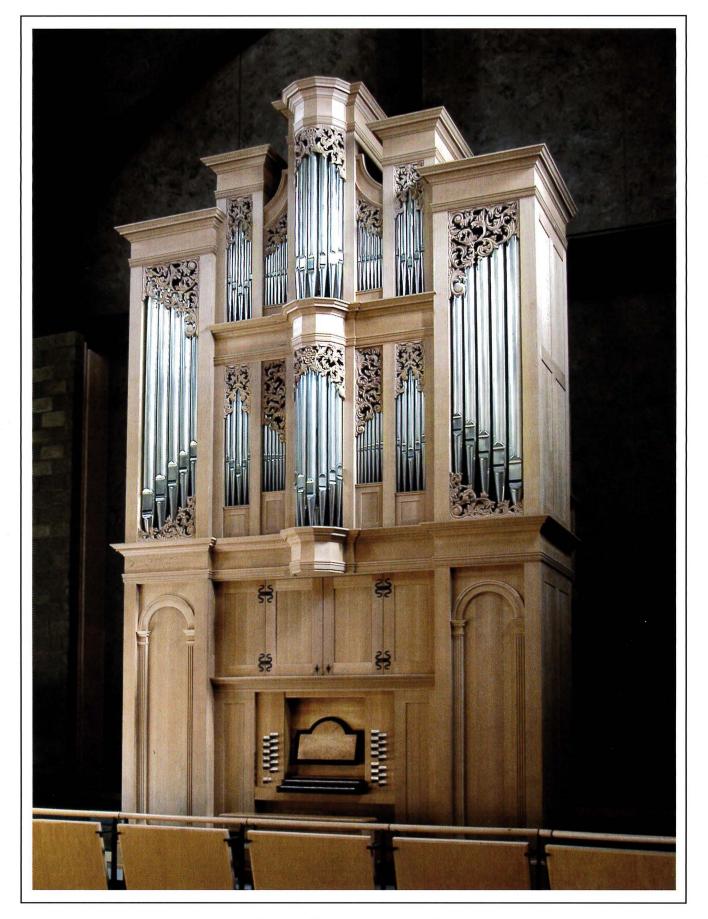
THE DIAPASON

MAY, 2005



Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana Cover feature on pages 22–24

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Letters to the Editor

E. & G. G. Hook Opus 253

I was saddened when I read the March article by Leonardo Ciampa March article by Leonardo Ciampa (pages 18–19) about the loss of the E. & G. G. Hook Organ, Opus 253, in First Baptist Church, Jamaica Plain, Massa-chusetts. Many of my Boston friends had told me about the tragic fire. The quote of John Brombaugh is per-fect, and I repeat it: "We Americans can make our most significant contribution

tect, and I repeat it: "We Americans can make our most significant contribution to the history of the organ if we just remember that, above all, the organ is expected to be a musical instrument. If its sound can attract and increase the interests of the general public as well as that of musicians and composers, it will

have fulfilled its purpose." Having admirably fulfilled its purpose, however, it is doubly sad that we do not have an archive of the individual sounds, note by note and stop by stop, for this E. & G. G. Hook from 1859. If we had that in a recorded archive, we could recreate a similar instrument, either digitally or with pipes. Of course, it has to be admitted that pipes are no longer built the way they were in the mid-1800s, usually they were in the ind-1000s, usually because of cost and changing fashions. However, we now have the ability to record sounds digitally, and therefore to play them back—note by note, stop by stop, as a musical instrument.

That is why I am so enthusiastic about that is why I am so entities and a bout the archive of more than 1,000 stops that has been painstakingly accumulat-ed by Marshall & Ogletree since 1997— about 90% from distinguished Aeolian-Skinner organs, often from the Boston area where the company is located. I am proud that Marshall Yaeger and I represent Marshall & Ogletree, worldwide, both directly and through dealers and representatives. Appropriately, our website is <www.LegacyOrgans.com>. Fortunately, there are excellent recordings of Opus 253, but that gives

only a hint of what it sounded like--and it doesn't allow us to continue to learn from it, stop by stop. I wish that this instrument, so dear to many, could have been digitally archived during its life-time. Then Leonardo Ciampa would not have had to reread the following sen-tence so "painfully": "As each new gen-eration lifts its praises to God, there is no sign that the melodious tones of Opus

253 will be silenced any time soon." Richard Torrence Director, Torrence & Yaeger Executive Director, Anchor-International Foundation Vice President, Circles International Management

Super-Duper Super-Sub Coupler Interface

Please put us on the waiting list for your extraordinary new product (March, p. 31). However, we do have some questions and

rowever, we do have some questions and concerns, particularly in the matter of the effective range of your device. Will this device activate organs other than the one you happen to be playing, that is to say, in nearby churches? One can imagine, for example, a small, many churched town in Iowa transforming itself into a permanent state of chaconne. And then there is the matter of outer space. Can one with the Super-Duper activate the music of the spheres? And then updat if some Fritin out there is then, what if some Entity out there in Sphere-town activates one's own Super? Do you offer a jamming device to pre-clude this sort of Cosmic Cipher? Closer to home, will the use of this device, par-

ticularly in the super range, call to your house or church every dog in town? We are sure that your corps of skilled technicians have already developed, or can easily develop, responses to these currents. queries.

Onwards and upwards, Mary Gifford and Joseph Fitzer

Here & There

Spreckels Organ Society continues its series of organ recitals on Sundays at 2 pm at Balboa Park, San Diego, Cali-2 pm at Baboa Park, San Diego, Cal-fornia: May 8, Mother's Day special, with Carol Williams and the San Diego Children's Choir, 5/15, all-Widor, part of the AGO Widor Festival; 5/22, 29 and June 5, Carol Williams. For information: 619/702-8138; <www.sosorgan.com>.

The Cathedral of St. Mary of the Assumption, San Francisco, California, Assumption, San Francisco, California, continues its series of concerts on Sun-days at 3:30 pm: May 8, Giorgio Parolini; 5/15, Patrick Hawkins, with flute; 5/29, Christoph Tietze; June 5, Raymond Gar-ner; 6/12, Gail Archer; 6/26, David Phillips. For information: 415/567-2020 x213; <Orgelchris@yahoo.com>.

On May 13, Westminster Choir College of Rider University in Prince-**College** of Rider University in Prince-ton, New Jersey will host a Centennial Celebration to honor the life and legacy of Alexander McCurdy, Jr. (1905–1983). Dr. McCurdy was head of Westmin-ster's organ department from 1940 to 1966. Joining Westminster for this occa-sion will be students of Dr. McCurdy from the Curtis Institute of Music where he headed the organ department from 1934 to 1971. McCurdy also served as organist-choirmaster at the First Presbyterian Church in Philadel-phia from 1927 to 1971. At 9 am, there will be an organ recital

At 9 am, there will be an organ recital in the chapel of Princeton University featuring Dr. McCurdy's students and successors in his three major posts: Joan Lippincott (Westminster), John Tuttle (First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia) and John Weaver (Curtis). A chapel service will follow the recital at 10 am. Organists for the service will be Michael Stairs, a McCurdy student at both Westminster and Curtis, and Scott Dettra who represents the second gen-eration having studied with two of Dr. McCurdy's students.

At 1:30 pm in Bristol Chapel on Westminster's campus, the celebration will continue with second-generation performers Mark Laubach and Harold Pysher. Ahreum Han, who graduated from Westminster in 2004 and is currently studying at the Curtis Institute of Music, will represent the third genera-tion. Ms. Han's teachers at both institutions are second-generation McCurdy students. For further information: 609/921-7100 x8307.

VocalEssence concludes its season with a program entitled "Tomorrow's Voices" on May 15 at Orchestra Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The program features the VocalEssence Chorus with orchestra, and choruses from Red Wing High School, Minnetonka High School, and St. Paul Como Park High School performing music written by composerin-residence Cary John Franklin. As part of the "Meet the Composer" pro-gram, Franklin has written music for each of the three partner high schools. For information: 612/547-1451; www.vocalessence.org>

On Monday, May 16 Friends of the Kotzschmar Organ (FOKO) will host its second annual "Meet the King of Instruments" with two concerts at 9:30 and 11:15 am. Designed for students in fourth through sixth grades, these con-certs provide an introduction to the Kotzschmar Organ. The program is hosted by Portland's municipal organist Ray Cornils, who will demonstrate the Kotzschmar Organ and discuss the instrument's range and size.

The Kotzschmar Memorial Organ, built in 1912 by the Austin Organ Com-

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pany of Hartford, Connecticut, com-prises five manuals and pedal, more than 6800 pipes, over 100 miles of wiring, and weighs more than 50 tons. For information: <www.foko.org>.

The New Brunswick Chamber **Orchestra** will present two concerts under the direction of Mark Trautman. On May 15 at Kirkpatrick Chapel of Rutgers University, the program will feature organist Antonius Bittmann in Rheinberger's Concerto in G Minor, in additional to Elevice Source do for String readdition to Elgar's Serenade for Strings. addition to Elgar's Serenade for Strings. An additional performance of the con-certo will be played on the 1890s Jar-dine organ at the United Methodist Church, New Brunswick, on May 26, as part of the OHS symposium "Impres-sions of the Organ." For information: 732/249-6999; <jerseyarts.com>.

Methuen Memorial Music Hall has announced its 2005 organ recital series. The 15-week series runs from May through August. Programs take place on Wednesdays at 8 pm: May 25, John Ogasapian; June 1, Brink Bush; 6/8, Patricia Snyder; 6/15, Thomas Foster; 6/22, Gail Árcher; 6/29, Patrick Kabanda; July 6, Henry Lowe; 7/13, Peter Stoltzfus Berton; 7/20, Brian Jones; 7/27, Mamiko Iwasaki; August 3, Anne Horsch; 8/10, Frederick Teardo; 8/17, Susan Ferré; 8/24, James David Christie; 8/31, Nigel Potts. For information: 978/685-0693; <www.mmmh.org>.

The Sinsinawa Mound Outreach Music Department has announced its summer organ recital series. Programs take place every Wednesday at 7 pm in Queen of the Holy Rosary Chapel at Sinsinawa Mound, Sinsinawa, Wiscon-sin: June 1, Bruce A. Bengtson; 6/8, Timothy Duhr; 6/15, William Tinker, with flute; 6/22, Marie Rubis Bauer and Michael Bauer; 6/29, James Machan; July 6, Karen Black; 7/13, Joanne Wright; 7/20, Sarah Mahler Hughes; 7/27, Sister M. Arnold Staudt, OSF; August 3, Aaron Burmeister; 8/10, Ellen The Sinsinawa Mound Outreach August 3, Aaron Burmeister; 8/10, Ellen Bowlin; 8/17, Ruth Tweeten; 8/24, Melanie Moll; 8/31, Rodney Roskom. The organ at the chapel was built in 1965 by Casavant Frères: two manuals and pedal, 26 stops, 34 ranks.

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For more information on these and other activities at the Mound, contact Sheila Heim at 608/748-4411 x869 or visit And the own sinsinawa.org/moundcenter>.
 Organists wishing to perform on the series should call Sister Marie Juan Maney at 608/748-4411 x807.

The Charlotte, North Carolina Chapter of the American Guild of Organists presents its 27th annual summer series of organ recitals. Unless oth-erwise noted, all recitals take place in Charlotte, NC, and begin at 7:30 pm: June 5, Jane Arant, Trinity Presbyterian Church; 6/12, Michael Lehtinen, Cathe-dral Church of St. Patricle, 6/10, (4, pm) dral Church of St. Patrick; 6/19 (4 pm), Royal School of Church Music Evensong, Myers Park Baptist Church; 6/26, Richard Peek, Central Steele Creek Presbyterian Church; July 3, Paul Oak-ley, Myers Park Baptist Church; 7/10, Brennan Szafron, First Baptist Church; 7/17, R. Monty Bennett, Winthrop Uni-versity, Rock Hill, SC; 7/24, Jane Cain, Davidson College Presbyterian Church, Davidson, NC; 7/31, Stephen and Susan Talley, Covenant Presbyterian Church; August 7, Larry Stratemeyer, Cathedral Church of St. Patrick; 8/14, Charles Austin, Plaza Presbyterian Church; 8/21 Lester E. Ackerman, Myers Park United Methodist Church; 8/28, John Apple, Lance Burnette, Joseph Garrison, and Patty McBrayer, Westminster Presby-terian Church. For information: 704/568-3358; <www.charlotteago.org>.

St. James United Church, Montreal (Quebec), Canada, has announced its summer recital series. Programs take summer recital series. Programs take place on Tuesdays at 12:30 pm: June 7, Sylvie Poirier & Philip Crozier; 6/14, Denis Gagné; 6/21, Douglas Bruce; 6/28, Florence Leyssieux; July 5, Jen-nifer Loveless; 7/12, Elisabeth Wilson, with oboe; 7/19, Sunyi Shin; 7/26, Wes-ley Warren; August 2, Isabelle Demers; 8/9, James Taylor; 8/16, Yves-G. Pré-fontaine; 8/23, Scott Bradford; 8/30, Erik Reinart. For information: 514/288-9245; <james@qc.aibn.com>.

The 13th biennial Boston Early Music Festival & Exhibition takes place June 13–19, featuring the fully-staged world premiere of Johann Mattheson's 1710 opera Boris Goude-Matheson's 1710 opera Borts Gaude-now. Among the many other events is a day-long event, "The North German Organ Mini-Festival," with Edoardo Bellotti, Hans Davidsson, and William Porter, featuring the Richard Fowkes & Ca. Oruge 10 orrem at First Lutherang Co. Opus 10 organ at First Latheran Church of Boston. For information: <www.bemf.org>.

The National Association of Pastoral Musicians presents children's and handbell choir festivals June 25–27, prior to the NPM national convention in Milwaukee. The National Catholic Chil-dren's Choir Festival will be led by Lee Gwozdz, begins on June 25, and con-chudes with a massed choir performance at Gesu Church on June 27. The Nation-al Catholic Handbell Festival is led by Jean McLaughlin and Jeffrey Honoré. For information: 240/247-3000; <npmsing@npm.org>.

The 55th annual Sewanee Church Music Conference takes place July 11-17 at the University of the South

and the DuBose Conference Center in Tennessee. The schedule includes ses-sions on choir training, classes, worksions on choir training, classes, work-shops, reading sessions, worship ser-vices, concerts and a music display. Pre-senters include Bruce Neswick, Harold Pysher, Michael Burkhardt, Keith Shafer, Robert Delcamp, Craig Phillips and James Turrell. For information: 770/498-1678;

<www.sewaneeconf.com>

Fédération Francophone des Amis de l'Orgue presents its 22nd Congress July 11–15 in Haute Nor-mandie (Rouen). The program will fea-ture 23 organs, including those in Rouen: St-Ouen (Cavaillé-Coll), St-Godard (Cavaillé-Coll), St-Maclou, Dom; in Bonsecours: Mont Saint Aigan, Le Havre, Sainte Adresse, Montivilliers, Saint Martin de Boscherville, and other cities. The schedule features 20 recital-ists including Francois Ménissier Kei Fédération Francophone des ists, including François Ménissier, Kei Koïto, François Clément, Emmanuel Hocdé, Marie-Andrée Morisett, Daniel Roth, and many others. For informa-tion: Mrs. Michelle Guéritey, 00 4 78 92 83 82; <gueritey@ffao.com>.

The second Boston Organ Academy with Yuko Hayashi and Jon Gillock (known last year as the Old West Organ Academy) will take place July 19–26. A week of intensive study in two daily, extended masterclasses, the academy is open to 10 participants as well as audiopen to 10 participants as well as audi-tors. Led by two internationally known artist/teachers, the academy will use the organs at both Old West Church (C. B. Fisk) and the Church of the Immaculate Conception (E. & G. G. Hook & Hastings). All participants will perform each day; both faculty mem-bers will be present at all classes. The academy will open with a faculty recital academy will open with a faculty recital and will close with a recital by the par-ticipants as a part of the Old West Organ Society summer evening recital series. During the week there will also be a "closed recital" of Romantic/mod-ern repertoire at Immaculate Conception by participants. For information, technology contact Margaret Angelini, registrar, at <Phrygian@aol.com> or 508/435-6167.

Southern Methodist University Meadows School of the Arts Division of Music presents Workshop XVI: Harpsi-chord/Organ in Washington, DC, July 24–30, "Bach, hitting the grounds, and another angle." Presenters include Larry Palmer (harpsichord masterclass), Erik Was Systemer (harpsichord masterclass) Erik Wm. Suter (organ masterclass) and Don Angle (jazz harpsichord). Harpsi-chord classes take place at the Georgetown home of Charles and Susan Mize, featuring the Millennium harpsichord, opus 300, by Richard Kingston. Reper-toire includes works by Purcell, Fischer, Muffat, and Bach's *Chaconne in D minor*. Organ classes are held at St. Alban's School Chapel, Washington Cathedral (Wilhelm organ). For information: Dr. Larry Palmer, Division of Music, SMU, Dallas, TX 75275: 214/768-3273-

75275; 214/768-3273; <lpalmer@smu.edu>.

The 5th International Organ Competition takes place September 11–18 at St. Andreas-Kirche, Korschen-11–18 at St. Andreas-Kirche, Korschen-broich, Germany, open to organists of all nationalities bern after January 1, 1970; a maximum of 12 participants will be selected. First prize is $\xi4,000$, second $\xi2,000$, and third $\xi1,000$. The jury includes Henning Dembski, Kalevi Kiviniemi, Daniel Roth, David Sanger, and Wolfgang Seifen. Deadline for applications is June 30. For information: 49 (0) 21 61 99 90 18; <ah.dembski@t-online.de>. <ah.dembski@t-online.de>

A new radio show, The Wanamaker Organ Hour, airs on the first Sunday of each month, at 5 pm (EST). Listeners can tune into a live streaming audio over Internet radio at <WRTI.org>. Hosts are Peter Richard Conte, Wanamaker Grand Court Organist, and WRTT's Jill Posternak Pasternak.

In celebration of its fiftieth anniver-sary, the American Theatre Organ sary, the American Theatre Organ Society announces publication of the long-awaited book, The Wurlitzer Pipe Organ: An Illustrated History. The book was thought to have been lost after the death of author David L. Junchen in 1992. Originally planned as the third and final volume of the popu-lar series, The Encyclopedia of the American Theatre Organ, Junchen left a completed typescript and files of over 1000 illustrations when he died. Unfor-tunately the materials were subse tunately the materials were subse-quently scattered, and possibilities for publication seemed hopeless. Jeff Weil-er, a friend and colleague of the author, has worked over seven years to recon-struct fragmented files and locate mate-rials otherwise assumed to be instring. rials otherwise assumed to be irretrievable. The book contains over 800 pages of history, photos, stoplists, extensive technical information, and an annotat-ed opus list. The first edition is limited to 2,234 numbered copies correspond-ing to the 2,234 documented Wurlitzer ing to the 2,234 documented wurnizer installations. The book sells for \$125 plus shipping and handling. Ordering information can be found online at <www.atos.org> or from the American Theatre Organ Society membership office at 317/251-6441.



William Watkins at the Skinner organ, First Congregational Church, Washing-ton, DC, circa 1946

A new compact disc, William Watkins Plays Two Great Aeolian-Skin-ner Organs—Historic Recordings from 1956 and 1970, has been released by The Vermont Organ Academy as its Opus 2. Recorded on Acolian-Skinner Opus 1173 (1949) at First Presbyterian Church, Kilgore, Texas, and Aeolian-Skinner Opus 1306 (1957) at George-town Presbyterian Church, Washington, DC, the disc features Watkins in perfor-mances of his signature piece, the Willan Introduction, Passacaglia and Fugue, as well as works by Bach, Brahms, Franck and Langlais in over 74 minutes of playing time. William Watkins was organist for forty years at Georgetown Presbyterian Church. He was a graduate of Peabody Conservatory of Music, where his teacher was Virgil Factors and the manual statement of the second statement of ry of Music, where his teacher was vir-gil Fox. A 16-page booklet accompanies the disc, and includes Watkins' biogra-phy, photos, and complete information on both organs. Available for \$15 post-paid from The Vermont Organ Acade-my, 118 N. 4th St., Easton, PA 18042; ww.vermontorganacademy.com>.

The Mormon Tabernacle on Tem-ple Square in Salt Lake City is undergo-ing a two-year renovation to bring the building into conformity with modern safety and seismic codes. For the duration of the renovation, all broadcasts, rehearsals and other performances of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir will be moved to the Conference Center, locat-ed on the adjacent block just north of Temple Square. The daily organ recital series will also move to the Conference Center.

Center. The Tabernacle's 206-rank Aeolian-Skinner organ has long served as the symbol for both the choir and the Tabernacle itself. Daily organ recitals have been presented in the Tabernacle for nearly 100 years. The organ will be carefully protected throughout the ren-ovation and will resume its place as the focus of Temple Square music when the focus of Temple Square music when the



The Choirs of St. George's Episcopal Church, Germantown, Tennessee, at Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, Ireland

The choirs of St. George's Episcopal Church, Germantown, Ten-nessee traveled to Dublin, Ireland, July 18–25, 2004, and served as choir in residence at Christ Church Cathedral. The choirs, pictured above with priests and choirs, pictured above with priests and vergers, sang a full week of evensongs and Sunday morning Eucharist. Twenty choristers directed by Lynn Bauman, music director and organist at St. George's, and Debbie Smith, assistant organist and choir director, made the trip along with six guests. The choirs also made an excursion to County Meathe, visiting the hills of "Tara" and "Slane," the high crosses of Monaster-baica and the ancient passage groups at boice, and the ancient passage graves at New Grange. They toured the impor-tant sites in Dublin including the Book of Kells housed in the Trinity College library, Avoca and the ancient ruins at Glendalough.



University of Nebraska-Lincoln students and teachers

On Monday, March 7, organ students at the **University of Nebraska-Lin-coln** presented a public performance of three hymn settings by Nicolas DeGrigny: *Pange lingua, Verbum supernum*, and *A solis ortus*. Performers

and teachers are (left to right) Ausra Motuzaite-Pinkeviciene, Alain Truche, Andrew Gades, John Ross, Quentin Faulkner, George Ritchie, Carla Post, Mark Pichowicz, Gerald Holbrook, Marian Barnett, and Pamela Penner.

rank Lloyd Wright, I have spent much money in my life but I never got anything so worthwhile for it

as this house.

Thank you." Edgar J. Kaufmann owner, Fallingwater



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Holt Andrews rioit Andrews Music Director First Presbyterian Church Spartanburg, South Carolina

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For more information, contact Joyce Robinson, 847/391-1044, <jrobinson@sgcmail.com>.

Tabernacle reopens. The 21,000-seat Conference Center was completed in 2000 and features a five-manual, 130-rank organ built by Schoenstein & Co. of San Francisco. Thirty-minute organ recitals are pre-sented daily at 12:05 pm Monday through Saturday and at 2:05 pm on Sundays. During the summer months, from Memorial Day through Labor Day, recitals are given both at 12:05 pm and 2:05 pm Monday through Saturday and at 2:05 pm on Sundays. For information: <www.mormontabernaclechoir.org>.

Blessed Sacrament Church, New York City, presented a rededication con-cert on its 1950 Casavant organ on February 21. The program featured Gregory D'Agostino with The Musica Bella Orchestra, Phillip Gaskill, conductor, performing Mozart sonatas for organ and strings, the Poulenc *Concerto*, and solo works by Bach, Liszt and Widor. The church's first organ was built in The church's first organ was built in 1925 by the Estey Organ Company: four manuals, 107 stops and 5,231 pipes. It was replaced with an organ of 44 stops in 1950 by Casavant, utilizing much of the original Estey pipework, but with a new console, new mixtures and other stops. Joseph A. Konzelman Organs, of Maple-wood, New Jersey, has rebuilt the Casa-vant organ, resulting in the present expanded organ of 52 stops on three manuals and pedal. Konzelman rescaled manuals and pedal. Konzelman rescaled and revoiced many stops and added a significant amount of new pipework, in addition to releathering wind chests, wind regulators and expression mechanisms. The Casavant console received a makeover as well. For information: <BlessedSacrament@aol.com>

Austin Organs, Inc., Hartford, Connecticut, closed its operations on March 7. Company president Kimberlee Austin cited financial problems. Austin Organs, Inc. is working to restructure its operations, find an investor or investors, merge with or sell the assets of the company to someone that will continue to pany to someone that will continue to build Austin organs. A number of per-sons have expressed interest in an investment in, a merger with or an acquisition of the company. Austin has assured its clients and customers that jobs in process will be completed by Austin or by a gualified completed by Austin or by a qualified contractor on a timely basis.

