# THE DIAPASON

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

Sixty-Eighth Year, No. 11 - Whole No. 815

ISSN 0012-2878

OCTOBER, 1977



Leopold Stokowski (1682-1977)

The famous conductor Leopold Stokowski died of a heart attack on Septem-ber 13 at his home in Nether Wallop, a tiny Hampshire village in England. He was 95.

He was 95. Mr. Stokowski was best known as a conductor of orchestras throughout the world, having been with the Philadelphia Orchestra from 1912 to 1936, before he left to do guest conducting. Part of his musical upbringing in London in-cluded organ study, and he was organist of St. James', Piccadilly, where he adopted the name of Stokes. He came to the United States in 1905 to become organist-choirmaster of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City. He held that position for three years, during which time his organ recitals attracted attention attention.

Mr. Stokowksi was active until the end, having made recent television appear-ances, as well as making recordings under a contract which would have lasted until age 100.

## **Organ Historical Society** 22nd National Convention

#### by Arthur Lawrence

The Organ Historical Society held its 22nd annual national convention from June 28 to 30 in Detroit, Michigan. In the fine tradition already estab-lished by this organization, the three days were filled with interesting programs and visits to some of the notable historic organs of the area. In con-trast to several previous conventions which have been centered in more rural areas, the 1977 gathering con-centrated on a major urban area (al-though one afternoon was devoted to side trips). I was pleased that we heard as many earlier organs as we did, hav-ing previously assumed that Detroit, like too many other cities, would have lost such instruments to urban renewal and church modernization.

Events were listed in an attractive program brochure which included stop-lists, photographs, and explanatory notes for each organ. William M. Wor-den's The Organ in Detroit, a brief History was also distributed and this informative booklet gave a good historical background.

Since the convention was planned to take place concurrently with the re-gional AGO convention also he'd in Detroit, several events were shared by the two groups. Thus, the recital by Huw Lewis on Monday evening, June 27, for the Guild, served also as a pre-convention event for the OHS. Mr. Lewis played the organ at St. John's Episcopal Church, rebuilt by Casavant in 1964; his program consisted of Bach: Prelude, Trio, and Fugue in C Major, BWV 545 & 539; Thomas Kuras: Partita on "Austria"; Tourne-mire: Petite rapsodie improvisée; Monnikendam: Toccate Pentecostal; Alain: Trois Danses; and Widor: Sym-phonie VI, first movement. Although handicapped by a rather dead room and some unexpected problems with the instrument, Mr. Lewis played very well and got the convention off to a (Continued, page 8)

Brugge

## Harpsichord

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Week

#### by Dale Carr

Harpsichord Week in Brugge an unforgettably busy experience, full of wonderful concerts, instructive lec-tures, fascinating exhibits and demonstrations, the competitions, and the incessant rattle of dozens upon dozens of harpsichords. Looking back, I am amazed that so much could be packed into a single week; that so many of the events were of such high quality, and that it all came off without any serious hitches is already a great tribute to the organizers of the festival; and that such a hectic time could also be so pleasant is a tribute not only to the atmosphere of this ancient town and its inhabitants, but also and in particular to the staff of the festival, who were always cordially ready (though themselves sorely pressed by the busy schedule) to answer the most trivial call for assistance - in at least four languages!

It is surely impossible to imagine, never having heard it, what a room full of 25 or 30 harpsichords sounds like when they are all "turned on" at once. My first reaction was to burst into uncontrollable laughter: the idea that such an exhibition might possibly have any point seemed totally ridicu-lous. About half of the visitors seemed to think that the only reasonable piece with which to try out an unfamiliar harpsichord was Bach's Italian Con-certo, at least half of the rest preferring the famous Minuet in G from his Notebook for Anna Magdalena. But during the course of the week it be-

came clear that there were times and places to hear and play individual instruments, and also that a considerable number could be eliminated from further consideration on the basis of their sloppy actions, unstable tuning, or other undesirable features. Also, at least 45 different builders' instruments were demonstrated publicly toward the end of each afternoon in a hall where the comings and goings of the listeners actually approached concert decorum.

The quality and variety of harpsichord building in the United States were well represented by instruments from the workshops of B.W.M. Benn, From the workshops of B.W.M. Benn, William Dowd (whose Paris instru-ments were used for the majority of the concerts and the competition), Carl Fudge, Frank Hubbard Harpsi-chords, and Willard Martin. Keith Hill's absence, after the impression his Bull copy made in 1974, was especially conspicuous, and it would have been good to see even more American-built instruments. But the cost is great, and the difficulties can be overwhelming: Hubbard's shop was represented by only one instrument, since the others which had been packed and shipped could not be unloaded in Rotterdam, prohibited by some apparently unsym-pathetic customs officials (the rest of the cargo was ammunition); they were sent on to Le Havre, where I (at least) lost track of them, and they had not arrived by the end of the festival. (Continued, page 7)



Brugge finalists (I. to r.) Christopher Kite, Françoise Lengellé, and Michel Kiener photograph courtear of Brugge Handelsblad

## Old Fashioned

In completing a series of short editorials on the nature of THE DIAPASON, it remains only to be said something of the way in which the magazine is pro-duced. It is a small operation, run by only a few people, all of whom are knowledgeable regarding the organ and who pride themselves in serving the readership through the material that appears in print. In many ways, this journal is like a family-owned and run business; when the original owner and founder died, the family connection was lost, but the analogy otherwise still applies. The people who do the work do it because of their interest in it (they could all make better livings in more commercially-oriented establishments), and that's probably the only way such a magazine can continue to exist in to-day's business world. One could say that THE DIAPASON is, in fact, downright old-fashioned.

Being old-fashioned is not necessarily a virtue, but it does sometimes yield results not otherwise commonly found nowadays. We have no computers to assist or confuse us — our errors are our own. This means that everything is necessarily attended to personally, and there is no long chain of command through which to pass the buck. Our format is also out of style, being basically that of a newspaper; whether one likes or dislikes it, however, it is distinctive. Finally, the fact that much of our work is hand-done means that it can be done quickly; everyone involved with printing and publishing experiences some production delays, but ours are often at least reasonable. You may have noticed that many news items and reports come to you sooner in our pages than they do in other sources.

When S. E. Gruenstein published the first issue of THE DIAPASON (December 1909), it was the first and only regular magazine in this country de-voted to the organ (as he called it, "the kist o' whistles — the grandest of mu-sical instruments."). It is no longer the only such magazine, but we feel that it still has an important mission as an *independent* journal. We hope that you will agree.

**In Jhis Issue** During recent months, these pages have carried reports and reviews of several summer gatherings and conventions. This month, a review of the Organ His-torical Society convention is included, and it completes the coverage of summer events. The people who went to the very first OHS convention twenty one years ago may never have dreamed that the society would be able to continue in the way that it has. Certainly there is no other group quite like the OHS, and its members have a very special dedication to a special cause. They are a unique but important group, and a review of the national convention is appropriate here.

Another report this month is that of the Brugge Harpsichord Week. It is one of the most important harpsichord gatherings in the world and takes place only once every three years. Since none of the regular editorial staff was able to attend this year, we welcome a report by foreign correspondent Dale Carr. An unusual feature this month is Michael Murray's article on the tradition

of Bach playing, as it has been passed down to the present day through the great French organists of the early 20th century. The transmission of this tra-dition is frequently mentioned but seldom discussed in detail, so many readers should find Mr. Murray's writing to be of particular interest, whether or not they agree with the tenets of the tradition.

## Announcements

The 19th annual National Organ Playing Competition sponsored by the First Pres-byterian Church, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, will be held on March 4, 1978. All organists who have not reached their 35th birthday by that date are eligible to compete. Ap-plicants must submit a tape recording no later than February 1; required composi-tions for the tape include a major work of the Baroque or pre-Baroque periods, a and 1900, and a work by a composer born in the 20th century. Up to eight finalists will be chosen by a panel of judges; a separate group of prominent musicians will separate group of prominent musicians will judge the final competition. The winner will appear on the church's recital series April 18, 1978, and will receive a cash prize of \$500. The first runner-up will re-ceive a \$300 cash prize and remaining finalists will receive travel subsidation up to \$100 each.

to \$100 each. The annual competition has grown to be a major attraction during the past 18 years. Numerous foreign countries, Cana-dian provinces, and virtually every US state have been represented by applicants state have been represented by applicants during this time. The religious arts program of the church is under the direction of Lloyd Pinkerton, minister of music; Jack Ruhl, organist and theater manager; and John Tolley, drama director. Complete details of the competition and entry blanks may be received by writing to National Organ Playing Competition, First Presby-terian Church, 300 West Wayne St., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802. Wayne, IN 46802.

Christ Memorial Lutheran Church, Aff-Christ Memorial Lutheran Church, Att-ton, Missouri, has announced a series of recitals to be played on its 3/35 Bosch tracker organ. Carl Streufert will open the series on October 30 at 7 pm, and sub-sequent appearances will be by Barry Bobb, Edward Klammer, and Henry Glass Jr. Dates will be announced in the calendar.

René Saorgin, professor of organ at the Conservatory of Nice, will present two masterclasses at Saint Thomas Church in New York City on Monday, October 17. The morning session will be devoted to the Premier livre d'orgue of J. F. Dand-rian while the starmer president will be the Premier livre d'orgue of J. F. Dand-rieu, while the afternoon session will be concerned with the organ symphonies of Widor. Mr. Saorgin is well-known for his many European and American recital ap-pearances and for numerous recordings embracing literature of all periods. Fur-ther information on his New York classes may be obtained from the Music Office, Saint Thomas Church, 1 West 53rd Street, New York, NY 10019; (212) 397-1671.

17th Century French Music is the topic for a symposium to be held at Yale Unitor a symposium to be held at Yale Uni-versity, New Haven, Connecticut, October 9-11, when music for organ, harpsichord, and voice will be featured. Recitals, lec-tures, and masterclasses will be given by Phyllis Curtin, Fenner Douglass, David Fuller, Charles Krigbaum, Frederick Neu-mann, and Richard Rephann, Further in-formation in writhele for the Charles formation is available from Prof. Charles Krigbaum, 96 Wall St., New Haven, CT Krigbaum, 06520; (203) 436-8740.

The 17th annual Conference on Organ usic will take place at the University Music Music will take place at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, October 16-18. During the three-day period, recitals and tectures will be given by M. François Car-bou, Martin Haselböck, Werner Jacob, Lowell and Beth Riley, Erik Routley, and Marilyn Mason. Further information may be obtained by writing U-M Extension Service. Conference Department, 412 Maynard Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Harald Vogel will give a Saturday organ seminar on November 5 at Westminster Choir Collage. Mr. Vogel's subject will be performance practices of the North Ger-man Baroque style, an area in which he is a specialist. Further information may be had by writing Joan Lippincott, Organ Seminar, Westminster Choir College, Princeton, NJ 08540.

#### THE DIAPASON Established in 1909

An International Monthly Devoted to the Organ, the Harpsichord and Church Musie Official Journal of the American Institute of Organbuilders

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New Organs	14-17	THE DIAPASO. Office of Publicatio 434 South Walash Avenue Chicago, Ill. 60605. Phone (312) 427-814		
	22-23	Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing office. Publication no. 156480.		
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS	46-83	Issued month	ly.	
All subscribers are urged changes of address promptly office of The Diapason. must reach us before the 10t month preceding the date first issue to be mailed to address. The Diapason cam vide duplicate copies missed of a subscriber's failure to m	to the Changes h of the of the the new not pro- because	Routine items for publication must received not later than the 10th of 1 month to assure insertion in the is. for the next month. For advertiss copy, the closing date is the 5 Materials for review should rea the office by the Prospective contributors of artic should request a style sho This journal is indexed in Tu Music Index, annotated in Mu Article Guide, and abstracted RILM Abstra	the ing ing in in in in in	

The 7th annual National Organ Competition sponsored by the First Presbyterian Church, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, will be held on March 5, 1978. First prize will be a \$700 cash award and two other finalists will receive \$100 plus expenses. The dead-line for receiving applications and tapes is February 1. Inquiries and requests for applications should be addressed to J. William Stephenson, minister of music, First Presbyterian Church, 401 Southeast 15th Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301.

A Choral Workshop for Church Musi-cians will take place at Trinity Episcopal Church in Toledo, Ohio, on Friday and Saturday, October 28-29, Martin Neary, or-ganist and master of music at Winchester Cathedral, and James R. Metzler, organist Cathedral, and James R. Metzler, organist and choirmaster of Trinity Church, will be the workshop leaders. Sessions will be in-cluded on choral repertoire, vocal produc-tion, and materials on vocal methods and diction. There will also be a conducting session, a short choral concert, and a re-cital by Mr. Neary. Further information may be obtained by writing Office of the Choirmaster, Trinity Episcopal Church. 316 Adams Street, Toledo, Ohio 43604.

Early Music at McGill University will take place at the Montreal institution on take place at the Montreal institution on October 21, 22, and 23, when Mary Cyr will conduct a viola da gamba workshop and Kenneth Gilbert will teach a harpsi-chord masterclass on Froberger and Bach Toccatas. There will also be three evening concerts, including a solo recital by Mr. Gilbert, Further information may be re-quested from Mrs. Maria Jerabek, Regis-trar Early Music McGill, Faculty of Music, 555 Sherbrooke West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 1E3; {514} 391.4501.

Sir Michael Tippett, noted British com poser/conductor, will give a lecture on his music, Sunday, October 16, at the Cleve-land Museum of Art, Several of his works land Museum of Arr. Several of his works also will be performed at this event, scheduled for 2:30 pm, Further information is available from the museum at 11150 East Boulevard at University Circle, Cleve-land, OH 44106; (216) 421-7340.

The sixth annual Brockport Keyboard Festival has been announced for October 27-29, at the State University College at 27-29, at the State University College at Brockport, New York. Concerts and lec-tures will deal with the clavichord, the harpsichord, and the early piano. William Carregen, Eiji Hashimoto, Barbara Har-bach, and Kenneth Drake will be among the featured performers. Further informa-tion may be had by writing Dr. Dowell Multer, symposium coordinator, State Uni-versity College at Brockport, NY 14420; (716) 637-3604 or (716) 395-2332.

(716) 637-3604 or (716) 395-2332. Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, New York City, will celebrate the 10th anni-versary of its Bach cantata series ("Eve-nings with Johann S.") with a Bach festi-val week, October 24-30. The schedule includes an all-Bach recital by organist Robert Noehren, a program of concerti with orchestra by harpsichordist Silvia Kind, two evenings of solo cantatas and orchestral suites performed by soloists of the church directed by Frederick Grimes, organist-music director for the church, and two performances of the "Mass in B Minor," with the Westminster Choir con-ducted by Joseph Flummerfelt. Saturday workshops/lectures will be given by Mr. Noehren and Miss Kind, and the weekly cantata series will begin Sunday with the Noehren and Miss Kind, and the weekly cantata series will begin Sunday with the Reformation canta "Ein' feste Burg." Further information is available from Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Central Park West at 65th Street, New York, NY 10023; (212) 877-6815.

## Reviews

A wide range of choral possibilities is again evident in new releases of the past few months. The listing is or-ganized progressively from unison to four (or more) parts.

Song of Zechariah, Hal Hopson. Unison, accomp. Flammer 354. (E) Music suitable for Palm Sunday is always of interest because of the limited reper-tory. Use of the minor key with lowered leading tone, minor ninth, and occasional raised sixth produces an attractive folk-like effect. The text is freely para-phrased from Zechariah 9:9.

I Was Glad (Psalm 122), Peter Hal-lock. Two-part voices and 2-7 handbells. GIA 35¢. (E) With handbells furnishing punctuation to a psalm tone, this piece would be equally appropriate for chil-drens or adult choirs.

Baptism Canon, Daniel Pinkham. Three-part treble voices and organ. C.F. Peters  $30\varphi$ . (D) Based on a text from Matthew 28:19, the canonic intricacies are unconventional and challenging.

Simple Gifts, arr. John Coates. SAB accomp. Shawnee 40¢. (E) A second and third verse are provided in addi-tion to the familiar "Tis the gift to be simple" set to the Shaker melody.

He Whom Joyous Shepherds Praised, Gerald Near. SAB accomp. Calvary Press (Egan & Associates) 554. (E) This ar-rangement of the "Quem Pastores" tune presents few technical problems.

Rejoice In the Lord Always, David Amram. SATB unaccomp. C.F. Peters 50¢. (D) Contrary to initial impressions. this buoyant piece is securely anchored in G. However the means of establishing a tonal center are unusual to say the least. A choir working with this sort of expanded tonality will need patience, an acute sense of intonation, and much positive reinforcement. Notation is con-ventional throughout.

Jesu, the Very Thought of Thee, Richard Proulx. SATB (some divisi), unaccomp. GIA 40¢. (M-D) A first-rate anthem on a first-rate text (Bernard of Clairvaux), Mr. Proulx's original com-position is reminiscent of Thiman or Vaughan Williams at their best. The piece will be equally effective in format concert situations and in the repertory of capable church choirs.

Lord, God of Israel, Knut Knystedt. SSATB unaccomp. Augsburg 454. (M-D) Mr. Nystedt is well-known as a dis-tinguished composer and choral con-

ductor. The text is drawn from I Kings 8:23 and Jeremiah 4:2 (RSV). As in the case of the Proulx anthem, the processes choral texture and sonority operate at a high level.

Oh, Harken, for This Is Wonder, Walter Pelz. SSAA(AA)T(T)B(B) un-accomp. Augsburg 60¢. (D) Composed for the Bethany College Choir, Linds-borg, Kansas, this extended piece will require a long period of rehearsal to achieve technical control and expressive nuances. The interesting text is by Lau-rence. Housmann. rence Housmann.

Thy Word Is A Lantern, Peter Hal-lock, SATB, organ. GIA  $35\phi$ . (M) This picce is distinguished by an economy of means and effective choral sonorities. The brevity (20 measures) will dictate its use as an introit or response.

They That Wait Upon the Lord. Gerald Near. SATB, organ. Calvary Press (Egan & Associates) 35¢. (M) Es-sentially traditional procedures are used in this beautifully shaped anthem. Sev-oral wines private grant with some art eral minor printing errors will need at-tention drawn to them. The text is from Isaiah 40:31.

