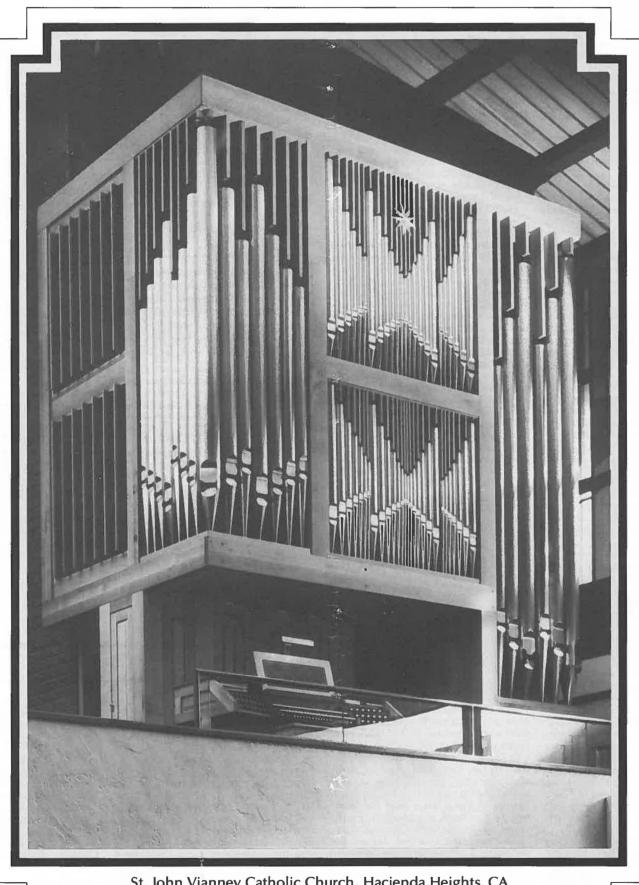
THE DIAPASON

JANUARY, 1993



St. John Vianney Catholic Church, Hacienda Heights, CA Specification on page 14

Letters to the Editor

Simon Preston conversation

I very much enjoyed the interview with Simon Preston in the November issue. Indeed, Simon Preston is a great musician, and a gentleman to boot. What he has done—and continues to do-for the organ is quite remarkable, and it is good to see him given the plaudits which he so richly deserves.

I hope that Dr. Huestis will not object to my writing to query a couple of errors and oversights which appeared in his piece, and to raise a few other salient points; I assure him that my motives are thoroughly positive!

Preston attended Canford School (rather than Hanford) before studying at the Royal Academy with C.H. Trevor. At Westminster Abbey, he worked under Sir William (not David) McKie, and, while it is true that he freelanced in London during the late 1960s, one should not forget that he ran the music at St. Albans Abbey for a year during the absence of Peter Hurford, the Abbey's Master of Music. He became Organist and Tutor in Music at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1970, where, in addition to his work at the cathedral, he taught at Christ Church, and lectured at the faculty of music on topics as diverse as Handel concertos and Strauss operas.

The recording of *Messiah* with the Christ Church Choir was made with Christopher Hogwood and the Acad-emy of Ancient Music, not with Trevor Pinnock and the English Concert. (These latter forces did indeed record the work, but with the English Concert Choir in 1988.) One cannot but hope that two of the most outstanding recordings made during Preston's Oxford years—the 4 and 5 voice Byrd Masses, and a disc of music by William Walton will appear in compact disc format, and sooner rather than later! The Byrd is quite superb, and the Walton recording is one for which Preston has expressed particular affection.

The issue of who established the town hall style is one which others may debate; however, I was greatly saddened to read of the "late Arthur Wills." Dr. Wills has been a distinctive figure in many musical spheres (and not just church music) for many years, and his "passing" was sad news indeed. However, a couple of calls to friends in the U.K. and to the Royal College of Or-ganists in London brought the happy news that the good Doctor is alive and well-and as inimitably energetic as ever.

In passing, mention too might be made of Preston's compositional output. In addition to Alleluyas, an early work which firmly established itself in the which firmly established itself in the organ repertory a number of years ago, two other fine organ pieces merit atten-tion: Fantasia—The Christmas Light, written for Lon Schreiber and the organ of National City Christian Church in Washington, D.C; and Vox Dicentis. The Fantasia, along with Alleluyas, has been (stunningly) recorded by Freder-ick Swann (a noted exponent of Preston's organ music) on a recently issued Gothic organ music) on a recently issued Gothic CD. Vox Dicentis, although somewhat more elusive in character than its sib-lings, makes ample recompense for the work involved in presenting a convinc-ing and fluent performance. To round out the picture, a fine *Missa Brevis* and a splendidly rollicking setting of *I* saw three ships are two works which will guarantee satisfaction to choir and director alike.

Kudos to Dr. Huestis for commenting on the phenomenal versatility, diversity and success of Preston's musicianship. Such a career bespeaks, amongst other things, an extraordinary mind: those who read Dr. Huestis' article will not be surprised to learn that King's once suggested that Preston apply for a schol-arship to study modern languages at university.

university . . . In these days of dire prophesies regarding the organ's future (nay, its very

existence!) a renaissance man such as Simon Preston is a breath of fresh air amid the stifling halitosis of the various 'authentick' experts of every conceiva-ble stripe and period. (Am I alone in thinking, by the bye, that the Politically Correct of the organ world are every bit as infuriating as their counterparts in the socio-political arena?) How refreshing to read such a thumping good tale of successful, exuberant, and truly evangelical music making—bravo Dr. Huestis . . . and bravo, Simon Preston! Mark Buxton Toronto, Ontario

The author is thinking of trading in his "Spell-checker" for a "Fact-checker." — Herbert Huestis

Arthur Wills

While reading "A Conversation with Simon Preston" on page 16 of the November issue, I was surprised to come upon the reference to "the late Arthur Wills, organist at Ely Cathedral." It is true that Dr. Wills retired from Ely in 1990, following 41 years of service to the cathedral. However, when last I saw him he was busier than ever, with many ambitious composing projects before him. I certainly trust and hope that this is still the case.

David Herman University of Delaware

Author's reply

Thank you for such a quick response. The author stands corrected for jumping the gun.

Box A-OK

We note your advertisement seeking an E.M. Skinner unit organ (November classified ads, p. 25). We have an instrument which we trust you will find of yet greater interest.

While we all know of the hundreds of inexpensive small Fuga de Luxe mod-els built over the years, it does not seem to be so well known that, in association with the Robert-Morton company, there also was built a high-end special model, the Chaconne de Luxe. So far as we have been able to determine, the organ for which we are seeking a suitable reinstallation environment is the only remaining example of this fascinating occurrence in the development of American organbuilding.

The pipework is immaculate, and the action has been restored to just-as-new condition. The swell shades are con-crete filled and have a $\frac{1}{2}$ thick lead lining on the inside of each shade. With a double row in front of each of the two chambers, most effective crescendi and the balancing of combinations between the two ch accomplished. chambers are easily

One chamber contains the 109 per fectly matched pipes of a Robert-Mor-ton Open Diapason. You mention that your church is "a small suburban-Gothic church." The church where the organ church." The church where the organ was originally installed must also have been not particularly spacious, as the downward extension in $3\frac{1}{2}$ " thick clear sugar pine is but $27^{\prime\prime} \times 34^{\prime\prime}$ at 32^{\prime} low CCCC, yet effectively carries down the CCCC, yet effectively carries down the tone of the remarkable trebles. Only after extensive research were we able to find the correct leather for the releathering of these heavy lead trebles to restore the much-sought-after "purple velvet" authentic Open Diapason tone. The opposing chamber houses the

The opposing chamber houses the Antithetical Organ of seven pure tin ranks on 1⁷/₈" wind pressure. The voices are Viole Sourdine 8', Viole Sourdine Céleste 8', Aeoliene Céleste 8' of 2 ranks, Flûte Ephemeralle 4', Petite Voix Humaine 8' and an independent pedal 16' Echo Dulciana. The voicing of these stops is the antithesis of what you would expect; precisely placed brass roller-beards are about the diameter of pencil lead, and the fine nicking can be seen

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CONTENTS		Editor	JEROME BUTERA
FEATURES César Franck: Grand Pièce Symphonique Some Aspects of Form by Gary Verkade	11	Associate Editor	WESLEY VOS
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	2	Contributing Editors	LARRY PALMER Harpsichord
NEWS			
Here & There 2,	, 3, 4, 5		JAMES McCRAY
Appointments	3		Choral Music
Nunc Dimittis	4		
REVIEWS			HERBERT L. HUESTIS IN-Group Forum
Music for Voices and Organ	5	CompuServe ID #70771,1047 Internet: 70771.1047@compuserve.com	
Book Reviews	6	internet. 70771.7	our @compaserve.com
New Recordings	7		DDIAN CWACED
New Organ Music	10		BRIAN SWAGER Carilion
New Handbell Music	10		
NEW ORGANS	14		
CALENDAR 15		THE DIAPASON (ISSN 0012-2378) is published monthly by Scranton Gillette Communications, Inc., 380 E. Northwest Highway, Des Plaines, IL 60016-	
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only with a magnifying glass. The effect of these stops both individually and in combination is devastating.

The installation of this rare instrument would certainly put your church on the map in a way no mere E.M. Skinner could possible do. And to hurry along finding a suitable home for this unique gem, we are only asking \$226,742.39, installed, tuned, and left ready for playing. We will gladly send

Here & There

The Concours International d'Orgue de la Ville de Biarritz, Prix André Marchal, takes place April 16–18 at Eglise Saint-Martin, with competitions in improvisation and interpretation. First prize in each category is 20000 francs and concerts in Bourges and Bordeaux. Each competition will con-Bordeaux. Each competition will con-sist of cassette, quarter-final, semi-fi-nal, and final rounds, and is open to organists of any age and nationality. The deadline for applications is January 31. The jury consists of Louis Thiry, Naji Hakim, Ewald Kooiman, Claude Noi-sette de Crauzat, and Felix Aprahamian. For information: Concours Interna-For information: Concours Interna-tional d'Orgue, Prix André Marchal, 22, avenue Victor Hugo, 64200 Biarritz, France; tel 59 24 33 66.

The Flint International Organ Competition will be held April 30–May 2 in Flint, MI. There is no age limit. Prelimyou the additional details of stoplist, couplers, pistons, reversibles, swell shoes, necessary chamber dimensions, foundation shoring requirements, crane needs, and so on.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely, Paul Gunzelmann

Columbus, OH

inary tapes will be judged by a panel of three regional examiners. The jury for the final round includes Michael Barone, Cherry Rhodes, and Donald Suth-erland. The deadline for a cassette recording, application form and \$20 application fee is February 1. First prize is \$1500 and a recital on May 2 at First Preschutagian Church Flint. Presbyterian Church, Flint; second prize \$800; honorable mention \$250 for

The Central Division of the American Choral Directors Association will sponsor a "Music in Worship Workshop" February 12-13 at Northwestern University, Evanston, IL. Presenters include David R. Davidson, Paul Bouman, John Folkening, and Joanne Vol-lendorf, in sessions on adult choirs,

the remaining finalists. For information:

Music Secretary, First Presbyterian Church, 746 S. Saginaw St., Flint, MI 48502-1590.

youth choirs, children's choirs, reading sessions and a worship service. For information: Leon Nelson, First Presbyterian Church, 824 Waukegan Rd., Deerfield, IL 60015.

The Iowa City Early Keyboard Society is presenting its eighth season of early keyboard concerts 1992–93. The series opened November 8 with a Lautenwerk program by Kim Heindel. Harpsichordist Rebecca Bell was featured on December 6. The series concludes on February 28 with Ensemble Ouabache. The programs take place at the Preucil School of Music in Iowa City. For information: David C. Kelzenberg, President, Iowa City Early Keyboard Society, 1716 Gleason Ave., Iowa City, IA 52240; 319/335-1385.

The Louisville AGO chapter will sponsor a mini-convention, "Creative Music Ministry with Limited Resources," on March 13 at Christ Church United Methodist, Louisville, KY. Workshops will include Creative Use of Hymns, Paul Richardson; Introduction to the Organ for Pianists, Ann Wade; Adult Choral Techniques, Robert Baar; Choral Literature, Ronald Turner; Handbells, Melanie Williams; Organ Literature, John Cummins; and Children's Choir Techniques, Kathy Collier; along with a display by Vester Music of Nashville. For information: Barbara Ellis 502/895-9437, or Brian Hoover 502/569-5288.

The International Society for Music Education has issued a call for performing groups and for papers/workshops/ posters for its 21st Biennial World Conference, July 18–23, 1994 in Tampa, FL, with the theme "Musical Connections: Tradition and Change." Musical groups and recitalists are being sought to illustrate the breadth of music making from around the world. The advisory board of the Society has identified a number of organizing questions or foci to which scholars from around the world are invited to speak. The deadline for initial inquiries for either performances or papers is April 1, 1993; all completed application materials must then be submitted to the appropriate regional contact person by June 1, 1993. For information: Ms. Elizabeth Smith, ISME Administrator, Music Education and Research Centre, University of Reading, Bulmershe Court, Reading RC6 1HY, UK; tel + 44-734-318846; fax + 44-734-318846 or 352080.

The Southeastern and Midwestern Historical Keyboard Societies will hold their 1993 meetings jointly April 15–17 at Louisville, KY. Over 20 presentations will include recitals by harpsichordists Peter Williams, George Lucktenberg, Naomi Oliphant and Jack Ashworth, duo-fortepianists Penelope Crawford and Nancy Garrett, and the ensemble Ars Femina, which has brought to light hundreds of female Baroque composers. Peter Williams will lecture on "Anecdotes about Bach Re-examined." Three programs will spotlight harpsichords by leading builders through display, demonstration, and discussion. There will be papers and festive socializing. Contact David Doran, 6506 Watch Hill Rd., Louisville, KY 40228; 502/239-3684.

Organ Study Tours of Europe has announced its 14th annual tour, July 26-August 9, 1993, visiting Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Eastern Austria. The tour includes visits to Prague, Brno, Gyor, Pannonhalma, Budapest, Eger, Debrecen, Szeged, Pecs, Zalaegerszeg, Sopron, Rohrau, Eisenstadt, Bruck a.d. Leitha, Podersdorf, Frauenkirche, and Vienna. For information: Dirk Bakhuyzen, P.O. Box 7082, Grand Rapids, MI 49510; 616/534-0902.

The Second International Bach Festival Alkmaar will be held September 6–13. Centered around several important historic organs, the aim of the festival is to give opportunity to young promising organists to get acquainted with historic organs in conjunction with appropriate repertoire. The program includes workshops, masterclasses, lectures, excursions and concerts, with such figures as Luigi Tagliavini, Gustav Leonhardt and Sigiswald Kuyken. Organs used during the festival include, among others, Oosthuizen, Edam, Waalse kerk-Amsterdam, and Nieuwe Kerk-Haarlem. For information: William L.C. Janssen, Trekker 120, 8447 BZ Heerenveen, The Netherlands.

Appointments



Kathleen Kalin Griffin

Kathleen Kalin Griffin has been appointed Organist/Director of Music at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, Little Rock, AR. Ms. Griffin comes from Virginia Beach where she had served as Director of Music at All Saints' Episcopal Church since 1988. She has held similar positions at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Elkins Park, PA, and Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church, Rochester, NY.

Ms. Griffin holds the MMus from Westminster Choir College, and double bachelor's degrees in organ and oboe from Eastman School of Music, having been awarded performers certificates in both instruments as well as being on the director's list for academic honors. In 1988 she won the MTNA collegiate organ competition held in Salt Lake City. Her organ teachers have included David Craighead, Donald McDonald, and Stephen Best.

and Stephen Best. While in Virgina she founded and was artistic director of The Evensong Chorale, Inc. This 50-voice ensemble rehearsed weekly and presented an annual concert series with proceeds being donated to non-profit charitable organizations in the community. Ms. Griffin served on the faculty of Virginia Wesleyan College where her duties included teaching courses in church music, accompanying the Concert Choir, and serving as director of the Church Music Symposium Program, which offered summer and mid-winter seminars to church musicians state wide. She enjoys an active career in oboe and English horn by performing in chamber ensembles and with her duo organ/oboe counterpart, Michael Burnette of Rochester, NY.

Kenrick S. Mervine has been appointed Organ Consultant for Rocky Mountain Church Organs, Inc. Mr. Mervine was instructor of organ at Seton Hall University and music director at United Reformed Church, Somerville, NJ. His new position in Lakewood, CO, will include continuing a concert schedule as well as recording and consultation work.

Michael Proscia, Organbuilder, Inc., of Bowdon, GA, has announced the appointment of David Robertson as the newest member of the firm. Mr. Robertson comes from Talladega, AL, with experience in architectural design and drafting and a musical background. He has already developed the floorplan of the office and shop space for the new building currently under construction in the Bowdon Industrial Park.



Joe Utterback

Joe Utterback has been appointed Director of Music at Rowayton United Methodist Church, Rowayton, CT, where he has served as organist since 1990. Appointed also to the adjunct faculty of the Department of Humanistic Studies at Sacred Heart University, Utterback holds BM and MM degrees from Wichita State University and the DMA in piano from the University of Kansas. He is listed in the 1992 edition of Who's Who in the East, and was recognized in May 1992 at the Opera House of North Palmerston, New Zealand, following a performance of his composition Jazz Suite, concert jazz improvisations for classical piano.

A member of ASCAP-from which he has received awards for 91-92 and 92-93-the American Music Center, and the Composer's Forum, Utterback's recent premières include *Dreamsong* for piano trio (commissioned by the Sartory Trio of Duquesne University), and *Waltzsong* (commissioned by Sylvia Reynolds Henry for a January 1993 concert tour in Norway) performed in October for the Richland Community Concerts, Vancouver, BC, by pianist David Allen Wehr. The composer's jazzinfluenced organ solo, *Variations on Amazing Grace*, dedicated to Dr. Brenda Lynne Leach of Boston, MA, was published in October by Jazzmuse, Inc.

Utterback, who celebrated his 30th year as a jazz pianist with an August concert for the town of Rowayton's Summer Arts Festival, performs regularly in New York City and Connecticut as a solo jazz pianist or with The Joe Utterback Trio, and is under management with Bill Todt of Little Silver, NJ.



John Walker

John Walker has been appointed Director of Music and Organist of Shadyside Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, PA. He had served in a similar position at The Riverside Church in New York City since 1983, and as Chair of the Organ Department at the Manhattan School of Music. Prior to that he directed the church music program at the First United Methodist Church of Palo Alto, CA, and served on the faculties of Menlo College and San Jose State University. Walker holds bachelor's and master's degrees from the American Conservatory of Music and the DMA from Stanford University, in addition to the Fellow and Associate AGO certificates. He concertizes under the management of Phillip Truckenbrod Concert Artists.

Here & There

Kevin Bowyer is featured on two new CD recordings on the Nimbus label. J.S. Bach The Works for Organ, Volume 1 (NI 5280) includes BWV 565, 1099, 592, 525, 590, 721, and 542. Volume 2 "In dulci jubilo" (NI 5289) includes BWV 541, 529, 720, 577, 536, 738, 751, 729, 697, 722, and 532. Both discs were recorded on the Marcussen organ at Sct. Hans Kirke, Odense, Denmark. For information: Nimbus Records, Inc., P.O. Box 7427, Charlottesville, VA 22906-7427; 804/985-1100.

Duo-organists Elizabeth and Raymond Chenault were featured recently on National Public Radio's "Performance Today," hosted by Martin Goldsmith. Programs airing November 19– 20 showcased the duo along with other prominent Atlanta-based musicians such as Robert Shaw, Yoel Levi, and the Atlanta Symphony. The duo has contributed to the organ duet literature through their numerous commissions, many of which have been published by Belwin Mills in a collection entitled *The Chenault Organ Duet Library*. The Chenaults concertize under the representation of Phillip Truckenbrod Concert Artists, Hartford, CT.

James Dale is featured on a new CD recording, James Dale plays the Aeolian-Skinner organ of East Liberty Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the Pines label (PRCD-104). The program includes works of Preston, Sowerby, Boëly, Nevin, Mader, Andriessen, Fletcher, Boex, Simonds, and Weaver. For information: Pines Recordings, P.O. Box 222, Arnold, MD 21012.

Jean Guillou is featured on a new CD recording, *The Organ Works of Bach*, Volume 5, on the Dorian label (DOR-90152). The program is played on the Kleuker-Steinmeyer organ of the Tonhalle, Zurich, and includes BWV 547, 659, 660, 714, 715, 716, 574, 717, 653b, 590, 539, 570, 645, 646, 647, and 566. For information: Dorian Recordings, 17 State St., Suite 2E, Troy, NY 12180; 518/274-5475.