The company was founded by John Turnell Austin, an Englishman who came to America in 1889. Mr. Austin first worked for Farrand & Votey, where he developed his Universal Air Chest system. The first Austin-patent organs were built at the Clough & Warren fac-tory in 1893, and Mr. Austin established his own company in Hartford in 1899. In 1973 Donald B. Austin was appointed president. In 1978 David A.J. Broome president. In 1978 David A.J. Broome was appointed tonal director. Kimberlee

Was appointed tonal director. Kimberlee J. Austin was named president in 1998. Some of Austin's notable installations include Opus 453, the Spreckels organ at Balboa Park, San Diego; Opus 500, the Panama Pacific Organ, San Francis-co; Opus 323, the Kotzschmar Organ at Partiered Cite Usil Destandored Organ Portland City Hall, Portland, Maine; Opus 1416, the Curtis Organ at Irvine Auditorium, University of Pennsylvania; Auditorium, University of Pennsylvania; Opus 2536, Trinity College Chapel, Hartford; Opus 2719, the Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa, Doylestown, Pennsylvania; Opus 2765, LaGrave Avenue Christian Reformed Church, Grand Rapids, Michigan; and Opus 2768, St. Mary's College Chapel, Mora-ga California ga, California.



At the altar of Old Saint Patrick Cathe-dral, following the citation presenta-tion, left to right: Stephen Schnurr, Stephen Pinel, Sebastian Glück, Paul Marchesano, David Dahl, Michael Friesen, Jared Lamenzo, and Scot Huntington (network) Stohan Scheme) Huntington (photo: Stephen Schnurr

On October 24, 2004, six members of the National Council of the **Organ His-torical Society** attended 12:30 pm Mass at Old Saint Patrick Catholic Cathedral, New York City. During Mass, Citation #326 was presented for the 1869 three-manual Henry Erben organ to the church's pastor, the Reverend Thomas Kallumady. Michael Friesen, OHS Preschurch's pastor, the Reverend Thomas Kallumady. Michael Friesen, OHS Pres-ident, Paul Marchesano, Councilor for Education, and Stephen Pinel, OHS Archivist presented brief remarks during the ceremony. Also on hand were Stephen Schnurr, OHS Secretary and Chair of the Historic Organ Citations Committee; Scot Huntington, OHS Vice-President; David Dahl, Councilor for Conventions; and Sebastian Clück,



The façade of the 1869 Henry Erben organ in Old Saint Patrick Catholic Cathedral, New York City, New York (photo: Stephen Schnurr)

member of the Citations Committee and Councilor for Research and Publications. Jared Lamenzo, who nominated the organ for the citation, presided at the organ and presented a brief recital following mass. Parishioners provided a reception on the plaza outside the church building, while the organ was available for visitors to inspect and play.

Corrections and clarifications

In the March 2005 issue, the stoplist of the Bedient organ at St. Paul's United Methodist Church, Lincoln, Nebras-ka, was incomplete. The stoplist, print-ed on page 22 of that issue, omitted the 4' Octave on the Great division.

Appointments



Mathematical South Mathematical and the Jayson Rodovsky Engquist

Jayson Rodovsky Engquist has been appointed Organist and Music Director at Central Synagogue (a membirector at Central Synagogue (a mem-ber of the Union for Reform Judaism, the URJ) in New York City, where he works closely with Cantor Ida Rae Cahana. Engquist has appeared at the most recent biennials of the URJ in Min-mannelis and Bastan and at the America neapolis and Boston and at the Ameri-can Conference of Cantors and Guild of Temple Musicians' 50th anniversary convention in New York City, leading services and workshops. His work as a teacher, clinician, lecturer, recitalist and accompanist has taken him to most parts of this country and to Europe. He has authored, composed, and edited numer-ous books, articles and musical scores. A ous books, articles and musical scores. A fifth edition of *Organ Plus* (a catalog of music for organs with other instruments) is being published by the American Guild of Organists this year. His compo-sitions are performed at synagogues and churches throughout this country and abroad. He recently released a CD of music from the Sephardic tradition including Ladino songs recorded with including Ladino songs recorded with Cantor Richard Botton. Engquist was recently presented in concert by the American Society for Jewish Music at the Center for Jewish Music in New Vork City, Ho is a member of the Cuild York City. He is a member of the Guild

Phyllis Stringham CONCERT MANAGEMENT



Delbert Disselhorst

4



Shelly Moorman-Stahlman





Carla Edwards



Pamela Decker

1101 Belmont Drive, Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186 Phone/Fax: (262) 542-7197 • E-mail: pstringh@cc.edu of Temple Musicians and has served as dean and treasurer of several chapters of the AGO. He holds degrees from Yale University's School of Music, where he currently serves on the university's Alumni Association board, and from St. Olaf College. He continues as organist and music director of First Congregational Church on-the-Green in Norwalk, Connecticut, where he follows the legacy of two long-term organists, Joseph McFarland (serving for 55 years at this church) and Henry Scofield.

Sharon L. (Simons) Hettinger was appointed Director of Music & Organist at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Kansas City, Missouri, in January 2005. Her duties include choral and handbell choirs, in addition to instrumental ensembles. Since her arrival at St. Andrew's, Dr. Hettinger established a Lenten recital series entitled "Noon Notes & Nosh," a brown-bag series, and began a weekly Lenten series of Taizé services, following Wednesday adult forums and children's choir rehearsals.



Sharon L. Hettinger

Hettinger received her Master of Music (organ/church music) and Doctor of Musical Arts (organ performance) degrees from the University of Kansas. Her Bachelor of Music degree is from Westminster Choir College, Princeton, New Jersey. Active in the AGO, she has served as district convener for Kansas, dean and sub-dean of the Topeka AGO chapter, and is active on their long-range planning committee. As a dual member with the Kansas City AGO, she has played in Bachathon and put together a video entitled "Organs of Note," for the region's convention in Kansas City.

Dr. Hettinger is author of the book American Organ Music of the Twentieth Century: An Annotated Bibliography of Composers (Harmonie Park Press, 1997), and is also a full carillonneur member of the Guild of Carillonneurs in North America, performing throughout the United States.

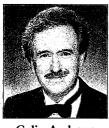
Iain Quinn has been appointed Director of Cathedral Music at the Cathedral Church of St. John, Albuquerque, New Mexico (www.stjohns abq.org). Mr. Quinn leaves the post of director of music at Trinity Episcopal Church, Hartford. In 2005, Mr. Quinn's *Preces and Responses (St. John's)* will be



lain Quinn

premiered by the Cathedral Choir in May and published in June by Paraclete Press. A collection of his descants will also appear in *The Crowning Glory: Descants for Church Choirs* by Church Publishing, which will be launched at

Concert Artist Cooperative One



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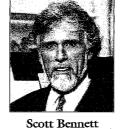
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Janette Fishell Organist/Lecturer Professor of Music East Carolina University Greenville, North Carolina



Organist/Recording Artist Organist and Choirmaster Grace Episcopal Church Charleston, South Carolina



Faythe Freese Organist/Lecturer Associate Professor of Organ School of Music University of Alabama Tuscaloosa, Alabama



Maurice Clerc Interpreter/Improviser/ Recording Artist Titular Organist St. Benigne's Cathedral Faculty National Conservatory Dijon, France



Michael Gailit Organist/Pianist Organ Faculty Conservatory of Music Piano Faculty University of Music Organist St. Augustine's Church Vienna, Austria



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Joan DeVee Dixon Pianist/Organist/ Recording Artist Associate Professor of Music Frostburg State University Frostburg, Maryland



Michael Kaminski Organist Director of Music Ministries Saint Francis Xavier Church Brooklyn College Faculty St. Francis College Faculty Brooklyn, New York

Hso: Tong-Soon Kwak David K. Lamb Maija Lehtonen

Maija Lehtonen Jack D. Miller Larry Palmer Gregory Peterson Stephen Roberts Clair Rozier Vicki J. Schaeffer Lisa Scrivani-Tidd Jeremy David 'Tarrant Heinrich Walther Jane Watts Duo Majoya

Beth Zucchino Organist/

Harpsichordist/Pianist Founder, Director, and Former Associate Concert Artist Cooperative Sebastopol, California



Kevin Komisaruk Organist/Performance Clinician Assistant Professor Organ Faculty University of Toronto Toronto, Ontario, Canada



William Kuhlman Organist College Organist Professor of Music Luther College Decorah, Iowa

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Beth Zucchino, *Director* 7710 Lynch Road, Sebastopol, CA 95472 PH: 707-824-5611 FX: 707-824-0956 BethZucchino@aol.com



the annual conference of the Associa-tion of Anglican Musicians, to be held in Baltimore, MD in June. His new organ work *Continuum* will be premiered by Maxine Thevenot at Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, in July. This summer Mr. Quinn will be a featured presenter at the AGO Region VIII Convention in Billings Montana and will record a fur-Billings, Montana and will record a fur-ther CD for Chandos Records, at Ely Cathedral, UK.

Here & There



garet's, Lothbury, with cantors Nicholas Keay and William Townend

Mme. Nanon Bertrand-Tourneur performed the complete Les Pièces de Noël by Alexandre Boëly in the context of high mass at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, England, on December 6, 2004. The Parisian organist was joined by Stephen Adler of the Westminster Cathedral Choir who chanted the appropriate plainsong. A second perfor-mance was given at St. Margaret's Church, Lothbury, on December 9, 2004. The collection of 21 organ pieces based on well-known French carols is published together with the plainsong from the Gradual for the Diocese of Paris (1839) in a scholarly edition by Publimuses (Paris).

Ed Broms performed Dupré's Pas-sion Symphony on March 20 at Holy Name Parish, West Roxbury, Massachu-Name rarish, west hoxbury, Massachu-setts. The Palm Sunday concert also fea-tured the Holy Name Parish choirs directed by Thomas Manguem. The program was part of the First Sundays at Holy Name series. Mr. Broms is cur-rently organist and music director at St. Mary's Parish in Holliston, and served as organist of Holy Name Parish 1996–2004. He recently became adjunct faculty at Eastern Nazarene College and is currently a musician with the Blue Man Group.

Pamela Decker is featured on a new recording, *Decker Plays Decker*, *Volume* 1, *Sacred to Secular*, on the Loft label (LRCD 1053). Recorded on the Flen-trop organ at St. Mark's Cathedral, Seat-



Pamela Decker

tle, the program includes Tango Toccata on a Theme by Melchior Vulpius, Fanta-sy on Ein feste Burg, Herzlich tut mich verlangen, Retablos (Pange lingua, Ubi caritas, Victimae paschali), Home Suite Home: Across America with the Pipe Organ (New York: The Principal City; Flutes for San Francisco; Cajun Strings; Chicago Beed Blues: Tango for Tucson; Chicago Reed Blues; Tango for Tucson: It Takes Tutti to Tango). For informa-tion: 800/735-4720; <www.gothicrecords.com>.

Paul Fejko recorded Codwin Sadoh's Nigerian Suite No. 1 for Organ Solo on compact disc, in Moutfort, Luxembourg on August 11, 2004. The CD was released recently and can be obtained at <www.fejko.com>



Felix Hell

German organist **Felix Hell** will embark on a concert tour to Australia, Singapore and Thailand on May 23. It will be his third tour to Australia, and will be his third tour to Australia, and his second to Singapore. After a concert stopover in Honolulu, he will give two recitals in Bangkok in support of the tsunami victims. In Singapore he will perform as part of the POE+ of the Sin-gapore AGO chapter, where he will serve as faculty member. Recitals in Australia comprise engagements at the Anglican Cathedral in Perth, West Aus-tralia, and the RC Basilica in Fremantle, also WA followed by appearances in also WA, followed by appearances in Adelaide, Brisbane, Canberra, Sydney, and Melbourne, where he will perform on the Norman, Hill & Beard organ at Melbourne Town Hall. He will return to the United States on June 20, serving as faculty member/clinician and solo recitalist at a Pipe Organ Encounter in

San Francisco, June 20–24. Felix Hell is a graduate of the Curtis Institute of Music and an Artist Diploma candidate at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore. Detailed information regarding his concert schedule can be obtained from: <www.felix-hell.com>



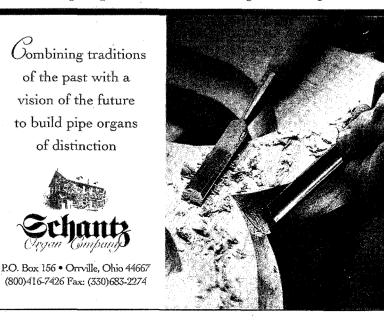
Ann Labounsky

Ann Labounsky has completed recording the complete organ works of Jean Langlais, a project she began 25 years ago. Nine volumes of the series have been released by the Musical Her-itage Society to date. The final recording sessions in Paris will fill five more CDs, completing the collection at 12 volumes, a total of 25 CDs. Labounsky's book, *Jean Langlais: The Man and His Music*, has been selected by the Library of Con*lean Langlais: The Man and His Music*, has been selected by the Library of Con-gress through its National Library Ser-vice for the Blind and Physically Handi-capped for national distribution on audiotape. While a Fulbright scholar in France, Labounsky studied improvisa-tion with Langlais. In 1973, shortly after Labounsky began teaching full-time at Duquesne University, Langlais selected her to be his biographer. In the mid-1980s, during a sabbatical, Labounsky conducted extensive interviews with the composer. The book was published in 2000 by Amadeus Press.

Mary E. Larew, a senior at Oberlin College in Ohio, has been selected for Great Britain's Marshall Scholarship. Larew, from Iowa City, Iowa, is enrolled in Oberlin's double-degree program, where she is pursuing a com-position major in the Conservatory of Muria and a major in asthropology in position major in the Conservatory of Music and a major in anthropology in the College of Arts and Sciences. Financed by the British government, the \$60,000 award allows for two years of graduate study at a university in the United Kingdom and covers tuition, books, travel, and living expenses. Larew hopes to pursue a master of arts degree in vocal studies with an emphasis in ensemble singing at Eng-land's University of York next fall. A National Merit Scholar, she is the cofounder of Uncloistered, an a cappel-la, early music quintet specializing in

la, early music quintet specializing in Renaissance polyphony, and she has sung with the Oberlin College Col-legium Musicum. This year she is directing the Oberlin production of the





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150 Locust Street, P.O. Box 36, Macungie, PA 18062-0036 USA Phone: 610-966-2202 Fax: 610-965-3098 E-mail: aosales@allenorgan.com 13th-century music drama *Ludus Danielis*. She recorded *Wär Ich Ein Falk* with the ensemble Ciaramella on the Naxos label and also performed with them at the Bloomington Early Music Festival, broadcast on National Public

Radio's *Harmonia*. Larew's plans for her English sojourn include earning an MA in the first year and directing one or more music dramas and/or concerts her second year. She hopes to establish herself as an independent performer and director of early music, music dramas, operas, and drama. She studied with the Tallis Scholars at their summer school in Rut-land, England, in 2003 and 2004.



arko Petricic

Phillip Truckenbrod Concert Artists is pleased to offer the unusual pairing of organ and accordion in recital, and to announce representation of organist/ accordionist **Marko Petricic**. Dr. Petri-cic grew up in Belgrade with a classical accordion in his hands and Bach's organ muric in his hands and Bach's organ music in his blood. During his time at Indiana University as an organ student, he rediscovered a passion for the gypsy accordion music of his ancestors. He took first prize in five separate cate-gories at the American Accordion Asso-ciation National Competition in National Competition in ciation Nashville, first prize at the International Accordion Competition in Italy, and first prize at the National Accordion Competition for Young Musicians in his native Belgrade. He holds degrees in music from two American universities including a doctorate from Indiana University in organ performance. In addi-tion to solo recitals and accordion-organ tion to solo recitals and accordion-organ recitals, Marko teams up with French violinist Mathieu Névéol to form the duo Gypsy Moods, also represented by Phillip Truckenbrod Concert Artists. As an organist, Marko Petricic is the winner of the San Marino National Organ Competition as well as other

competitions. In addition to his doctorte in organ performance, he has an undergraduate degree in organ perfor-mance from Ohio University and has studied in Leipzig with Michael Rad-ulescu at the International Organ Academy. He is assistant organist and choirmaster of Christ Church Cathedral in Indianapolis.



Kevin Komisaruk



Maija Lehtonen

Concert Artist Cooperative, which began its eighteenth year in April, announces the addition of organist/performance clinician Kevin Komisaruk, organist/pianist/recording artist Maija Lehtonen, and organist and Priory Records exclusive recording artist Jane Watts to its international roster of soloists and ensembles.

Dr. Komisaruk is an assistant professor and on the organ faculty at the University of Toronto in Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Ms. Lehtonen, a senior lecturer and Ms, Lentonen, a senior lecturer and on the organ faculty at Oulu Polytech-nic, School of Music, Dance, and Media, in Helsinki, Finland, also per-forms concerts of organ and violin music with Manfred Grasbeck.



Jane Watts

Miss Watts, the First RCO Performer of the Year (1986), is the organist of the Bach Choir in London, England. Further information can be obtained from Concert Artist Cooperative's Director, Beth Zucchino, at 7710 Lynch Road, Sebastopol, CA 95472; 707/824-5611; 707/824-0956 fax;

<BethZucchino@aol.com>; <www.ConcertArtistCooperative.com>.

Nunc Dimittis



Edward H. Holloway

Edward H. Holloway, 79, died Feb-ruary 9 in Zionsville, Indiana. He leaves behind his wife of 56 years, Doralyn "Lynne" Holloway, a sister, two daugh-ters, four grandchildren, and five great-grand children. Born November 9, 1925, he graduated from Howe High School in 1942, where he was named All-City in basketball. He attended But-ler and Purdue universities and was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity. He member of the Sigma Nu fraternity. He was a lifetime member of the musician's

union, and after traveling with various bands, he played locally with the Louie Lowe, Doc Thrasher, and Phil Marshall Orchestras. Following in the footsteps of his grandfather, Elmer Holloway, he started a pipe organ business. He con-structed and installed 70 Holloway pipe organs in churches throughout the country, working until his short illness. His first organ, Opus No. 1, was built in his garage and installed in his own church, St. Christopher Episcopal of Correct Indiana Carmel, Indiana.

Edward H. Holloway (1925-2005) A Remembrance by John Goulding

John Goulding When I first met Ed Holloway, he was a representative for the Reuter Organ Company. Ed had begun his relationship with Reuter as a result of need. In 1949 he was playing tenor sax-ophone in a big band, and his group had become stranded in a snow storm near Lawrence, Kansas. Given the dismal sit-uation the hand literally dishanded on uation, the band literally disbanded on the spot. Based on Ed's prior organ building experience with his grandfa-ther, he contacted the Reuter Organ Company in Lawrence and applied for a job. By the early 1950s, he had returned to his native Indianapolis and had estab-lished Edward H. Holloway Organ Company, servicing local instruments and company a Bentar's regional repreand serving as Reuter's regional repre-sentative. In 1959, I answered an advertisement that Ed had placed in The Dia-pason, and I came to Indianapolis to join E. H. Holloway Company to help

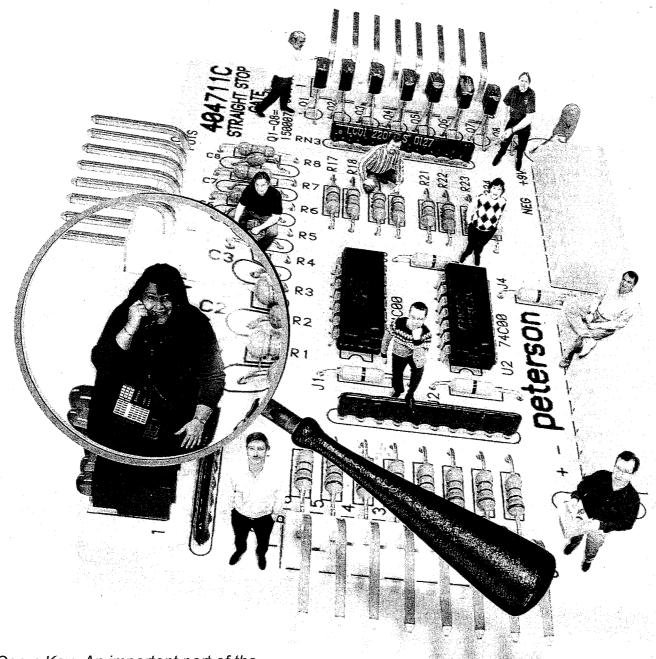
install Reuter organs. Ed had an incipient idea, based somewhat on the burgeoning influence of the neo-Baroque movement, that the time was right for a new slider chest time was right for a new slider chest action with remote key action. His long-term goal was to establish a shop to build organs featuring these slider chests. He and I were both attending St. Christopher's Episcopal Church in Carmel, and the church had no organ at the time. We decided to put Ed's con-cept into action, and we built a one-manual instrument in his garage in the

cept into action, and we built a one-manual instrument in his garage in the evenings. We donated our time and Ed donated the materials and pipework. With this modest success, Ed sold a two-manual organ to Speedway Christ-ian Church just outside of Indianapolis. With the successful installation of this organ, Ed realized that the new organ work was to be the mainstay of the comwork was to be the mainstay of the com-pany, and he broke off the relationship pany, and he broke off the relationship with the Reuter Organ Company. In the succeeding years, the company pro-duced over seventy instruments, over half of which were in Indiana. Through all of this, Ed was an inter-esting mixture of visionary and oppor-turist. He understand the importance

tunist. He understood the importance of the simplicity of the slider chest on



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11601 S. Mayfield Avenue Alsip, Illinois 60803-2476 USA Phone 800.341.3311 Fax 708.388.3367 email@petersonEMP.com www.PetersonEMP.com the organ reform movement. He attended the first organizational meet-ing of what was to become the American Institute of Organbuilders. He maintained a connection between his performer's training as a saxophonist and his occupation as an instrument builder. His business savvy and his natural charisma allowed him to sell his ideas and his organ designs to organ builders and church committees alike. With his passing, the organ world has lost a significant, if under-recognized, member of its community.



Janny van Wering (photo courtesy Mr. Her-man van Wering)

Janny van Wering, Dutch harpsi-chordist, died in her home in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, on March 1. She was the first person ever to receive a harpsichord degree in the Netherlands narpstehold degree in the Netherlands and became one of the country's most prominent harpstchordists—second only to Gustav Leonhardt—until her retirement in 1974; in 1936, a newspa-per called her "our Dutch harpsichordist."

chordist." Janny van Wering was born on July 30, 1909 in Oude Pekela in the province of Groningen in the north of the Netherlands. She left school in 1925 in order to study piano at the Conservatory of Amsterdam. At her graduation recital in 1931, Sem Dres-den, the director of the school and a well-known music theorist, was so impressed with van Wering's Bach playing that he suggested that she study the harpsichord. Dresden had previously invited French harpsi-chordist Pauline Aubert to teach a two-

year course for pianists in Amsterdam and had subsequently appointed Richard Boer as professor of harpsi-chord. Ms. van Wering became Boer's first student, but distrusting her teacher's harpsichord expertise, she teacher's harpsichord expertise, she went to Paris a few months before her graduation recital and took a handful of lessons with Aubert; afterwards, Mr. Boer generously admitted that she played "quite differently." On Boer's suggestion, Ms. van Wering's recital included the *Concerto* by Manuel de Falla, which was practically new at the time. A scholarship allowed her to con-tinue her studies in Paris with Aubert for a few months (unlike so many harp-sichordists of her generation, Janny van

for a few months (unlike so many harp-sichordists of her generation, Janny van Wering never studied with Wanda Landowska—neither had Aubert). In the 1930s and '40s, Ms. van Wer-ing was practically the only harpsi-chordist in the Netherlands. She played numerous recitals and was a concerto soloist in works like Bach's *Fifth Brandenhurg Concerto* and Fifth Brandenburg Concerto and Haydn's Concerto in D Major. After World War II, she became harpsi-chordist for the Dutch Radio Union and the Radio Chamber Orchestra and the Radio Chamber Orchestra (1945–69) and was appointed Professor of Harpsichord at the Royal Conserva-tory in the Hague (1947–74). Later, she became a member of the Nether-lands Chamber Orchestra (1955–75) and also taught at the Conservatory of Rotterdam (1957–74). With the Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, she traveled internationally and recorded traveled internationally and recorded Bach's Fifth Brandenburg Concerto with violinist/conductor Szymon Goldberg and flautist Hubert Barwahser. She also recorded Bach's concerto for four harpsichords with Gustav Leon-hardt and the Leonhardt Consort (with Leonhardt's teacher Eduard Müller and Leonhardt student Anneke Uitten-bosch). Ms. van Wering played in a variety of chamber groups, including the Telemann Trio with the young Frans Brüggen. Although she was liter-ally Miss Harpsichord in Dutch music life for forty word, she hereoff olympic life for forty years, she herself always considered harpsichord playing a "lux-ury job" (in the 1950s, she still fre-quently played the piano for radio broadcasts) and was concerned about the variance of the participation of harpsi the younger generation of harpsi-chordists, who concentrated exclusive-

ly on that instrument. After retiring from the stage in 1974, Ms. van Wering rarely played the harpsichord. She became an avid concertgo-er, but not of Baroque music. She also returned to the old love of her teenage years, classics, reading/translating Latin or Greek for an hour every day. —Jan-Piet Knijff Queens College/CUNY

Here & There

Bärenreiter-Verlag has announced the release of *Vincent Lübeck* (Senior): New Edition of the Complete Organ and Keyboard Works, Volume II (BA 8450). Keyboard Works, Volume II (BA 8450). Edited by Siegbert Rampe, the two-vol-ume *urtext* edition is the first to contain all of the currently available organ and clavier works by Vincent Lübeck *père* and *fils*. A number of unknown works whose sources have previously been overlooked appear for the first time in print. Special attention has been given to the manuscript S.M.G. 1691, previ-ously thought to be lost. Besides five ously thought to be lost. Besides five works by Lübeck the Elder, it also contains the only known compositions of his like-named son (published in the first volume) as well as 38 clavier pieces and 22 chorale settings. Each volume con-tains a critical report and a detailed preface with sections on the sources, ornamentation, editorial technique and performance practice. For information: www.baerenreiter.com>

Breitkopf & Härtel announces breitkopi & Hartel announces their Spring 2005 catalog. It includes a new edition of Sigfrid Karg-Elert's Trois Impressions, op. 72 ("Harmonies du soir," "Clair de lune," and "La nuit"). Newly released works for chorus and Newly released works for chorus and orchestra include Beethoven, *Meeres Stille und Glückliche Fahrt*, op. 112, edited by Armin Raab, and Schubert, *Mass in E-flat major*, D. 950, edited by Peter Jost; <www.breitkopf.com>.

