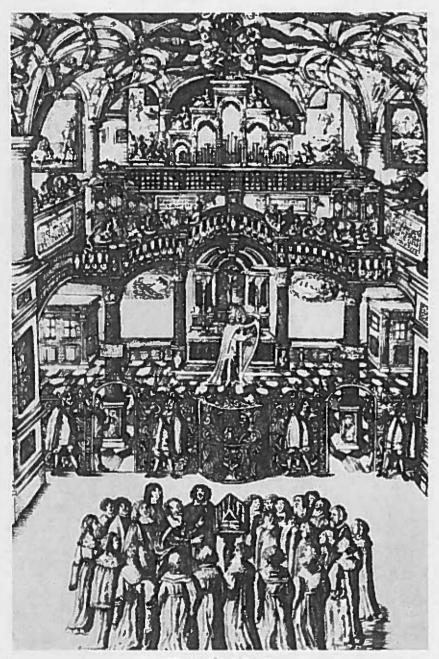
THE DIAPASON

AN INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY DEVOTED TO THE ORGAN, THE HARPSICHORD AND CHURCH MUSIC

Sixty-Eighth Year, No. 1 - Whole No. 805

DECEMBER, 1976



Schütz conducts in Dresder

Directors of choral groups are some-Directors of choral groups are some-times faced with this problem: one con-ductor is not enough. Choirs may have to be divided into groupings over which a leader cannot exercise direct control. Some situations where this problem has been faced and dealt with successfully in Europe may be instructive and help-ful for our modern choirmaster.

ful for our modern choirmaster. At Christ Church in Cambridge, the fine male choir is divided into two parts, with two rows of singers on each side of the chancel. The director stands at the end of the first row of one of these units. He finds it easy enough to con-duct the singers opposite as well as those in his immediate vicinity beside and be-hind him. But how does he control the rest?

Several of the young men in the sec-ond row across the chancel from the leader are deputized to relay his beat. With the heel of a hand resting on the long oaken music desk before them, unseen by the congregation, they tap the desk silently but vigorously while sing-ing. All the boys opposite can see one or another of these choirsters who are relaying the beat to them. It may be noted that though the director is lead-ing with a conventional beat, these "dancing fingers" use a Toscanini-type beat: up down - up down - up down, etc., with the "ups" coinciding with the final fraction of a subdivided beat.

In Germany where a multiple-choir tradition has persisted from the days of Heinrich Schütz of the early baroque, an architectural symbolism inherent in a church structure is fully reflected in the disposition of the choirs. The Hein-rich Schütz Festival performed the com-poser's works throughout central Ger-many in the very churches for which Schütz composed his music. In each church, the *favoriten* — the four soloists who took care of the florid solo lines symbolic of the heavenly hosts — were dispatched to the highest alcove of the church with a couple of instrumenta-lists, perhaps a lute and a baroque bas-soon. 50011

A half-dozen or so of the singers, to-gether with the wind players (cornetti, saxbuts and kettledrum player), were assigned to a place at the back of the congregation, while the remainder, some dozen singers, the three baroque violins and two violas, with the continuo play-ers (baroque cello, violone and large portative organ) were retained in the chancel with their conductor, the emi-nent Jürgen Jürgens. Unifying these widely separated choirs into a cohesive musical organization was no easy task. No conductor would find it easy, by waving his arms, to keep such groups together in sound. So maes-tro Jürgens, just as did Schütz, Kuhnau, and the many other predecessors of past A half-dozen or so of the singers, to-

Polyconductors

by

Theron R. McClure

centuries, delegated the responsibility for unifying the groups. He instructed those of us in the continuo section the writer was the violone (contrabass viol) player of the *Schützjest* – not to follow him, but to keep time with the musical forces stationed in the other parts of the church. Our duty was to parts of the church. Our duty was to provide all, including those singers next to us, with a guiding "tactus," a strong, slow, steady beat. Heinrich Schütz' own instructions were to supply "... a con-stant, slow, appropriate measure — this is what creates the soul and life of all music ..."¹¹ The continuo players, with their "constant, slow measure," scrued to hold the widely separated groups to-gether in a musical unit. We instrumentalists were surprised to discover that our roles in the musical forces were so extended; (1) to hold the groups together by listening while playing, as singers themselves could not listen when their heads were full of the resonance of their own tones; (2) to

listen when their heads were full of the resonance of their own tones; (2) to stabilize the pitch of the group we were in; and (3) to add our instrument's spe-cial color to our group. The steady *tactus* given out by the continuo section made it unnecessary for the conductor to occupy himself with the beat. Instead, he was liberated to serve the true function of a cantor, that of lining out the words of a biblical

the beat. Instead, he was inbetated to serve the true function of a cantor, that of lining out the words of a biblical text being sung, in the most expressive form possible. All the notes contained within one *tactus* can be shaped up by the leader in, as Schütz demanded, "an appropriate way." In W. A. Mozart's time this "ap-propriate way" will take the dramatic form, making notes entirely subservient to the words being sung during that beat: "... in a quartet the words should be spoken much more than sung" (Moz-art's letter of 27 December, 1780). In the earlier baroque, however, such notes within "a constant, slow measure" were given more formal treatment in obedience to the rules of proportion. "Appropriate" at that time thus meant the organizing of small note-groups into a rather strict grouping of twos, threes,

a rather strict grouping of twos, threes, fours or sixes, "appropriate" to that particular musical moment and text.

particular musical moment and text. The three separate musical groups in a church offered three aspects of musical and religious expression. Singers at the lectern in the front of a church will give heightened meaning to a biblical text under the direct influence of the cantor-conductor. Those at the back of the church will represent the congre-gation, humanity, in a more stolid chor-al-like singing, supported by the chorale of wind instruments. The highly placed *favoriten* will ornament their high-fly-ing, buoyant, florid and ornamented solo passagework in birdlike wordless melispassagework in birdlike wordless melis-mae, to represent the heavenly hosts.



Kuhnau conducts at St. Thomas Church in Leipzig

The illustrations from early copper-plates show (illustration 1) Heinrich Schütz' own choral groups dispersed in the widest way in his church in Dres-den, with Schütz at the helm. Singers and players are distributed into seven separate groups separate groups. Illustration 2 shows Kuhnau, Bach's

immediate predecessor as cantor at St. Thomas Church in Leipzig, leading his musical forces in that church. Here the organization reflects the Lutheran sober-ing trend toward a more congregated approach. The eminent Bach scholar Charles Sanford Terry describes this picture: "In all, the players number ten, picture: "In all, the players number ten, and are stationed generally on the can-tor's left, facing the singers, who are ranged on his right in three groups of four, twelve in all. Their costumes show that they are not separated in parts (soprano, alto, tenor, bass), but that each quartet is a complete vocal unit, the bass in each acting as a group-con-(Continued base 2)

(Continued, page 2)

Polyconductors

(Continued from p. 1)

ductor, and taking the beat from the cantor."2

A very modern means of unifying dispersed musical forces is now in use. dispersed musical forces is now in use. In great opera houses, such as the Wag-ner Festspielhaus at Bayreuth, captive television setups are routinely employed, both for assisting ensemble in the far reaches of the immense stage, and to free singers from the necessity of con-stantly indulging in an illusion-destroy-ing stare toward the conductor in the pit. TV may now similarly be employed in humbler performance circumstances as well. It could, however, be noted here that exact precision of ensemble between separated groups is not necessarily althat exact precision of ensemble between separated groups is not necessarily al-ways a prime requirement. "Fringing," a deliberate anticipation of an entrance to give a "stereo" effect, is a legitimate baroque device, and need not sound like bad ensemble, if consistently and regu-larly carried on through consecutive measures. measures.

Choral directors can indeed delegate some of their authority to competent deputics. But these subordinates require training and experience for such work. Early baroque music which abounds in multiple choral work can well be in-cluded in a choir's repertory as a chal-lenge to the singers, training for student leaders, and the enrichmont of a churches offerings to its congregation, Try it.

FOOTNOTES ¹ From Schütz's foreword to the Historia von der Augerstehung, 1623. Josef Mertin, The Per-formance Practice in the Music of Heinrich Schütz. Schüchtern, 1973. p. 1. Professor Mertin calculates "a tactus integer value" as MM 60 to approximately MM 48. * Charles Sanford Terry, Bach's Orchestra. Lon-don, 1932. p. 11.

ILLUSTRATIONS

¹ Title illustration from Christoph Bernhard's Geistreichen Gesangbüch (1676). ² From the copperplate frontispiece in Unfehl-bare Engel-Freude oder Geistliches Gesangbuch, Leipzig, 1710.

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New Organ Music **Reviewed by James McCray**

Three Chorale Preludes for Organ. Milton Gill, G. Schirmer, Ed. 3018, \$3.50 (M to D.). Although these works date from 1962-63, they are new in the sense that they are only now finding their way into print. Gill was a young com-poser (1982-68) who was tragically killed in an airplane crash. He had been a student of Roger Sessions and in 1962 won first prize in the AGO national composition competition, for his Toccata. his Toccata.

The first prelude, Drop, Drop, Slow Tears is only one page in length and consists of descending chromatic lines which combine to form highly dis-sonant consecutive intervals and chords.

which combine to form highly dis-sonant consecutive intervals and chords. The slow tempo adds to the lamenting character. The pedal is used through-out as a contrasting theme that is more diatonic. This prelude is one which will have a powerful emotion, but one which may need a sophisticated congre-gation to accept it. *With Broken Heart and Contrite Sigh* is also slow, but considerably more difficult from the standpoint of the performance. Gill adopts the smaller units of time, so that the meters shift between 7/16, 9/16 and 10/16, and in-volve 32nds and 64ths, resulting in a "black page image" which may frighten many organists. The music has a free, wandering feeling that clearly shows Sessions' influence. Dissonances abound as the contrapuntal lines crawl and cross each other; there is much chroma-ticism. The music is not ac difficult

as the contrapuntal lines crawl and cross each other; there is much chroma-ticism. The music is not as difficult as it first appears. The final prelude in this set is titled *Forty Days and Forty Nights.* It is also slow but considerably longer than the other two. The chromatic lines differ from the previous settings in that they employ repeated notes as they move, so that strong and weak pulsations are created which increase and diminish the tension. Most of this work is played on

the accompanimental manual, with occasional interruptions of the chorale melody on a solo manual. This pre-lude will require an accomplished per-former who has excellent control of both hands and feet.

These three works are not the type that will cause the listeners to joyfully erupt in praise for the organist, but they are effective and will create reflecbut tive moods that may cause the con-gregation to move to a new plane of appreciation.

Three Plainsong Preludes. Basil Maine. Boosey & Hawkes, 19980, \$2.50 (E). These settings offer stark contrast to those of Gill described above. In to those of Gill described above. In these preludes, chromaticism is spar-ingly used, and dissonances which oc-cur are treated so that they offer a contrasting color or interesting har-mony rather than a continuing dis-sonance. Maine identifies the pieces by number-Prelude 1, 2 and 3-rather than with titles with titles.

In the first prelude, the plainsong relationship is very obvious. The lines are often in unison and have a modal flow to them. Harmony is usually dethrough the through a counterpoint, al-though there are brief moments of vertical textures. The rhythm is to be kept free and the dynamics rarely go kept free and the dynamics rarely go above soft. There are two endings and the entire work is repeated.

Prelude 2 has a subtile: "Meditation on the Introit to the Christmas Mass". There is an introduction in which the pedal tone of A is clearly established, and during the rest of the prelude, there is a noticeable effort to keep that note prevalent in the ear. Phrases and change points refresh it continued and cadence points refresh it continual-ly. Much of this work is also repeated and has a first and second ending; it also moves slowly, maintaining a quiet

mood, The final prelude is the most in-teresting of the three, and yet it is the least successful musically. There is more variety to the harmony, but therein lies the weakness. The chords seem to be used for themselves rather than as a link to the other material in the work. Interspersed between the chordal areas are plainsong motives which have little relationship to the block chords. The ending has additive chords and even a picardy third in the final chord. As in the others, much of the material for this prelude is repeated with alternate endings.

These three preludes are well with-in the performing level of most organ-ists. The first two are particularly ef-fective and will be suitable for church use.

Preludes for Genesis. Alec Wyton, Agape, No. 326, \$4.50 (E) This set of preludes contains 14 works which are unusual versions of familiar melodies. They are designed for any keyboard instrument and are not restricted to the organ. The notes are placed on two staves, with stems pointing down for those who want to play a pedal part.

The melodies are usually very easily distinguished in the setting, but the setting itself is often quite different from the more common versions with recharacter. The preludes include such familiar standards as Amazing Grace, Go Down Moses, and Just a Closer Walk With Thee. The set is not limited to music for the church, and popular tunes such as Blowin' in the Wind, Day by Day (Godspell), Turn, Turn, Turn, and Kum Ba Yah are also included.

These are easy enough to sight-read and might be useful to the younger organ student. They are not designed for the esoteric organist, but rather seem "tongue-in-cheek" and appro-priate for casual performances.

Prelude and Variations on Old Hun-dredth. Calvin Hampton, McAfee Mu-sic Corp., \$3.50 (D).

This extended 26 page work is de-signed for the advanced organist and would be particularly appropriate as a concert piece. The prelude is five pages in length; there are 10 variations. Some of the unit time are out to be the large of the variations are quite brief. Varia-tion I, for example, is less than a page: however, the 10th variation is over 6 pages and very busy.

At times the prelude has a fanfare character, with some bi-tonal effects.