A cantata by Eugene Hancock, Katy Ferguson, received its premiere November 1 at Second Presbyterian Church, New York City. A setting of texts by Evelyn Miller and Thomas Wilson, the cantata is scored for solo voices, SATB choir, children's choir, congregation, narrator and keyboard, and was commissioned by the church.

Brian Jones and Ross Wood are featured on a new CD recording, *The Sounds of Trinity*, played on the Aeolian-Skinner organ with the Trinity Brass Ensemble, on the Arkay label (AR6116). The program includes works of Clarke, Fauré, Strauss, Bach, Karg-Elert, Tchaikovsky, Howells, Campra, Vierne, Mouret, Parker, Purcell, Satie, and Handel. For information: Arkay Records, 5893 Amapola Dr., San Jose, CA 95129.

Igor Kipnis is featured on two new CD recordings on the Chesky label. *The Virtuoso Scarlatti* (CD 75) includes 15 sonatas for harpsichord performed on five Hubbard & Broekman harpsichords after historical models (Kirkpatrick 24, 141, 426, 427, 158, 159, 208, 209, 46, 30, 380, 381, 118, 119, 120). *Vivaldi: The Four Seasons* (CD 78) also features the Connecticut Early Music Festival Ensemble, with Kipnis as harpsichordist and conductor. The disc includes the Flute Concerto in D and Harpsichord Concerto in A Major.

Harpsichord Concerto in A Major. For information: Chesky Records, Inc., P.O. Box 1268, Radio City Station, New York, NY 10101.

Daniel Roth and Günter Lade are the authors of a new book, Die Cavaillé-Coll-Mutin-Orgel der Basilika Sacré-Coeur in Paris: 176 pages, 140 photographs, cloth binding, ÖS 595.- plus shipping. The organ was originally built for the castle Ilbarritz for Albert de l'Espée, with 70 stops on four manuals and pedal. In 1914 the organ was sold to the nearly finished basilica Sacré-Coeur. During the restorations of 1930 and 1960, the Cavaillé-Coll sound quality was changed. A complete restoration was entrusted to Jean Renaud and finished in 1985.

A compact disc is available as a supplement to the book. The CD begins with historic recordings to document the organs state before the restoration. Performers include Daniel Roth, Suzanne Chaisemartin, and Pierre Gazin, playing works of Franck, Widor, Tournemire, Handel, along with improvisations. TT:69'25". OS 230.- plus shipping. For information: Günter Lade, Post-

For information: Günter Lade, Postfach 1, A-6932 Langen bei Bregenz, Austria; tel: 05575-4367.

Sandra Soderlund is featured on a new CD recording, *Bach the Virtuoso*, on the Arkay label (AR6125). The program, played on a harpsichord by Ron Haas, includes the Toccata in G Major, Partita in B-flat, Partita II in C Minor, and Toccata in D Major. For information: Arkay Records, 5893 Amapola Dr., San Jose, CA 95129.

Karen McFarlane Artists has announced the addition to its roster of **Christopher Young**, Assistant Professor of Music and Chairman of the Organ Department at Indiana University, Bloomington, IN. Dr. Young, a native of New England, was the winner of the 1988 AGO National Young Artists Competition in Organ Performance as well as winner of the 1988 Arthur Poister Competition. In 1989 he was recognized by *Musical America* as one of their outstanding Young Artists in their annual listing. In addition to solo concertizing, he has performed with the Rochester (MN) Chamber Chorale, the Minneapolis Chamber Symphony, and



Christopher Young

with his wife, violinist Brenda Brenner. Dr. Young began organ lessons under the tutelage of Marion Anderson while at Bates College in Lewiston, ME, where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa with High Honors in Music. A recent graduate of the Eastman School of Music, he earned the DMA degree and the Performer's Certificate as a student of Russell Saunders, and the MMus degree under David Craighead. Prior to his appointment at Indiana University, he served as Visiting Instructor of Organ, Piano and Music Theory at Bethany Lutheran College in Mankato, MN, and Organist at the First Presbyterian Church of Rochester, MN.

A benefit for the Mighty Kimball Organ hosted by Mayor Don Fraser and Michael Barone will take place February 14 at the Basilica of St. Mary in Minneapolis, MN. A theme in keeping with Valentine's Day will feature performances by Philip Brunelle, Edward Berryman and Paul Danilewski, and a sing-along of favorite love songs. The renovation of the Mighty Kimball

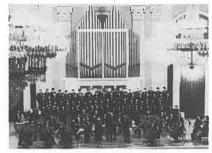
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For information contact Frank Corbin Founder and Managing Director 26 Old English Road Worcester, Massachusetts 01609 508/754-1168 is on schedule with a dedicatory concert planned for January 1 and 2 of 1994. \$29,000 remains to be raised of the \$1 million goal. For information: Rosemary K. Dineen, Minneapolis Organ Trust Fund, 315 E. Grant St., Minneapolis, MN 55404; 612/348-8300.



St. Petersburg Boys Choir

Russia's first royal choir of boys, now known as the St. Petersburg Boys Choir, has signed for representation in North America by Phillip Truckenbrod Concert Artists. The choir was founded by Tsar Ivan III in 1479 and later reestablished by Tsar Peter the Great in 1703 as the choir of the Cappella to take part in official state functions and ceremonies. The St. Petersburg Boys Choir will tour in the United States in October/November 1994. Since 1930 the choir has toured,

Since 1930 the choir has toured, covering most of the major cities in the former Soviet Union. In later years the choir has also ventured on tour to Naples, Zurich, Berlin, Warsaw, and London, bringing its audiences programs of sacred music, the classics, and Russian native and modern songs. The touring choir is made up of primarily students from the 4th through 7th classes (ages 10 to 13) with a few from the 2nd and 3rd classes (ages 8 and 9). Men's parts are sung by older students at the school, ages 15 through 17. The choir's standard touring party, headed by director Sergei Dzevanovsky, consists of 60 people. While studying at the choir school, the boys get the normal secondary education courses in addition to courses in music, which include choral singing, theory of music, piano and other subjects with a musical basis. All students attend without paying tuition, and the older hows receive stimends

attend without paying tuition, and the older boys receive stipends. Phillip Truckenbrod Concert Artists celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1992. The agency's staff is headquartered in Hartford, CT.

The Bruges 1992 International Fortepiano and Harpsichord Competition results have been announced. The Fortepiano Competition attracted 15 participants; 2nd prize ex-aequo: Andrij Kutasevich (Ukraine), Henrike Seitz (Germany); 3rd prize and prize of the audience: Natalja Solotych (Ukraine); 4th prize: Carole Cerasi (Sweden); special mentions: T. Beghin, S. Bernier (Belgium), U. Duetschler (Switzerland).

The Harpsichord Competition included 59 participants; 2nd prize, prize of the audience, and Radio-3: Blandine Rannou (France); 4th prize: Yves Rechsteiner (Switzerland); special mention final round: N. Bohachewsky-Soree, M. Dirst, N. Xsavier (U.S.A.).

Dirst, N. Xsavier (U.S.A.). Judges included J. Christensen, St. Hoogland, J. Huys, F. Lengellé; G. Leonhardt, G. Murray, J.Sonnleitner, and G. Wilson.

The results of the Concours International d'Orgue "Grand Prix de Chartres" 1992 have been announced. First prize in the interpretation section was awarded to Vincent Warnier (France), who has studied with Marie-Claire Alain, Daniel Roth, Michel Chapuis, and Alan Louvier. Second prize in interpretation went to Iain Simcock (England). No first prize in improvisation was awarded. Second prize went to Peter Bannister (England). The 1992 jury was composed of Marie-Claire Alain, Jean Boyer, Jacques Charpentier, Marie-Louise Girod, Lynne Davis, Adelma Gomez, Piet Kee, Eric Lundkvist, and Almut Rössler.

Schirmer Books has announced the publication of *The Keyboard Music of J.S. Bach*, by David Schulenberg. The book sets forth the current state of scholarship and criticism on over 200 works, dealing with such issues as dating, authenticity, intended medium and performance practice. Over 100 musical examples; 475 pages; \$50. For information: Schirmer Books, 866 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022;; 212/702-7871.

Vivace Press has announced the publication of *Historic Women Composers* for the Piano: Marie Bigot, the first in a series of editions of piano music by French women composers of the 18th-19th centuries. The volume is edited by Calvert Johnson; 56 pages, \$16.95. For information: Vivace Press, NW 310 Wawawai Rd., Pullman, WA 99163; 1-800/ 543-5429.

Genevox Music Group has announced the publication of *The Christian Praise Hymnal*, a praise and worship hymnal for evangelical Christians. The new hymnal features a blend of familiar hymns, new gospel hymns, contemporary praise choruses, and ethnic hymns from several cultures. For information: Karen Reeves, Genevox Music Group, MSN 114, 127 Ninth Avenue, North, Nashville, TN 37234. 615/251-3770.

The New Grove Dictionary of Opera is due to be published in December.

Nunc Dimittis

Myron D. Casner died September 9 at Oswego Hospital in Mexico, NY, at the age of 84.

the age of 84. Born in Williamsport, PA, Casner held degrees from Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT, and diplomas from the Royal College of Music and the Royal College of Organists in London, England. While in England, he served for two years as assistant organist at St. Michael's, London. He held positions in the U.S. at St. Paul's, Philadelphia, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, and St. John's Episcopal Church, Sturgis, NY, and for 10 years taught organ at Goshen College, Goshen, IN.

The University of Michigan Historic Organ Tours directed by Dr. Marilyn Mason announces two tours in 1993 with concerts scheduled at several sites

ITALY and SWITZERLAND - May 10-25 for information contact Dan at Regency Travel, 209 S. State St. Ann Arbor, MI 48104 Tel: 313-665-6122

and

HOLLAND, N. GERMANY, DENMARK and NORWAY - Aug 3-17 for information contact Gloria at Conlin-Faber Travel, P.O. Box 1207 Ann Arbor, MI 48106 Tel: 313-677-0900 Drawing on the expertise of more than 1,000 contributors, it will consist of over 10,000 articles and 1,300 illustrations in a total of four volumes. Stanley Sadie, editor of *The New Grove Dictionary of* Music and Musicians (sixth edition, 1980), also serves as the editor of the opera publication.

The first Charlotte, NC, perform-ance of Rossini's Petite Messe Solennelle was heard at Covenant Presbyterian Church October 18. The Covenant Choir was under the direction of Richard M. Peek. Pianist was Sylvia Thompson and organist was Betty L. Peek.

Michael Proscia, Organbuilder, Inc., Bowdon, GA, has signed a contract with Christ the King Lutheran Church in Birmingham, AL, for the installation of a 14-rank organ. Completion is set for March 31, 1993.

A-R Editions has announced the pub-A-R Editions has announced the pub-lication of Charles-Marie Widor, The Symphonies for Organ, Symphonies I, II, II, and IV, edited by John R. Near. Widor revised his symphonies many times over a period of six decades. Seven revisions were published, but only two were acknowledged as such on their covers, with the result that disparate versions of individual movements exist in many library collections. Dr. Near's new edition is the first to establish a definitive text for the symphonies, one that includes the final addenda and corrections made by the composer in his own copies. Appendixes present significantly different earlier versions of movements and sections of movements. For information: A-R Editions, Inc., 801 Deming Way, Madison, WI 53717; 608/ 836-9000.

Breitkopf & Härtel has announced the release of its New Editions Autumn 1992 and its new complete catalog of the *Deutscher Verlag für Musik*, *Leipzig* (DVfM). For information: Breitkopf & Härtel, Postfach 1707, Walkmühlstr. 52, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Germany; tel 0611/ 45008-58; fax 0611/4500859.

Greenwood Press has announced the publication of two new books. Diction-ary of Musical Terminology, by Tris-tram Cary, is a comprehensive encyclopedia on the technology of music, with 600 illustrated main entries and 200 subsidiary ones. Included are such topics as computer music composition, tra-ditional and electronic instruments, microphone placement, and psychoacoustics. Tristram Cary is a composer and was founder of the Royal College of Music electronic studio in 1967, and later a lecturer at the univer-sities of Melbourne and Adelaide. 576

sities of Menourne and Adelade. Cropages, \$79.95. Keyboard Music of Black Compos-ers—A Bibliography, by Aaron Horne, is a comprehensive source covering tra-ditional instruments—harpsichord, acattional instruments—narpsichord, ac-cordion, piano and organ. Each of the more than 200 entries contains a bio-graphical sketch, a listing of all works that include keyboard, the commission, premiere, composer bibliography, and a discography. Aaron Horne is Professor of Musica Mathematican Uliveria Victoria of Music at Northeastern Illinois Uni-

versity, Chicago. 360 pages, \$55.00. For information: Greenwood Press, 88 Post Rd. W., Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881; 203/226-3571.

R.R. Bowker has announced the publication of the 1993 edition of the An-nual Register of Grant Support, which features the most extensive compilation of funding sources available. Current information on more than 3,000 sources of funding includes non-traditional sources; corporate sources; private sources; and public sources. Programs are listed under 11 major areas and subdivided into more than 50 specific fields within each group. 1,280 pages, \$165.00. For information: R.R. Bowker, P.O. Box 31, New Providence, NJ 07974; 900/51.9110 800/521-8110.

Music for Voices and Organ by James McCray

General anthems

William Manchester's new book, A World Lit only by Fire, is his personal perspective on the Medieval Mind and the Renaissance. In addition to his handsome writing style, he offers read-ers some wonderful insights into these ages. He refers to the development of Protestantism as "The Shattering." His detailed accounts regarding Erasmus and Luther help explain the need for the separation from the Catholic Church. Although his accounts are more concerned with political matters rather than extensive writing on music,

it is a book that is highly recommended. One of the major musical develop-ments that comes from these events was the move from Latin to the vernacular language for church services. This was especially true in the Anglican Church where composers had to accommodate themselves to Thomas Cranmer's demands that, as well as setting texts in English instead of Latin, they should compose "for every syllable a note." This strong concern for the communication of texts to the congregation has been a significant factor in church music since that time, in almost every denomination. From these changes came the an-

them, which is to some degree a Prot-estant motet. Since the Middle Ages, the motet was the choral vehicle that added music to the services beyond the traditional Mass texts. General anthems have become the primary contribution to choral literature and are sung in some form almost every Sunday by church choirs throughout the world. Many churches simply refer to that part of the service as THE ANTHEM, even though the music performed on various Sundays might be something other than that. Congregations have come to expect a choral song (i.e., anthem) each week; in some denominations such as Lutheran, this special choral music usually is directly connected to the liturgy of the day. In other churches, the an-them might be just special music, and while most examples tend to be an-thems, not all fall into that basic category.

The connection to antiphons is obvious as they both share the derivation from the Greek word antiphona (literally counter-sound). Most anthems are accompanied by organ; if solo voices are used, the classification verse an-them is applied. Those without are

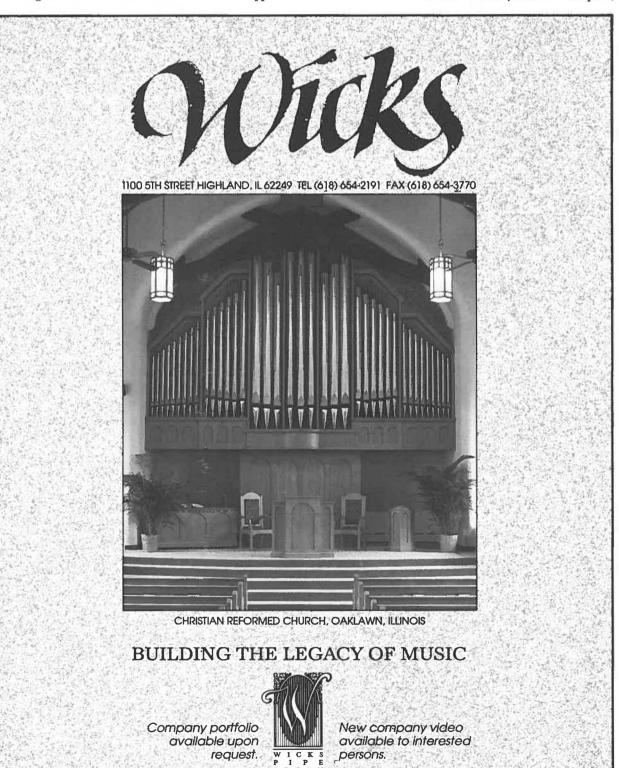
called full anthems. The first anthems were written by English composers such as Thomas Tye and Thomas Tallis around 1560. To adhere to Cranmer's injunction, they were rhythmically square with shorter phrases and, at first, less sophisticated than their motet counterparts.

Many would agree that the anthem form reached its high point in the Baroque with settings by such composers as Handel, Purcell, Boyce, Greene and others. In our century the anthem has enjoyed a resurgence of activity, and each year thousands of works are pub-lished. Since they are designed for church services, they often tend to be quite easy; many are sentimental, and comparatively insipid. This is unfortu-nate knowing the wealth of choral lit-erature available for performance; however, from the extensive amount published, it is obvious that the demand great. The reviews this month cover a four-

hundred year period and focus on qual-ity anthems of various styles.

The Doctrine of Wisdom, William Ma-thias (1989). SATB and organ, Oxford University Press, A390, no price given

The organ opens the piece with a haunting series of descending chords that float ethereally and lead to a quiet,



low, choral entrance. The choral music is easy to sing, almost exclusively chordal and with a low tessitura. Usually the organ is a filler between the choral phrases, which tend to be unaccompanied. Another practical yet very attractive anthem from the late William Mathias.

The Peace of God, John Rutter (1991). SATB and organ, Oxford University Press, E157, no price given (E). Rutter has established himself as one

of our most popular composers, and in fact, he has a wider reputation in Amer-ica than his native England. This easy anthem has two verses and a closing Amen. It is not long and often the choir sings in unison, making it useful as a benediction. The organ provides a gen-tle flowing harmonic background for the voices, and its role is entirely accom-panimental. Certain to be another Rut-ter work popular with oburch choirs ter work popular with church choirs.

O Lord, Give Thy Holy Spirit, Thomas Tallis (c.1505–85). SATB unaccompa-nied, Oxford University Press, TCM 68, no price given (M -).

This setting comes from Oxford's Tu-dor Church Music Series and follows an ABB pattern. The scholarly edition by John Milsom has a keyboard reduction and a modified homophonic texture. The harmony has some interesting moments ("g" against "g#" etc.). Easy enough for most choirs; an English text.

Call on Him, John Leavitt (1992). SATB, piano, and instrumental obbli-gato, Hal Leonard Publishing Co., 08596405, \$1.10 (M-). Designed for a youth choir, this at-tractive anthem has two main ideas which alternate throughout. There are divisi areas for the choir, and the piano is accompanimental but important to is accompanimental but important to the spirit of the work, with moderately busy passages. The harmony moves between minor and major. The obbligato C instrument (flute, violin, etc.) adds color and has a very easy part.

Song of the Redeemed, Richard Proulx (1992). SATB and organ, G.I.A. Publi-cations, G-3596, \$1.00 (E). Based on Revelation 15:3-4, the set-

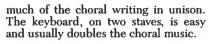
ting is subtitled Magna et Mirabilia but only an English text is used. The organ accompaniment is on two staves, and is based on descending chromatic lines which are repetitive. Much of the choral music is in SA/TB arrangement. Proulx has added a Cloria Patri setting at the end which is more festive that the earlier material, and the work ends with a loud Amen.

ing Co., HRD 242, \$.85 (M-). Sumsion was organist at Gloucester Cathedral, England from 1928-67. This setting displays that typical cathedral style in which the organ serves as a partner to the voices. Often its music is played alone between phrases, and then sometimes brief motives punctuate the choral writing. The music has several repetitive verses with a contrasting sec-tion that moves to a new key but maintains similar material. This is one of those comfortable anthems that congregations will enjoy.

My Crown of Creation, Charles W. Ore. SATB and organ, Morning Star Music Publishers, MSM-50-9041, \$1.25 (M).

Based on the familiar Shaker tune "Tis the Gift to be Simple," this happy anthem alternates typical harmonies of the choir with more surprising harmonies in the organ solos which connect the sections. The text is narrative and tells a story. The choral writing is not difficult. Ore's setting will be popular with singers and congregations

Immortal Love, Forever Full, Crawford Thoburn. SATB and keyboard, Coro-net Press of Theodore Presser Co., 392-41704, \$1.00 (E). This easy ant..em has three verses in a modified strophic arrangement with



Give us Grace, Lloyd Pfautsch. SATB and organ, Augsburg Fortress, 11-2551, \$1.00 (E). Pfautsch's new anthem is based on a

text taken from the Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial. The organ is accompanimental to the chorus which often moves in SA/TB. There are brief unaccompanied areas, and sometimes the harmonic shifts are moderately surprising. The choral parts are frequently canonic; the setting ends with a quiet Amen. Lovely music for any choir.

