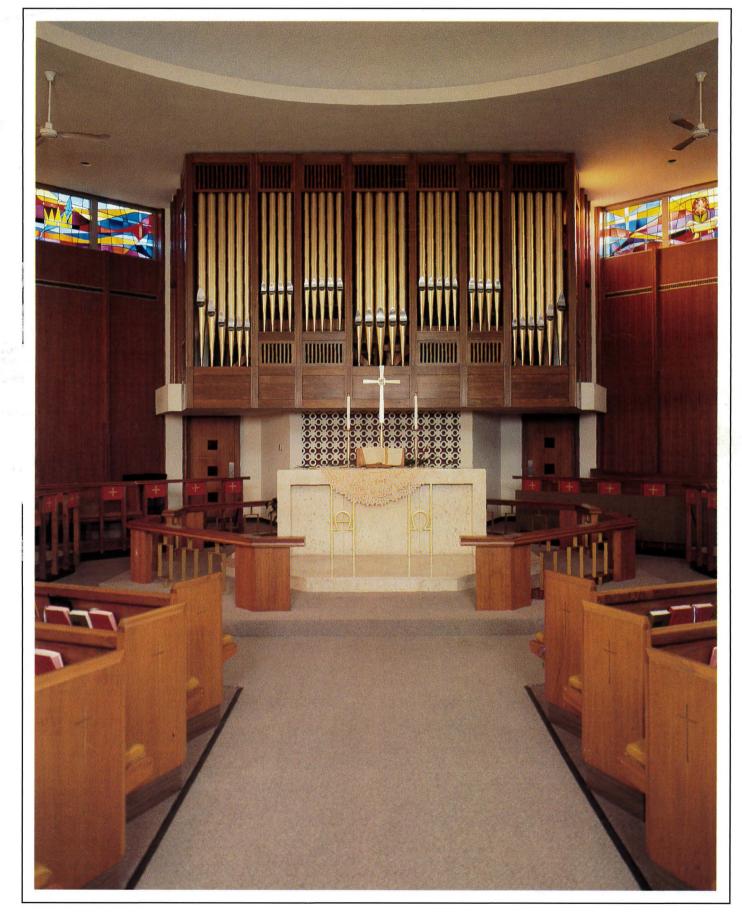
THE DIAPASON

MARCH, 2000



Trinity United Methodist Church, Racine, Wisconsin Specification on page 19

MAR - 9 2000

Letters to the Editor

The Diapason Box DU-MB

One of our musically inclined associ-ates (MIA) noticed the advertisement in your December 1999 publication for the Snap-on Cavaillé-Coll style terraced drawknob kit to replace those "Buck-teeth" stop keys on organ consoles (December, page 29). In the belief no plane surface should remain unadorned, and in the interests of underwriting the monetary costs of promoting local installations of your imagi-native invention, we offer to fashion small individual sculptures of the heads small individual sculptures of the heads of persons making cash contributions; these would replace the drawknob itself. Such miniature facial replications would resemble similar drawknob enhancements that our traveling MIA noticed on the historic Marienkirche organ in Europe. Affluent pew persons, board members, and even the preacher could be invited to have their sculpted

resemblances installed in return for an resemblances installed in return for an appropriate monetary contribution. Even some attempt might be made to match the occupations or personality characteristics of the donors to the appropriate organ stops; for example, the visage of the preacher could be affixed to the Bombarde drawknob, that of the chairperson of the board could be affixed to the Principal stop, that of be affixed to the Principal stop, that of the soprano soloist to the Philomela, and so forth. For obvious reasons, some and so forth. For obvious reasons, some stops would not be suitable for this pro-ject due to inappropriate associations that might be raised in some errant minds by such stop names as Bordun, Fagotto, Hellcymbel, Krummhorn, Sackbut, and the like. We will respond promptly to all requests for quotations, and are committed to creating suitably flattering resemblances of your individ-ual drawknob persons. J.H. Kleinkopf & Associates Artisans, Inc.

Artisans, Inc.

Here & There

St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Evanston, Illinois, continues the series of concerts celebrating the restoration of its E.M. Skinner Opus 327 organ: March 5, Richard Webster will lead a March 5, Richard Webster will lead a hymn festival featuring his hymn arrangements for brass, organ, and con-gregation; and April 9, recital by Richard Webster (works of Dupré, Krebs, Rembt, Webster, Eben, Bolcom, Tchaikowsky, Reger). For information: 847/475-3630 x23.

Old Presbyterian Meeting House, Alexandria, Virginia, continues is series of concerts: March 5, instrumental con-cert; 3/19, children's musical Adam's Apple by Daniel Smith; 4/9, Fauré Requiem; 5/7, hymn festival. For infor-mation: 703/549-6670.

The finals of the Dallas International Organ Competition take place March 13–21 at the Meyerson Sympho-ny Center, Dallas, Texas. Twelve final-ists compete for \$50,000 in total prize ists compete for \$50,000 in total prize money. Finalists include Joel Bacon, 24 year old American with degrees from Baylor University, currently study-ing at the Konservatorium der Stadt Wien; James Diaz, 29 year old Ameri-can with degrees from the University of Michigan and the Cleveland Institute of Music, Gold Medal and Concerto prize Music, Gold Medal and Concerto prize winner of the 1994 Calgary Competi-tion; Yukiko Jojima, 23 year old gradu-ate of the Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music; Jeremy Joseph, 21 year old native of South Africa current-us attending Musichash schüle Lübeok ly attending Musikhoch-schüle Lübeck, Germany; Krzysztof Lukas, 25 year old resident of Poland currently studying at the Conservatory of Stuttgart, Ger-many; Gunther Rost, 25 year old Ger-man organist with a diploma from Hochschüle für Musik Würzburg; Teilhard Scott, 24 year old graduate of Royal Holloway College, University of London; Chuyoung C. Suter, 29 year old native of Korea with degrees from Ewha Women's University in Seoul and from Yale University; Naoko Tateishi, 28 year old organist from Japan with a master's degree from Elisabeth Univer-sity of Music in Hiroshima; Tom Trenney, born in Ohio, 22 year old graduate of the Cleveland Institute of Music currently attending the Eastman School of Music; Bradley Hunter Welch, 24 year old graduate of Baylor University studying at the Yale Institute of Sacred Music; Martin Welzel, 27 year old from Saarbruken, Germany. The competition begins March 13–14 at Caruth Auditori-um at Southern Methodist University. Six competitors will progress to the semifinal round, March 16–18 at the Meyerson Symphony Center, Three will advance to the finals on March 21 at

Meverson. For information: 214/692-0203; <www.dallassymphony.com>.

St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, continues its Bach Festival: March 19, California Baroque Ensemble; 3/26 and 4/2, Christoph Tietze; 4/9, Scott Foppiano; 4/16, Angela Kraft-Cross; 4/23, Christoph Tietze; 4/30, Raymond Garner. For information: 415/567-2020 x213.

St. Peter's Church, Morristown, New Jersey, will present the Duruflé *Requiem* on April 1, sung by the Choir of Men and Women of the church, with guest organist Eric Suter. Also on the program are motets by Purcell, Brahms and Duruflé. For information: 973/538 0555.

The University of Northern Iowa. Cedar Falls, will present Wolfgang Rübsam in a dedicatory recital of the school's new Wolff organ on April 14. For information: 800/782-9519.

The Pasadena Singers, Pasadena, California, will present two more con-certs this season: April 2, Bach, Mass in *B minor*; June 4, 10, 11, Rachmaninoff, *All-Night Vigil.* For information: 626/584-0088.

The third Académie d'Orgue de Fribourg takes place May 4–13 in Fribourg, Switzerland, under the direction of Maurizio Croci. The schedule includes concerts, lectures, organ visits, meludes concerts, lectures, organ visits, and masterclasses on Frescobaldi, Roberday, Hassler, Erbach, Kerll, Du Mage, Clérambault, Bach, and Böhm, with presenters René Oberson, François Delor, Reinhard Jaud, Jean-Claude Zehnder, Luigi Ferdinando Tagliavini, and others. For information: ph/fax 41 26 470 00 89;

<academie.orgue@melomane.ch>

Bach Week Festival in Evanston takes place at St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The schedule includes concerts on May 5, 7, 12, and 14, with organists Christine Kraemer, Merlin Lehman, Margaret Kemper, and Douglas Cleve-Iand; harpsichordists David Schrader, Stephen Alltop, Kay Kim, and Richard Webster; the Bach Week Festival Orchestra, St. Luke's Choir of Men and Boys, and various vocal and instrumental soloists. For information: 847/236-0452.

conference, Hymnody in The American Protestantism, takes place May 17–20 at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, hosted by the Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals. The schedule includes small and

THE DIAPASON

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MARCH. 2000 ISSN 0012-2378

An International Monthly Devoted to the Organ, the Harpsichord and Church Music Official Journal of the International Society for Organ History and Preservation

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ORGAN RECITALS	24	1 yr. \$35; 2 yr. \$50; 3 yr (U.S.A.); \$8 (foreign).	
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING	25	The Organ Historical Society, mond, VA 23261, which can	
Cover: T.R. Rench & Co., Racine, WI, Trinity United Methodist Church, Racine, V	WI 19	abilities and prices. Periodical postage paid at tional mailing offices. POS ⁻ changes to THE DIAPASON, 3 Suite 200, Des Plaines, IL 60	80 E. Northwest Highway,
		Routine items for publica	

Routine items for publication must be received six weeks in advance of the month of issue. For advertising copy, the closing date is the 1st. Prospective contributors of articles should request a style sheet. Unsolicited reviews cannot be accepted. This journal is indexed in the *The Music Index*, annotat-ed in *Music Article Guide*, and abstracted in *RILM Abstracts*

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plenary sessions, dinners, a keynote address, and three hymn festivals: May 17, Ken Nafziger, Eastern Mennonite University; May 18, John Ferguson, St. Olaf College; and May 19, Gospel Night. For information: 630/752-5437.

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change to become effective.

Church Music 2000: Creating a New Vision takes place June 8–10 at the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls. Directed by Marilou Kratzenstein, the conference will focus on bridging the gan between elassised on bridging the gap between classical music and other styles; utilizing the organ in innovative ways; and bringing a global perspective to worship. Presen-ters include David Cherwien, Raymond Egan, John Witvliet and others. For information: 800/782-9519.

The Montreat Conferences on Worship & Music take place June 18–24 and June 25–July 1 in Montreat, North Carolina. The theme this year is "Old Wine and New Wine." The sched-ule includes seminars on choirs, hand-bells, instrumental music worship bells, instrumental music, worship, organ music, etc. Presenters include Marva Dawn, John Ferguson, George Black, and many others. For informa-tion: 800/572-2257.