THE DIAPASON

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DECEMBER, 1976		Editor	
		ARTHUR LAWRENCE	
FEATURES Polyconductors			
by Theron R. McClure	1-2	Businese Manager	
		DOROTHY ROSER	
The Five Fantasies for Organ of Ross Lee Finney			
by Anne Parks	4-5	Assistant Editor	
And yet they are not three Fugue		WESLEY VOS	
but one Fugue (Another look at B	sch's	Contributing Editors	
Fugue in E-Flat) by John O'Donnell	10-12	LARRY PALMER	
by John O Donnen		Harpsichord	
REVIEWS			
New Organ Music		JAMES McCRAY.	
by James McCray	2	VICTOR WEBER	
New Recordings		Chorol Music	
by Arthur Lawrence	2-3	Foreign Correspondent	
New Choral Music		DALE CARR	
by Wesley Vos	3		
		Groningen	
NEWS		Prices:	
Nunc Dimittis	3, 12	1 yr\$7.50	
Appointments	6	2 yrs\$13.00	
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		(more than 2 yrs. old)	
LETTER TO THE EDITOR	15		
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The familiar tune is greatly disguised and is not truly noticeable until the first variation. This work has a strange but attractive character to it and is the type of composition that will excite an

New Recordings **Reviewed by Arthur Lawrence**

Stars and Stripes Forever: Two Cen-turies of Heroic Music in America. E. Power Biggs, playing the Brattle organ in St. John's Episcopal Church, Ports-mouth, New Hampshire; the Fisk organ in Old West Church, Boston, Massa-chusetts; and the Walcker-Harrison-Andover organ in Memorial Music Hall, Methuen, Massachusetts. Edward Mac-Dowell; A.D. 1620; William Billings: Chester; Anonymous: the London March, the Duke of York's March, Captain Sar-gent's Quick March, the Unknown, Genthe Duke of York's March, Captain Sar-gent's Quick March, the Unknown, Gen-eral Burgoyne's March, Brandywine Quickstep, General Washington's March; Oliver Holden: Donshier Quickstep; James Hewitt: The Battle of Trenton; Dudley Buck: Concert Variations on "The Star Spangled Banner;" Thomas Greene Bethune: The Battle of Manas-sas; Oliver Shaw: Trip to Pawtucket; Scott Joplin: Marching Onward (from "Treemonisha"); John Philip Sousa: The Stars and Stripes Forever, Columbia M 34129. M 34129.

As the bicentennial unwinds, it is appropriate to note several recordings by the organist who has probably done by the organist who has probably done more than any other to advance the cause of organ music in America. Here, the indefatigable Mr. Biggs provides an entertaining program of Americana, some newly arranged, all played in his inimitable style. Not entirely original organ music, but all great fun, the pieces are arranged as a colorful trip through American history, starting with MacDowell's peculiar A.D. 1620. The journey goes through Dudley Buck's Star-Spangled Banner Variations to Sousa's march which gives the album its title, passing through a number of

earlier marches and countermarches on earlier marches and countermarches on the way. Historical interest is summed up in a rousing rendition of Hewitt's *Battle of Trenton*, replete with narra-tion of the titles. Technical quality and recorded sound are good; an insert gives the specifications of the three organs used, but not the individual registra-tions. Picturesque jacket notes round out this spirited release.

The Four Antiphonal Organs of the Cathedral of Freiburg. E. Power Biggs, playing Rieger, Marcussen, and Spaeth organs. George Frederick Handel: Awake the Trumpet's Lofty Sound ("Samson"), Pomposo ("Water Music"), Fugue, Sara-bande, and Impertinence ("Aylesford Pieces"); Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Adagio, K. 356 (originally for glass har-monica); Dietrich Buxtehude: Toccata and Fugue in F; Henry Purcell: Fan-fare in C, Trumpet Tune ("Bonduca"), Ayre in G, Rigaudon, Voluntary in C ("said to be Purcell's"); Johann Lud-wig Krebs: Fugue on B-A-CH; Adriano Banchieri: Dialogo per Organo; An-tonio Soler: The Emperor's Fanfare (Sixth Double Organ Concerto); André Campra: Rigaudon. Columbia MQ 33514. 33514.

The rather sensational sonic qualities of this disc lie in the use of four or-gans recorded quadraphonically, which results in a fascinating "surround" sound. Mr. Biggs plays all four from a central console, and the recording is so faithfully done that slight action noise is audible in quiet passages; how-ever, this really does not detract from the kaleidoscopic aural effects, which range from spectacular big sounds to delicate small registrations, from bright flutes to piquant reeds. The music is mostly arranged for organ, but con-stitutes successful transcriptions, some of which are familiar through the per-former's published anthologies. Anyone who has accused Mr. Biggs of being too much the purist should listen to these selections, which are heard here in a plorious accustical setting. Tacket pose selections, which are heard here in a glorious acoustical setting. Jacket notes

give a plan of the building, a sound reproduction disposition chart, and the specifications of the organs. The technical quality of the recording is excellent.

J. S. Bach: Eight Little Preludes and Fugues, BWV 553-560; Concerto in D Minor, after Vivakli, BWV 596. E. Power Biggs, playing Arp Schnitger organs in Stade, Norden, Cappel, Steinkirchen, Lüdingworth, Dedesdorf, Ganderkesse, Neuenfelde, and Zwolle. Columbia M 33975.

lumbia M 33975. Mr. Bigg's third current offering is a re-release (formerly M2S 697) of an earlier recording of Bach played on nine historic organs built or modified by Arp Schnitger (1648-1719). The performances are accurate and straight forward, but musical and tasteful, and the concerto is rather infectious in its rhythmic qualities. The interest here is obviously in the organs, which generally sound bright and sparkling, sometimes even raucous. The recorded sound is good, but varies slightly from organ to organ, with fairly close miking. The music serves to remind us that these works are worth hearing and playing, even though the "little" preludes and fugues tend to be dismissed as pieces for beginners. Brief notes by Mr. Biggs give good background material, and the specifications are given for the organs.

New Choral Music Reviewed by Wesley Vos

(Organ accompaniments are assumed unless otherwise noted.)

New Editions

Tomas Luis Victoria, Agnus Dei from Missa 'Simile est Regnum Coelorum', ed. Walter Ehret. Lat/Eng. SATB unaccomp. Boonin 40¢. (D) This single movement is from one of Victoria's earliest masses, first published in 1576.

Thomas Tallis, Blessed Be the Lord God of Israel, ed. Cyril F. Simkins. SATB/SATB unaccomp. Concordia 70¢. (D) Tallis' setting of the Benedictus canticle from the Short Service in the Dorian Mode is representative of his attempt to deal with an extended declamatory English text in a homophonic style. Typically English are the suble rhythmic nuances of text accentuation, the cross-relationship between raised and lowered thirds, and the consistent decani and cantoris antiphony. A successful modern performance of this grand piece will depend on focused cnunciation, exemplary intonation, and the maintaining of a carefully calculated tempo.

Adrian Batten, Praise the Lord, All Ye People and Lord, We Beseech Thee, ed. S. Drummond Wolff. SATB unaccomp. Concordia 30¢ each. (M-D) The final flowering of the English Renaissance motet style retains those features brought to perfection by Tallis and Byrd. At the same time, there is evidence of the stylistic constraints which were to be overcome by development of the verse anthem and the influence of Italian monody.

Salamon Rossi, Barekhu, Keter, and Elohim Hashivenu, ed. Fritz Rikko. SAT, SATB, SATB unaccomp. Hebrew/ Eng. Presser 30¢, 50¢, and 40¢. (M-D) Rossi was an important composer and conductor in early 17th-century Mantua. His Hebrew Psalm settings in madrigal style were published in 1622.

Constantin Dedekind, Hosanna! Blessed Is He Who Comes! SAB Concordia 35¢. (E-M) Dedekind's Palm Sunday setting is atypical in that it is reflective rather than dramatic or march-like. String doubling (two violins and cello) is suggested, but the piece is equally effective with voices and organ alone.

S. S. Wesley, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in E, ed. Watkins Shaw. SSATB/SSATB/ATB soli. Oxford \$3.65. (D) In a lengthy preface, Watkins Shaw attempts to solve performance problems in this strange piece which moves from E major to F major to D minor and back to E major.

Twentieth Century

Giacomo Puccini, Requiem, ed. Pietro Spada. STB, organ, and viola. Elkan-

DECEMBER, 1976

Vogel 50¢. (M) Written in 1905 to commemorate the fourth anniversary of Verdi's death, the brevity of the piece (six minutes) matches its austere mood. The Requiem is set only through "et lux perpetua luceat eis."

Leos Janacek, Suscepinus, Deus and Constitues eos principes. SATB unaccomp., TTBB. Lat/Eng. Universal (no price listed). (M) Janacek paraphrases the original chant in two polyphonic Gradual settings.

Hugo Distler, Komm, Heilinger Geist, Herr Gott, ed. Clifford G. Richter. SATB unaccomp. Ger/Eng. Boonin 40¢. (D) The editor's translation contains more initial vowels and mild consonants than the original German. Distler's incisive rhythmic outlines seem to be muted as a result.

New Compositions

Sue Ellen Page, *A Parable*. Unison with keyboard, windchimes and Orff instruments or handbells. Hinshaw 45¢. (E) Although vocally simple, this children's piece leaves a good deal of room for ensemble effects and improvisation.

Richard Proulx, Canticles for Foices and Percussion. Two voice parts, handbells, tambourine and triangle. G.I.A. \$1.00. (M-D) English versions of the Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, and Gloria – as well as a solo interlude on "Gloria in excelsis Deot Alleluia!" – are set in this collection by one of today's most resourceful composers for the Catholic liturgy. Flexibility is specified in the exact combinations or doublings of voices. Some of the handbell effects will have to be studied carefully.

Malcohn Williamson, Love Chorales, Dove Chorales, and Above Chorales. Unison or SATB. Agape 60¢, 50¢, 50¢. (E-D) Eight new hymn settings are contained in each of these three collections. The lack of any contemporary texts is astonishing.

Cecil Effinger, By the Springs of Water. SATB Augsburg 45¢. (M-D) A large, well-controlled chorus and an organ capable of a wide dynamic range are required.

Conrad Susa, Coloss.3.3. Our life is hid with Christ in God. SSAATBBB unaccomp. E. C. Schirmer (no price listed). (D) Based on a poem by George Herbert incorporating a scriptural acrostic, Susa's stunning piece will challenge the most experienced chorus.

Collections

Hermann Stern, Hymns In Canon. Three-part with instruments. Augsburg \$2.25. (E-M) Twelve canonic arrangements of chorales are reprinted in English translation from a 1963 German edition. Designed for family or small choir, there is much flexibility in use and type of instruments.

The SAB Choir Goes for Baroque, ed. Paul Thomas. SAB, some with instruments. Concordia \$2.75. (E-D) Most of these ten pieces were originally written for three voices. A wide range of nationalities and styles is represented. Notes on the composers and seasonal suitability are provided. Intrumental parts are available separately.

Be Glad and Sing – Ten Choral Settings of Hymns by Paul Gerhardt, cd. Paul Thomas. SATB with instruments. Concordia \$1.50. (M) This collection includes settings by Ebeling, Crueger, Bach, and Pepping. It is published in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of Gerhardt's death.

Hymns for Choirs, arr. David Willcocks. SATB. Oxford \$4.25. (M-D) Although designed to be used in conjunction with British hymnals, most of the 29 tunes are familiar to American churches. Each tune appears both in a conventional 4-part setting and with a freely harmonized 4-part verse, some of which go rather far afield. Mr. Willcocks' comment that "In using these arrangements choirmasters may like to instruct a proportion of the choir to sing the hymn-melody in unison to give a firm lead to the congregation . . ." will in some instances have to be taken seriously.

Lilian Murtagh



Lilian Murtagh, for many years a well-known manager of American and European concert organists, died October 22 at her home in Canaan, Connecticut, after a brief illness. She was 69 years old, and had been engaged in her work for 46 years.

Mrs. Murtagh entered the concert management business in 1930, working first for the Bernard LaBerge Management, where she was executive secretary in charge of the concert activities of many world-famous instrumentalists and ensembles, as well as organ virtuosi. It was her particular interest in the organ artists that prompted her, in 1952, to develop the organ division of Colbert-LaBerge Management in New York. She established her own business in 1962 in Canaan, acquiring the roster of concert organists that had been managed by the LaBerge organization. In recent seasons, the list of Americans she managed included many of the best-known organists in the country. She also managed the American concert tours of the most famous European organists, many of whom were never heard here other than under her management. She was noted for the professional expertise with which she conducted all concert arrangements. An insight into her working methods and philosophy can be gained from reading her address to the Philadelphia AGO convention of 1964, published in THE DIAPASON in September of that year.

Mrs. Murtagh's husband, Louis A. Murtagh, died in 1973. She is survived by a sister, Violet Goodrich, of Wellesley, Massachusetts, and two brothers, Stephen A. Waiser, of New Rochelle, New York, and Frank W. Walser, of Kingsley, Pennsylvania. In August, she had merged her business with McFarlane Concert Artists to create Murtagh-McFarlane Artists Management, which will henceforth be located in New York under the management of Karen McFarlane.

A musical memorial service honoring Lilian Murtagh was held Sunday, November 21, at 5 pm, in the Riverside Church, New York City. The music for the service and the major performers featured organist-composers she had managed. Many of her artists flew to New York from throughout the nation for this service.

The major work heard was Maurice Duruflé's Requiem, which was conducted by John Weaver, organist-choir director of Madison Avenue Presbyterian, Church, with Frederick Swann, director of music and organist of the Riverside Church, at the organ. More than 100 singers from the two churches and from Westminster Choir College participated.

Other organists who took part in the service were Dr. Robert Baker, of Yale University and First Presbyterian Church in New York, Dr. Marilyn Mason, of the University of Michigan, and Dr. Clyde Holloway, of Indiana University. A reception in honor of Mrs. Murtagh was given by her family and artists following the service.

The Lilian Murtagh Memorial Prize has been established and will be awarded to future winners of the biennial organ playing competition of the American Guild of Organists. Ross Lee Finney, who celebrates his seventieth birthday this month, has con-tributed five distinctive *Fantasies* to the contemporary organ literature. Like many other non-organists who have

tributed five distinctive Fantasies to the contemporary organ literature. Like many other non-organists who have written for organ, he was inspired to do so by the requests and commissions of organists. Before the Fantasies, Finney had written several other pieces for or-gan, one, a Capriccio, at the request of Robert Nochren.' The first of the Fine Fantasies to be composed, "Advice which the hours of darkness give," was written for a commission by Marilyn Mason in 1957. Another of the Fantasies, "So long as the mind keeps silent," was com-missioned in 1966 for the dedication of a Robert Nochren organ in the First Unitarian Church in San Francisco, where Alexander C. Post, a former Fin-ney pupil, was organist. The group of five was published in 1970 by C. F. Peters (Henmar Press, Inc.). Finney describes the organ as being for it is "like having an elephant by the tail." Despite his misgivings about this "non-very-congenial instrument," his Fantasies are well designed for the or-gan. Finney says that he had never been pleased with his earlier attempts to write for organ; however, Robert Nochr-en, who has performed Finney's earlier *Organ*, though written over a span of a dozen years, nevertheless became a mist as well as a composer, writing for this Fantasies for Organ to seeing his pupil, William Albright, himself an or-ganist as well as a composer, writing for the instrument. The Five Fantasies for Organ, though written over a span of a dozen years, nevertheless became a work, one which Finney (according to William Albright) would like to have promised together.