Jazzmuze, Inc. has announced the publication of new works by Joe Utterback: The Jazz Epistle for organ (\$12), which includes a clarinet part for "Lean-ing on the Everlasting Arms"—a com-panion volume to The Jazz Gospel; Con-necticut River Suite (\$12)—featuring organ arrangements of river-related graph and spirituals honoring Connecting gospel and spirituals honoring Connecti-cut sons Mark Twain and Harry Burleigh; and a 3-stanza unison choral work for choir and/or congregation Peace Will Come One Day (\$15, including rights to reproduce the music). A new organ volume, Hudson River Vol*untaries* (\$15), based on scriptural river references, will be released in May. *Threnody* (\$8), for piano and flugelhorn, on Psalm Sunday at the First Congrega-tional Church in Stratford, Connecticut. For the new 2005 Jazzmuze, Inc. catalog and music, phone 732/747-5227; fax 732/747-7822; or e-mail: <wmtodt@aol.com>.

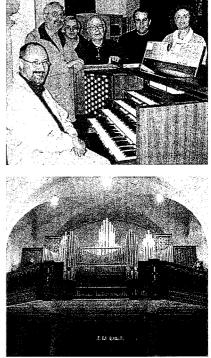
Theodore Presser Company has announced new releases in the Presser

catalog, including Naji Hakim's Bach'orama and Ouverture Libanaise, and Marie-Claire Alain's Critical Notes on the Organ Works of Jehan Alain. For information: <www.presser.com>.

The Mormon Tabernacle Choir has released their newest CD, Choose Something Like a Star, featuring the music of American composer Randall Thompson, including Thompson's most well-known work, *Frostiana*, a setting of seven Robert Frost poems. Conducted by music director Craig Jessop, the album also features selections from The by music infector Charg Jessop, the album also features selections from *The Peaceable Kingdom* and *Alleluia*, "Alleluia, Amen" (from *The Place of the Blest*), and *The Last Words of David*. Selections from this album will be performed during the choir's Pacific Northwest Tour this summer. For further information:

<www.mormontabernaclechoir.org>.

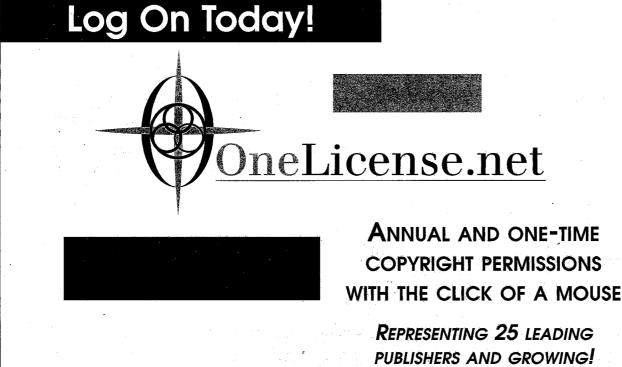
Regent Records has announced negent Neccords has announced new releases. Truro Cathedral, played by Robert Sharpe, Vol. X in The English Cathedral Series (REGCD 193), fea-tures works by Dupré, Widor, Langlais, Bach, Spicer, and Howells; Piping Hot!, The series of Liebfald Cathedral played Bach, Spicer, and Howens' *Fiping Holi*, *The organ of Lichfield Cathedral played by Philip Scriven* (REGCD 210) includes works by Ives, Bonnet, Franck, Vierne, Preston, Lindberg, Messiaen, Langlais, Gowers, Barber, Alain, and Duruflé. For information: <www.regentrecords.com>



Allen organ at Luxembourg

Allen Organ Company has announced two new organ installations. St. Martin de Weimerskirch in Luxem-bourg has installed a four-manual, 79-stop Allen QuantumTM instrument. It stop Allen Quantum^{1M} instrument. It was dedicated in concert by Joz Swinnen and Jean-Philippe Le Trévou on March 13. The St. Martin organ includes Allen's Quantum technology featuring Quad SuiteTM with four complete organ specifications (American Classic, Neo Baroque, French Romantic, English Cathedral), which can be accessed with-in a matter of seconds to present any in a matter of seconds to present any organ literature. The Luxembourg installation is Allen Organ Company's largest in the Benelux countries. Leverington Presbyterian Church in Philadelington Presbyterian Church in Philadel-phia enlarged their existing pipe instru-ment with eighty digital stops. The voic-ing to blend the winded and digital sounds was managed by Scott Clark, assisted by Jeremy Zuck, organist of the parish. Allen Organ Company, P.O. Box 36, Macungie, PA 18062; 610/966-2202; <www.allenorgan.com>.





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In the Wind . . . by John Bishop

Semantic antics

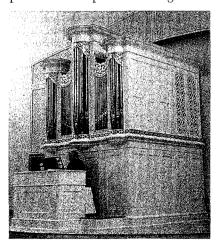
and a few rhetorical questions What does it mean to restore an

organ? If you start with a simple ordinary pipe organ in poor condition, releather windchests, add a few stops, revoice a few more, and install a fancy solid-state combination action, have you restored the organ? Many practitioners would say no. A strict literal interpretation of the word implies that you would use nothing that had not been part of the original organ. This interpretation implies that while you might be exactly faithful to the work of the original builder, you almost certainly leave behind an organ that cannot be played. You didn't replace any worn leather, any broken trackers, or any missing ivories. When a museum conservator prepares

a newly acquired chair for exhibition, it's possible and logical to use the literal approach. No one expects to be able to sit in a chair from Marie Antoinette's boudoir so there's no need for strengthening the frame or replacing the uphol-stery. It's safely placed behind velvet ropes and as long as it can hold itself up, it's fine. But, except in the rarest situations, when we restore an organ we cer-tainly do intend to play it as if it were a new instrument.

It's common therefore for organbuilders to take the word *restore* with a grain of salt. We restore the instrument to its original playable condition, replacing leather and other parts and materi-als. We make concessions so the bench won't collapse and so we don't have to hand-pump the organ every time it's played. But again, we have a literal translation. If the original builder used sheepskin, we don't use goatskin. We match the colors and composition of the felt, the hand-made metal hardware, the chemistry of the wood finish.

When you finish a true restoration, you've left nothing in the organ that came from a hardware store or a supply catalogue. Instead of paying thirty dol-lars for a gallon of stain, you've paid a chemist \$250; instead of buying threaded wires from a catalogue for twenty dollars per hundred, you've paid a machine shop seventy-five plus a \$200 set-up fee. And for each of those trans-actions you've spent fifteen hours researching who could do the work for you and making the necessary arrange-ments. You're perilously close to the legends of military purchasing—the land of the \$10,000 toilet seat. Or the cost of the fish you catch from a new boat—the first fish costs \$10,000 or \$20,000 a pound and it takes a long time and a lot of fish before it averages into anything reasonable! The cost of the authentic restoration is greater than the price of the comparable new organ.



The Tannenberg organ at Old Salem

Another loaded word in the conservator's lexicon is *preservation*. In a pro-ject completed last year, Old Salem (the wonderful museum village at Winston-Salem, North Carolina) oversaw the restoration of a marvelous organ built by David Tannenberg in 1800. The organ had been dismantled a cen-

tury earlier and stored in the attic of a tury earlier and stored in the artic of a church building. Taylor & Boody Organbuilders of Staunton, Virginia accomplished this exacting important work. The project was celebrated and discussed in great detail at a symposium held at Old Salem in March 2004. His-toriant held at Old Salem in March 2004. His-torians, preservationists, and restorers gave papers discussing the theories of restoration from different points of view. One concept mentioned was that the purest way to handle the preserva-tion of this important artifact of Ameri-can heritage would be to catalogue the parts and preserve them intact—facade parts and preserve them intact—façade pipes left flat, keyboards missing, parts and pipes in a shambles.

That concept of preservation was compromised as Taylor & Boody, guid-ed by officials at Old Salem (notably Paula Locklair), appropriately restored the organ to playable condition. They built new keyboards according to models built new keyboards according to models from other surviving Tannenberg organs, they rounded out the façade pipes, they lengthened other pipes to make the pitch established by those façade pipes, and they used the tuning system described by Tannenberg. That description was in itself a masterpiece of preservation. Several years after the organ was built, the church asked Tan-nenberg to return to tune it. He refused. nenberg to return to tune it. He refused, but instead sent a letter that described in careful detail how to set the tempera-ment and tune the organ. The Moravian

Archives at Old Salem has preserved the

Archives at Old Salem has preserved the letter and it was on display during the symposium. What a treasure. By restoring the organ to playable condition, Taylor & Boody and Old Salem have provided an unparalleled opportunity for us to understand the work of David Tanacahara Without the opportunity for us to understand the work of David Tannenberg. Without the handling and working of those precious organ parts, we would not know the sound, the essence of the instrument. In the interest of preservation, taking advantage of technology available to us, the artisans at Taylor & Boody docu-mented everything by photograph and measurement. measurement.

Here's a hypothetical twist: An organbuilder is engaged to restore an impor-tant organ. During the initial study of the instrument, the organbuilder comes across original parts of the organ that failed over time because they were not designed and built to take the mechanical strain they were subjected to. The restorer (in all humility) realizes the rea-son for the failure and can easily see how to redesign the offending part so it will not fail in the restored organ. But is that restoration? Technically no. It's a modification to the intent and product of the original builder. In this case, you could say that a literal restoration would be a recipe for failure. Does that justify making the change, ensuring that the "restored" organ will last longer than the original?



The Williamsburg Johnson

And here's another twist: Five years ago the Organ Clearing House "res-cued" a beautiful organ built by William A. Johnson of Westfield, Massachusetts in 1883. It has two manuals and twentyseven stops, a beautiful Victorian case, and its historic value is high because it had never been altered. It was in a church building in the Williamsburg neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York that was scheduled to be razed. With the financial assistance of many members of the Organ Historical Society, we dismantled and packed the organ, and shipped it to our warehouse in New Hampshire. There it sits.

Many potential purchasers have expressed interest in the organ, but each

Platinul Hich

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described plans to add an electric stop action and combination action to the organ. I'd hate to see that organ altered. After all, much of the reason we put so much effort into the organ was that it is such a rich, unaltered example of an important era of American organbuilding. But what's the point of preserving an organ if it's going to languish in storage? We can walk around it in the warehouse, admiring it in pieces, and patting our-selves on the back for what a wonderful job we did (and pay another month's rent on the space). And, as I did recently, we can drive past the site in Brooklyn and see that the organ's original home is gone. But we can't hear the organ.

This raises a question much discussed among organbuilders who restore, renovate, refurbish, rebuild, or otherwise rehash pipe organs—a question that is relevant when discussing organs of some historic importance and especially when discussing relocating an instrument when there is need to adapt it to fit the space: Are "reversible" modifications appropriate? Maybe the original specifiappropriate? Maybe the original specifi-cation does not include a pedal reed, or maybe there is a lack of upperwork on the secondary manual. It's technically possible to add a pedal reed to an organ in such a way that it could be removed later leaving little or no trace for the sake of historic purity. Would that compro-mise the integrity of the instrument? Is it presumptions of us to imply that we it presumptuous of us to imply that we know better than the original builder? Returning to my example of the stored

Johnson organ, suppose we found a way to add electric slider-motors to the organ, to replace the keyslips with new ones equipped with piston buttons (of course, preserving the originals with all their hardware), and to install a solid-state combination action, all in such a way that the whole thing could be reversed, returning the organ to its original condition. We would have necessarily made some screw holes, and there would surely be holes in the frame of the keyboards to accommodate the pistons. But if that meant that the organ was taken from storage and put back into use, are the changes so bad?



In 1870, E. & G. G. Hook built a large three-manual organ for the First Unitarian Church of Woburn, Massachusetts. When the parish disbanded, the organ was sold to a church in what had been East Berlin, Germany. The organbuilding firm of Hermann Eule in Bautzen, Germany was selected to "restore" the organ and install it in the Church of the Holy Cross (Kirche zum heiligen Kreuz) in Berlin. By the way, Bautzen is a lovely picturesque town, about two hours' drive east of Dresden, near the border of Czechoslovakia. In near the border of Czechoslovakia. In Woburn, the organ was installed in a chamber behind a proscenium arch. The opening of the arch was much smaller than the organ so the organ's sound was confined. In Berlin, the organ was installed free-standing in a

organ was installed free-standing in a spacious balcony—the case was expand-ed and the façade redesigned. In one sense, this organ was restored. Its stoplist and tonal personality are unchanged. But the organ is fundamen-tally different. In Woburn, the organ was hidden, and the acoustics of the room were terrible. In Berlin, the organ is in the open, and the acoustics are spectac-ular. In that sense, it couldn't be more different. I have seen and played the organ in both locations and I much pre-fer it in Berlin. Some colleagues grum-bled about the way the façade had been altered but upon the second about altered, but what was so special about the original façade? Sitting in the church



David Lennox Smith Carerung garnered the history of Harris and his contemporaries and the organs they built for his doctoral dissertation that was all but complete when Smith was murdered by an unknown assailant on March 5, 1979. For this publication, Orpha Ochse has updated Smith's research with the help of col-leagues Jack Bethards, Kevin Gilchrist, Jim Lewis, and Manuel Rosales. The book includes an annotated opus list, listings of organs/ulders from the Los Angeles City

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Die Berliner-Hook, after

in Berlin listening to the organ, a col-league leaned over to me and said, "now they have one of our organs, it's our turn to import some of their churches!"

If we're doing a large-scale project on an instrument, how much can we change it and still call it a *restoration*?

Can we justify changes in the interest of making an instrument more useful? How do we choose which instru-ments should be truly *restored*? Does an

organ have to be beautiful to be consid-ered for *restoration*? And who decides what's beautiful?

Can we justify making changes to an instrument to correct what we perceive to be defects in the original? Who are we to decide what is defective?

Some historic instruments have short pedal compasses and secondary manu-als with many "treble-only" stops. Many modern players will see these as con-straints, limiting the usefulness of the instrument. Is it good stewardship for the owner of the instrument to commit to an openension restoration? to an expensive restoration?

These are questions for the restorers and the owners of the instruments alike. It's common for the owner to feel that the instrument is worthy of special attention while the organbuilder thinks it has little merit. And of course, the opposite is true—it's just as common for an organbuilder to work hard to conthe owner of an instrument to vince commit to an expensive restorative or preservative project when the owner finds the expense hard to justify or the explanation hard to understand.

Tve had conversations like this with many organbuilders and curators. I'm not offering answers, just framing questions. I welcome your comments at <john@organclearinghouse.com>. We'll take this up again sometime. ■

Photos by John Bishop unless indicated otherwise

Music for Voices and Organ by James McCray

Music with an additional instru-

The price of freedom for all musicians, both composers and interpreters, is

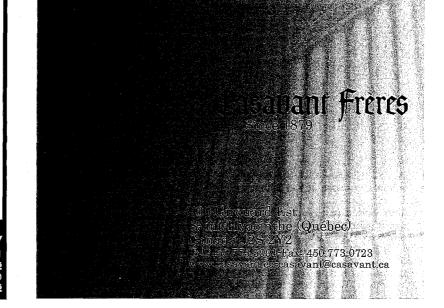
tremendous control, discipline, and patience; but perhaps not only for musi-cians. Do we not find all freedom to improvise, in all art, in all life, along guid-ing lines of discipline? —Yehudi Menuhin (Theme and Variations, 1972)

Church choir directors frequently seek artistic cachet through the addition of a solo instrument. They enhance their weekly musical offering by giving the congregation more sound color without additional time or expense. In recent years there has been an increas-ing amount of music thet may be part ing amount of music that may be per-formed in a variety of ways. Being flexi-ble, Pericles suggested, was one of the most important traits of the Athenians; for church directors it is also necessary. Additional instruments are often optional, so they are not necessary for effective performance; they do, howev-er, add a sense of sparkle to the usual

er, add a sense of sparkle to the usual Sunday anthem. During the Thirty Years War in the early 17th century, the great German composer Heinrich Schütz understood this concept of flexibility. Because of the war there were fewer male singers available, so he often wrote music in two or able, so he often whole music in two of three choral parts; but to help with the character of the setting, he added solo instruments such as violin or flute to dress it up. This concertato style that was popular at the time was further enhanced by having interludes or some enhanced by having interludes or sepa-rate movements for the additional instruments and organ. Schütz utilized symbolism in his music, and it was often exhibited through color and texture. For example, in the first 35 measures of his work *Exordium* he distributes the voices so that each voice range is associated with a different phrase of the text. When the choir was smaller due to the war, the use of obbligato instruments

war, the use of obbligato instruments provided variety in the sound color. It may be argued that creating music with an "optional" instrument is some-what similar to putting the plastic toy in the box of breakfast cereal; it means that with an the correct (i.e. either the cereal (i.e., music) is not good or it is indistinguishable from its competitors. The composer's intent is mak-ing it more accessible to a wider group of performers. Great composers of the past often made adjustments to their original intent in order to maintain a reasonable level of their art. Even Michelangelo made a few adjustments to fulfill his commission of the Sistine Chapel! There are other considerations regarding a "plus one" performance such as the cost factor, rehearsal time needed, availability of instrumental performers within the choir, and even the difficulty of the music. These are all pragmatic concerns for a church choir director and are not unreasonable considerations.

Ernest Hemingway wrote, "Tell the story, take out the good lines, and see if it still works." Clearly that approach would be of little use in evaluating music with an optional instrument, except that it does make the point that the heart of the the basic content is at the heart of the issue. Each work of art needs some kind



of vision at its core. Today's church of vision at its core. Today's church seems to be following a path away from good art, and perhaps the use of option-al instruments is just another mile in that sad pathway. Conductors can be practical but are encouraged to still retain an emphasis on music as art. This deschibits in the local's encouraged flexibility issue is like Jacob's nameless angel, with whom one must wrestle until he blesses you.

With Optional Solo Instruments

The Greatest Gift Is Love, Mark Hayes. SATB, keyboard and optional violin (or C instrument), Beckenhorst Press, Inc., BP 1387, \$1.25 (M-). Based on Corinthians 13, this setting

is typical of Hayes with its busy key-board accompaniment that provides the background for the voices. The optional instrument's music is not even included in the choral score, making it difficult for the conductor; it appears separately on the back cover for the performer. The first stanza is for unison mixed choir, with the second stanza primarily in two parts. The four-part choral writ-ing is limited. Tender music with warm harmonies

Abide with Me, Robert J. Powell. SATB, baritone, solo organ, and optional violin, Augsburg Fortress, 0-8006-7701-3, \$1.75 (M). The violin part does not enter until measure 45 and only plays for the final 16 measures. This slow setting uses only men for the first stanza; the same music is set for mixed voices in verse two. The is set for mixed voices in verse two. The middle section is somewhat like a recitative, with minimal accompaniment for the soloist. The choir becomes respon-sorial to the soloist for a "Lamb of God" textual insertion. The meditative fourth stanza adds the optional violin whose music appears in the score and back cover.

As Pants the Hart for Cooling Streams, K. Lee Scott. Two-part mixed, keyboard, and optional flute or other C instrument, MorningStar Music Publishers, MSM-50-9211, \$1.75 (E).

Based on Psalm 42, this very easy set-ting has three verses with the first in unison and the others simple arrange-ments of the same melody. The obbligato flute part is doubled by the keyboard; indications in the score suggest organ rather than piano although the accom-paniment is on two staves. The flute part is included separately on the last two pages as well as in the choral score.

St. Peter's Rock, Dan Locklair. SATB, organ and optional trumpet in C, Subito Music, 492-00062, in C, Subi \$2.95 (M+).

This seven-minute work is a compila-tion of texts including "Tu es Petrus." The organ part, on three staves, is soloistic and sophisticated with registrasoloistic and sophisticated with registra-tion suggestions and options for use without the trumpet. There is an extended instrumental introduction that has a rhythmic fanfare spirit, but that dissolves into a gentle recitative-like character when the unison choir enters. The second section is a busy dance for four-part choir in English above the organ music. The opening material (fan-fare and recitative) returns. The work has several sections, tends to be dramathas several sections, tends to be dramat-ic, and would be effective as a concert piece. Although not overly difficult, it will require a solid choir and organist for performance.

I Sing a Song of the Saints of God, Michael Bedford. Unison/two-part, piano, and optional flute, Paraclete Press, PPM00423, \$2.10 (M-).

Press, PPM00423, \$2.10 (M-). The melody is a spirited folk song tune that soars above an accompani-ment, which dances along in a 3+3+2 rhythmic background. Only the third stanza treats the choir in a true two-part character, and even then the music is canonic. The flute part is not difficult and appears both in the score and sepa-rately on the back cover. This setting rately on the back cover. This setting will be attractive and useful to both adult and children's choirs.

Rise up, O Saints of God, arr. by Robert Leaf. Two-part mixed, organ, with optional B-flat trumpet, Coronet Press of Theodore Presser

Co., 392-42366, \$1.50 (E). This bold, familiar hymn tune (Festal Song) is arranged so that the melody is always present, often with the choir in unison. The tune is treated so that the dominant-tonic interval of the melody serves as the primary interval for the trumpet fanfare and the choir motive. The keyboard part, on two staves, is a simple accompaniment that often doubles the melody in the right hand. The trumpet part is on the back cover.

O Lord, Who Is Our Neighbor?, Bon-

O Lord, Who Is Our Neighbor?, Bon-nie Johansen-Werner. SATB, key-board, congregation, and optional C instrument, Alliance Publications Inc., Fish Creek, WI, \$1.50 (M-). There is a recurring refrain for each of the five stanzas with the congregation singing only on the refrain, which is print-ed on the back cover for duplication in the bulletin. The C instrument is used sparbulletin. The C instrument is used sparingly and treated both as an obbligato line and to double the melody. The keyboard part is on two staves; all parts are very easy. The text is based on Corinthians II and stresses the call to ministry.

Plus One Solo Instrument

Down Galilee's Slow Roadways, Bob Moore. SATB, keyboard, and flute

or oboe, GIA Publications Inc., G-5502, \$1.30 (E).

A flowing ostinato pattern in the key-board part is the dominant feature of this setting. The obbligato line is not used with the choir, only as an interlude solo passage with the keyboard. There are three stanzas based on the same melody; only the last one is in four parts and even then only in limited phrases. Easy, functional music for small church choirs with limited ability.

Come, Ye Sinners, Poor and Needy, arr. William C. Jaquette. SSATBB, piano, and flute, Abingdon Press, 0687077648, \$1.25 (M).

Based on the old tune "Restoration" from Southern Harmony, each of the five stanzas retains the familiar melody in various arrangements. The opening verse is treated as an unaccompanied, free chant; other verses feature men and women separately and in unaccompanied four-part harmony. The flute part is limited in scope and its music is on the back cover. This familiar minor-key tune has a folk-song quality that is very appealing.