The annual conference of the Association of Anglican Musicians takes place June 25–30 in Palm Beach, Flori-da. The schedule includes concerts, workshops, worship services, and a

hymn festival, with presenters Harold Pysher, Bruce Neswick, Thomas Foster, and others. For information: 954/467-7841.

The University of Michigan will present Summer Harpsichord Work-shops with Edward Parmentier on July 3–7 (Frescobaldi, performance and po shops with Edward Parmentier on July 3–7 (Frescobaldi, performance and no fear improvisation) and July 10–14 (Bach, *Well-Tempered Clavier*). For information: 734/665-2217; <eparment@umich.edu>.

The XXXIX Haarlem Internation-al Summer Academy takes place July 9–28. The schedule includes courses on 9–28. The schedule includes courses on Bach, improvisation, Franck, Liszt, Schumann, Brahms, Reger, Sweelinck, North German, Old English, South German, Italian, Spanish, and contem-porary music. Faculty includes Piet Kee, Ewald Kooiman, Jan/Raas, Loïc Mallié, Wolfgang Zerer, Jean Boyer, Margaret Phillips, Bernard Winsenius, Zsigmond Szathmáry, Ludger Lohmann, Montserrat Torrent, and Pieter Dirksen. For information: 31 23 511 5733; <organfestival@haarlem.nl> <www.organfestival.nl>.

The Handbell Exploration Inter-national School of Music takes place July 10–14 at Concordia University Wisconsin, Mequon. Courses include conducting, composing, and performance,

with faculty John Behnke, William Payn, Kay Cook, Arnold Sherman, Mary Kay Parrish, and Larry Ball. For information: 414/243-4248.

The UCC Musicians Association presents its Conference 2000 July 16–19 at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, with the theme "Sacred Music, Sacred Calling." Presenters include Phil Brown, Horace Boyer, Marguerite Brooks, Simon Dearsley, Rodney Gisick, Kayla Werlin, Hampson Sisler, and Jane Wilmot, with sessions on handbells, Gospel music, choral conducting, organ music, children's voices, and repertory. For information: UCCMA, P.O. Box 1350, Stratford, CT 06497-1350.

The IAO Congress 2000 takes place on July 20–24 in Manchester, England. Artists include John Scott, John Bertalot, Kevin Bowyer, Anne Marsden Thomas, David Sanger, Christopher Stokes, Ian Tracey, and others, at venues Bridgewater Hall, Adlington Hall, Manchester Cathedral, Parr Hall Warrington, and the Royal Northern College of Music. For information: IAO Freepost 11070, Rochdale, Lancs OL12 6ZZ, England.

The Hymn Society presents its annual conference July 23–27 at Boston University in Boston, Massachusetts, with the theme "Twenty Centuries of Congregational Song." The schedule includes hymn festivals led by Alice Parker, The New England Spiritual Ensemble, Donald Hustad, William Reynolds, Emily Brink and Carol Doran, plenary sessions by Peter Gomes, Horace Allen, Peter Cutts, and Alice Parker, 30 workshop sessions, and publishers' displays. For information: 800/843-4966.

Southern Methodist University will present an Organ/Harpsichord Workshop in Alsace, France, July 24–28, with the theme "The Generations of Couperin." Led by Larry Palmer and Heinrich Walther, the workshop includes four hours of daily masterclasses, visits to the Unterlinden Museum in Colmar and to the newlyrestored Silbermann organ at Ebersmünster, and faculty recitals. For information: 214/768-3273 or 214/350-3628; <lpalmer@mail.smu.edu>.

The St. Olaf Conference on Worship, Theology, and the Arts takes place July 24–28 at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, co-sponsored by St. Olaf College and Calvin Institute of Christian Worship. The schedule includes worship, lectures, and workshops. For information: 507/646-3472.

The Corsi di Musica Antica a Magnano takes place August 17–27 in Magnano, Italy. The faculty includes Bernard Brauchli, clavichord & fortepiano; Paolo Crivellaro, organ; George Kiss, harpsichord; Albert Galazzo, organ; Giulio Monaco, choir; the schedule features classes, private study, visits, excursions, and concerts on historic instruments. For information: ph 39 015 67 92 60; fax 39 015 23 306; <bbrauchl@worldcom.ch>; <www.biella.alpcom.it/mam>.

CONCORA (Connecticut Choral Artists) celebrated its 25th anniversary on November 14, 1999, with a gala concert at South Church in New Britain, Connecticut, conducted by founder and artistic director Richard Coffey. The program included favorites from the group's first 25 years as well as the premiere of a newly commissioned piece, *Laudare*, by Steven Sametz, a setting of poetry by the late Constance Carrier, a new Britain poet and teacher. The work is for double choir, strings, and piano, and was performed by current and former members of CONCORA who returned for the clebration. The composer, Steven Sametz, is professor of music at Lehigh University and presented a pre-concert discussion of the work. Other works on the program included



László Deák, Jörg Endebrock, Verouchka Nikitine, David Dupire, Hayo Boerema, and Ansgar Wallenhorst

The Third International Organ Competition sponsored by the City of Paris has announced winners of the competition which took place October 1–10: László Deák (Hungary), second prize, interpretation, and concerto prize; Jörg Endebrock (Germany), special prize for the interpretation of *Hommage à Maurice Duruflé* by Lionel Rogg; Vérouchka Nikitine (France), special prize, interpretation; David Dupire (France), honorable mention, interpretation; Hayo Boerema (Holland), first prize, improvisation; Ansgar Wallenhorst (Germany), honorable mention, improvisation. The jury included Jacques Taddei, José Enrique Ayarra-Jarne, Jean-Louis Florentz, Jean Guillou, André Isoir, Leo Krämer, Karel Paukert, Peter Planyavsky, Simon Preston, Lionel Rogg, and Daniel Roth.



Charles Kegg lectures on schwimmers at AIO convention

The American Institute of Organbuilders sponsored its 26th annual convention October 3–6, 1999, in Canton, Ohio. Convention chairman Charles Kegg, Uniontown, Ohio, lectured on the history, design, and function of schwimmers as wind regulators in pipe organs. Other lectures addressed various aspects of business, design, and service work. Attendees also visited organs by Kegg, Hemry, Dobson, and Berghaus. The 2000 convention will take place in Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 8–11.

the Kyrie from Schubert's Mass in E flat, "Den Tod" from Bach's Cantata No. 4, Biebl's Ave Maria, Stanford's Beati quorum via, and arrangements of spirituals. Each of the accompanists— Larry Allen, David Westfall, and Renée Louprette—presented a solo work for piano or organ.

The Wisconsin Baroque Ensemble presented two performances in January—at Gates of Heaven, Madison, on January 22, and at Wilson Theatre, Beloit, on January 29—featuring works of Haydn, Chedeville, Boismortier, and Blavet, performed by Thomas Boehm, recorder and traverso; Anton Ten-Wolde, baroque cello; Duncan Pledger, viola da gamba; and Max Yount, harpsichord. The group will be heard on March 26 on Wisconsin Public Radio's "Sunday Afternoon Live from the Elvehjem" series, and on April 8 at Gates of Heaven. For information: 608/221-9390.

The Singing Boys of Pennsylvania performed Britten's A Ceremony of Carols on January 2 prior to the 11 am service at Washington Cathedral, accompanied by harpist Dotiean LaValier, harpist of the National Symphony Orchestra.

The Canterbury Choral Society and Orchestra presented Handel's oratorio Saul on February 27 at the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York City. Under the direction of founder Charles Dodsley Walker, the 100-voice group was joined by a full orchestra, with bass-baritone Stephen Bryant singing the title role.

The Liturgical Organists Consortium (Mary Beth Bennett, Robert Gallagher, James Kosnik, Alison Luedecke, Lynn Trapp) received the Golden Ear Award for Best Recording from Absolute Sound Journal for their CD Sacred Legacy of Paris: Music of 20th Century Titular Organists on the World Library Publications label. It was recorded at St. Patrick's in the City Church, Washington, DC, on the Lively-Fulcher organ. The Consortium is dedicated to the musical traditions of the Roman Catholic Church. Their work as recitalists and clinicians is represented by World Library Publications and the National Association of Pastoral Musicians.

Appointments



Patrick Allen

Patrick Allen has been appointed Organist and Master of Choristers at Grace Church in New York. He previ-ously served as Director of Music and Fine Arts at Independent Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, Alabama; Associ-ate Organist at St. Thomas Church, New York, assisting Gerre Hancock; and as Director of Music and Organist at both The Cathedral Church of St. John and Congregation Beth Emeth, in Wilmington, Delaware. In the summer he is on the faculty of the Baroque Per-formance Institute held at the Oberlin College Conservatory of Music. With Catherine Rodland, he co-authored the Chorister Training Program of The Royal School of Church Music in America, an American adaptation of the Eng-lish model, *Sing Aloud*. Allen has received degrees from the University of North Texas and Florida State Universi-ty. He was awarded the DMA and the Darfarmaric Centificate from the Fast Performer's Certificate from the East-man School of Music as a student of Russell Saunders. In Amsterdam, Allen studied with Gustav Leonhardt and Veronika Hampe. In 1988 he was a finalist in the AGO Young Artists Competition. He has been heard as a soloist on organ and harpsichord throughout the United States and Europe and in many chamber music programs, espe-cially with violinist Mary Hoyt in the duo Sounds Resounding. He has recorded with the St. Thomas Choir on the Koch and Priory labels.

Robert Jones has been appointed Organist and Choir Director of St. Luke's Anglican Church, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. For the past 17 years he was Director of Music at Central United Church in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, where he built up the music program to include four vocal choirs, three handbell choirs, a recital series, and oversaw the 1990 renovation of the church's IV/56 Casavant organ. Jones is a graduate of the University of Windsor, where he studied with David Palmer, and the University of Western Ontario (London), where he was a student of Larry Cortner and John McIntosh.

Norm Kinnaugh has been appointed to the drafting/engineering department of the Reuter Organ Company, Lawrence, Kansas. He leaves the Chicago area where he worked most recently for Peterson Electro-Musical Products. His time at Peterson included the wiring design of multiplex switching relays and the configuration of combination actions, in addition to scheduling shipping dates and providing price quotations to customers. Prior to serving at Peterson, Kinnaugh held a 16-year engineering career in the professional audio industry. He has served as a customer applications engineer, sales representa-

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## Women, Men, and Harpsichords A Conference in Early Music



Midwestern Historical Keyboard Society Sixteenth Annual Meeting Boulder, Colorado, USA May 18-20, 2000 For more information: Charles Bogard, Registrar 6486 Independence St. Arvada, CO 80309-0301 U.S.A. 303-424-0867

tive, technical writer, and systems design project engineer for manufacturers, installation contracting firms, and sales firms within the fixed installation field. His primary duties at Reuter are directed to engineering organ projects, ranging from small new instruments to ranging from small new instruments to large renovations like the opus 2199 project for the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Reuter engi-neers produce three kinds of drawings: proposal sketches for committees; architectural drawings for church engi-neers and architects; and construction documents for the Reuter artisans. Kin-naugh holds a degree in electrical enginaugh holds a degree in electrical engi-neering from the New Jersey Institute of Technology and a master's degree in physics from Brigham Young Universi-ty. His thesis concerned the effects of direct valve vs. key-channel valve actions on the chiff tones of flue pipes.

