosed) Violi Ged Dulo

8' 8' 8' 4' 2'

32

vionn Diapason	or pipes
Gedeckt	61 pipes
Dulciana	61 pipes
Unda Maris TC	49 pipes
Violin Principal	61 pipes
Principal	61 pipes
Quint	61 pipes
Schalmei	61 pipes
Fanfare Trumpet	Grea
(Uncoupled)	
Tremolo	

Choir 16 Choir Unison Off Choir 4

### PEDAL

32'	Resultant	32	notes
16'	Principal	32	pipes
16'	Subbass	32	pipes Swell
16'	Bourdon		Swell
- 8'	Octave	12	pipes
- 8'	Bass Flute	12	pipes
4 <b>'</b>	Choral Bass	32	pipes
4 <b>'</b>	Nachthorn	32	pipes
2'	Mixture III	96	pipes
32'	Cornet V	32	notes
16'	Posaune	32	pipes
16'	Bassoon		Swell
- 8'	Trompete	12	pipes Choir
4'	Schalmei		Choir
	Fanfare Trumpet		Great

### **Couplers** Great to Pedal 8 Great to Pedal 4 Swell to Pedal 8 Swell to Pedal 4

Choir to Pedal 8 Choir to Pedal 4

Swell to Great 16 Swell to Great 8 Swell to Great 4 Choir to Great 16 Choir to Great 8 Choir to Great 4

Swell to Choir 16 Swell to Choir 8 Swell to Choir 4

MIDI on Swell MIDI on Great MIDI on Choir MIDI on Pedal

Great/Choir transfer

Capture System (100 levels of memory) 10 general pistons, thumb and toe 6 divisional pistons, thumb/manual 6 divisional toe studs for Pedal Swell to Pedal reversible, thumb and toe Great to Pedal reversible, thumb and toe Choir to Pedal reversible, thumb and toe Swell to Great reversible, thumb only 32' Resultant reversible, toe only 32' Cornet reversible, toe only 32' Cornet reversible, toe only 32' Cornet reversible, thumb and toe Full Organ reversible, thumb and toe General Cancel, thumb only Set piston, thumb only Set piston, thumb only

"Any Piston Next" sequencer

Full MIDI interface and record/playback is included

Cover photo by Travis Massey, Magic Craft Studio

### **New Organs**



Konzelman organ, Larchmont Avenue Presbyterian Church



Left chancel case

Konzelman Pipe Organs, Hoboken, New Jersey Larchmont Avenue Presbyterian Church, Larchmont, New York The new organ for Larchmont Avenue Presbyterian Church was dedicated on November 23, 2008 at the 10 am service by director of music Douglas Kostner. The inaugural recital was played by Kent Tritle on May 2, 2009. The specification was drawn up by consultant Paul-Martin Maki in collaboration with Judith Brown (director of music ministry 1982–2005) and James Konzelman. The casework and James Konzelman. The casework was designed by architect and parishio-ner Ned Stoll, in consultation with James Konzelman, with final approval by the organ implementation committee.

O R G A N CLEARING	The Organ Clearing House PO Box 290786 Charlestown, MA 02129 Ph: 617.688.9290 www.organclearinghouse.com
CLEARING HOUSE	www.organclearinghouse.com

Electro-pneumatic action. Wind pres-sures: Great 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>", Swell 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>", Choir 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>", Pedal 4<sup>5</sup>/<sub>3</sub>", Trompette Harmonique 8". Solid-state combination action with twelve pistons each for Great, Swell, Choir, Solo, and Pedal, eighteen General pistons, divisional cancels on key cheeks for Great, Swell, Choir, Solo, Pedal. List system with 99 steps, three programmasystem with 99 steps, three programma-ble and one standard crescendo, trans-poser. Four manuals and pedal, 49 ranks, 2933 pipes.

Photo credit: Ray Stubblebine

	GREAT	
16'	Gemshorn	73 pipes
8'	Principal	61 pipes
8'	Flûte Harmonique (C	
8' 8'	Bourdon	61 pipes
8'	Violoncelle	prepared for
8'	Gemshorn (ext)	
4 <b>′</b>	Octave	61 pipes
4 <b>'</b>	Flûte Ouverte	61 pipes
$2^{2/3}$	Quint	61 pipes
2'	Super Octave	61 pipes
2'	Quarte de Nasard	prepared for
$1\frac{1}{3}'$	Mixture IV	244 pipes
8'	Trompete	prepared for
	Tremulant	
	Great to Great 16	
	Great to Great 4	
	Great Unison Off	

	SWELL (expressiv	/e)
16'	Bordun	73 pipes
- 8'	Principal	61 pipes
- 8'	Rohrfföte	61 pipes
- 8'	Viole de Gambe	61 pipes
8'	Voix Céleste	61 pipes
- 8'	Flûte Douce	61 pipes
- 8'	Flûte Douce Flûte Céleste TC	49 pipes
4'	Octave	61 pipes
4'	Nachthorn	61 pipes
$2^{2/3}$	Nasat	61 pipes
2'	Blockflöte	61 pipes
$1^{3/5}$	Terz	61 pipes
	Mixture IV	244 pipes
16'	Bombarde	73 pipes
- 8'	Trompette	61 pipes
- 8'	Hautbois	61 pipes
- 8'	Clarinet	prepared for
- 8'	Voix Humaine f	prepared for
- 8'	Voix Humaine $p$	prepared for prepared for
4'	Clairon	61 pipes
	Tremulant	11
	Swell to Swell 16	
	Swell to Swell 4	
	Swell Unison Off	



### **Right chancel case**

	CHOIR (expressive)	
16'	Ovintation	prepared for
- 8'	Flûte Harmonique	61 pipes
8'	Holzgedeckt	61 pipes
8'	Quintaton	prepared for
8'	Viola	61 pipes
8'	Viola Celeste	prepared for
8'	Kleinerzähler	prepared for
8'	Flûte Harmonique Holzgedeckt Quintaton Viola Viola Celeste Kleinerzähler Erzähler Celeste	prepared for
4'	Principal	prepared for 61 pipes
4'		61 pipes
$2^{2/3'}$	Quint	nrepared for
2'3 2'	Octave	prepared for 61 pipes
	Terz	prepared for
11/2'	Quint	61 pipes
1'	Scharff IV	61 pipes 244 pipes
8'	Trompette Harmoniqu	ie 61 pipes
8'	English Horn	prepared for
- 8'	Cromorne	prepared for 61 pipes
0	Tremulant	or pipes
	Chimes	prepared for
	Choir to Choir 16	prepared for
	Choir to Choir 4	
	Choir Unison Off	
	Chon Chison On	
	SOLO	
0'	Elête Hermonique (C	hoir)