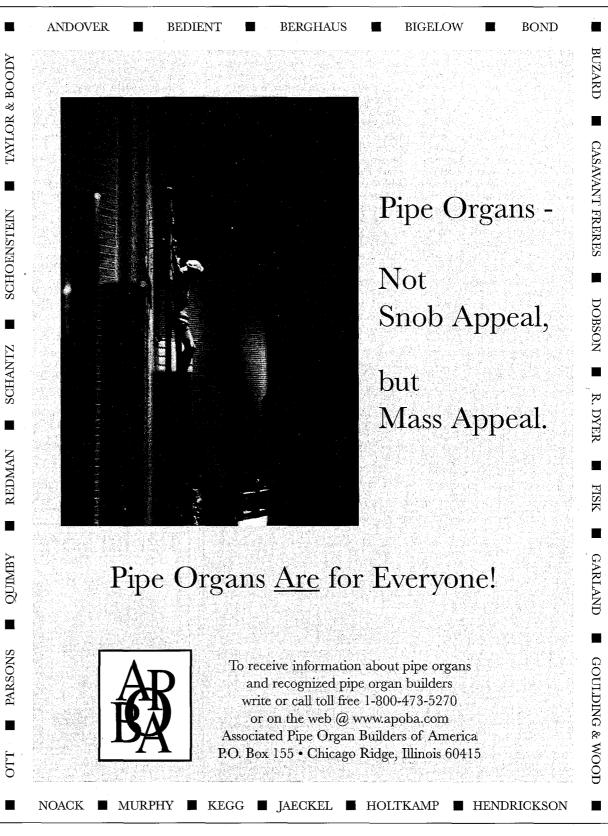
Voices on High, Set 2, Wayne L. Wold. Optional descanting voices or treble instrument, MorningStar Music Publishers, MSM-10-739, \$13.00 (E). This collection contains descant

music for eight hymns including such favorites as "Holy, Holy, Holy," "Thine is the Glory" and others. These settings will enhance the hymn singing of the congregation. Each setting chooses one verse and then adds the descant above the traditional melody. The descant has words and equilable general but the choir or words and could be sung by the choir or played by an additional instrument; both will dress up the traditional hymn. In addition to the score for each setting, a separate instrumental part in both C and B-flat is provided at the end. Useful music, which may be photocopied for use with choirs so that only one score needs to be purchased.

New Recordings

Great European Organs No. 52. Gerard Brooks, organ; Mutin-Cavaillé-Coll organ of St. Pierre, Douai, France. Priory Records PRCD 637 <www.priory.org.uk>; available from the Organ Historical Society <www.ohscatalog.org>. Fantasy and Fugue in B-flat, Andante in G minor, Andante in E-flat, Toccata in B minor, Larghetto in C-sharp minor, Fantaisie pour le ver-set Judex Crederis au Te Deum, Boëly; Morceau de Concert, Guilmant, Lied,

Morceau de Concert, Guilmant; Lied, Adagio and Fugue, Achille Philip;



First Arabesque, Debussy; Carillon orléanais, Nibelle.

Great European Organs No. 58. Gerard Brooks, organ; Cavaillé-Coll organ of St. François de Sale, Lyon, France. Priory Records PRCD 667 <www.priory.org.uk>; available
from the Organ Historical Society <www.ohscatalog.org>.

Grand Chœur in C, À 2 claviers, Andante con moto, Grand Chœur in G minor, Chauvet; Three Canons, Salomé; minor, Chauvet; Three Canons, Salomé; Scherzo-Caprice, Émile Bernard; Marche américaine, Widor, arr. Dupré; Symphonic Interlude from "Redemp-tion," Franck, arr. Roth; Offertoire, Trio, Scherzo, Lamento, Grand Chœur, Samuel Rousseau; Prière, Henri Libert; Toccata, Joseph Callaerts.

Cavaillé-Coll's successors, Mutin-Cavaillé-Coll, were commissioned in 1914 to build a new 4/78 organ for the St. Petersburg Conservatory in Russia. Owing to the outbreak of World War I and the ensuing Russian Revolution, the instrument was never shipped to Russia. After the war the Mutin firm sold it to the Église-Collégiale de St. Pierre in Douai, where Louis Vierne inaugurated it in 1922. It is a very fine sounding it in 1922. It is a very fine sounding organ, though a little more refined and not quite so much of a "diamond in the rough" as an original Cavaillé-Coll instrument. Gerard Brooks has record-ed several compact discs for the Priory label, and his playing is always of the highest standard. The first CD begins with several works of Alexandre-Pierre-Francois Boëly

of Alexandre-Pierre-François Boëly (1785–1858), one of the first French of organists to make extensive use of the pedals, and one of the first to champion the organ works of J. S. Bach. His predilection for Bach indeed proved his undoing and he was forced to leave his job as organist of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois in 1851 for playing music that was conin 1851 for playing music that was con-sidered "too serious." Boëly had an extensive knowledge of the baroque tra-dition, and this is apparent in his own compositions, which like Rheinberger's can be characterized as being in the clas-sical-romantic tradition. Boëly's classicism is immediately apparent in the arpeggiated toccata-like qualities and fugal writing of the opening track on the CD. This is Boëly's most famous compo-sition, the *Fantasy and Fugue in B-flat* which, as the notes observe, seems to have quite a little in common with some of the toccatas of Buxtehude. The scherzo-like Andante in G minor is more typical of nineteenth-century French romanticism and its classicism, insofar as it exists at all, is more typical of Johann Stamitz and the Mannheim School. The influence of J. S. Bach is apparent in the contrapuntal writing of both the Andante in E-flat and the Toccata in B minor, The Andante in E-flat is a charming and gen-tle piece that shows off the flute stops of the organ to some advantage. Originally intended for pedal piano, the *Toccata in B minor* adapts very well to the organ,

although the name *Toccata* seems some-thing of a misnomer. The *Larghetto in C-sharp minor*, also originally written for C-sharp minor, also originally written for the pedal piano, provides an opportunity to show off the string stops of the organ. The final piece of Boëly on the recording is his Fantaisie pour le verset Judex cred-eris au Te Deum. This is, as the notes explain, one of only two surviving examples of a "Judex crederis" piece. These were improvisations based on the phrase Judex crederis esse venturus believe that thou shalt come to be our judge") from the *Te Deum*. Such improvisations, somewhat akin to the earlier "battle" pieces, were extremely popular in nineteenth-century France, but few were ever written down. Boëly's example is great fun and is probably quite a bit more tasteful than most of these "Last Trump" pieces were. Boëly wrote a great deal of first-rate organ music, and much more of it deserves to be played than is

generally the case these days. The second half of the CD is taken up The second half of the CD is taken up with compositions of four different com-posers. First comes a fine performance of Guilmant's *Morceau de concert* of 1869, which builds up from a quiet contrapun-tal beginning, through a number of vari-ations including some fine fugal writing, to a massive *Grand chceur*. This is fol-lowed by two compositions from the pen of Achille Philip, a student of Guilmant of Achille Philip, a student of Guilmant whose long life spanned some of the late whose long life spanned some of the late nineteenth and much of the twentieth century. Philip's *Lied* is a poignant and, as it develops, increasingly animated composition that is played mostly on the strings and flutes at the beginning. It then builds up to a *mezzo forte* in the central section and back down again at the end. By contrast, the *Adagio and Euglié* begins on the *fonds* in a style that Fugue begins on the fonds in a style that Fugue begins on the fonds in a style that is strongly reminiscent of the opening of Franck's Prière, before segueing into an interesting fugue, the second theme of which is the same as Bach's "Great" C minor Fugue (BWV 546). There is a beachtruising and are and breathtakingly virtuosic cadenza and some massive chords at the end. Alto-

some massive chords at the end. Alto-gether this is a fascinating piece. The penultimate track is devoted to a transcription for organ of Claude Debussy's well-known *First arabesque*. The notes do not mention who was responsible for transcribing the piece from piano to organ. As might be expect-ed, the composition comes off extremely well on the organ, particularly on an instrument with flutes as pretty as the Douai organ. Finally, there is an excel-lent performance of Henri Nibelle's familiar toccata-like *Carillon orléanais*.

The organ of St. François de Sale, Lyon, is a smaller Cavaillé-Coll 3/56 Arie Widor in 1880. It replaced a Call-inet organ of 1838 that had been inauguinet organ of 1838 that had been inaugu-rated by Widor's father, François-Charles Widor, who was both an organist and an organ builder who worked for the Callinet firm. The flue work of the Cavaillé-Coll organ sounds extremely fine, but I was disappointed in the reeds, which sound a little lacking in the *éclat* for which many Cavaillé-Coll organs are

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justly famous. Indeed, as Cavaillé-Coll organs go this one, while quintessentially beautiful, is perhaps a little understated, or so at least it seems from the recording. Using this instrument, Gerard Brooks has recorded some very unusual and interesting repertoire on No. 58 of the Great European Organs series

Great European Organs series. The recording begins with four works of Alexis Chauvet, in his day a highly regarded improviser and leading expo-nent of Bach, who fell somewhat into obscurity after his death in 1871 at the age of only 33. He was a friend and fellow student with César Franck of François Benoist. Franck dedicated his Fantaiste in C to Chauvet. Chauvet was Fantaiste in C to Chauvet. Chauvet was Alexandre Guilmant's predecessor as organist of the Église de la Trinité, where he was responsible for the instal-lation of the Cavaillé-Coll organ in 1869. The Grand chœur in G minor is a par-The Grand chœur in G minor is a par-ticularly interesting piece, containing some fine fugal writing. This is followed by three Canons for Pedal Piano by Théodore Salomé, who was the organist of the orgue de chœur at La Trinité in the days when Chauvet and Guilmant presided over the grand orgue. The canons are pleasant though hardly pro-found pieces, containing much of the same kind of pianistic writing as is to be found in the Schumann Pedal Sketches. The third one has an appealing irrever-

The third one has an appealing irrever-ence that in some ways reminds me of the compositions of Lefébure-Wély. The piece that follows next is a real gem from little-known composer Emile Bernard (1843–1902), who was organist of Notre-Dame-des-Champs in Paris, home of a small two menual Carrillé Coll home of a small two-manual Cavaillé-Coll organ of 1877. The delightful and highly original *Scherzo-Caprice* of 1881 comes from Bernard's *Suite pour orgue*, op. 26, and is a piece that deserves to be much more widely known. It whets the appetite sufficiently that I would be interested to know what some of Bernard's other music sounds like as well. This in turn is followed by Widor's Marche américaine. Widor wrote this

Marche americane. Widor wrote this piece for the piano, and Marcel Dupré transcribed it for organ. The notes describe the composition as Widor's answer to Elgar's *Pomp and Circum-*stance marches, but I would suggest that it has much more in common with Widor's own organ symphonies and with works like his Marche pontificale. It certainly transfers very well to the organ. After this there is a transcription by Daniel Roth of the Symphonic Inter-lude from Franck's oratorio, The Redemption. Again this composition has much in common with the composition has other organ works and transfers well to the organ. The spirited central section with its characteristic pedal motif is reminiscent of the overture to Wagner's Flying Dutchman. Probably the most interesting of the

composers whose works are featured on this CD, however, is Samuel Rousseau. Rousseau was a student of César Franck and later collaborated with Franck as choir director and organist of the *orgue* de chœur at St. Clothilde. Here is another composer who has been sadly neglect-ed. For a Frenchman, there is something

surprisingly English about his style, and I could almost have believed that the Offertoire had been composed by some-one like Stanford, if its ebullient central section did not sound quite so reminis-cent of Franck's *Pastorale*. The simple and buoyant *Trio* was dedicated to Widor, and is another piece that deserves to be much more widely known, as does the delightful Scherzo which follows it and almost seems to rival Gigout's more famous one as a fine piece of musical craftsmanship. The *Lamento in A minor* forms a marked contrast with what has gone before in being as its name suggests a more mournful piece. A haunting solo on the Récit Trompette gives way to a warm, more chromatic section on the fonds. The final Rousseau piece, the *Grand choeur*, is as the notes say, "an exquisite miniature" in which "all the boldness and drama of larger works of this many and the provide the providet the this genre are here squeezed into a piece of music barely two and a half minutes long." The influence of Rousseau's teacher and colleague Franck is also very obvious in this piece. The two final works on the CD are by

Ine two inflat works on the CD are by little-known nineteenth-century organ-ists, Henri Libert and Joseph Callaerts. Libert, who was a pupil of both Franck and Widor, presided over the fine early Cavaillé-Coll organ in the Abbey of St. Denis. His Prière is another charming and well-crafted piece. Callaerts was, like so many great organists of the nine-teenth century, a Belgian who studied with Lemmens at the Brussels Conser-vatoire, but unlike most of them he did not move to France and remained in his not move to France and remained in his native Belgium as organist of Antwerp Cathedral. His *Toccata* very much dis-plays the influence of his teacher, and as the notes comment, "what it lacks in depth it makes up for in bravura!"

Both these compact discs contain some very interesting repertoire that is hardly ever heard. I particularly recom-mend *Great European Organs No. 52*, featuring the Douai organ.

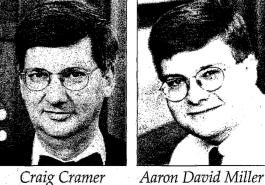
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shopping for a Christmas season service. The Prelude is a three-movement brief partita on Fum, Fum, Fum; the Offerto-ry is Come All You Shepherds; for Com-munion, A Child Is Born (Puer Natus), and there are two Postludes: Angels We Have Heard on High, and The First *Noel*. These short settings—suitable for a small two-manual instrument—are tuneful and lighthearted; Leavitt has a simple but tuneful and engaging style in these mostly manualiter pieces (with a concluding optional pedal tonic note); a pedal part is specified only in A Child Is Born and The First Noel. These would be enjoyable for the novice organist. —Joyce Johnson Robinson





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Liszt's Monster Instrument Revisited

Liszt's monster instrument

In 1854, Richard Pohl, editor of the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, reported hearing Franz Liszt in Weimar, Germany, play a combination piano-harmonium, a newly developed instrument built to Liszt's specifications. In September of that year Liszt wrote to Bernhard Cossmann, the first cellist in the Weimar orchestra: "My monster instrument with three keyboards arrived about a fortnight ago and seems to be a great success." Apparently, the instrument was never heard in concert until 150 years later when Joris Verdin, the Belgian harmonium virtuoso, presented a concert in Vienna on the same newly restored instrument.

The three-manual piano-harmonium is described in detail in "Liszt's Monster Instrument: the Piano-Harmonium" (THE DIAPASON, August 1970, pp. 14–15) by the present author. The instrument, weighing 3,000 pounds, resembles the shape of a concert grand piano. The piano keyboard is the top manual and contains seven octaves. Located below that, in stairstep fashion, are two harmonium manuals, each having a range of five octaves. The original bench and pedalboard of twenty notes, C-g, were apparently missing in 1912 and have not been reconstructed. There are sixteen stops, four of which are assigned for the use of the piano keyboard. Two large pedals to pump the bellows for the harmonium are placed to the left and right of two piano pedals. Two vertical levers placed between the knees and pressed together sustain tones of the lower harmonium manual. A slightly different sustaining device that pertains to the piano is operated by two horizontal knee levers. When a piano reed stop is drawn and the horizontal levers are raised, a piano note or chord will also sound in the reed. It will continue sounding until the levers are cleared, even though the notes may have long since been released and the piano sound may have faded away. A lever placed in the left side wall enables a second person to pump the bellows when the player is using the organ or piano needs.

lever placed in the left side wall enables a second person to pump the bellows when the player is using the organ or plano pedals. Early in 2004, in a publication of the Vienna Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde (Society of the Friends of Music), Otto Biba wrote: "After Liszt's death in 1886, Princess Caroline of Sayn-Wittgenstein administered his estate. In 1887, her daughter Marie, married to the Prince of Hohenlohe, gave the plano-harmonium to the Gesellschaft der Musik-

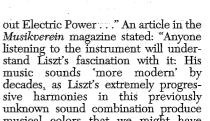


freunde in Vienna to include in its collection." In 1938, the entire collection of instruments of the Gesellschaft was seized by Nazi authorities. After World War II, when it was placed on exhibit in the Vienna Museum of Art History, the instrument was not in playable condition. Many stop knobs were missing, the mahogany case needed to be refinished and the interior mechanism needed repair.

repair. In 1994, it was decided by the Gesellschaft to restore the instrument with the financial aid of an anonymous donor. The ten-year restoration was entrusted to Patrick Collon of the Manufacture d'orgues de Bruxelles, Belgium. After the restoration was completed, Mr. Collon stated:

Although it is a difficult and complicated instrument, the restoration has been a great experience . . . it is slightly disappointing to realize that this instrument had little or no influence on Liszt, or indeed on anyone. I think that the main reason was that it rapidly became unplayable, and Liszt lost his initial enthusiasm. For correcting even the smallest hitch the piano had to be lifted off, an almost impossible operation. We have solved this problem by putting the whole instrument on a steel platform, with three discreet pistons inside, which can effortlessly raise up the piano. Purists may scream and yell, but it was the only possible solution to an otherwise insoluble problem.

Joris Verdin presented the first recital on the restored instrument in the Vienna Musikverein on April 15, 2004. He included on the program two compositions that Liszt had played for Richard Pohl in 1854: "Ave Maria" by Arcadelt and Liszt's adaptation of the "Dance of the Sylphs" from The Damnation of Faust by Berlioz. A review in Die Presse had the headline, "A Synthesizer with-

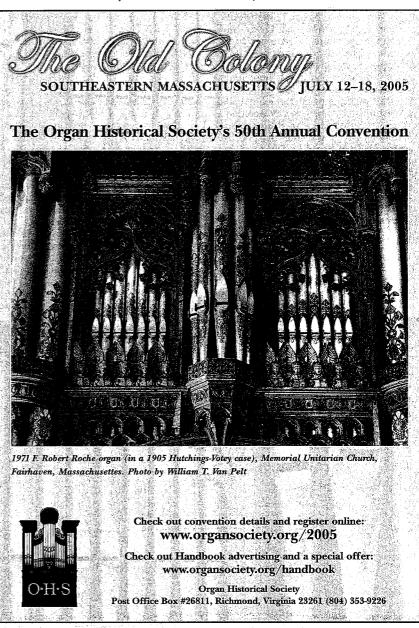


sive harmonies in this previously unknown sound combination produce musical colors that we might have attributed to Debussy. We thus get to know an entirely new Liszt and also works by other composers for whom this instrument provides authentic options of interpretation." Perhaps the reviewer refers particularly to the effects of the knee levers, the most innovative feature of the instrument.

Dr. Hanns Hermann Bühler, my friend, translator and correspondent, attended the Verdin concert and says, "As to the instrument, it looked beautiful, newly polished and perfectly played by Joris Verdin. I would say, however, that its sound is that of an instrument to be played in a music parlor rather than a concert hall. Maybe the acoustics in the hall were not too good . . . but then it stands to reason that the piano part of the instrument on top of the harmonium cannot have the resonance of a regular concert grand."

While the instrument failed to live up to Liszt's expectation, it is an interesting experiment and it is to be hoped, now that the instrument has been restored and improved, it will not remain silent for another 150 years.

Wayne T. Moore is professor emeritus at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama. He received his undergraduate degree at Elon College, North Carolina, and studied organ with Fletcher Moore, Ernest White, and Warren Hutton. He earned his master's degree and Ed.D. in music education from Teachers College, Columbia University, where he also studied piano with Thomas Richner.



Wayne T. Moore

16th Annual England Organ Tour July 13-25, 2004

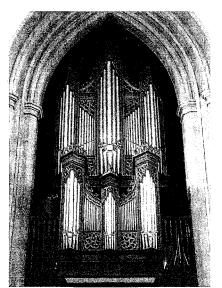
"When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life, for London holds all that life affords." So wrote Samuel Johnson in affords." So wrote Samuel Johnson in the eighteenth century, words that still hold true today. To paraphrase, it could also be said that "When an organist is tired of England, he is tired of life, for England holds all that an organist desires." Indeed, the fabled island coun-try is an organist's dream, home to hun-dreds of noble and majestic instru-ments—many from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries—that survive to this day for the enjoyment of organ to indi-twentieth centuries—that survive to this day for the enjoyment of organ lovers everywhere. Imagine being able to not only see and hear, but play nearly two dozen of the great cathedral, church and concert hall organs of England. The sixteenth annual Organ Tour of England get underview in London on July

England got underway in London on July 13, 2004. Created and escorted by Leslie Peart, these tours begin and end in Lon-don, and focus on a particular region of the country each year. For this tour of eastern and northern England, a very congenial group of organists and organ enthusiasts from New York, Massachu-setts, Illinois, Georgia, Texas, Oregon and Canada gathered for a get-acquaint-ed lunch at the modern Holiday Inn Forum Hotel, the largest Holiday Inn in the world. Located in the fashionable borourth of Kensington within walking borough of Kensington, within walking distance of Harrods, the Royal Albert Hall, parks and museums, the hotel was a comfortable and convenient base from which to explore England's vibrant capi-tal city. Meals in the quiet and private Forum Room were wonderful.

London

After a hearty pub lunch of traditional roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, our group's first stop was Southwark Cathe-dral on London's revitalized South Bank. Here we were warmly welcomed by Peter Wright, who briefly demonstrated the splendid 1897 4-manual Lewis, then turned the instrument over to us. Everyone who wished to got an opportunity to play on each and every organ we visited, which is a major feature of these tours. Our first evening in London got off to a fine start with James O'Donnell's recital at Westminster Abbey, which included a complete performance of Widor's Sixth Symphony. This was the first of five recitals that we heard on the tour, and we had choice reserved seats in the choir stalls to fully enjoy seeing and hearing this celebrated instrument. Our second day in London began with

a visit to Immaculate Conception Church Farm Street, a beautiful French Gothic style building designed by Pugin, With a richly-detailed interior. David Graham briefed us on the history of the church and organ, and played a compre-hensive mini-recital to fully demonstrate the fine 1926 3-manual Willis. After we all had a chance to play, the tour contin-



Mander organ, Chelmsford Cathedral

ued via double-decker bus to the large Temple complex on the Strand. Paul Derret presented a lunchtime recital in the ancient Temple Church, after which we were free to try the marvelous 1926 4-manual Harrison & Harrison.

4-manual Harrison & Harrison. After dinner, we returned to West-minster Abbey for a private, after-hours session on the organ with assistant organist Andrew Reid. This was a high-light of the trip, as Mr. Reid gave a thorough demonstration of the 1937 5-man ual Harrison & Harrison. He concluded with Walton's "Orb and Sceptre," an especially appropriate choice in this site of English coronations. After basking in the splendor of full organ, we were all able to play this famed instrument, a thrill I'm sure none of us will ever forget.

North of London

The next day we met our very competent coach driver, David Attfield, him-self an organist, and began our journey north. David describes these annual organ tours as the highlight of his year. First stop was Chelmsford Cathedral, home to two recent Mander trackeraction instruments. Since both organists were away, head verger Michael Rivers, another organ fan, acted as our host. Michael and his assistants first served us coffee and refreshments, and then turned the instruments over to us. The 3-manual in the chancel and the 4-manual in the rear gallery were both distin-guished by beauty of tone and ease of action. It is possible to play both organs from each of the two consoles. A short drive later, we arrived in the

quaint small village of Long Melford, seemingly straight out of an Agatha Christie novel, with an imposing manor house, ivy-covered cottages and the Holy Trinity Church, deemed one of the most beautiful in England. This visit

was intended more for the beauty of the church than the organ, but we enjoyed a leisurely time playing the 1887 Walker tracker organ and strolling through the grounds surrounding the church, full of interesting old tombstones, yew trees and rose bushes and rose bushes.

The final destination of the day was the university town of Cambridge, where we settled into the comfortable Gonville Hotel overlooking a large park (Parkers Piece) on the edge of the city center. There was time to explore this fascinating city on our own delicious dinner at our hotel. before a

Cambridge

On Friday we first visited Girton Col-lege Chapel in Cambridge to see the recently installed 4-manual tracker by the Swiss firm of St.-Martin, a rarity in the Swiss firm of St. Matum, a ranky in England. As expected, the tone was very clean and bright, and the action easy and responsive. We then had several free hours for lunch on our own, shopping, sightseeing or punting on the Cam River. Several made an excursion to the beautiful American Cemetery on the outskirts of town, where nearly 4,000 U.S. servicemen from World War II are U.S. servicement from world war II are buried. At 3 pm, we walked half a block from our hotel to the Church of Our Lady of English Martyrs (R.C.) to expe-rience the 1881 3-manual Abbot & rience the 1881 3-manual Abbot & Smith organ, recently restored by Nicholson. The organ sounded mar-velous in this spacious and resonant French Gothic building, and our host Nigel Kerry was most helpful. After another excellent dinner in our hotel, we retired to a hospitality suite, with coffee and dessert, to watch the opening night concert of the Proms, which fea-tured Martin Neary on the newly restored Royal Albert Hall organ, play-ing the Bach D-minor Toccata alone, and then the Fugue with the orchestra.

Ely On Saturday, July 17, we drove the short distance from Cambridge to the spectacular Ely Cathedral, one of the glories of English architecture. We were among the first visitors of the day, and had this vast building pretty much to ourselves. After being greeted and briefed on the 1908 4-manual Harrison & Harrison by the assistant organist, we each climbed the narrow spiral staircase to the organ loft to play this majestic instrument. Our own Bob McDonald regaled us with the Widor *Toccata* as we wandered around the spacious nave, absorbing the history and beauty of this fantastic place.