Render unto God, Hank Beebe. SATB

Render unto God, Hank Beebe. SATB and keyboard. High Street Music of Beckenhorst Press, JH 523, \$1.10 (E). This is a rhythmic, driving setting dominated by unison singing. The key-board is comprised of static chords that give energy to the singers. Based on the familiar Matthew text, this would be most useful to a wouth choir most useful to a youth choir.

Book Reviews

Schütz, Karl. Theater- und Kinoorgeln in Wien. Wien: Verlag der österreichis-chen Akademie der Wissenschaften 1991. 253 pages. Available from Verlag ... (see above), Postgasse 7/4, A-1010 Vienna, Austria. 350 Austrian schil-

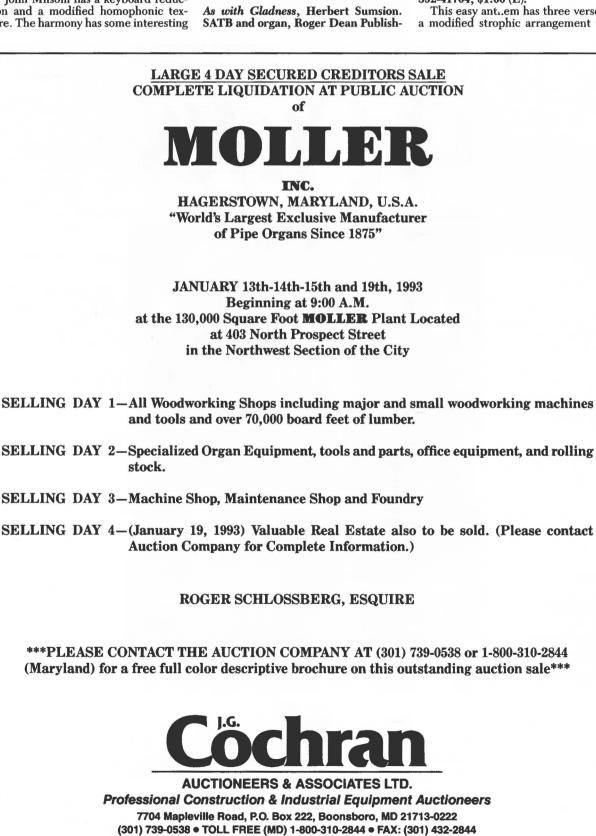
lings (about \$31.50). Schütz, a professor of organ history and organist in Vienna, has tried to document the already largely forgotten theatre and movie organs of the city before all traces of them are gone. It is encouraging that his study appears in a prestigious series of musicological stud-ies published by the Austrian Academy. The book deals with twelve organs,

including one church organ that is, in fact, the best surviving example of a fact, the best surviving example of a specific type of movie instrument. Only one of the 11 theatre organs discussed here is still preserved, and it is not at present playable. It is never made en-tirely clear whether Schütz tried to include *every* theatre or movie instru-ment in the city, although the assump-tion must be that he did. Understandably. Schütz begins by

Understandably, Schütz begins by emphasizing the secular origins of the organ and the role that secular instruments played in its historical develop-ment. He then speaks briefly of the simplification scheme of Abbé Vogler, many of whose ideas were revived in the movie organs of the 20th century, both in the work of Hope-Jones and in the German Oskalyd organ. Schütz does not deal with one "sec-

ular" development—that of the great concert-hall organs that was so charac-teristic of the 19th century. While we think of this as typical of England, and to a lesser extent perhaps of the United States, there are, in fact, some examples of the type in Vienna, largely of fairly recent date. The organs that Schütz deals with here are either movie organs or instruments in theatres that required an organ for special effects. Even so, he includes two instruments that are not what we usually think of as theatre organs, those in the State Opera and the Burgtheater (the main legitimate stage of Vienna). In both cases, the organ was intended to sound like a traditional organ, either as background for plays or as part of the required orchestration of various operas.

Those two organs are extremely well documented in the state archives, and Schütz covers their history in detail. The more interesting of the two, that in the opera, was a one-manual and pedal of 13 stops, built by E.F. Walcker in 1868. It was large-scaled to produce maximum power and featured a princi-pal chorus including a four-rank mixture. The organ was destroyed by bombs in 1945 and replaced by a sub-stantial organ (II/33) built by Ferdinand Molzer. The Walcker compares more



With Offices in Boonsboro and Hagerstown, Maryland

than favorably with the organ that Cavaillé-Coll installed in the Paris Opera just a few years later. The Burgtheater had a Rieger of 13 stops (1888) that was also destroyed in 1945—the theatre now uses an electronic instrument.

The typical theatre or movie organ was chiefly the creation of Hope-Jones and Wurlitzer, and the world market was dominated largely by English or American firms; apart from Wurlitzer one thinks of Christie Unit Organs (built by Norman and Beard), Kilgen, Compton, and Jardine. Schütz points out that European and particularly German builders did not adopt electric action, preferring to develop electro-pneumatics, and that they showed no interest in the electric stop action so useful in theatre organs.

Schütz provides as detailed a discussion as possible of several movie organs, at least two of which were in use for featured interludes until long after World War II: a two-manual Christie (1929) of seven extended ranks yielding 51 stops (plus, of course, numerous special effects) and a three-manual Kilgen (1931) of 11 extended ranks (79 stop-keys) that included a number of double-touch stop-keys. Schütz is impressed by this organs adjustable combination action.

The most interesting section of the book is that devoted to the Oskalyd organ, first built in 1921. It enjoyed phenomenal success in Central Europe, and in 1927 alone 29 were manufactured. Examples were exported to Russia and to South America, and at least two to the United States: to Detroit and Cincinnati. The instrument was designed by Hans Luedtke and built by Oskar Walcker. It was produced and marketed by three large organ firms: Walcker, Sauer, and Fürtwängler & Hammer. (One should perhaps mention that the Sauer company had by this time been taken over by Oskar Walcker.) Luedtke developed a system of voicing each rank of pipes differently in the lower, middle, and upper ranges. By combining this with the extensive use of octave and suboctave couplers, he achieved considerable flexibility as well as power. Essential to this organ was a highly sophisticated use of a sensitive crescendo roller ("Walze") and one, or preferably two, sensitive swell rollers. Luedtke published two essays, both reproduced in Schütz's book, explaining how to flay his invention most effectively. The Oskalyd was offered in two models, either of them allowing for the addition of special effects to suit the individual buyer. Schütz describes an example of the Oskalyd in a church in Wiener-Neustadt, a former moviehouse organ that is apparently the only extant example of the Oskalyd in Austria. There are, however, playable examples in Germany.

The last organ discussed is that built in 1939 for the sound-dubbing studio of the Wien-Film-Gessellschaft (Vienna Film Company). It was designed by the Lenkwil Company of Berlin but was actually made by Laukhuff (Weikersheim), the well-known organ supply firm. It has been disconnected and robbed of its bellows but is otherwise intact. One hopes that it may be resurrected. The organ is a three-manual with 115 stop-keys (!) developed from 11 extended ranks and including all sorts of special effects. Some recordings, including at least one LP, were made on this organ by Karl Eisele in the mid-1970s.

Schütz includes a brief chapter on three famous Viennese theatre organists, and offers some welcome examples of their programs. There are 97 excellent plates, many of them diagrams or sketches of layouts.

The book is intended to be a historical record, and as such it is very welcome. It is both scholarly and readable. Clearly, it will appeal to a relatively limited number of readers, mainly those interested in the theatre organ in its various forms. It is to be hoped that good academic libraries will acquire it. -W.G. Marigold

Urbana, IL

New Recordings

Four New American Organs by Bedient. George Ritchie, organist. Titanic Records TI-176. Titanic Records, P.O. Box 204, Somerville, MA 02144-0204; 617/ 864-5530.

Buxtehude, Fraeludium in D Minor, BuxWV 140; Sweelinck, More Palatino; Bach, Wenn wir in höchsten Nöten sein, S. 641, Frelude and Fugue in C Major, S. 545; Zipoli, All'Elevazione, All'Offertorio; Fischer, Fraeludium septimum; Buxtehude, Ach, Herr, mich armen Sünder, BuxWV 178; Guilain, Suite du second ton; Balbastre, Quand Jésus naquit à Noël; Widor, Andante sostenuto (Symphonie Gothique); Boëly, Fantaisie and Fugue in B-flat; Franck, Prelude, Fugue and Variation; Vierne, Finale (Symphonie I). This new disc from Titanic Records

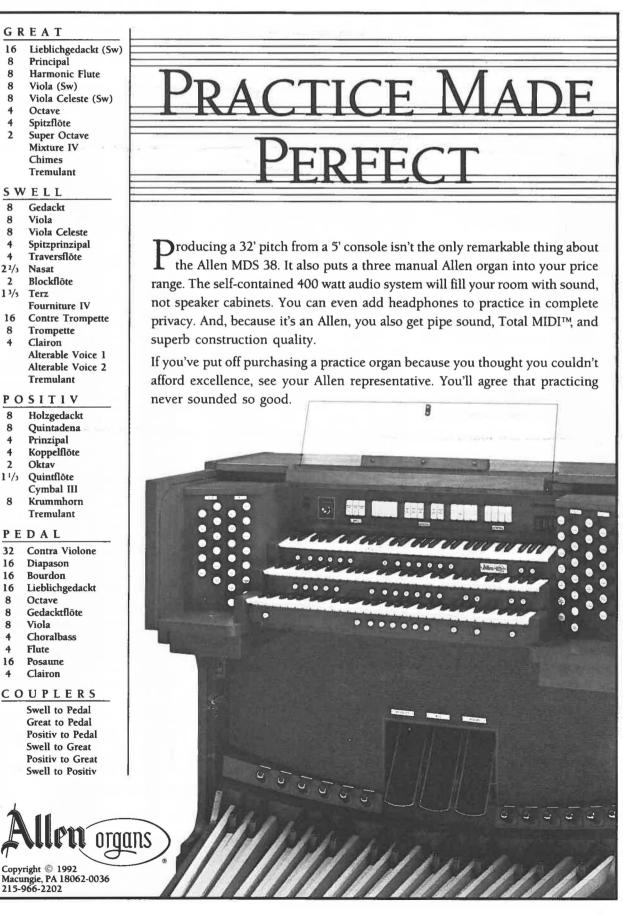
This new disc from Titanic Records spotlights four instruments from the shop of Gene Bedient in Lincoln, NE. In so doing it demonstrates the extreme versatility and wide range of historical knowledge a successful builder in today's market must have at his command. It also serves as a credible catalog of four very different styles of organs being built in America today.

The first organ featured is Bedient opus 11, the 20-stop North German style organ in the Demmer Recital Hall at Ripon College (WI). Voiced on 70mm of wind pressure and tuned in Kirnberger III, this organ's aggressive principal choruses and dark reed colors are wellsuited to the works offered by Buxtehude, Bach, and Sweelinck. Particularly delightful are two stops, the Dulcian and the Cornet V, featured in the charming Sweelinck variations.

The 9-stop quasi-Italian opus 11 at St. Mark's-on-the-Campus in Lincoln (NE) is, in many respects, the most unusual organ on the disc. First of all, it is the least "pure" in design and admirably plays music from the Italian Renaissance and Baroque, as well as certain North German literature. In a curious but successful mélange of characteristics from these traditions is found a modified Italian stoplist (albeit divided on two manuals), low wind pressure (only 40mm), and a gentle voicing, together with a German style case and action, and Kirnberger III temperament. There is even a rossignol but, alas, no voce humana. The organ's amazing flexibility is demonstrated in works by Zipoli, J.K.F. Fischer, and Buxtehude.

The next stop on this organ tour is Grand Rapids (MI) and St. Mark's Episcopal Church, home to Bedient opus 21. Here is found a generous mid-18th century French organ of 4 manuals and pedal on 100mm of wind. Guilan's 2nd suite and a Balbastre Noël serve as the vehicles by which many of the characteristic sounds are displayed, all highlighted by the often-shocking temperament by Michel Corrette

Igned by the orten-shocking temperament by Michel Corrette. From Christ Church Cathedral in Louisville (KY) come the final selections of this innovative disc, performed on Bedient opus 22. Built in a 19th-century French style, after Aristide Cavaillé-Coll with a temperament by Valotti, this large 2-manual organ features many of the lush sounds one would expect: the flûte harmonique; the voix céleste; the voix humaine; plus a full comple-



Undergraduate ORGAN COMPETITION OF THE **FIRST PRESBYTERIAN** CHURCH Ottumwa, Iowa Sunday, April 18, 1993 1st Prize: \$800 2nd Prize: \$400 For information and application Competition '93 228 W. Fourth St. P.O. Box 733 Ottumwa, Iowa 52501 Postmark deadline Feb. 12, 1993

21st Annual





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Kevin Riehle COME DOWN, O LOVE DIVINE Hymn anthem on Down Ampney Mixed choir unaccomapnied (385918-1)

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ment of foundations and reeds. The Grand-Orgue action, Récit/Grand-Orgue, and Grand-Orgue Octaves Graves play through a Barker machine, while the Récit and Pédale action are mechanical. Works by Widor, Boëly, Franck, and Vierne have been chosen to show off the many unique features inherent in a symphonic instrument such as this.

The organist for this musical smorgasbord, George Ritchie, is to be heart-ily commended for his elegant and stylistic playing throughout. What a pleasure it is, indeed, to hear an organ-ist seem to be so equally at home with so many different schools of literature, and to be able to bring them all off with equal technical aplomb and musical maturity! His thoughtful interpreta-tions, the variety of instruments and repertoire, and the detailed jacket notes (including stoplists and photographs of each installation) make this disc a sig-nificant addition to the library of anyone interested in the evolution of historical organ building in the United States.

- Thomas F. Froehlich Dallas, TX

The 1794 Giovanni Bruna Organ of Magnano (Piemonte). (The Italian Or-gan, Vol 1.) Played by Bernard Brau-chli. Titanic - 196. Available from Ti-tanic Records, P.O. Box 204, Somerville, MA 02144-0204; \$20, in-cluding methods.

cluding postage. This disc, total time just over 66 minutes, offers an unusual collection of music ranging in date from about 1320 to the very late 18th century: two "Estampies" from the Robertsbridge Codex; an intabulation, *Mit ganczem Willen wiinsch ich dir*, by Conrad Paumann (from a Berlin manuscript); Salve de 1er tono por Delasolre and Obra de 8° tono alto: Ensalada, both by Sebaso⁻ tono atto: Ensatada, both by Sebas-tián Aguilera de Heredia; Batalha de sexto tom by Pedro de Araújo; Pièces d'Orgue sur les Huit Tons: Deuxième Ton (a suite of 12 movements) by Lam-bert Chaumont; "Toccata in Sol Mag-giore" by Alessandro Scarlatti; and "Sinfonia per Organo" (from the opera giore" by Alessandro Scarlatti; and "Sinfonia per Organo" (from the opera *Gli Orazi ed i Curiazi*) by Domenico Cimarosa

According to the notes, the music has been chosen expressly to demonstrate the possibilities of the organ. Alberto Galazzo's notes (Italian and English) say little about the music, but they do give the registrations used, bar by bar. Ga-lazzo has also provided a compressed account of Piedmontese organbuilding-so compressed as to be of limited use without a fair amount of previous knowledge—and an account of the history of the organ. Galazzo is described as "Tonmeister," which here appears to mean musical consultant, and it would

seem that he, together with Brauchli, is a major instigator of the recording. The Brunas might be described as the royal family of Piedmont organbuil-ding, and Giovanni Battista (1753–1823/ 4) was its most distinguished member. One of his earlier instruments, as well as the Magnano organ, can be heard, quite briefly, on the recording Antichi organi del Biellese, issued by Eco some time ago and reviewed in THE DIAPA-SON of April 1991. The Magnano organ has 23 stops or half stops, divided be-tween B^2 and C^3 . The manual has 50 notes (with short octave), the perma-nently coupled pedal 15 short keys; there is no exclusively pedal stop. The specification is quite typical of classical Italian organs, and no 19th-century Italian organs, and no 19th-century gadgetry was apparently ever added. There is a "Rullo" (drum), activated by a pedal, and a second pedal sounds the trumpets held by the putti atop the case. The pitch is A432. It seems pos-sible that this organ was not too well built; it was worked on five times before the death of Granza's horders. the death of Giovanni's brother Giacinto in 1835 and at least five more times down to 1918. Sibillo Crescentini, in 1878, mangled the organ badly; among other things he replaced the two Cor-netti by Bordone and Viola. A restoration by Italo Marzi in 1981 returned the instrument as far as possible to its original state, and it is now the center of a festival and summer music school founded and presided over by Brauchli.

The desire to demonstrate the versatility of the organ leads to major problems. Like any good classic Italian organ, the Magnano instrument, despite its relatively late date, is well able to cope with early works like the estampies, Paumann's music, and the tiento pies, Paumanns music, and the tiento and ensalada of Heredia. However, while it is technically possible to play a Portuguese "batalha" or a typical French suite from the 17th century on this organ, the results are at best "in-teresting." Why not play some Italian music of the 16th and 17th centuries? The pieces from the Bobertsbridge

The pieces from the Robertsbridge The pieces from the Robertsbridge Codex sound completely authentic here as does the short work by Paumann. Sweet, gentle principals and delightful mutations produce sounds that, to our ears at least, sound authentic. The two pieces by Heredia deserve to be heard more often, particularly the "Salve," more often, particularly the "Salve," which compares well with the tientos of better-known contemporaries.

I do not find Araújo's *Batalha de sexto* tom a very good example of its type; surely its structure and harmonies are trite by any standards. This perform-ance is simply unexciting. The Cornetti and the reeds at Magnano can make a performance of this music possible, but it sounds like a battle *en miniature*. The Magnano reeds are scarcely intended for this kind of exposure. The perform-ance of Chaumont's suite frankly makes me want to hear it on another organ. Brauchli proves that one can play such music at Magnano and even reproduce (sketchily) the necessary registrations. However, though some movements are completely convincing, lack of variety makes for a prosaic overall effect: a

demonstration, not a musical thrill. Alessandro Scarlatti's "Toccata" is Alessandro Scarlatti's "Toccata" is completely successful, since the com-poser undoubtedly wrote for an instru-ment much like this one. The first movement, an allegro, is musically ex-tremely predictable, but it provides a chance to hear the wonderful pleno, not surprisingly the most impressive feature of the organ. I cannot accept Galazzo's overly charitable remarks Galazzo's overly charitable remarks about Italian fugues, but the second movement of this work is impressive in its own way. At a slightly brisker tempo, it might sound even better. Cimarosa himself transcribed his overture for organ, and it displays both the organ and the performer very effectively. The registrant, S. Brauchli, works extremely hard to make the numerous stop changes possible and unobrusive. "Full organ," heard at the very end, is unfor-tunately noticeably top-heavy. Bernard Brauchli, a long-time faculty

member at the New England Conservatory, is well known here and in Europe as a specialist in early keyboard music. He studied in Lausanne, Vienna, and Boston, and with Luigi-Ferdinando Tagliavini and Macario Santiago Kastner (Lisbon). It goes without saying that his performance is stylistically impeccable and he shows excellent rhythmic sense and some nice articulation. Perhaps inevitably in a recording project such as this, there is just a little too much impression of a "scholarly" performance that is just a little too controlled

The engineering seems first-rate. It would seem that the organ was not very carefully tuned for the recording, since there are a number of distinctly sour notes.

Bruna's Magnano organ is a good, though hardly outstanding example of its type, and Brauchli demonstrates its abilities and perhaps also its limitations well. The disc belongs in the collection of anyone interested in historical organs and in any good institutional library. I would recommend it to others only with caution. It will be interesting to see and hear further volumes in this series. -W G. Marigold

Urbana, IL

Leonard Bernstein, Chichester Psalms; Charles Davidson, I Never Saw An-other Butterfly. The American Boychoir and The America Symphony Or-

choir and The America Symphony Or-chestra, James Litton, conductor. Musicmasters, 1710 Highway 35, Ocean, NJ 07712. CD: no price listed. This is the first recording of the *Chichester Psalms* in the composer's original version, with boy sopranos and altos and adult tenors and basses, and with original orchestration of strings with original orchestration of strings, three trumpets, three trombones, two harps and percussion. The work takes on a different dimension with these forces, and is interesting to compare to other versions.

The Davidson work is based on poems that the program notes say were "written between 1941 and 1944 by the children who passed through the walled city of Terezin, Czechoslovakia, the 'Paradise Ghetto.' Nearly all of these children died, many at Auschwitz. The poems, which have been set to music by many composers, are a moving testament to the horror of the Holocaust, but even more to the faith and optimism of young people under oppression. Their central theme does not convey the sense of horror, tragedy, and loss, but rather one of hope and life." It is a striking and dramatic work employing both spoken and sung text. The music is sometimes austere, sometimes tender. This work has been newly orchestrated by Donald Fraser.