### **Nunc Dimittis**



**Andrew Pennells** 

Andrew Pennells died on October 26, 1999, at the age of 37. He was Man-aging Director of J.W. Walker & Sons Ltd, England. Born on January 6, 1962 to parents John and Margaret Pennells, he won a scholarship in 1973 to Culford School. During vacations he helped at he won a scholarship in 1973 to Culford School. During vacations he helped at the Walker factory, showing a great interest in the technical aspects of the operation. In 1978 at age 16 he began a four-year apprenticeship with Klais Orgelbau of Bonn, Germany, which included three months study each year at the School for Organbuilding in Lud-wigsburg. In 1982 he returned to Eng-land to join Walker as a general organ-builder, quickly progressing to installa-tions and then to the drawing office. He married Janice Rolfe in 1986, and their son Christopher Daniel was born in 1987, followed by daughter Katherine Elizabeth in 1989. Also that year Andrew Pennells completed the techni-cal design of the new organ for Adelaide Town Hall, at that time the largest mechanical action organ to have been built in England for 100 years. In 1994 he was appointed Managing Director, succeeding his father, Robert, who remained with the firm as Chairman, having served as Managing Director for the previous 20 years. By 1999 Andrew has been involved with the design and building of 173 organs. Although his main responsibility was in design for new instruments, his interest and exper-tise extended to every branch of organ-building. He was also responsible for tise extended to every branch of organ-building. He was also responsible for many noteworthy restorations, one of many noteworthy restorations, one of which was awarded the Annual State Prize in Germany. Surrounded by his family, Andrew passed away quietly at St. Nicholas Hospice, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, after a bat-tle with cancer. A memorial service cel-ebrating his life and achievements was held in St. Martin-in-the-Fields London on January 22. Taking part were organ on January 22. Taking part were organ-ists Nicolas Kynaston, Jane Parker-Smith, David Saint, David Sanger, Johannes Geffert, and Paul Stubbings; Robert King and The King's Consort; Crispian Steele Perkings, trumpet; and James Bowman, counter tenor.

### Here & There



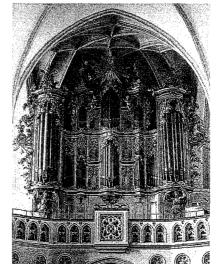
**David Briggs** 

**David Briggs** is featured on a new recording, Organ Spectacular, on the Delos label (DE 3241). Recorded on the organs of First Congregational Church, Los Angeles, California, the program includes Coronation March program includes Coronation March "Orb and Sceptre," Walton; "Nocturne" (from Shylock), Fauré, arr. Fox; Will o' the Wisp, Nevin; Carillon de Westminthe Wisp, Nevin; Caruton de Westmin-ster, Vierne; Sonata on the 94th Psalm, Reubke; and an improvisation on "Ein feste Burg." Briggs is Director of Music at Gloucester Cathedral in England. For information: 800/364-0645; <www.delosmus.com>

David Gell presented a concert enti-tled "A Musical Journey of Italian Organ Music," on February 13 at Trinity Epis-copal Church, Santa Barbara, Califor-nia. The program featured works of Frescobaldi, Gabrieli, Zipoli, Bossi, and Marcello Marcello

Patrick Hawkins is featured on a new recording, *Bach in Brentwood*, on the Arkay label (AR6170). The program is performed on the Greg Harrold organ is performed on the Greg Harrold organ at the Kay-MacBird residence in Brent-wood, California (two manuals, 24 stops) and includes the Fantasia and Fugue in g, S. 542, Partita on "O Cott du frommer Gott," S. 767, Canzona in d, S. 588, Prelude and Fugue in C, S. 546, and 12 chorales from the Orgel-büchlein. For information: <www.arkayrecords.com>.

Richard Nanes, American composer and pianist of Livingston, New Jersey, was awarded the Medal of Honor and Diploma for Achievement in Fine Arts and Science by the Albert Schweitzer Society in Brussels, Belgium on Novem-ber 16, 1999. The award is presented each year to one musician, one artist, and one scientist from all over the world in memory of Albert Schweitzer.



St. Marien-Kirche, Berlin

Uwe Pape has been named principal organ consultant for the organ building project at St. Mary's Church, Berlin. The new organ will be built by Alfred Kern & Fils, Strasbourg, France, in the style of the old Joachim Wagner organ of 1721–23. The original case, historic front pipes, and 17 ranks preserved since the 18th century will be incorporated into the reconstruction. Dr. Pape, rated into the reconstruction. Dr. Fape, also a member of the Dresden Frauenkirche organ committee, is a professor of applied computer science and is known for his work on organ doc-umentation and organ database systems.



Stephen Tharp

**Stephen Tharp** opened the 1999–2000 Great Music Series at St. the Bartholomew's Church, New York City, where he is Assistant Organist, on November 17. The season's theme, "Organ Plus," is designed to showcase the landmark 1971, 225-rank Acolian-Skinner organ in conjunction with other Skinner organ in conjunction with other performance mediums. The program featured the world premiere perfor-mances of New York City composer Martha Sullivan's *Slingshot Shivaree* for organ and percussion—commissioned for the event—as well as Tharp's own adaptation of Handel's *Royal Fireworks Music* also for organ with percussion *Music*, also for organ with percussion. Also on the program were five songs with soprano Susan Lewis, and the first North American performances of Guillou's Alice in the Organland for organ and narrator, and selections from Daniel Roth's new Livre d'Orgue pour le Magnificat. Stephen Tharp is on the roster of Karen McFarlane Artists.



Keith S. Toth

Keith S. Toth received a Golden Ear Award from *The Absolute Sound Jour-*nal for his CD Paris on Park Avenue (Ethereal Recordings). The CD was made on the Cavaillé-Coll inspired organ by Guilbault-Thérein (1996) in the Chargel of the Beformed Esith at the Chapel of the Reformed Faith at The Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, where Toth has been Minister of Music since 1993.

Kenneth Udy is the author of a new Kenneth Udy is the author of a new book, Alexander Schreiner: The Califor-nia Years, published by Harmonie Park Press. The book is the first published biography on the early career of Salt Lake City Tabernacle organist Schrein-er, and provides a look at the young German immigrant who, in the 1930s with only a high school education, laid the foundation for his distinguished career in Southern California; 188 pp., \$25.00; for information: 800/422-4880; <www.harmonieparkpress.com>. <www.harmonieparkpress.com>.

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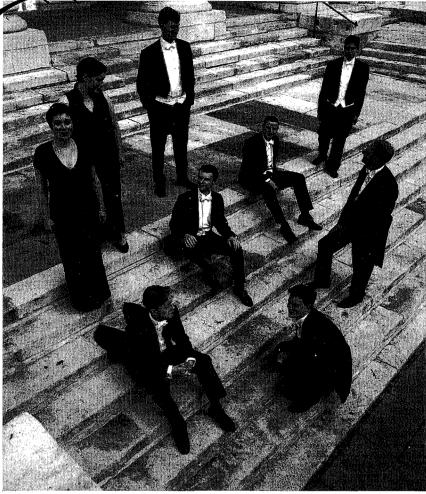
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#### Here & There

Augsburg Fortress Publishers has released a *Bach for All Seasons* choir-book and compact disc to honor the 250th anniversary of the death of J.S. Bach. The choirbook is a collection of 30 vocal works including choral move-ments and chorales from cantatas and other works. The collection features an other works. The collection teatures an entry for every liturgical season. Com-piled by Richard Erickson and Mark Bighley, the book includes authentic English translations as well as original language texts. The accompanying CD includes selections from the choirbook sung by the Bach Foundation Choir of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church in New York City. For information: 800/328-4648. 4648.

**Greenwood Press** has announced the publication of *One Handed*: A *Guide* to *Piano Music for One Hand*, compiled and annotated by Donald L. Patterson. The book surveys over 2,100 piano works including concert literature and works including concert literature and pedagogical pieces. Each entry assesses the individual composition, its quality, difficulty, particular appeal, and its uses, with composer's name, dates, and nationality; also included are the con-tents of 36 anthologies, a discography, and bibliography; 336 pages, \$75; for information: 203/226-3571.

Carol Press has announced the release of *The Beginning Music Reader* by James C. McKinney, Originally pub-lished in 1958, the book has been lished in 1958, the book has been unavailable for more than 30 years. The subject of learning to read music is cov-ered in a concise, understandable for-mat; 67 pages, \$9.95; teacher's pack (includes 8 overhead cells in color and 8 student hand-out photocopy masters), \$29.50. For information: 800/942-7407.

The Alban Institute has announced the release of Congregational Trauma as a Basis for Hope and Healing, a new book by Rev. Jill M. Hudson about tragedies in congregations. The book addresses care strategies, adapting wor-ship, assessment tools for measuring healing, handling the media, and how tragedy can give rise to healing; \$14.95 paperback; for information: 301/718-4407 x238.

Net4Music has announced the launch of a comprehensive portal for musicians. The company's first product will be digitized downloadable sheet music and MIDI files, offering immedi-ate access to over 40,000 titles initially, growing at a rate of 10,000 per month. The site will also feature content written by musicians and educational compoby musicians and educational compo-nents for musicians of all levels. For information: 212/375-6362; <www.net4music.com>.

A.E. Schlueter Pipe Organ Com-pany, Lithonia, Georgia, has sent news of its current projects. The firm has completed the installation of a new organ (two manuals, 11 ranks) at All Saint's Episcopal Church, Thomasville, GA. Located in the rear balcony, the organ was scaled by Daniel Angerstein and tonally finished by Angerstein and John Tanner. Additions are being com-pleted for the 1950s Reuter organ at First Baptist Church in Waynesville, NC: 16' Contra Trumpet in the Pedal, 16' Fagotto in the Swell, and a new Choir division of eight stops; larger grill openings; and tonal refinishing. Schlueter has been awarded a contract A.E. Schlueter Pipe Organ Comopenings; and tonal refinishing Schlueter has been awarded a contract to build a new organ for Stella Maris Catholic Church on Sullivan's Island in South Carolina. Tonal design and scal-ing is by Daniel Angerstein: two manu-als, 23 ranks. The organ will be located in the gallery in a freestanding case with Victorian elements. The case and con-sole will be paneled in mahogany. Facade pipes will be stenciled. Chest action will be electro-pneumatic top-board channel chests. Installation is scheduled for December 2000 scheduled for December 2000.