After a scenic ride through the tranquil Fen country, we made a lunch stop in the old market town of Boston, where we briefly visited St. Botolf's Church. We admired the spacious, light-filled interior and marveled at the spire—at



William Callaway

1911 Foster & Hill organ, Hull City Hall

272 feet, the tallest of any parish church in England. Being Saturday, the city center was filled with market booths, providing the group with a very interesting experience. In the afternoon we continued on to

the large town of Kingston-upon-Hull to experience the magnificent 100-rank 1911 Foster & Hill organ in City Hall. The auditorium featured a wonderful frieze of classical mythological figures frieze of classical mythological figures on the walls surrounding the organ façade, and the curator unlocked the pipe chamber, allowing us to explore the interior of this large instrument. We had a leisurely, enjoyable visit here, with ample time to fully familiarize our-selves with this fine concert instrument. Our group would be the last to play the organ for quite some time, as the audi-torium was being shut down the next day for extensive redecorating. Final stop of the day was the fashionable resort town of Harrogate, where we setfacing a green park filled with beautiful floral displays. This would be our base for a total of five nights from which we would explore the north of England.

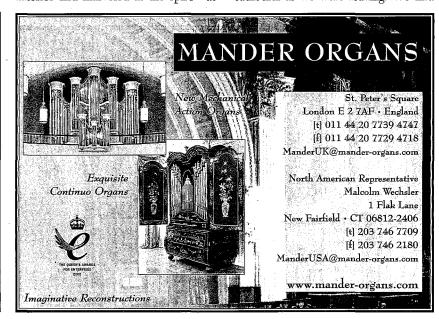
York

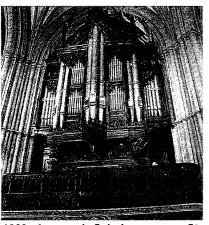
For our first Sunday of the tour, we took a short coach ride to the walled medieval city of York to attend the main service in York Minster. We enjoyed the choral and organ music in the rolling acoustics of this imposing space, the largest gothic cathedral north of the Alps. The cathedral is in excellent shape, Aips. The cathedra is in excellent shape, after the recent rebuilding of portions due to a tragic fire. Following the second service, John Scott Whiteley gave us a warm welcome, demonstrated the 1872 4-manual Willis, and then graciously allowed us to try our hand at the moveallowed us to try our hand at the move-able chancel console. He also showed us the original console in the organ loft before excusing himself to play for a spe-cial service with Prince Philip and veter-ans of World War II, who entered the cathedral as we were leaving. We had

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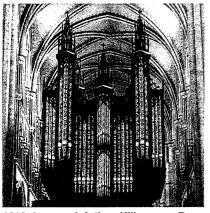
1869 4-manual Schulze organ, St. Bartholomew Church, Armley

some free time for lunch and exploring this fascinating town, winding through the crowded streets with the other Sun-

the crowded streets with the other Sun-day visitors, taking advantage of a fine English summer atternoon. Later in the day we drove to Armley, a suburb of Leeds, to visit St. Bartholomew's Church and attend a Bartholomew's Church and attend a recital by German organist Joachim Walter on the 1869 4-manual Schulze. He presented a fine program of works by romantic composers such as Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Reubke and others that worked very well on this instrument. During the interval the ladies of the church had set up tea and refreshments and we all savored homerefreshments, and we all savored homemade cakes and trifles before getting to play this marvelous organ for ourselves.



Beverley Minster



1916 4-manual Arthur Hill organ, Bev-erley Minster

Beverley

On Monday July 19, our first visit of the day was to the small town of Beverley to visit the famed Minster, another ley to visit the famed Minster, another one of the architectural gems of Eng-land. We were welcomed by Alan Sped-ding, who presented a fine demonstra-tion on the 1916 4-manual Arthur Hill instrument. The layout was similar to York Minster, with the main case on a center loft in the chancel and the tower-ing 29 foot pieze in the cide gellow. As ing 32-foot pipes in the side gallery. As in Ely, we were the first visitors of the day, and had this remarkable building pretty much to ourselves to enjoy as we all took turns playing and admiring the

and took turns playing and demaining the ornate interior. Another short ride through the rolling northern English countryside brought us to the gates of Castle Howard, the state-ly home made famous as the setting for television's "Brideshead Revisited." We enjoyed a leisurely visit, made even more delightful by the fine summer weather. After lunch in the café on the lake, we had a private session in the chapel to play the 1872 smallish 3-manual Harrison tracker. There was then time to explore the house and extensive grounds, which



Castle Howard

included formal gardens, fountains and lakes. Back in Harrogate, our final visit of the day was at St. Peter's Church, conveniently located next door to our hotel. Here we experienced another 4-manual Schulze, recently renovated by David Wood of Huddersfield. After dinner at the hotel, we were treated to the pianoplaying talents of our own Bob MacDonald, to the delight of tour participants and hotel guests alike.

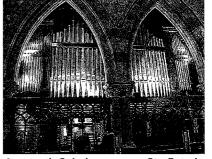
The Yorkshire area

The Yorkshire area On Tuesday July 20, we first headed south to Doncaster to see St. George's Parish Church and its large 5-manual Schulze. Organist Andrew Wilson is an attorney in Sheffield, and could not be there. So we were again hosted by another head verger/organ fan, Chris

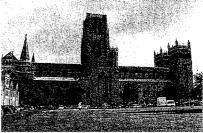


1872 3-manual Harrison organ, Castle Howard Chapel

Clay. After everyone had played here, we headed north again, driving through the picturesque Yorkshire moors and dales, and arrived in Durham after lunch. After checking into our comfort-able and luxurious hotel, Leslie Peart led us up the twisting medieval streets to the massive Norman cathedral, which crowned the highest hill in the city,



4-manual Schulze organ, St. Peter's Church, Harrogate



Durham Cathedral

majestically overlooking the River Wear. We were graciously welcomed by James Lancelot, who demonstrated the superb 4-manual Willis, later rebuilt by Harrison & Harrison. After we had all taken turns playing, Mr. Lancelot ended our session with a brief fanfare on the

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1881 4-manual Lewis organ, Newcastle Cathedral

commanding Tuba Mirabilis, sending us forth with the sound of this magnificent instrument still resounding throughout the cathedral.

The following day began with a pri-vate tour of the Harrison & Harrison vate tour of the Harrison & Harrison organ building factory, a short ride from our hotel on the outskirts of town. We were warmly greeted by our charming hosts, Mark and Catherine Venning, who now own this venerable firm. It was fascinating to see the amount of painstakingly detailed work that goes into the building and restoration of fine pipe organs, and we left with a renewed appreciation of the technical complexi-ties of the instrument. Harrison's largest project at the time was the rebuilding of project at the time was the rebuilding of the organ of Peterborough Cathedral, which had suffered from a recent fire. After free time in Durham for lunch

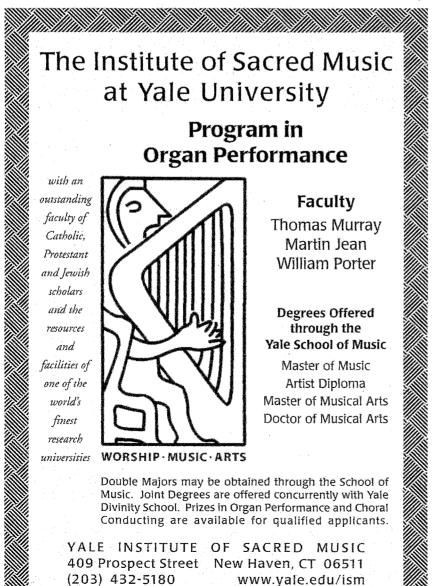
and exploring, we rode to the large city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the northernmost point of our tour, for a visit to the cathe-dral. Our jovial and enthusiastic host, Scott Farrell, showed us the 1881 4-manual Lewis, housed in a beautiful Renatus



1881 4-manual Father Huddersfield Town Hall Willis organ.

Harris case from 1676. After we had all nams case from 1070. After we had all enjoyed playing, we returned to Durham to prepare for dinner and a recital at the cathedral by our friend John Scott Whiteley. Most of us sat in the choir stalls to fully experience the awesome power of this instrument with its thun-daring 22 foot acres and neurorful roads. power of this instrument with its thun-dering 32-foot stops and powerful reeds. Mr. Whiteley presented a stunning pro-gram, concluding with his own transcrip-tion of a Cochereau improvisation. On Thursday July 22, we reluctantly checked out of Durham and headed south to the Leeds Parish Church to see on unwayal 4 merupal instrument of use

an unusual 4-manual instrument of var-ious builders, with some of the pipework dating back to 1771. Our host, Simon Lindley, welcomed us and gave an introduction to the organ, installed behind a large wooden Gothic screen. Sitting at the console, one can almost imagine being in a jail cell! After we had all played and enjoyed the church's cof-feehouse, we rode to the large town of Huddersfield to visit the splendid 1881 4-manual Father Willis organ in the town hall. We were enthusiastically





1913 4-manual Binns organ, Rochdale Town Hall

greeted by Scottish organist Gordon Stewart, who offered us tea and refreshments, then played a superb mini-recital to show off this wonderful instrument. David Wood of Huddersfield was also there—he and his firm did the last rebuilding of this instrument. It was very satisfying to then be able to play this grand Victorian concert organ.

After lunch at a local pub, we boarded our coach for a short ride back to Harro-gate and the Yorkshire Hotel, our base for northern England. Our final visit of the day was to nearby St. Wilfrid's Church home to another fine 1028 Har Church, home to another fine 1928 Harrison & Harrison of surprisingly robust tone. We all took turns playing before returning to our hotel for the evening. Our first stop on Friday was the

returning to our hotel for the evening. Our first stop on Friday was the Rochdale Town Hall, an impressive Vic-torian Gothic style building completed in 1871. Organ curator Edward Riggs greeted us and led us up the regal grand staircase to the fantastic Great Hall richly decorated with stained glass, painting and woodcarving. Here we had a delightful time on the 1913 4-manual Binns organ, housed in alcoves behind a a delightful time on the 1913 4-manual Binns organ, housed in alcoves behind a raised stage area. The console sits on a high platform, so one actually climbs aboard! Our group played mostly lighter popular selections here, including "The Lost Chord," "Phantom of the Opera," and "Londonderry Air," which all worked well on this full-bodied Edwar-dian instrument. dian instrument.

We moved on to Blackburn to visit the cathedral and the newly rebuilt and enlarged 1969 Walker. This was the third organ we visited that had been rebuilt by David Wood, including the addition of a new console and Solo division. The pipes were mounted high up on the chancel walls in "swallows' nest" chambers, and the elegant movable 4-manual console had been placed in the middle of the sanctuary for us. We all enjoyed playing this wonderful instru-ment in surprisingly resonant acoustics, giving the Imperial Trumpet a good workout as several of the group played trumpet tunes, fanfares and big toccatas.

Then it was back on the coach for a short ride to Whitefield, a suburb of Manchester, for our final visit of the day to All Saints Stand Church, where our friend Gordon Stewart was organist. The 1926 3-manual Harrison & Harri-son impressed us with its full, robust tone. We also admired the finely carved woodwork on the altar, choir stalls and organ case before returning to Harro-



1969 4-manual Walker organ, Blackburn Cathedral

gate through the scenic Yorkshire coun-tryside—the backbone of England, according to our driver David Attfield. On Saturday July 24, we checked out of the Yorkshire Hotel and had a short ride south to Wakefield. Arriving in the late morning, we were glad to discover an open-air farmer's market had been set up in the streets surrounding the cathedral. The vendors were mainly French, and the air was heavy with the aromas of fresh baguettes, sausages, cheeses and spices. Several of our group purchased bags of cookies and pastries to enjoy with their coffee break before we entered the cathedral for the fifth and final recital of the tour. David Holder played an interesting and varied program on the 5-manual unified instru-ment containing pipework by various builders. ment containing pipework by various builders, again most recently by David Wood. After the recital we had time to play the organ ourselves before leaving on the final leg of our journey back to London. We arrived in the capital in the late afternoon and returned to the Holiday Inn Forum Hotel. After an excellent farewell dinner together, we were free to attend a Proms concert at the nearby Albert Hall, or partake of one of the many other cultural opportunities of

the many other cultural opportunities of this exciting city. The tour officially concluded after breakfast on Sunday July 25, although many participants opted to stay an extra day or two to more fully explore Lon-don. Leslie Peart escorted a group of us to reserved seats under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral for the main service, followed by lunch in the historic Albert Pub near the houses of Parliament. The Pub near the houses of Parliament. The afternoon was free to enjoy evensong and organ recitals at the major churches of London, and some of our group

of London, and some of our group attended a Proms concert that evening. Each year the England Organ Tour focuses on a particular region of Eng-land. This year's tour will take place July 12–25, 2005, and will feature the cathedrals and organs of southwestern Eng-land and Wales, concluding with three days at the Southern Cathedrals Festival at Winchester Cathedral. For more information, contact Leslie Peart at 2129 Fairway Drive, Springfield, IL 62704; phone 217/546-2562; e-mail clporg2000@yahoo.com>.

William Callaway is an organist and trav-el agent in Atlanta, Georgia.

Photos by Bob Richardson



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Robert Glasgow at 80 A conversation with Steven Egler

Robert Glasgow, Professor of Music at The University of Michigan, will cele-brate his 80th birthday on May 30, 2005. brate his 80th birthday on May 30, 2005. In honor of this occasion, I was delight-ed to be invited by Jerome Butera, editor of THE DIAPASON, to interview Professor Glasgow, and did so on February 12, 2005. We had a wonderful afternoon at his organ studio in the School of Music, and he answered many questions about his life and career. Thanks to Prof. Glas-gow for the interview. and we wish him gow for the interview, and we wish him Godspeed upon the occasion of his birthday and best wishes upon his forthcom-

aay and best wishes upon his forthcom-ing retirement. Robert Glasgow has taught at The University of Michigan since 1962, after teaching at MacMurray College in Illi-nois and having graduated with distinc-tion from the Eastman School, where he was also awarded the Performer's Certificate. MacMurray College named him an honorary doctor of music, and his Michigan colleagues honored him with the Harold Haugh Award for excellence the Harold Haugh Award for excellence in the teaching of performance. He has concertized abroad several times, has toured the United States and Canada every season, and has appeared as a fea-tured performer, lecturer and clinician at numerous national and regional con-ventions of the American Guild of Organists. Mr. Glasgow was named International Performer of the Year in 1997 by the New York AGO Chapter.

Personnel coded as follows:

SE—Steven Egler RG—Robert Glasgow RB—Robert Barker, who also took the photos that accompany this article.

SE: Bob, please tell us about your childhood in Oklahoma City and your early music training. Did you

RG: I would say so. Both my parents played musical instruments. My mother was a pianist and somewhat of an organ-ist. My father played violin rather well and also clarinet. In fact they played piano and violin in the church orchestra, and that is where they first met. My mother heard about a new Pres-

byterian church being built in Ada, a lit-tle town in southeast Oklahoma. They were going to have a new organ; it was going to be a Hillgreen-Lane. When my mother learned about it she called to ask if they needed an organist. Of course, being a little town out there in the mid-dle of nowhere, they said, yes, they needed an organist. My mother decided to take some organ lessons and be down there in shout right so the did took there in about six weeks. So she did; took six lessons from a lady in Oklahoma City and learned how to play the pedals and the manuals—enough to play a service. So she became organist of that church.

SE: So your mother was an organist?

RG: She was a natural musician and she had a lot of piano study. When she was in high school, her piano teacher told my grandmother that she didn't think that she was making the progress that she should. She said, "Your daughter has too much talent for her own good...that it was too easy for her." By the way, when I started to play the accordion, she learned the accordion herself; then she'd listen to things on the radio and then she'd play them to me, and I'd learn them by ear. She'd learn them by ear and then transfer them to my ear when I'd come home from school. It was great fun! Well, it's easy! It's the easiest way to

learn music rather than read through all of those notes—the *printed page*! I still think that there's something to be said for learning by ear at a young age. In the first place, making music is perfectly natural. It's not going to become any more natural than it is right then. You want students who can play with



Robert Glasgow at the Austin organ, First Christian Church, Oklahoma City, December 1946

great persuasion and do not sound affected and contrived. Those who do play this way started off as youngsters playing by ear, singing tunes they've heard, listening to the radio.

SE: Who were some of the organists

SE: Who were some of the organists who inspired you as a young man? RG: The organist at First Presbyter-ian Church, Oklahoma City, Mrs. J. S. Frank. Mr. Ken Wright of radio station WKY, who played a 4-manual Kilgen organ in the radio station studio—this organ produced some very beautiful sounds. His playing was very tasteful, he had good organ technique, and present-ed a good variety of popular style reper-toire. For every broadcast he played his own theme song that was not published, but I learned to play it by ear. Jesse Crawford, a very famous theatre organ-ist of the time. I had many of his record-ings. Marcel Dupré came to Oklahoma ings. Marcel Dupré came to Oklahoma City in 1939 to play a recital at First Christian Church. He had just played the wedding of the Duke of Windsor (Edward VIII) and Mrs. Simpson. The recital was a sell-out event. He brought his daughter Marguerite on the tour, and they played Franck, Dupré, etc.

SE: Did your parents encourage music study as a boy? RG: Well, I guess so. They didn't dis-courage it. It was a perfectly natural thing in our home when I was growing up I was an actu shild up. I was an only child.

SE: What instruments did you play? RG: Accordion! I wanted to study and

play the organ, but I could not reach the pedals, so I talked my folks into buying me an 80-bass accordion. That's how I learned to play the pieces my mother taught me by ear—on that accordion.

SE: So that's as close as you could get to the organ sound. RG: Yes, it's like an organ. It's a wind

instrument. I loved doing it, and I got pretty good at it. I was popular playing for church basement suppers and things like that.

SE: You were well known early on. RG: Oh yes, I started playing at age nine, and by eleven I was hot stuff!

SE: Who was your first teacher? RG: My mother. She taught me some piano. We had a little baby grand. She taught me how to read the notes. I had these little pieces that I was supposed to learn, but I'd sort of half learn them and I'd fill them in myself and fix them up.

Mother would say, "You're not playing what's there." I told her one time, "My way is better!" Talk about cheeky!

SE: So you learned your notes then *after* you played the accordion: you learned the accordion by ear.

learned the accordion by ear. RG: Almost everything that you played on the accordion had to be arranged for the instrument anyway. There was very little written for the accordion all by itself. My piano book had wonderful illustrations in it with the keyboard going up into the sky. It was wonderful, lovely, and all very visual. But the last piece in there was the *Minuet in G* of Beethoven. It has a B section—all 16th notes—and I looked at that and thought, "Oh boy, if I ever get to play that piece I'll be really good." That was the last piece in the book, and if you got that far you were a finished pianist. pianist.

SE: So you were done. That was it! RG: Yes. All done.

SE: Then you were ready for the organ, the real thing. RG: I was ready, but I still couldn't reach the pedals, and I hadn't enough piano according to the piano teacher. Our church organist was a wonderful musician—Oberlin-trained from way back. She took me later on, but she said then that I didn't have enough piano. We're missing a very important part right in here when I took up the string bass, and that's had much more of a last-

bass, and that's had much more of a lasting effect upon me than anything else. The junior high school orchestra wasn't all that good, but by the time we got to high school, the orchestras were very good. We went to state competitions at the University of Oklahoma and won A-1 ratings. We played Mozart Symphony No. 40 and *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* music of that caliber—and also the Franck D-minor Symphony.

SE: So did you just start playing the string bass? RG: No. Oklahoma City Public Schools offered instruction in strings: first of all, violin, some viola, and you got free lessons, class lessons. This was fourth grade and there were little-sized instruments. I didn't care anything about that: I wanted to play the big strings. By seventh grade, I could do string bass or cello, so I took up string bass because I liked the look of the scroll at the top. I'd take that instrument home on weekends and practice it and learned to play it.



Accordion virtuoso Robert Glasgow at age 9



Robert Glasgow longtime publicity photo (1964)

SE: There must have been some-

SE: There must have been some-thing about the bass notes. **RC**: Oh yes, indeed. It was a physical thing. It was wonderful to play in an ensemble like that, and we really became quite good. Then they had a junior symphony (Oklahoma State Junior Symphony), and you had to audi-tion to get into that. I got into it, and that was more fun than anything. We did get to play the major repertoire then. That had a lasting effect. By the time I got out of high school. I was finished. I

I got out of high school, I was finished. I couldn't keep using the string bass in the school. I didn't have one. And, anyhow, guess what came on then?

SE: World War II?

RG: It was already going. But one thing that I got out of that was the GI Bill—a godsend for everyone of that generation.

SE: And that paid for your educa-tion at Eastman?

RG: Yes, just did. The amount of time you got was the amount of time that you had been in the service, and mine worked out just right. Eastman cost more than anything; in those days it was \$500 a year!

I came back and I didn't know what I was going to do where music was con-cerned. I thought I'd be an architect and was very serious about it. I kept drawing all the time. I couldn't get away, from it. I'd draw house plans, church plans, and outsides of buildings. Some were not bad, as I look back on that. I was about ten or eleven years old when I started drawing pictures of houses and floor plans.

SE: What sort of time was there, Bob, between your time was there, Bob, between your time in the ser-vice and going to Eastman? Was there much of a gap there? RG: Well, I didn't go to Eastman

right away because it was too late by the time I got out of the service. It was



Robert Glasgow at the Aeolian-organ, MacMurray College, sonville, Illinois, October 1952 -Skinner , Jack-

March, and I had been working on Eastman for well over a year before that; there were thousands of GI's out of the military service, and they all wanted to do something, go somewhere with the GI Bill. By that time, I wasn't even sure

what I was going to do. I decided I'd try for Eastman and then got the usual letter back stating, "No. We're sorry, but you're the low "No. We're sorry, but you're the low man on the totem pole. You'd be a transfer student." That year I went to Oklahoma City University and was a piano major and had good teaching there. The faculty were all Eastman graduates. I then got busy with applica-tions at Eastman and sent audition recordings of both my organ and piano plaving.

playing. I got this letter, "Sorry for you. You're too late . . . way too many students . . . I don't want to discourage you . . . but don't want to discourage you . . . but send your audition recordings to us right away." Instead of sending it to the admissions office, I sent it to Harold Gleason. In days, I had this note back from him! The first big thrill that I had was that he wrote to me and said to check that I had all of my papers in, and that they wanted to have me there in the fall. WELL, that did it! He saw to it that I got in. So I found myself at Eastman I got in. So I found myself at Eastman that summer and got a church job right away. That plus the GI bill got me through without too much trouble or hardship.

SE: When did you start at Eastman? RG: Summer of 1947. I started in with the program right then, but they classified me as a sophomore. Of course, I had the freshman year at OCU, and all that work was accepted. I took their basic exams.

SE: That must have been very excit-

ing. RG: Well, it was! It was scary, too. I thought, "What am I doing here with all of these talented people? Good grief, they are going to find out about me. They are going to catch up to me and send me home." I didn't think that I was that good.

SE: It looks like that didn't happen.

RG: It didn't, fortunately. I was try-ing to figure out how I would explain it

ing to figure out how I would explain it to the folks at home. It turned out that I stacked up pretty well with the rest, but at first I didn't think that I was going to. I went there because I had advice from people at home who were gradu-ates of Eastman and who told me that there was only one place to go and only one teacher for me. There weren't nearly so many organ teachers then and nearly so much good organ teaching then as there is now.

SE: Who was your teacher in Oklahoma City?

RG: Dubert Dennis. He was an Oklahoma boy-Cherokee Indian-but he put me on the straight and narrow with the Gleason *Method*. I'll tell you! Hand position. Finger action. I'd never had anyone be so fussy with me before. I thought, "T'll get to Eastman. I'll show them." Turned out to be just the other way around, of course. I had to get off of my high horse. I did pretty quickly.

SE: We've all had someone like that in our background.

RG: You need to sit back where you belong and not where you *don't* belong. It's one of the best things a teacher can do for you sometimes. To say, "Wait just a minute. You'll be there in a minute, but not right this minute."

RB: Humility?

RG: I don't think humility. It's just honesty about where you are in terms of your development, and not imagining you are further along than you really are. That's often the trouble some students have: they think they are so much further along that they really are, and are unwilling to do "repair work."

SE: That might be one of those later questions .

RG: Another big thrill while at East-man was when I auditioned for the Performer's Certificate. I thought that it would be fun to play with the orchestra. In those days you did not choose the concerto before you got accepted as a candidate for the Certificate.

I got chosen, and I thought that I would do the Poulenc, but it didn't have any pedal cadenza. I wanted something that would show off the pedals. I found the Flor Peeters Concerto in a music store, so I chose that, and Howard Hanson liked it better than the Poulenc. Hanson was not a fan of Poulenc.

He was a wonderful conductor and wonderful musician to work with on that concerto. It was the American premiar concerto. It was the American pre-miere, and it did have a big pedal cadenza in it and a rousing climax. It just brought the house down. Flor Peeters knew how to write for organ and orchestra very effectively.

SE: Please comment about the Gleasons, their teaching, and work-ing with both of them. RG: They're both gone now. Harold way back [1980] and Catharine more

recently [2003].

SE: How did they compare as teachers?