This is a fine recording of two differ-ent and important works for chorus and orchestra. There is a good sense of acoustical space, which adds to the ambience of the recording. The works will touch the listener on many different lough levels.

March On! Michael Stairs, organ. Longwood Gardens Organ, CD Vol-ume 2. Direct-To-Tape Recording Company, 14 Station Avenue, Haddon Heights, NJ 08035. CD: DTR 8901CD, \$16.98. DAT: DTR 8901DAT: \$29.95.

Cassette: DTR 8901C, \$11.00. Contents: The Washington Post March, Sousa; Marche Militaire, op.





52, no. 1, Schubert (by error, it appears twice on the recording); "Fest March" from Tannhäuser, Wagner; Funeral March of a Marionette, Gounod; Knightsbridge March (London Suite), Coates; March from Love of Three Or-Coates; March from Love of Three Or-anges, Prokofiev; Triumphal March from Aida, Verdi; Marche Religieuse on Handels "Lift Up Your Heads," Guil-mant; Fairies March from A Midsummer Night's Dream, Mendelssohn; Bridal March from The Birds, Parry, arr. Al-cock; Prince of Denmark's March, Clarke; Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1, Elgar, arr. Lemare/Stairs. (Unless otherwise noted all transcriptions are

No. 1, Elgar, arr. Lemare/Stairs. (Unless otherwise noted, all transcriptions are by Michael Stairs.) Organ: 1930 Aeolian/1958 M. P. Möl-ler, Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. The good playing on this recording demonstrates the many and varied sounds of this wonderful organ. The orchestral style matches the pieces which are played, most of which are transcriptions by the performer. The pieces by Guilmant and Elgar are par-ticularly exciting. The organ is well appointed for this type of program, which will be of great entertainment value to many listeners. Program notes, biographical notes, information on the organ and a complete stoplist are organ and a complete stoplist are included.

Everybody Sang, The Orpheus Choir of Toronto. Duke Street Records, 204

of Toronto. Duke Street Records, 204 King Street East, Suite 106, Toronto, Ontario M5A 1J7. LP: no price listed. Contents: Four Songs of Remem-brance, Robertson; As Torrents in Sum-mer, Elgar; Everyone Sang, Robertson; My Spirit Sang All Day, Finzi; Five Settings of Herrick, Clements; Go Song of Mine, Elgar. Several good poems are set to music in contrasting styles and presented on this recording by a very fine Toronto choir. Some of the pieces are madrigal-like, others are similar to motets, others

like, others are similar to motets, others more bizarre. One of the most provoc-ative is entitled "Dead Musicians," ative is entitled "Dead Musicians," which, after beginning by extolling Bee-thoven, Bach and Mozart, ends with these words, "And so the song breaks off; and I'm alone. They're dead . . . For God's sake stop that gramophone." Both accompanied and unaccompanied pieces are included. The choir's per-formance is excellent. This recording is a fine presentation of these lesser a fine presentation of these lesser known works. More background infor-mation on the authors of texts, composers and performers would have added to the appreciation of this album.

An Organ for All Occasions. Keith John Plays the Organ of L'Eglise du Chant d'Oiseau, Brussels. Priory PR 174. Available from The Organ Literature Foundation, 45 Norfolk Rd., Braintree, MA 02184. LP: \$12 plus \$2 postage. Contents: Concerto in D major (RV 230), Vivaldi/Guillou; Four Sketches, onus 58 Schumann: Consolation in D

opus 58, Schumann; Consolation in Dopus 58, Schumann; Consolation in D-flat, Liszt; Rhythmic Energy, John; Suite, opus 39, Dupré; March from Love of Three Oranges, Prokofiev/Guil-lou; Circus Polka, Stravinsky/John. Organ: Detlef Kleuker, 1981, de-signed by Jean Guillou. This is a splendid recording on a beautiful organ housed in a wonderful room The repertoire stresses transcrin-

room. The repertoire stresses transcrip-tions, but they are played as if they belong to the organ repertoire. The registration chosen gives a good dem-onstration of the capabilities of this instrument. Mr. John's performance is stuming, showing great versatility, es-pecially in the Dupré Suite. Some of the key releases are a little quick on this recording, although this may owe to the wonderful acoustic of the building. *Rhythmic Energy* by the performer and *Circus Polka* by Stravinsky/John are especially invigorating and delightful. This recording serves as a good adver-tisement for this organ and this performer performer.

Music for All Occasions. The Choir of All Saints Church, 634 W. Peachtree St., N.W., Atlanta, GA 30308. Ray-mond H. Chenault, organist and choir-

master, Elizabeth H. Chenault, accom-

panist. LP: \$12.00. Contents: Rejoice in the Lamb (Festival Cantata), Britten; Variations on An Easter Theme, Rutter; "The Trumpet Easter Theme, Rutter; "The Trumper Shall Sound" (Messiah), Handel; Mag nificat for Women's Voices, Vaughan Wil-liams; Ain'-A That Good News, Spiri-tual, arr. Dawson; Sweet Little Jesus Boy, MacGimsey; Gabriel of High De-gree, Bush. Organ: 1972 Schantz.

This is a good compilation of sacred choral and organ music performed by fine musicians from All Saints, Atlanta. Vocal and instrumental solos are in-cluded as well. Good variety of textures, dynamics, styles, and resources add to the compelling nature of this recording. The Rutter piece, for organ duet, was written for the Chenaults, and is an interesting (sometimes curiously "blues-like") treatment of the tune "O Filii et Filiae.

Toccata Festiva. Ruth Clark, organ. Available from ARS Concert, c/o Ruth Clark, 503 Clover Drive, Johnson City, TN 37601. LP: No price listed. Contents: Prelude, Fugue, and Cha-conne, Buxtehude; Saviour, of the Hea-then, Come, Bach; Chorale in A Minor, Franck; Fifth Symphony, Movement I, Widor; Roulade, Bingham; Toccata Fes-tiva, In Babilone, Purvis.

Although this recording contains some of the more well-known works of the organ repertoire, the organ and the recording quality are not first class. The performer provides a very capable ren-dition of the pieces, however. The most impressive are the Widor and the Bingham. Occasional stodgy tempos, wrong notes, and abrupt registration and ex-pression changes make this somewhat less than an A + performance.

Jubilate, A Worship Celebration. The Azusa Pacific University Choir and guest soloists. Alexandria House

R7010. LP: no price listed. Contents: *Jubilate Deo*, Hayes; *Come* to His Presence, Bollinger; Come Let Us Offer, Bigley; I Will Bless the Lord at All Times, Come Sing a New Psalm of David, Gardner; His Love Endures For-David, Gardner; His Love Endures For-ever, Hayes; Kingdom of My Heart, Ax-ton and Hayes; Come, Let Us Sing for Joy, Rowe; Snap Your Fingers, Clap Your Hands, Bollinger; He Is Jehovah, Robin-son; When I Lift My Hands to You in Praise, Stearman; We Bring the Sacrifice of Praise, Dearman; I Will Praise the Lord, Gardner; Mighty is the Lord, And the Father Will Dance, Hayes; Holy, Holy, Holy, Dykes; Praise the Lord, Ye Heavens Adore Him, Prichard; Praise to the Lord the Almighty, Neander; All Hail the Power, Holden; All Hail King Jesus, Moody; Be Exalted, O God,

Chambers; Come Into the King's Chambers, Gardner; Commune with Me, Dearman; Alleluia in D Minor, Lupo; Gloria Tibi Domine, Landon; Ode to Joy, Beethoven/Hayes; Gloria Patri, Haves.

Most of the pieces of the recording are in the sacred "pop-rock" genre that seems to be popular in many non-liturgical churches. For this style of music, the performance is very good, with sparkling orchestrations to accompany the choral singing. There is not much variety from piece to piece, how-ever. Even the traditional hymn tunes get swallowed up by the musical style which surrounds it on all sides. Complete texts are listed on the slipcover. There is some disagreement between the recording and the program notes as to where Side II begins.

Pierre Cochereau an der Orgel der Notre Dame-Paris. Ursina Motette M 10350. Available from The Organ Lit-erature Foundation, 45 Norfolk Rd., Braintree, MA 02184. LP: \$12 plus \$2

postage. Contents: Toccata, op. 23, Fantaisie, op. 16, Chaconne, op. 10 uber B-A-C-H, Barblan; Toccata, Dialogue et Pas-

This recording presents the major works of two Swiss composers: Otto Barblan (1860–1943) and Henri Gagne-



bin (1886-1977). The two composers are quite different in style, Barblan's music being more tonal and Gagnebin's more abstract. The late organist Pierre Cochereau played the works very well, and used the sounds of the Notre Dame organ agreeably. The recording ends with an interview with the organist, who talks (in French) about the com-posers and their pieces. The record jacket contains notes on the church and the organist as well as the text of the recorded interview in Correct and the organist of the

German and French. The stoplist of the Notre Dame organ is also printed. — Dennis Schmidt, DMA

St. Paul's School Concord, NH

New Organ Music

Six Meditations on American Folk Hymns, Charles Callahan. Concordia Publishing House, #97-6140, \$8.50.

This collection contains charming and moderately easy settings of some of the best loved American folk hymns. The tunes arranged here are Land of Rest, Nettleton, Pleading Savior, Res-ignation, When Jesus Wept and Won-drous Love. The first piece, based on Land of Rest, is particularly attractive. Composed as an homage to Ralph Vaughan Williams, this meditation evokes the English composer's elegant setting of "Rhosymedre" both in form and in the melodic and harmonic idiom adopted. These pieces are a welcome addition to the organist's repertory of service music.

Five Improvisations on Communion

Hymns, Charles Callahan. Concordia Publishing House, #97-6126, \$7.50. This fine set of pieces comprises improvisations based on the familiar communion hymns Adore te devote (two settings), Pange lingua, Picardy and St. Columba. The composer includes the sources of these tunes as well as texts associated with each. These pieces are technically accessible and effective for use during communion or as a prelude on a communion Sunday. The layout is clear and easy to read, and the com-poser provides helpful registration suggestions. Recommended.

Easter Victory, Charles Callahan. Con-cordia Publishing House, #97-6159, \$4.75.

Easter Victory is based on the familiar tune "Victory" (adapted from Pales-trina) which is known by the resurrec-tion text, "The Strife is O'er." The melody is played in chords and is ac-companied by figuration centering on a fourth—the interval upon which the final "Alleluia" is based. For organists who don't want to tackle the often technically challenging classical organ repertoire of composers such as Widor and Vierne, this piece would make an

impressive postlude on Easter Sunday.

Carillon, Charles Callahan. Concordia Publishing House, #97-6145, \$5.75.

Based on the quarter-hour chime of the Kerk van O. L. Vrouw over de Dyle, Mechelen, Belgium, *Carillon* is a fine addition to organ repertoire. The work addition to organ reperione. The work is harmonically rich and is of easy to moderate difficulty. The theme is alter-nated between voices, always accom-panied by figuration which suggests bells. The piece builds to a toccata-like section which concludes with a dramatic descending chromatic scale in the pedal. Fun to play and impressive to hear.

– Brenda Lynne Leach Boston, MA

Sigfrid Karg-Elert: Drei Stücke für Orgel - Three New Impressions for Organ op. 142 (I Stimmen der Nacht-Voices of the Night; II Valse Mignonne; III Romantisch-Romantic Retrospec-tive View) Breitkopf & Härtel (EB 8584).

This is a welcome reissue of these pieces, the second op. 142 group in Karg-Elert's output. However, would-be performers need feel neither perplexed nor bewildered: the mysterious and somewhat convoluted history of these pieces is neatly and expertly un-ravelled by editor Günther Hartmann in his fine preface (in German and English).

Those who enjoy playing Karg-Elert's earlier Trois Impressions op. 72 will find much common ground in the present collection. "Voices of the Night" immediately recalls the same highly per-fumed atmosphere of the *Trois Impres*sions, laden with shades of Debussy and, as Hartmann notes, the third piece, "Romantic Retrospective View," looks back to Karg-Elert's evocation of Brahms in his earlier harmonium work. Ritornello alla Brahms. The mildly outrageous "Valse Mignonne" conjures up visions of the cinema organ; indeed, the present collection had its genesis in a group of theatre organ pieces Karg-Elert had mentioned in a 1930 letter to his friend, Godfrey Skeats. (The spelling 'Seats' in Hartmann's preface is incorrect.) The Drei Stücke were eventually published in 1936, after interven-tions by the composer's daughter and much trekking from publisher to pub-lisher, in both Europe and the United States; the curious will be glad to know that the various twists, turns, and peregrinations of the adventure are more than eloquently detailed in the preface.

This is a colorful collection, and the spirit of the grotesque, coupled with what one might term (almost) hedonistic and erotic tendencies, will not come as a surprise to those who are familiar with Karg-Elert's works. Nevertheless, one should guard against the stereotypes which have plagued this composer's music for so long. Too often, Karg-Elert has been regarded as nothing more than a self-indulgent composer, wallowing in heavy chromaticism and cholesterol-

high chords which are invariably stuffed with seventh, ninths, and so forth; the composer only of second rate chorale improvisations; and the man who smoked in bed while staying with E.M. Skinner, throwing his cigarette butts on the floor and ruining Mrs. Skinner's newest rug in the process. The reappea-rance of his op. 142 is to be welcomed, and not simply because the new edition is beautifully printed and discreetly edited. Like his French contemporary, Charles Tournemire, Karg-Elert is undergoing a process of rehabilitation and reassessment. There is much of great worth in his output, and those who wish to tap this particular vein will no doubt be richly rewarded. Godfrey Skeats' The Organ Works of Karg-Elert is useful reading for those interested in delving a little deeper; is it too much to hope that an entrepreneur out there might consider reprinting it?

Empyrean – Rhapsody for Organ. Francis Pott (United Music Publishers, London: Theodore Presser, sole selling

agent), \$18.75. Francis Pott's *Empyrean* was composed in 1982, and won both first and second prizes at the Lloyd's Bank National Competition for new organ music of St Michael's, Cornhill in that year. (One can but wonder why it has had to wait the best part of a decade before publication!) Pott, a graduate of Cam-bridge University, has attracted much attention (rightly so) as a composer in England and abroad, notably through performances of this work, and also compositions such as Nunc natus est Novello, also available through Presser-for upper voices and harp. (I can recommend this latter work with great enthusiasm to choral directors whose forces can cope with Britten's *Ceremony of Carols*—it is an uncommonly fine piece which deserves to be known by a wider audience.)

To explain the significance of the work's title would mean quoting Pott's program notes which preface the edition, and any *précis* would fail to do justice to his eloquence. Suffice to say that a study of the printed score reveals why the work has enjoyed such popu-larity, and at the hands (and feet) of many distinguished interpreters. It is a carefully-crafted and idiomatic piece, one of substance and purpose. The dedication, to English organists

John Scott and Jeremy Filsell, is an indication that *Empyrean* is not in any way a lightweight affair. On the other hand, it sits well under the hands and feet, and players who accepts its chal-lenges will find that they are more than amply recompensed for the effort ex-pended. The edition is well laid out, with registration/dynamic details clearly marked. A significant addition to the organ repertoire, and to United Music Publishers' ever-growing string of successes in its UMP Organ Repertoire Series.

> -Mark Buxton Toronto, Ontario

New Handbell Music

Come, Christians, Join to Sing, J. Wayne Kerr. Concordia Publishing House, #97-6117, \$2.50, for 3-5 oc-taves of handbells, optional unison choir, trumpet descant and congregation (M +).

Although this arrangement could work for bells alone, the other options that the composer offers give this hymn tune some exciting possibilities. It is all there with a wonderful fanfare intro-duction, a variety of verses, and a bulletin insert for congregation as well as a separate trumpet score, all under one cover. Highly recommended.

Eternal Life, Olive Dungan, arr. Jay Daniels. The John Church Company (Theodore Presser Company, sole representative), #124-40002, \$2.00, for four octaves of handbells (M -).

This familiar tune is quite simply written with the melody in the middle and low registers—an interesting change of pace for bell writing. In the last several measures dealing with the text "for it is in giving "" the text, "for it is in giving . . .," the arrangement becomes more brilliant with the upper bells taking over the melody. An effective adaptation.

Jesus Shall Reign, Cynthia Dobrinski. Van Ness Press (Distributed by Gene-vox Music Group), #4184-39 (no price), for three to five octaves of handbells (D).

Here is an interesting and clever arrangement of the hymn tune based on Duke Street by John Hatton and excerpts from Handel's Hallelujah. There is a natural marriage between the text of the hymn and the last phrase of the famous chorus, "and he shall reign forever and ever." It is this excerpt that the arranger uses creatively in a setting that is quite substantial but well worth the effort. It will take a choir of some experience to make this work.

Mastering Musicianship in Handbells, Donald E. Allured. Broadman Press (distributed by Genevox Music Group),

#4591-54 (no price given). Mr. Allured, in his introduction, states that "... this text is designed to make directors knowledgeable and to be a complete handbell workshop . I am here to share what I have found works best." This invaluable text of nearly 100 pages should serve the hand-bell world as the "Oxford Dictionary of Handbell Ringing." Included are chap-ters dealing with starting a handbell choir, bell layout, equipment, terminol-ogy, fundamentals of ringing, rehearsal, shared bells, stopped sounds, special effects, random ringing, page turns, bell adjustment, table dampening, four-in-hand, and mallets on bells on the table, just to name a few. One of the most mowledgable musicians in the field of handbell ringing, Mr. Allured brings to those in handbell circles a bible that every director/handbell choir should have access to. Highly recommended.

Children of the Heavenly Father, Swed-ish folk tune, arr. Cathy Moklebust. Choristers Guild (distributed by the Lorenz Corporation), CGB-139, \$1.95, for three octaves of bells (E +).

This wonderful old tune is treated simply but effectively with two verses surrounded by a nice original introduction, interlude and tag. Recommended.

Black Hawk Waltz, Mary E. Walsh, arr. H. Geraldine Du Mars. Theodore Presser Company, #114-

114-40492, \$2.50, for three to four octaves of bells (M –). This waltz will have players and lis-teners alike swinging in the aisles. The catchy tune is wonderfully melodic and well written. It should be an enjoyable emergines for all involved experience for all involved.

Réunir, William Payne. Agape (a divi-sion of Hope Publishing Company), #1564, \$2.95, for three to five octaves of bells (D+).

A commissioned work with the French title meaning "to unite" is a masterpiece that could only be done by a choir with good reading and technical abilities. The composer states that the piece "is based on the concept of all faiths together in music. In laughter, trials, personal conflict, hard work, and dedicated effort, we bring music to our world, through the grace of God who loves us all." There are a multitude of technical demands, many dynamic lev-els and several solid melodic ideas float-ing throughout It is written much like ing throughout. It is written much like an orchestral piece with different timbres of the bells assuming their role, octaves, chord clusters, silence, major and minor modes, legato sections, all combined to provide an inspiring work. A real challenge, but highly recommended.

-Leon Nelson



César Franck: Grande Pièce Symphonique Some Aspects of Form

For John Ourensma

In the commemorative year of 1990, much was said and written about Cesar Franck. Articles and lectures dealt with the man, his church and its liturgy, his organ and choral music, and especially the relationship of his organ music to the "ideal" organ—the Cavaillé-Coll organ—and the interpretation of his works on less "authentic" instruments. It is good to investigate performance practice (and all facets of a music's genesis and existence) as it pertains to 19th-century music— which, in the space of less than a decade, will soon be separated from us by the entire 20th century. César Franck's music is itself already over a century old. As far removed from us as Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach was from Franck himself. And Franck's aesthetic is also as far removed from C.P.E. Bach's as Franck's must be n the commemorative year of 1990, much was said and written about César far removed from us as Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach was from Franck himself. And Franck's aesthetic is also as far removed from C.P.E. Bach's as Franck's must be from ours. What do we understand of this music? Do we hear what Franck heard when he played it? What is it, apart from any performance considerations, that the notes on the page convey? What is it that musicians (here organists) must adapt, lacking a Cavaillé-Coll, to the instrument at hand? These are the questions which occupied my thoughts in the Franck year. The result of my questioning was first formulated in a lecture at The University of Michigan's Thirtieth Annual Organ Conference in October, 1990.