#### **Harpsichord News** by Larry Palmer

#### For two harpsichords

When THE DIAPASON published an overview of "Harpsichord and Organ Duos" by Bruce Gustafson and Arthur Lawrence (April, 1974), the authors has not yet attracted many 20th-centu-ry composers..." but they were able to cite four works specifically composed for two harpsichords.

ry composers. . . " but they were able to cite four works specifically composed for two harpsichords. In Harpsichord and Clavichord Music of the 20th Century (Berkeley: Fallen Leaf Press, 1993), author Frances Bedford included 59 composi-tions in her listing of works for 2–6 harpsichords (of which five were com-posed specifically for the Gustafson/ Lawrence harpsichord duo). Bedford lists an unpublished Sonata (1948) by Dorothy Dushkin, composed for Amer-ica's first harpsichord duo, Philip Manuel and Gavin Williamson of Chicago, a reminder that harpsi-chordists playing concerts together dates back at least to the 1920s. The earliest recordings of multiple harpsichords are those by Manuel and Williamson, four albums issued by Musicraft Records. There have been other notable examples of this genre since then, including several marvelous excursions into the older repertoire by harpsichordists William Christie and Christophe Rousset (François Couperin: L'Apothéose de Lulli, L'Apothéose de Corelli; and their rous-ing pairing of Boccherini's six Quartets with his Fandango—both discs record-ed by Harmonia Mundi in the 1980s). Pour 2 Clavecins—Old and New Music for Two Harpsichords is the recent compact disc by duo harpsi-chordists Vera Kochanowsky and Thomas MacCracken issued on Titanic Records (TI-256). Playing fine two-manual harpsichords by John Phillips (1991, after Blanchet), the artists uti-lize instruments which are similar enough to blend well but with enough difference to be heard individually. From the arresting first notes of Bar-tok's Dance in Bulgarian Rhythm (Mikrokosmos, Book VI) to the exciting conclusion of Peter Planyavsky's *Caprice fugée (Quatre pièces pour 2* 

clavecins, 1978) this CD offers the

clavecins, 1978) this CD offers the pleasure of hearing a fresh and unfa-miliar repertoire. If one harpsichord and harpsichordist is appealing, two making music together more than doubles that appeal! First recordings of the Planyavsky work as well as of *The Elements* (1986), an engrossing 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-minute suite by San Francisco composer Léonie Jenkins, make this recording especially valuable. The composer writes, "The five Chinese elements [Earth, Metal, Water, Wood, Fire] form a continuum: from each the elements [Earth, Metal, Water, Wood, Fire] form a continuum: from each the next is created, while each created element carries the seeds of destruc-tion of another. The whole represents the universe, stemming from the void [the first movement], and at the end, falling back into the void." Jenkins's musical representations of these ele-ments are strikingly characteristic: musical representations of mese ele-ments are strikingly characteristic: slow-moving and static for the void, hammering and repetitive for metal, a flowing 6/8 for water, pyrotechnics (!) for fire.

tor thre. Three works from the earlier golden age of the harpsichord complete a var-ied program: the *Suite in F* by Gaspard Le Roux (arranged for two harpsi-chords as the composer suggested in the preface to his *Pièces de Clavessin*, 1705); *Concerto in D Major* by Georg Philipp Telemann (from *Six Concerts*, 1734, a publication in which the com-Philipp Telemann (from Six Concerts, 1734, a publication in which the com-poser offered varied possibilities for performance, although this arrange-ment for two keyboards is the work of the present performers); and Quintet in D Major (1774, originally for Flute, Oboe, Violin, Viola and Continuo) by Johann Christian Bach, in an arrange-ment for two keyboard instruments from ment for two keyboard instruments from an only-slightly-later manuscript now found in the Saxon State Library.

The striking cover features harpsi-chord lids decorated in chinoisserie and modern decor, photographed from above; the booklet offers excel-lent program notes by the two players; and the playing documents vibrant performances on superb instruments (with appropriate tunings by Barbara Wolf). Highly recommended.

Features and news items are welcome for these columns. Send them to Dr. Larry Palmer, Division of Music, South-ern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275, or via E-mail: <lpalmer@mail. smu.edu>.



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#### **Book Reviews**

Instruments in Church: A Collection of Source Documents, by David W. Music. Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, 1998. xix+211 pages. \$30.00 cloth.

It is generally acknowledged that the organ and other keyboard instruments are permanent fixtures in most Christian churches, and that orchestral instruments of various sorts are welcomed into their sanctuaries from time to time. Nevertheless, this present hospitable state of affairs is the culmination of a long history of debate on the appropriateness of musical instruments, ranging from enthusiastic acceptance to hostile rejection, with some doctrinal groups or individuals occupying an ambivalent middle ground: This book, which consists of a collection of original sources relating to the use of musical instruments in churches, allows the protagonists throughout the principal eras of church history to speak in their own voices, thus lending an immediacy to the debate that would otherwise be lost in a narrative description. Representative documents are derived from a variety of sources: the Bible, theological treatises, church records, letters and other personal accounts, prefaces to musical collections, and journal articles. While some passages are concerned with the acceptability or unacceptability of particular instruments, others focus on musical styles and how the instruments in question should be played.

The story unfolds in five chronologically ordered parts: The Bible (Old and New Testaments), The Postbiblical and Medieval Eras (rejection of instrumental music, the organ in the medieval Western Church), The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, Catholic Spain and Italy, the English Church), The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries (instrumental music and requirements in Europe and England, the organ in America and Scotland), and The Twentieth Century (the piano, Catholic pronouncements on instrumental music, the influence of popular cultures, electronic instruments).

Each of the 81 original selections ranging in length from a few lines to several pages—is introduced by a brief commentary that places it within its appropriate context. Some are by church fathers such as Augustine of Hippo and Pope Pius X, and theologians such as Luther and Calvin; others are by such well-known musical figures as Praetorius, Bach, Mozart, and Mendelssohn; the majority include church pioneers, pastors, historians, essayists, and contemporary journalists. The post-Biblical Church Fathers rejected the use of instruments and instrumental music on three grounds: they were characteristic of the "infancy" of the church, Old Testament references to them should be interpreted symbolically, and they were associated with immoral practices (the most compelling reason). Later theologians, on the other hand, were divided in their opinions, and for different reasons: Martin Luther welcomed them if they assisted in teaching spiritual truths but were not explicitly *forbidden* in the New Testament; John Calvin was opposed to them because they were not specifically *commanded*. Twentieth-century Roman Catholic pronouncements became increasingly liberal, but with some exclusions: Pope Pius X (1903) allowed vocal music with organ and other instrumental accompaniment but forbade the use of pianos and other "noisy or frivolous instruments," along with bands; but Pope John XXIII (1881–1963) and Vatican Council II (1963) approved the traditional place of the pipe organ and other suitable instruments that contributed to the dignity and uplifting features of worship. This permissive trend found expression in some contemporary commentary on religious popular culture that supported the use of guitars and "worship bands" as appropriate to a view of God as more approachable rather than distant from the younger generation of "unchurched" worshippers (although the biases of "serious" musicians against their musical styles can be anticipated).

can be anticipated). On the secular side, perhaps the most familiar event in the social history of the organ was the destruction of church organs in England sanctioned by the Long Parliament in 1644: ". . . all Organs, and the frames or cases wherein they stand in all Churches or Chappels aforesaid shall be taken away, and utterly defaced, and none other hereafter set up in their places." In 1662 Samuel Pepys described hearing in church an instrumental group of violins, "after the French fantastical light way, better suiting a tavern, or playhouse, than a church," a performance style condoned by the new King Charles II who had acquired Continental tastes in music during his exile there. In 1770 the English music teacher, composer, and music historian Charles Burney reported the use of six gallery orchestras in a large Venetian church, although he complained that the performance was blurred by excessive reverberation. The introduction of the organ into

The introduction of the organ into American churches was initially resisted by some religious denominations but eventually was achieved in the late eighteenth century; the Church of Christ, however, still maintains a no-instruments policy. As for the music itself, the practical advice of Francis Hopkinson (a signer of the American Declaration of Independence) on the role of the organist and the playing of preludes, interludes, and concluding voluntaries is still valid today. The selections by the four major com-

The selections by the four major composers represented in this collection deal chiefly with matters of musical style. Praetorius offered practical suggestions for the staging of performances involving instruments, choirs, and organs (instrumentalists should refrain from tuning their instruments during the organist's prelude); Bach proposed an orderly dis-

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position of choirs and instruments at the Thomas school; Mendelssohn, when in Venice to enjoy its art and architecture, was critical of both instrumental and organ playing ("miserable"); Mozart thought a Mannheim orchestra "very good and numerous," but the two organists both played "miserably."

organists both played "miserably." The concluding chapter on electronic instruments surveys both the advantages and disadvantages of electronic organs (cheapness, adaptability, portability, pioneer situations, but often repulsive sound), taped accompaniments (push-button ease, familiarity, elimination of choir rehearsals, but diminished role of the conductor, disintegration of four-part singing, lack of human interaction), and synthesizers (initation or replacement of acoustic instruments, accessibility to average church musicians, but absence of traditional, sanctified associations).

The remarkable scope of this judicious collection ranges over the whole of music history. On the whole, the compiler has sought to achieve a balance of viewpoints, except where a near unanimity of viewpoint characterized certain periods in church history. For these reasons, the book is recommended to church musicians as well as to students and teachers of church music history. There is a selective bibliography of 62 titles in English, related to the five major topics of the book, all generally available in institutional libraries.

—James B. Hartman The University of Manitoba Winnipeg, MB, Canada

#### **New Recordings**

The Symphonic Organ - Noble Orchestral and Organ Works Performed on the Grand Organ at St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City. William K. Trafka, organist; Pro Organo #CD 7084 [DDD-fully digital]; total playing time: 74:11. Fanfare for the Common Man, Copland (arr. Trafka); Cantabile from Sym-

Fanfare for the Common Man, Copland (arr. Trafka); Cantabile from Symphony for Organ in E minor, Friedell; Grande Pièce Symphonique, op. 17, Franck; Pictures at an Exhibition (complete), Mussorgsky (transcribed Trafka).