RG: Quite different from one anoth-**RG:** Quite different from one anoth-er. She was very exacting. He was, too, but he was older—a generation older. I didn't study with her except for some special repertoire. He would suggest that I take a particular piece to Mrs. Gleason that she'd been playing, so I could see what she had to say about it. That was interesting. I studied with Catharine for the whole summer after I had already finished the degree.

But Harold was somebody with a certain presence, because there was a wonderful human mind, sense of humor, and many, many years of experience-and not just in organ. In fact, some of his instructions would be to listen to some orchestral piece because it had something to do with what I was working on; so I did exactly as he told me to do. He had studio class every week small class, five students.

Catharine's main influence was in her playing. She played through her recitals before every time that she went on a tour, which was three or four times a year. She would play the tour programs for us up there in [Organ Studio] 427. We could watch everything that she did. Technique was all there. Everything was PERFECT. It was a wonderful example. No frothing at the mouth. Very elegant. THAT was most instructive.

SE: And it was always from memory, right. RG: Yes.

SE: That's interesting to me, about memorizing. What about extemporization?

RG: I wouldn't give you a dime for an organist who couldn't extemporize a little bit, who has to have every note writ-ten down on a piece of paper before he can play anything, who can't even touch



Steven Egler and Robert Glasgow checking out some recent changes to the 3-manual Möller in Prof. Glasgow's studio (photo: Robert Barker)

the manuals without having the notes down on the page. I-IV-V-I, if nothing more than that.

But they don't seem to stress that enough everywhere. I don't see why they can't do it. Just scared to death. Make music, as it were. You know what I mean? If you leave your scores at home, on Sunday, go make music. Maybe find a hymn tune and just play on your own. But you know, we're afraid of it, even though we've got music in us and enough technique in our fingers but of course that takes daily practice.

SE: You're absolutely right!

RG: It's partly about your early expe-riences as a child. There was nothing wrong with sitting down and playing on the keyboard without having anything on the music rack.

SE: Your first teaching position was as professor at MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Illinois, from 1951–1962. It must have been very exciting to get a teaching position right after receiving your graduate degree from the Eastman School. Please describe how this appointment came about.

RG: The appointment was in May of that year, and I started teaching in September [1951]. I knew about the place because I knew of at least one student at Eastman from Jacksonville who had been a student of Ruth Melville Bellatti who was the teacher there before I was. There had been Eastman teachers there in the department of music.

The school was about to get a new four-manual Aeolian-Skinner organ in the chapel. It was a beautiful organ, and I was lucky to have it while I was

there—the last 10 years that I was there. I went back to play there, and they gave me an honorary doctorate [Doctor gave me an honorary doctorate [Doctor of Music]. [The recital and conferring of the degree took place on October 3, 1975.] It was a high point for me. That concert was the first concert on the Jacksonville/MacMurray Civic Music Series. They had all kinds of things, you know: orchestra, pianists, from all over—not just one area. They had a full house, as I recall. Do you remember Ruth Melville Bellatti?

SE: No. I only recall hearing the name.

name. RG: She was my predecessor there once removed. She was a classmate of Catharine [Crozier]. She was a superb player, and she was the one that really got the ball rolling on that new organ.

SE: Didn't Harold Gleason design that organ? RG: He had a lot to do with it. He

made some suggestions.

SE: That would explain the connec-

RG: Many of the teachers had been from Eastman way back into the 1930s. Joe Clelland went there back in the 1930s and brought Ruth to the faculty. That was one of the best things they ever did. Then she got married to Walt

Bellatti and started raising a family. That's when they got Wilbur Sheridan for four years, and then just the time before the organ was to arrive, he leftbefore the organ was to arrive, he left— went to a college in Washington state, and that's how I got the position. I saw the new organ specification on paper and thought, "You're leaving this?" Those were wonderful years. Catharine Crozier ployed the opening resital Crozier played the opening recital.

SE: Didn't you direct the orchestra

at MacMurray? RG: That was the first year that I was there. The director/chairman called me in and asked, "Wouldn't you like to con-duct the orchestra?" "Sure, I can't wait." Well, you're the only one around here with any orchestral experience." I said, "What, I haven't had any orchestral experience." "Yes, but you've PLAYED

experience." "Yes, but you've PLAYED in one." That means you are a conductor if you've played in an orchestra. Well, such as it was. They had five violins, clarinet, bassoon, that was it. String bass, cello, and PIANO—fill in, you see. It was kind of pitiful there for a while, but I was game—I had no choice! They had to grab players anywhere you could find them—faculty, local resi-dents, students—and nobody was any good. It was pretty bad, and I wasn't much better much better.

We had a concert coming up right away—Christmas Vespers—and we had to get together right away. In the first blace, I had to find something that I thought they could play amongst this VAST repertoire in their library. At the first rehearsal, about half of the instru-ments were there. The next week, it was inents were there. The next week, it was just be another arrangement of people, sort of like pick-up. I thought that this was hopeless, so I told the pianist to play loud! We'll have to have something to carry us through. That was my experience with that orchestra.

I also taught counterpoint, which I wasn't planning to do, but this other teacher had left. He was the string teacher and taught counterpoint.

SE: How were your organ students there that first year? RG: The first year, I think that I had

six, and I was lucky to have that many. They didn't know me, and the organ was coming next year. Then I started playing over the radio every Sunday afternoon, and that got a lot of attention for that area. Then the students began piling in, and there were some very good ones. One of the prides of that school was

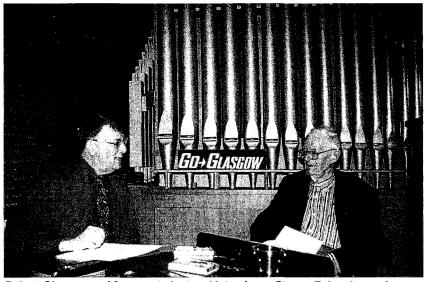
the chapel building, which is a hand-some building, and the organ. In the meantime, they have acquired a new music and arts building.

SE: How did your appointment to The University of Michigan come about?

RG: It was late in the year and I had been out in Los Angeles to play for my first national convention of the AGO. Then I played for Clarence Mader at his church in Los Angeles that summer, Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Wilching Reuleward Wilshire Boulevard.

Marilyn Mason had played in Spring-

20



Robert Glasgow and former student and interviewer Steven Egler share a humor-ous moment during the interview in Dr. Glasgow's studio-office at the University of Michigan (photo: Robert Barker)

field, Illinois that spring, and I went over to hear her, and I met her after-wards. Then, in a few days' time, she called and asked if I would like to be considered for a job at The University of Michigan. There were no vacancies then, but that summer—June—it then, but that summer—June—it opened up. So they called me up, flew me back. I met with the dean and the executive board, and was offered the position. Just like that!

SE: Who was the dean of the School

of Music then? RG: James Wallace—a grand guy. Just first rate. He was an ideal dean. The door was always open to students and faculty alike. He was not impressed with himself. His trump card: he was very humane. He would never miss a faculty recital. If there were two on the same night, he would go to the first half of one and the second half of the other. It was the same with some of the older students. He'd show up!

SE: What have been any highlights of your years at Michigan? RG: There have been many, such as

eceiving the Harold Haugh Award for Excellence in Teaching, I appreciated getting that award. And the Eastman School of Music Alumni Achievement Award.

In February 2002, Eastman and the Rochester Chapter of the American Guild of Organists (organized by Tom Trenney) invited me back to do a masterclass for their students. They wanted me to do a roundtable discussion with David Craighead ("Conversation with the Masters"), talking about the "old days

Right at the end of that, the Director Right at the end of that, the Director of the School of Music, James Under-cofler, surprised me and presented me with [that year's] award for Distin-guished Alumni Achievement. It was like a diploma, and he read off the cita-tion. This was a surprise tion. This was a surprise, a big surprise.

SE: How have organ teaching and SE: How have organ teaching and playing evolved over the course of your 50-plus years of teaching? Compare your current students to former students.

RG: Students have changed in the 40 years I've been here. They're not as open and natural. They're more guarded—not all—more so than they used to be. They had more fun then. It's all very serious now.

SE: How has the Organ Reform Movement affected organ building

and performance? RG: Well, the level of organ building and tonal design has improved some-what; but I still enjoy a good E. M. Skinner with certain repertoire, and I have some students who feel that way. They are really fascinated with E. M. Skinner's philosophy (if you want to use that word). I don't find anything very charming in the neo-Baroque ideal. Cavaillé-Coll built organs according to his own ideal. He didn't *copy* something from before. We wouldn't have the great 19th-century heritage in France if he hadn't followed his own creative urge.

SE: What advice would you give to young organists entering the profession today?

RG: Try to think of yourself as a musician first and don't worry about musician first and don't worry about what's the latest thing. Follow your own musical instincts musical instincts. I grew up playing on a flat, straight pedalboard in Oklahoma City, on the only mechanical action organ in town at that time, and I think that it's still there. It never wore out. It was one of those Hinners-workhorse of an organ—and they just didn't wear out. Like Austin—it doesn't wear out.

SE: Can you say anything about your long-standing friendship/colle-gial relationship with Orpha Ochse? RG: I first met Orpha when she was

new at Eastman, as I was. I was sitting there (fourth floor), and she came up and asked me, "Does it make any difference which of these organs we can practice on?" I said, "No, as far as I know." We just became friends. The organ department had a lot of new students that fall (1949), but of course, I'd been there since late June—taking lessons, practicing, work-ing—and that's when I got my church job, which was why I was there so early. Her personality, sense of humor— very droll sense of humor—you'd think that she was deed acrime should some

that she was dead serious about something, but she wasn't. And she had this incredible ability to see into things-the phony side of things, which I appreciat-ed very much, at that time especially.

SE: That must be an incredible thing to have a friend like Orpha over such a long period of time. RG: Well she's a rare bird, that's one

thing for sure, and she is also an extreme-ly intelligent bird. She has an unbeliev-ably sharp mind, and therefore it is fun, but you don't fool her for a minute.

And her books are universally regard-ed and essential in any organist's libary: The History of the Organ in the United States; Organists and Organ Playing in 19th-Century France and Belgium, a great resource; and more recently her books about the Austin and Murray Harris companies.

SE: What were some of your favorite organs to play throughout your career!

RG: The 1911 Austin at First Presby-

terian Church, Oklahoma City. The 1920 Kimball organ at the Shrine Auditorium, Masonic Temple, Oklahoma City.

The 1918 Kimball at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Oklahoma City.

At the Eastman School of Music, the 1936 G. Donald Harrison Aeolian-Skin-ner in Strong Auditorium. This was a totally different idea of organ design. I hear they're going to restore it. Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass-

achusetts, 1936 Aeolian-Skinner. It has some of the loveliest sounds that you will hear anywhere. It, along with the Groton School instrument (1935), rep-

resented Harrison's new "American Classic" design. High on this list would be Merner

Chapel, MacMurray College, Jack-sonville, Illlinois: 4-manual Aeolian-Skinner (1952).

All Saints' Episcopal Church, Worces-ter, Massachusetts, 1934 Aeolian-Skinner. It has been through many transformations/revisions but is now restored (under the supervision of current organist and former student, Peter Stoltzfus).

Bridges Hall, Pomona College, Clare-mont, California, 2002 C.B. Fisk. I just heard this a few weeks ago, demonstrated beautifully by college organist Bill Peterson—such an organ and such playing!

SE: What various influences led you to devote your efforts to the romantic repertoire?

I like the music! I loved the Franck D-minor Symphony and heard it performed before I actually played it in the high-school orchestra. The Saint-Saëns Symphony No. 3—a recording that I had on 78 record—the reeds of that organ were compelling. I identified with the sounds of those instruments right away. I did not know much about Cavaillé-Coll, but I knew that I liked those sounds.

SE: Do you want to say anything about your performing career, Bob? RG: Well, I enjoyed it while it lasted.

I'm not performing any more. I have what is called atrial fibrillation. Have you heard of that? My heart doesn't have any rhythm: it doesn't know where the beat is. It goes crazy because you can't get enough oxygen for it to operate correctly, so I'm taking all of this medication—I have been now for a couple or three years. It keeps me sort of on an even keel.

The last performance that I did, I almost couldn't play. I'd been out to West Texas. What a trip—nightmare of west reass what a trip—inglitulate of a trip! Flying out there, changing in Houston, missing the connection, gal-loping through the terminal, then miss-ing the connection, then pain all over every inch of my body. It was heart fail-up. The heart was tring to do the heart ure. The heart was trying to do the best that it could, but it couldn't keep up. I didn't know that at that time.

I got to the church the next morning. The organ man was there and the organ wasn't ready to play. He said that I'd have to come back later on in a couple of hours and that they needed more time. I never got to the organ until the night before the performance. It didn't go very well. I was too tired, by the time I got to second half, I thought that the other pieces were ho-hum, ordinary. Then I thought that maybe this was the right time to "turn the corner."

I then went to North Texas State University, Denton, Texas, which was pre-senting a conference on Cavaillé-Coll. I did a recital of that repertoire on that organ in the main hall, and that was hard to do, too. I was just exhausted, and I couldn't get rested. I thought then, "Just cool it. You don't need to do this the rest of your life." The more that I thought that way, the more comfort-able I felt.

I played Widor Seventh, complete, on the last part of the program. I got into the next-to-last movement (slow movement) and the organ ciphered, so I had to stop, of course. By this time, I was so dizzy that I didn't know which way was up, so they came up to see about me. I told Jesse Eschbach, my former student, that I couldn't go on and that he would have to help me out and that I couldn't finish the recital. Meanwhile, the audience was wondering what was happening since I didn't return. I was supposed to teach a performance class the next morning. I did get up and do that.

Then I went to Memphis. I got things worked out, but there was trouble with the organ and one of these impossible situations where the console is where you can't get to it—you needed to be an acrobat! Nice acoustics, though. Nice organ—Schantz. So I didn't go. I didn't play. I cancelled out about an hour before curtain time—too dizzy!

They all seemed to understand when I told them what had happened. But that was the last time I attempted to That was the fast time I attempted to play anywhere, and I thought then, "That's it. I've done this now since I was that high, so that's fine." Having made that decision, I felt as if there was a big weight lifted off of my shoulders. But I'm sorry that I didn't know more about it (my situation) before that perfor-mance because people were down there and waiting. So I got on the plane the next morning and flew back here, and that was it.

SE: So, what about retirement and the whole concept of retirement?

RG: The concept of retirement? Well, at The University of Michigan we have what they call a retirement fur-lough. It's a nice deal. You have another year to do things that you want to do and get paid full salary. You teach as much as you want to or not at all. And they'll furnish you with a studio or office.

SE: So, will you do that then?

RG: I'm going to stay right here for the time being—and then, we'll see. I have no idea what I'm going to do after that. I think I'm going to get together all of my annotated copies of all the scores of Franck, some Widor, and some Sowerby, and get those out. That'll take me the next 10 years!

SE: What about recording?

RG: The only thing that I regret is that I didn't go on and record more than I didn't go in and record more than I did. I wish I had gone ahead and done all the Franck. I had that in mind, but I didn't get to it soon enough. And I'm not too happy with what I did, although I've been told over and over again how wonderful it is, so I thought, "OK, if you think it's so wonderful, I'll shut up."

That was a wonderful organ (All Saints' Episcopal, Worcester, Massachusetts) for Franck, rather than packing up and going abroad. I didn't want to do that. There's a lot more to a "telling" performance than a particular organ. The particular organ does help, but I don't think you have to have only THIS organ. If you do, you're kind of stuck.

SE: Your legacy as a teacher and a set four legacy as a teacher and a performer are legendary, and you have been an inspiration to count-less numbers of organists, myself included. What do you feel has been your greatest contribution to the organ world? RG: Students (without hesitation),

and I don't hesitate a minute to say that, in spite of a few huge disappointments; yet some times I can't stand them! But that's more lasting. And maybe, to a certain extent, my performance, because you demonstrate what you've been teaching. One should be able to do that: put up or shut up. But I've done that over a period of how many years, so I didn't feel too badly about realizing I couldn't do it anymore or *shouldn't* do it anymore.

RB: It's like a chain of succession.

RG: Well, we now have the next gen-eration of mine. I've been blessed the past 54 years with some extraordinarily talented students—almost too numer ous to list here.

Birthday greetings may be sent to Professor Robert Glasgow, c/o School of Music, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Special thanks to Jay Peterson, Professor of Music, MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illi-nois; David Higgs, Professor of Music, East-man School of Music, Rochester, New York; and Allan Riggs, Physician Assistant, Univer-sity Health Services, Central Michigan Uni-versity, for their assistance in the preparation of this interview.

Steven Egler is Professor of Music at Cen-tral Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, where he has been a member of the Michigan, where he has been a member of the faculty since 1976. He was a student of Robert Glasgow from 1969 to 1981, during which time he completed the B.M., M.M., and D.M.A. degrees at The University of Michigan. Egler is also Councillor for Region V of the AGO.

Cover feature

Taylor & Boody Organbuilders, Staunton, Virginia Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana

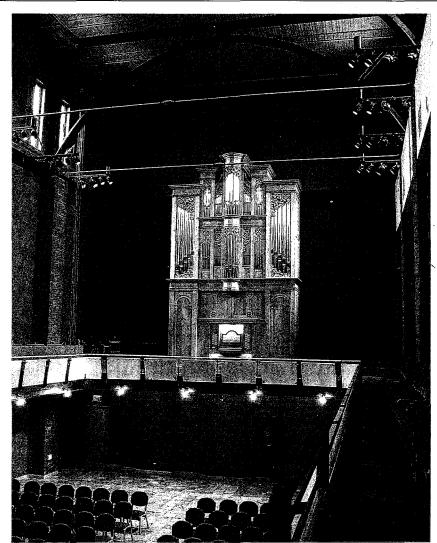
About the organ

About the organ Designing an organ for Rieth Hall at Goshen College was a pleasure. The opportunity to place the organ in the tra-ditional location, high in the rear gallery, was ideal both visually and aurally. The form and proportions of the hall, with its austere yet warm and inviting interior, called the organbuilder to respond with similar clarity and restraint. The ample height of the room suggested a plain, ver-tical configuration of the instrument, on which natural light from the clerestory windows would fall gently. Everything about the hall spoke of its solid construction and honesty of materials, qualities that we strive to reflect in our organs. Likewise the acoustical properties of the hall, so warm and reverberant and at the same time intimate and clear, allowed the organ's tone to develop freely with-out being forced. The result is an endearing musical instrument that is aestheti-cally inseparable from the space in which it stands

Initial inspiration for the Goshen case came from the organ built by David Tannenberg in 1774 for Trinity Lutheran Church in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. While only the case and façade pipes of that lovely instrument have survived, they constitute the finest example we have in our country of south German case architecture from the 18th century. Tannenberg's use of the double impost, with its Oberwerk division gracefully placed as a reflection of the Hauptwerk placed as a reflection of the Hauptwerk below, was typical of organs in his native Saxony and Thuringia. Other exterior influences from that time and place include the two swags that bracket the center tower, and the broad lower case that supports the full width of the impost and omits the spandrels com-mon to earlier styles. Apart from its sinmon to earlier styles. Apart from its simple springboard moldings, the Goshen case is relatively flat and plain by com-parison with its historical counterparts. Its only bold three-dimensional element is the polygonal center tower. The small pointed towers in Tannenberg's design are here merely implied by the V-shaped arrangement of foot lengths in the tenor fields. The use of six auxiliary panels to raise the smaller pipe feet above the impost moldings adds interest to the design. The correiderable height to the design. The considerable height of the lower case was determined by the need for a passageway over the 2-foot concrete riser behind the organ. This height gave space between the console and impost for the eventual inclusion of a small Brustwerk with several stops for continuo accompaniment. Cabinets for music storage are built into the back on both sides of the lower case.

Another aspect of the design reminis-cent of 18th-century south German tra-ditions is the position of the windchests in relation to the action. The two wind-chests of the Hauptwerk are spaced apart from the center of the case by the width of the keyboards. This have width of the keyboards. This leaves room for trackers of the Oberwerk to reach their rollerboard without blocking reach their folierboard without blocking access to the Hauptwerk action and its pallets. It also provides optimum space for 8' bass pipes at the sides and leaves room for tuning the tenor pipes of the Hauptwerk with only minimal obstruc-tion by the Oberwerk rollerboard. The windchests for the Pedal are located behind the case at the level of the impost, a placement that Tannenberg could also have used.

Both the playing action and stop action are mechanical. The manual keys are hinged at the tail and suspended from their trackers. There are no thumper rails to hold the keys down, so they are free to overshoot slightly when released, as is the case in traditional susreleased, as is the case in traditional sus-pended actions. Trackers, squares and rollers are all made of wood. There is no felt in the action. Keys are guided by pins at the sides. Together these details



Taylor & Boody Opus 41 (photo credit: Brian Wiebe, Goshen College)

combine to give a feeling of buoyancy and liveliness reminiscent of antique instruments. The aim is not so much to provide a light action as to arrive at one having the mass and friction appropriate to the size and character of the organ. Such an action may need occasional minor adjustment of key levels with changes in humidity, but this is a small price to pay for the advantages gained over more sterile modern alternatives.

Wind is supplied by two single-fold wedge bellows (3' x 6') fed by a blower located in a small room below the organ. Natural fluctuations of the wind pres-sure in response to the playing con-tribute to the lively, singing quality of the organ's sound. A wind stabilizer can be engaged when unusually heavy demands on the wind system call for damping of these fluctuations. The organ's single tremulant is made in the old-fashioned beater form. On seeing a old-fashioned beater form. On seeing a tremulant puffing away in one of our organs, a Japanese friend remarked that the organ was laughing! It is useful to think of an organ's wind as its breath and the bellows as lungs, for the instru-ment's appeal is closely tied to our per-ception of its lifelike qualities. The toral character of an organ is

The tonal character of an organ is rarely revealed by its stoplist. This is particularly true in an instrument of only twenty-four stops. Once the builder accepts the constraints of a given style and the essential registers have been chosen, there is usually little room or money left to include stops that would make a modest design appear unique on make a modest design appear unique on paper. Fortunately for the art, the musi-cality of the organ is not bound by its stoplist; rather, it is determined by a host of other complex factors. These can be of other complex factors. These can be partially defined in the technical data of pipe scaling and construction, general design parameters, materials and the like, but in reality much more rests on the elusive criteria of experience, skill and taste of the builder. Taken together this means that each new organ albeit this means that each new organ, albeit small, presents fresh opportunities for artistic expression. It is important that all the pipes speak promptly, be they reeds or flues, except in the case of strings,

which gain charm from their halting speech. It is less important that the pipes produce precisely the same vowel sounds from note to note, for here variety adds refreshing character and inter-est to the organ.

At Goshen we chose to voice the 8' Principal to be somewhat brighter and richer in overtones than has been our wont. This was achieved by giving the pipes lower cutups than was customary in German and Dutch organs of the 17th century and before. The five distinctly different 8' flue stops on the manuals deserve special mention. Although all followed scaling patterns we have used frequently in the past, when voiced they proved to be unusually satisfying, partic-ularly in combination with each other. Whenever the 16' Bordun is used with them a magical new dimension is added them a magical new dimension is added to the sound. If, for example, one draws the Bordun with the Viol da Gamba, the effect is that of a quiet 16' Principal. Used with the Spillpfeife the Bordun reverts to its role as a flute. In an organ of this size it is crucial that every stop work as well as possible with every other. Following south German practice, both 8' and 4' flutes on the Hauptwerk are made in the same form. This duplication of flutes within the same family was not of flutes within the same family was not the custom in the north, where lower pitched flutes were usually stopped and those above them progressively more open. The Oberwerk configuration at Goshen with its two stopped 8' registers and partially open 4' Rohrflöte is typical of the northern tradition. We look for-ward to the day that the 16' Vielenback ward to the day that the 16' Violonbass with its cello-like speech can be added to the Pedal.