Introduction

When the Six Pièces first appeared, Franz Liszt declared that they were worthy of a place beside the organ works of J.S. Bach. Throughout his life Liszt propagated the music of Bach, as he grew older playing fewer virtuoso pieces and more of the older and younger masters. Certainly one of the things that this great musical innovator appreciated in Bach was the fact that he had written music that no one before him back written and a submandaded his produced for the produced for before him had written. Bach was the fact that he had written music that no one before him had written. Bach acknowledged his predecessors (in his organ music Buxtehude, Böhm, Pachelbel, Frescobaldi, de Grigny, etc.) but did not imitate them. Although for César Franck the organ works of Back belonged to the distant past, he played and studied them. There were also the organ and pedal piano works of Schumann, the organ works of Mendelssohn, and Liszt's own Ad nos and his student Beuble's Songta. It is not for fatched to accurate that Liszt's own Ad nos his student Reubke's Sonata. It is not far-fetched to assume that Liszt appreciated in Franck what he had also found in Bach: a composer who did not imitate, but created, out of what was available, that which had never before existed—the new.

Arnold Schoenberg, in his essay Brahms the Progressive (1933, revised 1947), states: "Form in Music serves to bring about comprehensibility through memora-bility. Evenness, regularity, symmetry, subdivision, repetition, unity, relationship bility. Evenness, regularity, symmetry, subdivision, repetition, unity, relationship in rhythm and harmony and even logic—none of these elements produces or even contributes to beauty. But all of them contribute to an organization which makes the presentation of the musical idea intelligible." In another essay (*Eartraining through Composing*, 1939) he says: "The principle function of form is to advance our understanding. Music should be enjoyed. Undeniably, understanding offers man one of the most enjoyable pleasures. And though the object of form is not beauty, by providing comprehensibility, form produces beauty." When describing *Grande pièce symphonique* in his book *César Franck and His Circle*, Laurence Davies states, "The chief weakness of the piece is perhaps the inability of the final fugue to measure up to its own specifications." Although this essay does not presume in any way to say the last word about the piece, I hope to be able to present my ideas in such a way that the reader will afterwards agree—if not so already—that the chief weakness of the above quote is *its* inability to measure up to what Davies calls the "final fugue." Form in the Romantic era is the product of the coming-to-grips with Beethoven,

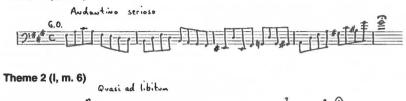
to what Davies calls the "final fugue." Form in the Romantic era is the product of the coming-to-grips with Beethoven, who was seen not as the creator of classically balanced form, but as the composer who "burst form asunder." From Beethoven, Romantic composers obtained justification for their experiments with form, and, as far as the symphony was concerned, Beethoven's Ninth pointed the way. Franck was no novice in experi-menting with form. He created the first symphonic poem, Ce qu'on entend sur la montagne, on which he worked from 1845-46 but which unfortunately remained unfinished in manuscript. Later Liszt wrote his Bergsymphonie on the same subject. Pieces for organ like the Fantaisies in C and A, Prière, Prélude, Fugue et Variation and the Chorales all demonstrate Franck's willingness and ability to create forms that served his expressive purposes, to say nothing of Grande pièce symphonique itself. symphonique itself.

According to various authors, *Grande pièce symphonique* has anywhere from two to four movements. If we look at the double bar lines that Franck himself two to four movements. If we look at the double bar lines that Franck himself drew, and we have to assume that he knew what he was doing, the piece has indeed four parts or sections: the first consisting of the Andantino serioso and Allegro non troppo e maestoso; the second of Andante and Allegro (not the following Andante!); the third of the recapitulation of Andante, Allegro non troppo e maestoso, Andantino serioso, Allegro non troppo . . . , Allegro, Poco lento, Andante; the last of Beaucoup plus largement. In order to see the logic of this division into four parts we have to begin at the beginning division into four parts, we have to begin at the beginning.

Part I

The piece begins with what I would like to call simply "Theme 1." [Please refer to the Table of Themes.] Apparently consisting merely of a triad (measure 1) in sequence (measure 2) and a second part which leads to a cadence on the dominant, the first theme announces the freedom with which Franck is going to treat his material. Theme 1 is five measures long. Not a regular four or eight measures. The rallentando and the fermata over the dominant chord in measure five further

Theme 1 (l. m. 1)





Theme 3 (I, m. 25)



restrain the listener from plunging immediately into a regularly ordered meter. The five-measure phrase alerts the listener, prepares him to expect other freedoms. The next phrase is, then, four measures. But not four measures of metric regularity: they carry the heading "Quasi ad libitum." In addition, the trochaic rhythm and the fermatas weaken any possible apprehension of regular meter. This is Theme

There follows a new statement of Theme 1, again in F-sharp minor, which, however, already in its second measure (i.e., measure 11) evidences a change: gnatural appears, followed in the next measure by e-natural. This change seems to be unnecessary at first: it is neither a motivic, nor a necessary harmonic change; it would be entirely possible to reach the D-major cadence in measure 14 without having g and e-natural already in measure 11. One will notice that g-sharp is still called for in measure 13 just before the D-major chord. The theme is, however, being called into question—it is already undergoing a process that will lead to its

dissolution—and we find ourselves in new harmonic territory. Theme 2 appears also in a second statement. It, too, does not do the expected. The second measure of the statement is a whole step lower than the first measure— The second measure of the statement is a whole step lower than the first measure – in contrast to the first statement in which the second measure is a whole step higher. Two measures (17 and 18—the two measures marked Più forte) are inserted, making this statement of Theme 2 six measures long instead of four. These two inserted measures follow the pattern set up in the first statement of the theme, namely, the second measure of the pair is found a step higher (here it is a half step). In addition, the structure of the penultimate measure of this statement is only superficially like that of the first statement. Constructed like the first statement, it would lead us to E-major again (as in measure 18), and not to G-sharp major (the dominant of the dominant). In measure 21 occurs the statement of Theme 1 in C-sharp minor in the pedal.

In measure 21 occurs the statement of Theme 1 in C-sharp minor in the pedal. It ends neither on the dominant of C-sharp, nor in the key of the piece as would be expected from the foregoing (the two previous statements led from one key to another), but remains in C-sharp. Immediately following we have another statement of Theme 1 (here on the C O) accompanies of the two previous statements of Theme 1 (here on the

G.O.), again in C-sharp minor, this time 1) accompanied by what I call Theme 3 in the soprano voice (although it is not treated with the same importance as all the other themes), and 2) the last measure of the theme is taken from the G.O. into

the Ped. This brings us to measure 29 (two measures before the crescendo marking) which begins an interesting passage of six measures in which three things happen. which begins an interesting passage of six measures in which three things happen. First, Theme 3 gains in importance as a musical theme through canonic treatment, i.e., it is still used to accompany Theme 1, but is treated like a bonafide theme — it undergoes development. Secondly, however, the passage is a modulating one (to b-minor which it reaches in measure 34) and this fact diminishes its importance as an independent musical theme (it is a passage in transition)—as well as the fact that Theme 3 sounds from the Positif whereas Theme 1 (the first thing we hear when the piece begins and therefore perceived as significant) appears on the G.O. This thematic ambiguity of Theme 3 is related to the metric ambiguity found at the beginning of the piece. Thirdly Theme 1 undergoes a process of dismantlethe beginning of the piece. Thirdly, Theme 1 undergoes a process of dismantle-ment: we hear only the head of the theme. In measure 35 (where the Récit reeds are added) Theme 3 goes to the G.O. and

thus again immediately gains in importance. Theme I now appears once again in its entirety and undergoes a process already announced in measure 28: it is divided up between the G.O. and Ped. It undergoes a further process hinted at, and prepared, since its second statement: the ending is changed, extended in sequence, the energetic interval of the diminished 7th (see measure 3 and compare measure 37) is successively changed to a major 6th in measure 38 and compare measure 37) is successively changed to a major 6th in measure 38 and then, every half-measure, to a descending minor 3rd, ascending octave and a fifth, and then is totally dissolved in the unison followed by the descending octave found in measure 39. The head of Theme 1 appears in the tenor briefly in measure 40 followed by the octave leaps which are the only remnant of the theme's characteristic diminished 7th. The dissolution of Theme 1 begun in measure 29,

characteristic diminished 7th. The dissolution of Theme I begin in measure 29, prepared in measure 28, and announced already in measure 11, is complete. We will not hear from this theme again until Part III of the piece. It is now Theme 3 which comes to the fore over a pedal D (including the octave leaps from the preceding passage). One could expect that after having come out of the process of the dissolution of Theme 1 unscathed, Theme 3 could emerge as a truth theme is in the precedent 46 (the hering of the process of the dissolution of the process of the dissolution of Theme 1 unscathed, Theme 3 could emerge as a truth the process of the dissolution of Theme 1 unscathed. the process of the dissolution of Theme 1 unscathed, Theme 3 could emerge as a true theme in its own right. In measure 46 (the beginning of the molto crescendo) this expectation is thwarted. Theme 3 is abandoned, the descending fifth motive of the theme is itself, after some sequential treatment, further modified through augmentation and octave displacement in measures 52–53. Dissolution is completed in measures 54–55. Never really having had the status of the other themes, it is not heard from again. Only Theme 2 has remained intact and of the three themes heard up to this point, only it plays a role in the following Allegro non

troppo. César Franck begins this large work by presenting three different themes, yet permitting a great amount of ambiguity in their presentation. The listener is

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hindered from developing an attitude of permanence towards that which he hears. There is the metric ambiguity of themes 1 and 2. There is the harmonic ambiguity of Theme 1: statement 1 begins in F-sharp minor and moves to the dominant, statement 2 begins in the same key of F-sharp minor and moves to D-major, statement 3 begins in C-sharp minor and remains in that key. In doing this Franck has provided the listener with one means of understanding what is going to happen in the piece; he has given the listener an inkling of the musical idea *behind* the facade of the themes. This first section is a deliniation of the *processes*, of some of the formal principles, which are at work in the piece. One might say that this piece is not concerned with the exposition of themes, but the various themes are used to articulate a musical idea, and the musical idea is not a theme, but a process. This process becomes even more apparent in Part III.

The Andantino serioso ends in D-major, turning only at the last second to the dominant of the dominant of F-sharp minor. D-major was announced in measure 14 of the piece. D is also the first note of Theme 4, the first theme of the Allegro non troppo e maestoso. This theme is introduced by the figure in measure 60 (the first measure of the Allegro non troppo), consisting of a descending half-step and ascending fifth. It is repeated two measures later a fourth higher. The ascending fifth is then expanded to a minor sixth at the entrance of Theme 4 in measure 64. We are in F-sharp minor. Theme 4 is repeated two octaves higher beginning in measure 74, whereby it is interesting to note that the descending diminished 7th, with which the theme ends, is the harmonic interval between the pedal and the soprano at the entrance in measure 74. It is indeed simply the first and last notes of the theme heard together. (It is also a characteristic interval of Theme 1 and plays an important harmonic role in Theme 2—as it does in so much Romantic music.)

music.) This second statement of Theme 4 has already undergone a change: the descending diminished 7th has become an ascending augmented 6th (measure 83). We are again in uncertain territory—even though this statement is solidly in F-sharp minor due to the pedal point. We can understand the ascending augmented 6th (with b-sharp) and the entire chord in measure 83 as a movement to the dominant of the dominant, preparing the statement in C-sharp minor which follows. At the same time it cannot be denied that Theme 4 has already been called into question, at least the last part of it (as it was always the last part of Theme 1 which was continually being called into question). And indeed the following C-sharp minor statement occurs on the Récit, pianissimo, complete, including the descending diminished 7th at the end, yet behind closed doors (or swell shutters) as it were. But just as the second statement in T-sharp minor (beginning in measure 74) was changed in regard to the first statement in that key, the second statement in C-sharp minor (beginning in measures leading to a figure recalling the first four measures of the *Allegro non troppo*, just before the first entrance of Theme 4. Here we find, however, an expansion of that idea. At the beginning of the *Allegro non troppo* we hear a descending half-step and an ascending fifth twice. Here in measure 113 we hear an ascending major third in a kind of canon in three-voice canon) before hearing Theme 4 itself (which consists of the descending half-step and ascending fifth (again in three-voice canon) before hearing Theme 4 itself (which consists of the repetition through three voices. There follows a passage, beginning in measure 118, which carries out the partial dissolution of Theme 4. It is heard first in F-sharp minor the partial dissolution of Theme 4. It is heard first in F-sharp minor the partial dissolution of Theme 4. It is heard first in F-sharp minor the partial dissolution of Theme 4. It is heard first in F-sharp minor the partial dissolution of Theme

There follows a passage, beginning in measure $1\hat{1}8$, which carries out the partial dissolution of Theme 4. It is heard first in F-sharp minor minus the last three measures. Then it is heard in A-major (measure 126) minus the last three measures. Then only the head of Theme 4 is heard in canon (now in D-minor) followed by the head of the theme with expanded intervals (measures 136–137) using the octave instead of the ascending minor sixth—a process which reminds us of how the diminished 7th of Theme 1 was treated at the end of the Andantino. Finally we hear the head of Theme 4 in the pedal with a unison instead of the soprano with an ascending fourth (measures 137–141). After nearly being completely dismantled, Theme 4 gives way, in measure 141, to Theme 5. The process which takes place in measures 118–141 corresponds to what took place at the beginning of the piece in the Andantino serioso: a theme is reduced, dissected, the remainder is changed, developed, extended, and leads to the next musical theme.

of the piece in the Andantino serioso: a theme is reduced, dissected, the remainder is changed, developed, extended, and leads to the next musical theme. Theme 5 brings contrast into play. It does not have the forward impetus of Theme 4 or the energetically charged interval of the diminished 7th. It is in major, built on motives that are immediately repeated. Almost everything takes place over a pedal point, first E and then A. This is not the first appearance of a pedal point. The dissolution of Theme 3 in the Andantino serioso took place over a pedal D and the second statement of Theme 4 took place over a pedal F-sharp (measures 75–84). Here, however, development and dissolution do not occur, but repetition and the extension of repetition—a consolidation of material.

We see that Franck uses certain compositional techniques (for example, pedal point) again and again without repeating the contexts in which they are found. One could say that Franck not only calls his musical themes into question, but also the particular functions of compositional devices. Because a certain compositional device has had one function, one "meaning," at one point in the work, does not mean it must always have that function. We have found ambiguity of meter and harmony. We now have the ambiguity of the function of compositional techniques. This ambiguity is itself an expression of the freedom of the composer to treat the material according to the specific needs of his compositional idea.

Material according to the specific needs of his compositional idea. Here we definitely reach a pause in the musical form, forward movement is arrested for the first time since measure 21. Even the addition of the G.O. reeds in measures 165, 167, and 169 cannot deceive us. The decrescendo in measures 173–178 stops the forward movement of the piece to such an extent that we are prepared for something completely different. And we are not disappointed—but surprised.

Although not forgotten, the appearance here of Theme 2 from the Andantino serioso does not really seem to be suitable to get the piece underway again. Theme 2 survived the process of dissolution in the Andantino intact. It is, in fact, so intact that it comes to rest in measure 182 on an E-major triad over an A pedal. Here the music has come to a full-fledged stop. It is hard to imagine a coming-to-rest more complete without having to draw a double bar line. It is the ambiguity Emajor/A pedal point and the ambiguity of Theme 2 itself (here found in a context totally different from that of the Andantino) that prevents the music from totally and irreparably giving up the ghost at this point. But how will Franck ever get the piece going again after a stop like this one? Theme 4 has been partially dismantled, Theme 5 has appeared with its tendency to arrest forward motion, a decrescendo has taken place to the level of pianissimo, Theme 2 has emerged with its lack of metric regularity (undoubtably to be played "Quasi ad libitum"), and the piece dies—almost.

Here we can see the genius of César Franck most clearly. The resurrection of the musical flow is effected by the very theme through which it was so completely arrested. It is important to appreciate this fact, for it demonstrates that a theme is not an unchangeable something, an unambiguous collection of notes with a Theme 4 (I, m. 65)

All' Non troppo e maestoso

[] *** 17d 11 + 11 1-13

Theme 5 (l, m. 141)

Andante

Theme 6 (II, m. 1)

certain unchangeable "meaning." But that the themes in this work articulate, and are subordinate to, a musical idea, which, for lack of a better term, we call the form of the piece. I say "for lack of a better term" for form is not something dead, not something that is pre-existent to a piece of music—at least not with good composers. It is activity, development, relationships between musical ideas. Form becomes manifest in the sounding music, and this analysis of *Grande pièce symphonique* can only be understood as an attempt to explain something of what I hear when the piece is sounding.

Symptomique can only be understood as an attempt to explain something of what I hear when the piece is sounding. This use of Theme 2 for purposes of articulating form is, like everything else that happens in the piece, prepared in the Andantino serioso. I have already pointed out some of the differences between the first and second statements of Theme 2 in that section. The statement in measures 179–182 is unlike the other statements of this theme—it combines the previous two. The first two measures resemble the first statement, the second measure is heard a step above the first measure (a half step) and it stays in the key (here A-major). The last two measures resemble the last two of the second statement of the theme in measures 19–20 in that they modulate to a new key area, but the scheme is a different one: measures 19–20 go from E-major to G-sharp major (i.e., a major third up), measures 181– 182 go from A-major to E-major (i.e., a perfect fifth up). In addition, the statement in measures 181–182 changes the mode from A-major to A-minor. Theme 2 survived the dissolution at the beginning of the work, remained "intact" as it were, yet is handled with such flexibility, such freedom, that it can function in various ways depending on what the articulation of the musical idea at any given point demands.

Theme 2 in not dismantled. Franck takes the triplet motive in the soprano of measure 181 and expands it to fill two measures (measures 183–184). This is another example of Franck's freedom in his use of musical materials—we are underway again through a slowing down, through a kind of augmentation, of the musical material, which is repeated in the following two measures (185–186) before it is heard twice again as a one-measure figure (187–188). Actual acceleration of the figure doesn't occur until measure 189 and following. (This passage is most likely to be played Accelerando—in the reprint of the first edition of the work the marking "Accelerando" is missing, yet there is no other way to get from the "Quasi ad libitum" of Theme 2, also missing in the reprint, to the "Allegro non troppo e maestoso" of Theme 4 in measure 192). Theme 4 appears in A-minor. Again, it is a truncated version of the them, two

Theme 4 appears in A-minor. Again, it is a truncated version of the theme, two measures short. There follows a statement in D-minor. It is not shortened, neither is it complete, but is an expanded version similar to the second statement in Csharp minor, except that here the expansion is not an ascending chromatic one, but rather comes to rest on a pedal A. (This is another example of Franck's use of the pedal point: here we have neither dissolution nor repetition, but rather development and harmonic activity.) In measure 212 we hear the motive which introduced the first appearance of Theme 4 at the beginning of the *Allegro non troppo e maestoso*—at the same pitch levels. This signals a recapitulation. And we hear Theme 4 in the pedal—complete. This is only the third complete statement of Theme 4 in this section and it does, in fact, have the character of a roundingoff here. We have had complete statements in F-sharp minor, then C-sharp minor (the minor dominant), and then, finally, again in F-sharp minor. There follows a passage (measures 226–230) which reminds us of a similar passage coming after the shortened version of Theme 4 in A-major (measures 126–132), but, important to note, it occurs here after a statement of the complete theme. The passage is also in F-sharp minor, the key of the statement just heard, whereas before it was in D-minor after an A-major statement. Franck is not fond of repeating musical relationships.

relationships. This is also true of the following statement of Theme 5. It is shorter than its previous occurrence and includes a strict canon between the soprano and pedal which was only alluded to before. All in all, it is some nine measures shorter. So, too, the following transition passage: it has the same length as the corresponding passage in measures 172–178, but is not a repetition of it. There we had harmonic movement by descending fourths, here by descending minor thirds. And the seventh chords are missing. They are replaced by chords of the sixth, i.e., a lessening of harmonic energy.

Theme 2 brings part I of Grande pièce symphonique to a close. Yet it is a statement like none other we have heard. The first two measures of the statement are marked by octave displacement, the next two measures remind us of the statement in the middle of the section but here the alto and soprano voices are interchanged, and two measures are added to provide the feeling of finality. It is, however, more like the finality of a colon than a period. The musical movement has once again been arrested, brought to a halt, but has the process which began in the opening Andantino been resolved, brought to completion? In a sense, yes, but not in the sense that a movement of a four-movement work has been concluded, which is why I prefer to call these divisions "parts," or "sections."

We have learned to hear Theme 4 as the main theme of the Allegro non troppoalthough not without some ambiguity. It is the first theme we hear after the introductory Andantino and we hear it expounded (only twice complete) for some 81 measures before any other theme enters. After the music comes to a stop in the middle of the Allegro non troppo, we hear it again for 38 measures, in the main pianissimo. Aside from the one statement of Theme 4 in F-sharp minor, everything that happens after the halt in the middle is variation, development of what has preceded—and even this last complete statement in F-sharp minor is not a confirmation of the theme. Not in the sense of bringing a movement to a definite close.