'Twas In the Year That King Uzziah Died, Larry Palmer. SATB, organ. Cal-vary Press (Egan & Associates) 45g. (M) Isaiah's vision in the Temple is the subject of this strikingly original an-them. A chant-like tune is elaborated contrapuntally and in parallel move-ment. An effective climax is reached at the song of the scraphim. A large choir and organ is implied, as is a resonant and organ is implied, as is a resonant room.

Dallas Canticles: Magnificat and Nune Dimittis, Herbert Howells. SATB, or-Dimittis, Herbert Howells. SATB, or-gan, soprano and baritone solos. Calvary Press (Egan & Associates) \$1.95. (D) First performed at Dallas, Texas in October, 1975, this major new work re-quires a large experienced choir and a capable organist. The two solos are brief and could be sung by any capable choir members. members.

Herbert Howells' compositions have for many years been of consistently high quality, and the new Canticles are no exception. It is especially interesting to follow the subtle interplay of rhyth-mic figuration.

Concertato on "Come Ye Faithful, Raise the Strain", Carl Schalk. SATB, organ, congregation, optional trumpet. GIA 40¢. (E-M) The tune "Ave Virgo Virginum" is used for five verses of the familiar hymn text. Unison alternates with four-part harmony and descant. The goal is clearly participation rather than a concert environment.

O God, Our Help, John Carter. SATB, organ, narrator and congregation. Augs-burg 50¢. (E-M) From time to time an occasion of anniversary or dedication calls for an extended anthem involving choir, organ, narration and congregation participation. This arrangement of "St. Anne" would fill such a need. The en-tire text inclusion Anne" would fill such a need. The en-tire text, including congregational re-sponses, is provided on one page, and permission for duplication is expressly granted.

Sing Out All Voices Clear and Bright, Hal Hopson. SATB (or multiple choirs), organ, optional brass and/or handbells. Carl Fischer 45g. (M) A text adapted from St. Ambrose is joined to an arrangement of "Tallis' Canon". Per-formance forces could range from modest to elaborate. The only signifi-cant technical challenge is co-ordination of various groups. Handbell parts are furnished; brass parts are available for purchase separately.

Psalm 130, Heinz Werner Zimmer-mann. SATB (with divisi), baritone solo, guitar, and double bass. Carl Fischer 85¢. (D) Evidently a single gui-tar and double bass are intended. Al-though several sections of this lengthy piece are sump a cappedla balance may though several sections of this lengthy piece are sung a cappella, balance may be problematic in the accompanied areas. A large choir will be needed, in-cluding basses who can sing softly on a low E.

Gloria from Carillon Mass, Richard Proulx. SATB, congregation, organ, op-tional flute and tambourine. GIA 50g. (E-M) The desperate search for suit-able mass settings in English has abated as we move farther from Vatican II. Name cuttings of caribic quality are Many settings of varying quality are now widely available. Two of the best and most frequently used seem to be the "People's Mass" by Vernulst and "Mass of the Bells" by Peloquin. Mr. Proulx's new "Carillon Mass"

"Mass of the Bells" by Peloquin. Mr. Proulx's new "Carillon Mass" appears to be fully the equal of those by Vermulst and Peloquin in respect both to quality and practicality. Only the Gloria has been published; the en-tire mass is at a printer and should be available by the end of the year. Psalm Tone 8g generates the tonal contour of the Gloria and is also the basis for a refrain involving congrega-

hasis for a refrain involving congrega-tion. A freshness and directness of apment. It is to be hoped that the mass as a whole will fulfill the expectations raised by the Gloria.

- Wesley Vos

Several late arrivals may still be of interest for the Christmas season:

Dormi, Jesu, Malcom Archer. SATB unaccomp. Occumuse (Worldwide Music Services) 30¢ (M). This brief English motet is homophonic and in a conserva-tive idiom. It features nicely-shaped lines and has three sections, which cor-respond to the divisions of the text.

Adam lay y bounden, Robert Ashfield. SATB unaccomp. Occumuse 35e (M). This is another setting of a familiar macaronic text and comes from the same tradition as the preceding but is more chromatic in places. The initial melodic line is reminiscent of Peter Warlock's solo setting of the same carol.

Two Carols (I sing of a maiden; Make we joy now on this fest), Michael Frith. the first setting alternates unaccompanied works, the first setting alternates unaccompanied solo verses with four-part choral ones. The vocal parts of the second are simply parallel fourths (the second part is optional and much of the setting is unison) over an accompaniment of mostly parallel chords. It does, however, have a certain rhythmic vitality and is the easiest of this group.

Three Canonic Anthems for Advent, Robert Edward Smith. SAB with organ. G.I.A. Publications (G-2071) 60¢ (E): These works (Comfort ye; O very God of very God; Lo! He comes with clouds descending) are quite different from the English works mentioned previously and are well-crafted. They will be effective with modest resources and each takes the form of an original hymn tune which the form of an original hymn tune which is then given two and three-part canonic treatments. These will be a welcome addition to the repertory of both large and small choirs.

A Virgin most pure, Robert Edward A Virgin most pure, Robert Edward Smith. SATB with organ. G.I.A. Publi-cations (G-2094)  $35\notin$  (E). This carol is in a style similar to the preceding except that there is no canonic setting. Instead, each verse (solo or unison) is followed by a simply harmonized refrain. —Arthur Lawrence

#### **Japanese Organ Interest**

To the Editor:

I would like to express my thanks to I would like to express my thanks to Barbara Owen for her interesting article about the "Organ in Japan," in the August 1977 issue. It was quite a coincidence for the article to come out this month, as an organist friend and I were discussing the prelibility of each protection of the second seco

possibility of any noteworthy organs in Japan just a week previous. Again, I want to thank Ms. Owen.

Sincerely,

David Cox Salem, Oregon

#### Guilmant's House Organ

To the Editor:

To the Editor: Regarding the Guilmant/Dupré house organ (September issue, p. 25): The or-gan only, not the villa, was bought by Dupré from Guilmant's heirs during the winter of 1925-26, just after Dupré had moved to a nearby villa in Meudon. The organ was installed in Dupré's newly-constructed music room the following autumn (the room's construction having been delayed by the heavy rains of that summer) — with its original 28 stops and 3-manual console unchanged. Michel Mertz, a cantankerous old man with a

## Letters to the Editor

wonderful vocabulary, who had "har-monized" the instrument in 1899 for Guilmant, likewise supervised its instal-lation for Dupré, who inaugurated the instrument and new music room in March of 1927 before three hundred invited guests – among them Henry Wil-lis (III) and G. Donald Harrison. The former three-manual console

faced the music room; the four-manual faced the music room; the four-manual console seen in your photograph was designed by Dupré and added in 1934, the Guilmant console being placed in a little cottage on the Dupré estate – Dupre's "museum." The new console boasted electric action and adjustable combination' pistons, sostenuto devices on all manuals (Guilmant's console had bed only one sostenuto) a device per on all manuals (Guilmant's console had had only one sostenuto), a device per-mitting one registration to be played from the top half of a keyboard and another from the bottom, etc. Dupré added a solo division of six new stops in 1934: Flûte 8'; Gambe 8' (taken from the Positif, which was given a Principal 8' in its place); Voix céleste 8'; Orches-tral oboe 8'; Clarinet 8' (the former Cromorne, revoiced); and Basson 16'/8'. These new stops were also "harmonized" by Michel Mertz to blend with the existing work, which Dupré considered tonal-ly perfect. (The mutations and mixture, which Guilmant had been so fond of, had in particular a happy effect - bril-

liant, but smooth.) Dupré always referred to his organ as a true Cavaillé-Coll, although it was built, as your article points out, in the year of Cavaillé-Coll's retirement (1898) year of Cavaillé-Coll's retirement (1898) or in the year just after. It was installed in Guilmant's house (whose music room had been specially designed for it) in 1899 – according to a note by Guil-mant's granddaughter, André Leblond. Guilmant had himself designed its speci-fication, and though Mertz did the work of "harmonizing" – which means, as you know, much more than our word "voicing" – Guilmant supervised that you know, much more than our word "voicing" – Guilmant supervised that delicate operation. He seems not mere-ly to have chosen the stops, but to have decided upon their scales and alloys. Finally, Charles Mutin (who seems to have been more comfortable as a busi-nessman than as an organ-builder) changed little of the Cavaillé-Coll hallmarks during the early years of his tenure as director of the firm, keeping to the same unparalleled craftsmanship and quality of material. Hence, to the question Is this organ truly a Cavaillé-Coll? – the answer is, I believe, Yes – in all but the most technical sense.

in all but the most technical sense. Goodrich's specification is correct for the original organ of 28 stops — except that the Positif possessed no "Flûte creuse 8'" but rather a Quintaton 16'; the only flute-like timbre of 8' pitch in that division was, interestingly enough, the Cor de nuit — which had a remark-which mathematic

the Cor de nuit — which had a remark-able mellowness. Having been well-tended over the years, the organ sounds fine today. Some of its leather is just beginning to show signs of age — not bad, as much of it is original. The organ is used weekly by the new Municipal Conservatory of Meu-don — thanks to Madame Dupré's gen-erosity; she welcomes visitors and stu-dents to the villa with a never-failing dents to the villa with a never-failing grace and charm. Sincerely,

Michael Murray, Municipal Organist, Cleveland, Ohio We are grateful to Mr. Murray for providing these additions and correc-tions; as the editor discovered, finding the complete facts regarding this organ proved to be quite clusive heretofore.

# The Pure Tradition of Bach

## by Michael Murray

Charles-Marie Widor, in his preface to the 1924 edition of Lemmens' École d'Orgue et d'Harmonium, used the phrase "the pure tradition of Bach" to refer to certain precepts that, he contended, derived from Bach and had been handed down unchanged from him: among them, that the nature of organ tone is best suited to strict legato touch; that repeated notes and articulations should be executed with mathematical precision; that rhythms should be inexorable and tempos moderate; and that technique is most precise when bodily gestures are at a minimum. Widor asserted, as did his friend Alexandre Guilmant, that these conceptions had been transmitted from Bach in an unbroken line of succession by Johann Christian Kittel, Heinrich Rinck, Adolf Hesse, and Jacques Lemmens, and that they had been transmitted faithfully and without change.

Marcel Dupré explained — in his writings and on many occasions to his pupils — that Widor and Guilmant had studied with Lemmens, inherited the Bach tradition from him, and passed it intact to their pupils at the Paris Conservatory: Widor during his tenure as professor of organ from 1890 to 1896, and Guilmant during his tenure from 1896 to 1911. Dupré, a pupil of both men, maintained that he had himself adhered scrupulously to the tradition in his performances, in his teachings, and in his edition of Bach's works. (Widor's Bach edition, incidentally, conforms most closely to the tradition in the French version, for which Widor himself wrote the performance indications. Albert Schweitzer wrote the introductions for the German and English versions, and though Schweitzer respected the tradition, he elaborated on it in matters of phrasing and registration, of pictoral "leimotifs" in the chorales, and of manual changes.)

of manual changes.) To assess the accuracy and fidelity of the Bach tradition is to pose some fundamental questions about the way we play Bach today. If for example Bach's own preference was for the legato style, and if he conceived his works in that style – as the tradition asserts – then most modern interpreters, despite the scholarship of recent decades, are farther from Bach's thought than were the organists of Widor's persuasion. For today we have mostly abandoned strict legato playing in favor of varying degrees of staccato. Indeed, the consensus among our leading recitalists and teachers seems to be that legato playing is rhythmically uninteresting; that it does not allow the music to "breathe" as it ought; that it lacks clarity, especially in resonant buildings; and that it is not appropriate to Bach because the North German masters who so profoundly influenced his style did not play legato.

If a look at this tradition poses some questions about the way we play Bach, it also provides a key to understanding the French Romantic school.

After a hiatus of many years, we are today beginning to recognize the worth of the French Romantic heritage — a worth determined by the skill, discipline, and extraordinary emotional language of its best compositions, and by the contribution it made toward raising the standards, the technical competence, of organ playing in the United States as well as in Europe. Our reevaluation of this school is incomplete, however, if we fail to comprehend the importance it attached to the Bach tradition. Widor contended, in fact, that the French school was "based on Bach" - and this in the most direct ways, despite the 19th century's richer harmonic vocabulary, its expanded conception of musical art as a subjective rather than an objective craft, and the disparities between its instruments and those of Bach's day. Finally, a look at the Bach tradition

Finally, a look at the Bach tradition makes us glance once again at the whole idea of tradition in musical interpretations — a question always fascinating, always worth raising.

To modern cars, the word *tradition* is suspect. It has lost the ring of respectability, the positive connotations, it once carried, Even if we grant the importance of tradition as a force in musical interpretation, we tend to cling to the view expressed by Nadia Boulanger: "Yes," she said in a radio interview, "tradition is important. But traditions become increasingly susceptible to individual interpretations as each generation takes over from its predecessor."

It seems to be a fact that most traditions have succumbed to their innate tendency toward exaggeration and inaccuracy. Mahler's interpretations of Wagner and Czerny's of Beethoven departed from the conceptions of each composer, though both interpreters claimed to represent a true tradition. Examples are legion — and sometimes humorous. Take the famous anecdote about the opera tenor who walked upstage at a certain spot in Otello, until one day he came to perform the work under Toscanini. The maestro, a virtuoso at demolishing false traditions. asked the singer why he did so, for no such stage direction existed in the score. The reply was that it had always been done that way and was a tradition. Toscanini discovered that the tenor who had premiered the role under the composer's direction, years before, had not walked upstage to serve any dramatic purpose. He had simply needed to spit. Ever since, his successors had copied the meaningless gesture.

Thus if the Bach tradition has remained intact through seven generations, it is one of the few traditions maybe the only one — to have done so. How can we learn the truth?

Consider, first, that the tradition's precepts are not so subjective, nebulous, intaugible as they might seem: indeed, they are objective and measurable, as we shall see. Accordingly, if we can discover beliefs held in common – conceptions defined similarly – by each of the men who transmitted it, it seems reasonable to assume the tradition has remained consistent. To determine whether its precepts originated with Bach, we can compare our findings with the scant, but eloquent, evidence given by Bach's sons and pupils and with the researches of such scholars as Forkel, Gerber, Spitta, and Keller – none of whom would have felt the slightest interest in supporting Widor's viewpoint. We can also judge the character and personality of each of the key men (Kittel, Rinck, Hesse, Lemmens, Guilmant, and Widor) and assess the degree to which they maintained the highest standards during an age when organ art was corrupt.

Musical style was changing in Germany even before Bach died in 1750; focus had already begun to shift from the sacred to the secular, and from polyphony to harmonized melody. The new

TRANSMISSION OF THE BACH TRADITION

Johann Christian Kittel (1732-1809)

Johann Christian Heinrich Rinck (1770-1846)

> Adolph Friedrich Hesse (1809-1863)

Niklaas Jaak Lemmens (1823-1881)

**Alexandre Guilmant** 

(1837 - 1911)

**Charles-Marie Widor** 

(1844 - 1937)

Marcel Dupré (1886-1971) gallant style, with its interest in "affekt," had begun to appear by the middle of the 18th century, becoming a precursor of Romanticism. Indeed, music was beginning to serve as a vehicle for expressing "true and natural" feelings; and of the new movement, Emmanuel and Friedmann Bach (with Quantz, Benda, and Reichardt) stood as the most gifted proponents.

To them, preoccupied as they were with music's dazzling new possibilities, the emotion inherent in Bach's works was imperceptible. They seemed, as Schweitzer writes, "too simple to rank the art of the previous generation as highly as that of their own." They may well have revered Bach's memory; but Bach's works, and the performance practices in which the works had been conceived, seemed out-of-date and pedantic. Emmanuel in particular suffered mixed feelings about his father, esteeming the skill of Bach's compositions without really understanding their essence, and admiring most of all Bach's accomplishment as a virtuoso and teacher, Emmanuel's *Versuch über die wahre Art das Klawier zu spielen*, which profoundly influenced his colleagues and the early classicists, had its roots in Bach's instruction, though it deviated from Bach's own practices.

It was the fashion of the times, too, to view with disdain any artist who appeared before the public merely as an interpreter of other men's music an artist, it was felt, should perform works of his own. In short, the authentic Bach style was quickly supplanted by the new trends, and most of the men who had first-hand knowledge of Bach's aesthetic found in it little to delight them. The art of organ playing itself began to decline, and soon Emmanuel could boast that he had "not played a pedal in years."

It was thus in opposition to the practices of his contemporaries that Johann Christian Kittel (1732-1809) continued to perform Bach's works and to teach Bach's principles. That he remained faithful to Bach's aesthetic was asserted by Spitta: "Kittel was an excellent organ player and composer, and a favourite teacher; he taught a great number of the best organists of Thuringia, and, with pious reverence for his own great teacher, did his utmost to transmit the traditions of Bach's art and style." Forkel refers to him as a "very solid" organist and adds: "As a composer, he has distinguished himself by several trios for the organ, which are so excellent that his master himself would not have been ashamed of them."<sup>2</sup>

Kittel's esteem, indeed reverence, for Bach was well known among his colleagues. Gerber recounts this story of an oil portrait of Bach, which Kittel acquired in 1798;

The venerable organist also continued, with undiminished keeness of mind and as the only living pillar of the old Bachian school, to educate many a good organist. As a special form of reward and punishment for his pupils he used an oil painting of Joh. Sebast. Bach — a fine likeness which he had recently acquired and hung over his clavier. If the pupil showed industry worthy of this Father of Harmony, the curtain covering it was drawn aside. For the unworthy, on the other hand, Bach's countenance remained hidden."