Ross Lee Finney, born December 23, 1906, in Wells, Minnesota, grew up in the midwest where The fact that I had heard a little

early Bartok and Stravinsky and some Scriabin and that I liked what I had heard made me a "radical" when in-deed I was not a radical, but merely musically starved and musically ignorant.

norant." His earlier music was diatonic and me-lodic, influenced by his studies in the twenties with Nadia Boulanger and in the thirties with Roger Sessions." Finney himself says that the six works written between 1933 and 1948 which he be-lieves are most implificant.

between 1933 and 1948 which he be-lieves are most significant were all concerned with the control of functional design. The only other factor of equal importance in my mind was the melodic-motival fabric. There was no conflict between the two for me at this time.⁴

Like many other American composers in the 1950's, Finney experienced a change of style which included use of the twelve-tone technique. Finney attributes this change to the change and challenge that I faced

in my new position at The University of Michigan where I have been in residence since 1948. In my previous job [at Smith College from 1929 to 1948] I had never taught composition: 1948] I had never taught composition: at Michigan I was involved in the de-velopment of a group of very talented young composers and they, more than anything else, made me aware of the aspirations of the postwar generation. . . . The shift that resulted by mv use of serialization . . . [also] took place because of the increasing chro-maticism of my melodic thought after the war and the conflict of such mel-ody with the formal concepts that had

the war and the conflict of such mel-ody with the formal concepts that had dominated my music during the thir-ties and forties. This conflict, how-ever, has led me to a somewhat uncon-ventional solution that will be ap-parent in all my later orchestral work. In all these works I feel closer to my teachers, Alban Berg, [with whom I studied in the early thirties] and to certain works of Schönberg and to the thought of men like Ses-sions, Dallapiccola, and Roberto Ger-hard than I do to Webern and that postwar trend.⁸

The Five Fantasies for Organ of Ross Lee Finney

By Anne Parks

Finney has found personal ways to reconcile the use of twelve-tone tech-niques with tonality. He explains that he had

a concern that has dominated my musical thought for thirty years-to deal with the macrocosmic and the deal with the macrocosmic and the microcosmic aspects of music differently, to apply one controlling principle to large structure and a different one to the smaller details . . .*
He believes that none of his music is atonal; in fact, it is all highly tonal. He sees no conflict between the tonal nature of his music and the use of twelves to the set of th

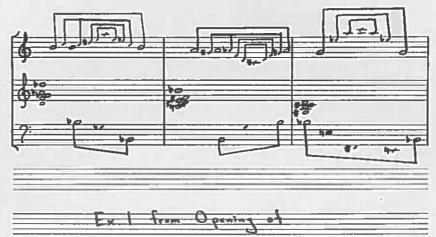
of his music and the use of twelve-tone techniques since he believes that twelve-tone technique has to do with detailsthe minutia of a composition-while tonality has to do with emphasis on pitch polarity, as we shall see in the case of these Fantasies.

pitch polarity, as we shall see in the case of these Fantasies. According to Marilyn Mason, the Fantasies for Organ are distinctive and not too difficult. They are immediately accessible to listeners. All five, Dr. Mason says, are consistently good pieces which can be performed on a wide va-riety of instruments, including small organs. In my experience, the works vary in difficulty. Perhaps the most accessi-ble of the five is "The leaves on the trees spoke" (No. 4 in the published set). This slow work, which has a haunting quality, has no technical diffi-culties. "Advice which the hours of darkness give" (No. 3 in the published set) is also readily accessible to listeners. These two works will be dicussed in some detail here, while the other three will be discussed later. The titles of the Fantasies, according to Finney, are not descriptive in any tenes.

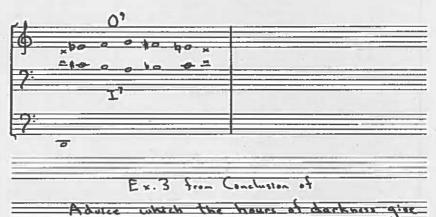
The titles of the Fantasies, according to Finney, are not descriptive in any sense. They do not appear in manu-script copies and a listing of Finney's works through 1966, which includes the first Fantasy (No. 3 of the published set), does not give a title.⁷ Finney asked the publisher to place the quotations after the pieces, which was done, but the publisher has also placed them at the head as titles, though in parentheses. Finney says that the Fantasies are re-flections on the quotations, rather than descriptions. He thought of them as conversations with his own thought: arguing or discussing or thinking over the ideas from these quotations. He be-lieves that his use of the titles is similar to that of Debussy; Debussy, he thinks, to that of Debussy; Debussy, he thinks, was concerned with the same thing, though his works are more descriptive

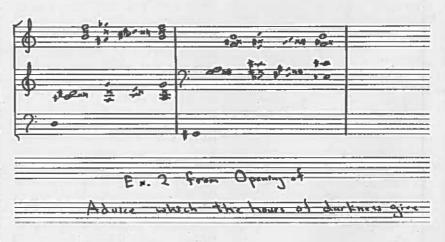
was concerned with the same thing, though his works are more descriptive than Finney's. Although the lack of bar lines (except in No. 5) and the presence of long notes, whose length is determined by their coincidence with shorter notes, makes the rhythmic notation of Fin-ney's *Fantasies* appear unconventional and puzzling to a sightreader, in fact, the rhythm is not complicated to per-form and the liberties offered the per-former go very little beyond the freedom of interpretation exercized in most per-formances. Finney altered his rhythmic notation before publishing the *Fan-tasies*, according to Marilyn Mason, changing from a more conventional no-tation and making the rhythm a little freer. However, a performance from the earlier manuscript would be little dif-ferent from one from the published ver-sion. Apparently the primary influence from William Albright, who studied with Finney in 1965-67 just after he had finished his own Juba and while he was working on *Pneuma*, was on Finney's rhythmic notation. All these *Fantasies* in their published form use aspects of spiritual notation and means of notating *accelerandi* and *ritardandi* which, though invented in the fifties, did not become common until the sixties and which invented in the fifties, did not become common until the sixtles and which Albright has used in his organ works. According to Robert Noehren, who has recorded one of the Fantasies,⁶ this

notation suggests a somewhat more in-



The leaves on the trees spoke





Musical examples from "The Leaves on the Trees Spoke" and "Advice which the Hours of Dark-ness Give" by Ross Lee Finney; Copyright (c) 1970 by Henmar Press Inc. Reprint permission granted by the publisher.

Dr. Parks is assistant professor of music at the University of Michigan-Dear-born. She is an active recitalist and has studied at Stephens College, Oberlin Col-lege, Northwestern University, and Cor-nell University.

stinctive approach than standard nota-tion does, but he believes that perform-ers often take standard notation too literally anyway. Finney says that there are certain metric freedoms by which one can be scared; the technique seems new and difficult, but is actually easier. In my own experience the rhythm an new and difficult, but is actually easier. In my own experience, the rhythm ap-peared unusual until I had gained some experience with other twentieth-century organ music. Compared to much recent writing for organ, Finney's rhyth-mic freedom seems quite conventional and controlled.

mic freedom seems quite conventional and controlled. Registration is a particularly proble-matic area for the non-organist writing for organ. Finney says that writing for the organ is like writing as though the composer didn't know whether his work would be played by an orchestra of twenty or of eighty players, or even per-formed electronically. Each of these works has been edited by either Marilyn Mason or Robert Nochren. Dr. Mason says that she played the early *Fantasies* for Finney while he was working on them and let him hear possibilities for registration. Her editing, like that of Dr. Nochren, consisted of choosing reg-istration and the arrangement of the keyboards. Dr. Nochren says that he worked primarily with the dynamic lev-els requested by the composer. He tried to achieve various stages of intense sounds down to a relaxed sound for the various dynamic markings. Organists should listen to their own instruments to achieve these dynamic levels, rather should listen to their own instruments to achieve these dynamic levels, rather than slavishly following the suggested registrations. Dr. Mason believes that these pieces do not depend on particular instruments to be successful. Finney has indeed succeeded in composing pieces which can be played on almost any instrument, from an electronic one to the largest pipe organ. In "The leaves on the trees spoke."

In "The leaves on the trees spoke," In "The leaves on the trees spoke," the complementarity of macrocosmic and microcosmic aspects of the musical struc-ture' conforms to the description which Finney gave of his earlier music. The larger structure is tonal, but the min-utia, the shorter notes, do not form tra-d tional triadic structures. This is the c-earest example of Finney's tonal polar-ity. The piece, only three pages in length and quite easy to perform, can be viewed as having three sections: the first based on a Bb tonal center, the second less stable and the third, caden-tial with a tonal center of C. In the first section, three chords are elaborated, each consisting of a complex chord in each consisting of a complex chord in the left hand, a melodic arch in the right hand which returns to its point right hand which returns to its point of origin, and a bass line which returns to its opening note. Schenkerian analysis shows most clearly the macrocosmic structure of this section (See Ex. 1). While the right hand's basic structural pitches move down from B to A to G, the pedal centers first on Bb, then on B and again on Bb, suggesting a Bb. the pedal centers first on Bb, then on B, and again on Bb, suggesting a Bb tonal center. The change in the right hand, along with the changing left-hand chord suggests, however, that the Bb center is not a completely stable area, and the beginning of the next section with a C in the pedal could be viewed as the first resolution to the final tonic.

In this, second, section, which is more varied than the first, C and C[#] are both prominent in the bass, suggesting root or tonal functions. Here the chords and the melodic motion appear variously in the right hand, left hand, and pedal. the right hand, left hand, and pedal. The final section, abandoning melodic motion, opens with a G in the pedal, suggesting a dominant. The closing chord rests on C in the bass, over which occur B, C‡, and Bb, all of which had been prominent earlier in the piece. Throughout the middle and final sec-tions, one element derived from twelve-tone technique occurs: most of the melo-dies are based on the sequence of interdies are based on the sequence of inter-vals-minor second, minor third, major second, minor second, in various trans-positions and treated as a set of pitch classes capable individually of octave transpositions. This intervallic pattern recurs in the left hand against the final chord. One chord structure also recurs during the piece. The chord which ends the first section also begins the third section and, in a transposition down a perfect fourth, concludes the piece.

In "Advice which the hours of dark-ness give," which was the first organ *Fantasy* which Finney composed, he combines a traditional and clear form with the newer harmonic and melodic techniques of symmetrical chord struc-tures and melodies derived from a pitch

set. This piece is in rondo form: A B A C A' D A Coda (E A). The rondo theme consists of chords which might be viewed as a 1-V-1 pro-gression in the bass, with the note an augmented fourth from tonic substi-tuted for the dominant, a technique which Bartok often used. Each chord over these bass notes, taking the hands separately, forms a symmetrical struc-ture around the root (See Ex. 2.). Be-cause the first chord in the right hand is a diminished fifth, and the interval of transposition is an augmented fourth, the first chord in the right hand over the second bass note is an inversion of the first chord over the first bass note. When the bass returns to the first note

the first chord over the first bass note. When the bass returns to the first note (down an octave), the chords, which are combinations of previous chords, again form a symmetry around the root D, except for one chord which centers around G\$ (the second bass note used). The first episode utilizes a row seg-ment in inverted, retrograde, and trans-posed forms. A prominent G in the pedal in this section may suggest a tra-ditional subdominant function in rela-tion to the D tonal center of the rondo theme. This section contrasts with the rondo theme by its melodic character. It concludes with a presentation of the melodic row segment in three voices simultaneously, giving parallel six-four chords over a series of three forms of the row in the bass, followed by a final cadenza based on the row.

the row in the bass, followed by a final cadenza based on the row. After a literal repeat of the rondo theme, the second episode uses the same row segment and also concludes with a series of chords in nearly parallel mo-tion. This episode has some suggestion of a touch contert of K

series of chords in nearly parallel mo-tion. This episode has some suggestion of a tonal center of Eb. The third appearance of the roudo theme is modified. The chords appear in arpeggiated form and, on several oc-casions, the chords which center on D occur over the Gg bass and vice versa. The section on the bass Gg is greatly extended, and new melodic-arpeggiated material occurs which works out from a center of Cg-D with symmetrical structures but ultimately converges on Gg. The material which follows is de-velopmental and uses elements from both the rondo and the episode ma-terial. The varied return of the rondo might be considered as concluded with the appearance of a prominent D in the bass, although usage of the row material has already occurred and continues to be used in the succeeding episode. This episode emphasizes the tonal centers of E and B $_b$ and ends with a melodic con-vergence in the pedal toward E. The final full return of the rondo theme differs from the opening only in the octave placement of the bass. The coda includes a final episode based on the row segment and suggestions of the tonal centers of D and Cg, which have

coda includes a final episode based on the row segment and suggestions of the tonal centers of D and G^{*}, which have been the primary tonal areas through-out the piece. The final reference to the opening rondo idea uses the initial chords without their previous repeti-tions. Over the final bass note, instead of the previous chords the mw segment of the previous chords, the row segment is used with its inversion to form a

symmetry centering on the root D, the tonic of the piece (See Ex. 3). Both these pieces have simple formal designs which make them readily acces-sible to listeners. Both also have a more sible to listeners. Both also have a more complex internal structure involving use of intervallic patterns in the man-ner of twelve-tone rows, which give con-sistency to the melodic phrases. In the other *Fantasies*, the formal design and row usage are more complex, requiring more effort on the part of performer and listener alike. These *Fantasies* will be the whice of the complex requires the state of the second extended to the be the subject of the second segment of this article.

NOTES

¹Information and opinions from William Al-bright, Ross Lee Finney, Robert Noehren, and Marilyn Mason, unless otherwise credited, are from interviews for which I here express thanks. ²Ross Lee Finney, Essays on Twentieth-Century Music by Those Who Wrote It, ed. Robert Stephan Hines (Norman, Oklahoma: Univer-sity of Oklahoma Press, c. 1970), p. 64. ²Hienry Onderdonk, "Aspects of Tonality in the Music of Ross Lee Finney," Perspectives of New Music VI:2 (1968), p. 125. ⁴Finney, Essays, p. 65-66. ⁴*bid.*, pp. 66-67. ⁴*bid.*, pp. 74-75. ⁷Paul Cooper, "The Music of Ross Lee Fin-ney," The Musical Quarterly LIII:1 (1967), p. 20. ⁹Robert Nochren, Twentieth Century American

20. Robert Nochren, Twenticth Century American Organ Music, Lyrichord Stereo LLST 7191. *See Cooper, pp. 1-21 for more information on this topic.