The distinctive musical effect of the The distinctive musical effect of the Goshen organ is strongly colored by the use of the recently released Bach-Lehman temperament described in the accompanying article. Because the com-pletion of the organ in February coincid-ed with the publication in *Early Music* of Bradley Lehman's treatise on J. S. Bach's temperament, we chose to tune the organ according to his plan. Here was the ideal opportunity to try the temperament on an organ built in Germanic

Specifications for Opus 41					
	Hauptwerk				
16'	Bordun (C–D# wood, rest metal*)				
8'	Principal (77% tin)				
8'	Spillpfeife				
8'	Viol da Gamba (77% tin)				
4'	Octave				
4'	Spitzflöte				
3'	Quinte				
3'	Nasat				
2'	Superoctave				
IV-V	Mixtur				
8'	Trompet				
	Oberwerk				
	Gedackt (99% lead)				
8'	Quintadena				
4'					
4'	Rohrflöte				
2'	Waldflöte Sesquialtera Scharff				
п	Sesquialtera				
: IV	Scharff				
8'	Dulcian				
	1월 19일 - 11일 -				
	Pedal				
16'	Subbass (wood)				
(16')	Violonbass) space prepared				
8'	Octave				
4'	Octave				
16'	Posaune (C–B wood, rest 99% lead)				
8'	Trompet (99% lead)				
	Couplara				
	Couplers				
	Oberwerk / Hauptwerk				
	Hauptwerk / Pedal Oberwerk / Pedal				
11 Contract 10	ODCIWCIK/ I CUAI				

Tremulant to entire organ Mechanical key and stop action Compass: manual 56 notes C–g''', pedal 30 notes C–f' Lehman-Bach temperament Interior metal pipes of hammered alloys *All unmarked metal alloys of 28% tin, 72% lead

Case of solid white oak Windchests of solid oak, pine & poplar Number of pipes: 1604 Wind pressure: 75mm Wind stabilizer

The builders

George K. Taylor John H. Boody Bruce Shull Emerson Willard Christopher A. Bono Kelley Blanton Chris A. Peterson

- Sarah Grove-Humphries Robbie Lawson Jeffrey M. Peterson
- Larry J. Damico Holly Regi Thomas M. Karaffa

- Bob Harris Katie Masincup Ryan M. Albashian Kristin E. Boody Daniel Thomas

Additional craftsmen Andres Calleja Huerta Steve Mankowski

style and at the same time to honor Dr. Lehman as a distinguished Goshen alumnus for his work in this field. The experiment has been a fascinating one. It has provided a place to hear Bach's organ music as we have not heard it before. We are honored to have played a part in translating the dry mathematical numbers of this temperament into the vibrant sound of the organ.

With few exceptions the many parts with few exceptions the many parts of the organ were constructed from raw materials in our Virginia workshop. Through the skills of each craftsman the design moved from an idea to paper and then through raw wood and metal into a large and impressive object. Note by note the tonal picture has been filled in by voicing and tuning until in the end we experience a new instrument with an identity all its own. We hope that it will give pleasure to those who play and hear it far into the future.

-George Taylor

The organ project at Goshen College "Dienlich, Ordentlich, Schicklich, Dauerlich

In 1999 we were asked by the organ

consultant for Goshen College, Roseann Penner Kaufman, to make a proposal for the new Goshen College Music Center. As with any new project, I went to Goshen full of excitement at the promise of participating in what was to be a spec-tacular project. My enthusiasm was short-lived when I saw the design for the recital hall. It was a standard fan-shaped, sloped-floor, small college recital hall, with theatra seats and carried in the with theatre seats and carpet in the aisles. The space for the organ was planned in a niche at the back of the stage. The design would have been fine for small chamber recitals, but it was not a proper home for an organ. The prospects for the organ looked bleak. We would not have felt productive or inspired. We always say that the room is more than half the organ. I took a deep breath and told the Goshen committee what I thought of the plan. The commit-tee listened and asked us to offer suggestions on how the recital hall might be designed to work best with the musical programs envisioned for this space.

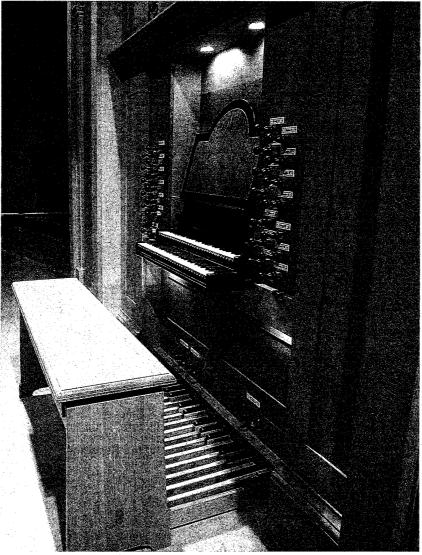
I returned to Staunton eager to devel-op a plan. One of the first things I did was to research the *Mennonite Quarterly Review* for articles describing histori-cal Anabaptist worship spaces. I hoped that the essence of these rooms would lead me to an aesthetic that would tie the new hall to the old tradition, which would, in turn, also be good for music, especially the organ. My research acquainted me with four German words used to express the qualities of the his-torical spaces: *dienlich*, *ordentlich*, *schicklich* and *dauerlich*—serviceable, orderly, fitting and lasting. I also found prints of the interiors of some of these oburghes. Bootsnapilor in scheme with prints of the interiors of some of these churches. Rectangular in shape with open truss timber roof framing, clear glass windows, galleries on several sides, rough stone floors, moveable chairs, unadorned, honest and powerful, these spaces had all the qualities that I was looking for. They also had enduring musical-acoustical qualities and so many are used today for concerts. are used today for concerts. The simple sketch that I made went

The simple sketch that I made went first to the Goshen organ committee who, led by Doyle Preheim and Chris Thogersen, embraced the plan. Then the concept went to Rick Talaske and his team of acousticians. They trans-formed the plan into practical geometry and surface treatments to make the and surface treatments to make the space an acoustical success. Mathes Brierre Architects took the acoustical plan and translated it into a visual design that evokes the warehouse or plan and translated it into a visual design that evokes the warehouse or brewery-turned-church concept of the early Dutch Mennonite spaces. Schmidt Associates worked through the technical details with Casteel Construction to conceive the simple pre-cast concrete panels and graceful curved steel arches that make the hall appealing in its archi-tecture, superior in acoustical perfor-mance and straightforward and durable in construction. There was creative and sensitive work done by a Goshen group concerned with decor and furnishings. The result is successful beyond our expectations. The collaboration of all the partners made the project exceed the ability of any one of us. Once the hall was underway, we scheduled a meeting at St. Thomas Fifth Avenue in New York with a group from Goshen and Calvin and Janet High from Lancaster, Pennsylvania. We had a great day in New York showing everyone our ormo, in the gallour of St. Thomas The test of St.

day in New York showing everyone our organ in the gallery of St. Thomas. The Highs' enthusiasm for the St. Thomas organ and the Goshen Music Center paved the way for their generous gift that underwrote the cost of the organ. We realized that the floor area of

Rieth Hall was small in relation to the height. We saw that if there could be the addition of one more bay to the length there would be significant improvement in the proportions of the space and at least 50 more seats could be added. Again, the Goshen design group supported our suggestion. At a time in the project when the building committee was attempting to control costs and squeeze performance out of every dime, they found the funds for this most important late addition. I predicted at the time we were cre-





Keydesk (photo credit: Bruce Shull)

ating the designs for Rieth Hall, that the unique qualities of this space would have something to say to the Goshen students about music and worship. This prediction has been realized. First, prediction has been realized. First, there is genuine enthusiasm for *a cap-pella* singing in Rieth Hall, encouraging this wonderful Mennonite tradition. Second, there has been a spontaneous seizing of the space by the students for the students for their own student-directed Sunday wor-ship. In this age of searching for the right path in worship and liturgy, of debating the influence and appropriate-ness of mass media and popular music for worship, we have built something at Goshen College that reaches across the span of time to those Mennonite roots. Led by the seemingly old-fashioned qualities of *dienlich*, *ordentlich*, *schick*-*lich* and *dauerlich*, we have made a music space and organ that inspire and excite us to make music and to celebrate and serve our God and Creator.

Wood and the Goshen organ

The traditional pipe organ is a wooden machine. Early on in our careers as organ builders we realized that getting control over our materials in both an aesthetic and technical sense was essential to our success as organ makers. Our first path was to make friends with our neighborhood sawmillers. One of these was an octogenarian whose experience reached back to horse logging and steam power. He taught us the value of long, slow, air-drying of lumber. He also knew the old traditions of sawing, how to take the tentraditions of sawing, how to take the ten-sion out of a log, how to saw through the middle of the log and keep the boards in order so that the cabinetmaker could match the grain. He remembered the methods of quarter sawing that impart the most dimensional stability to the boards and in oak bring out the beautiful fleck of the medullary rays. We have built boards and in oak bring out the beautiful fleck of the medullary rays. We have built our own sawmill based on a portable band saw. For quarter sawing, we have built a double-ended chain saw that can split logs up to 60 inches in diameter. The half logs (or quarters in extremely large timber) are then aligned on our band saw and sawn in a radial fashion into boards. This lumber is then air-dried for a number of years. At the end, we put for a number of years. At the end, we put the wood in our dry kiln and gently warm

it up to stabilize the moisture content at $\frac{200}{100}$ to $\frac{1000}{1000}$ 8% to 10%.

Oak is the traditional wood of North-ern European organ building so it was natural for us to choose white oak for the Goshen organ. We have long admired the Dutch and German organs dating back to the 16th century. The earliest organs show only the natural patina of age and no finish; the concept of finishage and no hnish; the concept of finish-ing wood as in varnishing or oiling came well into the 18th century. We followed this earlier practice for the Goshen organ. The oak has been hand-planed to a smooth polish, much smoother than can ordinarily be produced with sanding. The hand-planed wood will resist dirt. We feel there are also musical benefits from using wood in its natural state. The We feel there are also musical benefits from using wood in its natural state. The case and carvings together with all the interior parts transmit sound energy and reflect and focus the sound of the pipes. Also, the open pores and surface imper-fections of the natural wood have an effect on the sound reflection.

Another aspect of wood use in his toric organs is how efficiently the old builders utilized their wood. Before the builders utilized their wood. Before the age of machinery, cutting, transporting and converting timber to sawn, dried lumber ready for use was costly. The best wood was always used for the key-boards, playing action, wind chests and pipes. The next selection went to the most visible parts of the case, especially the front of the organ. The rest was used for carvings, heavy structural members, walkways, bellows framework and back panels. Some of this wood shows knots, cracks and other defects that might cracks and other defects that might offend our modern sense of perfection. However, in addition to demonstrating good wood utilization, the varying den-sity and differences in surface texture of these so-called defects may indeed ben-efit the music. How we perceive the sound of an organ is a very complex and subtle equation. This is one of the won-derful aspects of the real pipe organ that differentiates it from the sterile sound of the electronic substitute. We feel it is good stewardship to apply the hierarchy of selection as practiced by the old mas-ters. We try to use all the wood, through careful selection, with thoughtful conservation of a vanishing resource. -John Boody

Acoustic design of Rieth Recital Hall at Goshen College In 1998, the design team of design architect Mathes Group (now Mathes Brierre Architects), architect of record Schwidt Acoustics Brierre Architects), architect of record Schmidt Associates and acoustician The Talaske Group (now Talaske) began pre-liminary work on a new music education and performance building for Goshen College's campus. This project was the College's greatest building investment to date and they were determined to do things right... with a very modest bud-get. The Recital Hall (now Rieth Recital Hall) was slated to house a new tracker organ of excentional quality. As acoustiorgan of exceptional quality. As acousti-cians, we offered some general planning recommendations—not the least of which was a 50-foot ceiling height—and

which was a 50-foot ceiling height—and recommended that the organ builder be hired as soon as possible. Enter John Boody of Taylor & Boody, organ builders from Virginia. John ener-gized the subsequent meetings with some profound advice that proved to set the final direction for the space. He moved our thinking from a "fixed" seat-ing configuration to a flexible arrange-ment based on a flat floor where seats can face either end of the room. This can face either end of the room. This unique concept facilitated the accom-modation of a conventional "recital hall" or assembly arrangement with musi-cians or presenters on a small stage. The cleverness of the concept is the seats can be turned to face the opposite direction in the room, offering a classic organ recital arrangement. Further-more, John recommended that the proportions of the room would be better served if lengthened by adding another bay of structure. These fundamental planning ideas changed the direction of the design in perpetuity. We embraced these new directions

we embraced these new directions and identified the many other room acoustics design features that would support the client's needs. The 50-foot ceiling height remained, and we worked with the architects and construction manager to render the room as a sound-reflective concrete enclosure, embellished with wood. The goal was to maintain the warmth of sound created by the organ. Within the "theatre planning" process, we guided and exploited naturally occurring opportunities for intro-ducing sound diffusing shaping to reflect low- and mid-pitched sound in all directions—by introducing one side balcony and a rear balcony, recesses from circulation paths and recesses cre-ated by deeply-set windows. We recom-mended deliberate articulation of the walls to diffuse mid- and high-pitched sound. Wood surfaces were detailed to minimize observation of low pitched minimize absorption of low-pitched sound. Retractable velour curtains and banners were recommended in abun-dance and specified by Bob Davis, the-atre consultant. Architecturally, curtain atre consultant. Architecturally, curtain and banner pockets were created so the sound-absorbing materials could be retracted completely on demand. These features make possible a broad "swing" of the sound of the room from very reverberant for choral and organ perfor-mance to articulate for assembly events or amplified music performance. Fun-damental to the acoustic design was the need for silence. This was accomplished by structural discontinuities in the building (acoustic isolation joints) and building (acoustic isolation joints) and the proper placement and design of heating and air conditioning systems.

Within their mission statement, Goshen College states: "Musical expression is a human manifestation of the divine impulse and, as such, serves as a window into the individual soul, a bridge window into the incividual soul, a bridge between human beings and a means of corporate religious experience." In light of the students adopting the Rieth Recital Hall for their weekly convoca-tions and the many other uses, we are pleased to say the happy story continues! —Rick Talaske

Bach temperament This organ is the first since the 18th century to use Johann Sebastian Bach's tuning, as notated by him in 1722 on the title page of the *Well-Tempered Clavier*. This tuning method is a 2004 discovery by Bradley Lehman. The article about this discovery is published in the February and May 2005 issues of *Early Music* (Oxford University Press), and further details are at <www.larips.com>. The layout, dividing the Pythagorean

comma, is: F-C-G-D-A-E = 1/6 comma narrow

5ths; E-B-F#-C# = pure 5ths; C#-G#-D#-A# = 1/12 comma narrow

5ths;

A#-F = a residual wide 1/12 comma 5th.

In this tuning, every major scale and minor scale sounds different from every other, due to the subtle differences of size among the tones and semitones. This allows music to project a different mood or character in each melodic and harmonic context, with a pleasing range of expressive variety as it goes along. It builds drama into musical modulations. The result sounds almost like equal

The result sounds almost like equal temperament, and it similarly allows all keys to be used without problem, but it has much more personality and color. In scales and triads it sounds plain and genscales and triads it sounds plain and gen-tle around C major (most like regular 1/6 comma temperament), mellower and warmer in the flat keys such as A-flat major (most like equal temperament), and especially bright and exciting in the sharp keys around E major (like Pythagorean tuning, with pure fifths). Everything is smoothly blended from these three competing systems emerged these three competing systems, emerg-ing with an emphasis on melodic suavity.

The following chart shows the relative size of each major third, resulting from each series of the intervening four fifths. This system of analysis is from the 1770s, published in the theoretical work of G. A. Sorge who was a former colleague of Bach's. The intervals having higher numbers sound spicier, more restless. In this measurement, a value of 11 would indicate a major third that is one synton-ic comma too sharp (a "Pythagorean major third," having been generated by four pure fifths). A pure major third would be represented here as 0.

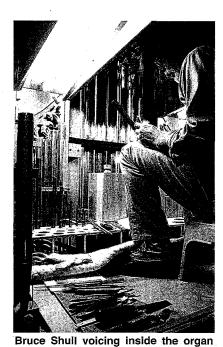
Bb-D 6	D-F# 7	F#-A# 8
Eb-G 7	G-B 5	B-D# 9
Ab-C 8	C-E 3	E-G# 10
Db-F 9	F-A 3	A-C# 9

Equal temperament, as opposed to the

Equal temperament, as opposed to the variety shown here, has a constant size of 7 in all twelve of the major thirds. In functional harmony, the Bach tun-ing sets up especially interesting con-trasts within minor-key music. The key of A minor has the plainest tensis into of A minor has the plainest tonic juxtaor A minor has the plantest tonic juxa-posed with the most restless dominant. F minor, a major third away, has the opposite relationship: troubled tonic, calm dominant. And C# minor has the average character between these behav-iors where the topic and dominant are iors, where the tonic and dominant are both moderately energetic.

In major-key music, the tonics and dominants have characters similar to one another. The sizes of major thirds change by only 1, 2, or 3 units from each key to its neighbors, moving by the circle of fifths (through typical ot fifths (through typical subdominant/tonic/dominant progres-sions). Any change of *Affekt* is therefore gradual and subtle, as if we never really leave the home key altogether but it feels a little more or less tense as we go along.

along. In any music that modulates more quickly by bypassing such a normal cir-cle-of-fifths cycle, the contrasts are momentarily startling. That is, the music's dramatic harmonic gestures become immediately noticeable, where the major thirds have changed size sud-denty. From one hormory to the nort denly from one harmony to the next. This comes up for example in the *Fanta-*sia in *G Minor* (BWV 542), *Gelobet seist* du, Jesu Christ (BWV 722), and the fourth *Duetto* (BWV 805), and especial-win music by the Bach scene ly in music by the Bach sons.



This system turns out to be an excellent tuning solution to play all music, both before and after Bach's. It is moderate enough for complete enharmonic freedom, but also unequal enough to sound directional and exciting in the ten-

sound directional and exchanging in the ten-sions and resolutions of tonal music. A recording will be ready for release this summer, including music by Bach, Fischer, Brahms, et al. -Bradley Lehman

A brief history of the organ in the Mennonite Church

Mennonite Church Some people might find it unusual to find such a remarkable organ in a Men-nonite college. Aren't the Mennonites those folks with the buggies and sus-penders? It is true that some Mennonite congregations still take literally founder Menno Simons' caution against the organ as a "worldly" invention, but most, espe-cially in the last fifty years, have embraced it as a vital contributor to the musical and worship life of the community. worship life of the community. The Mennonite Church has its begin-

nings in the 16th-century Protestant nings in the 16th-century Protestant Reformation. Because of persecution, most of the early worship services were held secretly, in homes or out-of-the-way places. Mennonites also believed that the true church existed in small, simple gatherings; therefore, it was uncommon for early Mennonites to even est acide a concepte building for uper his set aside a separate building for worship.

Two hundred years after the begin-ning of the movement, churches in ning of the movement, churches in Germany and the Netherlands had grown to the point of meeting in dedi-cated buildings, and by the 1760s sever-al in urban areas had installed pipe organs. It was another two hundred years, however, before organs became common in the Mennonite conference that supported Goshen College. Even now, the organ is not necessarily assumed to support congregational singing, but contributes other service music. Organ study is now offered at all of the Mennonite Church USA-affiliatof the Mennonite Church USA-atfinat-ed colleges, and the new Taylor & Boody organ at Goshen will certainly have a profound impact on the future of worship and organ study throughout the denomination.

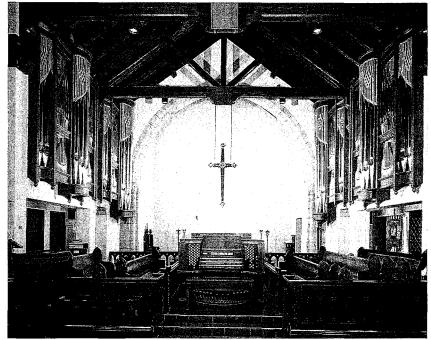
Roseann Penner Kaufman

Roseann Penner Kaufman, DMA, is adjunct instructor in organ at Bethel College, N. New-ton, Kansas, a four-year liberal arts college affiliated with the Mennonite Church USA. She also serves as director of music for Rain-bow Mennonite Church in Kansas City, Kansas. Dr. Kaufman served as the consultant to Goshen College for their organ project.

Cover photo by Bruce Shull and Robbie Lawson



New Organs



Nichols & Simpson, Inc., Organbuilders, Little Rock, Arkansas Church of the Redeemer,

Sarasota, Florida Nichols & Simpson, Inc., Organ-Nichols & Shinpson, Inc., Organ-builders, has built a new organ for Church of the Redeemer in Sarasota, Florida. The 47-stop, 61-rank instru-ment was completed in September 2003. The architectural elements in the room clearly influenced the case design. The pipe shades are inverted versions of the wrought iron work separating the side chapel from the nave. Our ideas for the case layout and concept were turned over to our trusted friend and colleague Frank Friemel who did a magnificent job of interpreting our desires within the context of the building's structure. The

context of the building's structure. The actual casework was constructed by Pat Quigley of QLF Components. The chest actions are electric-slider with pneumatic cylinder stop actions and electro-pneumatic/electro-mechanical for unit and duplored store. The guel for unit and duplexed stops. The swell box is two inches thick and fronted with our hollow shades featuring sound-trap joint construction. The choir shades are of the same construction and fitted to the chamber openings. Shade move-ment is controlled by our 12-stage pneumatic cylinder whiffle tree swell engines.

The moveable console is constructed of oak finished to match the interior of the church, and features an interior of burl eucalyptus, bone natural keys with rosewood sharp keys, rosewood expression and crescendo shoes, rosewood drawknobs with bone faces, rosewood thumb pistons with bone caps, and bone tilting tablets to operate the intermanual couplers. The keys are weighted with

couplers. The keys are weighted with front compass tension springs and do not have "tracker-touch" springs. From the beginnings of our dealings with the people at the Church of the Redeemer we knew we were blessed. Our relationship of client/builder pro-gressed into one of deep trust, profound respect and ultimately abiding friend-ship. Dr. Ann Stephenson-Moe, organist and choirmaster at Church of the Redeemer, clearly communicated to us her wishes and we trust that we fulfilled them. them.

-C. Joseph Nichols

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- Bourdon Mixture Ophicleide (digital) Trombone Double Trumpet (Sw) Festival Trumpet Tuba (Ch) Tromba Trumpet (Sw) Tromba Clairon Clarinet (Ch) 16'
- 16' 8' 8' 8' 8' 4'

- Clarinet (Ch)

Calendar

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

Information cannot be accepted unless it specartist name, date, location, and hour in writ ing. Multiple listings should be in chronological order: please do not send duplicate listings. THE DIAP SON regrets that it cannot assume responsi bility for the accuracy of calendar entries

UNITED STATES East of the Mississippi

15 MAY

- Mozart, Requiem; The Chorus of Westerly Mozart, Hequient, The Chorus of Westerry Performance Hall, Westery, Ri 4 pm, 6 pm Thomas Murray; The Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, New York, NY 3 pm Jean-Guy Proulx; Cathedral of St. Patrick, New York, NY 4:45 pm Etienne Walhain; St. Thomas Church Fifth
- Avenue, New York, NY 5:15 pm Antonius Bittmann, with orchestra; Rutgers
- University, New Brunswick, NJ 3 pm Todd Davis; Christ Church, New Brunswick,
- IJ 6:30 pm Thomas Alm; St. Paul's, Doylestown, PA
- 4:30 pm, followed by Festal Evensong Paul Skevington, with Washington Sym-phonic Brass; St. Luke Catholic Church, McLean, VA 7:30 pm Felix Hell; St. John's United Methodist,
- Felix Aiken, SC 4 pm Yoon-Mi Lim: Queen of Peace Catholic
- Church, Ocala, FL 3 pm Bach, *Cantata 11*; Church of St. Luke, Chica-
- go, IL 10:30 am Langlais, *Missa Salve Regina*; St. John Can-
- tius, Chicago, IL 12:30 pm Richard Hoskins; St. Chrysostom's, Chica-
- go, IL 2:30 pm The Apollo Chorus of Chicago; Fourth Pres-
- byterian, Chicago, IL 3 pm Choral concert; St. James Cathedral, Chicaao, IL 4 pm
- Gary Powell, Kris Abels, Beth Prezembel, Sara Stollfus, Norma Maki; Bethel Lutheran Church of Rolling Meadows, Palatine, IL 3 pm

16 MAY

Gerre Hancock; Calvary Episcopal, Cincin-nati, OH 8 pm

18 MAY

Julie Evans: St. Luke Catholic Church. McLean, VA 1 pm

20 MAY

- Choral concert; Church of The Advent, Boston, MA 8 pm
- Jason Charneski; Center Church, Hartford, CT 12:10 pm Thompson, The Peaceable Kingdom; Grace
- Thompson, *The Peaceable Kingdom*; Grace Church, New York, NY 8 pm Philadelphia and Princeton Girl Choirs; Philadelphia Cathedral, Philadelphia, PA 7 pm West Liberty State College Concert Choir; Old Presbyterian Meeting House, Alexandria, VA 8 pm **Stefan Engels**; Cathedral of the Assumption, Louisville, KY 7:30 pm **Marsha Foxgrover**; Fourth Presbyterian, Chicago, II, 12:10 pm

- Chicago, IL 12:10 pm Thomas Wikman; Chicago Theological Sem-inary, Chicago, IL 12:30 pm

21 MAY

- John Gouwens, carillon; The Culver Academies, Culver, IN 4 pm Choral concert; Rockefeller Chapel, Chicago,
- IL 8 pm

22 MAY

- Vaughan Williams, *Dona nobis pacem*; church of St. Joseph, Bronxville, NY 3 pm Nigel Potts & Richard Webster, hymn festi-Church
- val; St. Peter's by-the-Sea Episcopal, Bay Shore, NY 5 pm John Weaver, with orchestra and chorus; Madison Ave. Presbyterian, New York, NY 3 pm Ken Cowan; Rutgers Presbyterian, New
- York, NY 4 pm
- Federico Teti; St. Thomas Church Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 5:15 pm Choral concert; First Presbyterian, Engle-
- wood, NJ 4 pm Mark Walker; Christ Church, New Brunswick, NJ 6:30 pm
- Felix Hell; Lutheran Theological Seminary,
- Gettysburg, PA 4 pm William Neil; National Presbyterian Church, Washington, DC 3 pm Ralph Gustafsson; Washington National
- Ca edral, Washington, DC 12:30 pm

Mark King; St. John's Episcopal, Hagerstown, MD 4 pm Liber unUsualis; Evangelical Lutheran

Church, Frederick, MD 4 pm Mozart, *Missa brevis in C*, K. 258; St. George's Episcopal, Dayton, OH 10:30 am

- Gerre Hancock, Choral Evensong; St. Paul's Episcopal, Indianapolis, IN 5 pm South Bend Chamber Singers: First Presby
- terian, Notre Dame, IN 7:30 pm Handel, *Israel in Egypt*; First United Methodist, Evanston, IL 7:30 pm
- Bradley Hunter Welch; Unive rsity of Wisconsin-Green Bay, Green Bay, WI 7 pm

23 MAY

Sarah Mahler Hughes; Elliott Chapel, Presbyterian Homes, Evanston, IL 1:30 pm Handel, *Israel in Egypt*; Harris Theater for Music and Dance, Chicago, IL 7:30 pm

25 MAY

John Ogasapian; Methuen Memorial Music Hall, Methuen, MA 8 pm Robert Clark; Christ Church, New Brunswick, NJ 7:45 pm

26 MAY

Antonius Bittmann & Mark Trautman; United Methodist Church, New Brunswick, NJ 8 pm Mozart, *Missa in C*, K. 220; St. John Cantius, Chicago, IL 7:30 pm

27 MAY

Patrick Allen; Grace Church, New York, NY 12 noon Hans Davidsson: Christ Church, New Brunswick, NJ 8 pm

- Geoffrey Ward; Fourth Presbyterian, Chicago, IL 12:10 pm
- Thomas Wikman; Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, IL 12:30 pm

29 MAY

O'Malia; Christ Church, New Kevin Brunswick, NJ 6:30 pm Cherry Rhodes; Washington National Cathe-dral, Washington, DC 12:30 pm

30 MAY

Weil Sawyer; St. Michael's Episcopal, Charleston, SC 10 am

31 MAY

Alan Davis; First (Scots) Presbyterian, Charleston, SC 10 am

1 JUNE

Brink Bush; Methuen Memorial Music Hall, Methuen, MA 8 pm Laura Ellis; St. Matthew's Lutheran, Charleston, SC 10 am

Bruce Bengtson; Sinsinawa Mound, Sinsinawa, WI 7 pm

2 JUNE

Boyd Jones; Grace Episcopal, Charleston, SC 10 am

3 JUNE

Choral concert, with orchestra; St. Paul's, Doylestown, PA 8 pm Robert Gant; Cathedral of St. Luke and St.