#### THE DIAPASON

Kittel, wrote Gerber, wished that "after his death this, his beloved picture, be hung at the organ in the church." It also reflects Kittel's reverence for Bach that he preserved for posterity the only surviving manuscript of the *Prelude and Fugue in F Minor*; and it shows something of Kittel's skill as a composer — not to mention his stylistic resemblance to his master — that Keller ascribed to him, rather than to Kittel's, the *Fantasy and Fugue in A Minor* long attributed to Bach.<sup>4</sup>

keller ascribed to him, rather than to Kreos, the Fantasy and Fugue in A Minor long attributed to Bach.<sup>4</sup> Kittel, eighteen years old when Bach died, was one of Bach's last pupils. He probably lived in the Bach household, as was the custom in those days. It is known that he assisted more than once at the weekly cantata rehearsals held there, for in his Der Angehende Praktische Organist<sup>5</sup> Kittel described as habitual Bach's practice of assigning to "one of his most competent pupils" the harpsichord part. That Kittel was one of Bach's most gifted pupils is attested to by his subsequent fame as an executant and composer, and by the large number of excellent pupils he himseff attracted — among them the renowned Michael Fischer, Karl Umbreit, and Heinrich Rinck. Not long after Bach died, Kittel took a post in Langensalza as organist at St. Boniface Church and "teacher in the girls' school." He became vexed by his teaching post, however, and according to his successor "his love of composition and writing music often made him do this in school ho.trs, and so brought him into collision with authorities. Finally he gave up the post."<sup>6</sup> By 1756 he had returned to his natal town of Erfart and taken the post of organist at the Predigerkinche. He died in Erfurt at a very old age.

age. Kittel called Bach a "strict teacher," and there is no tea on to believe he was exempt from the teaching methods Bach is reported to have used with earlier pupils. Forkel wrote: "The first thing tach did was to teach his pupils his own special style of touch. To this end, for several months, they had to practice mothing but separate exercises for all the fingers of both hands, with constant regard to this clear and neat touch." Spitta added that Bach "would sweeten the bitter dose by giving [them] graceful little picces, in each of which some special technical difficulty was dealt with . . . When a certain proficiency had been attained in these elements he went on at once to the root of the matter in difficult compositions, by preference in his own."\*

by preference in his own." Spitta asserted – and was in agreement with Forkel, Emmanued Bach, Quantz, and Gerber – that this special touch distinguished Bach's playing from that of his contemporatics, formed the very foundation of his art, and was responsible for his virtuosity and consequent fame as an executant." He explained that the Northern masters, whom Bach admired, had done much to improve rapidity in execution and to regulate the principles of fingering; but they seldom used the thumb:

To Bach himself the unnatural conditions of such a limitation were soon obvious; he began to turn the thumb to the same account as the other fingers, and he must at once have perceived that the whole art of playing had thereby undergone a complete revolution. While the useless hanging of the thumb had resulted in an outstretched position for the other fingers, the use of it, being so much shorter, naturally necessitated a curved position for the others. This curving at once excluded all rigidity; the fingers remained in an casy, elastic attitude, ready for extension or contraction at any moment, and they could now hit the keys rapidly and accurately as they hovered close over them . . . The result of all this was that Bach played with a scarcely perceptible movement of his hands; his fingers hardly seemed to touch the keys, and yet everything came out with perfect clearness, and a pearly roundness and purity. His body, too, remained perfectly quiescent, even during the most difficult pedal passages on the organ or harpsichord. Bach's contemporaries, Griepenkerl added, related that his performance "even with the great organ and coupled claviers, did not look laborious, nor in its sound indicate exertion."

Forkel added this crucial datum which

he obtained from Quantz and Emmanuel: that Bach's special touch resulted in unprecedented precision of the attack and release of consecutive tones, "so that the two tones are neither disjoined from each other nor blended together."<sup>11</sup> (One hundred years later Widor defined his "plastic" legato in precisely that way, saying one note must be released at the exact moment the next is pressed down.) And Emmanuel continued:

continued: Some persons play too stickily, as if they had glue between their fingers; their touch is too long, because they keep the keys down beyond the time. Others have attempted to avoid this defect and play too short, as if the keys were burning hot. This is also a fault. The middle path is best.<sup>32</sup> Forkel concluded:

a fault. The middle path is best.<sup>12</sup> Forkel concluded: All this together has, besides, the very great advantage that we avoid all waste of strength by useless exertion and by constraint in the motions. In fact, Seb. Bach is said to have played with so easy and small a motion of the fingers that it was hardly perceptible. Only the first joints of the tingers were in motion; the hand retained even in the most difficult passages its rounded form; the fingers rose very little from the keys, hardly more than in a shake [triin], and when one was employed, the other remained quietly in its position. Still less did the other parts of his body take any share in his play. Finally, as further evidence that Bach's touch resulted in precise legato playing, Gerber criticized Christian Gottlieb Sentoter, an outstanding player, by say-

touch resulted in precise legato playing, Gerber criticized Christian Gottlieb Schröter, an outstanding player, by saying "his manner could not possibly please those who knew Bach's legato manner of playing, for he played everything staccato."<sup>13</sup> And Spitta concluded: It should be noticed that the staccato style of playing, now [c. 1880] universally considered unsuited to the nature of the organ, was not considered so by the musicians of [Bach's] time. The formation of fugue themes from reiterated notes, and the repetition of full chords served, in the opinion of the organ masters of the Northern school, to produce a peculiarly charming effect — Christoph Gottlief Schröter of Nordhausen, one of the most perfect organists of his time, always played staccato. By this method, indeed, he provoked the opposition of the example of their master in considering the sostenuto style as the finer.<sup>44</sup>

As to Bach's rhythms and tempos, we have this statement from the Obituary: In conducting he was very accurate, and of the tempo, which he generally took very lively, he was uncommonly sure.<sup>18</sup>

This "lively" tempo, most scholars agree, must be defined with certain qualifications in mind: first, that the tange of modern tempos, from the slowest to the fastest, is broader than in Bach's day — slow tempos slower, fast tempos faster than his; second, that this reference is to orchestral tempos, which would naturally be faster than those of organ solo music, because of the case with which orchestral players can play quickly, and because the nature of organ sound — not to mention the polyphonic complexities of Bach's writing for the organ — requires slower tempos for comprehension by the listener.

for comprehension by the listener. By the time Kittel died in 1809, organ art had become as corrupt in France and Belgium as it was in Germany. In France the traditions of Couperin, Clérambault, d'Aquin, et al had given way to organ playing of the most fatuous sort: it was common to hear sarabandes, rigaudons, romances, operatic arias, battle scenes, and depictions of thunderstorms played at Mass. In Germany the Bachian standards had given way to the superficial virtuosity of Abt Vogler and Justin Knecht.<sup>16</sup> "Organists are weak," the scholar Fétis was to write in c. 1830, "and what they produce is simply beneath criticism."<sup>17</sup> By 1839 Montalembert saw in the organists of his day "a special class of thieves. It is an insult to intelligent ears to hear this socalled religious music, a music which instills in the listener any sentiment you wish except that of religious feeling and employs in this profanity the king of instruments."<sup>18</sup> In Belgium matters were as bad. Against this background, and in contrast to the powerful

Romantic movement then underway, the simple and eloquent principles practiced by Rinck, Hesse, and Lemmens stand out, as we shall see, in high relief.

Johann Christian Heinrich Rinck (1770-1846) inherited Kittel's veneration for Bach during the years 1786-1789 when he studied with Kittel in Erfurt. Keller said Rinck became an indefatigable" proponent of Bach's aesthetic and noted, incidentally, that Rinck's own works had been underestimated.<sup>20</sup> Rinck achieved fame not only as an organist and composer, but also as a writer. He was municipal organist at Giessen, then in 1805 at Darmstadt, where he also taught in a seminary. After 1813 he was organist at the Darmstadt Court. He published his autobiography in Breslau in 1833, and his six-volume organ method, *Praktische Orgelschüle*, Op. 55, was translated into French and English in about 1880. The *Praktische Orgelschüle* volumes offer the most persuasive evidence that Rinck adhered to Bach's principles. The first volume is devoted to exercises and

The Praktische Orgelschüle volumes offer the most persuasive evidence that Rinck adhered to Bach's principles. The first volume is devoted to exercises and easy pieces designed to foster legato playing and pedal facility. In his *Chorals in Four Parts with Pedals*<sup>44</sup> Kittel had advocated three systems of pedaling: The first with alternating toes, the second with toe and heel, and the third a combination of the first two. Rinck's organ method employed Kittel's systems, and the pedal exercises extended to the extreme range of the pedalboard in scales, arpeggios, trills, independent contrapuntal melodies for each foot simultaneously, and even chords of three and four notes. The exercises span all of the major and minor keys, as do the exercises in manual technique. To secure a good legato touch in the manuals Rinck not only suggested the use of substitution, but advocated the same glissando techniques (gliding with the same finger from one note to another) that Dupré always believed were superior, at least in fast passages, to substitution. He also insisted on moderate tempos.<sup>#</sup>

insisted on moderate tempos.<sup>22</sup> Adolf Friedrich Hesse (1809-1863) was probably Rinck's most remarkable pupil. The son of an organ builder, Hesse studied first with Berner and Köhler at the Royal Academical Institue for Church Music in his native Breslau. The Breslau authorities recognized Hesse's gifts by granting him a government stipend for visits and musical studies in Hamburg. Berlin, Cassel, Weimar, and Leipzig. Hesse became friends with Mendelssohn, played his own and other's works, and studied with Hummel, Spohr, and Rinck during these journeys. In 1831 he took the post of organist at the Bernhardinerkirche in Breslau, later became director of the city's symphony concerts, received numerous visitors fram far and wide, and kept his Breslau post until his death.

As a virtuoso player, Hesse became as famous as Rinck. He dedicated the new organ at St. Eustache in Paris in 1844, performed on the organs at the Crystal Palace in London in 1851 (complaining of their unequal temperament), and astonished his audiences with his pedal technique, smooth transitions from manual to manual, and legato playing.<sup>20</sup> Schweitzer wrote:

We know that the organist Hesse from Breslau, who surrendered us the old tradition how to play Bach's organ works, played all fugues (even the great Fugue in G minor) in a very moderate tempo. This Widor and Guilmant, who heard Hesse, and also old organists in Germany who had known him, have assured me.<sup>24</sup>

A reviewer in the Musical Gazette wrote of his "calm and elegant" tempos, and as for the Cavaillé-Coll organ at Ste. Clotilde, which Hesse played in 1858 or 1859 he "felt immediately at home on it."<sup>25</sup> Hesse, like his predecessors in the Bach tradition, published an organ method.

The time was felicitous for a Bach renaissance in France. By 1844, when Hesse first played in Paris, Alkan and Boëly had already performed some of the organ works — Alkan on a special pedal-piano he had ordered built for the purpose. Boëly is said to have been fired from his church post for having played such severe and inharmonious music as Bach's preludes and fugues; his congregation perhaps preferred the thunder pieces and operatic airs other organists played in their churches. Saint-Saëns was soon to become interested in

Bach, though over the years he alternately lost and regained his enthusiasm for Bach's works. By 1852, when Hesse's most famous pupil, Lemmens, played in Paris for the first time, the Peters edition had begun to appear in France, making the Bach scores accessible. And not least of all Cavaillé-Coll's new organs, which were causing a sensation, provided a medium on which it was *possible* to play Bach's pieces, the old organs having sometimes lacked enough pedal and manual notes.

Niklaas Jaak Lemmens (1823-1881) began his musical studies with his father, an organist and school teacher in Zoerle-Parwijs, Belgium. He later studied at the Brussels Conservatory, distinguished himself in piano and composition (he was a gifted interpreter of Beethoven's sonatas), and became a protégé of the celebrated François-Joseph Fétis, a founder of the science of musicology. With Fétis' help, Lemmens obtained a government grant for study abroad, part of which he used to secure instruction from Hesse in Breslau. After a year's collaboration Hesse wrote to Fétis, "I have nothing more to teach Mr. Lemmens. He plays the most difficult works of Bach as well as I can do myself."<sup>28</sup>

In 1849, when Lemmens was named professor of organ at the Brussels Conservatory, Fétis wrote:

Truly there was at this time not a single organist worthy of the name in this country. Finger substitution, without which a real legato is impossible, was unknown until Lemmens began to teach it. As to the pedals, no one in Belgium had the slightest notion of its technique; in fact the construction of pedalboards was so clumsy as to render them unfit for anything but long-held bass notes. Lemmens' teaching in the Conservatory brought about a complete reform in the construction of the pedals as well as in the principles of organ design, and it revived the true art of the organist.

Lemmens' first Paris recital in 1852 took place at the church of St. Vincent de Paul, on an organ built by Gavaillé-Coll the year before. It was either an all-Bach program, according to some sources, or, as others report, the major portion was devoted to Bach. Among Lemmens' listeners were the leaders of Parisian musical circles: Gounod, Halévy, Thomas, Alkan, Boëly, Benoist, Franck, and perhaps Saint-Saëns. Widor related that this concert "had two kinds of results: it showed Cavaillé-Coll the basic principles he had to follow in designing his instruments, and it inspired the composers of the day to begin writing seriously for the organ."" Franck was so inspired, he went out and bought a practice pedalboard to improve his technique.

In those dissolute days when the art of organ playing was all but dead, Lemmens' performances must have seemed magical. "No one who heard Lemmens," reported Widor, "will ever forget the clarity, strength, grandeur of his playing; the slightest detail in its proper place, and this always in proportion with the overall dimensions of the work."<sup>25</sup> His rhythms were solid, said Widor, but with no trace of stiffness in his playing. His tempos were moderate. Lemmens, said Vierne, learned from Hesse that Bach had used two main tempos: one, not too rapid, corresponding to the modern andante; the other, rather slow, corresponding to the modern adagio. Hesse taught him that Bach's *alle breve* was slower than the 19th century allegro and resembled an allegro molto vivace — vivace meaning "animated" or "lively" rather than "fast." Adagissimo simply meant the doubling of the values of the adagio."

Lemmens insisted on a pure legato touch, in which a sequence of notes was played without the least overlapping or breaks. But it was a vibrant and expressive legato, one in which articulations and respirations stood out in high relief and contributed thereby to the strength of basic rhythms. He gave as much attention to the release of a note or chord as to its attack, saying "the end of a sound is as important as its beginning." To obtain precision Lemmens cautioned his pupils to remain quiet at the console and to refrain from all unnecessary movement.

(Continued overleaf)

#### Pure Tradition of Bach (Continued from p. 5)

The Parisians, who had been aston-ished by the pedal playing of Hesse, were similiarly impressed by that of Lemmens. "No matter hold old or how loose were the pedals Lemmens hap-pened to be playing on," wrote Guil-mant, "they were absolutely noiseless when under his control, and he main-tained at the same time an immaculate legato." Lemmens warned against chang-ing stops too often, calling too-frequent changes of registration "a temptation peculiar to our days because of the adchanges of registration "a temptation peculiar to our days because of the ad-vantages of the modern instrument." He urged prospective organists to begin their studies carly, and to master the piano before attempting to learn the organ

organ "Tall, well-built, strong," Widor wrote, "Lemmens knew better than any-one how to command a listening audi-ence. His hand, like Liszt's, knew how to mould the sound." His "magnificent playing" Widor added showed great. playing," Widor added, showed great-ness of spirit, technical suppleness and clarity, and classical restraint, "In watchclarity, and classical restraint, "In watch-ing him at the organ, one thought of a lion tamer,"

In that epoch when the leading or-ganists had not the least conception of legato technique, when they had re-nounced the classical legacy in favor of sentimental ditties and battle scenes, and when pedal playing was limited to single bass notes played with the left foot alone, Lemmens' Bach interpreta-tions must have sensed mirrorload. foot alone, Lemineus Bach interpreta-tions must have seened miraculous. Yet he did not submit to the temptation of the times to "romanticize" Bach. He he did not submit to the temptation of the times to "romanticize" Bach. He played in a strictly disciplined style, did not use reed stops in the fugues, played in a moderate and steady tempo, and registered Bach's works according to what we today call "terraced dynamics." He persuaded Cavaillé-Coll to build rank upon rank of mutations and mix-tures into his new organs, and to ex-tend his pedalboards to a range of thirty notes. notes.

Lemmens formed a friendship with Cavaillé-Coll, who, Widor related, "al-ways wished for Lemmens to become organist at one of the large Paris churches." It was through Cavaillé-Coll that Widor and Guilmant came to study with Lemmens in Brussels.

with Lemmens in Brussels. Félix Alexandre Guilmant (1837-1911), the issue and end of a long line of organists and organ builders, was born in Boulogne-sur-Mer. During the era of organ music's decadence, c. 1791-1841, the Guilmant family continued to build and service classical organs. Through his father and uncles Guil-mant grew up with an intimate knowlmant grew up with an intimate knowl-edge of early instruments. His father owned a copy of Do'n Bédos' treatise, and the organ lessons Guilmant had from him were accompanied by prac-tical instruction in organ building and desire. design.

Guilmant met Lemmens in the late 1850s — possibly in Rouen. It is not known with certainty how long he stud-ied with Lemmens in Belgium, but he seems to have remained there at least one year. Guilmant was a tireless work-er, reputed to lock himself in a practice room for ten hours at a time; in later years he was as meticulous in folding a newspaper or dinner napkin as in working out a Bach fugue.

Guilmant first played in Paris in 1862, participating with Franck and Saint-Saëns at the dedication of the or-gan at St. Sulpice; he played at the ded-ication of the new Notre Dame organ in 1868. In 1870 he took the post of or-ganist at La Trinité, remaining there thirty years. He was a friend and ad-mirer of Franck, whose works he re-vered, at a time when Franck was looked vered, at a time when Franck was looked upon with contempt by most of his colleagues at the Conservatory. Guilmant was a founder of the Schola Cantorum was a founder of the Schola Cantorum and headed its organ department until his death. Conflict between the Schola and the Conservatory was passionate and vocal, yet it is characteristic of Guilmant that he taught at both schools and maintained cordial relations with both sides of their vehement dispute. He championed Debussy's cause. When *Pelléas et Mélisande* was ridiculed at the Opéra, Guilmant not only attended every performance he could but also took along his students, to whom he extolled the beauties of the controver-sial work.

Most of all Guilmant brought to the French organists and musical public a renewed appreciation for the classical heritage. After helping Lemmens per-suade Cavaillé-Coll to incorporate ade-quate mixtures and mutations into his tonal schemes, Guilmant gave scores of concerts of Baroque and Classic music. Most took place on the superb Troca-déro organ, and they continued for more than twenty years. These were typical recital programs: "Ancient and Modern French School" — "Italian School" — "Danish 19th Century School" — "Span-ish Organ School" — "German Organ School" — and "Works by Bach's Fami-ly." Guilmant may have been the first to perform Lübeck, Buxtehude, and Most of all Guilmant brought to the to perform Lübeck, Buxtehude, and Bruhns in Paris, not to mention Cou-perin, Clérambault, *et al* whose works he helped to rescue. He played dozens of all-Bach recitals, Handel's organ concertos (with orchestra), and works by his pupils and colleagues. He played the organ part for what may have been the first Parisian performance of the B-Minor Mass.