Manger scene from Church of St. Sunan the Apostle, Taronto,

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Randall E. Wagner has assumed a position with the management team of Durst Organ Supply Co., Inc., Erie, Pennsylvania, effective September 1st, From 1969 until this year, he was employed by Reisner, Inc., of Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was involved in purchasing and technical sales. Prior to his tenure with Reisner, Inc., the Ohio native was an administrative assistant Chio native was an administrative assistant to Walter H. Holtkamp, Jr., of the Holtkamp Organ Company in Cleveland, A graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, his early organ training was with H. D. Blanchard Pipe Or-gans, Oberlin, Ohio, where he rase to the position of manager. position of manager. Mr. Wagner is a member of the AGO and

Mr. Wagner is a member of the AGO and has held offices in the Lorain County Chap-ter and the Cumberland Valley Chapter. He is one of the founders of the Organ Historical Society, and is a chorter member and vice-president of the American Institute of Organbuilders.

Charles S. Brown has been appointed or-ganist-director of St. John's Episcopal Church, Dollas, Texas, effective this past August 1st. He assumes the position after eight years as organist and music director of St. Paul us organisis and mosic affector of SI, Paul Lutheran Church in Denton, Dr. Brown is also associate professor of organ and harp-sichard at North Texas State University and is director of the newly-formed Denton Bach is director of the newly-formed vention back Society. He holds the MM and DMA degrees and the Performer's Certificate from the Eastman School of Music; his undergraduate work was at Westminster Choir College. His teachers have included Alexander McCurdy, David Craighead, Anton Heiller, and isolde Ahlgrimm.

Charles G. Smith, Jr. has been appointed as official sales representative for Casavant Frères Limitée, organ builders of St. Hya-cinthe, Quebec, for New Mexico and western He will be based in Albuquerque. Texas Mr. Smith has been active as a church musician and is organist-choir director of St. Timothy's Lutheran Church, Albuquerque. He University, a BFA in music from the University, a BFA in music from the University of New Mexico, and a MMus degree from the New England Conservatory. He studied under a Fulbright scholarship in England.

John L. Schaefer has been appointed or-ganist and director of music of Grace and Holy Trinity Cathedral in Kansas City, Missouri, beginning in October. He position at St. James' Episcopal (leaves a James' Episcopal Church In Greenfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Schaefer holds degrees from Ohio State University and Union Seminary, as well as diplomas from the Royal Academy of Music, the Royal College of Organists, and the American Guild of Organists. He also studied two years at Oxford University, where he was assistant to David Lumsden at New College.

Appointments

Westminster Choir College, Princeton, New Jersey, has announced the appointment of Harald Vogel to the organ faculty in 1977-78. He will be in residence for six weeks during the fall of 1977 and will conduct studies in Renaissance and Baraque litera-ture. In addition, he will present four re-citals and will conduct a public Saturday seminar. The appointment is spart of a co-operative program between the college and the North German Organ Academy, in which students may study at the former in the fall and at the latter in the spring, as part of the graduate program. A native of Germany, Mr. Vogel studied at the School of Church Music in Herford and at the College of Music in Hamburg,

and at the College of Music in Hamburg, where he received the A-Diploma for Church Music in 1966. Since then, he has devoted himself to a study of early methods of organ and clavichord performance, and has written a thesis on this subject. He has also worked in the restoration of historic organs and has led conferences in that area. He and has hea conterences in that area. He has made a number of recordings, including a series for the Schnitger anniversary year in 1969. He is director of both the North German Organ Academy and the Arp Schnitger Gesellschaft,



Jane L. Lynch has joined the Duke University music staff as associate chapel or-and assistant director of choral activiganist ties. She received her BMus degree from Oberlin College, where she studied with Fenner Douglass, and her MMus degree from Fenner Douglass, and her MMus degree from Northwestern University, where she was an organ student of Grigg Fountain and an improvisation student of Karel Paukert. Prior to her appointment at Duke, she was or-ganist-choirmaster at Holy Comforter Epis-copal Church, Charlotte, N.C., and instructor of piano at Queens College.



Benjamin Van Wye has been appointed to the faculty of Old Dominion University, To the faculty of O:d Dominion University, Narfolk, Virginia, as professor of organ and music history, upon the retirement of Dr. Charles Vogan. Dr. Van Wye holds degrees in musicology from Ohio State University and the University of London, and degrees in organ from the University of Texas and the University of Illinois, His organ teachers have included John Boe, Wilbur Held, Jerald Hamilton and Finn Videret Hamilton, ans Hamilton, and Finn Viderø.

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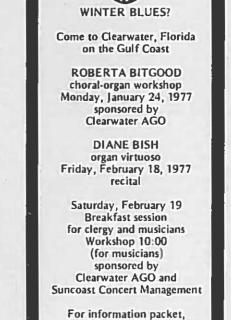
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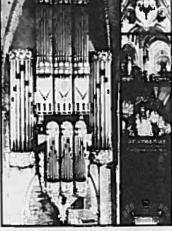
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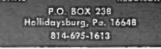
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1

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SWELL

Cor de Nuit 8' 61 pipes Viola Pomposa 8' 61 pipes Viola Celeste TC 8' 49 pipes Erzahler Celeste 11 (Positiv) Prinzipal 4' 61 pipes Block Flote 2' 61 pipes Sesquialtera II 98 pipes Plein Jeu III 183 pipes Oboe Shalmei 8' 61 pipes Tremulant

POSITIV

Bordun B' 61 pipes Koppelflote 4' 61 pipes Klein Prinzipal 2' 61 pipes Nazat 1-1/' 61 pipes Sifflote 1' 24 pipes Dulzian 8' 61 pipes Tremulant

PEDAL

Subbass 16' 32 pipes Cor de Nuit 16' 12 (Swell) Octav 8' 32 pipes Cor de Nuit B' (Swell) Choral Bass 4' 32 pipes Spill Flote 2' (Great) Mixtur III 98 pipes Fagott 16' 32 pipes Rohr Shalmei 4' 32 pipes



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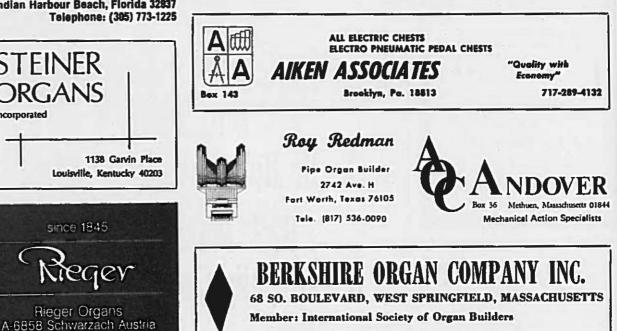
Trumpet 16 Principal 8' Rohrfiöte 8' Octave 4' Spitzfiöte 4' Nasat 2-2/3' Blockfiöte 2' Terz 1-3/5'

Mixture 2' V Trumpet 8' Tremulant SWELL Gedeckt 8 Gamba 8' Celeste 8' Principal 4' Flute 4' Octave 2' Quint 1-1/3' Scharff 1' III Dulcian 16'

Schalmey B Zimbelstern Tremulant Subbass 16 Principal 8 Gedeckt 8 Choralbass Mixture 2-2/3' IV

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During the final days of Bicentennial Year the Choir members will be hosted by The Pocono Boy Singers in Eastern Pennsylvania. Their first concert, spon-sored by The Pocono Boy Singers, will take place at St. John's Lutheran Church, 9 North Ninth St., Stroudsburg, Pa., Friday, Dec. 31st, 8:00 pm.

The eight concerts which follow take the Choirs to churches of various de-nominations in six East Coast States:

First Memorial Presbyterian Church, Dover, N.J. on Sunday (51 West Blackwell Street) 2nd January at 7.30 p.m.

St Rose of Lima R.C. Church, Meriden, Connecticut on Mon-(35 Centre Street) day 3rd January at 8 p.m.

R. C. Cathedral of St Peter and St Paul, Philadelphia on Tues-(18th Street and The Parkway) day 4th January at 8 p.m.

United Methodist Church, Fairfax, Virginia on Wednesday (10300 Stratford Avenue) 5th January at 8 p.m.

Trinity Episcopal Church, Shepherdstown, W. Virginia on Thursday 6th January at 7.30 p.m.

Christ Church Cathedral, Hartford, Connecticut on Friday 7th January at 8 p.m.

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Three L.P.s featuring the two Choirs, Barry Brunton, Andrew Teague, treble soloist David Partridge, and organs by Peter Collins will be on sale after each concert, so don't leave your cheque book at home.



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THE BARRY BRUNTON CHOIR is the name used to describe the SATB double octet which forms the nucleus of The Bishop's Stortford Choir when it performs as a separate unit.

performs as a separate unit. BARRY BRUNTON was born in 1948 and educated at Exeter University, where he was Organ Scholar, and at St Edmund Hall, Oxford. He has studied the organ with John Webster, John Birch and Nicholas Danby, the piano with Frank Merrick and singing and choral conducting with Geoffrey Mitchell. His perference as a teacher ranges from peripatetic classes in village primary founded and conducted, and includes a period as Assistant Director of Music in a Public School. He is currently Director of Music at Ladycross School, Sea-ford, Sussex, a post which he combines with his work as Director of Occum-be, and with the completion of an Oxford University doctoral thesis. Since of choir training and piano teaching technique, edited three collections of Anglican chants, and is a regular contributor to the national periodical press. Barry Brunton's unique credentials as a Church Musician encompass the ac-ompanisment of his first service at the age of twelve, an appointment at Or-ganist of Amesbury Abbey, Witshire at twenty-one, a period as Organist, Choirmaster of celebrated St Andrew's Church, Kingsbury, London, a year's esidence in an Oxford theological college, and extended periods of postgradu-te research in Church History and Theology.



ANDREW TEAGUE is a music graduate of Worcester College, Oxford, where he studied with Robert Sherlaw Johnson. An organ pupil of Peter Stevenson and John Webster, he holds the Fellowship and Choirtraining Diplomas of the Royal College of Organists. He was appointed Accompanist to The Bishop's Stortford Choir in 1973 and has made regular concert appearances in this ca-pacity while establishing a reputation as one of England's most exciting vir-tuoso organists through frequent solo recitals throughout the country. He has taught music at Engle House School, and at Harrow and currently holds the post of Organist/Choirmater at Herford Parish Church. post of Organist/Choirmaster at Hertford Parish Church.

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And yet they are not three Fugues: but one Fugue (Another look at Bach's Fugue in E-flat)

by John O'Donnell

The detection of numerical symbol-The detection of numerical symbol-ism in the music of J.S. Bach can easily become something of an obses-sion. The entire *Clavieriibung*, the Mass in b, the Canonic Variations on Vom Himmel hoch da komm ich her, are but a few of the works riddled with numerological intrigues which are to some a subject of delight, to others an object of derision. To this writer the subject is one of fascination, hence it was of considerable

fascination, hence it was of considerable interest to see various aspects expounded by John David Peterson in his article "Symbolism in J.S. Bach's Prelude and Fugue in E-flat and its effect on per-formance".¹ Several points raised by Peterson invite comment, but here it is intended to tackle only one issue, that of the proportions and symbolism of the Fugue in E-flat.

"The relationship among the tempi of the three fugues has always been a topic of discussion."⁹ Perhaps not al-ways: there is little doubt that the matter was self-explanatory to the l8th-century musician. But there has cer-tainly been some disagreement in re-cent years, as evidenced by the following proposals:

minutum. The impossibility of such an interpretation was noted by Frederick Neumann who contended that the signature was a misprint,

being intended.²⁰ However, Bach's pupil and ardent disciple Kimberger gives this same sign as an indication of

time, categorized under "simple even measures of two beats";¹³ and since the earlier version of Bach's Gigue (Mus. ms. Bach P.225, the Anna Magdalena-Buch) is notated under the signature

in half the note values of the printed version there can be no doubt that Bach's use of the sign conforms with Kirnberger's explanation. Thus used,

1. Bernard Rose:³ ¢ Ø = 40. = 12 d. (O = about 48, o. = about 48, d. = about 48) 2. Arthur Mendel: $4 \not c \not a = 4 o = 12 o \cdot (i.e. measure=measure)$

3. John David Peterson: 5 $\phi d = \phi d = 12$

All three writers are intent upon re-taining a common beat⁶ throughout the work, in addition to which Peterson wishes to have three fugues of approxi-mately equal length in order to express "the equality of the persons of the Trinity". His resulting 144 = 135 =144 "pulses" is, alas, very poor mathe-matics (and a somewhat less than per-fect Trinity), and had Bach really in-tended this proposed relationship of tempi he could surely have engineered another three measures (or nine halfanother three measures (or nine half-note "pulses") in the second fugue, thereby expressing the desired equality precisely.

Another look at this magnificent Another look at this magnificent movement is warranted. It is proposed first to examine the proportions as in-dicated by the time-signatures and justi-fied by other musical considerations. Secondly we shall look at the astounding web of resulting numerical symbolism, far richer than imagined by Peterson. In the original publication, 1739, the time-signature of the first fugue is

as indicated in most later editions.⁷ Al-though the latter was Bach's usual signature for a measure of four half-notes, yet there was at least one other occasion on which he departed from this practice: the *Gigue* of the sixth Par-tita has the signature

also seldom correctly reproduced in modern editions." In his article "On the Interpretation of Bach's Gigues" Ray McIntyre attempted to justify this signature according to its old mensural meaning, viz., tempus perfectum di-

John O'Donnell is senior lecturer in John O'Donnell is senior tecturer in the School of Music of The Victorian College of the Arts, and organist and director of music at St. Peter's Church, Eastern Hill, Melbourne. Australia's most active recitalist, he has performed the complete organ works of Bach. He will appear in an extended recital tour of the U.S. and Canada in early 1977. its origin remains obscure, but it was possibly a corruption of the retorted signature

to which theorists ascribed a very fast movement, as against

D

¢ more moderate, and

C

slow.18 And this may bring us to Bach's in-tention for his fugue of God the Father. At the same time it should be noted that

С

was formerly an indication of tactus alla semibreve, a rôle which had long since been usurped by

¢

(which was nevertheless still called alla breve), so that

had in fact become *tactus alla minima*. Thus it is also possible that Bach chose to use this signature in its very proper old sense, symbolizing the "ancient ma-jesty" of the first person of the Trinity. Happily this is not a problem in terms of performance: Bach's contemporaries would have regarded the measures as consisting of four half-note beats, being identical, in "ancient" terms, to two *tacti* per measure, each containing a *positio* and a *levatio*. (See Ex.1) Heinichen's description of Allabreve, for which he gives the signatures

C (1) or C

perfectly describes the style of this

fugue: "This antique, expressive (pathe-tische) style is surely the most beauti-ful and the most conducive (be-quehmste), the one in which the com-poser can best reveal his profound science and correctness in composition. For the part-writing in this style must always be pure, its progressions and resolutions correct (legal) and far re-moved from all liberties, the melodic line (cantabile) sustained, with few leaps, in all the parts, these parts load-ed with syncopations and beautiful sus-pensions both consonant and dissonant, and replete throughout with expressive thoughts, themes and imitations, to the thoughts, themes and imitations, to the exclusion of any fanciful (*fantasiren-des*) characteristic. It is here that we should require a correct composer."¹⁰ The second fugue has the signature

2,

which 17th- and 18th-century theorists unanimously describe as a two-beat measure with three quarters in battere and three in levare. In 1673 Bononcini, one of the earliest theorists to describe time-signatures as distinct from signs of mensuration, gives the signature as

C4

commenting that the omission of the time sign

(C)

is like "sending soldiers into battle without a captain".¹⁶ The important thing to note here is that while the old thing to note here is that while the old mensural signs had been superceded by time-signatures, yet the new signa-tures still carried a proportional signi-ficance, and this remained long after the time sign preceding the fraction fell into disuse. In 1687 Speer defined "a ses-quialtera triple *tact*,

4 . . . beaten like an *alla breve*". Speer's *alla breve* was categorized as a faster common time (and Speer used

for all varieties of common time) "to be used in old slow-written motets".15 Thus a dotted half-note in

4

is equal to a half-note in alla breve. At this point it will be well to take note of the proposals put forward in re-cent years for the relationship of this fugue to the first. Both Rose and Mendel propose that measure equal mea-sure, thereby creating a *tactus inaequalis* which contradicts all descriptions of the

signature. It would certainly have been possible to notate such a proportion, but with measures halved, note values doubled, and the signature

32.