- SOLO Flûte Harmonique (Choir) Bordun (Swell) Quintaton (Choir, prepared for) Gemshorn (Great) Bombarde (Swell) Trompette-en-Chamade prep Trompette Harmonique (Choir) Trompete (Great, prepared for) Trompete (Pedal) Bombarde (Swell) Hautbois (Swell) Cromorne (Choir) English Horn (Choir, prepared for)
- 8' 8' 8' 8'
- 16' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8' 8'

Solo Unison Off

- English Horn (Choir, prepared for) Clarinet (Swell, prepared for) Voix Humaine f (Swell, prepared for) Voix Fumaine *f* Tremulant Chimes Harp Celesta Solo to Solo 16 Solo to Solo 4 Solo Usiago Off prepared for prepared for prepared for

### PEDAL

Soubasse prepared for Resultant (from Soubasse 16 and Swell Bourdon 16) 32 32'

prepared for 32 pipes 32 pipes Gemsnorn Principal Soubasse Bordun (Swell) Quintaton (Choir) Gemshorn (Great) Octave 16' 16' 16'16' 16' 44 pipes 44 pipes 8' 8' 8' 4' 4' 2' Flûte Bordun (Swell) Bordun (Swell) Gemshorn (Great) Choral Bass (ext) Flûte (ext) Flûte Harmonique (Choir) Mixture IV prepared for Bombarde (Swell, 1–12 electronic) Posaune 73 pipes  $2^{2/3}$ 32' Bombarde (Swell,
Posaune
Bombarde (Swell)
Trompete (ext)
Bombarde (Swell)
Klarine (ext)

Gemshorn

32'

# **Couplers** Great to Pedal 8, 4 Swell to Pedal 8, 4 Choir to Pedal 8, 4 Solo to Pedal 8, 4

Swell to Great 16, 8, 4 Choir to Great 16, 8, 4 Solo to Great

Great to Swell Choir to Swell 16, 8, 4 Solo to Swell

Great to Choir Swell to Choir 16, 8, 4 Solo to Choir

Great to Solo Swell to Solo Choir to Solo Pedal to Great

Reversible pistons for: Great to Pedal, Swell to Pedal, Choir to Pedal, Solo to Pedal, Swell to Great, Choir to Great, Solo to Great, Great to Choir, Swell to Choir, Solo to Choir, Great to Swell, Choir to Swell, Solo to Swell, Great to Solo, Swell to Solo, Choir to Solo, 32' Bom-barde, 32' Soubasse, 32' Resultant, 32' Gems-horn, Blind reversibles for Tutti, Great/Choir Transfer, All Swells.

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### Calendar

This calendar runs from the 15th of the month of ie through the following month. The deadline is the first of the preceding month (Jan. 1 for Feb. issue). All events are assumed to be organ recitals unless otherwise indicated and are grouped within each date north-south and east-west. •=AGO chap-ter event, • •=RCCO centre event, +=new organ dedication, ++= OHS event.

Information cannot be accepted unless it speci-fies artist name, date, location, and hour in write ing. Multiple listings should be in chronological order; please do not send duplicate listings. THE DIAPA-SON regrets that it cannot assume responsibility for the accuracy of calendar entries.

#### UNITED STATES East of the Mississippi

#### 15 MARCH

Bach, Johannes-Passion; Trinity Wall Street, New York, NY 7:30 pm

Jane Parker-Smith, masterclass; Cathedral hurch of St. Luke, Orlando, FL 7:30 pm Karen Beaumont; Summerfield Methodist, Chu Milwaukee, WI 1 pm

### 16 MARCH

Ray Cornils, Bach Birthday Bash; Portland City Hall, Portland, ME 2 pm, 7:30 pm Choral Evensong; St. James' Church, New

York, NY 5:30 pm Chris Dekker; Park Congregational, Grand Rapids, MI 12:15 pm

**Douglas Reed**; Wheeler Concert Hall, Univer-ty of Evansville, Evansville, IN 7:30 pm **Ralph Johansen**; Church of St. Louis, King of

France, St. Paul, MN 12:35 pm

### 17 MARCH

John Matthews, Jr.; Grace Lutheran, Colum-IN 12 noon bus, Christine Kraemer; Nichols Concert Hall, Mu-

sic Institute of Chicago, Evanston, IL 12:15 pm

### 18 MARCH

**Gillian Weir**; Nelson Hall, Elim Park Place, Cheshire, CT 7:30 pm Ken Cowan, masterclass; Plymouth Church of

Shaker Heights, Shaker Heights, OH 10 am

### 19 MARCH

Jeannine Jordan; Grace Episcopal, Elmira, Y 7:30 pm NY Josephine Freund; Holy Trinity Lutheran,

Lancaster, PA 12:30 pm Gail Archer; St. Helena's Episcopal, Beaufort,

SC 12 noon Ken Cowan; Holy Trinity Lutheran, Akron, OH 8 pm

David Lamb, with mezzo-soprano: St. John Presbyterian, New Albany, IN 12 noon

#### 20 MARCH

20 MARCH Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; Dubbs United Church of Christ, Allentown, PA 3 pm Singing Boys of Pennsylvania/Keystone Girls Choir; Garden Spot Village, New Holland, PA

7 pm

Mendelssohn, Elijah; Coral Ridge Presbyterian, Fort Lauderdale, FL 7:30 pm Todd Wilson, with brass quintet; St. Turibius Chapel, Pontifical College Josephinum, Colum-

bus, OH 5:30 pm Thomas Murray; St. Norbert Abbey, DePere,

WI 2 pm

•Anita Werling, workshop; Emmanuel Episco-pal, Rockford, IL 10 am

### 21 MARCH

Thomas Mueller, works of Bach; First Con-gregational, Camden, ME 3 pm

Gretchen Longwell & David Worth; All Saints, Worcester, MA 5 pm Larry Long, with Euphonique; Church of the Epiphany, New York, NY 4 pm

David Enlow; Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, New York, NY 5:15 pm

Eugene Lavery; St. Thomas Church Fifth Av-enue, New York, NY 5:15 pm Stephen Tharp; Cathedral Basilica of the Sa-cred Heart, Newark, NJ 4 pm

Stef Tuinstra; Christ Church, New Brunswick, NJ 4 pm

Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; Peace-Tohick-on Lutheran, Perkasie, PA 4 pm

•Jane Parker-Smith; East Liberty Presbyte-rian, Pittsburgh, PA 4 pm

Choral concert: Cathedral of Mary Our Queen.