B-Minor Mass. Guilmant collaborated with Pirro in publishing ten thick volumes of works from the 16th, 17th, and 18th centur-ies — a collection which formed the basis for much 20th century musicologi-cal research — and he was as meticulous in his scholarship as in his playing. He took considerable pains with the ac-curacy of his texts and found highly satisfying the task of uncarthing them. His father, then more than ninety years old, helped by copying dusty scores in dimly-lighted libraries. Guilmant as-sisted in editing the Michaelis Master-pieces of Early French Opera and the complete works of Rameau.

He concertized in Belgium, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Sweden, England, and the United States. In England he and the United States. In England he once played before Queen Victoria, who gave him a royal theme on which to improvise. In America Guilmant ap-peared at the World Exposition in Chipeared at the world Exposition in Chr-cago in 1893, then made a brief tour; he returned for a second tour in 1898; and in 1904 he gave forty recitals on the St. Louis Exposition organ, then a tour of twenty-eight concerts and a farewell recital at Symphony Hall, Bos-ton ton.

"He had an impeccable technique," Dupré wrote, "despite small hands which Dupré wrote, "despite small hands which could only manage a ninth. He detested excessive movements and gestures of the arms or legs. His rhythm was in-flexible and irresistible. His style was without any artifice and of utmost sim-plicity. He was devoted to working at details, no matter how slight." His Bach interpretations were almost identical with Widor's: Vierne stated that their Bach playing differed in only "a few additional points of articulation in cer-tain preludes and fugues, certain tempi slightly faster." and Dupré, who heard both men play Bach on countless oc-casions, concurred. casions, concurred.

Physically, Guilmant and Widor bore no resemblance to each other. Widor was tall, with an aristocratic bearing; Guilmant was short and stocky, with a Guilmant was short and stocky, with a ruddy complexion and long beard which made him look, Vierne said, "like a priest in the exercise of his musical calling." Guilmant was patient and courteous with his pupils and colleagues; Widor, by contrast, was courteous but rather remote, difficult to get to know. "But beneath his cool exterior," Du-pré recalled, "he concealed a warm heart."

Widor (1844-1937) was also the son of an organist and the grandson of an organ builder. His father knew Cavaillé-Coll, who, during a visit to Widor's na-tal town of Lyon, remarked: "The young Guilmant of Boulogne-sur-Mer is in Brussels studying with my friend Lemmens. When Charles is nineteen, I will introduce him also to that master." will introduce him also to that master." Widor went to Brussels in about 1863, Widor went to Brussels in about 1863, remained a year with Lemmens and studied also with Fétis. His schedule included a daily lesson with Lemmens, at 8 o'clock in the morning, in which he had to play a work by Bach or an-other classic master, then eight hours of organ and piano practice. Each week he had to compose a fugue for Fétis, and Widor devoted his evening hours to counterpoint. As models, Fétis as-signed him the fugues of the Well-Tem-pered Clasier. pered Clavier.

By 1867 Widor had moved to Paris and become assistant to Saint-Saëns at the Madeleine. When Lefébure-Wély died in 1869 Cavaillé-Coll interceded in Widor's behalf and secured his appoint-ment as organist at St. Sulpice. His fame spread throughout Europe and in 1890, when Franck died, Widor succeeded him as professor of organ at the Conserva-

as protessor of organ at the Conserva-tory. Vierne had been an auditor in Franck's class for only a few months before Franck died; his fellow pupils included Henri Libert and Charles Tournemire, All three worshipped Franck and saw in Widor the antithesis of everything they here lowed lowet in of everything they had loved best in their idol. Where Franck had been friendly, Widor was aloof; Franck had been been paternal, Widor was austere. Not for many months did they begin to de-velop the respect they eventually felt velop the respect they eventually felt for Widor, and the tensions that fol-lowed Widor's appointment were not eased by his strictness as a teacher. Franck had taught more of composi-tion and improvisation than of playing technique; Widor expected his pu-pils to become impecceable executants, Vierne gave this account of their dis-may in his *Memoirs*, speaking of Wi-dor's first class session in December, 1890:

He opened with the stunning an-nouncement that he expected us to learn all of Bach. "For the organist must possess an instrumental tech-nique capable of permitting him to execute any mattern whatsoever at execute any pattern whatsoever at any tempo. We shall proceed in order. I take at random from my list. Mon-I take at random from my list. Mon-sieur Burgat, play something for me." And the unhappy boy, more dead than alive, was kept upon the bench for nearly an hour and a half. He played the Allegro from the Vivaldi Concerto in G major, transcribed by Bach, a piece supposed not to be dit-ficult, but which became extremely so when it had to pass all this teach-er's requirements. Widor made him begin each measure twenty times over, explaining everything with pitiless explaining everything with pitiless logic, passing to the next one only after an absolutely perfect rendition . . . Firm legato in all the parts, pre-cise articulation of repeated notes, lisson of common tones punctuation liason of common tones, punctuation, respiration, phrasing, shading in ter-races, all were dissected, commented upon, justified with marvelous clar-

ity ... To terminate that first class he sat down at the organ and played the piece which he had just criticized so

piece which he had just criticized so severely. We were overwhelmed. "Well, old boy," Tournemire remarked to Vierne, "we're in for it." "Better to die than give up," was Vierne's reply. Widor's instruction, like Guilmant's, was identical with that of Lemmens: Always glide on the pedalboard, [he said], never stamp. Use the heels as much as the toes, and keep the toes near the short keys. Be ready for acnear the short keys. Be ready for acand when possible have the feet in position for every new pedal entry. Sit quietly on the bench; don't roll or sway.

He insisted on precise legato, with arti-culations measured mathematically: "Repeated notes in a moderate or fast tem-po lose exactly half their value, no more and no less!" As exercises Widor gave his class the Toccata from his *Fifth Symphony* and the six Bach trio sona-tas, of which he was especially fond and which he registered with a single 8-foot stop in each manual, of contrast-ing tone colors, and an 8-foot stop in the pedals. Of his own playing, A. M. Henderson wrote, "On the organ bench he sat erect and quiet, hand and foot movements reduced to a minimum; in-deed with the exception of his pupil and successor, Dupré, I can recall no other organist of the front rank who combined such efficiency and quietness of movement." peated notes in a moderate or fast temof movement."

of movement." As to registrations, Vierne stated: "Like his teacher, Lemmens, Widor had a horror of too frequent changes of stops." As to tempo, Schweitzer wrote: "My teacher played Bach in a quite moderate tempo." As to rhythm, Hen-derson concluded: "The fault he could least endure was lack of rhythm. 'Many musicians and artists think the organ is a dull and unattractive instrument,' Widor said, 'but it is the organists themselves who are to blame by their lifeless, unrhythmic performances.'"

The principles taught by Widor and Guilmant applied as much to perform-ing contemporary works as to perform-ing Bach: according to Dupré, Widor conceived his symphonies and Guilmant his sonatas in a pure legato style, with precisely-measured articulations and respirations, moderate tempos, and solid rhythms. Their pupils — and notably Vierne and Dupré — die Likewise. Tour respirations, moderate tempos, and solid rhythms. Their pupils — and notably Vierne and Dupré — did likewise. Tour-nemire conformed less rigorously to these precepts, for his aesthetic was more personal and subjective, and he was closer to the tradition of Franck — who, like Saint-Saëns, was musically of an older generation contemporary with who, like Saint-Saëns, was musically of an older generation contemporary with Lemmens and which did not participate directly in the Bach tradition. As Schweitzer pointed out, there existed two distinct French Romantic schools: "an old one, not directly influenced by German art, and a younger one, which shows German influence."

It is, indeed, a fact little recognized in our times that works conceived, as Vierne said, to "move" the listener, and which are filled with emotion, were nonetheless conceived within a discipline of utmost strictness, with a sense of restraint in their emotional language, of restraint in their emotional language, a severity of expression, that renders them extremely intense and perfectly adapted to the organ idiom. The lang-uage of the French Romantics may in-deed be richer in vocabulary than that of Bach. But its grammar is the same, its intentions identical to express the

of Bach. But its grammar is the same, its intentions identical: to express the ineffable, the true, the profound. In this, the most skillful proponents of the Romantic idiom – Vierne, Du-pré, Widor, Guilmant among them – merely followed the example Bach had set, and were impelled to their own high accomplishment by a tradition they here accomplishment by a tradition they be-lieved, rightly, was his.

NOTES Philipp Spitta, Johann Sebastian Bach, 3 vols. (New York: Dover, 1951), III: p. 247. \* Hans David and Arthur Mendel, The Bach Reader (New York: Norton, 1966), p. 332. \* Ibid, p. 426. \* Hermann Keller, The Organ Works of Bach (New York: Peters, 1967), p. 71. \* Erfurt, 1808, p. 33. \* Spitta, op. cit. \* Johann N. Forkel, On Johann Sebastian Bach's Life, Genius, and Works, p. 38. See David and Mendel, op. cit. \* Spitta, op. cit., II: 49. \* Joid, p. 34H. \* G. Griepenkerl, in preface to Vol. I., Peters' edition of the organ works. \* David and Mendel, op. cit., for C. P. E. Bach's letters to Forkel. \* David and Mendel, op. cit., p. 186, n77. \* Spitta, op. cit., II: 301. \* David and Mendel, op. cit., p. 222. \* Keller, op. cit., p. 292. \* Keller, op. cit., p. 293.

1955, p. 4.
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19 Ibid.
27 Altona, 1803. Quoted by Griepenkerl, op. cit.
28 Keller, op. cit., p. 293.
24 Altona, 1803. Quoted by Griepenkerl, op. cit.
29 Dohan C. H. Rinck, Praktische Orgelschüle.
Op. 55 (Braunschweig: Lito?If, c. 1880), I: 4ff.
29 Feitx Raugel, Les Organistes (Paris: Laurens, 1962), p. 78.
24 Letter to Gardner Evans, published in The Diapason, Nov., 1950.
24 Altert Schweitzer, On Organs and Organ-Building, trans. Charles R. Joy in Music in the Life of Albert Schweitzer (New York; Harper, 1951) (Boston: Beacon, 1959), p. 140.
29 Fétis, op. cit.
27 For Guilmant's, Vierne's, Widor's statements see: The Diapason, Mar., 1932; Jan., 1939; June, 1936; Aug., 1936; April, 1934; Feb., 1937, p. 73; Henri Doyen, Mas Iecons Orgue avec Louis Vierne (Paris; Musique Sacrée, 1966), p. 251f; Widor, "T'Orgue Moderne" in Les Nouvelles Musicales, Mar., 1934; and Marcel Dupré, "M. Charles-Marie Widor," in Les Nouvelles Musicales, Mar., 1934; and Marcel Dupré, Recollections (Melville, New York: Belwin-Mills, 1975) pasim.

collections (Melville, New 1012, 201975) passim. <sup>55</sup> Marcel Dupré, Souvenirs sur Ch.-M. Widor: an address given Oct. 26, 1959 before the Institut de France. <sup>59</sup> Louis Vierne, Memoirs, Quoted in The Dia-pason, June, 1936. <sup>50</sup> See l'Orgue, Apr.-June, 1965. <sup>51</sup> Schweitzer, op. cit., p. 171.

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#### **Brugge Harpsichord Week**

(Continued from p. 1) As a group I found the United States representation to be of a better quality than that of any other nation, though of course there were individual instru-ments which, even amid the grand commotion, attracted attention because commotion, attracted attention because of their particularly high quality. As was to be expected, Adlam-Burnett's Ruckers double copy was very fine; among the other instruments worth a second glance were a large Italian by Clayson and Garrett (copy of an instru-ment by V. Sodi, 1782), a copy of a Spanish single (c. 1650) by Robert Goble & Son, a French double by Michael Johnson, a copy by Sassmann of a dou-& Son, a French double by Michael Johnson, a copy by Sassmann of a dou-ble by Christian Zell, and a copy by Werner Iten (Switzerland) of the rare 1679 Thibaut. But the great majority of instruments, while of good quality and sound construction, were signifi-cantly surpassed by the excellent few, though the number of builders repre-sented was nearly double what it had sented was nearly double what it had been in 1974. The 18th-century double, usually French, predictably outnum bered all the other models; non-histori cal instruments were noticeable only because of their rarity. Clavichords (6) and fortepianos (9) were proportionally more numerous than has previously been the case; English, French, Italian and Flemish spincts, virginals and musc-lars were well-represented; and the single clavecytherium (by Klop) and the above-mentioned copy of a 17th(1)single clavecytherium (by Klop) and the above-mentioned copy of a 17th(1)-century French double were particularly noteworthy, Many of the instruments on display

were decorated with floral soundboards, fancy parchment or gilded rosets, printed paper, gold leaf, inlays, intricate moldings or turned legs; if it was dif-ficult for the instruments to attract undivided aural attention, they could at least draw the eye of the would be listener. It was all terribly authentic, often tasteful, and sometimes quite lovely: I remember particularly Sheridan Gerann's soundboards and the intarsia on the Thibaut copy.

#### THE COMPETITION

THE COMPETITION The competition, like the exhibition of instruments, also attracted many more participants this year than in 1974: 52 (as against 33) for the solo competition, 13 (as against 4) for the basso continuo competition. Besides a large number of entrants from the coun-tries of western Europe and North America there were 7 from the coun-America, there were 7 from Japan, 2 from Hungary, and one each from Finland, Poland, and Rumania. (Soon Ja-panese will need to be added to the already considerable linguistic accomplishments of the staff, if the trend continues!) The required pieces for the first round were the *E-flat Prelude* & *Fugue* from Book I of the WTC, *Toc*cala 11/2 of Frescobaldi, and a piece of the participant's choice lasting around seven minutes. The contestants could choose from 3 two-manual instru-ments: a large Neupert (which was mostly avoided), a Paris Dowd tempered unequally at A-415, and another Paris Dowd tempered Dowd tempered equally at A-440. The chosen pieces varied from Sweelinck through all possible countries and styles to modern works.

For the semifinals the required works were Louis Couperin's Prélude non measure à l'imitation de Froberger and Byrd's Walsingham variations: the cleven candidates had two Dowds at their dis posal, one Flemish and one French, both with A sharp, and D sharp!). Though only three players could be selected for the final round, all the rest were awarded honorable mention for their achievements.

The three finalists, Michel Kiener of Switzerland, Françoise Lengellé of France, and Christopher Kite of Great Switzerland. Britain, performed a D major Sonata by W. F. Bach, the G major Toccata of J. S. Bach, and the fourth Pièce de clavecin en concert by J.-P. Ramcau, this last with Sigiswald and Wieland Kuijken, baroque violin and gamba. All three of the performers were extremely good, making this concert one of the most exciting events of the week. Audi-ence interest was stimulated by the fact that the listeners also got to vote their favorite! As it turned out, vote for jury and the audience were in substan-tial agreement: the bisher tial agreement: the highest prize awarded by the jury and the listener's

prize went to Mlle. Lengellé. Neither the first nor the second prize was awarded this year, as the jury has an absolute standard of achievement as well as comparative ones. (With more than contestants, comparative standards ne would have been very unsatis-50 would have factory.) Kiener and Kite received the 4th prize ex aequo. The basso continuo competition re-

sults also betrayed the jury's high stan-dards: no prizes were awarded at all, and the only honorable mention went to Martin Derungs of Switzerland. As the procedure for this competition is of some interest, it is set out here in de-The day before the performance, tail. each of the contestants was given his own copy of the three pieces to be played, and was permitted to study the works for one hour, making whatever notes he liked on the copies, but away from the keyboard. The works were an English air, a difficult Italian recitative, and an allegro movement with flute solo. At the end of the hour the annotated copies were returned to contest officials. On the morning of the competition each of the candidates was allowed 15 minutes without the music to try the instruments, a Dowd Italian copy for the vocal works and a Dowd Flemish copy for the flute piece. The contestants, annotated copies, instruments and soloists were together for the first time at the competition itself. It was clearly a difficult assignment, though by no means unreasonable, and of the contestants I heard, none was really equal to it. In fact, the singer, who had had the opportunity to rehearse her part, wasn't either, but that's all part of the game

Before turning to the concerts and lectures, the names of the hard-working jury members should be mentioned; Isolde Ahlgrimm (Austria), Christianne Jaccottet (Switzerland), Johan Huys (Switzerland), Joha , Gustav Leonhardt Ierbert Tachezi (A Jaccottet Jaccottet (Switzerland), Johan Filys (Belgium), Gustav Leonhardt (Nether-lands), Herbert Tachezi (Austria), Colin Tilney (Great Britain), and Jos van Immerseel (Belgium).