In addition to the dynamic level of Theme 4, at this point pianissimo, the figuration from Theme 2 changes the character of the statement completely, and the appearance of the fragmented theme immediately following (measures 226–230) does not convey a feeling of conclusiveness. Also, the dynamic relationship of

Theme 7 (II, m. 9)



Theme 10 (II, m. 84)

Theme 4 to Theme 5 is here pianissimo to forte, whereas before it was fortissimo Theme 4 to Theme 5 is here pianissimo to forte, whereas before it was fortissimo to forte, in other words, Theme 5 at its first appearance is *less* important, at its second appearance *more* important than Theme 4. And the process of the development of themes 5 and 2, as well as the process of the dissolution of Theme 4, continues to the very end of the *Allegro non troppo*. What has temporarily come to an end in measure 260 is the process begun in the *Andantino*: the rounding-off felt at the second entrance of the complete Theme 4 in F-sharp minor and the rounding-off felt at the final statement of Theme 2 is the rounding-off of part I of a piece that is a whole consisting of four necessary and inseparable parts. Everything that follows comes as a reaction to what has happened thus far.

Part II

Part II Part II, the following Andante and Allegro, brings contrast, resulting from the tempo change, the registration, and the musical gestures in general. Yet there are subtle reminders of the processes at work in part I. Fragmentation: not only the manual changes between the Positif and Récit at the interval of a measure (see measures 17 and 37—I number measures beginning anew at each double bar line), but already in measures 5 to 8 the theme (Theme 6) is divided between the two manuals. Variation: compare the endings of the three statements of Theme 6 (in measures 4, 8 and 26); they are all different. But in general we find here a regularity that was not present in part I. That is also the case with the length of phrases: 4 measures + 4 measures + 8 measures (consisting of 6 + 2 measures) and then, finally, 7 measures (the last overlapping the first of the next phrase) leading to the return of Theme 6 in measure 21. This first part of the Andante consists of Theme 6, Theme 7 in canon, 2 measures of transition, and a coda. The consists of Theme 6, Theme 7 in canon, 2 measures of transition, and a coda. The second part of the *Andante* reveals the same structure: Theme 6, Theme 8 (instead

of Theme 7 in canon), 2 measures of transition, and a coda. The following *Allegro* is built even more regularly than the Andante. Four- and eight-measure phrases make up the whole, the phrase just before the double bar

eight-measure phrases make up the whole, the phrase just before the double bar line being the only one deviating from this pattern—it has 11 measures. Part II of the piece ends on the dominant of B-major in measure 141. If we consider the classical sonata form, we recall that the development section usually begins in the key which the second theme group articulates (even in the sonatas with only a single theme). I would like to consider Part I of *Grande pièce symphonique* the first theme group in a greatly expanded sonata form. It has an introduction in which the processes at work in the piece are deliniated. The main theme of this first theme group is Theme 4. It is stated (taking only complete statements) in F-sharp minor, C-sharp minor, and again in F-sharp minor, all three statements articulating the key of F-sharp minor (the movement to the minor dominant can be understood to be just that, and not a movement to a new key). Of course the situation is more complicated than that; several different keys are brought into play throughout the *Allegro non troppo*. Nevertheless, it seems quite brought into play throughout the Allegro non troppo. Nevertheless, it seems quite plausible to consider part I the first theme group and part II the second. Its open end on the dominant of the key of the second theme group (B-Major/minor) is the caesura before the development. And it begins in B-Major.

Part III

What is developed in part III is not a theme group, but rather the musical idea articulated in the process begun in part I. This includes the development—the variation, expansion, contraction, fragmentation, modulation, etc.—of the musical themes.

Interestingly enough, this development begins with what can be misconstrued as a recapitulation of the Andante, thus leading us to perceive part II of the piece as having three sections instead of two: Andante – Allegro – Andante instead of as having three sections instead of two: Andante – Allegro – Andante instead of just Andante – Allegro. Remember that the last statement of Theme 4 in F-sharp minor in part I occurred pianissimo thereby causing doubt as to whether it should be heard as a final conclusive statement. Here, too, Theme 6 of the Andante occurs pianissimo, the characteristic Cromorne of the Positif missing as well as the accompanying reeds of the Récit. The bite, the presence is gone; the voix celestes shimmer in the distance: the musical material is there, we hear it as the Andante theme, yet it is really another world. The double bar line and the registration are the keys to hearing this as the beginning of something new. Notice, too, aside from the registration, how different this Andante is from the previous one. Both hands begin on the Bécit the second phrase of Theme 6 is heard as a one. Both hands begin on the Récit, the second phrase of Theme 6 is heard as a tenor melody on the Positif, Theme 7 in canon is heard over a 32-foot pedal B (yet another use of pedal point), the coda is heard only on the Récit (no dialogue with the Positif), the swell is opened into the abyss of a full half-measure of rest in measure 19, the attempt to close occurs a second time, again the half-measure rest, and then we have the cadence followed by another measure and a half of vert (A question chart intermetation).

rest. (A question about interpretation: Which pause should be greater, the measure and a half here or the pause between parts II and III of the piece?) Theme 4 appears in B-minor. It has undergone a number of changes: the interval structure has been changed (for example, the ascending minor sixth of the head of the theme has become an ascending diminished 7th; the diminished 7th at the end of the theme becoming a major 7th), the third measure of the theme has become an excending a major 7th), the third measure of the theme has become more chromatic, and the statement is one measure short. It leads to

D-minor. Over a pedal D appears Theme 1 in G-minor, complete, 5 measures D-minor. Over a pedal D appears Theme 1 in G-minor, complete, 5 measures long, moving then to the dominant, rallentando, fermata, everything as it was at its very first statement in the piece except for the key and the fact that it appears over the pedal D. Theme 1 appears, as it were, out of the mist, the memory is pricked. Theme 4 is so strong, we have heard it so often (though seldom complete), that Franck can make many changes in the theme without making our recognition of it at all difficult. On the other hand, some 370 measures separate us from the last statement of Theme 1. Granted, it is immediately recognizable, but it arises out of Theme 4, attempting to maintain its separate identity (G-minor over pedal D), but inevitably merging with the pedal D, merging with Theme 4 as it were, as Theme 1 itself moves to its dominant D-major. The two added measures (37-38) do not lead to a liberation of Theme 1 from Theme 4, the last two measures are degraded to a merely modulatory function leading to E-major.

38) do not lead to a liberation of Theme 1 from Theme 4, the last two measures are degraded to a merely modulatory function leading to E-major. Theme 4 asserts itself once again — but neither in E-major, nor in A-major (nor their minor modes), but in D-minor. The first statement of Theme 4 in this part leads to the key of D, the second appearance of Theme 4 is in D-minor. The appearance of Theme 1 in G-minor between these two statements of Theme 4 has had no effect. The two added modulatory measures leading to E-major have had no effect. The two added inculatory measures leading to E-major have had no effect. Theme 1 has been made impotent. E-major is dominant to the first note of the following statement of Theme 4, yes, but we already were in the key of D. Theme 1 has fulfilled its function. It took a major part in deliniating the process of dissolution and change in the Andantino and the Allegro non troppo, but it has lost its role of introduction—it appears here after Theme 4, not before—and assumes for a brief moment the role of reminder of a process that continues to have milditude the piece before it discusses from the sources that continues to

of dissolution and change in the Andantino and the Allegro non troppo, but it has lost its role of introduction—it appears here after Theme 4, not before—and assumes for a brief moment the role of reminder of a process that continues to have validity in the piece before it disappears from the scene. Again Theme 4 (measure 39) asserts itself. This statement is like the first in this part except for the key and the upward leap of a minor ninth in measure 43. It leads to the key of F. Over a pedal F we hear, again out of the mists of memory as it were, the first theme of the Allegro of part II (Theme 9). After the reappearance of Theme 1 in measure 32 over a pedal point, it becomes clear to the listener what is happening here: Theme 9 is also disgarded (interestingly it, too, has an added two-measure passage which leads to a new key). Theme 4 reappears, but this time only the head with the diminished seventh—and pianissimo. Three times we hear the head of the theme, the last time the bediminished seventh becomes a major sixth resolving upwards to G over which Theme 6 from the Andante returns in C-Major using the registration of the beginning of this part, not the original registration of part II. The statement is cut short in measure 63. The dotted rhythm (dotted eighth-sixteenth) is taken up by the pedal "Tree lent" and is transformed into the head of Theme 4. Theme 6 and Theme 4 are thus closely bound together (as were themes 1 and 4 a few measures earlier). Theme 4, however, is always the theme which survives such an encounter. A creacendo takes place over the pedal which continues to sound the head of Theme 4. i. Even though the ascending interval is not always the same, it is perceived as the head of Theme 4. You measure 63 couled with an "animez" eading to the dominant in F-sharp and the "Grand choeur" just after the third double bar line of the piece. Theme 4 reduced to its head and used as a transition the set of the assert of the piece which consists only of Theme 4, i.e., Theme 4 has become its own int

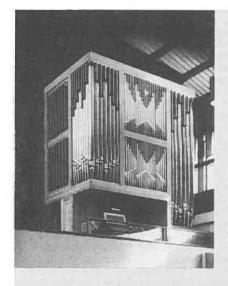
Part IV

Part IV We can understand Part IV as the recapitulation in a greatly expanded sonata form. The first statement of Theme 4 leaves no doubt as to which theme is to emerge as the final theme of the piece. The statement is in F-sharp major and is ten measures long (as was the very first statement of this theme in the piece). There are some other changes in the theme as well, however, notably the octave transposition in measure 4 and the minor seventh at the end of theme (which was orginially a diminished seventh). There follows another ten-measure statement which also ended before a some other changes on the theme as the unideness. which also evidences some changes testifying, as it were, to the validity of the process articulated in the first measures of part I—and in the rest of the piece. And indeed the process is valid to the end of the piece. Part IV consists only of Theme 4, but Theme 4 continues to undergo change. An eight-measure extension, reminding one of the section just before the appearance of Theme 5 in part I—especially measures 135–136 with the broken descending triad—leads to a whole

especially measures 135–136 with the broken descending triad—leads to a whole measure of rest, ending this heroic, triumphant section. Measure 30 marks the beginning of fugal treatment of a changed Theme 4— and Theme 4 is truly radically changed. Yet we hear it unmistakably as Theme 4. Although the process of dissolution, operative from the very beginning, continues to effect change, Franck nevertheless uses Theme 4 to stem and stay the process: it does not lead to complete dissolution of itself and everything else, but to a changed state of affairs. Because the process of change and dissolution is so strong and has had such an influence in the piece, Franck cannot negate its consequences, but creates instead a situation in which change, dissolution, is neither nullified nor fully accepted, but rather suspended. It is the retardation of the movement towards entropy. This is achieved through constancy of material (only Theme 4 is used in this part) without rigidity of form (the forces of change are still at work).

towards entropy. This is achieved through constancy of material (only Theme 4 is used in this part) without rigidity of form (the forces of change are still at work). Seen in this light, it is logical that the triumphant section using Theme 4 gives way to a section in which Theme 4 assumes a different function, here as a fugal subject. It is just as logical that Theme 4 does not remain a fugal subject, but becomes a melody, becomes what almost all Romantic composers concerned themselves with at one point or another: song. In measure 68 Theme 4 becomes a cantus firmus, a melody with accompaniment. Eight measures followed by eight measures, followed by a modulating eight-measure passage, followed by a modulating six-measure passage, followed by a twelve-measure extension rein-forcing the dominant, i.e., this melody and accompaniment evidences some of the most metrically regular writing of the entire piece (one is reminded of part II). This is a synthesis of the process of change and its contrasting force: constancy. To refer back to the quote from Laurence Davies: There is no "final fugue." The coda demonstrates once again the genius of Franck the composer. Two apparently contradictory ideas are used to form one whole and bring the long

New Organs



Cover

M.L. Bigelow & Co., Inc., of Amer-ican Fork, UT, has built a new tracker organ for St. John Vianney Catholic Church, Hacienda Heights, CA. The organ is the firm's Opus 20 and its largest to date, with 39 ranks and 27 independ-ont engisters. Other features forthere ent registers. Other features further distinguish it from this builder's previ-ous work, such as: detached console with 61-note manuals and 32-note with 61-note manuals and 32-note pedal; electric stop action with multi-level combination action (SSL); and the French-style reeds (all except the Fagott 16'). Mechanical key action is key-ten-sioned and self-regulating. Wind pres-sure is 95 mm (3³/4"), regulated by two wedge-shaped bellows. "Flexible Wind" is selectable from the console. Voicing is robust and full-bodied. In addition to the already ample combination action, setable "ventils," one per division and one general, make it possible to turn groups of stops on and off again with a single control. A thumb piston and toe stud is provided

thumb piston and toe stud is provided for each. The ventils may be used traditionally (à la Franck) or in conjunction with the conventional pistons. Like the Tutti, the ventils are fully setable on each memory level and revert to a default setting when that level is cleared. The Swell box is located behind the Great division with two thirds of the swell shades opening toward the choir. This permits the choir to have plenty of support from the organ with-out upsetting the balance from listener's point of view. The mechanically oper-ated swell shades open automatically to equalize temperatures when the wind is off is off.

The asymmetrical case, placed at one side of the gallery, preserves both a full view of the stained glass window of the patron saint as well as a large, uninter-rupted space for the choir. The location rupted space for the choir. The location of the console at one corner of the organ's nearly square "footprint" per-mits good eye contact between the organist and the choir, which stands at the organ's side. The case is constructed of quarter-sawn white oak, hand-planed and finished with a "natural" oil. Pipes of the Praestant 16' and Principal 8', constructed of polished and lacquered zinc as well as 75% tin, form the wrap-around facade, which is punctuated by the gilded star of the eight-bell Zimbelstern. Zimbelstern.

GREAT Praestant Principal I-II Bourdon 16' 8' 8' 4' Octave 4' Conical Flute 2%' Quint 2' Octave II Sesquialtera (2% = Quint) 8' Trumpet SWELL Viol-Principal Chimney Flute Unda maris (G) 8 8'8'4 Principal Harmonic Flute Nazard 2²/3' 2' 2' Octave Waldflöte 1%' Tierce IV Scharff 16' Fagot 8' Oboe 16' 8' 4' Clarion PEDAL 16' 16' Praestant (Gt) Subbass 16' Subbass 8' Praestant (Gt 16) 8' Bass Flute (ext) 4' Octave IV-V Mixture 16' Bombarde 16' Fagot (Sw) 8' Trumpet (Gt) 4' Clarion (Sw)

Verkade: Franck

work to a close: strict canon between pedal and soprano in a metrical phrase of 13 measures.

measures. We see that part IV is a summation of two conflicting forces: the processes of change and dissolution, with which I have principally dealt, and the striving for order and preservation. These forces are at work throughout the whole of the work and manifest themselves, are revealed, as form. This is one of the beauties of *Grande pièce symphonique*. Certainly, the work is very complex. Yet what I have sketched is, for me, one of the main contents, not of the form, but of the work itself. For, as Erwin Ratz says, "In music we cannot separate content from form, for form is already content. Yet we should not understand form to be a superficial scheme, but rather those laws of art governing growth, which give a certain and unique order of notes sense and coherence." And what did Schoenberg say? "And though the object of form is not beauty, by providing comprehensibility, form produces beauty."

Literature:

Laurence Davies, César Franck and His Circle. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1970. Erwin Ratz, Einführung in die musikalische For-menlehre, 3rd ed. Vienna: Universal Edition,

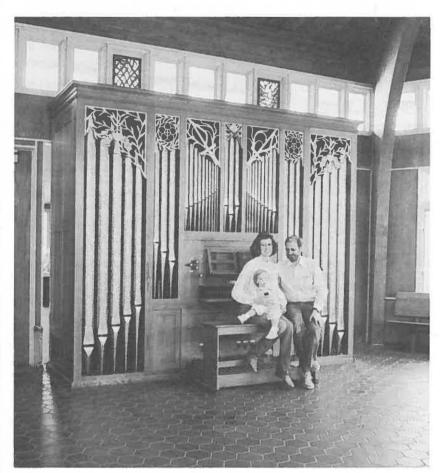
menlehre, 3rd ed. Vienna: Universai Edition, 1973. Arnold Schoenberg, Style and Idea, ed. Leonard

Stein, trans. Leo Black. London: Faber and Faber Limited, 1975. John Trevitt, "Franck, César (-Auguste-Jean-Guil-laume-Hubert)" in *The New Grove Dictionary* of Music and Musicians, ed. Stanley Sadie, vol. 6.



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The Bedient Pipe Organ Company, Lincoln, NE, has recently installed a new organ at Hilltop Lutheran Church

of the Ascension, South Bend, IN, Be-dient opus 29. The 9-stop two-manual and pedal organ was dedicated in a special service conducted by Hilltop's pastor, The Rev. Dr. Frederick Photenhauer. Guest hom-ilist ung The Roy. Rohort Rimbe. Rotor Dr. Frederick Photenhauer. Guest hom-ilist was The Rev. Robert Rimbo, Pastor of St. James Lutheran Church, Grosse Pointe Farms, MI. Darlene Catello, Professor of Harpsichord at Notre Dame University and Hilltop organist, played for the dedication service. A dedication recital played by Craig Cra-mer, Professor of Organ at Notre Dame University and assisted by Cail Walton University, and assisted by Gail Walton, Professor of Organ at Goshen College, followed the dedication service. Dr. Robert Clausen is chairman of the Hill-top organ committee and Craig Cramer served as organ consultant.

The case is of white oak with bass-

wood carvings. Keyboard naturals are covered with rosewood, accidentals are maple. Pedal keys are made of oak, maple. Fedal keys are made of oak, accidentals are capped with rosewood. Stopknobs are made of walnut. Tracker action, 9 stops, 13 ranks, 746 pipes. Most pipes are an alloy of 2% tin and 98% lead. The largest 12 pipes of the Subbass are of poplar. Compass 56/30, wind pressure 60 mm.