Tongues of Fire—the 325-rank, 20,142-pipe organ of the Cadet Chapel at West Point U.S. Military Academy. Scott Dettra, organist, with chants sung by the men of Fuma Sacra; Pro Organo #CD 7063 [DDD-fully digital]; total playing time: 73:52.

time: 73:52. Pièce d'Orgue, BWV 572, Bach; Hymn d'Orgue: "Veni Creator," de Grigny; Prélude et fugue sur le nom d'Alain, op. 7, Duruflé; Fugue et Choral, Honegger; Berceuse, op. 31, no. 19, Vierne; Prélude, Adagio et Choral varié sur le thème du "Veni Creator," op. 4, Duruflé. Both available from Zarex/Pro

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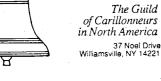
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\$15 each plus postage/handling. These CDs feature two of the largest pipe organs in the United States (or in the world, for that matter). They are also located not more than 100 miles apart: one is the largest organ in New York City, the G. Donald Harrison organ at St. Bartholomew's Church in Manhattan, and the other is the Möller organ at the Cadet Chapel of West Point Military Academy, some 50 miles up the Hudson

Academy, some 50 miles up the Hudson River from New York City. William Trafka opens his recording with the bang of cymbal (gong) and drums (timpani) in a stately arrange-ment of Aaron Copland's "Fanfare for the Common Man." In spite of this organ's size, the placement and scaling of this, the largest of G. Donald Har-rison's organs, creates a situation where the organ could easily be overshadowed by percussion but this is not the case on by percussion, but this is not the case on the recording. Trafka registers this piece cleverly and with tact, by building prece cleverly and with fact, by building bit by bit until the full reed plus full organ sound occurs only in its final moments. By contrast with this grand bombast, the rarely heard Cantabile from Harold Friedell's E-minor Organ Symphony shows off delicate strings and flutes, each stop of which is a tonal sig-nature of G. Donald Harrison. The strings on this organ have that peculiar edge, like those at uptown's Riverside Church and at downtown's Calvary

Church and at downtown's Calvary Church Park Avenue, that seems to say "this is a New York City organ." In the Franck Trafka exhibits the kind of cool control that one remembers from the legacy of Marcel Dupré. The rhythm is measured with precision and the technique is solid throughout. A controlled performance like this has a controlled performance like this has a potential downside, in that it may appear at first that the performer is less than thoroughly engaged in the emotional drama of the work; but the upside of this is that a listener is then forced to concentrate upon the formal structure and harmony of the music rather than on the emotive experience of the performer.

When the harmonic drama crescendos to a climax, the effect of this approach to organ performance is very powerful. The most inventive and playful work on this new CD is the transcription of Mussorgsky's "Pictures." Throughout the succession of movements Lwas con-Mussorgsky's "Pictures." Throughout the succession of movements, I was con-stantly reminded by Trafka's registra-tion of the immense variety this organ holds in its flutes and strings. His regis-trations are always varied, never the same, each tailored to its unique use. There are many organ transcriptions of this work available on CD ranging from the bland to the bizarre. It is a pleasure the bland to the bizarre. It is a pleasure to hear an organ transcription perfor-mance that communicates the charac-ter, textures and mood of the original "tableaux" through a controlled tech-nicus and meetorful use of registration nique and masterful use of registration. This is a beautiful recording throughout

This is a beautiful recording throughout that lives up to its symphonic title. Moving on now up the Hudson River to West Point, we have an even larger pipe organ, albeit one with a tonal design that does not appear to be nearly as cohesive as the one at St. Bar-tholomew's, but then again, try finding any builder that can bring tonal cohe-sion to an organ of 325 ranks and 20,142 pipes! The CD title, *Tongues of Fire*, appears to be drawn from the Biblical phrases that refer to the day of Pentephrases that refer to the day of Pente-cost, which would in turn explain the inclusion of two major works based on the "Veni Creator" theme. It is clear from the very first few tracks of this CD from the very first few tracks of this CD that Scott Dettra knows how to make this organ sing, even when put to the extreme test of the German baroque and French Classic literature. He appears to handle this gigantic instru-ment with ease and great confidence, and with solid technique and youthful vigor to boot. Scott Detra is the son of former West Point Cadet Chapel organ former West Point Cadet Chapel organ-ist Lee Dettra. It would seem that Mr. Dettra the younger learned many secrets about registering this pipe organ from his father whilst growing up. His registrations (as one might expect, not made available to us in the CD book-

let—although the organ specifications are included) in DeGrigny's "Veni Creator" are craftily chosen, and for this reviewer, capture the old world reviewer, capture the old world grandeur of this music. I would never have thought that this organ could pro-duce something this close to French Classic sound. Aside from any benefits of paternal influence Scott Dettra may have gained with regard to the West Point organ, the overall program shows him to be a talented technician as well as interpreter of a wide scope of the litas interpreter of a wide scope of the lit-erature. Many recent recordings of Maurice Duruflé's Opus 4 and Opus 7 works are made on mechanical-action organs or in acoustical settings that the composer likely did not know. This new West Point recording captures a warmth of ambience, especially in the 8' tone, that eludes most modern record-ings of these popular works. Perhaps ings of these popular works. Perhaps there is more in common, speaking in there is more in continion, speaking in organ-building and acoustical terms, between West Point Cadet Chapel and the churches of Paris than we had heretofore thought. I suggest that one listen to the 1960s recordings made by the Duruflés themselves for another measuring combine similar warmth of recording capturing similar warmth of 8' organ tone. The warmth of tone conveys the spark between the organ, organist and the room, especially in the Prelude on ALAIN. The only work in the program I found obscure is Honeg-ger's "Fugue and Choral." I confess I do

not know the work, and except for the virtue that it offers a tremendous excuse for Scott Dettra to exploit a myriad of solo tones and combinations, I would think that this one work might just as well remain somewhat obscure. Both CDs are highly recommended.

-Bernard Durman Pleasanton, California

#### **New Organ Music**

Corl, Matthew H. Fanfare on "America the Beautiful" (Materna). H. W. Gray, \$3.95 (GSTC9607).

Church organists often are faced with finding music that reflects a patriotic occasion yet remains appropriate for use in a worship setting. Matthew Corl's in a worship setting. Matthew Corl's Fanfare on "America the Beautiful" is just such a work. It begins with a toccata-like section consisting of appegiated chords for the manuals over a theme in the pedal. This eventually leads to a statement of the first phrase of the hymn melody, played on a solo 8' reed stop. The pedal theme then moves to the manuals. It eventually gets com-bined with the hymn moleculin a clou bined with the hymn melody in a cleverly devised mutation through several meter changes and tonal centers. Eventually the piece moves to a quieter state-ment of each phrase of the hymn,

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between which are short imitative sec-tions. A transition, built on the pedal theme, leads to the final maestoso sec-tion. In this final section the melody is heard over the pedal theme, bringing

together these two musical elements on which the whole piece is based. Of medium difficulty, it would work best on a larger organ with three manu-als, though it can be made to work on just thus A strong sola read ston is a als, though it can be made to work on just two. A strong solo reed stop is a must. For the organist looking for a strong patriotic piece, this *Fanfare* will fill the bill and is well worth the cost and effort to learn it.

#### Callahan, Charles. This Is the Feast. St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, \$7.95 (97-6575).

This collection of four organ works based on contemporary hymns would be especially appropriate for any special Festival celebration. The collection opens with a Voluntary on This Is the Feast, the Hymn of Praise used in Set-ting One of the Lutheran Book of Wor-Ship and originally written by Richard W. Hillert. This piece calls for a big reg-istration, including reeds, mixtures, and, if available, a Festival Trumpet 8'. Michael Joncas' On Eagle's Wings pro-vides the hymntune for the second work in this collection. In many churches this in this collection. In many churches, this tune is never heard without guitar accompaniment, so it is wonderful to have a quality organ work based on this

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tune. Callahan develops the tune, creatderived from the melody. Similar cre-ativity is displayed in the setting of Marty Haugen's Shepherd Me, O God. Callahan has written a hauntingly beau-tiful meditation for the organ based on this tune. The collection ends with a *Festival Postlude on This Is the Feast*, but the tune used this time is Ronald A. Nelson's setting of the text found in Setting Two of the *Lutheran Book of Worship*. This toccata is a fitting postlude to

a Festival service. This Is the Feast is a useful addition to the library of any organist interested in playing quality literature based on contemporary hymns. Thanks to Charles Callahan for these delightful contributions to the organ repertoire.

#### Zachow, Friedrich Sämtliche Orgelwerke, Wilhelm. edited by Klaus Beckmann. Meßtetten: Forum Music (fm 239). This collection contains 53 Chorale

Preludes, two Partitas, three Preludes, four Preludes and Fugues, three Fugues, one Fantasia, and one Capriccio, the entire known output of organ works by Friedrich Wilhelm Zachow. Zachow served as organist at the Marienkirche in Halle an der Saale from 1684 until his death in 1712. This mon 1004 until his death in 1712. This important master of the Central Ger-man organ school was the teacher of Georg Friedrich Händel, who remained grateful to Zachow and his widow ever after.

Klaus Beckmann, who edited this col-lection, has provided us with an edition which is scholarly, yet usable as a practi-cal edition also. Beckmann includes a short Introduction in which he touches

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on a few details of Zachow's life, and provides descriptions of the various types of treatment Zachow uses in his pieces. He also discusses the various sources for Zachow's works, including differences among the sources, and notice of any editorials revisions he has made in the works. Both of these discussions are in German only. The only shortcoming as a practical edition is that several of the pieces contain unnecessary page turns due to the layout of the entire book, but this is a not a major problem and occurs in only a few of the chorale preludes. Zachow is one of the most important

organ composers of the most important organ composers of the generation pre-ceding Johann Sebastian Bach, and as such, his music deserves the attention of any serious organist. Adding this collec-tion to your music library is something tion to your music more well worth considering. —Jon Holland, DMA

Portland, Óregon

## Toccata for an Occasion, Brian Brockless. Roberton Publications (distributed by Theodore Presser) 98033, \$11.50.

The impressive "Toccata for an Occasion" is based on the well-known tune "Tu es Petrus." Written for the Peterborough Cathedral Organ Week of July 1982, Brockless offers a virtuosic tocca-ta with a suggested duration of 15 min-utes. Formally, the composition is in simple ternary form with coda. The A section opens with a unison fanfare which outlines the "Tu es Petrus" theme. Asymmetrical meters and ostiwhich outlines the "Tu es Petrus" theme. Asymmetrical meters and ostinato figures add to the rhythmic excitement of the opening section. This rhyth-mic intensity gradually subsides and a

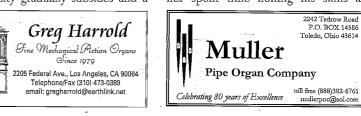
free, rhapsodic B section offers a wel-come relief. Diminuendos reduce the registration to soft celestes while the "Tu es Petrus" theme returns on an ethereal solo 4' pedal. The A section triumphantly returns without the opening unison fanfare. This energetic and well-written toccata concludes with a majestic fortissimo coda. Mastery of this com-position would be well worth the effort if its performance were realized on a quality instrument in a reverberant room.