#### LECTURES

In their "off-hours" the members of the jury were still busy giving lectures and/or concerts, in either case to packed houses. The organization of the lectures is surely one of the greatest problems of the whole festival: the lecturer must choose between 4 languages (or present much less material in several languages during the same period), and must pro-vide not only for old faithful visitors who have heard the lectures of the pre-vious festivals but also for newcomers who may not even know very much about harpsichords at all. However, practically everybody could find some-thing of particular interest, and since the lectures included large doses of live music, even severe language-disability didn't have to be an insurmountable obstacle. Rather one had to choose between the lectures and the visits to the exhibited instruments and music, and

if one wanted to see any of Brugge's several interesting museums, one was faced with yet another choice. Three of the lectures were presented by non-jury members, and two of these dealt with the subject of temperament. Herbert Anton Kellner presented a study Herbert Anton Kellner presented a study of "The well-tempered, unequal tem-perament for Bach's 'Forty-Eight'"; not only did he discuss what he believes to Bach's temperament, but he illumbe nated the discussion with a wide range of philosophical and numerological considerations. Whether or not he is right in claiming that this is Bach's own temperament, its characteristics are worth a short discussion here. It begins by de-fining a "well-tempered" triad, in which the major third beats just as fast as the perfect fifth (Baroque idea of "unity"); this triad has its quint tempered (nar-row) by one-fifth of a comma, as it turns out, and its major third tempered (narrow) by one-fifth of a comma; the minor third then beats four times as then beats four times fast as the other two intervals, and the fast as the other two intervals, and the triad thus tuned is placed on C. Gone are the counting of 2.5 beats per second and 3.7/sec. for another. The measure-ment in simply related units is indeed convincing. Be that as it may, the tem-perament is set by tuning down seven untempered fifths from C on the flat side of the circle and then raiging the side of the circle, and then raising the B just tuned until it beats six times as is just that the D sharp above as with the F sharp above. This done, E is tuned pure with  $B_s$  and the other four fifths

are fitted into the third C-E. (Rememare fitted into the third C-E. (Remem-ber, C-G beats just as fast as C-E which is already tuned.) The result sounds good and is useful, which is the most important thing, and it is easy to tune accurately, the importance of which is obvious to a harpsichordist. More deaccurately, the importance of which is obvious to a harpsichordist. More de-(and somewhat greater precision) be found in Kellner's article "Eine tails can Rekonstruktion der wohltemperierten Stimmung von Johann Sebastian Bach" Stimmung von Johann Sebastian Bach" in Das Musikinstrument, Jan. 1977, p. 34.5

Pierre-Yves Asselin offered two lectures "Sur la réalisation et la compréhension des tempéraments anciens", in addition to being responsible for much of the tuning carried out for the festival. Starting with very basic concepts (beats, simple arithmetic of intervals, commas, etc.), he discussed, classified, and demonstrated on several variously-tuned harpsichords a number of unequal temperaments from several cen-turies. His book, now in revision, should be available this fall.

One of the most fascinating lecturedemonstrations was that by Jos van Im-merseel: "Retoriek en affectenleer prac-tisch toegepast" ("Rhetoric and the theory of the affections practically ap-plied"). Though it was in Dutch, there was a large crowd; indeed it was wellplanned for its audience, consisting largely of the enumeration of many various rhetorical figures used by baroque comharpsichord. Most of us are glad that the days of sewing-machine rhythmic interpretation of harpsichord music are behind us; nonetheless it was clear while listening to the competitors that not all of them had arrived at a truly musical of them had arrived at a truly musical discipline of their expressive powers. A serious study of the figures demon-strated by van Immerseel might help to solve this problem; the affective value of such simple musical ideas as rising, falling, and circulating lines, repetitions altered by transposition, in-terruntion or extension and many other terruption, or extension, and many other (some with suggestive names like dubitatio, parenthesis; others more dif-ficult, like parthesis, aposiopaesis) can-not be ignored if justice is to be done to the spirit of the Baroque. (A biblio-graphy of the subject may be found in Music Library Association Notes, vol. sic Library Association Notes (1973), p. 250, compiled by G. J.

Buclow.) Colin Tilney's lecture entitled "Au-thentic Scarlatti?" presented in an en-gaging manner a great deal of informa-tion useful to those who may find themselves wondering just what is the best way to approach Scarlatti's music. Discussing biography, manuscripts and edi-titions, performance style, and choice of instruments, he made clear how much detective work still remains the responsibility of each performer, even after Kirkpatrick's trail-blazing study of the composer (now nearly 25 years old!). Unfortunately I was unable to see the film "Harpsichord Building in the in America"; nonetheless mention of it can-not be omitted here, because of its potential interest to many Diapason read-ers. Written and produced by Robert Ornstein of Case Western Reserve Uni-versity, with the music performed by Doris Ornstein, the film includes interviews with Frank Hubbard and William Dowd, demonstration of the action of a harpsichord, and over 100 pictures of historic instruments. Details may be had

Cleveland, Ohio 44106. For the sake of completeness, a list follows here of the remaining lectures and demonstration, all of which found a wide public: Herbert Tachezi: "Die 4 a wide public: Herbert Tachezi: "Die 4 Duetten (3. Teil Clavicrübung) und die 4 Canonische Fugen (Kunst der Fuge) "; Mireille Lagacé: "Les principes du cla-vecin de M. de Saint-Lambert (1702) "; Isolde Ahlgrimm: "Zur heutigen Auffü-hrungspraxis der Barockmusik"; and Nelly van Ree: a demonstration/dis-cussion of the paaltery. cussion of the psaltery.

from Case Western Reserve University,

As in 1974, an excursion to the in-strument collections in Antwerp and Brussels was offered. Four bushoads of enthusiasts took advantage of the chance for a rush tour of these important muscums, which lasted all day on Saturday (the day of the competition finals); many more would have gone along, had there been more room. Actually such a large group was already entirely un-wieldy in a crowded museum full of delicate instruments, even when split into two subgroups, one of which went first to Brussels, the other first to An-twerp. Particularly in Brussels the housing of the collection is entirely inadeate; with such large groups of visitors, of course, it was impossible for any of us to try out any of the instruments ourselves. Perhaps the visit could be offered on several days next time; then it could not be led by members of the jury, whose afternoons are accounted for every day by the competition itself.

In Brussels the groups were split fur-ther so that various stories of the mu-seum could be shown simultaneously. The director of the collection, Dr. René de Maever, and his assistant. Luc Lannoo, supervised the tour. Because of the shortness of time we could spend only a few minutes in each of the many rooms of the collection, but we did get a chance to hear and/or see many important, even unique, instruments. Omit-ting the large collection of non-Western instruments, and the non-harpsichords among the Western instruments. western instruments, I among the Western instruments should list at least the following: virginal (1641) by Townsend, a 1 large clavichord and an enormous harpsichord (1734) by H. A. Hass, a fold-up travel-ing harpsichord (wing-shaped!) by Jean Marius (1709), the Thibaut (1679), a Couchet (1646), and a clavecytherium (1751) by Albert Delin. The last two were demonstrated briefly by Johan Huys before we had to hurry on our way.

e collection in Antwerp's Vlee-(former home of the Butchers' ) is of an entirely different char-The shuis Guild) acter: the museum being dedicated to the local history of Antwerp, the in-struments are almost all products of sixteenth- to eighteenth-century An-twerp harpsichord shops. Besides a large number of instruments by various mem-bers of the Ruckers family (among them the single which until recently belonged to the American builder William Post Ross), the collection includes a virginal by Couchet (1650), a Bull single (1779), a Dulcken single (1747), a double by Van den Elsche (1763), and a grand piano by Graf (ca. 1825). The curator of the collection, Jeannine Lamburghts-Douille; introduced half of the brechts-Douillez, introduced half of the group to Ruckers, Couchet, and Bull, while Jos van Immerseel demonstrated the Dulcken, Van den Elsche, and Graf to the rest, and then we traded places. Unfortunately, the curator adopted what I felt was a rather patronizing tone toward the visitors—who had been looking at and listening to harpsichords and talking to some of the best builders in the world, intensively, for most of a week-and she presented various problems (to restore or not to restore use of authentic materials, etc.) as far more cut and dried than they ever are in practice. Van Immerseel's demonstraof the capabilities of the instruments. But the Viceshuis, though a marvelous building, is not entirely satisfactory as a concert hall: the podium placement, in the middle of the long side of a very live room, does not allow the instru-ments to be heard to best advantage. (In the too-small rooms at Brussels one could at least hear the guide and the instruments easily and without dis-tortion.) As a whole, the excursion was worthwhile, even valuable; I hope that the problem of organization can be worked out next time so that the visitors will get optimal exposure to these wonderful instruments.

#### CONCERTS

The concerts given during the festi-val were generally of high quality, and could well serve to show the competi-tors what the technical standards of professional playing are. Since some of the events were sold out before I was able to apply for tickets, I cannot report on all of them. In particular I should like to have heard the program of Bach cantatas led by Leonhardt, and the organ-and-harpsichord concert played by Bernard and Mireille Lagace, but could not.

One of the most important concerts was Isolde Ahlgrimm's performance of Bach's Goldberg Variations. It is easy to say that she omitted the repeats at quest of the organizers of the festival, that she used a 1977 Paris Dowd tempered unequally, that she played the entire work from memory, etc., but it is much more difficult to describe the

#### **OHS** Convention



(Continued from p. 1) good start. His Bach was well-controlled; there is good precedent for inserting an adagio movement between the "9/8" prelude and its fugue, but I do not find it very convincing musically, since it breaks the rhy-

thmic impact one otherwise can achieve when the fugue grows out of the prelude. The Kuras work was commissioned by the Detroit AGO chapter for this occasion, and the initial performance showed it to be an attractive and well-crafted work. It is cast in a conservative style, with five variations and a fugato following the tune, and makes good use of various registrational schemes as well as of contrapuntal writing. It would be a good piece for many organists to examine, since the movements could he performed separately for church use, as well as all together for recital use. The playing of the Tournemire piece made an effective change of style before the Monnikendam toccata, which contrasts much bravura writing with a slower middle section. After intermission, Mr. Lewis exhibited his best playing with a very convincing performance of the Alain dances, followed by an exciting rendition of what well may be Widor's finest individual movement.

finest individual movement. Tuesday, the first full day of the convention, began with the annual business meeting. Following this, two colorful buses (a "historymobile" from the Detroit Historical Society and a yellow school bus from Episcopal East Side Parish) transported us to the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village, where we were free to browse at will for several hours. The collection of musical instruments in the museum was, of course, a center of interest and several small organs, harmoniums, reed organs, and early pianos were seen and/or heard, depending on their current condition. Of particular interest was a three-stop Jardine of c.1850; intriguing to see was the two-stop Josiah Sturdevant of 1848 in the shape of a grand piano — unfortunately, it is not in playable condition.

#### **Brugge Harpsichord Week**

#### (Continued from p. 7)

qualities of her playing or of the audience's concentration. It was simple, unfussy, no-nonsense playing of considerable stature, whether or not one happened to like her before the beat ornaments, her preference for legato rather than strongly articulated playing, and her general avoidance of the sound of  $2 \times 8'$ . Curiously, I thought that her best playing was in the unnamed encore which the enthusiastic audience demanded: a highly ornate melody played on a single 8' register and accompanied by continuo-like chords on the other 8' with buff. Her control of a wonderfully improvisatory rubato was quite lovely.

Another jury member, Christianne Jaccottet, appeared as soloist in a concerto by Haydn with the New London Soloists, whose program was as follows: William Boyce: Symphony no. 1 in B-flat Major; G. P. Telemann: Concerto for violin, flute & strings in A Major (Tafelmusik); Antonio Vivaldi: Concerto for violin & strings in E Major ("La Tempeste"); Joseph Haydn: Concerto for harpsichord & strings in G Major; and J. S. Bach: Triple concerto for flute, violin, harpsichord and strings in A Minor.

I am sorry that I can find nothing positive to say about this orchestra, whose sole concession to "authentic" style is that they play standing. They hadn't even the conviction to play badly; this was apparent from the way their whole complexion was radically altered by the intensity and character of MIle. Jaccottet's playing. The Haydn was then, the only piece on the program the performance of which sticks in the memory. She got them to play it her way, and her way showed her worthy of the prizes she won in the very first harpsichord competition in Brugge (1965). were given on the four-stop E. M. Skinner 1929 tracker (yes, tracker) in one of the reconstructed village buildings. This unusual instrument was built by the famous builder for Thomas Edison, to replace a similar Roosevelt which had been destroyed by fire (see The Tracker, Vol. 19, no. 4, p. 1, for a complete description of this instrument). It had a quiet and pleasant sound, much more like the kind of instrument it was intended to duplicate than the sound usually associated with Skinuer.

Returning to the downtown area, we heard a late afternoon demonstrationrecital by James J. Hammann at picturesque St. John's-St. Luke Evangelical Church, where a 2-manual Votteler, c.1875, is framed in a front-gallery arch of lights, giving the Germanic-style building a Tivoli gardenish touch of pure and pleasurable decadence. Mr. Hammann's well-played program was equal to the occasion: Merkel's Sonata in B Minor, Op. 178, and J. K. Paine's Prelude No. 1 (played on a big flute which was both breathy and beautiful), followed by Dudley Buck's Festival Te Deum, in which the organist was joined by the Buck Festival Singers under his direction. This now-forgotten "chestnut" was well-received; the combination of its mellifluous lines and amusing seriousness gave us a glimpse of a bygone era. In addition to his gracious playing, Mr. Hammann served throughout the convention as resident tuner and repairman, staying just a step ahead of the other recitalists when they encountered last-minute trouble. Following the program, a suitably Germanic meal was served in the church basement, where the chef takes great pride in serving *real* food, sans shortcuts and imitations.

The evening recital, again shared with the AGO, was a major one played by Thomas M. Kuras at St. Joseph's R. C. Church, where William M. Worden has built (1973) a handsome 2/37 tracker within the case of J. H. & C. S. Odell's Op. 122 (the organ was pictured in the May issue of this journal, p.5). Based on as much of the pre-existing pipework as could be justified for retention, the organ has a good sound and fits the beautifully ornate church (built 1873) well. Mr. Kuras' program was made up of large works: Bach: Prelude and Fugue in E-flat Major, BWF 552; Karg-Elert Symphonic Chorale "Nun ruhen alle

The renowned Kings College Choir from Cambridge University, directed by Philip Ledger, presented a concert of predominantly English music, interspersed with organ solos played by "organ scholar" Thomas Trotter on the Loncke organ in the Sint Gilliskerk. I had not heard this choir before (except on recordings), and had nothing but their immaculate reputation to guide my expectations. On that basis I must admit having experienced a certain disappointment. The ambitious program spared neither choir nor organist nor audience: 5 late renaissance motets, 4 seventeenth-century English works, a complete Palestrina mass, two preludesand-fugues and a trio-sonata for organ, and an extended work of Britten; this program lasted from 8:30 till well past 11:00, with no intermission! But the performance, though extremely good, simply did not compare with one by the Cambridge University Chamber Choir which I recently heard with undiluted pleasure, and from whom I wished for more when it was over. (It's really not fair that both choirs are in the same city!) Perhaps a less strenuous evening would have made a more positive impression.

The concert of 17th-century English and 18th-century French baroque music which Sigiswald and Wieland Kuijken and Robert Kohnen presented on baroque violin, gamba (s), and harpsichord gave a delicious taste of a number of unfamiliar and unknown treasures. The program: Thomas Ford: 4 pieces from "Musick of Sundrie Kindes" (1607) (2 gambas); William Lawes: 2 Fantasias (D Minor, D Major) (violin, gamba, harpsichord); John Jenkins: Fantasia à violino e viola [da gamba e cembalo]; J.-M. Leclair: Sonata in C minor, Op. 5, no. 6 (1734) (violin & continuo); anonynous: Sonata sesta (mid-eighteenth century) (2 gambas); and J.-P. Rameau: Piece de Clavecin en concert no. 5 (1741) (harpsichord, violin, gamba). Wälder," Op. 87, no. 3 (with Phyllis Gehman, soprano, and Priscilla Post, violin); Pepping: Concerto II; Widor: Symphonic Gothique; and Duruflé: Fugue sur le thème du Carillon. This gifted performer-composer seems especially at home with large romantic works: for me, the highlight was the heavenly Karg-Elert piece, complete with a program which is matched to the chorale text.

Wednesday's events began with Anne Parks' demonstration-recital of a 1973 2/35 Kney tracker in St. Aloysius R. C. Church. Church. Dr. Parks was subjected to playing under bright TV lights for the benefit of local media, but she acquitted herself musically with the Bach Prelude and Fugue in B Minor, BWV 'Nun komm, der Heiden Heiland, 544. BWV 659, and the Distler Partita on "Nun komm." Next we went to Ste. Anne's R. C. Church for a festival service, a solemn high mass, also attended by the AGO. Here Mr. Kuras displayed more of his skill and energy, both of which are apparently unbounded, since the music was under his direction and several of the works were of his composing. The major offering was Rhein-berger's Grand Mass in C, Op. 169, movingly performed by the Detroit Philo-musica chorus and orchestra. Although it may have been written somewhat in the shadow of Beethoven and other greats, it is a beautiful and well-crafted work which serves as a reminder of all the near-great works succeeding genthe erations have forgotten. It was prefaced by the same composer's Overture (Adagio and Fugueo, Op. 150, no. 6, for organ and violin. The whole service constituted a highpoint of the week's events.

After lunch, we heard a fine demonstration-recital by John Courter at Trinity Episcopal Church, where he played an 1892 Jardine, one of the best-sounding instruments we heard. The program: Guilmant: Improvisation on a Melody by Handel; J. C. Moller: Presto; Parker: Arietta; Glady Jameson: Two Appalachian Hymn Preludes; A. Alain: Scherzo; Franck: Pièce héroïque. The playing was characterized by flawless technique and musicality-perhaps the little-known Alain work (by the father of Jehan) demonstrated this best-and the programming showed how well particular pieces can be planned to fit an instrument.

The fantasias of Lawes are some of my favorite music; it would be difficult to find other music so bizarre yet so successful. Unfortunately, the use of harpsichord instead of organ (specified by the composer) was less successful. There seems no question but that organ is necessary to support the sometimes quite fragmentary texture of these wonderful pieces. For the rest, the performance left little to be desired, and the Rameau concert was a suitable and exciting close to an excellent program, besides giving a foretaste of the grand finale of the competition.

ching close to an excenent program, besides giving a foretaste of the grand finale of the competition. The London Early Music Group, led by James Tyler, presented its program "The Pleasures of the Court" to a packed house. Within little more than a century, the courts of Maximilian I, Isabella d'Este, Fernando de Medici, and Queen Elizabeth I brought forth untold riches of music-almost too much to be presented in a single evening, though the continual variety of instrumentation and character prevented any possibility of boredom. On the contrary, the program tended to be too little concentrated, with too many short tinkly pieces one after the other. The opposite extreme, of course, was exemplified in the concert of the Kings College Choir, where only the organ solos served to break the threat of monotony. The golden mean is always difficult to find, however, and the music was well played and sung.

and sung. Gustav Leonhardt's Bach recital was played on an excellent double by Michael Johnson: Prelude, Fugue and Allegro in E-flat Major, BIVV 998; Sonata in D Minor (after the G Minor violin solo sonata); Suite in C Minor (after the G Minor in lute suite); and Partia in G Minor (after the D Minor violin solo partia).

violin solo partia). The last three works were the performer's own arrangements, while the first is known also in an arrangement for lute. A large share of the quality of Leonhardt's arrangements lies in the The next demonstration-recital was played by Edward T. Walsh, substituting on short notice for Kim Kasling, at Cass Avenue Methodist. Despite its fair size (3/34), 1 found the organ, Johnson & Son Op. 779 (1892) rather disappointing, perhaps because of the acoustical situation, but the playing was good. We heard Mendelssohn Prelude and Fugue in C Minor, three short pieces by Rheinberger, Paine Prelude no. 2, and Franck Chorale 1. The annual hymn-sing ensued and is best described as "indescribable"; those present will recall it vividly and words fail for those not present.