GREAT

- Praestant Octave Octave 8'
- 4'2'
- Mixture III-V 8' Cromorne

POSITIVE

Gedeckt Flute

Sesquialtera III (half-draw 2')

PEDAL 16' Subbass



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Calendar

This calendar runs from the 15th of the month of issue through the following month. The deadline is the first of the preceding month (Jan. 1 for Feb. issue). All events are assumed to be organ recitals ISSUE) All events are assumed to be organized to be unless otherwise indicated and are grouped within each date north-south and east-west. *=AGO chapter event, *==RCC0 centre event, +==new organ dedication, + + = OHS event. Information cannot be accepted unless it speci-

fies artist name, date, location, and hour in writ-ing. Multiple listings should be in chronological order, please do not send duplicate listings. THE DIAPASON regrets that it cannot assume respon-sibility for the accuracy of calendar entries

UNITED STATES East of the Mississippi

15 JANUARY

Brian Jones; Trinity Church, Boston, MA 12:15 pm David Higgs; Christ United Methodist, Greens-

boro, NC Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; First United Methodist, Lakeland, FL 7:30 pm

16 JANUARY

Charles Krigbaum; St Peter's Episcopal, Mor-ristown, NJ 8 pm

17 JANUARY

- James Hicks; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 5:15 pm Bradford Winters; Longwood Gardens, Ken-
- nett Square, PA 2:30 pm Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; Central Chris-

tian, Augusta, GA 7 pm Linda Pointer & Carl Gravendar, organ & harpsichord; St Paul's Lutheran, Savannah, GA 4

pm

Marilyn Keiser; First Presbyterian, Ft Lauderdale, FL 7:30 pm Karel Paukert; Cleveland Museum, Cleve-

land, OH 2 pm David Burton Brown: Trinity Episcopal, To-

ledo, OH 4 pm Phil Brown; Calvary Episcopal, Memphis, TN

3 pm Richard Erickson; Pilgrim Congregational, Duluth, MN 4 pm

Nancy Lancaster; House of Hope, St Paul, MN 4 pm

18 JANUARY

Marilyn Keiser, workshop; First Presbyterian, Ft Lauderdale, FL 10 am *Todd Wilson; Eastman School of Music, Rochester, NY 7:30 pm

19 JANUARY

David Cox; St Mary the Virgin, New York, NY 8 pm

Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; Ebenezer Lu-theran, Columbia, SC 7 pm **Antone Godding,** service music workshop; First United Methodist, Carbondale, IL 7:30 pm

20 JANUARY

Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; Second Pres-byterian, Knoxville, TN 6:30 pm

21 JANUARY

Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; Cumberland College, Williamsburg, KY 8 pm

22 JANUARY Bruce Frank; Trinity Church, Boston, MA 12:15

pm Birmingham Boys Chamber Choir; Cathedral Church of the Advent, Birmingham, AL 12:30 pm

24 JANUARY

Brian Thomas, with ensemble: Grace Epis-John Abdenour; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 5:15 pm

David Higgs; Park Central Presbyterian, Syra-

cuse, NY 4 pm Phillip Compton; Longwood Gardens, Ken-

nett Square, PA 2:30 pm Gerre Hancock; Duke Univ, Durham, NC 5 pm

CJ Sambach; Westminster Presbyterian, Clin-ton, SC 4 pm (9:30 am Informance) Karel Paukert; Cleveland Museum, Cleve-

land, OH 2 pm Sister Theophane Memorial Concert; St Joseph Covent Chapel, Milwaukee, WI 3 pm

26 JANUARY

Mary Fenwick; First Baptist, Lansdale, PA 12:05 pm Frederick Swann; First Presbyterian, Monroe, LA7pm

27 JANUARY

Choral Concert; St Ignatius Loyola, New York, Claire Rozier: St John's Church, Washington, DC 12:10 pm

29 JANUARY

- Haskel Thomson; Trinity Church, Boston, MA 12:15 pm Susan Landale, masterclass; Bryn Mawr Pres-
- byterian, Bryn Mawr, PA 10 am Susan Landale; Bryn Mawr Presbyterian, Bryn Mawr, PA 8 pm

30 JANUARY

Thomas Murray; Christ & Holy Trinity Episcopal, Westport, CT 8 pm

31 JANUARY

- Karen Schneider; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 5:15 pm Arnold Richter, with harp; Longwood Gar-
- dens, Kennett Square, PA 2:30 pm Peter Brown; Good Shepherd Lutheran, Lancaster, PA 4 pm
- David Wilson, with brass; Grace Episcopal, Silver Spring, MD 4 pm
- Victor Urban; Cleveland Museum, Cleveland, OH 2 pm Martin Jean; Trinity English Lutheran, Ft
- Wayne, IN 2:30 pm

2 FEBRUARY

- Mark Bani; St Mary the Virgin, New York, NY 5:30 pm Gounod. Messe Solennelle: St Mary the Virgin,
- New York, NY 6 pm

3 FEBRUARY

- Daniel Lamoureux; Cathedral Church of St Paul, Boston, MA 12:45 pm Kim Heindel; Swarthmore College, Swarth-more, PA 4:30 pm
- Benjamin Dobey, with soprano & flute; St John's Church, Washington, DC 12:10 pm

4 FEBRUARY

William Albright; Wesleyan Univ, Middletown, CT 8 pm

5 FEBRUARY

Bruce Adami; Trinity Church, Boston, MA 12:15 pm Martin Jean; Asylum Hill Congregational, Hartford, CT

6 FEBRUARY

John Walker, masterclass; Westside Presby-terian, Ridgewood, NJ 10 am Handel, *Dettingen Te Deum*; St Peter's, Morris-

town, NJ 8 pm David Craighead, masterclass; Carthage Col-lege, Kenosha, WI 4 pm

7 FEBRUARY

- William Albright, piano; Wesleyan Univ, Middletown, CT 8 pm Elizabeth & Raymond Chenault; Trinity Col-
- lege, Hartford, CT 3 pm Vierne, Messe Solennelle; St Peter's Episcopal,
- Bay Shore, NY 4 pm McNeil Robinson; Holy Trinity Episcopal, New
- York, NY 4 pm Michael Kleinschmidt; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 5:30 pm John Walker; Westside Presbyterian, Ridge-
- wood, NJ 3 pm
- Karl Moyer; Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, PA 2:30 pm + David Hurd; St Gregory's Episcopal, Boca
- Raton, FL 4 pm Ennio Cominetti; Cleveland Museum, Cleveland OH 2 pm
- Todd Wilson; First Park Congregational, Grand Rapids, MI 4 pm

David Craighead; Carthage College, Kenosha, WI





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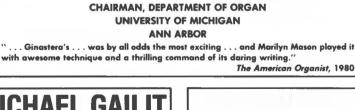
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Religious Arts Festival: Independent Presbyterian, Birmingham, AL (through February 14) Kenneth Karadin; Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, LA 4 pm

8 FEBRUARY

Margaret Irwin-Brandon, organ & harpsi-Frederick Swann; The Brick Church, New chord;

York, NY 8 pm *Richard Szeremany; Second Presbyterian, Newark, NJ 8 pm

9 FEBRUARY

Gloriae Dei Cantores; St Thomas Church, New York NY

10 FEBRUARY

Allan Morrison; St John's Church, Washington, DC 12:10 pm

12 FEBRUARY

Michael Kleinschmidt; Trinity Church, Boston, MA 12:15 pm

ACDA Central Division Music in Worship Workshop; Northwestern Univ, Evanston, IL (through

February 13) William Ferris Chorale; Mt Carmel Church, Chicago, IL 8 pm Igor Kipnis, harpsichord; Independent Presbyterian, Birmingham, AL 7:30 pm

13 FEBRUARY

Church Music Workshop; Lindenwood Chris-tian Church, Memphis, TN 9 am

14 FEBRUARY

Ennio Cominetti: St Thomas Church, New York, NY 5:15 pm Charles Krigbaum; St Stephen's Episcopal,

- Charles Krighten, S. 2017 Millburn, NJ 4 pm AAM Region III Conference; Grace Episcopal, Silver Spring, MD (through February 15) Festival Evensong; Grace Episcopal, Silver Spring, MD 6:30 pm
- Lorenz Maycher; Rollins College, Winter Park, FI 8 pm
- Elizabeth & Raymond Chenault; First Presbyterian, Naples, FL 4 pm
- Karal Paukert; Cleveland Museum, Cleveland, OH 2 pm Children's Choirs Festival; Central United Meth-
- odist, Lansing, MI 4 pm Evansville Chamber Orchestra; First Presbyte-

rian, Evansville, IN 4 pm Choral Concert, with orchestra; Lindenwood Christian Church, Memphis, TN 7:30 pm

Palestrina, Missa Brevis; Independent Presbyterian, Birmingham, AL 4 pm

16 FEBRUARY Douglas Rafter; City Hall, Portland, ME 7:30 pm

17 FEBRUARY

The Tallis Scholars: St Mary the Virgin, New

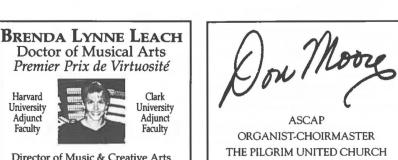
York, NY 8 pm Hans Hielscher; St John's Church, Washing-ton, DC 12:10 pm

19 FEBRUARY

- Alexander Frey; Trinity Church, Boston, MA 12:15 pm Wilma Jensen; Southern Illinois Univ, Carbon-
- dale, IL 8 pm

21 FEBRUARY

- Grace Singers; Grace Episcopal, Nyack, NY 7:30 pm David Oliver; St Thomas Church, New York,
- NY 5:15 pm Byrd, Mass for Three Voices; St Mary the Virgin,
- New York, NY 6 pm Handbell Festival; Grace Episcopal, Silver Spring, MD 4 pm
- Richard Elliott: Greene Mem Methodist, Ronoke, VA 4 pm Choral Concert, with brass; St Paul's Lutheran,
- Savannah GA 4 pm
- Kim Heindel; Christ Lutheran, Cape Coral, FL 3 pm Douglas Reed; Cleveland Museum, Cleve-
- H 2 pm land, C Todd Wilson; Cleveland Institute of Music,
- Cleveland, OH 8 pm Psalmody Workshop; St Mark's Episcopal, Milwaukee, WI 3 pm



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Choral Concert; St John Cantius, Chicago, IL

- 4:30 pm Martin Jean; Fourth Presbyterian, Chicago, IL
- Frederick Swann; First United Methodist, Madison, WI 4 pm Palestrina, *Missa Brevis*; Cathedral Church of
- the Advent, Birmingham, AL 11 am Judith Hancock; Samford Univ, Birmingham, AL 4 pm

22 FEBRUARY

John Weaver; Clayton State College, Morrow, GA 8:15 pm

24 FEBRUARY

Lynn Renne; First Presbyterian, Evansville, IN 6:30 pm

26 FEBRUARY

- Brian Jones: Trinity Church, Boston, MA 12:15 Gerre Hancock, workshop; Church of the
- Redeemer, Sarasota, FL 7:30 pm Matthias Eisenberg; Emory Univ, Atlanta, GA
- 8:15 pm All-Duruflé Concert: Clavton State College. Morrow, GA 8:15 pm

27 FEBRUARY

Bach Cantatas, with orchestra; House of Hope, St Paul, MN 8 pm

28 FEBRUARY

UNITED STATES West of the Mississippi

15 JANUARY

16 JANUARY

17 JANUARY

los, CA 4 pm

18 JANUARY

19 JANUARY

22 JANUARY

mel, CA 8 pm

Redlands, CA 7 pm

Methodist, Houston, TX 8 pm

CA7pm

pm

San Diego, CA 9 am

Dallas, TX 4, 7:30 pm

- Renaissance Fest; First Presbyterian, Stamford, CT 4 pm
- Judith Hancock; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 5:15 pm David Higgs; Westminster Presbyterian, Buf-
- falo, NY 5 pm David Arcus: Duke Univ. Durham, NC 5 pm
- Gerre Hancock; Church of the Redee Sarasota, FL 5:15 pm mer Karel Paukert; Cleveland Museum, Cleve-
- land, OH 2 pm Michael Corzine; Methodist Temple, Evans-
- ville, IN 4 pm Eighth Annual Organ-Fest; First Presbyterian, Deerfield, IL 4:30 pm
- John Gibbons, harpsichord; House of Hope, St Paul, MN 4 pm Byron L. Blackmore; Viterbo College, La
- Crosse, WI 3 pm

David & Marian Craighead; St Mark's Cathe-dral, Seattle, WA 8 pm

Cherry Rhodes & Ladd Thomas; Bel Air Presbyterian, Los Angeles, CA 8:15 pm Susan Landale, workshop; First Presbyterian,

Beethoven Lecture & Piano Duo; First Congre-

Thomas Murray; Highland Park Presbyterian,

Matthew Dirst; Trinity Presbyterian, San Car-

Susan Landale; First Presbyterian, San Diego,

J. Richard Szeremany, lecture; Univ of Red-lands, Redlands, CA 3 pm

J. Richard Szeremany; Univ of Redlands,

Henry Lowe; St John's Cathedral, Denver, CO

Thomas Murray; Church of the Wayfarer, Car-

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8 pm *Joel Martinson, composers forum; St Paul's

gational, Waterloo, IA 3 pm + Susan Ferré; St Rita RC, Dallas, TX 7:30

23 JANUARY

J. Richard Szeremany; First Friends Church, Whittier, CA 7:30 pm

24 JANUARY

Thomas Murray: First Presbyterian, Medford, OR 7 pm Susan Landale; Sunnyside Seventh-Day Ad-ventist, Portland, OR 8 pm

25 JANUARY

Thomas Murray, masterclass; First Presbyte-rian, Medford, OR Gerre Hancock, workshop; North Park Pres-

byterian, Dallas, TX Palmer Mem Episcopal Church, Houston, TX 7:30 pm

26 JANUARY

Gerre Hancock; North Park Presbyterian, Dallas, TX 8 pm Thomas Murray; First Presbyterian, Medford,

OR

29 JANUARY

Gerre Hancock; Christ Church, San Antonio, TX 7:30 pm Matthew Dirst; St John's Lutheran, Bakersfield, CA 8 pm

30 JANUARY

Gerre Hancock, workshop; Christ Episcopal, San Antonio, TX 9 am David Craighead, masterclass; St Mary's Ca-

Matthew Dirst, workshop; St John's Lutheran, Bakersfield, CA 10 am

31 JANUARY

David Craighead: St Mary's Cathedral, Chevenne, WY 2 pm

2 FEBRUARY

Martin Jean; First Presbyterian, Oklahoma City, OK 8 pm

5 FEBRUARY Robert Triplett, workshop; Univ of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 1:30 pm

7 FEBRUARY

St Louis Chamber Chorus; St John Nepomuk, Soulard, MO 3 pm

12 FEBRUARY

Robert Triplett, workshop; Univ of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 1:30 pm

14 FEBRUARY

Kimball Organ Benefit; Basilica of St Mary, Minneapolis, MN 3 pm

August Humer; Univ of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 4, 6, 8 pm

Robert Anderson; Stanford Univ. Palo Alto, CA 8 pm

19 FEBRUARY

Robert Triplett, workshop; Univ of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 1:30 pm

20 FEBRUARY

John Bertalot, choral workshop; St John's Cathedral, Denver, CO 9 am

21 FEBRUARY

David Higgs; College View Seventh-Day Ad-ventist, Lincoln, NE 7:30 pm Vienna Choir Boys; Highland Park Presbyte-

rian, Dallas, TX 7 pm Jon Gillock; Christ Church United Methodist,

Tucson, AZ 3 pm Diocesan Choir Festival; All SS Episcopal, Beverly Hills, CA 5 pm

Peter Planyavsky; First United Methodist, San Diego, CA 7 pm

24 FEBRUARY

Marilyn Stulken, lecture; Hastings College, Hastings, NE 3 pm Catharine Crozler; Wichita State Univ, Wichita,

KS 5:15 pm

Marilyn Stulken; First Presbyterian, Hastings, NE 8 pm

26 FEBRUARY Eric Plutz; St John's Cathedral, Denver, CO 8

pm David Craighead; Univ of North Texas, Denton

TX Martin Jean; South Main Baptist, Houston, TX 8 pm

27 FEBRUARY David Craighead, workshop; Univ of North Texas, Denton, TX

28 FEBRUARY

David Herman; First Presbyterian, Medford, OR 4 pm

INTERNATIONAL

15 JANUARY

Bales, Wuensch, Concertos for Organ & Orchestra; St Paul's Cathedral, London, Ontario **23 JANUARY**

John Walker, workshop; Westminster United, Winnipeg, Manitoba 1:30 pm

26 JANUARY

Philip Crozier & Sylvie Poirier; St Matthew's Anglican, Ottawa, Ontario 8 pm Matthew Dirst; Jack Singer Hall, Calgary,

Alberta 8 pm John Walker; St Andrew's Presbyterian, Thunder Bay, Ontario 7:30 pm

7 FEBRUARY

Martin Jean; Knox United Church, Winnipeg, Manitoba

10 FEBRUARY

Philip Crozier & Sylvie Poirier; Adelaide Town Hall, Adelaide, Australia

19 FEBRUARY Philip Crozier & Sylvie Poirier; St Paul's Collegiate School, Hamilton, NZ 6 pm

21 FEBRUARY

Philip Crozler & Sylvie Poirier; Auckland Town Hall, Auckland, NZ

23 FEBRUARY Philip Crozier & Sylvie Poirier; Christ Church St Lawrence, Sydney, Australia

25 FEBRUARY

Philip Crozier & Sylvie Poirier; St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, Australia

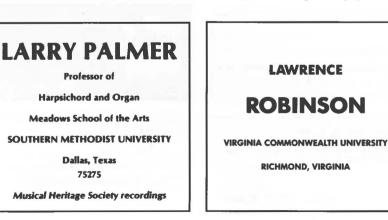
Organ Recitals

ROBERT ANDERSON, Thomaskirche, Leipzig, Germany, July 25: Toccata e-moll, Nun freut euch, Toccata d-moll, Weckmann; Nun freut euch, loccata a-mou, weckmann; Tiento de dos tiples 6 tono, Bruna; Toccata per il "Deo Gratias," Grave per Organo f-moll, Martini; Sonate g-moll, Wq 70/6, C.P.E. Bach; Kyrie, Gott, heiliger Geist, S. 671, Bach; Praeludium, Zwilich; Paraphrase-Carillon (L'Orgue Mystique), Tournemire.

CAROL ARNDT, First United Methodist Church, Sioux Falls, SD, July 22: Passacaglia in D Minor, BuxWV 161, Buxtehude; Tierce en taille, Guilain; Fantasia and Fugue in G Minor, S. 542, Bach; "I am black but comely," "Gloria-Finale" (Fifteen Pieces Founded on Antiphons, op. 18), Dupré.

RANDY BOURNE, First United Meth-odist Church, Sioux Falls, SD, August 5: Pelude, Fugue and Chaconne, Buxtehude; Jesu, du bist all zu Schöne, Böhm; Herzlich tut mich verlangen, Brahms; Sonata in C Minor, op. 65, no. 2, Mendelssohn.

SCOTT BRADFORD, St. James United Church, Montreal, Quebec, July 28: Trois





Mus. Doc., A.S.C.A.P.

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A. HILTON, Holy Trinity Church, Cuck-field, Sussex, England, June 9: Fantasia and Fugue in G Minor, Bach; Four Sketches, Schumann; Choral in A Minor, Franck; Psalm Prelude No. 2, Howells; Carillon Sor-tie, Mulet; Veni Creator Spiritus, Byrd; Voluntary in A Minor, Locke; A Volantary for ye Duble Organ in D Minor, Voluntary in A on "The Old Hundredth," Purcell; Voluntary and Fugue in F Minor, Rosein-grave; Voluntary No. 6 in D Minor, Walond; Concerto in G, op. 13, no. 4, Camidge; Prelude on "St. Columba," Stanford; Varia-tions on "Amazing Grace," Wills.

HENRY HOKANS, Westminster Abbey, London, England, July 12: Fanfare, Cook; Suite of Dances, Phalese; Adagio (Symphonie III), Scherzo (Symphonie II), Finale (Sym-phonie I), Vierne.

PAUL JESSEN, St. James United Church, Montreal, Quebec, July 7: Litanies, Alain; Le Banquet Céleste, Messiaen; Grand Pièce Symphonique, Franck.

THERESE LAFLAMME, St. James United Church, Montreal, Quebec, July 14: Concerto del Sigr. Torelli, Walther; Fantasia and Fugue in C Minor, S. 537, Bach; In Memoriam-paraphrase sur L'Hymne na-tional "Amour sacré de la patrie," St-Martin; Subtilité des corps glorieux, Le mystère de la Ste Trinité, Messiaen; Toccata, op. 53, Vierne Vierne.

DAVID MULBURY, Methuen Memorial Hall, Methuen, MA, August 19: Pièce d'orgue, S. 572, Bach; Funtasy and Fugue on "Ad nos, ad salutarem undam," Liszt;Lobe den Herren, Von Himmel hoch, Der Tag ist hin, Walcha; Sonata No. 20 in F Minor, op. hin, Walcha; Sona 196, Rheinberger.

NAOMI ROWLEY, Westminster Presby-terian Church, Des Moines, IA, July 15: Prelude on "St. Patrick's Breastplate," Peek; Magnificat, Bonnet; A New Creation, Cher-wein; Lux Aeterna, Hovland; Prelude on "Engelberg," Hampton.

PHILIP SCRIVEN, Methuen Memorial PHILIP SCRIVEN, Methuen Memorial Hall, Methuen, MA, August 5: Prelude and Fugue in D Major, S. 532, Bach; Adagio in B Minor, K. 540, Fantasia, K. 594, A Little Jig, K. 574, Mozart; Prelude and Fugue in E Minor, Mendelssohn, arr. Best; Trois Danses, Alain; Allegretto, Folk Tune, Scherzo (Five Short Pieces), Whitlock; Ru-báinát Hakim. Scherzo (Five S báiyát, Hakim.

MARILYN KAY STULKEN, Douglas Boulevard Christian Church, Louisville, KY, May 8: Grand Choeur, op. 52, no. 2, Guil-mant; Seven dances from German Tablature Books; Nun komm der Heiden Heiland, S. 659, Bach; Prelude in C Minor, op. 37, Mendelssohn; Tuba Tune in D Major, op. 15, Lang; Flute Solo, Arne; The Promised Land, Belevue, Sweet Prospect, Hustad; Was Gott tut, Pachelbel; Vesper Hymn, Truette; Marche (Sonata Pontificale), Lemmens.