## Trumpet Procession for Organ, Richard E. Frey. Hope Publishing

Richard E. Frey. Hope Publishing Code No. 1940, \$5.95. Richard Frey's "Trumpet Procession" is an accessible work suitable for wed-dings and similar ceremonies. The work requires a modest two-manual instru-ment with a solo trumpet stop. In ternary form, the composition follows the truined absentations of a trumpet the typical characteristics of a trumpet tune: four measure phrases, alternation of trumpet solo and mixture chorus, and a B section in the parallel minor key with softer registration. Constant quar-ter note motion in the left hand and a syncopated solo theme combine to bring a festive quality to the composi-tion. The work could be easily adjusted for length to accommodate a short or long procession.

## Album of Various Pieces, Anton Bruckner. Kalmus, K 02036, \$6.95.

Austrian Anton Bruckner (1824–1896) is well-known for his choral works and symphonic literature. The son of a schoolmaster and organist, Bruckner first played organ for church services at the young age of 10. In addition, Bruck-ner spent time honing his skills as



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organist at the Augustinian monastery of St. Florian and for 13 years held the position of organist at the Linz cathe-dral. This Kalmus edition presents 13 compositions by Bruckner: seven origi-nal works for organ and six transpin compositions by Bruckner: seven origi-nal works for organ and six transcrip-tions. The transcriptions include trios from the 4th and 7th symphonies; the choral "Ave Maria," and the "Amen" portion from the Gloria of the D Minor Mass. Also included is the extensive transcription of the "Adagio" from Sym-phony No. 7. Three short preludes from the collection of 9 Organ Pieces (considered by the New Groves Dictio-nary to be of doubtful authorship), would make wonderful teaching pieces would make wonderful teaching pieces for the beginning organist. In addition, the Prelude and Fugue in C Minor is a delightful composition that deserves to be played more often in services and recitals. Following the short prelude, Bruckner offers an energetic fugue that builds in intensity toward its dramatic ending. This inexpensive edition is a fine collection of lesser known works by a master composer.

—Laura Ellis McMurry University

#### **Music for Voices** and Organ by James McCray

#### Music for men's chorus

The tenor's voice is spoilt by affection and for the bass, the beast can only

bellow; In fact, he had no singing education, an ignorant, noteless, timeless, tuneless fellow.

Lord Byron (1788-1824) Don Juan

Do Byron's comments remind you of anyone in your church choir? We all encounter those robust male singers whose quality is far less than their enthusiasm. These "stout-hearted men" headly remine their unions so that these boldly project their voices so that those around them are covered, distracted, and often discouraged. This is most

unfortunate. American church choirs usually have American church choirs usually have an abundance of women singers, espe-cially sopranos. The men of the congre-gation, however, seem less willing to commit to a regular weekly rehearsal and Sunday service. So, there is almost always a need for more men in our church choirs, and that encourages those who are there to oversing. Yet, the suggestion being submitted this month suggestion being submitted this month is to program an all-male choir Sunday service. This will instill a strong sense of service. This will insult a strong sense of pride, will offer a lovely contrast to the weekly mixed choir sound, and may even encourage males from outside the choir to come sing. Sample your con-gregation and you may well discover that there are men out there who are unrelified to make a long term commit unwilling to make a long-term commit-inent to the choir, but who would enjoy ment to the choir, but who would enjoy coming once or twice a year to perform in an all-male group. At our church I program an all-women's and all-men's Sunday each year. The men sing on Mother's Day and the women return the favor and sing on Father's Day. The music this month features men's chorus. It covers a wide variety of sea-sons difficulty levels and other musical

sons, difficulty levels, and other musical matters. If you have not used a men's chorus for your church, give it a try. You may be amazed at the results. With proper fine tuning it will add a dimen-sion that will soon become a tradition.

# The Heavens Are Telling, Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827). Unison men and piano, E.C. Schirmer, #1046, no price (E). This setting features a mixture of bold, loud phrases and gentle quiet phrases. The keyboard offers full block-obard statements beneath the values

chord statements beneath the voices. There are two stanzas; both German and English texts are provided for per-formance. For variety it might be possible to alternate the loud/soft areas with the basses and tenors on one stanza. Simple yet dramatic music

## Three Sacred Pieces for Male Voices, arr. Dale Grotenhuis. TTBB and keyboard, National Music Pub., CH-

**124**, no price given (M-). The three titles are How Firm a Foundation; O Jesus, Joy of Loving Hearts; and My Faith Looks up to Thee. The last piece is very easy and uses only TB with keyboard. There is nothing particularly special about these arrange-ments; they are straightforward and clear with repeated notes and good voice leading. There is some unaccom-panied singing in each setting. Practical music for mon music for men

Mass, Paul Gibson. TBB unaccom-panied, ECS Publishing, No. 5175, no price given (M/M+). There are four mass movements; Credo and Benedictus are missing. All use English text, have mixed meters with melismatic lines, follow a predominantly chordal format, and have a key-board reduction for rehearsal. The harmony is somewhat austere. Although not difficult, it will require a solid group of singers for effective performance.

Will the Circle Be Unbroken, arr. Donald Moore. TBB and piano, BSC 9813, Belwin-Mills of Warner Bros., \$1.30 (M-).

The text concerns departed friends. The music has a Gospel style with a fast, "boom-chick" piano accompaniment that bounces along. A full three-part choral texture is used in about half of the setting.

## Phos Hilaron: O Gladsome Light, Randall Giles. TTBB and organ, Paraclete Press, PPM 09926, \$1.60

(M). The organ part is set on two staves and provides a chordal background for the voices. There are three short stanzas with the first in unison. An alternative SATB setting is included at the end.

# God Who Made Every Living Crea-ture, Gaspare Spontini (1774–1851). TTB unaccompanied, Music 70 Pub., M70-699, \$1.10 (M). The editor, Bruce Trinkley, has arranged this setting from *Fernand Cortez*. Both French and English texts are given for performance. The music is

are given for performance. The music is five-pages duration and slow with busy rhythms which tend to ornament the sound.

# On Christmas Night, arr. Wayne Bisbee. TBB with solo and piano, Santa Barbara Music Publishing, SBMP 290, \$1.40 (M-). This traditional Sussex Carol retains

its familiar melody as it moves through different stanza settings. The soloist is used on two of the stanzas. The piano part is often very busy with a lilting ccompaniment behind the voices

Moonlight, W.H. Belyea. TTBB unaccompanied, Leslie Music Sup-ply, No. 6007, no price given (M). The text concerns the moonlight that shines on God's creation. The slow, chordal setting is syllabic with warm harmonics that will add depth to a men's choir. The music remains quiet throughout and has some repeated areas in this two-page setting.

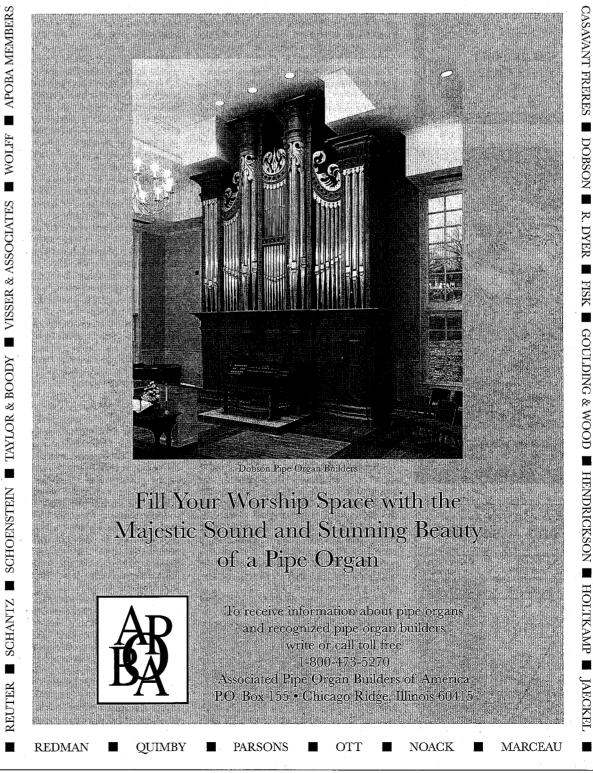
## Unendliche Freude (Unending Glad-ness), Franz Schubert (1797–1828). TBB unaccompanied, Santa Bar-bara Music Publishing, SBMP 252, \$1.55 (M).

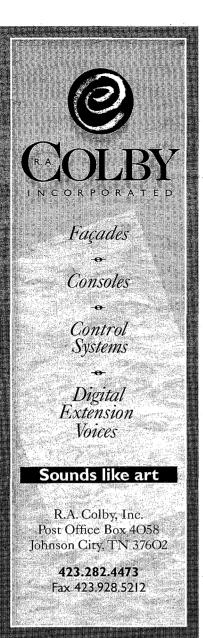
S1.55 (M). Technically this is secular yet the Schiller text will be appropriate for church use. After a syllabic, rhythmic opening in three parts, there is a differ-ent section which is a unison canon.

## O Magnify the Lord, Dale Groten-huis, TTBB and piano, National Music Publishers, CH-125, no price given $(M_{+})$ given (M+).

This strong anthem is based on Psalm 34. The keyboard is important and pro-vides a driving background in the fast section. The articulations add much to the character of the music. While much of the music is in two parts, there is a slower, four-part unaccompanied sec-tion. Exciting music.



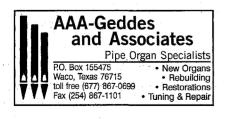






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#### **Robert Rayfield** In Memoriam by Anna M. Leppert-Largent



**Robert Rayfield** 

Robert Rayfield died on October 18, 1999 in Bloomington, Indiana at the age of 79, Professor Emeritus of Music at Indiana University. See "Nunc Dimittis" in the December 1999 issue, pp. 6–7.