Baltimore, MD 5:30 pm Fauré, *Requiem*; Church of St. John the Evan-gelist, Severna Park, MD 7 pm Robert Parkins; Duke University Chapel, Dur-

ham, NC am, NC 5 pm Scott Bennett, JeeYoon Choi, Robert Gant, Julia Harlow, Greg Homza, Lee Kohlenberg, Edward Norman, SeungLan Pritchett, Bach 325th Birthday Concert; First (Scots) Presbyte-

rian. Charleston. SC 7 pm Martin Jean; First Presbyterian, Gainesville, FL 4 pm

Bruce Neswick: Episcopal Church of Bethesa-by-the-Sea, Palm Beach, FL 4 pm Gail Archer; St. Joseph Catholic Church, Macon, GA 4 pm

Scott Atchison & Zachary Hemenway; Peachtree Road United Methodist, Atlanta, GA

7 pm Evensong; Christ Church Grosse Pointe, Grosse Pointe Farms, MI 4:30 pm

David Higgs; Church of the Ascension, Knox-Gillian Weir; Cathedral Church of the Advent,

Birmingham, AL 4 pm
 Anita Werling; Emmanuel Episcopal, Rock-

ford, IL 3 pm Thomas Wikman, with trumpets; Lutheran School of Theology, Chicago, IL 4 pm Jack Mitchener; First-Trinity Presbyterian,

Laurel, MS 3 pm

### 22 MARCH

Stephen Tharp, masterclass; Cathedral Ba-silica of the Sacred Heart, Newark, NJ 10 am Jane Parker-Smith, masterclass; East Liberty Presbyterian, Pittsburgh, PA 8 pm

### 23 MARCH

Aaron David Miller; Church of St. Louis, King of France, St. Paul, MN 12:35 pm

### 24 MARCH

Hervé Duteil; Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York, NY 7 pm Mozart, *Requiem*; Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York, NY 8 pm

William Picher; Morrison United Methodist,

Leesburg, FL 12 noon David Lamb; First United Methodist, Columbus, IN 12 noon

### 25 MARCH

David Enlow: Princeton University Chapel. Princeton, NJ 12:30 pm Singing Boys of Pennsylvania/Keystone Girls Choir; Pocono Lutheran Village, East Strouds-

burg, PA 7 pm

### 26 MARCH

Cameron Carpenter; Ford Hall, Ithaca Col-lege, Ithaca, NY 8:15 pm Philip T. D. Cooper; Holy Trinity Lutheran, Lancaster, PA 12:30 pm Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; Greystone Presbyterian, Indiana, PA 7:30 pm

Samuel Metzger; Coral Ridge Presbyterian, Fort Lauderdale, FL 7:30 pm Theresa Bauer; Trinity United Methodist, New

Albany, IN 12 noon Anita Werling; First Presbyterian, Macomb,

IL 7:30 pm John W.W. Sherer; Fourth Presbyterian, Chi-cago, IL 12:10 pm

27 MARCH

Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; Corry High School, Corry, PA 8 pm Bella Voce; Glenview Community Church, Glenview, IL 7:30 pm

28 MARCH St. John Passion: Memorial Church. Bach.

Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 8 pm Fauré, *Requiem*; Church of the Holy Trinity (Episcopal), New York, NY 12 noon

Haydn, Sever Last Words; Madison Avenue Presbyterian, New York, NY 3 pm Stephen Hamilton, Dupré, Le Chemin de la

Croix; Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, New York, NY 5:15 pm John Sheridan; Christ Church, New Bruns-

wick, NJ 4 pm Singing Boys of Pennsylvania/Keystone Girls

Choir; Wellsboro High School, Wellsboro, PA 2:30 pm

Daniel Sansone, Dupré, Le Chemin de la Croix; Cathedral of Mary Our Queen, Baltimore, MD 5:30 pm Karel Paukert; St. Paul's Episcopal, Cleve-

land Heights. OH 3 pm Stainer, The Crucifixion; Park Congregational,

Stainer, *The Crucitixion*; Park Congregational, Grand Rapids, MI 4 pm Choral Vespers; Neu Chapel, University of Evansville, Evansville, IN 5 pm **Sue Walby, Paul Molling, & Dean Whiteway**;

First Presbyterian, La Crosse, WI 3 pm Kammerchor; Concordia University, Mequon, WI 3:30 pm

Monteverdi, Vespers; Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 7:30 pm University of Minnesota Choirs; Cathedral of St. Paul, St. Paul, MN 2:30 pm

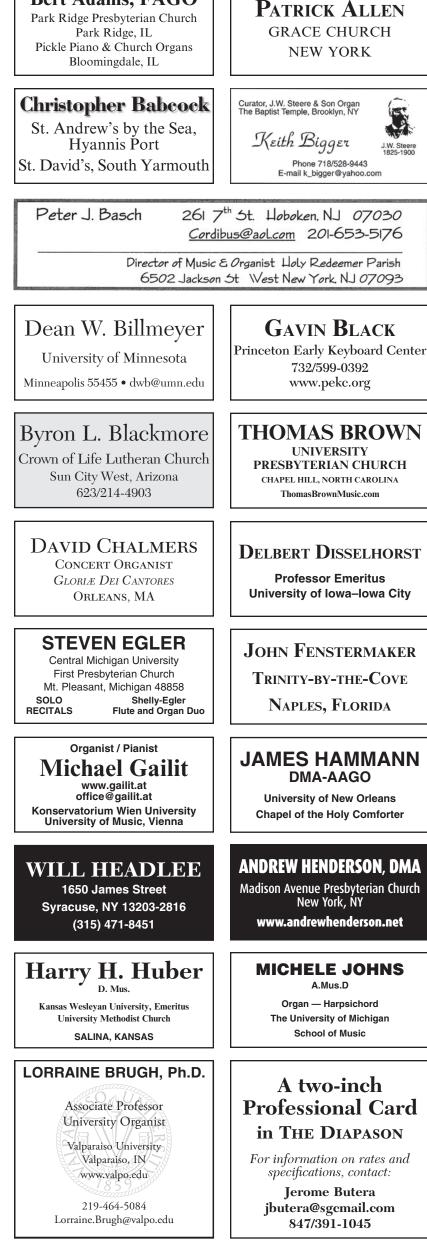
29 MARCH

Todd Wilson, Dupré, Stations of the Cross;

Park Congregational, Grand Rapids, MI 7 pm Cathryn Wilkinson; Elliott Chapel, Presbyte-rian Homes, Evanston, IL 1:30 pm

### 30 MARCH

Klaus Becker; King's Chapel, Boston, MA 12:15 pm Joel Gary; Park Congregational, Grand Rap-ids, MI 12:15 pm



**Bert Adams, FAGO** 



### Arthur LaMirande

34

LaMirande must be complimented upon investi-gating music that few of his fellow organists have had the foresight to examine and to bring before the public.--American Record Guide

L'organiste traversa son programme entier avec une authorité, une solidité technique et une fraîcheur de registration qui, loin de faiblir en fin d'exercice, accompagnèrent les deux rappels d'ailleurs accordé sans la moindre hésitation.—La Presse, Montréal