Paul. Charleston, SC 10 am Thomas Wikman; Chicago Theological Sem-inary, Chicago, IL 12:30 pm

4 JUNE

John Gouwens, carillon; The Culver Academies, Culver, IN 7:30 pm

5 JUNE

Trent Johnson; Christ Church, New Brunswick, NJ 6:30 pm -Jane Arant; Trinity Presbyterian, Charlotte,

NC 7:30 pm James Welch, carillon; Dogwood Park, Mariemont, OH 7 pm

Choral Concert; Fourth Presbyterian, Chicago, IL 3 pm Choral Evensong; St. James Cathedral,

- Chicago, IL 4 pm
- 6 JUNE Patricia Parker; St. Michael's Episcopal, Charleston, SC 10 am

7.IUNE

- Dick Webb; Bethel Methodist, Charleston, SC 10 am
- 8 JUNE Patricia Snyder; Methuen Memorial Music Hall, Methuen, MA 8 pm Ronald Stolk; St. Patrick Catholic Church,
- Washington, DC 7 pm Florence Jowers; First (Scots) Presbyterian, Charleston. SC 10 am
- Mark Konewko; Cathedral of St. John, Mil-waukee, Wi 12:15 pm
- Timothy Duhr; Sinsinawa Mound, Sinsi-nawa, WI 7 pm



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THE DIAPASON

26

*David Higgs; First Lutheran, Colorado Springs, CO 7:30 pm

30 JUNE David Higgs; First Lutheran, Colorado Springs, CO 7 pm

INTERNATIONAL

15 MAY Craig Cramer, Schlosskirche, Mühlheim/Eis, Germany 4 pm

16 MAY Craig Cramer; Herz-Jesu Kirche, Ettlingen, Germany 4 pm

18 MAY Mark Lee: The Temple Church, London, England 1:15 pm

21 MAY Naji Hakim; Beverley Minster, Beverley, England 6 pm

22 MAY Cramer; Abtei Kirche Sayn, Craig Bendorf/Sayn, Germany 5 pm

25 MAY Greg Morris; The Temple Church, London, England 1:15 pm

26 MAY

Catherine Ennis, with piano; St. John's Smith Square, London, England 1 pm David Di Fiore; Guadalajara Basilica, Guadalajara, Mexico 8 pm

27 MA)

Felix Hell; St. George's (Anglican) Cathedral, Perth, WA, Australia 7 pm Paul Jacobs; Sydney Grammar School

(Bach Festival), Sydney, Australia 6:30 pm 28 MAY

Adrian Gunning; St. John the Evangelist, Islington, England 7:30 pm

29 MAY

Felix Hell; St. Patrick's (RC) Cathedral, Fre-

mantle, WA, Australia 3 pm Craig Cramer; St. Willibald Kirche, Munich/Laim, Germany 8 pm John Walker; Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris,

France 5 pm Philip Crozier; Eglise Saints-Anges de Lachine, Montreal, QC, Canada 3 pm

30 MAY

Paul Jacobs; Newington College, Sydney, Australia 7 pm

Scott Farrell; Liverpool Cathedral, Liverpool, England 11:15 am

Harold Britton: Southwell Minster, Southwell, England 3:30 pm

3 JUNE

Craig Cramer: Abtei Kirche, Niederehe/Eifel, Germany 8 pm Yoon Park: Queen's Avenue United Church.

Westminster, BC, Canada 8 pm New

4.IUNE Felix Hell; Orchard Road Presbyterian, Singapore 8 pm

5 JUNE Craig Cramer; Basilika, Steinfeld/Eifel, Germany 4 pm

7 JUNE

Felix Hell; Pilgrim Uniting Church, Adelaide, A, Australia 7 pm Sylvie Poirier & Philip Crozier; St. James SA United Church, Montreal, QC, Canada 12:30 pm

8 JUNE Martin Setchell; The Temple Church, Lon-

don, England 1:15 pm

9 JUNE Paul Jacobs; St. Mark's Anglican Church, Sydney, Australia 7:30 pm

10 JUNE Felix Hell; St. Andrew's (Anglican) Cathedral, Sydney, NSW, Australia 1 pm

11 JUNE Colin Wright; Beverley Minster, Beverley, England 6 pm Gillian Weir; St. James the Greater, Leices-

ter, England 7:30 pm

12 JUNE Felix Hell; Wesley Uniting Church Music Center, Canberra, ACT, Australia 3 pm

13 JUNE

Daniel Moult; All Souls, Langham Place, London, England 7:30 pm 14 JUNE Denis Gagné; St. James United Church, Montreal, QC, Canada 12:30 pm

15 JUNE

Joan Dixon: The Temple Church, London, England 1:15 pm

17JUNE Felix Hell, masterclass; Scotch College, Memorial Hali, Melbourne, VIC, Australia 11 am Felix Hell; Town Hall, Melbourne, VIC, Aus-

tralia 7 pm Paul Jacobs; Town Hall, Sydney, Australia 7:30 pm

18 JUNF

Gillian Weir, with strings; The Drive Methodist Church, Sevenoaks, England 7:30 pm

21 JUNE Douglas Bruce; St. James United Church, Montreal, QC, Canada 12:30 pm

22 JUNE

Slava Chevliakov: Southwell Minster, South-John Wells; The Temple Church, London, England 1:15 pm

25 JUNE Anne Marsden Thomas; Victoria Hall, Han-ley, Stoke-on-Trent, England 12 noon Lee Ward; St. John the Evangelist, Islington, England 7:30 pm

28 JUNE

Florence Leyssieux; St. James United Church, Montreal, QC, Canada 12:30 pm

29 JUNE David Davies; The Temple Church, London, England 1:15 pm





Organ Recitals

BYRON L. BLACKMORE, American Lutheran Church of Sun City, AZ, February 13: Prelude and Fugue in c, BWV 546, Bach; Schmücke dich, o liebe Seele, Homilius; Adagio (Symphonie No. 3, op. 28), Vierne; Fantasia Trionfale, Nystedt.

DAVID BRIGCS, Greene United Methodist Church, Roanoke, VA, February 6: Sonata No. 2 in B-flat, op. 87a, Elgar; Scherzo Symphonique, Cochereau, transcr. Briggs; Rhapsody No. 1 in D-flat, Howells; Marche Heroique, Brewer; Symphonie en Improvisation, Briggs.

CHARLES CALLAHAN, St. Peter Church, Memphis, TN, January 16: Fanfare Fugue in C, Lord God, Now Open Wide Thy Heavens, These Are the Holy Ten Commands, Sinfonia (God's Time Is Best), We All Believe in One God, Bach; Offertoire pour une messe de la Sainte Vierge, Solo de Flute, Fanfare Fugue in D, Lemmens; Aria, Gavotte, Dethier; Toccata, Nevin; Intermezzo, Rogers; Greensleeves, Purvis; Aria, Psalm of Praise—Toccata on Old 100th, Callahan.

PETER RICHARD CONTE, Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, CA, January 30: Empire March, Sospiri, Elgar, transcr. Conte; Scherzo (Sonata VIII), Guilmant; Concert Variations on The Last Rose of Summer, Buck; Cortège et Litanie, Dupré, transcr. Conte; Toccata (Pièces de fantaisie, op. 54), Vierne; Variations on a Theme of Arcangelo Corelli, Kreisler, transcr. Conte; Fountain Reverie, Fletcher; Variations on a Theme of Joseph Haydn, Brahms, transcr. Conte.

KEN COWAN, First Baptist Church, Jackson, MS, February 18: Prelude and Fugue in e, BWV 548, Bach; Valse Mignonne, op. 142, no. 2, Karg-Elert; Sonata No. 1 in f, Mendelssohn; Prelude to Die Meistersinger, Wagner, arr. Lemare/Warren; My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice (Samson and Delilah), Danse Macabre, Saint-Saëns; Fantasy on Ad nos, ad salutarem undam, Liszt. DAVID A. GELL & MAHLON E. BALDERSTON, Trinity Episcopal Church, Santa Barbara, CA, February & Harkl A Voice Saith All Are Mortal, I Call to Thee, Lord Jesus Christ, We All Believe in One True God, Bach; Beach Spring, Beasley; Precious Lord, Take My Hand, Diemer; Wie schön leuchtet der Morgenstern, Buxtehude, Pachelbel, Armsdorff; The Star Proclaims the King Is Here, Peeters; Blessed Are Ye, Brahms; Antiphon III, Magnificat V, Dupré; Funeral March, Chopin; Epiphany, Edmundson; Wie schön leuchtet der Morgenstern, Peeters, Woodman, Lenel.

DAVID HATT, Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, CA, January 9: Evocation, Dupré; Fugue à la Cigue, Johnson; The Wide Night Sky, Rockmaker; Prelude, Hatt; Triptyque, Demessieux; Testify!, Lee.

ANDREW HENDERSON, Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York, NY, January 9: La Nativité du Seigneur, Messiaen.

CHRISTOPHER HERRICK, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, January 29: Toccata, Adagio and Fugue in C, BWV 564, Pastorale in F, BWV 590, Trio Sonata No. 3 in d, BWV 527, Fantasia in G, BWV 572, Concerto in C after Ernst, BWV 595, Prelude and Fugue in a, BWV 543, Bach.

DAVID HURD, University Park Methodist Church, Dallas, TX, February 15: Suite de Second Ton, Guilain; Contrapunctus 1 a 4, Contrapunctus 6 a 4, in Stile francese, Contrapunctus 9 a 4, alla Duodecima, Contrapunctus 11 a 4 (Die Kunst der Fuge, BWV 1080), Bach; Four Spiritual Preludes, Hurd; Grande Pièce Symphonique, op. 17, Franck.

DONALD MEAD, Trinity Lutheran Church, Des Plaines, IL, January 9: Toccata and Fugue in d, BWV 565, In dir ist Freude, BWV 615, Ich ruf zu dir, Herr Jesu Christ, BWV 639, Bach; Herr Christ, der einig Gottes Sohn, BuxWV 192, Buxtehude; Litanies, Alain; Toccata and Fugue in d, BWV 538, Bach; Batalla (Modulatio Organica), Kerll; Tiento de Batalla, 5th tone, Cabanilles; Adagio, Toccata (Symphony No. 5, op. 42, no. 1), Widor. AARON DAVID MILLER, Grace Lutheran Church, Lancaster, PA, February 6: *Toccata*, Gigout; *Toccata and Fugue in F*, BWV 540, Bach; *Three Character Pieces*, op. 59, Reger; *Carillon de Westminster*, op. 54, Vierne; improvised organ symphony.

CHARLES MOORE, First Congregational Church, Des Plaines, IL, February 13: Introduction and Passacaglia in d, Reger; Partita on Jesu Meine Freude, Walther, Prelude and Fugue in b, Bach; Trois Pièces, op. 29, Pierné; Sonata in A, op. 65, no. 3, Mendelssohn; March on a Theme of Handel, op. 15, no. 2, Guilmant.

MASSIMO NOSETTI, Presbyterian Homes, Evanston, IL, February 28: Sinfonia con il tanto applaudito inno popolare, Padre Davide; Scherzo (Sinfonia Tematica), Bossi; Chanson Nordique and Toccata (Trois Morceaux, op. 40), Ravanello; Variations sur uns basse de F. Nadler, Ducommun.

JAMES O'DONNELL, Columbus Sate University, Columbus, GA, February 17: Fantasia and fugue in G, Parry, Scherzetto (Organ Sonata in c), Whitlock; Grand dialogue in C (3ème Livre d'Orgue), Marchand; Lo Ballo dell'Intorcia, Valente; Scherzo in g, Bossi; Pièce d'Orgue (Fantasia in G), BWV 572; Suite, op. 5, Duruflé.

NANCIANNE PARRELLA, St. Ignatius Loyola, New York, NY, February 16: Prelude and Fugue in D, op. 53, Glazunov; Choral Varié, Tanajev; Five Contrasts, Arro; Adagio (Three Pieces, op. 159, no. 1), Gretchaninoff; Dialog, Mägi; Introduction and Passacaglia (Sonata No. 8), Rheinberger.

KAREL PAUKERT, Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, OH, November 28: Fantasia in g, Nun komm der Heiden Heiland, Bach; Fantasia, op. 14, Foerster; Triptyque, op. 58, Vierne; Impetuoso, Allegretto (Mutations), Moto ostinato (Musica dominicalis), Eben.

CHRISTA RAKICH, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK, February 10: Prelude in F, Fanny Mendelssohn; Prelude and Fugue in A, BWV 536, Bach; O Traurigkeit, O Herzeleid, Brahms, Smyth; Sonata in B-flat, op. 65, no. 4, Mendelssohn; Repons pour le temps de Pâques, Rorate Coeli, Hosanna Filio David, Domine Jesu, Veni Creator Spiritus (12 Chorale Preludes on Gregorian Themes), Demessieux; Allegro (Symphonie VI in g), Widor.

DANIEL ROTH, St. Chrysostom's Episcopal Church, Chicago, IL, February 27: Allegro (Sixième Symphonie), Widor, Prelude and Fugue in e, Mendelssohn, transcr. Best; Sei gegrüsset, Jesu gütig, Bach, Scherzo (Cinquième Sonata), Guilmant; Troisième Choral, Franck; Scherzo (Deuxième Symphonie), Vierne; Choral varié sur le Veni Creator, Duruflé; Le Monde dans l'attente du Sauveur (Symphonie-Passion), Dupré; improvisation.

DAVID SHULER, Church of St. Luke in the Fields, New York, NY, January 20: Prelude and Fugue in E-flat, BWV 552, Pastorella in F, BWV 590, Prelude and Fugue in a, BWV 543, Passacaglia in c, BWV 582, Schmücke dich, BWV 654, Toccata and Fugue in d, BWV 565, Bach, Sonata No. 6 in d, op. 65, Mendelssohn.

HERNDON SPILLMAN, Our Lady of the Gulf Catholic Church, Bay St. Louis, MS, February 7: Prelude (Suite, op. 5), Duruflé; O Lamm Gottes, unschuldig, BWV 656, Bach; Intermezzo (Sonata No. 17, op. 181), Rheinberger; Suite do Oratorio Sete Palavras de Cristo na Cruz, op. 257, Vieira; Herzlich tut mich verlangen, op. 122, Brahms; Scherzo, op. 2, Duruflé; In Paradisum, Daniel-Lessur; Prelude and Fugue in c, BWV 546, Bach.

ELIZABETH STEPHENS, Trinity Episcopal Church, Lawrence, KS, November 14: The Prince of Denmark's March, Clarke; Sheep May Safely Graze, Bach, arr. Stephens; Gavotte and Air, S. S. Wesley; Pavan, Rowley; Trumpet Tune and Bell Symphony, Purcell; Dreams, McAmis; Serenade, op. 22, Bourgeois; Sicilianablues, A Pizzy Blues for Two Flutes, The Ewe's Blues, Utterback; The Emperor's Fanfare, Soler, arr. Biggs.



DONALD SUTHERLAND, with Christo-pher Hamlen, contrabass, The Peabody Con-servatory, Baltimore, MD, February 13: Toc-cata in d, op. 59, no. 5, Fugue in D, op. 59, no. 6, Reger; Quatre Morceaux d'Eglise, Lauber; A Spiritual Pair, Locklair; Pieces of Eight, Fel-ciano; Fantaise in A (Trois Pièces), Franck; Adagio, Toccata (Sumphonie V) Wider ciano; Fantaisie in A (*Trois Pièces*), F Adagio, Toccata (*Symphonie V*), Widor.

PETER SYKES & CHRISTA RAKICH, PETER SYKES & CHRISTA RAKICH, Church of the Redeemer, Chestnut Hill, MA, January 11: Three-Part Sinfonias, BWV 787–801, Christum wir sollen loben schon, BWV 611, 696, Von Himmel kam der Engel Schaar, BWV 607, Wie schön leuchtet der Morgenstern, BWV 739, Herr Gott, nun schleuss den Himmel auf, BWV 617, 1092, Das alte Jahr vergangen ist, BWV 614, 1091, Mit Fried' und Freud' ich fahr' dahin, BWV 616, In dir ist Freude, BWV 615, Bach.

J. RICHARD SZEREMANY, East Liberty J. RICHARD SZEREMANI, East Liberty Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, PA, December 22: O Come, O Come, Emmanuel, Manz, Martin; Savior of the Nations, Manz, Bach; In dulci jubilo, Bach, Dupré, Sowerby; Bring a Torch, Jeanette Isabella, Diemer; An Epiphany Suite; Callahan; How Lovely Shines the Mersing Star, Mong. the Morning Star, Manz.

FREDERICK TEARDO, Yale University, New Haven, CT, January 9: Finlandia, op. 26, Sibelius, transcr. Fricker; Sonata in E-flat, Bairstow; Fantasie über den Choral Hallelujal Gott zu loben, op. 52, no. 3, Reger; Symphony No. 6 in B, op. 59, Vierne.

TOM TRENNEY, First Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, MI, January 14: Slavon-ic Dance in g, Dvorák, arr. Biery; The Dance of the Candy Fairy, Tchaikovsky; The Dance of the Hours, Ponchielli; Sens Uníque, Adiós Nonino, Piazzolla; Allegro molto, Poco andante, Allegro (Ungarische Tänze), Brahms; The Primitives, At the ballet, Everyone Dance! (Five Dances for Organ), Hampton; Fugue in G, BWV 577, Bach; Ayre for the Dance, Lock-lair; Sabre Dance, Khachaturian, arr. Coleman.

JOHN WALKER, Christ Episcopal Church, Eureka, CA, January 11: Sortie in E-flat, Lefébure-Wély; Prelude and Fugue in G, BWV 541, Bach; Canon in b, Schumann; Choral in E, Franck; Prelude and Fugue in B, T no 1 Dupré; Impromptu, Clair de op. 7, no. 1, Dupré; Impromptu, Clair de lune (*Pièces de Fantaisie*), Vierne; *What a* Friend We have in Jesus, Bolcom; Allegretto (Sonata in e-flat), Parker; Sine Nomine, Weaver.

K. SCOTT WARREN, Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York, NY, January 30: Prelude and Fugue in C, BWV 547, Kyrie, Gott Vater in Ewigkeit, BWV 669, Christe, aller Welt Trost, BWV 670, Kyrie, Gott heiliger Geist, BWV 671, Prelude and Fugue in G, BWV 541, Bach; Symphony No. 3 in e, on 13 no. 3 Widor op. 13, no. 3, Widor.

BRADLEY HUNTER WELCH, First United Methodist Church, Temple, TX, November 21: Toccata and Fugue in d, BWV 565, Bach, Variations on O laufet, ihr Hirten, Drischner; Nocturne, Jig for the Feet ("Totentanz") (Organbook III), Albright; Sinfonia from Cantata No. 29, Bach, transcr. Sinjonia jrom Cantata No. 29, Bach, transcr. Grace; Fanfare (Psalm 81:1-3), Cook; Amaz-ing Grace, arr. Swann; Toccata on Rejoice, ye Pure in Heart!, Travis; Allegro (Symphony VI, op. 42), Andante sostenuto (Symphonie Gothique, op. 70), Vivace (Symphony VI, op. 42), Widor.

CAROL WILLIAMS, The Motherhouse of the Carmelite Sisters of the Most Sacred of the Carmelite Sisters of the Most Sacred Heart, Alhambra, CA, January 13: Songs of Praise, Prizeman; Prelude and Fugue in b, BWV 544, Bach; Morceau de Flutes, Lasceux; Mouvement, Berveiller; Variations on a theme by Paganini for Pedals, Thalben-Ball; Dankpsalm, op. 145, no. 2, Reger; Toc-cata, Paponaud; Te Deum (Cinq Improvisa-tions), Tournemire; Radetzky March, op. 228, Strauss; On a Spring Note, Torch; March (A Little Suite), Duncan; Three Jazz Preludes, Michel.

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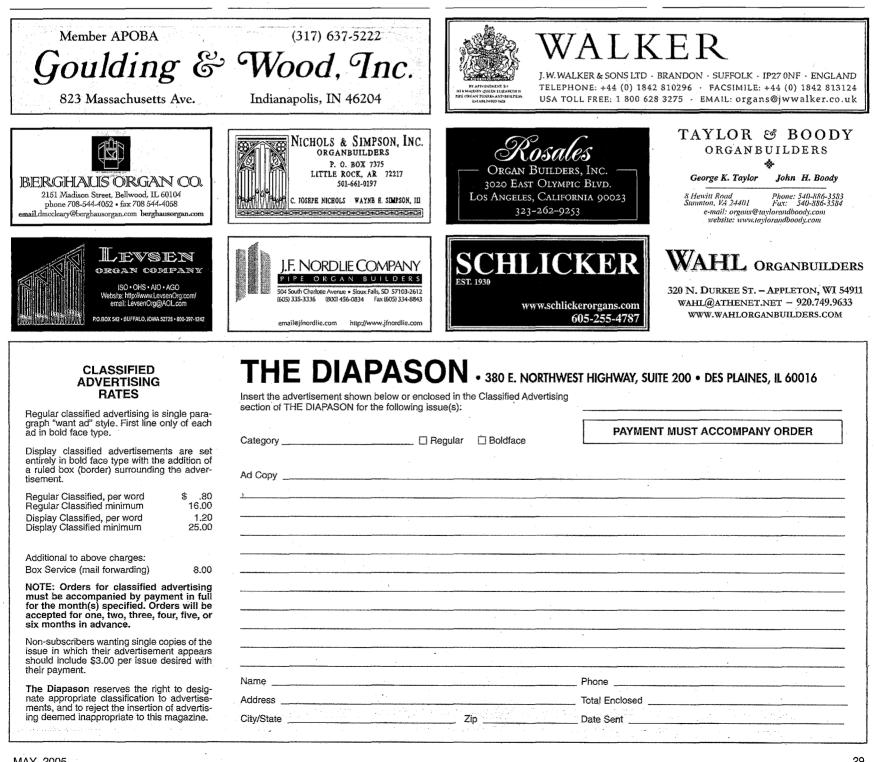
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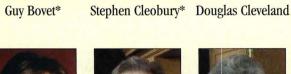
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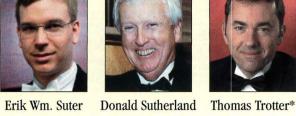
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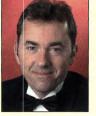


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