When asked to pen a few thoughts about Robert Rayfield, I welcomed the chance to put to paper some thoughts about my mentor who I knew for more than 25 years. As I sat down to the task several times, I found it more difficult than I had imagined. He and his wife Nancy graciously welcomed "Rayfield-attachés" (a derivative of the Chicago "Platt-attaché" household where Nancy Platt grew up with many student board-ers from her father's classes, including her later suitor Robert Rayfield!) in and out of their home, church, and life. I, along with many of my family and friends, have been blessed to be part of the Rayfield/Platt family. There were so many lessons and liturgies, so many din-

many lessons and liturgies, so many din-ners and parties, so many sailing races and Elison Bay family vacations from which to pull just a few memories. Then, while sitting at the console this Christmas Eve, playing Langlais' *La Nativité* (one of his favorite pieces as well as one of my first pieces during my freshman year), the essence of Robert Bayfield became truly apparent Robert Rayfield became truly apparent. Robert Rayfield was a superb, dedicated teacher of the organ, determined that each student under his tutelage would learn proper technique, know how to finger and pedal new repertoire, know how to practice efficiently, and be able to go into the world as a proficient organist *and* musician. His caring for the organ students at Indiana University reached across studio lines. He was pas-

reached across studio lines. He was pas-toral, helping students work through their joys and sorrows of growing up. He was a character, enjoying life's peo-ple and pleasures with his quick, often groan-causing wit. Dr. Rayfield was a stickler when it came to technique. His insistence on being able to play manual scales with "speed, facility, and ease" haunted me through my master's degree work. He was extremely patient, insisting that these, along with Hanon and Czerny exercises, be practiced daily on the poorly tuned, hardly-any-action pianos relegated to the spare corners of the organ practice rooms! Ick! I remember happily shelving my fifth

I remember happily shelving my fifth edition of the Gleason book upon my completion of all the manual, especially the independent finger exercises, and pedal exercises, including scales, after three semesters of physical torture to my less-than-flexible body. I also remember purchasing the sixth edition at the beginning of my master's degree at the beginning of my master's degree just so I again could go through both manual and pedal technique from a pedagogical stance. After all, I was his graduate teaching assistant and needed to be able to demonstrate as well as marrare students' development. At the oversee students' development. At the



Robert Rayfield with grandson Robert S. Rayfield (Robin) at his home in Bloom-ington, Indiana

time it seemed more than what I should

time it seemed more than what I should have to bear. I now know that it was indeed a gift which I use every time I play the organ or work with a student. As I played "La Nat," Bob's nick-name for La Nativité, I began to notice the fingering and pedaling markings we so carefully placed just to the left of each note some 25 years ago. There was a chord spanning more than an octave that L could not reach, and he meticuthat I could not reach, and he meticu-lously rewrote those two beats, adding rests and transposing one pitch. My copy of the Buxtehude *Prelude, Fugue* & *Chaconne* from the same time has every note fingered or pedaled. This was an exercise which he insisted that each undergrad do for most of the degree work: finger/pedal a section and bring it to the next lesson for *complete* review and frequent revision.

To reinforce his concepts on practic-ing, Dr. Rayfield asked students to be able to play—at lessons—sections of pieces in combinations (hands only; pedal only; right hand & pedal; etc.) and with rhythmic alterations, i.e., changing running sixteenth notes to various dotted patterns. No getting away with just saying you had used those practice tech-niques during the week!

Bob was cautious about allowing his students to perform recitals at school or at other venues. He strove for the most "authentic interpretation," something for which he was constantly researching. He wanted each student to have a positive experience and guarded us quite closely until he felt we were able to withstand the pressure of playing for other faculty members, peers, and friends

I distinctly remember when, in 1979–80, Bob "discovered" Baroque articulation. I was teaching high school after having finished my bachelor's degree in music education. I had only my senior recital to play to complete my organ performance bachelor's degree. We both agreed that I would finish it we boln agreed that I would much the during the summer of 1980. I had been so busy planning for school concerts and preparing lesson plans for theory and lit classes, that I had not the slightest notion that there had been new revolunotion that there had been new revolu-tionary findings in the musicological field. I went back for my first lesson in June hoping to play through the pro-gram, receive his blessing, and schedule a hearing. We spent the entire lesson re-fingering, re-pedaling, and adding vari-ous combinations of slurs and staccatos to the *Bach Toccata*, *Adagio* & *Fugue*. I petitioned him to allow me to play it as petitioned him to allow me to play it as previously had learned it—in that very egato Romantic style. Bob would not permit me to play it in any way but hot most accurate and up-to-date manner possible. I did not play my recital until late August, just days before I was due back in the classroom. I had completely relearned the piece!

Bob was intuitive. He seemed to



Robert Rayfield, Anna M. Leppert-Largent, Gregory H. Largent, Nancy Platt Rayfield (July 6, 1985 wedding)

sense within each one of us the ups and downs of our love lives, the lack of success in other music classes, and our general mental health. He knew when to erai mental health. He knew when to apply the pressure to get a piece fin-ished, when to find help for a student failing theory, and when to suggest alternative studies for those who had "gotten a wrong phone call" from God's career line. Bob knew when to invite a student to Lake Lemon for a day of dis-traction by practicing for a uncoming student to Lake Lemon for a day of dis-traction by practicing for a upcoming sailing race or relaxing with a gentle cruise along the lake's perimeter in his much loved Flying Dutchman. Around the Rayfield dinner table, provocative discussion about any and all topics allowed us to learn about and love each other more—a time and place to "let our hair down." I can still hear Bob's laugh: an infec-tious chortle with a twinkle in his eye. I remember his bushy eyebrow gymnas-

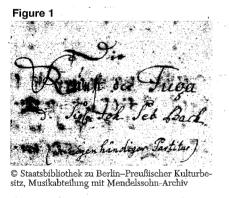
remember his bushy eyebrow gymnas-tics: one up, the other down; his socks of different colors, yet coordinated; the vision of Bob riding his bicycle with its two side baskets from home to school and back. A photo taken by my younger daughter during our last Elison Bay visit sums it up: comfortably dressed in a Tshirt and jeans held up by bright yellow suspenders with ruler markings, thin-ning gray hair blown wild by the wind, short-fingered, bony and muscular hands, wide-eyed, and just beginning to laugh. Robert Rayfield, a loving charac-ter who gave much to all of us he encountered. Rest in peace, dear teacher, mentor, and friend!

Anna M. Leppert-Largent has been Organist's Choir Director at St. John's Epis-copal Church, Saginaw, Michigan, since Sep-tember 1994. She oversees a growing music ministry which presently consists of the Adult Choir with paid section leaders, KID.SI Choir aided by a music assistant, newly-formed St. John's Ringers, God's Chil-dren Sing Music Class, and three weekend liturgies musically led by herself as well as the assistant organist. This Indianapolis native was a student of Robert Rayfield for more than eight years while working on two bachelor's degrees and a master's from Indi-ana University.

## Johann Sebastian Bach and Die Kunst der Fuga

T his article first takes up the question of the authentic title of Bach's last published work. Thereafter, this paper demonstrates a relation between the theme of the unfinished fugue of this theme of the unfinished fugue of this composition and the well-tempered tuning "wohltemperirt". Already an ear-lier study<sup>1</sup> in THE DIAPASON identified possible allusions within Die Kunst der Fuga to the tuning Werckmeister/Bach for which Das Wohltemperirte Clavier was composed. Bach used the set of numbers belonging to the system "wohltemperirt" to arrange for the setup of his compositions, succeeding in this way to unify the musical harmony with architecture. Such structuring can be of a very abstract nature and concern even a very abstract nature and concern even the melody of themes, number of key-strokes, or bar-lengths of movements, etc. The present case as well will show a rather complex and abstract means of structuring, but unambiguously recognizable.

Due to the way *Die Kunst der Fuga* was edited and published, there have always been some doubts and queries as to the exact intentions of the composer, including the authenticity of the title. It reads—in the printed edition—Die Kunst der Fuge. However, there also Kunst der Fuge. However, there also exists a manuscript version of the title page written by Bach's son-in-law, Johann Christoph Altnikol (Deutsche Staatsbibliothek Berlin, Mus. ms. Auto-gr. Bach P 200), that once belonged to the collection of Georg Poelchau. Alt-nikol, close to Bach, assisted the com-poser suffering from failing health and evesible in preparing the publication eyesight in preparing the publication. On Altnikol's manuscript, Figure 1, the title page reads *Die Kunst der Fuga* [sic]



Now the gematria will be applied<sup>2</sup>, as commonly used by baroque composers and writers—even preceding Bach— such as Kuhnau<sup>3</sup> or Werckmeister<sup>4</sup>. The title of Johann Sebastian Bach's last work, in Altnikol's spelling, shown together with the composer's full name thus reade: thus reads:

| Die | Kunst | $\operatorname{der}$ |
|-----|-------|----------------------|
| 18  | 80    | 26                   |

Bach

14

#### Johann Sebastian 86

Thanks to Altnikol's manuscript, the likely title in its authentic spelling is established, as it appears improbable that this gematrial equivalence repre-sents a mere co-incidence. Within Bach's holograph of *Das Wohltem*bach's holograph of *Das Wohltem-*perirte Clavier the composer himself always spelled "Fuga" and never "Fuge". On the contrary, the spelling of *Die Kunst der Fuge* [sic] results in 162=2×9×9. No gematrial significance whatsoever appears

whatsoever appears. At Bach's time the most common At bach's time the most common numbering of the alphabet was from 1 to 24, A=1, I, J=9, U,V=20 and Z=24, as shown<sup>5</sup> in Figure 2. It is this numbering that leads to the conclusion above.

However, the triangular alphabet was in use as well and also known to Bach, and both alphabets are tabulated in Fig-

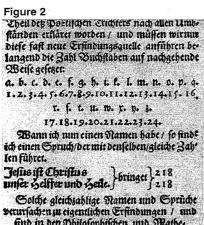
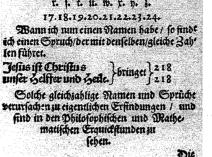


Figure 3



| Henk Dieben<br>Triangular |      | 3   | 3   | 10           | 5<br>15 | 6<br>21 | 28  | 8<br>36 | 45  | 9<br>45               | ┢ |
|---------------------------|------|-----|-----|--------------|---------|---------|-----|---------|-----|-----------------------|---|
|                           | N    | 0   | P   | Q            | R       | S       | T   | U       | V   | W                     | X |
| Henk Dieben               | 13   | 14  | 15  | 16           | 17      | 18      | 19  | 20      | 20  | 21                    | Γ |
| Triangular                | 91   | 105 | 120 | 136          | 153     | 171     | 190 | 210     | 210 | 231                   | 2 |
| Figure 4.1                | 10   | 12  |     |              |         |         |     |         |     |                       |   |
| Figure 4.1                | 4.2  | 4.3 |     | ·<br>· · · · | 3       |         |     |         |     |                       |   |
|                           | <br> |     |     |              |         |         |     |         |     | ar muanapmyuu na saur |   |
| A 1 - d-a-g1g-a-d 417 sy  | m.   |     |     |              |         |         |     |         |     |                       |   |

B C D E

ure 3, the triangular values follow from any Z of Dieben's alphabet via any Z of  $Z \times (Z+1)/2$ .