461 Fort Washington Avenue, Suite 33 New York, NY 10033 212/928-1050 alamirande2001@yahoo.com

LSTC Gospel Choir; Lutheran School of Theol-ogy, Chicago, IL 4 pm

### 12 APRII

### Artis Wodehouse, harmonium and reed organ; Merkin Hall, New York, NY 8 pm, pre-con-

cert lecture 7 pm Choir of New College Oxford, educational outreach; St. Paul's by-the-Sea Episcopal, Jacksonville Beach, FL 10 am

### 13 APRIL

Sophie-Véronique Cauchefer-Choplin; Port-land City Hall, Portland, ME 7:30 pm Peter Richard Conte; Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, NY 7:30 pm Peter Stoltzfus Berton; Park Congregational, Grand Rapids, MI 12:15 pm

Wesley Roberts; Ransdell Chapel, Campbells-ville University, Campbellsville, KY 12:20 pm

Mark Spitzack: Church of St. Louis. King of France, St. Paul, MN 12:35 pm

Gail Archer; St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, New York, NY 7:30 pm

Nancianne Parrella, with violin, harp, and Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New NY 7:30 pm

Bach, multiple harpsichord concertos; Wheeler Concert Hall, University of Evansville, Evansville, IN 7:30 pm

H. Ricardo Ramirez: Nichols Concert Hall. Music Institute of Chicago, Evanston, IL 12:15

Daniel Sullivan; Trinity College, Hartford, CT 7:30 pm David Hurd; Westminster Presbyterian, Al-

bany, NY 7:30 pm

Isabelle Demers; Christ and St. Luke's Church, Norfolk, VA 8 pm Carol Britt; Wheeler Concert Hall, University

of Evansville, Evansville, IN 7:30 pm Paul Carr; Fourth Presbyterian, Chicago, IL

Christopher Houlihan; Shryock Auditorium, Carbondale, IL 7:30 pm

- 17 APRIL Bach, St. John Passion; Union Theological Seminary, New York, NY 8 pm Ken Cowan; St. Norbert Abbey, DePere, WI
- Sarah Holland: First Presbyterian, Macomb,

Choral Evensong; All Saints, Worcester, MA Davis Wortman & Christopher Jennings, fol-

lowed by Choral Evensong; St. James' Church, New York, NY 3:30 pm

David Lamb: Cathedral Church of St. John the

Divine, New York, NY 5:15 pm Jeremy Bruns; St. Thomas Church Fifth Av-enue, New York, NY 5:15 pm Mark Pacoe; Christ Church, New Brunswick,

Philippe Lefebvre; Bryn Mawr Presbyterian,

Bryn Mawr, PA 4 pm Isabelle Demers; Trinity Evangelical Lutheran. Lansdale. PA 4 pm

Choirs of New College Oxford and St. Thomas Church, Three Choirs Festival; Washington National Cathedral, Washington, DC 4 pm

Lee Dettra; Ebenezer United Methodist, Newark, DE 4 pm

John Walker, with Peabody Percussion Ensemble; Griswold Hall, Peabody Conservatory, Baltimore, MD 4 pm

Solemn Choral Vespers: Cathedral of Marv Our Queen, Baltimore, MD 5:30 pm Alleluia Concert; Church of St. John the Evan-

gelist, Severna Park, MD 7 pm Dave Wickerham; First Presbyterian, Pompano Beach, FL 4 pm

Karel Paukert; St. Paul's Episcopal, Cleve-land Heights, OH 3 pm +Marek Kudlicki; St. Stanislaus Kostka

Church, Bay City, MI 3 pm Nathan Laube; St. Augustine Cathedral, Kal-

amazoo, MI 4 pm

Evensong; Christ Church Grosse Pointe, prosse Pointe Farms, MI 4:30 pm Albert Travis, with The King's Brass and First

Baptist Nashville Sanctuary Choir, hymn festival; First Baptist, Nashville, TN 7 pm Haydn, The Creation; First Presbyterian, Ar-

lington Heights, IL 4 pm

Stetson University organ students; Morrison United Methodist, Leesburg, FL 7:30 pm

20 APRIL Choir of New College Oxford; St. Thomas Church, New York, NY 7:30 pm

Thierry Escaich; Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, NY 7:30 pm Thomas Baugh; Christ Episcopal, Roanoke,

Vera Kochanowsky, harpsichord: St. Luke

Clive Driskill-Smith; Asbury United Method-

•Andrew Henderson: St. Stanislaus Church.

Buffalo, NY 7 pm Mozart, Mass in C Minor; Carnegie Hall, New

Alan Morrison; Pine Street Presbyterian, Har-risburg, PA 7:30 pm Choir of New College Oxford; St. Paul's Episcopal, Philadelphia, PA 8 pm Choral Evensong, Choirs of All Saints Church,

Worcester, MA; Washington National Cathedral,

THE DIAPASON

Catholic Church, McLean, VA 1 pm

ist, Delaware, OH 7:30 pm

Washington, DC 5:30 pm

22 APRII

23 APRIL

York, NY 8 pm

Chelsea Chen; Holy Trinity Lutheran, Akron, OH 8 pm •Cameron Carpenter; First United Methodist,

Evanston, IL 8 pm

#### 24 APRIL

- Joan Lippincott; St. Paul's on the Green, orwalk, CT 7:30 pm Hector Olivera; First Congregational, Old No
- Greenwich, CT 8 pm CONCORA; St. Patrick-St. Anthony Church, Hartford, CT 8 pm

Isabelle Demers; Christ & St. Stephen's Epis-

copal, New York, NY 5 pm Ken Cowan, masterclass; St. Andrew's Episcopal, College Park, MD 2 pm

#### 25 APRIL

Alistair Nelson; Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, NY 4 pm Judith Hancock; Grace Episcopal, Brooklyn

Heights, NY 5 pm Maxine Thevenot; Cathedral Church of St.