The evening program took place at Trumbull Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the Michigan Historical Commission presented a citation to the church for the preservation of the 2/29 Granville Wood (1889) there and added the building to the State Register of Historic Places. Following the ceremony, Carol Teti played this recital: Bach: Wir glauben all', BWV 680, Allein Gott, BWF 675 (Clavieriibung III); Buck: Allein Gott; Brahms: O wie selig, O Gott du frommer Gott; Franck: Prelude, Fugne and Variation; Heilter: Three Small Chorale Preludes (1975); Foote: Cantilena in G; Gladys Fisher: The Shepherd's Psalm; Franck: Choral 3. This program made up a series of events, (Continued, page 10)



Votteler at St. John's—St. Luke Photograph Courtesy of Jerome Bojarski

fact that, while using all capacities of the harpsichord as he understands them -and no one, in my opinion, understands them better than he-the arrangements show their origins clearly as well; one would scarcely have the violin in the back of the mind, for example, when listening to "Leonhardt's" C Minor lute suite. The performance had, like all the other Leonhardt performances I have heard, a great intensity of concentration and a creative intelligence behind it which was capable not only of controlling the most subtle nuances of expression but of leading the listener along through the piece, making the experience at once direct and convincing. The ability to convince remains altogether too rare among harpsichordists of whatever school.

#### CONCLUSION

This, then, concludes the chronicle of Brugge's Harpsichord Week 1977. For this writer, it was an exciting, instructive, interesting, pleasant, tiring week. It would have been impossible for the organizers to provide a more varied series of events within a framework which itself was not totally chaotic, and the quality of those events was at a high level. The cordial residents of Brugge and the expert and helpful staff of the festival made it all a fine experience, the memory of which will encourage this visitor to return.

Dale Carr lives in Groningen, The Netherlands, where he is librarian at the municipal library and a foreign correspondent for The Diapason. Formerly he taught at Dartmouth College. He is the author of "A Practical Introduction to Unequal Temperament," which appeared in this journal, February 1974.

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#### **OHS** Convention

(Continued from p. 8)

mostly fairly brief, rather than a well-unified succession, and I suspect the performer was made nervous by the un-wieldy placement of the pedalboard in relationship to the manuals, but the playing was generally quite refined and musical. Although the organ was sur-prisingly mild, the Franck chorale made a good ending good ending.

The first program for Thursday morn-ing was my own demonstration-recital on a 2/12 tubular pneumatic Farrand & Votey, built around 1896 and later placed in its present location, the rear gallery of Holy Family R. C. Church, a lovely little barrel vanited building in Italian style which still today serves a predominantly Sicilian congregation. The chief interest in this organ for the OHS was the fact that it is the sole remaining example of this builder's work in the city which was once home for the factory. I certainly can't comment on my own performance, The first program for Thursday mornonce home for the factory. I certainly can't comment on my own performance, except to say that I enjoyed playing on this little organ works which could conceivably have been played there orig-inally: Samuel Wesley: Voluntary in D Major; M. E. Bossi: Chant du soir, Of-fertoire, Resignation; Thomas Adams: Overture in C (abridged). Following this, we stopped briefly at SS. Peter and Paul Church (Jesuit) to view the 1848 Erben case now filled with an un-fortunate conglomeration thought earfortunate conglomeration thought ear-lier in this century to constitute an instrument.

lier in this century to constitute an in-strument. The afternoon activities took us to Meadowbrook Hall at Oakland Univer-sity, where we lunched in the man-sion's elegant dining room and then toured the Tudor-style building while Thomas Kuras entertained us with period pieces played on the large Aco-lian home organ, Op. 1444. We moved on to Varner Recital Hall, where a lovely 1975 Casavant tracker in swal-low's nest position brightens an other-wise drab room built in the functional institutional style; the organ was de-scribed in *The Tracker*, winter 1977. For unexplained reasons, university or-ganist Kent McDonald cancelled his scheduled demonstration, but Donald R. M. Paterson of Cornell University kindly improvised on the spot and showed the organ to good advantage. Buses took the convention attenders some distance then to New Baltimore, where Kristin Gronning Johnson gave



fine demonstration-recital on a 1/6

a fine demonstration-recital on a 1/6 Hinners of 1902 at St. John's Lutheran Church. Her program consisted of Rein-ken: Fugue in G Minor; G. F. Bristow: Moderato; and Cor Kee Variations on "Ein feste Burg." A surprisingly full sound was produced by this instrument and the demonstration showed well what can be done with a small organ. The final recital was played by Rob-ert F. Bates at Holy Cross R. C. Church in Marine City, where the 1861 E. & G. G. Hook formerly in St. John's Epis-copal church, Detroit, has recently been restored. This 3/41, the oldest Ameri-can-built organ in the state, was moved here in 1904; recent work includes some additions, as well as a handsome new here in 1904; recent work includes some additions, as well as a handsome new Gothic Revival case, and was carried out by Bozeman-Gibson Co. It was certainly the finest organ heard during the convention, and Mr. Bates' recital did it complete justice: J. S. Bach: Pre-lude and Fugue in D Major, BWV 532; Franck: Gantabile; Boyce: Voluntary 1 in D; Vaughan Williams: Prelude and Fugue in C Minor; and Reger: Intro-duction, Passacaglia and Fugue in E Minor. Such fine playing showed why this organist, now in Paris, was a recent winner of the Ft. Wayne contest. Following hymn

Following hymn singing in the fill-ed church, we re-turned to Detroit, with fond memo-rics of this convention brought to us by chairman Will-iam Worden and his colleagues.





## Nunc Dimittis



Robert F. Crone died June 14 after a brief illness. He was a resident of Louis-ville, Kentucky, and is survived by his wife Gay, two children, and five grand-children. children.

children. Born November 29, 1908, in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Crone moved to Cincinnati in 1917 and had his early musical training there. Upon graduation from the Cincin-nati Conservatory of Music, where he had studied with Parvin Titus, he was engaged in church music positions and was a con-sultant and designer for the Pilcher Or-gan Company. From 1941 to 1954 he was organist-choirmaster of St. Andrews Epis-copal Church in Louisville; he held a sim-ilar position at Holy Spirit Catholic Church in the same city, 1953-67. He was a prolific composer of church music and also wrote an organ sonata. He conducted orchestral and choral programs, was active in the Louisville archdiocesa

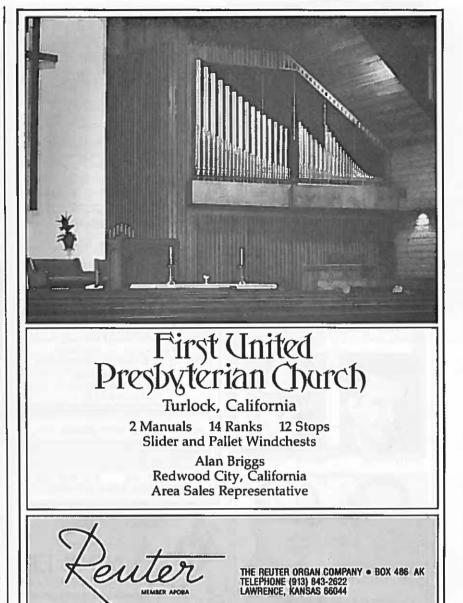
was active in the Louisville archdiocese church music commission, and had been an AGO member since 1928. He served as dean of the Louisville chapter on two separate occasions and was the regional chairman for Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia for a number of years.

Word has been received of the death of James W. Hopkin, organ builder, who died February 8 at the age of 70. He was on the staff of J.H. & C.S. Odell & Co., on the staff of J.H. & C.S. Odell & Co., in New York City, for the past 30 years, until the time of his death. His wife was the late Maybelle Odell Hopkin, daughter of Caleb H. Odell, of the family of organ-builders. Mr. Hopkin worked in many areas of organ construction, including chest building and components, and he super-vised installations, for which he also did tonal finishing. He was a veteran of mili-tary action, having served in the US Navy during World War II Pacific theater oper-ations.

during World War II Pacific Theater oper-ations. George R. Hunsche, dean of the Ann Arbor AGO chapter, died on August 11 in the Michigan city. He had served for the past 31 years as organist and choir-master at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Ann Arbor. He had been a member of the Ann Arbor guild chapter since its in-ception.

the Ann Arbor guild chapter since its in-ception. Harold J. Lyon, member of the Rich-mond AGO chapter, died May 11. He was a graduate of the American Con-servatory of Music and received his mas-ter's degree from Union Theological Sem-inary. He was music master at Franklin Baptist Church 1930-1945, and at High Street Methodist Church in Franklin 1945-1963. He was a theater and hotel execu-

Baptist Church 1930-1945, and at High Street Mathodist Church in Franklin 1945-1963. He was a theater and hotel execu-tive and was a member of the Richmond Organ Enthusiasts Organization. Arthur M. Wolfson, cantor of Congrega-tion Emanu-El in New York City for 28 years, died July 26 while vacationing in New Zealand. He was 65. Mr. Wolfson was a graduate of Temple University and of the New York School of Sacred Music at the Hebrew Union-Jewish Institute of Religion, Prior to as-suming his work at Congregation Emanu-El, he had been a cantor and schoolteach-er in Philadelphia. He had served as pres-ident of the Jawish Music Forum, the American Conference of Cantors, and the Jewish Liturgical Music Society. He was also active in the American Musicological Society and the Schola Musicae Liturgicae. At the time of his death, Mr. Wolfson was a member of the faculty of the school of Sacred Music at the Hebrew Union Col-lege-Jewish Institute of Religion, where he was chairman of the faculty from 1972 to 1974.



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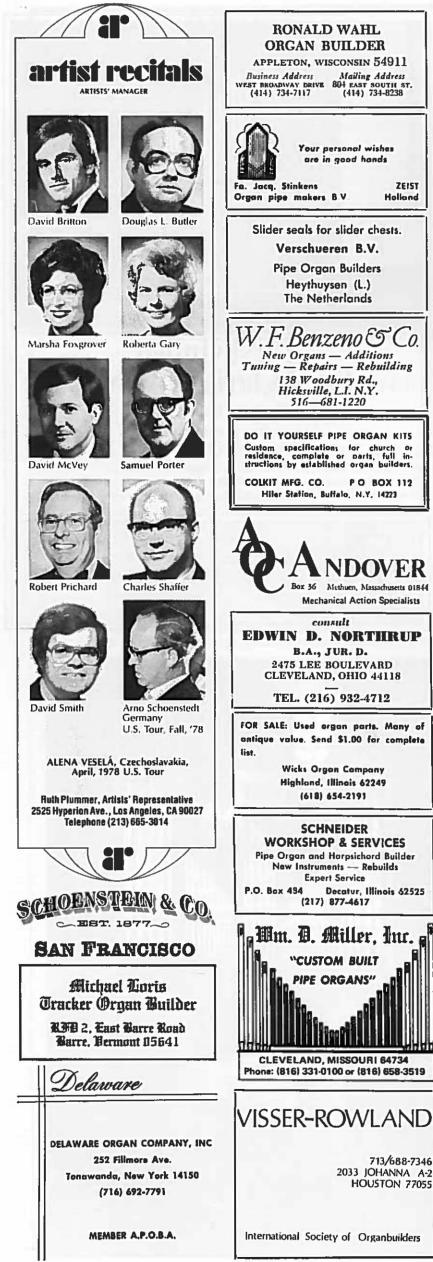
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## Appointments



Clyde Holloway has resigned his pointion on the faculty of Indiana University, where he taught since 1965, to accept the positions of artist-in-residence and professor of mulic at Houston Baptist University, and adjunct professor of organ at Rice University's Shepherd School of Music, Dr. Holloway performs under the auspices of the Murtagh-McFarlane management and is involved in the planning of a new organ department and performance center in Houston. The completion of plans for the first phase, will be announced in the near future.

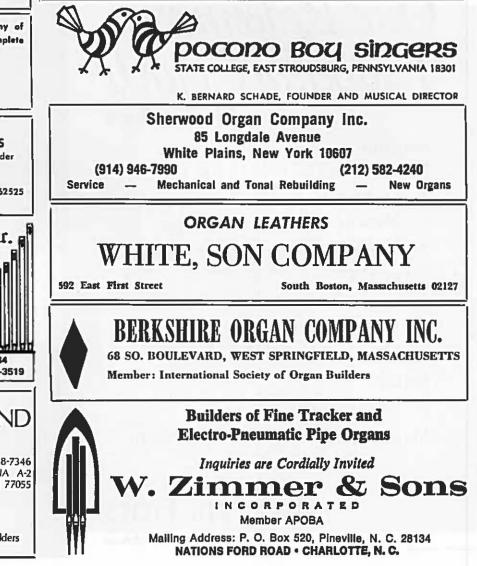
tuture. A native of Texas, Dr. Holloway received undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of Oklahoma, where he studied with Mildred Andrews. He completed his SMD degree at Union Seminary, and was winner of the AGO national playing competition in 1964. Prior to his appointment at Indiana University, he was assistant organist at St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City. He also received the American Guild of Musical Artists' award and studied with Gastav Laonhardt at the Amsterdam Conservatory on a Fulbright scholarship. David A. Weadon has been appointed assistant organist of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City, where his duties will include working with the choirs, playing recitals, and assisting William Whitehead in the total music program. Mr. Weadon is from Burlington, NC, where he was a student of Robert Furn-King and was organist of Piedmont Prebyterian Church and Hocutt Memorial Baptist Church. Most recently, he has been music director at the United Methodist Church in Bernardsville, NJ. In addition to playing recitals in several Eastern states, he has served as accompanist at the Montreal Conference on Worship and Music.

Music. Mr. Weadon is presently a student at Wastminster Choir College, where his teachers have been Joan Lippincott and William Hays.



James B. Welch has been appointed university organist, carillonneur, and lecturer in music at the University of California, Santa Barbara, beginning with the autumn quarter. The institution has a 2manual Flentrop and a 61-bell carillon. Dr. Welch received his DMA from Stan-

Dr. Welch received his DMA from Stanford University, where he was assistant university organist. He also studied at Brigham Young University and the Mozarteum Akademie in Salzburg; his teachers have included Jean Langlais in Paris and Alexander Schreiner in Salt Lake City. He has performed in France, England, Brazil, and the United States.



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May 1. \*David V. Gibson, member, American Institute of Organbuilders.

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SWELL SWELL Salicional 8' 61 pipes (orig., rescaled) Celeste 8' 49 pipes (Acoline, rescaled) Stopped Diapason 8' 61 pipes (original) Principal 4' 61 pipes (Gr. Dolcissimo, rescaled) Harmonic Flute 4' 61 pipes (original) Gemshorn 2' 61 pipes (new) Sharp Mixture III 1/2' 183 pipes (new) Oborg 8' 41 pipes (original)

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PEDAL Double Open Diapason 16' 30 pipes (original + 3 new) Bourdon 16' 30 pipes (original + 3 new) Octave 8' 30 pipes (rescaled from Sw. + mute case) Choralbass 4' 30 pipes (new) Trombone 16' 30 pipes (new)





Gress-Miles Organ Co., Inc., Princeton, N.J.; built for Trinity Episcopal Church, Parkersburg, West Virginia. 3 manual and pedal, 37 ranks. Solid-state electro-mechanical action. Classic voicing on low pressures, except for some ranks in 19thcentury style; facade pipes and a few revoiced registers ratained from 1898 Votey. Church has sympathetic acoustics. GREAT (1)

GREA Gedecktpommer 16' Principal 8' Rohrfloete 8' Octave 4' Rohrpfeiffe 2' Mixture 111-1V Trumpet 8'

POSITIV (II) Montre 8' Holzgedeckt 8' Dolce\* 8' Unda Maris \* (TC) 8' Principal 4' Kleingedeckt 4' Dolce\* 4' Unda Maris\* 4' Octave 2' Quint 1-1/3' Scharf (II-1V Cromorne 8' Tremulant \*enclosed with Swell SWELL (III) Bourdon 8' Viole de Gambe 8' Voix Celeste (TC) 8' Traversfloete 4' Octave Viole 4' Octave Viole 4' Octave Celeste 4' Nasat (TC) 2:2/3' Principal 2' Terz (TC) 1-3/5'

Trace (TC) 1-3/5' Quintfloate 1-1/3' Octave 1' Zimbel III-IV Trompette 8' Clairon 4' Tremulant PEDAL Acoustic Bass II 32' Contrebass 16'

Bourdon 16' Principal 8' Bourdon (Swell) 8' Quintflonte 5-1/3' Octave 4' Schwiegel 2' Mixture 111-1V Basse de Cornet IV-V 32' Posaune 16' Trumpet (Great) 8' Cromorne (Positiv) 4'

STATE UNIVERSITY

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CRANE SCHOOL OF MUSIC Dr. Robert Thayer, Dean of Music

> The new 39-rank Wicks organ during construction in Wicks shop. The case and facade are nearly complete.

Casavant Frères, Ltée., St-Hyacinthe, Québec; built for First United Presbyterian Church, Pennington, New Jersey. 2 manual and pedal, 13 independent registers, 17 ranks; electro-pneumatic action. Dedication recital by James Litton, October 23.