(See Ex. 1) Peterson's proposal, that half-note equal half-note, is not a pro-portion at all: in fact there was simply no notation for such a relationship. And should there be any doubt that the concept of *tactus* is valid in deter-mining the proportions of a work printed in 1739, one need only refer to Mattheson's *Der vollkommene Capell*-

moister, published in the same year, where time measure is discussed in the following terms (Part II, Chapter 7): 9. "The principal character of the *tactus* (*Tact*) is established once and for all on the fact that each mensura-

tion, each segment of the time measure, has only two parts and no more. These has only two parts and no more. These have their source or basis in the arterics, whose up- and down-beats are called systole and diastole by medical experts. 10. "Both musicians and poets have taken such qualities of the human body as a model and ordered the time mea-sure of their melodies and verses ac-cordingly, but they have called the downward and upward movements (literally "down-beats" and "up-lifts") thesis and arsis.

thesis and arsis. 11. "Since it was soon found that such up- and down-beats could not always be equal, the division into even and uneven tactus emerged; and these are the two only and true bases of rhyth-mic or time measure" (my italics). The time-signature of the third fugue is

12

Bononcini gives C 12

and thus requires six eighths in battere and six in levare.¹⁸ Speer consider that this way of beating it is "by no means incorrect, but the truest and best is when it is beaten by quarters , . . this is the right way to do it."¹¹ Later theorists invariably categorize

as a four-beat measure. Like its time sign

С,

this signature had in practice adopted a lactus alla minima. Should it be argued that this fugue is notated at one rhythmic level too low one can point to two versions of the chorale O Lamm Gottes unschuldig (the sixth of the "Leipzig" chorales), whose third verse includes concurrent signatures. In the first version these are are

9 and 32,

so that three eighth-notes of the former equal a half-note of the latter, a rem-nant of "colored" notation. The second version gives

with three quarter-notes to a half-note. Hence it is the equating of *tacti* which is the determining factor, not the note levels employed. (See Ex. 2) Thus we arrive at the proportions

$$C \circ = \overset{6}{4} \circ = \overset{12}{8} d.$$

and happily these are the ratios adopted by most performers today. Peterson's contention that "this makes the second fugue a technical tour de force whose details are too often unintelligible and which cannot be executed clearly in organo pleno" is untenable since the eighth-notes are exactly the same speed as the 16ths of the third fugue, while the tessitura of these fugues is similar, and the har-monic rhythm proceeds at a similar rate throughout all three fugues.

It will also be noticed that the "con-flict between twos and threes" desired by Peterson in the second fugue, sym-bolizing the second person of the Trinity, is manifest in the configura-tions of the eighth-notes. These suggest repurs of triplets sourching with the tions of the eighth-notes. These suggest groups of triplets equating with the quarter-note pulse of the first fugue, whereas they are actually duple sub-divisions of the new quarter-note pulse. (See Ex. 1) Incidentally some of the eighth-note configurations of the sec-ond fugue re-appear as 16th-note pat-terns in the third, notably in m. 106. (See Ex. 3) It would seem that Peterson has erred

in that he has first determined accord-ing to his own notions what the sym-bolism in a "Trinity" figure ought to be and has then attempted to impose this upon Bach's work. Without any musical basis to support his proposed proportions he has actually done no more than present a *petitio principii*, an argument in a circle: that which needed to be proved, the *demonstran-dum*, that the relationship of templ produces an approximate equality in the durations of the three fugues, there-by symbolizing the couglity of the perin that he has first determined accordthe durations of the three fugues, there-by symbolizing the equality of the per-sons of the Trinity, is taken as the proof, the *demonstratum*, since the equality of the persons of the Trinity ought to be symbolized by fugues of equal length. Given that this "equality" allows an error margin of 6.25%, and considering that the few supporting considering that the few supporting factors are untenable, Peterson's pro-posals must be rejected as musically, mathematically and symbolically unsound.

sound. And so to the symbolism. Clearly Bach has not attempted to express the equality of the persons of the Trinity through fugues of equal duration. Rather he has chosen rela-tionships far more subtle and har-monious. The temporal proportions are 8:5:8, so that the following ratios oc-cure

depicting the human body, considered to be divided in the golden section at the navel, the lower portion being further divided in the same proportion at the knee, and the upper portion at the throat. It figures elsewhere in na-ture such as in phylletoxic the acture, such as in phyllotaxis, the ar-rangement of leaves on a stem. It is one of the proportions used by organ buildof the proportions used by organ build-ers in determining scaling. And it has played its part, both consciously and unconsciously, in musical composition. (A work at hand in preparation for Michaelmas, Richard Dering's motet Factum est silentium, erupts into "Salus, honor, et virtus" half way through m. 61 of the total 100 mea-surcely

sures!) It is fitting that Bach has chosen to represent the Trinity by means of this most harmonious of all proportions. most harmonious of all proportions. Certainly it is not an expression of equality, but rather of perfection, of eternity, and of the unique relation-ship which exists among the three per-sons of the Trinity. For only by use of the golden section is it possible to portray the Son in the same relation-ship to the Father, of whom he is be-gotten, as the Holy Spirit is to the Father and the Son, from whom he proceeds. proceeds.

How profound! and how perfect! Yet the choice of this proportion would have been obvious to Bach. The ap-pelation "golden section" dates only from the early 19th century, whereas from the 16th century it was called the *proportio continua* (continuous proportion), an apt connotation for the relationship of the persons of the Godhead. But alternatively, and deci-sively here. it was known as the sectio divina (divine section), so called by Johannes Kepler because it symbolized to him the Greator's intention "to create like from like". The mathematical and symbolic testi-mony of the proportions overwhelming-How profound! and how perfect! Yet

mony of the proportions overwhelming-

II:I = II:III = 5:8I:(I+II) = III:(II+III) = 8:13(I+II):(I+II+III) = (II+III):(I+II+III) = 13:21

The numbers 5, 8, 13, 21 belong to the Fibonacci sequence 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ... in which each number is the Fibonacci sequence 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ... in which each number is the sum of the previous two numbers; and the ratios of successive numbers in the sequence are increasingly better repre-sentations of the so-called "golden pro-portion", a ratio which has attracted the attention of philosophers, mystics and artists since the fifth century B.C., and is most simply represented by the division of a length such that the smaller part is to the greater as the greater is to the whole (see dia-gram). Such division is called the "golden section", while the ratios yield the "golden number", which is irra-tional (an unending decimal) but can be expressed in the form

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

or approximately 0.618. Architects have frequently used this proportion: it is the key to the measurements of the Parthenon on the Acropolis of Athens. Sculptors and painters have used it in by contrins the musical evidence pre-sented above. One of the deepest truths of Christian dogma, "the Unity in Trinity and the Trinity in Unity", has been musically expounded by means of temporal proportions. Truly this is a fuga divina! ly confirms the musical evidence pre

But Bach has barely begun. The divine theme contains seven notes which, while taking on different rhythmic characters in each fugue, un-dergo no change in substance. ("Neither confounding the Persons: nor dividing the substance.") The number 7 is sym-bolic of God the Father, before whose throne are seven lamps of fire, being the seven Spirits of God (Revelation 4:5); of God the Son, the Lamb with seven horns and seven eyes, being the seven Spirits of God sent forth into all the earth (Revelation 5:6); and of God the earth (Revelation 5:6); and of God the earth (Revelation 5:6); and of God the Holy Spirit, whose gifts are seven-fold. The 27 (3 to the power of 3) entries of this theme, noted by Peter-son, express the Trinitarian nature of this mystical Godhead, while its rhythmic metamorphoses are further identifications of the persons of the Trinity: in the fugue of God the Son

it is presented so that three notes go to two beats, in the fugure of God the Holy Spirit it adopts a ternary rhythm.

Peterson has also noted that the fugue refersion has also noted that the rugue is 117 (1+1+7 = 9 = 3X3) measures long; but since the measures are not of uniform length there may be something to glean from the constant factors, the *tactus* and the beat.

to great note the constant factors, the tactus and the beat. In fact there is much to discover. The entire fugue contains 189 (27X7) tacti. These are proportioned among the three fugues as 72:45:72. The number 45 rarely figures in Bach's works, but in addition to its central position in this most symbolic fugue it is the length in measures of the first movement of the Credo of the Mass in b, and of the chorale *Vor deinen Thrön tret'* ich to which Bach turned his attention in his final hours. Could it be an expression of "IHVH" (I+H+V+H = 45), the de-voweled Cabbalistic form of Yahweh, or Jehovah? "I believe in one God", de-voweled Cabbalistic form of Yahwen, or Jehovah? "I believe in one God", and "Before thy throne I step"-what more appropriate occasions for the un-utterable "IHVH"? And in the present fugue this 45 stands exactly in the mid-dle of the remaining 144 (12X12) tacti which, apart from being the number-

Again, the scene of the heavenly liturgy in the fourth and fifth chapters of The Revelation of Saint John the Divine presents seven lamps of fire, being the seven Spirits of God, before whom worseven Spirits of God, before whom wor-ship four beasts each having six wings, and 7X4X6 = 168. These beasts "rest not day and night, saying, Holy, holy, holy . . ." Bach's Sanctus contains 168 measures

But we are not yet finished with our fugue. Peterson noted that Bach's signa-But we are not yet inished with our fugue. Peterson noted that Bach's signa-ture is contained in the number of voices 5,4,5) of the three fugues: 5+4+5 = 14. But while in terms of voices the second fugue contains only 4/5 of the first or third fugues, yet in measures the ratio is 5/4. Then 36 measures of five-part polyphony equate with 45 measures of four-part poly-phony: each fugue would occupy 180 "measures" of open score. Hence the equality of the persons of the Trinity has also been depicted. Finally, what is to be discovered from the pulses of the three fugues, respec-tively 8, 6 and 12 per measure? In dis-cussing the *lacti* we evoked something of a triptyche with "IHVH" in the cen-ter panel and the Church on either side. Dare we now place Bach in the center panel?"

17	3 X BACH	39
(1+7:8)	(4+2=6)	(3+9=12)

(Perhaps: HOC SYMBOLUM SANCTAE TRINITATIS FECIT BACH ANNO DOMINI 1739)

alphabet total of the letters in "Johann Sebastian", is symbolic of the Church-the twelve tribes of Israel, the twelve Apostles, and "the number (144,000) of them which were sealed" (Revelation 7:4). (In the Mass in b the movement containing the words "et unam sanctam catholicam et apostolicam ecclesiam" is 144 measures in length.) This piece of symbolism turns our attention away from the persons of the Trinity to the unity of the Godhead, flanked on either side by the Church. But the Godhead remains Trinitarian, as evidenced by the 270 pulses of these

as evidenced by the 270 pulses of these 45 measures. (270 is also the number of measures in the entire Kyrie of the Mass in b.)

Next, our fugue contains 378 beats, being the sum of the numbers 1 to 27 inclusive; and since 14 (B+A+C+H)is the mean of these numbers the total may also be expressed as 27X14. What better way for Bach to sign his Trinity better way for Bach to sign his Trinity fugue? The use of large numbers whose factors contain diverse symbolism is a favorite device of Bach. The complete *Credo* of the Mass in b totals 837 measures ,the product of 27 and 31, the latter being "I (n) N (omine) J (csu)" (I+N+J = 31). The Creed being es-sentially a statement of belief in the Trinity and the Incomption Back has Trinity and the Incarnation, Bach has expressed this same belief in numbers

Who knows what other secrets may be concealed within the 117 measures of this work? The divine proportions resulting from the relationship of temping of the three furnes have winded. of the three fugues have yielded a seemingly infinite wealth of numerolog-ical possibilities, exploited at three rhythmic levels, *tactus*, beat and pulse. And yet they are not three rhythms, but one Rhythm; not three proportions,

but one Proportion; not three fugues, but one Fugue.