John the Divine, New York, NY 5:15 pm Stephen Davies; St. Thomas Church Fifth Av-enue, New York, NY 5:15 pm

Martin Jean; Wilson College, Chambersburg,

PA 3 pm Singing Boys of Pennsylvania/Keystone Girls Choir; Notre Dame High School, East Strouds-burg, PA 4 pm

### •Clive Driskill-Smith; Shadyside Presbyte-

rian, Pittsburgh, PA 4 pm Gary Davison; Washington National Cathedral, Washington, DC 5:15 pm

Ken Cowan; St. Andrew's Episcopal, College Park, MD 4 pm

James David Christie: Church of the Little Flower, Bethesda, MD 4 pm

Scott Dettra; First Congregational, Columbus,

OH 4 pm Chanticleer; St. Peter in Chains Cathedral, Cincinnati, OH 3 pm David Higgs; Schermerhorn Symphony Cen-ter, Nashville, TN 3 pm

Scott Hanoian, with Motor City Brass Quin-

tet; Christ Church Grosse Pointe, Grosse Pointe Farms, MI 4:30 pm

Gail Archer; First Wayne Street United Methodist, Fort Wayne, IN 4 pm •Barbara Harbach; St. Ita's RC Church, Chi-

cago, IL 3 pm Newberry Consort; Fourth Presbyterian, Chi-

cago, IL 7 pm

### 26 APRIL

Karel Paukert; Elliott Chapel, Presbyterian Homes, Evanston, IL 1:30 pm

#### 27 APRII

Daniel Roth; Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, NY 7:30 pm

Scott Atchison & Nicole Marane, with trum-pet; Peachtree Road United Methodist, Atlanta, GA 7 pm

**Kirsten Uhlenberg**; Church of St. Louis, King of France, St. Paul, MN 12:35 pm

7:30 pm Monteverdi, Vespers of 1610; St. Luke in the

Fields, New York, NY 8 pm

30 APRIL

Maxine Thevenot; Emmanuel Church, Ches-tertown, MD 7:30 pm

Jean-Baptiste Robin; Christ Church Cathe-dral, Nashville, TN 7:30 pm John W.W. Sherer; Fourth Presbyterian, Chi-

cago, IL 12:10 pm VocalEssence; Cathedral of St. Paul, St. Paul, MN 8 pm

#### UNITED STATES West of the Mississippi

### 19 MARCH

Nathan Laube; Christ Episcopal, Little Rock AR 8 pm

St. Martin's Chamber Choir and Colorado Cho-ale; St. John's Cathedral, Denver, CO 7:30 pm **Stephen Rapp**; Christ Church, Episcopal, Tacoma, WA 12 noon

#### 20 MARCH

Melvin Butler; Christ Church, Episcopal, Ta-coma, WA 2 pm

21 MARCH Ken Cowan; Hennepin Avenue United Meth-odist, Minneapolis, MN 4 pm

Bach birthday concert; Ozark Christian Col-lege Chapel, Joplin, MO 3 pm Evensong; St. John's Cathedral, Denver, CO

**Kathleen Dow**, with handbells; First United

Methodist, Bellevue, WA 3 pm Christoph Tietze, Bach 325th birthday recital; St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, CA 3:30 pm

Bach, Mass in B Minor; First United Methodist, Santa Monica, Los Angeles, CA 4 pm Evensong; All Saints Episcopal, Pasadena,

CA 5 pm

#### 26 MARCH

Laura Ouimette; Spanaway Lutheran, Taco-

ma, WA 12 noon Choral concert; All Saints' Episcopal, Beverly Hills, CA 7:30 pm

28 MARCH Bach, St. John Passion; Christ the King Lu-

theran, Houston, TX 6 pm Choral concert; All Saints' Episcopal, Las Vegas, NV 5:30 pm

William Porter; Grace Lutheran, Tacoma, WA 3 pm

30 MARCH Bach, St. John Passion; Christ the King Lu-

### theran, Houston, TX 7:30 pm

### 31 MARCH

Tv Woodward: First United Methodist, Santa Barbara, CA 12 noon

2 APRIL

David Schout; Park Congregational, Grand Rapids, MI 12:15 pm

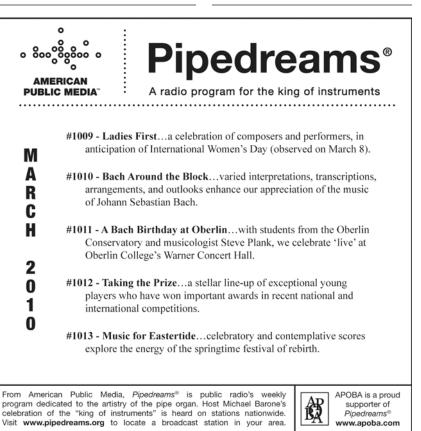
29 APRIL

Stephen Tharp; Brick Church, New York, NY

Bach, *St. John Passion*; Christ the King Lu-theran, Houston, TX 3 pm 4 APRIL Garrett Collins; St. Mary's Cathedral, San

### Francisco, CA 3:30 pm

9 APRIL Frank Slechta; St. John's Cathedral, Denver, CO 7:30 pm



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Organist, First Christian Church, Danville, KY Instructor of Music & Religious Studies, Maysville Community College



### 10 APRIL

Carole Terry, masterclass; California State University, Fresno, CA 10 am Stephen Tharp & Christoph Bull, with silent

### film; Royce Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 8 pm

#### 11 APRIL

Nathan Laube; Francis Street First United Methodist, St. Joseph, MO 3 pm Vaughan Williams, *Dona nobis pacem*; Sec-

Vaugnan Williams, *Dona nobis pacem*; Sec-ond Presbyterian, St. Louis, MO 7 pm **Todd Wilson**; Recital Hall, Texas A&M Inter-national University, Laredo, TX 4 pm **Carole Terry**; California State University,

Fresno, CA 3 pm Evensong; St. James Episcopal, Los Angeles,

CA 4:30 pm Frederick Swann; St. James Episcopal, Los

Angeles, CA 6 pm

### 13 APRIL

Choir of New College Oxford; Visitation Cath-olic Church, Kansas City, MO 7 pm **Richard Robertson**; St. John's Cathedral, Denver, CO 12 noon

#### 14 APRIL

Choir of New College, Oxford; Cathedral Basilica of St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 8 pm

### 15 APRII

**Paul Jacobs**, with Pacific Symphony; Orange County Performing Arts Center, Costa Mesa, CA 8 pm

### 16 APRIL

To APRIL Choir of New College, Oxford; St. John's Ca-thedral, Denver, CO 7:30 pm **Paul Jacobs**, with Pacific Symphony; Orange County Performing Arts Center, Costa Mesa, CA

8 pm

### 17 APRIL

Thomas Jovce, organ, Kvobi Hinami, harpsichord; Thomsen Chapel, St. Mark's Cathedral, Seattle, WA 2 pm Paul Jacobs, with Pacific Symphony; Orange

County Performing Arts Center, Costa Mesa, CA 8 pm

### 18 APRII

Aaron David Miller; United Lutheran, Red Wing, MN 4 pm Clive Driskill-Smith: St. Mark's Episcopal, St.