GREAT Prinzipal 8' 56 pipes Hohlflöte 8' 56 pipes Oktave 4' 56 pipes Sesquialtera (TC) 11 88 pipes Mixtur IV 224 pipes SWELL

SWELL Gedackt 8' 56 pipes Gemshorn 8' 56 pipes Schwebung {TC) 8' 44 pipes Spitzflöte 4' 56 pipes Prinzipal 2' 56 pipes Trompete 8' 56 pipes Tremutant

Tremulant PEDAL Subbass 16' (Great) 12 pipes Hohlflöte 8' (Great) Oktave 4' 12 pipes Fagott 16' 32 pipes



Robert L. Sipe, Inc., Dallas, Texas; built for Trinity Lutheran Church, Fort Worth, Texas. 2 manual and pedal; 15 stops. Mechanical key action, with detached console; electric stop and combination action. Freestanding instrument in rear gallery with choir; walnut case with sycamore pipe shades; façade pipes of polished copper (Great principal) and burnished copper (Great principal). Console conforms to AGO standards. Stoplist planned by builder in consultation with Dale Peters, who acted as consultant for church, formerly served as organist-choirmaster, and played dedication recital on March 20, 1977. Royce Isham is presently organist-choirmaster.

GREAT Principal 8' Rohrfloete 8' Octave 4' Blockfloete 2' Sesquialtera 11 Mixture 111-IV Tremulant Swell to Great Swell to Great Swell I Schalmey 8' Tremulant Subbass 16' Principal 8' Choralbass 4' Fagott 16' Great to Pedal Swell to Pedal

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> The new Wicks organ in the Helen M. Hosmer Concert Hall has just been completed. The result of years of planning and discussion, this instrument will be featured in six programs during the 1977-78 Organ Dedicatory Year. October 3, 1977 Faculty Lecture/Demonstration

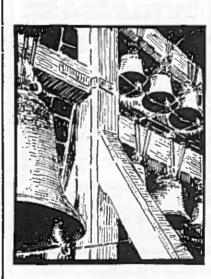
8:00 P.M.	Prof. James Autenrith
October 5, 1977	Faculty Recital
8:00 P.M.	Prof. William Maul
November 4, 1977	Crane School of Music
8:00 P.M.	Alumni Recital
January 20, 1978	Crane School of Music
8:00 P.M.	Alumni Recital
8:00 P.M. (Jean La	y Recital/Organ Concertos Prof. William Maul nglais: Organ Concerto #3 mirrionad for this concerto #3

May 1, 1978 Jean Langlais/Concert 8:00 P.M. (Sponsored by Associated Colleges of the St. Lawrence Valley and Crane School of Music Student Association)









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Fratelli Ruffatti, Padua, Italy; built for Garden Grove Community Church, Gar-den Grove, California, 1977. 5 manuals and pedal, 116 ranks, 108 stops, 6,791 pipes; 2 consoles, solid-state electronic memory-system combination actions. Main organ of 6 divisions in front of sanctuary, 1 divisions in balcony. Windpressures from 2"-4", except horizontal reed on 15". Con-soles of Liberian and Ivory-Coast hard-woods; interior panels of main console of polished African rosewood reduced to polished African rosewood reduced to satin finish, to avoid glare from intense TV lighting ("Hour of Power"). Church has extensive music program, including 23 choirs, and concert series. Don G. Fontana is minister of music; senior organist is Richard Unfreid.

Richard Unfreid. During factory construction period, plans were made for new 4,100-seat Crystal Cathedral; 1962 Aeolian-Skinner organ was purchased from Lincoln Center in New York City. Both organs ultimately to be relocated in new auditorium, with Ruífati in front, and Aeolian-Skinner in rear balcony, forming 15-division instru-ment of 216 ranks, 3 consoles and 12,411 pipes. pipes.

GREAT (II) GREAT Principale 16' Principale Maggiere 8' Principalino 8' Gemshorn 8' Flute Harmonique 8' Ottava 4' Flute a Cheminee 4' Perinacuinte 2' Decimaquinta 2' Sesquiattera 11 2-2/3' Ripieno IV 1-1/3' Cimbalo IV 2-3' Contra Trompette 16' Trompette 8' Millenia Trumpet 8' (horizontal) Clairon 4' Carillon Tremulect Decimaquinta 2 Tremula' t CHOIR (I) Erzähler 16" Viola Pomposa 8' Viola Celeste 8' Erzähler 8' Erzähler Celeste 8' Flauto a Camino 8' Flauto a Camino 8' Flauto Veneziano 4' Ottava 2' Pulzian 16' Cromorne B' Robrschalmei 4' Tremulant

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## **New Organs**

POSITIVE (1) Principale 8' Holzgedeckt 8' Ottava 4' Koppelf.öte 4' XV 2' XIX 1-1/3' XXII 1' Cimbalo 1V 1/2' Ircmulant Tremulant

SWELL (III) Quintadena 16' Principale B' Viola da Gamba B' Viola Celeste B' Viola Celeste 8 Bordone 8' Flauto Dolce 8' Flauto Celeste 8' Ottava 4' Corno di Notte 4' Nazardo 2-2/3' Flauto a Berco 2' Flauto a Becco 2' Terza 1-3/5' Ripieno V 2' Bassoon 16' Trompette 8 Hautbois 8' Voix Humaine 8' Clairon 4' Tremulant

EOMBARDE (IV)

EOMBARDE ( (enclosed) Violoncello Celeste 8' Flauto Mirabilis 8' Flauto Aperto 4' Harmonics VI 2' Bombarde 16' Bombarde 8' Millenial Trumpet Cor Anglais 8' Cor de Schuller 4' Tremulant

PEDAL

Contrabasso 32" Contrabasso 32' Contra Bordone 32' Contrabasso 16' Principale 16' (Great) Subbasso 16' Erzähler 16' (Choir) Bordone 16' (Choir) Quintadena 16' (Swell) Principale B' Gedeckt A' Gedeckt B Gedeckt B' Erzähler B' (Choir) Ottava 4' Spitzflöte 4' Octavin 2' Ripieno VI 2.2/3' Contre Bombarde 32' Bombarde 16' Contre Trompette 16' (Great) Bassoon 16' (Swell) Trompette 8' Trompette 4' Rohrschalmei 4'

ANTIPHONAL GREAT (V) Spitzflöte 16 Principale B' Spitzflöte B' Ottava 4' Decimaquinta 2' Ripieno IV 1-1/3' Tremulant

ANTIPHONAL SWELL (V) Viola da Gamba 8' Viola Celeste 8' Bordone 8' Flouto Celeste II 8' Principalino 4 Koppelflöte 4 Nazardo 2-2/3' Cimbalo III 2/3' Trompette 8' Tremulant

ANTIPHONAL PEDAL Contra Bordone 32 Contra Bordone 32' Principale 16' Spitzflöte 16' (Great) Principale 8' Bordone B' (Swell) Principale 4' Contre Trompette 16' (Swell)





Noack Organ Company, Inc., Georgetown, Massachusetts; built for Our Shepherd Lutheran Church, Tulsa, Oklahoma. 2 manual and pedal, 18 stops; suspended mechanical action. Manual compass, 56 notes, pedal, 30 notes; flat pedalboard. Instrument completed May 1977. GREAT

GREAT Principal 8' Chimney Flute 8' Octave 4' Doublet 2' Sesquialtera II Mixture IV-VI Trumpet 8' Swell to Great Stopt Flute 8'

Stopt Flute 8' Cone Flute 4' Principal 2' Larigot 1-1/3' Sharp 11-111 Cremona 8'

Stopt Bass 16' Open Bass 8' Octave 4' Mixture IV Bassoon 16' Great to Pedal Swell to Pedal

Margaret

Calvary Episcopal

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PEDAL

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DICKINSON University of Louisville

Louisville Bach Society

Greenwood Organ Company, Charlotte, North Carolina; under contract to First United Methodist Church, Jackson, Ala-bama. 2 manual and pedal, 15 ranks; elec-tro-pneumatic action, GREAT Principal 8' 61 pipes Hohtflute 8' 61 pipes Prestant 4' 61 pipes Doublette 2' 61 pipes Mixture 111 183 pipes Chimes SWELL NEW! SWELL SWELL Gedeckt 8' 61 pipes Viole D' Gambe 8' 61 pipes Viole Celeste (TC) 8' 49 pipes Harmonic Flute 4' 61 pipes Flagcolet 2' 61 pipes Larigot 1-1/3' 61 pipes Krummhorn 8' 61 pipes Tremolo PEDAL Bourdon 16' 32 pipes Bourdon 8' 12 pipes Bourdon 4' 12 pipes Flentrop Orgelbouw, Zaandam, Holland; built for California State University, Chico, Cal. I manual and pedal; 9 stops, 11 ranks; mechanical action. Case of African ma-hogany, with entire organ on moveable platform. Flat pedalboard of oak; manual naturals and stop knobs of grenadil; sharps and stop buttons of ivory. Manual com-pass 54 notes; pedal compass 27 notes. Bass/discant division between b/c' or c'/ c<sup>#</sup>: slider beneath windchest. Warkmeister

c#'; slider beneath windchest. Werkmeister II tuning. Dr. David Rothe is organ instructor. MANUAL Praestant 8' (low 12 pipes from Holpijp) Holpijp 8' (bas/disc) Octaaf 4' Fluit 4' (bas/disc) Quint 2-2/3' (disc) Octaaf 2' Terts 1-3/5' (disc) Mixtuur III PEDAAL Subbas 16' Man/Ped Koppel Cymbelster (with rotating star) Tremulant

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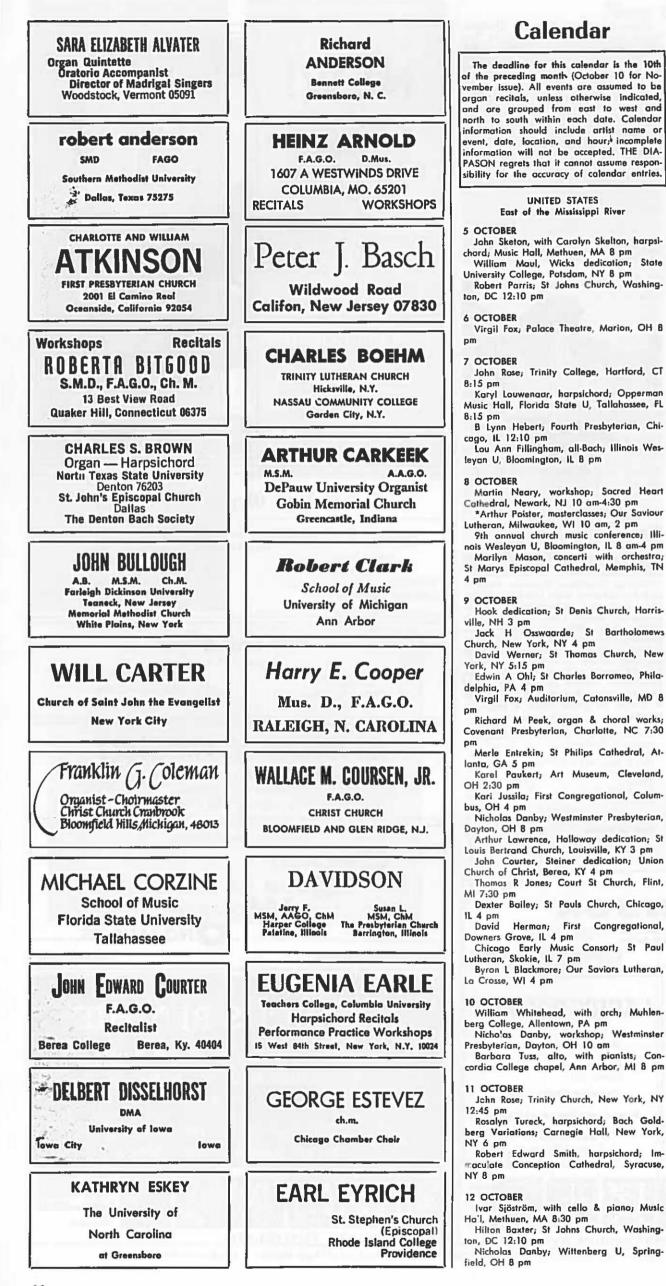
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Melvin



The deadline for this calendar is the 10th

B Lynn Hebert; Fourth Presbyterian, Chi-

9th annual church music conference; Illinois Wesleyan U, Bloomington, IL 8 am-4 pm

Richard M Peek, organ & choral works; Covenant Presbyterian, Charlotte, NC 7:30

Arthur Lawrence, Holloway dedication: St

Bailey; St Pauls Church, Chicago,

aculate Conception Cathedral, Syracuse,

#### 13 OCTOBER

Robert Edward Smith, harpsichord; Le-Moyne Callege, Syracuse, NY 8 pm Terry Charles; Kirk of Dunedin, FL 8:15 DШ

#### 14 OCTOBER

Virgil Fox; St Bernards Church, Lake Placid, NY 8 pm

Frederick Swann; Centennial Associated Reformed Presbyterian, Columbia, SC pm George Markey; St Pauls Evangelical Lutheran, Savannah, GA 8 pm

Terry Charles; Kirk of Dunedin, FL 8:15 pm

Poulenc Concerto; Huw Lewis with Orches tra Dertoit; Orchestra Hall, Detroit, MI 8:30

pm Morgan Simmons; Fourth Presbyterian, Chicago, IL 12:10 pm

#### 15 OCTOBER

Victor Hill, harpsichord, with George Green, violin; Williams College, Williamstown, MA 8 pm Stephen Hamilton; Virginia Intermont Col-

lege, Bristol, VA 8:15 pm Margaret Dickinson, Rheinberger Concerto 2, Beethoven Mass in C; Louisville Bach Soc, Calvary Episcopal, Louisville, KY 8 pm

#### 16 OCTOBER

Victor Hill, harpsichord, with George Green, violin; Williams College, Williams-town, MA 3 pm Green,

- Catharine Crozier; St Bartholomews Church, New York, NY 4 pm René Saorgin; United Methodist, Red Bank NI 4 pm
- René Saorgir Bank, NJ 4 pm
- Bank, NJ 4 pm John Pagett, Dupré lecture-recital, St Johns Church, Reading, PA 4 pm Günther Kauzinger; Cathedral of Mary Our Queen, Baltimore, MD 5:30 pm John Rose; St Davids Episcopal, Baltimore,

MD 8 pm Charles Benbow; All Souls Unitarian,

Washington, DC 7 pm C Ralph Mills; Bland St United Methodist, Bluefield, WV 4 pm

- Florence Hines; St Philips Cathedral, At-lanta, GA 5 pm
- Mark E Stallings, conductor; Gusman Hall,

U of Miami, FL 8 pm Sir Michael Tippett, Lecture-performance; Art Museum, Cleveland, OH 2:30 pm Jean-Louis Gil; Central Christian, Warren,

OH 3 pm Conference on Organ Music; University of

Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI pm Kirstin Synnestvedt; First Presbyterian, Deerfield, IL 7:30 pm

#### 17 OCTOBER

Victor Hill, harpsichard, with George Green, violin; Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY 8 pm

Springs, NY 8 pm René Saorgin, masterclasses; St Thomas Church, New York, NY am, pm Watson Marrisan, piano; Cathedral of Mary Our Queen, Baltimore, MD 8 pm Conference on Organ Music; U of Michi-

gan, Ann Arbor, MI am, pm \*David Craighead; Alice Millar Chapel, Northwestern U, Evanston, IL 8:15 pm

#### 18 OCTOBER

Jean-Louis Gil; Immaculate Conception Cathedral, Syracuse, NY 8:15 pm \*Roberta Gary; St Pauls Episcopal, Rich-

- mond, VA 8 pm George Baker; West Liberty State College,
- WV
- J Marcus Ritchie; St Annes Church, Atlanta, GA 8:15 pm
- George Markey; Trinity Cathedral, Miami, FL 8 pm Choral concert: Eastern Kentucky U. Rich-
- mond, KY 8:30 pm Conference on Organ Music; U of Michi-

gan, Ann Arbor, MI am, pm Douglas Reed; Wheeler Hall, U of Evansville, IN 8 pm

#### 19 OCTOBER

Kenneth Wilson; Music Hall, Methuen, MA 8:30 pm

Albert Russell; St Johns Church, Washington, DC 12:10 pm

#### 20 OCTOBER

Jean-Louis Gil; Reformed Church, Oradell, NJ 8 pm

#### 21 OCTOBER

Robert Chittenden; Fourth Presbyterian, Chicago, IL 12:10 pm John Obetz; First Presbyterian, Nashville,

### TN 8 pm 22 OCTOBER

Roy Kehl, "Saturday School" (chant); St James Cathedral, Chicago, IL 1:30 pm

#### 23 OCTOBER

Max Miller; Trinity Church, Newport, RI 4 pm

Henry Lowe: St Bartholomews Church, New York, NY 4 pm Douglas Haas; Kenmore Methodist, NY 8

James Litton, Casavant dedication; First

United Presbyterian, Pennington, NJ 7 pm James Dale; US Naval Academy chapel,

Annapolis, MD 3 pm Lydian Chamber Players; Cathedral of Mary Our Queen, Baltimore, MD 5:30 pm Jean-Louis Gil; St Philips Cathedral, At-lanta, GA 7 pm

Jean Wolfs; Art Museum, Cleveland, OH 2:30 pm

Crozier; Old Stone Church, Catharine Cleveland, OH

Jean-Louis Gil; Seventh Day Adventist, Kettering, OH 8 pm Bach Cantata 122; Independent Presby-

\*James Biery; St Lukes Evangelical Luther-an, Chicago, IL 4 pm Bach Cantata 169; Grace Lutheran, River Forest, IL 8 pm

#### 24 OCTOBER

Nicholas Danby; South Congregational, New Britain, CT 8 pm Bach Contatas 51, 82, Suite 2; Holy Trin-

y Lutheran, New York, NY 8 pm Liszt Missa Choralis, Kodaly Laudes Ority gani; Christ VA 8:30 pm Christ & St. Lukes Church, Norfolk,

Catharine Crozier, masterclass; Old Stone Church, Cleveland, OH

Franke Hoasemann, alto; W. Thomas Smith, organ; Grace Lutheron, River Forest, IL 8 pm

25 OCTOBER

Robert Noehren, all-Bach; Holy Trinity otheran, New York, NY 8 pm Randall Mullin; First Presbyterian, Colum-Lutheran,

bus, GA 8 pm \*Huw Lewis; Robert Heuschele residence,

Saginaw, MI 8 pm Wilma Jensen; Southern Baptist Seminary, Louisville, KY 8 pm

#### 26 OCTOBER

Bach Cantatas 35, 55, Motet 6, Suite 3; Holy Trinity Lutheran, New York, NY 8 pm Christoph Albrecht; St Stephens Church, Millburn, NJ 8 pm

Robert Papineau; St Johns Church, Washington, DC 12:10 pm

#### 27 OCTOBER

Silvia Kind, harpsichord, Bach concertos with orch; Holy Trinity Lutheran, New York, NY 8 pm Jane Clark, harpsichord; Opperman Mu-

sic Hall, Florida State U, Tallahassee, FL 8:15 pm David Gehrenbeck; Illinois Wesleyon U.