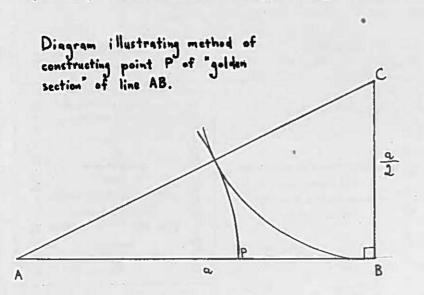
NOTES

¹THE DIAPASON, February, 1976, pp. 1, 6-8, 16. ³"Some Further Observations on the Perform-ance of Purcell's Music." The Musical Times, July, 1959, pp. 385-6. ⁴"A Note on Proportional Relationships in Bach Tempi." The Musical Times, December, 1959 up. 682.5

Bach Temni." The Musical Times, December, 1959, pp. 683-5. ⁵Op. cit., p. 8. All references to Peterson's article are to this page. ⁶Peterson uses the word "pulses". It is an un-fortunate fact that there is still no generally accepted terminology for scholarly discussions of rhythm: "tactus", "beat" and "pulse" are often used indiscriminately, and further confu-sion arises when the French "temps" and Ger-man "Takt" are included. An excellent clarifi-cation of this muddle is presented by Newman Wilson Powell in his masterly Rhythmic Free-

(Continued, page 12)







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E-flat Fugue

(Continued from p. 11)

dom in the Perjormance of French Music from 1650 to 1735, Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford Uni-versity, 1959, pp. 148-163. We shall follow Powell's terminology, so that a factus will al-ways consist of two phases---a down and an up, a positio and a levatio, a thesis and an arris; in binary tactus (*tactus acqualit*) each of these phases will constitute a beat, so that there are two beats to each *kactus*, while in ternary *tactus* (*tactus inacqualit*) the *tactus* itself will constitute the beat; and the pulse is the sub-division, either duple or triple, of the beat (See Ex. 1). Rhythmic levels below the pulse, Mulfat's "orders of diminutions", will out concern us here. "Thanks are due to Malcolm Turner, Assistant Keeper of the Music Library, The British Library, for verifying the time-signature in two copies of the original edition (K.10.a.42 and A photocopy, in my possession, of the original edition shows the signature with absolute clar-ity.

ity. The Musical Quarterly, LI (July, 1965), pp. 478-92

¹⁰⁴ External Evidence and Uneven Notes." The Musical Quarterly, LII (October, 1966), p. 458. footn ote

Minical Quarterity, Erit (October, 1900), p. 458, footnote,
 ¹¹Joh. Phil, Kirnberger, Die Kunst des reinen Satzes in der Musik, Zweyter Theil, Berlin and Königsberg, 1776-9, p. 117.
 ¹²Interestingly the preface to Purcell's Choice Lessons, publishet josthumosuly in 1596, misprints the retorted sign as a barred circle.
 ¹³Johann David Heinichen, Der General-Bass in der Composition. Dresden, 1728, p. 333, footnote. The translation is from Robert Donington, The Interpretation of Early Music, New Version, London, 1974, p. 422, to which I have added some of the more significant words of the original text in parenthese.

Verland, London, 1977, p. 422, 10 which a have added some of the more significant words of the original text in parentheses.
¹⁴Giovanni Maria Bononcini, Musico Prattico, Bologna, 1673, pp. 22 and 14.
¹⁴Daniel Speer, Grund-richtiger . . . Unterricht der musikalischen Kunst. Uhm, 1687. Quoted and translated by George Louis Houle, The Musical Measure an discussed by Theorist fram 1650 to 1800. Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford University, 1961, pp. 67 and 53.
¹⁶Op. cit., p. 23.
¹⁶Op. cit., p. 8.
¹⁶For a similar illustration derived from the canon in the Elias Haussmann portrait see Friedrich Suend's Johann Sebastian Back bei seinem Namen gerufen, Kassel and Basel, 1950.

Nunc Dimittis

G. Herbert Sharney of Oak Park, Illinois, died October 2 at the age of 81. He had been active throughout his life in the fields of education and publication, and was chairman of the board of Hope Publishing Company at the time of his death Memorial services were held on October 5.

Francis H. Hopper, 66, of Idlewood, Michi-gan, died October 26, following a brief illness. Educated at Hope College, the Uni-versity of Michigan, and Union Theological Seminary, where he earned his doctorate in sacred music, he was active as an arganist and hematicherative. He semith at the Uniand harpsichordist. He taught at the Uni-versity of Louisville, MacMurray College, the University of Hawaii and Mount Holyoke College. In recent years, Dr. Hopper was retired but taught harpsichord part time at Hope College.

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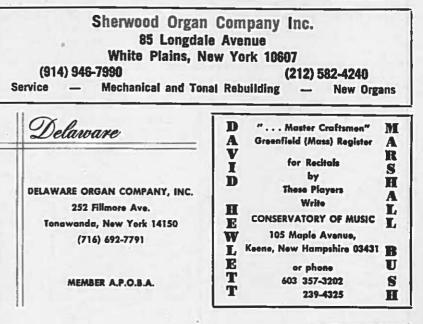
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G. Total (sum of E & F — should equal net press run shown in A): average number copies each issue preceding 12 months, 7,769, single issue nearest filling date, 7,825, 11. I certify that the statements made by me

above are correct and complete. DOROTHY ROSER, Business Manager

12. For completion by publishers mailing at the regular rates (Section 132.121, Postal Ser-vice Manual) 39 U.S.C. 6325 provides in per-tinent part: "No person who would have been entitled to mail matter under former section 4359 of this title shall mail such matter at the rates provided under this subsection un-less he files annually with the Postal Service a written request for permission to mail mat-ter at such rates." In accordance with the provisions of this statute, I hereby request per-mission to mail the publication named in Item 1 at the phased postage rates presently authorized by 39 U.S.C. 3626, Dorothy Roser, Business Manager.



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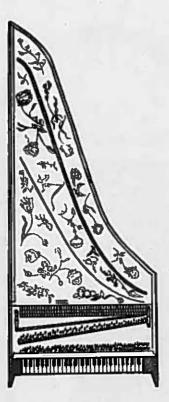
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The Fifth International Harpsichord Week will take place in Brugge, Belgium from July 29 through August 6, 1977. Bath solo playing and basso continuo playing will be heard in separate competitions judged by a jury consisting of Isolde Ahlgrimm (Austria), Christine Jaccottet (Switzerland). John Huys (Belgium), Gustav Leonhardt (Netherlands), Herbert Tachezi (Austria), Colin Tilney (Great Britain), and Jos Van Immerseel (Belgium). The prizes will Include a first prize for the solo competition of 50,000 francs and will total 230,000 francs. As usual in the Brugge format there will be Interpretation classes by members of the jury, lectures and demonstrations on the great variety of instruments in the exhibition halls, and trips to the Instrument collections of Brugge, Antwerp, and Brussels.

Harpsichord News

The obligatory works for the solo composition are: for the preliminary round — Prelude and Fugue in E-flat Major, WTC, I, Bach; Toccata 2, Book II, Frescobaldi; a piece of the candidate's own choice, lasting no more than 7 minutes. For the semi-final round: Prélude non mesuré a limitation de Fraberger (Heugel number 1), Louis Couperin; Walsingham Variations, William Byrd; for the final round: Concert 4 from the Pièces de Clavecin on Concert, Rameou; Toccata in G Major, Bach; Sonata in D Major, no. 4 (no repeats), Wilhelm Friedmann Bach.

Harpsichordists of all nations born after the 31st December 1942 are eligible for the competition. For further information and entry blanks, write the Tourist Office, Markt 7. B-8000 Brugge, Belgium.

Gregoire Harpsichord Shap, the distributor in the United States for Martin Sassmann harpsichords, announces a reorganization and change of address effective January 1, 1977. Customers in the United States will be served through Gregoire Sales Company, 10551 Victory Lane NE, Seattle, WA 98125 (attention: Sam Gregoire). All orders will be processed from this office, but the port of entry will still be Boston. Simultaneously, Aldei Gregoire, who has been in charge of the distributorship in Charlemont, Massachusetts, for the past nine years, will open a new shop in Spain to cover that country and Portugal. The address there will be Gregoire Harpsichord Shop, Calle NoNoria, 26, Fuengirola (Malaga), Spain.

A virginal by Derek Adlam is now part of the instrument collection belonging to Betty Louise Lumby at the Department of Music, University of Montevallo, Alabama. The first Adlam virginal in the United States, the new instrument is tuned in a modified meantone, and has a short bass octave with split black keys. It is available to be seen by Individuals or groups by appointment. Contact Dr. Betty Louise Lumby, P. O. Box 357, Monteva'lo, Alabama 35115. Instructor of music history and musicology in the School of Music, University of Michigan. He also teaches harpsichord and will be active with the Collegium Musicum program. He has appeared in two concerts of the Faculty Chamber Concerts at U of M this fall: on September 26 (Rameau, four pices from Nouvelles Suites de Pièces de Clavecin); and on November 21 (Bach, Sonata in B minor, with flutist Keith Bryan). On October 24 Marilyn Mason was harpsichordist for Michael Haydn's Concerto in C Major and John Corigliano's Poem in October for harpsichord, tenor, and chamber ensemble of flute, clarinet, oboe, and string quartet.

Edward L. Parmentier has been named

Joan Benson has moved from Stanford University to Eugene, Oregon, to become assistant professor of piano, music history, and early keyboard instruments at the University there. Ms. Benson has just made a new recording for Orion Master Recordings (ORS 76223) containing Clavichord and Early Piano music of Carl Philipp Emonuel Bach. Her new address: 85 Crest Drive, Eugene, Oregon, 97405.

Igor Kipnis appeared in Kilbourn Hall. Eastman School of Music, on September 16. The program: Pavana Chramatica, Tisdall; Overture in E-flat Major, Telemann; Sonata in G Major, K. 189h/283, Mozart; Partila in D Major, Bach. The harpsichord: Rutkowski and Robinette.

Stephen Rumpf played a harpsichard and virginal debut recital in Carnegie Recital Hall, New York, on September 20. His program included virginal works by Froberger and Gibbons, and, at the harpsichard, Prelude and Fugue in G minor, Buxtehude; 4 sonatas, D. Scarlatti; Toccata in G Major, S. 916, and Toccata in D Major, S. 912, Bach; Suite in A minor, Rameau.

Richard Peek, harpstchard, and Irene Maddox, flute, gave this recital at Winghaven, residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Clarkson, Charlotte, N. C., on September 29: Prelude and Fugue in D Major, WTC 1; Bach; Largo, Veracini; Vivace, Sonata In F minor, Telemann; Sonata in G minor, attributed to J. S. Bach; Concerto in G Major, Stamitz, Sonata in C Major, K. 14, Mozart. Gary Zwicky played Kuhnau's Sonata III "Jacob's Wedding" at the harpsichord during his organ recital at Eastern Illinois University on October 3. The harpsichord was built in 1968 by the Jones-Clayton company.

Bruce Lamott gave an organ and harpstchord recital at Saint Bede's Church (Episcopal), Menio Park, California, on October 3. Included were pieces by Freecobaldi and Michelangelo Rossi, warks of Duphly, and the Partita in C minor of J. S. Bach.

Leonard Raver played the dedicatory recital on the new William Dowd harpsichord at Center Church (Congregational), Hartford, Connecticut, on October 10. The program: Suite in F Major, Handel; Musète de Choisi. Musète de Taverni, Couperin; Preludes and Fugues in D Major and F Major, WTC, 11, Bach; Concerto I for Flute and Harpsichord, Telemann; Sonata for Harpsichord, Persichetti; Concert 4, Pièces de Clavecin en Cancerts, Rameau; Sonatas K. 219, 220, 402, 403. Domenico Scarlatti.

Virginia Pleasants, London, played a fortepiano recital at the Purcell Room on October 12. The program: Sonatas in G Major, Hob. XVI/40; E-flat Major, Hob. XVI/49; C Major, Hob. XVI/48; B minor, Hob. XVI/32, Haydn. 12 Etudes, Cramer. The Instrument, by Adlam Burnett after Mathaeus Heilmann.

The second program in Southern Methodist University's Fall Festival 1976 was a program of music for harpsichord and organ. Larry Palmer played Sonata in D minor for Solo Harpsichord, BWV 964 (transcribed from the Violin Sonata in A minor, BWV 1003), Bach; and was joined by soprano Linda Anderson Baer in Clérambault's cantota Orphée. Rabert Anderson played the Clérambault Suite du 2ème Tom and Howells' Sanata for Organ (1933). The date was October 15 in Caruth Auditor'um.

David Lowry gave this harpsichard recital at Winthrop College, South Carolina, on October 19: Sanata for Vialin and Harpsichord, Piston; Sanata in B minor, BWV 1014, Bach; Les Baricades Misterieuses. Couperin; six pieces from Livre de pièces de clavecin, Rameau; Concierto en C mayor para dos teclados, Soler; Sonata in G Major, K. 301, Mozart, The instrument, a 1973 French double by Richard Kingstan.



Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa. has acquired a new harpsichord modeled after a Jan Ruckers of 1638 by Rodney Myrvaagnes of Boston. It was first heard in public on October 25 in a performance of Bach's Goldberg Variations given by Agi Jambor. Also on the program were Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue (Bach) and a sonata by Austrian composer C. F. Hurlibush.

Eugenia Earle played this program in Carriegie Recital Hall, New York on November 17: Three Fantasias, Telemann, Balli e Pass'e mezzo Antico, Picchi; Sonata all' Antica (1964), Rieti; Partita, Ach wie nichtig, Boehm; "French" Suite in E Major, Bach; Sonatas, Domenico Scarlatti. The instrument, a 1964 William Dowd.

The Fires of London, Peter Maxwell Davies, conductor, included Elliott Carter's Sonata for Flute, Oboe, Cello, and Harpsichard in its program at Queen Elizabeth Hall, London, on September 17.

Christopher Kite played this program at the Purcell Room, London, on September 21. Up Tails All, Farnaby; Fantastic Pavan and Galliard, The King's Hunt, Bull; Sulte in G minor, Purcell; Sonata in D minor, Arne; Toccatas 4 and 8, Book 1, Capricco Fra Jacopino sopra l'Aria di Ruggiero; Balletto Terzo – Corrente – Passacagli, Frescobaldi; four sonatas, Scarlatti.

Christopher Herrick played this all-Bach program at the Purcell Room on October 19: Preludes and Fugues 1-8, WTC II; Toccata in F-sharp minor, "English" Suite in G minor.

Features and news items for these pages are always welcome. Please send them to Dr. Larry Palmer, Division of Music, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275.

Letter to the Editor

October 19, 1976

To the Editor: Many thanks to Wilmer Hayden Welsh ("An Impromptu Recital," October issue) for his sharing with us a very intimate and beautiful moment. Sincerely yours.

ANDERSON H. DUPREE

harpsichord maker

7 Comstock Street

Germantown, Ohio 45327 (513) 855-7379

RUTH NURMI

Harpsichordist

Mount Union College Alliance, Ohio 44601

Introduction

to the Harpsichord

Recitals

Author: A Plain & Easy

Robert F. Triplett Cornell College Mount Vernon, Iowa



New Organ

Roy Redman, Fort Worth, Texas, Opus 10, 1975; built for First Methodist Church, Canton, Texas. 2-manual and pedal; 18 stops, 21 ranks; mechanical key and stop action. Free-standing mahogany case. New pipework from Helmut Hempel of Cleveland and the Süddeutsche Orgelpfeifenfabrik of Freiberg-Beihingen, Germany; reeds designed in collaboration with Roland Killinger. Tonal finishing by Mr. Redman. David Norman is organist of the church; dedication recital was played by Dr. David McCormick of Denver, Colorado, May 13, 1975.