Louis, MO 4 pm Andrew Henderson; First Presbyterian,

Wichita, KS 3 pm



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James David Christie: Church of the Transfiguration, Dallas, TX 3 pm and 7 pm Evensong; St. John's Cathedral, Denver, CO

3.30 pm Jack Mitchener; Lagerquist Hall, Pacific Lu-theran University, Tacoma, WA 3 pm Glen Frank; St. Mary's Cathedral, San Fran-

co, CA 3:30 pm cis Cameron Carpenter; First Congregational,

Los Angeles, CA 4 pm Sophie-Veronique Cauchefer-Choplin; Walt Disney Concert Hall, Los Angeles, CA 7:30 pm

19 APRIL

Clive Driskill-Smith, masterclass; St. Mark's Episcopal, St. Louis, MO 7:30 pm

#### 20 APRIL

Cherie Wescott; Trinity Episcopal, Tulsa, OK 12:05 pm Houston Chamber Choir, with P.D.Q. Bach: Wortham Theater Center, Houston, TX 7:30 pm

### 23 APRIL

•Aaron David Miller; St. Andrew Lutheran, eaverton, OR 7:30 pm **Eun Mi Oh**; Spanaway Lutheran, Tacoma, WA Beaverton

12 noon **Kimberly Marshall**, all-Bach concert; St. Mark's Cathedral, Seattle, WA 7:30 pm

24 APRII

Gerre Hancock, masterclass; First Presbyterian, Bryan, TX 10 am

David Enlow. masterclass: Our Ladv of Lourdes, Sun City West, AZ 9:30 am, recital 1 pm

•Aaron David Miller. improvisation workshop: St. Andrew Lutheran, Beaverton, OR 10 am

### 25 APRIL

Gerre Hancock; First Presbyterian, Bryan, TX

6 pm Mary Preston; First United Methodist, Rich-

David Enlow; American Evangelical Lutheran, Prescott, AZ 2:30 pm

Sandra Soderlund; University of Washington, Seattle, WA 3 pm Gregory Peterson; Grace Lutheran, Tacoma.

WA 3 pm

Beach, CA 4 pm

Glendale, CA 5 pm



For rates and digital specifications, contact Jerome Butera 847/391-1045 jbutera@sgcmail.com

### INTERNATIONAL

### 17 MARCH

Ulfert Smidt; Catholic Cathedral, Moscow, Russia 7:30 pm

Paul Derrett; Reading Town Hall, Reading, UK 1 pm

Samuel Rathbone; Temple Church, London, UK 1:15 pm

#### 18 MARCH

18 MARCH Alexander Fiseisky; Tchaikovsky Hall, Mos-cow Philharmonie, Moscow, Russia 7 pm Jonathan Bunney; St. Matthew's Westmin-ster, London, UK 1:05 pm

### 19 MARCH

Anna Magergut, with violin: Russian Gnessins' Academy of Music, Moscow, Russia 7 pm Carol Williams; St. Mary's Abbotsbury, Newton Abbot, Ashburton, Devon, UK 7:30 pm

### 20 MARCH

Margarita Eskina, harpsichord; Russian Gnessins' Academy of Music, Moscow, Russia 12 noon

Alexander Fiseisky; Tchaikovsky Hall, Mos-cow Philharmonie, Moscow, Russia 7 pm Schütz, Lukas-Passion; Ev. Stadtkirche, Besigheim, Germany 7 pm

21 MARCH

Jory Vinikour, harpsichord; Russian Gnes-sins' Academy of Music, Moscow, Russia 12 noon

Wolfgang Seifen; Catholic Cathedral, Mos-cow, Russia 7:30 pm Carol Williams; Southampton Guildhall,

Southampton, Hampshire, UK 3 pm Marcus Wibberley; Westminster Cathedral, London, UK 4:45 pm

23 MARCH

David Sanger; St. Lawrence, Alton, Hampshire, UK 8 pm

Cyril Baker; Renfield St. Stephen, Glasgow,

Matthew Martin; Westminster Cathedral, Lon-

Daniel Hyde; Westminster Abbey, London,

Williams; Gloucester Cathedral,

### 25 MARCH

Mark Brafield; St. Martin's Dorking, Dorking,

Carol

28 MARCH

UK 5 pm

don. UK 4:45 pm

Gloucester, UK 7:30 pm

UK 1 pm 27 MARCH

Choral concert; Trinity Lutheran, Manhattan UK 1 pm

Peter Richard Conte; St. Mark's Episcopal,





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11 APRIL

Nicoleta Paraschivescu; Ev. Stadtkirche, Be-

sigheim, Germany 7 pm Simon Lloyd; Westminster Cathedral, London, UK 4:45 pm

### 17 APRII

Avis McIntyre; Renfield St. Stephen, UK 1 pm

Francesca Massey; Crossing Church, Worksop, UK 7:30 pm Thierry Escaich; Holy Rosary Cathedral, Vancouver, BC, Canada 8 pm

### 18 APRIL

Richard Pinel: Westminster Cathedral. Lon-

don, UK 4:45 pm Jennifer Pascual; Westminster United Church, Winnipeg, MB, Canada 7:30 pm

### 20 APRII

Tom Bell; St. Lawrence, Alton, Hampshire, UK 8 pm

### 24 APRIL

Saki Aoki; St. Albans Cathedral, St. Albans, UK 5:30 pm

#### 25 APRII

Carl Jackson; Westminster Cathedral, London, UK 4:45 pm

#### 30 APRIL

Sebastian Thomson: St. Bride. Fleet Street. London, UK 1:15 pm

### **Organ Recitals**

CHRISTOPH BULL, First Congrega-tional Church, Los Angeles, CA, October 23: O Mensch, bewein' dein' Sünde gross, BWV 622, Bach; A minor Trance, Improvisation on Bach's "Jesu, Joy Of Man's Desiring" BWV 147, Variations on B-A-C-H, Bull; Duetto in a, DWN 502, Brack and Exercise 1990 526 BWV 805, Prelude and Fugue in a, BWV 543, Bach; Concerto II in a, first movement, BWV 593, Vivaldi, transcr. Bach; Improvisation, Beethoven-Improvisation, Improvisation on Prelude in D minor from Das Wohltemperi-erte Klavier Teil 1 BWV 851, Bull; Toccata and Fugue in d, BWV 565, Bach.

Enter your calendar information through our website! Doing so places your event information onto our database immediately, and allows you to provide complete details, even including phone number and e-mail address, and your program! Visit www.TheDiapason.com, click on EVENTS CALENDAR, then on SUBMIT AN EVENT.

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THE DIAPASON

JAMES DAVID CHRISTIE, Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York, NY, October 25: Dialogue (*Troisième Livre d'Orgue*), Mar-chand; Zeuch ein du deinen Toren, Krebs; Toccata in D, BWV 912, Allein Gott in der Höh'sei Ehr', BWV 662, Bach; Concerto in D, Hoh sei Ehr, BWV 662, Bach, Concerto in D, RV 93, Vivaldi, transcr. Christie; Joie et clarté des corps glorieux (*Les corps glorieux*), Mes-siaen; Elegie (in memory of Jean Langlais), Christie; Canzona (*Folkloric Suite*), Langlais; Intermezzo (Symphonie pour orgue, op. 5), Barié; Choral-Improvisation sur le Victimae paschali, Tournemire, transcr. Duruflé.