Bloomington, IL 8 pm

#### 28 OCTOBER

Bach B-Minor Mass, Joseph Flummerfelt, cond; Holy Trinity Lutheran, New York, NY 7:30 pm Joseph Kimbel: Christ Lutheran, York, PA

12:15 pm Karel Paukert, masterclass; Opperman Karel Tallahassee, FL

3-5 pm Martin Neary; Trinity Episcopal, Toledo,

OH pm Diane Bish: Lo Grave Ave Church, Grand

Rapids, MI 8 pm Merlin Lehmon; Fourth Presbyterian, Chicogo, IL 12:10 pm

#### 29 OCTOBER

Silvia Kind, Robert Noehren, Bach lectures; Holy Trinity Lutheran, New York, NY 9:30 am, 2 pm Bach B-Minor Mass, Joseph Flummerfelt,

cond; Holy Trinity Lutheran, New York, NY 7:30 pm

Karel Paukert; Opperman Music Hall, Flor-ida State U, Tallahassee, FL 8:15 pm Martin Neary, workshap; Trinity Episcopal,

OH

#### 30 OCTOBER

Bach Cantata 80; Holy Trinity Lutheran, New York, NY 11 am, 5 pm Beethoven Missa Salemnis; St Bartholo-mews Church, New York, NY 4 pm

Arthur A Phillips; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 5:15 pm

Chorale; United Methodist, Shrewsbury Red Bank, NJ 4 pm

Wallace Coursen; Christ Church, Glen Ridge, NJ 4 pm Handel Dettingen TeDeum, Robert Elmore,

cond; Tenth Presbyterian, Philadelphia, PA 5 pm

Music for horn, violin, piano; Cathedral of Mary Our Queen, Baltimore, MD 5:30 pm Jane Gamble; St Philips Cathedral, Atlanta, GA 5 pm

Karel Paukert; Art Museum, Cleveland, OH 2:30 pm Diane Bish; St Benedicts Catholic, Detroit,

4 pm М Bach Cantata 80: Holy Trinity Chapel, Concordia College, Ann Arbor, MI 3:30 pm Monteverdi Orfeo, Chicago Chamber Choir; St Pauls United Church of Christ,

Chicago, IL 7 pm 31 OCTOBER

John Rose; Trinity College, Hartford, CT 11 pm Allen Shaffer, with Stephen Carlson, trum-et; Ogden Hall, Hampton Institute, VA

8:30 pm 2 NOVEMBER

Trinity College Chair, Beverly Benso, dir; St Johns Church, Washington, DC 12:10 pm

#### **3 NOVEMBER**

Victor Hill, Polly Mattson, music for 2 harpsichords; St Johns Episcopal, Williamstown, MA 8 pm

#### 4 NOVEMBER

Jean-Louis Gil; Trinity College, Hartford, CT 8:15 pm

Alumni recital; State University College, Potsdam, NY 8 pm

#### 6 NOVEMBER

Rosalind Mohnsen; First Parish Church Congregational, Dover, NH 7:30 pm Middle Baroque music; St Johns Church,

Southampton, NY 4 pm Brahms Requiem; St Bartholomews Church,

New York, NY 4 pm Randall Mullin; St Michaels Church, New York, NY 4 pm

Bach Cantata 106, Fauré Requiem; Church of the Ascension, New York, NY 8 pm David Britton; First Presbyterian, Buffalo,

NY 5 pm Marie Reed, soprano; United Methodist,

Red Bank, NJ 4 pm Mendelssohn Elijah; First Presbyterian, Red

Bank, NJ 4:30 pm Kim Heindel; Emanual Lutheran, Philadelphia, PA 4 pm Marilyn Mason; Baldwin Community United

Methadist, Pittsburgh, PA 8 pm Robert Twynham; Cathedral of Mary Our

Queen, Boltimore, MD 5:30 pm Carlene Neihart; Hampton Baptist, Hamp-

ton, VA 3 pm Elizabeth French; Blend St United Meth-odist, Bluefield, WV 4 pm Vivaldi Gloria, Britten TeDeum; Front St Methodist, Burlington, NC 5 pm Dona'd W Williams; St Philips Cothedral,

Atlanta, GA 5 pm William Bates; First Baptist, Pensacolo, FL

8:30 pm Giuseppe Zanaboni, lecture/demonstra-tion (Italian music); Art Museum, Cleveland,

OH 2:30 pm Huw Lewis; Christ Church Cranbrook,

Bloomfield Hills, MI 4:30 pm Diocesan choir festival; Christ Church Cranbroak, Bloomfield Hills, MI 5 pm

Arthur Lawrence; First United Methodist, Mishawaka, IN 3 pm Concert for 2 organs & choir; Indepen-dent Presbyterian, Birmingham, AL 4 pm

#### 7 NOVEMBER

Robert Edward Smith, harpsichard mas-terclass; St Elizabeths College, Convent Station, NJ 7 pm \*John Obetz; Church St United Methodist,

Knoxville, TN 8:15 pm William Bates, workshop; Christ Church, Pensacola, FL 1:30 pm

8 NOVEMBER

Ione Parker-Smith: Immaculate Conception Cathedral, Syracuse, NY 8:15 pm Robert S Lord; Heinz Chapel, U of Pitts-

burgh, PA 12 noon Carlene Neihart; Bruton Parish, Williams-

burg, VA 8 pm

#### 9 NOVEMBER

John Gearhart; St Johns Church, Wash-ington, DC 12:10 pm Benjamin Van Wye; Main St Methodist

Suffolk, VA 8:15 pm 10 NOVEMBER

Jane Parker-Smith: Reformed Church, Oradell, NJ 8 pm Larry Ferrari; Kirk of Dunedin, FL 8:15

Fall chorol concert; O'Laughlin Aud, St

Marys College, Notre Dame, IN 8 pm 11 NOVEMBER

Jane Parker-Smith; St Pouls Episcopal, Al-bany, NY B pm

\*AGO chapter program (Continued overleaf)



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BRIAN JONES Boston 02181 Wellesley Congregational Church Noble & Greenough Dedham Choral School Society	KIM R. KASLING D.M.A. Western Michigon University First Congregational Church Kalamazoo, Michigon	Calendar (Continued from p. 19) 12 NOVEMBER Melvin Dickinson; First Presbyterian, Nash- ville, TN 8 pm 13 NOVEMBER	10 OCTOBER René Saorgin; Central Lutheran, Minnapolis, MN Choral concert; Southwestern U, Georg town, TX 8:30 pm 11 OCTOBER
James Kibbie Holy Family Church iFort Worth, Texas	SHARON KLECKNER House of Hope Presbyterian Church St. Paul, MN 55105 Recitals	Britten Cantata Misericordium, Rejoice in the Lamb; St Bartholomews Church, New York, NY 4 pm Barbara Hartenbouer; St Charles Bar- romeo, Philadelphia, PA 4 pm George E Tutwi'er, with Mary A Demyan, contralta; First United Methodist, Pittsburgh, PA 4 pm George Pro; Cathedral of Mary Our Queen, Baltimore, MD 5:30 pm	René Saorgin, masterclass; Centr Lutheran, Minneapolis, MN Diane Bish; Trinity Presbyterian, San Ana, CA 8 pm 14 OCTOBER *Marilyn Keiser; First Congregations Fresno, CA 8 pm Wilma Jensen; First United Methodi Palo Alto, CA pm
WILLIAM KUHLMAN Luther College Decorah, Iowa 52101	HUW LEWIS Becitals Saint John's Church 50 East Fisher, Detroit, MI 48201	William Whiteheod; Fairfax United Meth- odist, VA 8 pm Benjamin Van Wye; Trinity Lutheron, New- port News, VA 7:30 pm Mars Hill College Choir; Covenant Pres- byterian, Charlotte, NC 7:30 pm Edward B Artis; St Phi ips Cathedral, At- lanta, GA 5 pm Karel Paukert; Art Museum, Cleveland OH 2:30 pm	Diane Bish; Garden Grove Commun Church, CA 8 pm 15 OCTOBER Doug!as Butler; RLDS Aud, Independen MO 8 pm Cherry Rhodes; Brigham Young U, Pro- UT 8 pm Jarold Miller; Mormon Stake Cent
RICHARD W. LITTERST M. S. M. second congregational church rockford, illinois	<b>David Lowry</b> School of Music Winthrop College Rock Hill, South Carolina 29733	Choral concert, G Dene Barnard, dir; First Congregational, Columbus, OH 8 pm Vaughan Williams festival: Mass; Mystical Songs; Zion Lutheran, Ann Arbor, MI 4 pm Cathy Stratman; Redeemer Lutheran, Evansville, IN 4 pm Jean Louis-Gil, Independent Presbyterion, Birmingham, AL 4 pm Choral music of Britten; Fourth Presby-	Salem, OR 8 pm Wilma Jensen, workshop; First Unit Methodist, Palo Alto, CA *Marilyn Keiser, workshop; First Cang gational, Fresno, CA am 16 OCTOBER Thomas R & Emi'y S Pearce; Westmins
William MacGowan Bethesda-by-the-Sea Palm Beach, Florida	ERNEST MAY Ph. D. University of Massachusetts Amherst, Mass. 01002	<ul> <li>terian, Chicago, IL 6:30 pm Terry Hicks; St Paul Lutheran, Skokie, IL 7 pm</li> <li>14 NOVEMBER The Scholars; St Johns Chapel, Groton School, MA 8 pm William Whitehead; McKendree United Methodist, Nashville, TN pm</li> </ul>	Presbyterian, St Louis, MO 3:30 pm Carlene Neihart, Wicks dedication; B Ridge Methodist, Kansas City, MO 4 pm Christoph Albrecht; Christ Church Cat dral, New Orleans, LA 4 pm Antone Godding; First Presbyteri Topeka, KS 4 pm Ronald Wyatt; Trinity Episcopal, Galvest TX 5 pm Dione Bish; La Jolla Presbyterion, CA
FREDERICK L. MARRIOTT ORGANIST — CARILLONNEUR KIRK-IN-THE-HILLS BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MICH. 48013	JAMES R. METZLER TRINITY CHURCH TOLEDO, OHIO	15 NOVEMBER Manhatten String Quartet; Church of the Ascension, New York, NY 8 pm The Scholars; Immaculate Conception Cathedral, Syracuse, NY 8:15 pm Choral concert; St Annes Episcopol, At- lanta, GA 8:15 pm	pm 17 OCTOBER Marianne Webb; Central Methodist, K sas City, MO 8:15 pm Central Texas Chorale; Southwestern Georgetown, TX 8 pm
HAROLD MUELLER F.A.G.O. Trinity Episcopal Church Temple Sherith Israel San Francisco	WILLIAM H. MURRAY Mus. M F.A.G.O. Church of the Mediator Chicago, 111.	*AGO chapter program UNITED STATES West of the Mississippi River 6 OCTOBER Robert Baker, lecture; Cornell College, Mt Vernon, IA 11 am 7 OCTOBER Robert Baker; Cornell College, Mt Ver-	<ul> <li>18 OCTOBER Cherry Rhades; U of Calarado, Boui CO 8 pmp Martin Neary; Calvary Presbyter Riverside, CA 7:30 pm</li> <li>22 OCTOBER Mendelssohn Elijah, John Alexander, co HS aud, Santa Ana, CA 8:30 pm</li> </ul>
frank a. novak HOLY TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH 1080 Main Butfalo, N.Y. 14209	RICHARD M. PEEK Sac. Mus. Doc. Covenant Presbyterian Church 1000 E. Morehead Charlotte, N. C.	non, IA 8 pm 8 OCTOBER Robert Baker, warkshop; Cornell College, Mt Vernon, IA am 9 OCTOBER Carl Staplin; Hamline Methodist, St Paul,	<ul> <li>23 OCTOBER</li> <li>David Herman; Drake U, Des Moines,</li> <li>4 pm</li> <li>Christine Smith, piano, with guitar; Ch</li> <li>Church Cathedral, New Orleans, LA 4 pr</li> <li>Mozart Requiem; Westminster Presbyteri</li> <li>Lincoln, NE 4 pm</li> <li>Diane Bish; First Christian, Dodge C</li> <li>KS 4 pm</li> </ul>
FRANKLIN E. PERKINS Ph.D. The Ladue Chapel The John Burroughs School St. Louis, Missouri	MYRTLE REGIER Mount Holyoke College South Hadley, Massachusetts	MN 4 pm Carlene Neihart; School of Ozarks, Pt Lookout, MO 4 pm Elise Cambon; St Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, LA 4 pm Heinz Arnold; State University, Pittsburgh, KS 3 pm Ronald Wyatt; St John the Divine Epis- copal, Houston, TX 5 pm	Roberta Gary; Church of Transfigurati Dallas, TX 4 pm Samuel John Swartz, all-Franck; Imman Presbyterian, Los Angeles, CA 7 pm 24 OCTOBER Thomas Richner, workshop; Westmin: Presbyterian, Lincoln, NE 10 am
ECITALS DOIL DOIL Uncoast Concert Mgmt. & Productions, Inc. 0, 6374 • Clearwater • Florida • 33518	K. BERNARD SCHADE S.M.M. STATE COLLEGE EAST STROUDSBURG, PA. Workshaps and Lectures The Kodaly Choral Method	L. ROBERT SLUSSER mus. m., a.a.g.o. la jolla presbyterian church la jolla, california	Robert W. Smith University Baptist Church Charlottesville Virginia 22901
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\*Jean-Louis Gil; Southwestern College, Winfield, KS 8 pm Diane Bish; Ministerial Assoc, Hillsboro,

7 OCTOBER

10 OCTOBER

13 OCTOBER

14 OCTOBER

15 OCTOBER

16 OCTOBER

17 OCTOBER

gland 8:30 pm

18 OCTOBER

8:15 pm

Swanne Alley Elizabethan ensemble; St

Gillian Weir, all-Bach; Clare College,

Gillian Weir, Handel concertos with orch;

Nicholas Danby; St Andrews Presbyterian, Kitchener, Ontario 8 pm Jean-Louis Gil; Yorkminister Park Baptist,

Gillian Weir, Poulance, Handel concertos; Town Hall, Reading, England

Gillian Weir, all-Messiaen, St Bortholo-mews Church, Smithfield, London, England Alan Barthel & Gordon Jeffery; Aeolian

Gillian Weir; Trinity College, Oxford, En-

Town Hall, London, Ontario 8:30 pm

Cambridge, England 1:10 pm

Hexham Abbey, England

Toronto, Ontario 8:15 pm

Christophers Church, Burlington, Ontorio

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KS 8 pm Markey; First Congregational;

George Markey; Portland, OR 8 pm

#### 28 OCTOBER

\*Holloween III; Oklahoma City U, Oklahoma City, OK 8, 11 pm \*John Obetz; Landruth Aud, Texas Christian U, Ft Worth, TX 8 pm

#### 30 OCTOBER

Carl Streufert; Christ Memorial Lutheran,

Affton, MO 7 pm Massed convocation; RLDS Auditorium, In-dependence, MO 6:30 pm George Ritchie; St Matthews Episcopal, Lincoln, NE 4 pm, 8 pm

#### 4 NOVEMBER

Vienna Choir Boys; Community Church, Garden Grove, CA 8 pm

#### **5 NOVEMBER**

John Obetz; RLDS, Aud, Independence, MO 8 pm

#### 6 NOVEMBER

Shreveport Boychair, Christ Church Cothedral, New Orleans, LA 4 pm Choral concert, Southwestern U, Georgetown, TX 8 pm

#### 8 NOVEMBER

Thomas Murray, Second Baptist, St Louis, MO 8 pm

#### 11 NOVEMBER

\*Marilyn Keiser, St. Philips Presbyterian, Houston, TX 8 pm Virgil Fox; Flint Arts Center, Los Aftos

Hills, CA 8 pm John Rose; First Congregational, Los Angeles, CA 8 pm

#### 12 NOVEMBER

\*Marilyn Keiser, workshop; St Philips Presbyterian, Houston, TX am

#### 13 NOVEMBER

Richard Morris, with Martin Berinbaum, trumpet; Roxy Grove Hall, Waco, TX 8:15 pm David Lennox Smith; Glendale Presby-terian, CA 4 pm

#### 14 NOVEMBER

Richard Marris, with Martin Berinbaum, trumpet; Roxy Grove Hall, Waco, TX 8:15 pm

#### **15 NOVEMBER**

Richard Morris, with Martin Berinbaum, trumpet; Roxy Grove Hall, Waco, TX 8:15 pm

#### INTERNATIONAL

5 OCTOBER Francis Jackson; Wells Cathedral, Somer-

set, England 8 pm

6 OCTOBER Gillian Weir, Creston premiere; St Bartho-lomews Church, Armley, Leeds, England



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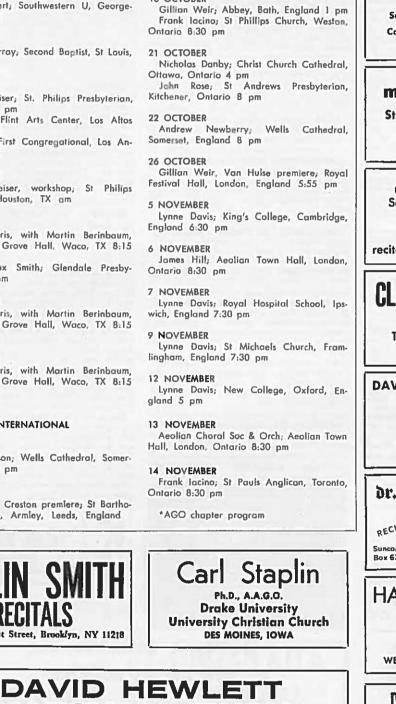
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