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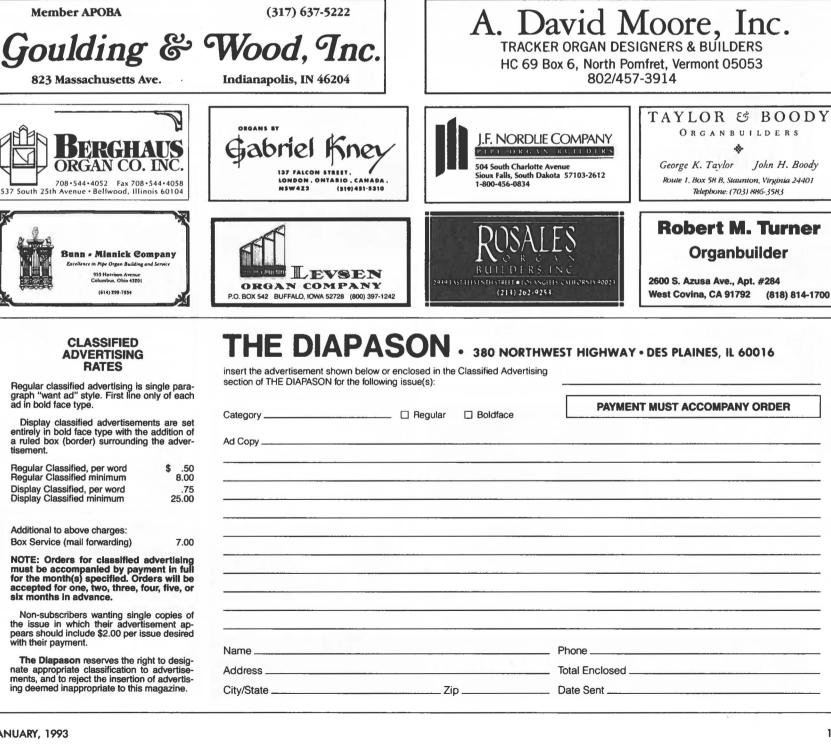
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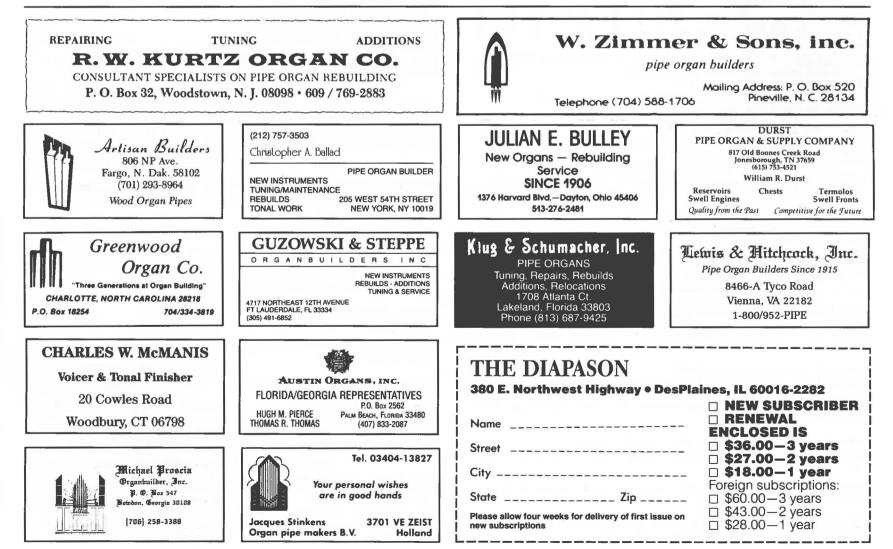
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1992 In Review—An Index

Articles, Reports, and Reviews

by author (boldface) and subject

stoplist

Acoustics. See Riedel.

Bamboo Organ Festival. See Guerra Damboo Organ restival. See Guerra.
Book Reviews. See Cherrington, Dirksen, Earnest, Hartman, Marigold, Neighbarger, Ochse, Sotak.
Bornefeld. See de Young-Judd.
Bozeman, George, Jr. Problems of Organ Design Based on Registration. July 10
Brame, William F. New Recordings. Dec 8
Brown, Rayner. See de Young-Judd, Johns, Samama, Tusler.
Buxton, Mark. Daniel Roth at 50. Oct 14-15 *
New Recordings. Ian 7. Fab & May 2-9. Aug 8

. New Recordings. Jan 7, Feb 8, May 8-9, Aug 8

Carillon News. See Halsted, Swager. Chanel, Philippe. The Clavichord as a Guide to the Interpretation of 15th- to 17th-century Keyboard Literature. May 12-13

Chant. See Swain.

Cherrington, Sally. New Organ Music. May 10, Aug 10, Oct 6–7 . Book Review. Oct 6–7 Clavichord. See Chanel.

Conferences, Workshops, Festivals

AGO National Convention, Atlanta, GA June 28–July 2, by Jess Anthony & Mark Buxton, Oct 11–13
Bach Week 1992, by Barbara Taylor. Nov 7–8 *
Bruges Festival, 1992, by Virginia Pleasants. Nov 8
Fifth International Organ Academy in Paris, by Robert Sutherland Lord. June 14 *

14 *

- Guerra, Laeta W. 16th International Bamboo Organ Festival, February 15– 24, 1991. Jan 10–11 * † Halsted, Margo. Baylor University Congress. Apr 9 * Institute for Music & Liturgy, University of Kansas, by Jane Scharding. Dec 10-11 *

MHKS Annual Meeting, by Margaret Livingston Atkinson. Oct 10
 Redlands Organ Festival, January 20–22, 1992, by Mary Eckner. Aug 5
 Spivey International Harpsichord Festival, November, 1991, by Margaret
 Livingston Atkinson. May 16–19
 Summer Institute for French Organ Studies: Souvigny and Lyon, by John
 Brook Lune 13 *

- Brock. June 13 *
- Summer Institute for French Organ Studies, 1992, by William D. Gudger. Dec 11 *

The Historical Organ in America: Arizona State University, by Herbert Huestis. June 10–12 *; by Rudolf Zuiderveld. July 12–13 * University of Michigan 14th International Institute, by Melody Meadows and

James Spirup. Dec 11 * University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Organ Conference, September 26–28, 1991, by Susan Ferré. Mar 6–7 * Continuo. See Stevens.

Databases. See Huestis.

Dean, Ronald. New Organ Music. Aug 10, Oct 9–10 de Leeuw. See Samama.

deYoung-Judd, Arlene. An Introduction to the Choral-partitas of Helmut Bornefeld (Rayner Brown tribute). May 14–15 + Dirksen, Mark. Book Reviews. Feb 7–8 Dowd. See Palmer. Durman, Bernard. New Recordings. Oct 8

Earnest, Wayne. Book Review. Aug 7

Faxon, George. New Organ Music. Apr 9

Gailit, Michael. Julius Reubke (1834–1858) and his Organ Sonata The 94th Psalm, Part 1, Jan 12–14; Part 2, Feb 10–11 *; Part 3, Mar 12–13 *; Part 4, Apr 12–14 *

Handbell Music. See Nelson.

Harpsichord News. See Palmer. Hartman, James. Book Reviews. Jan 8–9, May 7–8, June 6–7, Aug 7–8 Howells, Herbert. See Wells.

22

Huestis, Herbert L. A Conversation with Simon Preston. Nov 16 *

Johns, Donald. Historical Models and New Music (Rayner Brown tribute). Apr 15-16

Jordan, Paul. Karl Schuke, Organ Builder in the Twentieth Century. July 14-15

Karczynski, Alexander. See Szuminski. Kehl, Roy. Princeton University Chapel Organ: N.P. Mander, Ltd. Aug 13-14 *

Kelzenberg, David C. Centennial Celebration of Schuelke Op. 70. Apr 10 * † Keyboard Compass. See Tweney.

Labounsky, Ann. New Recordings. Mar 8, Oct 8-9, Dec 8

- Lokerson, Donald C. New Approaches to Keeping Pipe Organs in Tune. Sep 14
- Marigold, W.G. New Recordings. Jan 8, Mar 8–9, Apr 8–9, May 9–10, June 8–9, July 8, Aug 9, Sep 8, Nov 10–11 ______. Book Review. Nov 9–10 McCray, James. Music for Voices & Organ. Jan 6–7, Feb 6–7, Mar 7–8, May 6– 7, July 5–6, Aug 6–7, Sep 6–7, Oct 6, Nov 8–9, Dec 6

Messiaen. See Palmer, David.

Neighbarger, Randy. Book Reviews. Sep 7–8, Dec 6–8 ______. New Organ Music. Oct 9 ______. New Recordings. Apr 7, May 10, June 7–8, Aug 8–9, Oct 8, Dec 8-9

Nelson, Leon. New Handbell Music. Jan 9, Apr 9, May 10, July 9, Sep 9, Nov

New Organ Music. See Cherrington, Dean, Faxon, Neighbarger, Schmidt, Withrow

New Recordings. See Brame, Buxton, Durman, Labounsky, Marigold, Neighbarger, Schmidt, Tepley, Wyton

Ochse, Orpha. Book Reviews. Apr 6-7, July 6-7

Organ Design. See Bozeman. Organ Recitals. Jan 17–18, Feb 24, Mar 20, Apr 20, May 19–20, June 19–20, July 19–20, Aug 18–20, Sep 19–21, Oct 20–21, Nov 23–24, Dec 18–20

Palmer, David, Olivier Messiaen: An Appreciation. July 11 * Palmer, Larry, comp. William R. Dowd: A Tribute On His 70th Birthday. Feb 12–20 * +

Fisk Opus 100 debuts in Dallas. Nov 17-18 * †

Harpsichord News. Sep 4–6 More Murder and the Harpsichord. Aug 11 *

Preston, Simon. See Huestis. Princeton University Chapel Organ. See Kehl.

Riedel, Scott. Acoustics in the Worship Space VIII. May 13

Registration. See Bozeman. Reubke. See Gailit.

Roth, Daniel. See Buxton.

Samama, Leo. Ton de Leeuw's Sweelinck-Variations (Rayner Brown tribute). June 12-14 +

Schmidt, Dennis. New Organ Music. Feb 8, June 9, July 9, Aug 10, Dec 10 New Recordings. Jan 7–8, Mar 9, Apr 8, July 8–9, Aug 9–10, Oct

Schuler, See Jordan. Sotak, Kenneth. Book Reviews. Apr 6, July 7–8 Swager, Brian. Carillon News. Jan 6, May 6, June 5–6, July 5, Aug 5–6, Sep 6,

Stevens, Denis William. Why Not Get Organized? Dec 12–13 * Swain, Joseph P. The Practicality of Chant in Modern Liturgy. Aug 14 Szuminski, Piotr. The Silence of Oblivion: Alexander Karczynski waits for a revival. Sep 12–13 +

Tepley, Lee. New Recordings. Dec 10 Tuning. See Lokerson. Tusler, Robert L., comp. Rayner Brown: 80th Birthday Tribute. Mar 14-16 * Tweney, Susan. Keyboard Compass of Historic Organs. Nov 12-15 + #

Vocal Solos. See Schmidt.

Wells, Robin. The Organ Music of Herbert Howells. Sep 10–11 + Withrow, Scott. New Organ Music. Feb 8, Apr 9, Aug 10, Sep 8–9 Wyton, Alec. New Recordings. Apr 7–8

Appointments

Barnes, Michael,* to Westminster

Presbyterian, Portland, OR. July 3 Barrett, James E., to Cathedral of Our Lady of Lourdes, Spokane, WA. Jan 3

- Bennett, Mary Beth Cover,* to The National Shrine, Washington, DC. Jan 3
- Benzmiller, James T.,* to Van Bergen representative. Dec 3

Cherrington, Sally,* to St Luke's Lu-theran, Park Ridge, IL. Mar 3

Cook, Don,* to Brigham Young Univer-sity, Provo, UT. Jan 3 Crozier, Catharine,* to Artist-in-Resi-

dence at Trinity Episcopal, Portland, OR. Dec 3

Ditto, John,* to Chair of Keyboard Division, University of Missouri, Kansas City, MO. Aug 3
(Dryer) Pfeiffer, SharonRose,* to St Barnabas-on-the-Desert Episcopal, Scottsdale, AZ. Jan 3

DuBois, Peter,* to Third Presbyterian, Rochester, NY. July 3

Erickson, Richard D., to Holy Trinity Lutheran, New York, NY. Dec 3

- Farr, David,* to San Anselmo Organ
- Festival. Oct 3 Farr, Elizabeth,* to University of Col-
- orado. July 3 Fellows, Donald, to Holy Name Cathe-dral, Chicago, IL. Jan 3

Hartsell, MaryLu, to St Joseph RC, Martinsburg, WV. Oct 3 Higgs, David,* to Eastman School of

Koito, Kei,* to Conservatoire de Mu-

Martin, Joseph M.,* to Shawnee Press, Inc. Sept 3 Miller, Charles,* to Truckenbrod Con-

sique, Lausanne, Switzerland. Aug 3

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Music, Rochester, NY. Apr 3

cert Agency. Oct 3

Peebles, E. Ray,* to First Presbyterian, Orlando, FL. Oct 3
Pilkington, Steve, to Westminster Choir College. Oct 3

Shaw, Robert, to Ohio State University. Jan 3 Stallsmith, John A.,* to Stillman Col-

lege, Tuscaloosa, AL. Apr 3 Walker, James,* to All Saints Church, Pasadena, CA. Feb 3

Weathersby, Lucius R.,* to First Con-gregational, Waterloo, IA. Dec 3 White, David Ashley, to Houston AGO

Chapter Composer-in-Residence. Oct 3

Williams, Steven M.,* to Plymouth Congregational, Seattle, WA. Feb 3

Zager, Daniel, to editor of NOTES. May 3

Obituaries

Bichsel, M. Alfred. May 4 Britton, David. Dec 4 Brunzema, Gerhard. June 4, Aug 12 Gaire, Patrice. July 4 Faxon, George. Sept 4 Gehrke, Hugo. Apr 6 Gil, Jean-Louis. Feb 5 Hageman, Florence Irene. Dec 4 Heim, Leo. Apr 6 Huntington, Andrew. Sept 4 Hytrek, Sister Theophane. Nov 4 Jebe, Noma. Sept 4 Junchen, David L. Apr 6 Junchen, David L. Apr 6 Kaiser, Robert. May 4 Kohler, Sylvester E. Feb 5, May 5 Koontz, Samuel Henry. Nov 4 Krenek, Ernst. Mar 5 Light, Melvin J. Dec 4 Mathias, William. Oct 4 Merrick, Frederick. July 4 Messiaen, Olivier. June 2 Ott, Paul. Feb 6 Bayer Leonard Apr 6 Raver, Leonard. Apr 6 Ray, Garo W. Mar 5 Schumann, William. Apr 6 Woods, Elizabeth. June 4

Honors and Competitions

Alltop, Stephen,* wins first place in First Presbyterian, Deerfield, IL or-gan competition. June 3 Brugge 1991 Organ Competition prizes announced. Jan 2

Brune, Jeremy,* wins first prize (un-dergraduate) in Wm. C. (Bill) Hall Competition, San Antonio, TX. Oct

2
Brunelle, Philip,* named to National Council for the Arts. July 3
Dirst, Matthew,* wins honorable men-tion in 1992 Bruges Harpsichord Competition. Nov 3
Dowd, William R.,* receives Curt Sachs Award. July 3
Falc, Kirsten,* wins Gruenstein Com-petition. Aug 3

petition. Aug 3 Fourth International Organ Competi-

tion, Odense, Denmark, awards

prizes. Nov 2 Furr, Larry D., is awarded Fulbright

Scholarship. Aug 3 Fyfe, Peter M.,* honored at Vanderbilt University. Oct 3

Koontz, Samuel, honored at Ann Arbor

Koontz, Samuel, nonored at Ann Arbor reception. Nov 3 Lagrange, Vincent,* wins Neu Chapel Organ Scholarship at University of Evansville. Jan 4 Naylor, Elsie,* honored in Winona, MN. Oct 3 Ninth Swiss Organ Competition awards

Peek, Richard, receives choral composition award. July 3
 Powell, Linton,* receives NEA grant.

Mar 4

Richardson, Harriette Slack, honored

on 60th year as organist of St. Mark's Episcopal, Springfield, VT. Mar 4 St. Julien, Marcus G., * wins 1st prize (graduate) in Wm. C. (Bill) Hall Com-petition, San Antonio, TX. Oct 2 Strader Organ Scholarship Competi-tion winners announced, University of Cincinnet July 2

Son winners announced, University of Cincinnati. July 2 Swartz, Samuel John,* receives teach-ing award from Redlands University. May 3

May 3 Tenth Swiss Organ Competition, The Grisons, announces prizes. Dec 2 Tharp, Stephen,* receives first prize in the MTNA organ competition. July 3 Trueblood, E. Rodney,* honored at Elizabeth City, NC. Sep 3 Turner, William H.,* honored at At-lanta, GA. Jan 4 Williams, John E., elected to Stille Nacht Gesellschaft, Oberndorf, Aus-tria. Apr 4

tria. Apr 4

Organ Stoplists

Andover

Westminster Hall, Baltimore, MD. 2/22, * Oct 16

Austin

First Christian Reformed, Sheboy-gan, WI. 2/13, * Aug 16

Bedient

Queens College, Flushing, NY. 3/34 tracker, * Aug 1, 15

Benzmiller

St Stanislaus Parish, Stevens Point, WI. 2/39, * Feb 9

Berghaus St Paul Lutheran, Decatur, IL. 3/50,

* July 1, 16 Epiphany Lutheran, Elmhurst, IL. 2/35 tracker, * Nov 18

Bond

Bond St Margaret's Episcopal, Bellevue, WA. 2/18 tracker, * Apr 1, 11 Emmanuel Episcopal, Eastsound, WA. 2/8 tracker, * Aug 15 Peninsula Church Center, Seaview, WA. 2/16 tracker, * Sept 16 Willamette University, Salem, OR. 2/ 27 tracker, * Nov 20

Bradford

St. Dunstan's Episcopal College Cen-ter, Auburn, AL. 1/9 tracker, * Jan 11

Bozeman St John's Episcopal, Wilmington, NC. 3/18 tracker, * Jan 11

Brunner

Residence, Bucks County, PA. 2/24 tracker, * Oct 1, 16

Buzard

Chapel of St John the Divine, Cham-paign, IL. 2/38, * May 1, 11 Trinity Lutheran, Taylorville, IL. 2/ 15, * Dec 14

Crum

St James the Less, Jamesburg, NJ. 2/ 21 tracker, * Dec 16

Fisk

Meyerson Symphony Center, Dallas, TX. 4/85 tracker, * Nov 1, 17–18

Gluck

Cameron Residence, New York, NY. 4/36, * Apr 11

Goulding & Wood Cathedral of Christ the King, Atlanta, GA. 3/66, * Nov 19

Guzowski & Steppe Faith Lutheran, Sarasota, FL. 2/13,

* Dec 1, 14 Humpe Paul Campbell Residence, Pitts-burgh, PA. 1/4 tracker, * July 16

Jaeckel Central United Methodist, Lansing, MI. 3/64 tracker, * Nov 20

King Arlington Heights United Methodist, Ft Worth, TX. 3/58, * Dec 16

Kney First United Methodist, Tupelo, MS. 2/41 tracker, * Sept 1, 15 Koppejan St Andrew's United Church, Edmonton, Alberta. 2/20 tracker, * June 15

Leight (Aeolian Op. 1239)

Evans Residence, Northport, ME. 2/ 10, * Aug 16

Levsen Decorah Lutheran, Decorah, IA. 3/ 36, Jul 16

First Presbyterian (Kimball), Bush-nell, IL. 2/15, Nov 18 Trinity Lutheran, New Hampton, IA.

2/15, Sept 16 St Paul United Church of Christ, Wheatland, IA. 2/18, Dec 15

Moore

Old North Church, Boston, MA. 2/ 32 tracker, * June 1, 15

Noack

Ferris University, Yokohama, Japan. 2/10 tracker, * Jan 1, 11

Orgues Létourneau Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario. 2/14 tracker, * Feb 9 St George & St Andrew's United

St George & St Andrews United Church, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.
2/16 tracker, * June 16 St Andrew's Presbyterian, Sackville, New Brunswick. 2/9 tracker, * Aug 16 Formsby Residence, St. John, New Brunswick. 2/4 tracker, * Nov 19

Petty-Madden First Presbyterian, Pine Bluff, AR. 3/ 53, * Sept 16

Rench (1912 Kilgen)

Unitarian Universalist Church, Ur-bana, IL. 2/14, * May 11

Roche

Memorial Baptist, Seekonk, MA. 2/ 17 tracker, * Aug 15

Rosales

Smith

Vroom

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University United Methodist, San Antonio, TX. 2/43 tracker, * June 16

Ruggles Hillsborough Reformed, Millstone, NJ. 2/23 tracker, * Mar 1, 10

Russell St Thomas the Apostle, Elkhart, IN. 2/25 tracker, * Mar 10

St Dunstan-Art Organ Works (Pilcher Op. 1120) Sacred Heart Co-Cathedral, Hous-ton, TX. 2/13, * Dec 15

Sipe Faith Lutheran, Appleton, WI. 3/36,

* Apr 11 Christ Episcopal, San Antonio, TX.

Catholic Life Center, Wichita, KS. 2/ 8, * Mar 10

Thomas-Pierce (Morey & Barnes) Thomas-Pierce, Ltd. Studio, West Palm Beach, FL. 1/7 tracker, * Sept 15

Visser-Rowland Wooddale Church, Eden Prairie,

St Joseph Church, Dyer, IN. 2/14, * Feb 9

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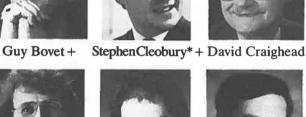
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