CRAIG CRAMER, Christ the King Lu-theran Church, Houston, TX October 18: Toccata in D, BuxWV 155, Buxtehude; Herr Jesu Christ, dich zu uns wend, BWV 632, Komm, Gott Schöpfer, BWV 631, Bach; Aria in C Major with Variations, BuxWV 246, Nun bitten wir den heiligen Geist, BuxWV 208, Buxtehude; Fantasia and Fugue in g, BWV 542 Bach 542 Bach

PHILIP CROZIER, Sint-Quintinuskath-edraal, Hasselt, Belgium, August 1: Suite du premier ton, Bédard; Prelude and Fugue in G, op. 37, no. 2, Mendelssohn; Trio IV in e, BWV 528, Bach; Humoresque L'organo primitivo, Yon; Ciacona in c-Moll, BuxWV 159, Buxte-hude; Voluntary for Double Organ, Purcell; Partite diverse sopra De Lofzang van Maria, Post. Lorenzkirche, Nürnberg, Germany, Au-gust 13: Wir glauben all' an einen Gott, BWV 680, Bach; Werde munter, mein Gemüte, Pachelbel; Pange Lingua, de Grigny; Dialogue sur Te Deum (Six Paraphrases grégoriennes), Bédard; Voluntary for Double Organ, Purcell; Hommage à Henry Purcell, Eben; Ciacona in c-Moll, BuxWV 159, Buxtehude; Trois danses, JA 120, Alain. PHILIP CROZIER, Sint-Quintinuskath-JA 120, Alain.

ROBERT DELCAMP, First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, TN, October 11: March on a Theme by Handel, op. 15, no. 2, Allegretto in b, op. 19, no. 1, Grand Choeur in g, op. 84, Guilmant; Mystique (Trois Nouvelles Pièces,

op. 87, no. 2), Allegro vivace (Symphony in f, op. 42, no. 5), Widor; Suite Breve, Phillips; Recollection (Soliloquy No. 2), Conte; Passa-caglia on a theme of Dunstable, Weaver.

STEPHEN HAMILTON, First United STEPHEN HAMILTON, First United Methodist Church, Clear Lake, IA, October 11: Litanies, JA 119, Alain; Aria (Six Pièces), A. Alain; Trois Mouvements pour orgue et flute, Alain; Pastorale, Franck; Joie et Clarté des Corps Glorieux (Les Corps Glorieux), Messiaen; Choral No. I in E, Franck; Music for James Agee, Coe; Prayer of Saint Greg-ory, Hovhaness; Final (First Symphony, op. 14) Vierne ory, Hovha 14), Vierne.

CHRISTOPHER HOULIHAN, Wap-ping Community Church, South Windsor, CT, October 17: March on Handel's 'Lift Up Your Heads,' op. 15, Guilmant; Fantasy and Fugue in g, BWV 542, Bach, Romance (Symphony No. 4), op. 32, Vierne; Toccata, Sowerby; Con Moto Maestoso (Sonata No. 3, op. 65), Mendelssohn; Sicilienne (Suite, op. 5), Duruflé; Variations on a Noël, op. 20, Dupré. 20, Dupré.

PETER MILLER, Good Shepherd Lutheran Church, York, PA, October 17: Christ ist Erstanden, Christus Resurrexit (Buxheimer Orgelbuch), transcr. Booth; Ricercar #3 in F, Ricercar #4 in F, Fogli-ano; Chorale on "In Dulci Jubilo" (Orgel Tabulaturbuch), Sicher; Canzona fran-cese, de Macque; Puer nobis nascitur, Sweelinck; Canzona a quarti toni, Erbach; Canzona seconda (Il Secondo Libro di Toccate d'intavolatura di Cembalo e Or-gano). Frescobaldi: Ricercar in C (Bicer-Toccate d'intavolatura di Cembalo e Or-gano), Frescobaldi, Ricercar in C (Ricer-car Tabulatura), Steigleder; Es ist das Heil uns kommen her, Scheidemann; Canzona in G, Tunder; Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr, N. Hasse; Herr Jesu Christ, ich weiss gar wohl, BuxWV 193, Buxtehude; Wir glauben all an einen Gott, Pachelbel; Prae-ludium in e Brunchhort: Sei agarüsset ludium in e, Brunckhorst; Sei gegrüsset, Jesu gutig, BWV 768, Bach.

ROBERT PLIMPTON, Aldersgate United Methodist Church, Wilmington, DE, Octo-ber 11: Choral-Improvisation on the Victimae paschali, Tournemire; Choral: Andante (Sym-phony VII), Widor; Sonata III in A, Mendelssohn; Passacaglia and Fugue in c, Bach; Trip-tych, Paulus; Rhythmic Suite, Elmore.

NIGEL POTTS, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, NY, October 11: Fan-fare, Cook; Rhapsody, op. 17, no. 1, Howells; Liebestraume, op. 168, no. 3, Liszt, transcr. Potts; Sonata in c, op. 65, no. 2, Mendels-sohn; Solemn Melody, Walford-Davies; On hearing the first cuckoo in spring, Delius, transcr. Fenby, ed. Potts; Toccata on Vom Himmel Hoch, Edmundson.

NAOMI ROWLEY, with Janet Bond Sutter, violin, Shepherd of the Bay Lu-theran Church, Ellison Bay, WI, October 11: Prelude and Fugue in e, op. 37, no. 4, Hesse; Variations on Praise and Thanks and Adoration, Böhm; Siciliano (Sonata No. 6 in a) Valori Partita No. 5 in a for Violin 6 in c), Valeri; Partita No. 5 in e for Violin and Organ, Telemann; Adagio (Fifth Sym-phony, op. 42, no. 5), Widor; Prelude in E-flat, op. 99, no. 3, Saint-Saëns; Concerto in F, Albinoni, arr. Walther; O God, Our Help in Ages Past, Manz, Theme and Variations, Gigue (Six Pieces for Violin and Organ, op. 150), Rheinberger; El Flautista Alegre, Noble; Schmücke dich, o liebe Seele, Crüger; Obangiji, Sowande.

RUDY SHACKELFORD, organ and piano, Bethany United Methodist Church, Glouces-ter Point, VA, October 25: Sonata No. 6 in d, op. 65, Mendelssohn; *Trio Sonata No. 6 in G*, BWV 530, Bach; *Sonata for Organ*, Shackelford: Variations on America. Ives: Fantasia in C, Hob. XVII:4, Haydn; Variations Schwarz and in d, op. 54, Mendelssohn; Schwäcke dich, o liebe Seele, Crüger; Schmücke dich, o liebe Seele, op. 122, no. 5, Brahms; Schmücke dich, o liebe Seele, BWV 654, Passacaglia in c, BWV 582, Bach.