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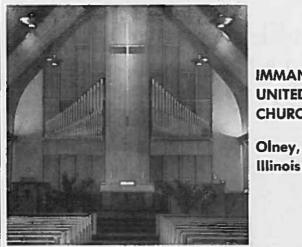
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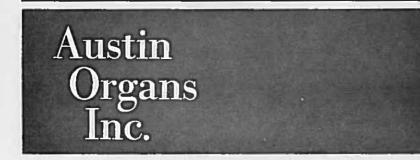


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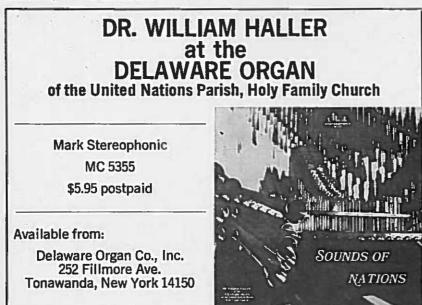
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Here & There

The Bishop's Stortford Choir and The Barry Brunton Choir, both directed by Barry Brunton, will tour the eastern United States between December 29 and January 11. Ap-pearing with the groups will be organist Andrew Teague, who will be both soloist and accompanist. The three-stop continuo in-strument built by Peter Collins will be used in each of the concerts, and the builder will accompany the tour. The groups' concerts accompany the tour. The groups' concerts will take place in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Connecti-cut and are listed in the calendar of this

The AGO Mid-Winter Conclave, sponsored by the Pasadena chapter, will take place December 28-31, with headquarters at the University Hilton in Los Angeles. A variety of programs is scheduled for the four days: organ recitals by Cherry Rhodes, John Ham-ilton, David Britton (with flute), David Len-par, Smith David Concidend (with parture) nox Smith, David Craighead (with percus-sion), and Ladd Thomas; an organ-dance performance of Messiaen's Nativity by Doug-las Butler and the All Saints Dance Group; a clavichord and early piano program by Joan Benson; a harpsichord recital by Kath-Joan Benson; a harpsichord recital by Kath-leen McIntosh; a pogeant opera by John La Montaine; a program of early music by Lawrence Moe; and the west-coast premiere of Daniel Pinkham's The Passion of Judas, with the composer conducting. During the course of the conclave, a David Harris posi-tiv organ will be given as an early registra-tion prize. Gaylord Carter's "Farewell to the Bicentennial" at the theatre organ will conclude the events. Registration materials are available from Marilyn Baumbach, 9104 Arcadia Avenue, San Gabriel, California 91775 (213/285-2682).

Fenner Douglass will inaugurate the new four-manual Flentrop tracker organ in the Duke University chapel, Durham, N.C., in recitals at 3 pm and 8 pm on December 12, the institution's Founders Day. The instru-ment will first be heard at the 11 am worship service the same day. An organ symposium will follow the next day.

Early Music Stands

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75 H

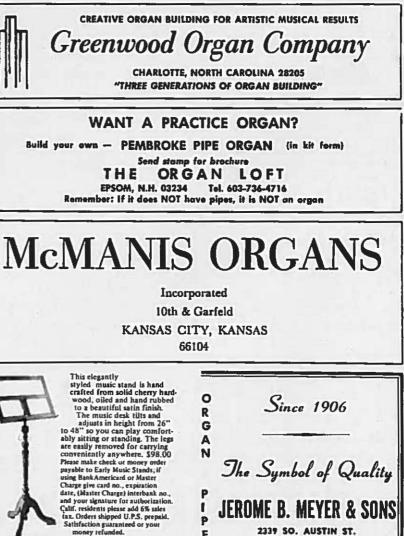
Quentin Faulkner, organist at the Univer-sity of Nebraska, played two performances of the complete organ mass by Nicolas de of the complete organ mass by Nicolas de Grigny (1672-1703), with a thirty-two voice madrigal group singing the appropriate por-tions of plainchant in alternation with the organ settings. The performances took place at the university and at the Cathedral of the Risen Christ in Lincoln, the latter being in the context of an actual mass.

The ninth season of Evening with Johann S., the Bach cantata series at Holy Trinity Lutheran Church in New York City, began on October 31. The series is scheduled to cantinue weekly until February 20 and con-clude on Easter day, after a Lenten break. The performances are part of the vesper service held on Sundays at 5 pm, when the way in which the cantatas were first pre-sented in Leipzig is closely duplicated.

Gerre Hancock was the guest artist for an organ recital at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale on November 5. The following day he conducted an improvisation and service playing workshop for the annual organ weekend held at the schoal.

Organa Europae 1977, a beautiful wall calendar with color reproductions of old and new European organs, has been released. Included with each Illustration is the spe-Included with each Illustration is the spe-cification and a brief description given in French, German, and English. The calendar is available for \$8.80 (plus \$.65 surface mail or \$1.70 atrmail) from Concerts Spirituels, B.P. 16, F-88100 Saint-Die, France. Previous calendars from 1969 through 1976 are also available.

Applicants in the Ruth and Clarence Mader Memorial Scholarship Competition are reminded that the deadline for receiving tapes is February 15, 1977. Further informa-tion and forms are available from the fund at P.O. Box 94-C, Pasadena, California 91104.



S

JEROME B. MEYER & SONS 2339 SO. AUSTIN ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS. 53207

Walter Hillsman recently played recitals ot American organ music in European churches (Westminster Abbey, St. Albans Abbey, and the Cathedral of Natre-Dame), universities (Oxford, Edinburgh, and Glasgow), and at the Internationale Orgeltage in Düsseldorf and the North Wales Music Festival. He also gave broadcast recitals for Radio France and for the BBC, and made recordings on the Vista label in England and the Telduc label in Germany.

Marilyn Mason, professor of organ at the University of Michigan, has been appointed University Organist in recognition of her achievement. She has also been re-appointed to a three-year term as chairman of the organ department.

William Albright, associate professor of composition at the University of Michigan, has been awarded a sabbatical leave for the current academic year, in order to pursue composition under a Guggenheim Fellowship. During this time, he will complete a cycle of works for small orgon.

Paul Manz played the dedication recitat on a new 80-rank Reuter organ at Bethany College, in Lindsborg, Kansas, on October 9. The four-manual insturment was designed by Paul Bunjes and is currently the largest organ in the state.

Two teaching cassette recordings for church musicians have recently been released by the Episcopal Radio-TV Foundation, in cooperation with the church's commission on church music. Prepared under the direction of the Venerable Frederic P. Williams, Dr. Alec Wyton, and James Litton, the cassettes are entitled "How to Sing the Liturgy" and "A Celebration of Eucharist, Rite Two, for the Day of Pentecost, and Five Settings of the Cammon Texts of the Eucharist." They are available from the foundation at 3376 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30326.

St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City presented a festival of organ music on Sunday afternoons during October. Neil Larson, Jack Ossewaarde, Clyde Holloway, and Frederick Swann played recitals on the 225rank Aeolian-Skinner of 1970-71, a festival service for the eve of All Saints' Day on October 31 included the Poulenc Concerte and the Duruflé Requiem. The Riemenschneider Bach Institute held its annual fall symposium-concert series in Berea, Ohio, October 29 and 30. Carl Smith, Delmar Baptist Church, St. Louis, Missouri, presented an organ concert with commentary, "The Emerging 'North German Style'--A View from the Lowlands," and Dr. Elinore Barber, director of the institute, lectured on "J. S. Bach 1750-1850--An Overview of the Publication and Performance of Bach's Works during the Century following his Death."

The Vermont AGO Chapter has established the John Wyatt Norris Memorial Fund to perpetuate the memory of a musician-priest by providing prize incentives to student performers and to composers in chapter-sponsored competitions. Father Norris died in April of this year and had been one of the editors of the 1940 Episcopal Hymnal. Trustee of the fund is James D. Ingerson, St. Thomas' Church, 9 West Wheelock Street, Hanover, N.H. 03755.

This month marks the 80th anniversary of the founding of The American Guild of Organists. The Guild was granted its charter on December 17, 1896, in New York. A historical sketch of the founding years can be found in THE DIAPASON, October 1945, and subsequent issues.

Early Italian organ music was demonstrated by Mrs. Johnnye Egnot to the Lansing AGO chapter on October 18. The program took place at Michigan State University and included slides and recordings devoted to Frescobaldi.

Lloyd E. Cast was the conductor for a performance of Stravinsky's Mass, with double wind quintet and argan, at the Cathedral of All Saints in Albany, New York, on November 7. The occasion was the opening event of the cathedral's concert series for the year.

Lloyd Pinkerton and Jack Ruhl were honored by a reception October 12 at the First Presbyterian Church in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where they have both been staff members for twenty-five years. Mr. Pinkerton is minister of music, and Mr. Ruhl is organist and theater manager. During their tenure, the two musicians have created an active program in rellgious arts, including the national organ competition initiated in 1959.

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15 DECEMBER

Music of Henry Purcell; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 12:10 pm James Dale; St Johns Church, Washing-ton, DC 12:10 pm

nerata; James Higdon, or-Cleveland Cam aan: Christmas Music from Lübeck; Museum

Art, Cieveland, OH 8:30 pm Bach Cantata 36; Grace Lutheran, River Forest, IL

16 DECEMBER

James Johnson, French ncëls; Busch-Reisinger Museum, Harvard U, Cambridge,

Keisinger Museum, Harvard U, Cambridge, MA 12:15 pm Robert Gant; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 12:10 pm Ecumenical Christmas Concert; St John Lutheran, Passaic, NJ 7:45 pm Pocona Boy Singers; Mercy Hospital, Al-tones P& B am

toona, PA 8 pm Boars Head Festival; 1st Presbyterian, Ann Arbor, MI 6 pm

18 DECEMBER

Pocono Bay Singers, Handel's Messiah; Moravian Church, Nazareth, PA 8 pm

19 DECEMBER

"Christmas on Historic Hill;" Trinity Church, Newport, RI 7:30 pm Lessons & Carols; Flatbush Church of the

Redeemer, Brooklyn, NY 11 am Lessons & Carols; St Thomas Church, New

York, NY 11 an, 4 pm Richard Morris, organ; Martin Berin-baum, trumpet; Town Hall, New York, NY 2:30 mq

Williams Pageant of Holy Nativity; St Williams Pageant of noly Nativity: Sr Bartholomews Church, New York, NY 4 pm Candlelight Carols, with orch; Holy Trin-ity Lutheran, New York, NY 5 pm Britten Ceremony of Carols; Zion Epis-copal. Wappinger Falls, NY 4 pm Candlelight Carols; United Methodist, Red Berk, NU 4 20 pm 7 pm

Bank, NJ 4:30 pm, 7 pm Carol service; Cathedral of Mary Our Queen, Baltimore, MD 5:30 pm

Holst The Coming of Christ, Mt Lebanon United Presbyterian, Pittsburgh, PA 5 pm Lessons & Carols; Covenant Presbyterian,

Charlotte, NC 5 pm

Keith Weber; Cathedral of St Philip, Atlanta, GA 5 pm Lessons & Carols; St Benedicts, Planta-

tion, FL 6 pm Karel Paukert, Museum of Art, Cleve-

land, OH 2:30 pm Lessons & Carols; Fairmount Presbyterian,

Cleveland Heights, OH 4:30 pm Lessons & Carols, Henry Lowe, cond, Christ Church, Cincinnati, OH 5 pm Boars Head Festivai & Feast, 1st Pres-

byterian, Ann Arbor, MI 5 pm Christmas Concert; Independent Presby-terian, Birmingham, AL 4:30 pm Lessons & Carols; 4th Presbyterian, Chi-

cago, IL 6:30 pm Chicago Chamber Choir, Handel's Mes-siah; St Pauls United Church of Christ, Chi-

cago, IL 7 pm Lessons & Carols; St Ignatius Episcopal,

Antioch, IL 6:30 pm

21 DECEMBER

Quadrivium, Marleen Montgomery, dir; First Church, Cambridge, MA 8 pm Christmas Concert (John Rose, Louise Natale); Cathedral of the Socred Heart,

Newark, NJ 8:30 pm Britten Ceremony of Carols, Henry Lowe, cond; Christ Church, Cincinnati, OH 12:10 Dm

22 DECEMBER

Community carol sing; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 12:10 pm

23 DECEMBER

Kenneth Matthews; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 12:10 pm

24 DECEMBER

Buxtehude Magnificat, Christmas motets, Edith Ho, dir; United Church on the Green, New Haven, CT 6 pm Britten Ceremony of Carols; Trinity Epis-copal, Hartford, CT 10:30 pm

Heiller Adventmusik; Immanuel Lutheran,

Heiller Adventmosts, New York, NY 5 pm Christmas Carols; Church of the Ascen-sion, New York, NY 10:30 pm Rusch; Flatbush Church of the

Redeemer, Brooklyn, NY 10:30 pm Carols, prayer, and praise; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 10:30 pm Christmas concert; Grace Presbyterian, Jenkintown, PA 10:30 pm

Palestrina Missa Brevis; St Benedicts Plan-

tation, FL 11 pm Handel's Messiah, part 1; Fairmount Presbyterian, Cleveland Heights, OH 10:30

Bach Magnificat; St Michaels in the Hills, Toledo, OH 10:30 pm Britten Ceremony of Carols; Trinity Epis-copal, Toledo, OH 10:30 pm Lessons & Carols; Independent Presby-

terian, Birmingham, AL 4 pm, 6 pm Lessons & Carols; Groce-St Lukes, Mem-

phis, TN 5 pm Festival of Banners & Light; 4th Presby-terian, Chicago, IL 11 pm

26 DECEMBER

Britten Ceremony of Carols; St Bartholo-mews Church, New York, NY 4 pm Bach Christmas Oratorio, part 2; Holy Trinity Lutheran. New York, NY 5 pm Ford Lailerstedt; St Thomas Church, New

York, NY 5:15 pm Carol Service; Christ Church, Glen Ridge,

NJ 4 pm Pocono Boy Singers, Lessons & Carols;

Christ Episcopal, Stroudsburg, PA 4 pm Lessons & Carols, Trinity Episcopal, Toledo, OH 10 am

28 DECEMBER

Frederick Hohman; 5th Ave Presbyterian, New York, NY 12 noon The Play of Daniel; Washington Ca-

thedral, Washington, DC 8:30 pm

29 DECEMBER

William Stokes; Washington Cathedral, Washington, DC 5 pm The Play of Herod; Washington Cathedral,

Washington, DC 8:30 pm

30 DECEMBER

Paul Blockhaus; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 12:10 pm

The Play of Hered; Washington Cathedral, Washington, DC 5 pm The Play of Daniel; Washington Cathedral, Washington, DC 8:30 pm