MICHAEL STEFANEK. St. Norbert Ab-MICHAEL STEFANEK, St. Norbert Ab-bey, De Pere, WI, October 17: A Trumpet Minuet, Hollins; Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr, BWV 662–664, Bach; Deep River, Utter-back; Fantasia for Organ, Weaver; Waltzing Pipes and Rankett Blues, Dennerlein; Irish Air from County Derry, Lemare; Roulade, op. 9, no. 3, Bingham; Meditation, Dupont; Toc-cata (Suite pour Orgue, op. 5), Duruflé.

STEPHEN THARP, Dom, Berlin, Germany, August 8: Vers l'Esperance (*Trois Poèmes*), Escaich; *Overtüre aus dem Oratorium Pau-lus*, op. 36, Mendelssohn, transcr. Best; Ror-ate Coeli, Domine Jesu, Tu es Petrus, Attende Domine (*12 Chorale Preludes*), Demessieux; Adagio, Finale (*Symphonie No. 8*, op. 42, no. 4), Widor; *Prelude, Scherzo, und Passacaglia*, op. 41, Leichton op. 41, Leighton.

JAMES WELCH, with Greg Osborn, chainsaw, Nicholas Welch and Jameson Welch, October 31, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Palo Alto, CA: Pageant Triumphal, Nevin; Will o' the Wisp, Diggle; Symphony No. 1 in d, Vierne; Fantasia pour le verset Judex Cre-deris au Te Deum, Boëly; Nocturne for an Or-ange, Heaps; Toccata alla Rumba, Planyavsky; Scherzetto (Lyric Symphony), Christiansen; Toccata in d for Organ and Chainsaw, Bach, arr. Alexander. arr. Alexander.

JAY ZOLLER, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Newcastle, ME, October 4: Präludi-um und Fuge in c, op. 37, no. 1, Andante in D, Choral und Variation "Herzlich tut mich verlangen," Trio in F, Sonata V in D, op. 65, no. 5, Allegro in d, Ostinato in c, Sonata VI in d op. 65 op. 6 Moradoleschi at Vin d d, op. 65, no. 6, Mendelssohn.

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Dudley Buck arranged A Mighty Fortress. His "Choral March" is now available as published in 1891. Includes historical and performance notes. Everyone knows this melody! michaelsmusicservice.com; 704/567-1066.

Historic Organs of Seattle: A Young Yet Vibrant History, the latest release from OHS, is a four-disc set recorded at the 2008 OHS national convention, held in the Seattle, Washington area. Nearly five hours of music feature historic organs by Aeolian-Skinner, Casavant, Hook & Hastings, and Hutchings-Votey, Kilgen, Tallman, Woodberry, Hinners, Cole & Woodberry, plus instruments by Flentrop, C. B. Fisk, and Rosales, and Pacific Northwest organbuilders Paul Fritts, Martin Pasi, John Brombaugh, Richard Bond, and many more! Renowned organists Douglas Cleveland, Julia Brown, J. Melvin Butler, Carol Terry, Bruce Stevens, and others are featured in live performances on 24 pipe organs built between 1871 and 2000. Includes a 36-page booklet with photographs and stoplists. \$34.95, OHS members: \$31.95. For more info or to order: http://OHSCatalog. com/hiorofse.html.

CD Recording, "In memoriam Mark Buxton (1961–1996)." Recorded at Église Notre-Dame de France in Leicester Square, London, between 1987 and 1996. Works of Callahan, Widor, Grunewald, Salome, Ropartz, and Boëllmann, along with Buxton's improvisations. \$15 postpaid: Sandy Buxton, 10 Beachview Crescent, Toronto ON M4E 2L3 Canada. 416/699-5387, FAX 416/964-2492; e-mail hannibal@idirect.com.

Aging of Organ Leather by Harley Piltingsrud tells how to test and select organ leathers for longevity of 60 years or more. Treats other aspects of leather production and the history of testing for longevity. New 48-page edition in 1994, \$9.95 + \$4.50 shipping for entire order (within USA). Order online at www.ohscatalog.org.

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Harpsichord Technique: A Guide to Expressivity, Second Edition, by Nancy Metzger. Book, organ, harpsichord CDs at author's website, best prices. www.rcip.com/ musicadulce.

The Organ Historical Society has released Historic Organs of Indiana, 4 CDs recorded at the OHS National Convention in Central Indiana in July, 2007. Nearly 5 hours of music features 31 pipe organs built between 1851–2004, by Aeolian-Skinner, Skinner, Henry Erben, Felgemaker, Hook & Hastings, Kilgen, Kimball, and many more builders. Performers include Ken Cowan, Thomas Murray, Bruce Stevens, Carol Williams, Christopher Young, and others. A 40page booklet with photos and stoplists is included. OHS-07 4-CD set is priced at \$34.95 (OHS members, \$31.95) plus shipping. Visit the OHS Online Catalog for this and over 5,000 other organ-related books, recordings, and sheet music: www.ohscatalog.org.

Historic Organ Surveys on CD: recorded during national conventions of the Organ Historical Society. Each set includes photographs, stoplists, and histories. As many organists as organs and repertoire from the usual to the unknown, Arne to Zundel, often in exceptional performances on beautiful organs. Each set includes many hymns sung by 200–400 musicians. *Historic Organs of Indiana*, 31 organs on 4 CDs, \$34.95. *Historic Organs of Louisville* (western Kentucky/eastern Indiana), 32 organs on 4 CDs, \$29.95. *Historic Organs of Maine*, 39 organs on 4 CDs, \$29.95. *Historic Organs of Balimore*, 30 organs on 4 CDs, \$29.95. *Historic Organs of Milwaukee*, 25 organs in Wisconsin on 2 CDs, \$19.98. *Historic Organs of New Orleans*, 17 organs in the Bayous to Natchez on 2 CDs, \$19.98. *Historic Organs of San Francisco*, 20 organs on 2 CDs, \$19.98. Add \$4.50 shipping in U.S. per entire order from OHS, Box 26811, Richmond, VA 23261, by telephone with Visa or MasterCard 804/353-9226; FAX 804/353-9266.

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Reflections: 1947–1997, The Organ Department, School of Music, The University of Michigan, edited by Marilyn Mason & Margarete Thomsen; dedicated to the memory of Albert Stanley, Earl V. Moore, and Palmer Christian. Includes an informal history-memoir of the organ department with papers by 12 current and former faculty and students; 11 scholarly articles; reminiscences and testimonials by graduates of the department; 12 appendices, and a CD recording, "Marilyn Mason in Recital," recorded at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, DC. \$50 from The University of Michigan, Prof. Marilyn Mason, School of Music, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2085.

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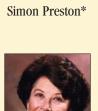


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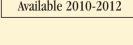












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