31 DECEMBER

Judith & Gerre Hancock, organ & harpsi-chord, St Thomas Church, New York 8:30 рл

Bishops Stortford Choir: St. John Lutheran, Stroudsburg, PA 8 pm The Play of Daniel; Washington Cathe-

dral, Washington, DC 5 pm The Play of Herod; Washington Cathe-dral, Washington, DC 8:30 pm

1 JANUARY

The Play of Herod; Washington Cathedral, Washington, DC 5 pm The Play of Daniel; Washington Cathedral,

Washington, DC 8:30 pm Boar's Head & Yule Log Festival; Christ Church, Cincinnati, OH S pm

2 JANUARY

Bach Christmas Oratorio; St Bartholo-mews Church, New York, NY 4 pm David Mulbury; St Michaels Church, New

York, NY 4 pm Bach Christmas Oratorio, part 5; Holy Trinity Lutheran, New York, NY 5 pm

Bishops Stortford Choir; 1st Presbyterian, Dover, NJ, 7:30 pm Music of Walton; Christ Episcopal, Read-ing, PA 4 pm

The Play of Daniel; Washington Cathe-

dral, Washington, DC 5 pm The Play of Herod; Washington Cathedral,

The Play of Herod; Washington Camedra, Washington, DC 8:30 pm Kenneth H Courtney; Cathedrai of St Philip, Atlanta, GA 5 pm Boar's Head & Yule Log Festival; Christ Church, Cincinnati, OH 3 pm. 5 pm

3 JANUARY

Bishops Stortford Choir; St Rose of Lima Church, Meriden, CT 8 pm

4 JANUARY

Ted Alan Worth; Cochrane Jr HS, Johnstown, PA 8 pm Bishops Stortford Choir; Cathedral of St

Peter-St Paul, Philadelphia, PA 8 pm Wendy Vickers, voice & guitar; Christ Church, Cincinnati, OH 12:10 pm

5 JANUARY

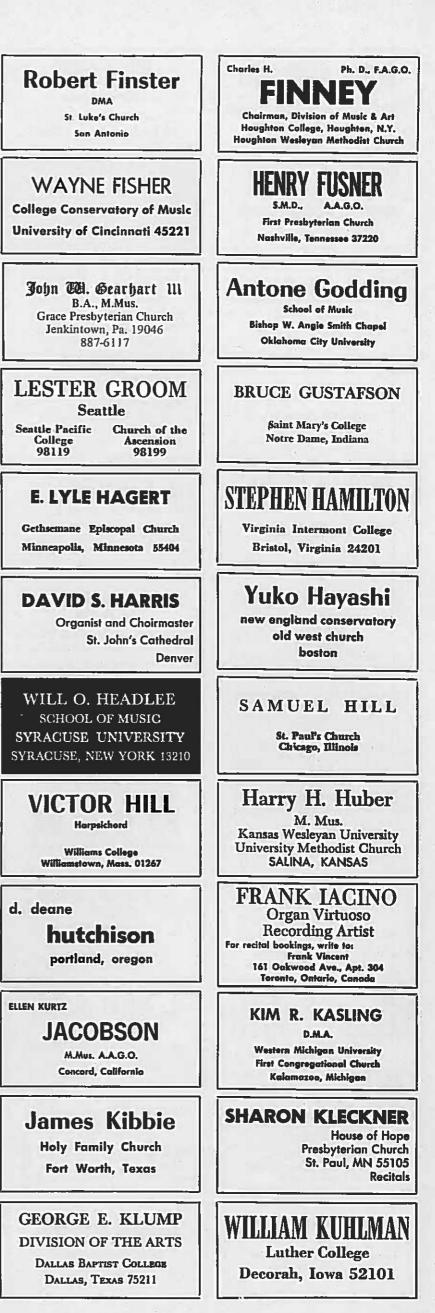
Jonathan Dimmock; St Johns Church, Washington, DC 12:10 pm Bishops Stortford Choir; United Methodist, Fairfax, VA 8 pm

6 JANUARY Susan Marchant: Busch-Reisinger Museum.

Harvard U, Cambridge, MA 12:15 pm Bishops Stortford Choir; Trinity Episcopal, Shepherdstown, WV 7:30 pm

7 JANUARY

Bishops Stortford Choir, Christ Chur h Cathedral, Hartford, CT 8 pm Jeanne Rizzo, Stetson U, Deland, FL 8 pm



Arthur LaMirande Church of the Holy Name of Jesus New York, N.Y. 10025	HUW LEWIS Becitals Saint John's Church 50 East Fisher, Detroit, MI 48201	CALENDAR (Cent. from p. 19) 8 JANUARY Bishops Stortford Choir; Cathedral of St John, New York, NY 4 pm Gerre Hancock; Westside Presbyterian, Ridgewood, NJ 1:30 pm Richard Morris, organ; Martin Berin- baum, trumpet; Von Braun Civic Center, Huntsville, AL 8 pm	14 JANUARY Terry Charles; Kirk of Dunedin, FL B pm 15 JANUARY Richard Westenberg, choral workshop AGO, Independent Presbyterian, Birmit ham, AL	
RICHARD W. LITTERST M. S. M. second congregational church rockford, illinois	David Lowry School of Music Winthrop College Rock Hill, South Carolina 29733	 9 JANUARY Lionel Rogg: Alice Tully Hajl, New York, NY 2:30 pm Handel Laudate Pueri Dominum; St Bartholomews Church, New York, NY 4 pm Bach Cantata 65; Holy Trinity Lutheran, New York, NY 5 pm Jerrold Fisher Ensemble; Immonuel Lu- 	UNITED STATES West of the Mississippi River 5 DECEMBER Samuel Porter; Christ Church Cather New Orleans, LA 4 pm Donald Sutherland, organ, Phyllis E Julson, voice; Concordia College, N head, MN 4 pm Howard Ross; St Lukes Episcopal, Da 1X 5 pm John Ross; Richardson Hall, Southwes College, Winfield, KS Handel's Messiah, Howard Swan, c Garden Grove Community Church, Ga Grove, CA 3 pm Menotiti opera; St Bedes Episcopal, M Park, CA John Fenstermaker; Grace Cathedral,	
William MacGowan Bethesda-by-the-Sea Palm Beach, Florida	FREDERICK L. MARRIOTT ORGANIST — CARILLONNEUR KIRK-IN-THE-HILLS BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MICH. 48013 Organist, The Detroit Symphony	theran, New York, NY 5 pm Bishops Stortford Choir; Congregational Church, Scarsdale, NY 4 pm Mark Brombaugh; Grace Episcopal, Mill- brook, NY 4 pm James Walker, flute; David Agler, har- psichord; all-Bach; All Saints Church, Prince- ton, NJ 8 pm David Witten, piano; Cathedral of Mary Our Queen, Baltimore, MD 5:30 pm		
JAMES R. METZLER TRINITY CHURCH TOLEDO, OHIO	HAROLD MUELLER F.A.G.O. Trinity Episcopal Church Temple Sherith Israel San Francisco	Lydian Chamber Players; Reformation Lutheran, Washington, DC 3 pm Marilyn Mason; National City Christian Church, Washington, DC 8 pm Thomas Spacht; Cathedral of St Philip, Atlanta, GA 5 pm Gail L Walton; Our Lady of Bethlehem convent, La Grange Park, IL 3 pm Lutheran Choir of Chicago, Epiphany Con-	Francisco, CA 5 pm 6 DECEMBER Joyce Jones, U of Texas, Kingsville, 8 pm 7 DECEMBER John Rose, for AGO; Messiah Luther Oklahoma City, OK	
WILLIAM H. MURRAY Mus. M F.A.G.O. Church of the Mediator Chicogo, IR.	CARLENE NEIHART St. Andrew's Episcopal Church Meyer and Warnall Kansas City, Missouri 64113	 cert; Holy Trinity Lutheran, Glenview, IL 4 pm Lutheran Choir of Chicago, Epiphany concert; St Peter Lutheran, Arlington Heights, IL 8 pm 11 JANUARY Virgil Fox; Symphony Hall, Springfield, MA 8 pm William Goff; Heinz Chapel, U of Pitts- 	12 DECEMBER Larry Palmer, St Lukes Episcopal, Dr TX 5 pm Menotti's Amahl and the Night Vis Garden Grove Community Church, Ga Grove, CA 6:30, 8 pm Handel's Messiah, Christmas portion Jolla Presbyterian, La Jolla, CA 7:30 p	
frank a. novak HOLY TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH 1080 Main Buffalo, N.Y. 14209	RICHARD M. PEEK Sac. Mus. Doc. Covenant Presbyterian Church 1000 E. Morehead Charlotte, N. C.	 William Gott, Heinz Chapel, U or Pirts- burg, PA 12 noon. 12 JANUARY Barbara Thomson; St Johns Church, Washington DC 12:10 pm 13 JANUARY Aran Vartanian; Busch-Reisinger Museum, Harvard U, Cambridge, MA 12:15 pm 	Handel's Messiah, William C Beck, co St Francis Church, Palos Verdes Esta CA 7:30 pm Music of Distler, Poulenc; Douglas Butler, dir; 1st Unitarian, Portland, OR Douglas L Butler, Messiaen La Nativ 1st Unitarian, Portland, OR pm 13 DECEMBER Menotit's Amahl and the Night Visit	
FRANKLIN E. PERKINS Ph.D. The Ladue Chapel The John Burroughs School St. Louis, Missouri	George H. Pro D.M.A. Coe College Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402	Terry Charles; Kirk of Dunedin, FL 8:15 pm	Garden Grove Community Church, Gar Grove, CA 6:30 pm, 8 pm Vernon de Tar F.A.G.O., Mus. Doc., S.M.D.	
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NORMA STEVLINGSON D.M.A. University of Wisconsin—Superior Pilgrim Lutheran Church Superior, Wisconsin 54880	FREDERICK SWANN The Riverside Church New York City	University	Melvi NSON of Lauisville Bach Society St. Francis-in-the-fields Episcop	

19 DECEMBER

Charles Brown; St Lukes Episcopal, Dallas, TX 5 pm Lessons & Carols; Westminster Presby-

terian, Lincoln, NE 4 pm Christmas Concert; Grace Cathedral, San

Francisco, CA 4 pm Christmas Concert; St Bede Episcopal, Menio Park, CA 8 pm

24 DECEMBER

Gordon Betenbaugh; Westminster Pres-byterian, Lincoln, NE 4:30 pm, 7:30 pm Lessons & Carols; Grace Cathedral, San

Francisco, CA 3:30 pm Handel's Messiah, John Alexander, cond; imanual Presbyterian, Los Angeles, CA 10:30 pm

28 DECEMBER

*Cherry Rhodes; All Saints Church, Pasadena, CA 8:30 pm

29 DECEMBER

*Douglas L Butler, Messiaen La Nativité, with dance; All Saints Church, Pasadena, CA

*Joan Benson, clavichord & early piano; Pomona College, CA 2 pm, 3 pm *John Hamilton; Pomona College, CA 2

 m, 3 pm
 *Kathleen McIntosh, harpsichard; Pomona
 Callege, CA 4:10 pm
 *David Britton, organ; Floyd Stancliff,
 flute; 1st Friends Church, Whittier, CA 8:30 pm

30 DECEMBER

David Lennox Smith; 1st United Methodist,

*David Cennox Smith 155 Onlined Methodist, Posodena, CA 3:45 pm *David Craighead, organ; Gordon Stout, percussion; Occidental College, CA 5:30 pm *La Montaine pageant opera The Shep-hardes Playe, Edgar Billups, cond; All Saints Church, Pasadena, CA 8:30 pm

31 DECEMBER

*Ladd Thomas; 1st United Methodist, Glendale, CA 11 am *Robert Kenneth Duerr, all-Bach; Neighbor-

hood Church, Pasadena, CA 1:45 pm *Pinkham The Passion of Judas, Daniel Pinkham, cond; Neighborhood Church, Pasadena, CA 2:15 pm *Lawrence Mae, Italian music, with voices

& instruments; St Pauls Cathedral, Los Angeles, CA 3:45 pm

John Renke: Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, CA 10:15 pm

*Gaylord Carter, New Year's Eve theater organ special; Civic Auditorium, San Gabriel, CA 10:30 pm *program for AGO mid-winter conclave

7 JANUARY

John Obetz; University Church, Loma Linda, CA 8 pm 9 JANUARY

Paul Manz, hymn festival; Westminster Presbyterian, Lincoln, NE 4 pm Organ service music concert; Central Park

Christian Church, Topeka, KS 3 pm David Gary Worth; St Bedes Episcopai, Menio Park, CA 8 pm

10 JANUARY George Baker; East Dallas Christian Church, Dallas, TX

14 JANUARY

Gerre Hancock; 1st United Methodist, Phoenix, AZ 8 pm 15 JANUARY

Gerre Hancock, service playing workshop; 1st United Methodist, Phoenix, AZ 9 am INTERNATIONAL

5 DECEMBER

Bernard Lagacé, all-Bach; Immaculate Conception Church, Montreal, Quebec 8:30

Advent music for choirs, bells, organ; 1st St Andrews United, London, Ontario 4 pm

9 DECEMBER Bruce Ubukata; St Pauls Anglican, Toron-

to, Ontario 12:05 pm 11 DECEMBER

Kerry Beaumont, St Pauls Anglican, Toron-to, Ontorio 4 pm 14 DECEMBER

Christmas Carol concert, T Wollard Harris, cond; St Georges United Church, Taronto, Ontario 8:30 pm 16 DECEMBER

Gerald Webster; St Pauls Anglican, To-ronto, Ontario 12:05 pm 18 DECEMBER

Sydney Birrell; St Pauls Anglican, Toronto, Ontario 4 pm

19 DECEMBER

Lessons & Carols; St Pauls Anglican, To-ronto, Ontario 11 am 23 DECEMBER

Janet McFarlane; St Pauls Anglican, Toronto, Ontario 12:05 pm 30 DECEMBER

Kerry Beaumont, St Pauls Anglican, To-ronto, Ontario 12:05 pm

6 JANUARY John Tuttle; St Pauls Anglican, Toronto, Ontario 12:05 pm

13 JANUARY

André Knevel; St Pauls Anglican, Toronto, Ontario 12:05 pm

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AEOLIAN DUOART PLAYER RESIDENCE pipe organ, 11 ranks and percussions, 86 organ rolls with catalogues from 1925 to 1947, one fest roll with information sheets, tracker-bar drawings, blueprints of original installation, attachment for connection to piano. Pipes crated except for larger basses, Excellent restorable condition. Makes nice Christmas present, \$8,000.00 FOB. Robert Kiernan, 9539 Abbotsford Rd., Pico Rivera, Cal. 90660.

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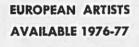
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