The finality to present this table is, of course, to check *Die Kunst der Fuga* via this alternative, triangular alphabet. The latter converts Werckmeister's *Musi*latter converts werekinetster's *Musi-*calische Temperatur to the value of  $1975^6$  (whereas according to Henk Dieben the outcome is  $247=13\times19$ ). With the number 1975 one may first recognize 19 as twelve fifths and seven octaves that close the circle, 19 intervals, 12+7. The remaining juxtaposition 75 shows the 7 perfect and the 5 well-tempered fifths of the system. Werck-meister's title thus allows the gematrial conversion via two distinct alphabets! After this introductory preparation, the supposedly authentic title will be now supposedly adhemic the win be how converted via the triangular alphabet as well. One finds *Die Kunst der Fuga* =  $1225=(5\times7)\times(5\times7)$  broken up into prime numbers. A double conversion yields a perceptible result in this case as well: 5 well-tempered fifths and 7 perfect ones of Werckmeister's and Bach's system "wohltemperirt". As 5×7=35, the figures 3=third and 5=fifth in thoroughbass appear—in the C-major triad these intervals beat in unison. The first pre-lude of *Das Wohltemperirte Clavier* comprises 35 bars. This title, *Die Kunst der Fuga*, can certainly be said to be scrupulously selected/constructed—and certainly not understood up to now.

The second part of this study will investigate the structure of the first theme of the last, unfinished fugue, in relation to the tuning Werckmeis-ter/Bach upon which *Das Wohltem-perirte Clavier* is based. In this system wohltemperirt, 5 tempered fifths and 7

Fugs 6+20+7+1 summa 158

#### summa 158!

perfect ones close the circle of 7 perfect ones close the circle of 7 octaves. This amounts to a division of the Pythagorean comma by five. Refin-ing to more detail, there are the 4 usual well tempered fifths c-g-d-a-e, together with 1 tempering fifth B-f#, and the remaining 7 fifths are perfect<sup>7</sup>. A corre-sponding set of these numbers of fifths characterizing the musical temperacharacterizing the musical tempera-ment looks like 4, 1, 7.

At this stage, a small, but necessary, At this stage, a small, but necessary, mathematical excursion follows. From Euclid and Greek mathematics, the "perfect numbers" were considered. These numbers are made up by the sum of their divisors, such as for the first per-fect number, 6=1+2+3. Likewise, for the next are 28-1+2+3. Likewise, for the next one 28=1+2+4+7+14, being divisible in turn by 1, 2, 4, 7 and 14. It is remarkable that Werckmeister and other musicians as well<sup>8</sup> were apparently fascinated by these *numeri perfecti* and in several of his treatises he quotes 6, 28, 496, 8128, 33550336. There exists an infinity of perfect numbers, but up to now it is unknown whether there are any odd perfect numbers—all perfect numbers known to date are even. These numbers considered perfect may be the reason that baroque and earlier com-posers grouped their works by numbers

of 6 for publication. Now the characteristic set of num-bers 4, 1, 7 of "wohltemperirt", (4 well-tempered fifths, 1 tempering fifth B-f# and 7 perfect fifths), will be assembled with its crabwise permutation 7, 1, 4 and contend upon 6 centered upon 6, primus numerus per-fectus. The perfectly symmetrical con-stellation 4-1-7-6-7-1-4 results. Gema-tria-wise, letters are associated to these numbers. The outcome of this proce-dure is D-A-G-F-G-A-D. Here one rec-ognizes the unfinished fugue's theme of the composition, Fig. 4.1 and 4.2.

In the final rhythmic layout of these notes, by the fourth note, a sudden ritar-dando halving of the tempo might be felt, giving to the theme its tragic aus-

terity, Fig. 4.3. As regards the significance of the dig-As regards the significance of the fig-its within the set 1, 4, 7, it must be remembered that the prelude of the tempering tonality B-major in WTC I counts 417 keystrokes<sup>9</sup>. Within the Well-tempered Clavier I and II com-prising on even number of 5750 hers. prising an even number of 5750 barscounting through the entire composi-tion—the number of the two central bars are 2875 and  $2876^{10}$ . Thus, the midpoint will be bar 741 of Part II (2876-2135=741), again with the digits 1. 4. 7: the numbers of fifths.

In conclusion, these considerations provide a clue to the "authentic" title of Bach's last composition printed. Also, the characteristic numbers specifying "wohltemperirt" were identified as the theme of the last, unfinished piece of Die Kunst der Fuga. At this occasion, two recent publications investigating the composition might be quoted, by Hans-Jörg Rechtsteiner<sup>11</sup> and above all, Vincent Dequevauviller<sup>12</sup>, the latter distinguished by a remarkable originality of ideas, sadly missing in the Bach-jahrbuch—due to the unfortunate pubHerbert Anton Kellner

K

11 12

66 78

23 20

276 300

1. A.

lishing policy of the present editors. This paper was written in commemo-ration of Bach's passing away 250 years ago on 28. 7. 1750. By that date, at the middle of the 18th century—written according to European usage—will look as 28.7. 50, the central bar of *Das Wohltemperirte Clavier* reappears. Likewise, Bach's birthday on 21.3.1685, late in the 17th century, appears as 21.3.'85. Here, reconverting via the number alphabet of Henk Dieben, 2138 appears: BACH.

G H

F

Notes 1. Kellner, Herbert Anton, "How Bach encoded his name into *Die Kunst der Fuge* together with his tuning." THE DIAPASON, May 1999, 14–15. 2. Kellner, H. A., "Le tempérament inégal de Werckmeister/Bach et l'alphabet numérique de Henk Dieben." *Revue de Musicologie* 80/2, 1994, 052 002

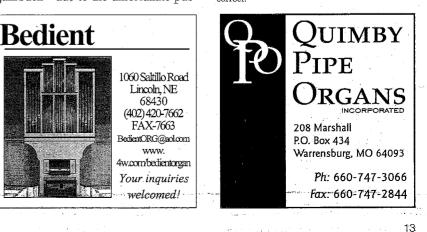
Henk Dieben." Revue de Musicologie 80/2, 1994, 283-298.
3. Kellner, H. A., "Welches Zahlenalphabet benutzte der Thomaskantor Kuhnau?" Musikforschung 33/1, 1980, 124-125.
4. Hermann, Ursula, "Andreas Werckmeister-Lebensweg und geistiges Umfeld." In: Bericht über das Werckneister-Kolloquium aus Anlaß des 340.
Geburtstages von Andreas Werckmeister am 30.
November 1985, Michaelstein/Blankenburg 1986, Studien zur Aufführungspraxis und Interpretation von Musik des 18. Jahrhunderts, Heft 30, p. 5.
5. Haisdoerffer, Georg Philipp, Poetischer Trichter, Nürnberg, Wolffgang Endter MDCL. Faksimile Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft Darmstadt, 1975.
6. Duparcq, Jean-Jacques, private communication.

tion. 7.

Duparcq, Jean-Jacques, private communica-tion.
 Kellner, H. A., The Tuning of my Harpsi-chord. Schriftenreihe Heft 18. Verlag Das Musikin-strument, E. Bochinsky, Frankfurt/Main 1980.
 Werckmeister, A., Musicalische Temperatur, p. 14, 19; see also Walther, Johann Gottfried, Musi-calisches Lexicon, oder, Musicalische Bibliothek. Leipzig, 1732, Ed. R. Schaal, Kassel 1953.
 Kellner, H. A., "Das wohltemperirte Clavier-Tuning and Musical Structure." English Harpsichord Magazine 2/6, April 1980, 137-140, in particular p. 139.
 Kellner, H. A., "Das wohltemperirte Clavier-Implications de l'accord inégal pour l'oeu-vre et son autographe." Revue de Musicologie 71, 1985, 143-157.
 Rechtsteiner, Hans-Jörg, Alles geordnet mit

vre et son autographe." Revue de Musicologie 71, 1985, 143-157. 11. Rechtsteiner, Hans-Jörg, Alles geordnet mit Maß, Zahl und Gewicht. Der Idealplan von Johann Sebastian Bachs Kunst der Fuge. Peter, Lang, Europäische Hochschulschriften, Reihe 36, Musik-wissenschaft, Vol. 140, 1995. P. 44, Completing the unfinished fugue by 133 bars is absurd. Davitt Moroney's completion by 30 bars in his Henle-edi-tion is much more reasonable. 12. Vincent Dequevauviller, L'art de la fugue, un "problème algébrique." Etude sur les caractéris-tiques numériques et les raisons de l'inachèvement de la dernière oeuvre de Jean-Sébastien Bach. Asso-ciation pour la Connaissance de la Musique Anci-enne, 1998, ISBN 2-9513089-0-6. The proposed completion of the unfinished fugue by 37 bars is correct.

correct.



## Musical Rhetoric in Three Praeludia of Dietrich Buxtehude

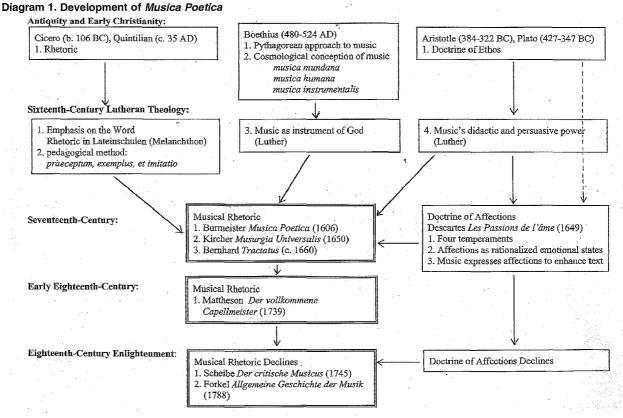
#### Leon W. Couch III

## The Development of Musica Poetica

Since the rediscovery of Quintilian's texts in the early Renaissance, many humanist writers have suggested a link between oratory and musical' composition. With his treatise Musica poetica, Joachim Burmeister coined the term Joachim Burmeister coined the term *musica poetica* for study of rhetorical relationships in music. This discipline, *musica poetica*, rationally explained the creative process of a composer, the structure of compositions, and the mechanism through which music moved the listener. Thereby a com-poser's craft could prompt a predictable emotional response from the listener— a principal goal of early Barpoue coma principal goal of early Baroque com-posers. Although writers throughout Europe attested to the affective nature of music, German theorists cultivated

musica poetica. Influenced by Lutheran theology, humanists in Germany borrowed rhetorical techniques from the classical

Leon W. Couch III joined the music facul-ty at Luther College in 1998, where he teach-es music theory and directs the Collegium Musicum vocal and instrumental early music ensembles. While pursuing doctorates in music theory and organ performance at the University of Cincinnati's College-Conserva-tory of Music, Couch maintained an organ studio and taught theory courses there. For three years, he also served as Music Director for a German-American congregation at Concordia Lutheran Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1997, Couch also taught at the Uni-versity of Cincinnati as an Adjunct Professor of Mathematics. His teachers include Rober-ta Gary and Willis Bodine, organ; Eiji Hash-moto, harpsichord and continuo; Frank Samarotto and Edward Nowacki, music the-ory and history. ory and history.



authors including Cicero and his successor Quintilian in order to deliver the Holy Word more effectively. (See Dia-gram 1, left-hand column.) Philipp Melanchthon emphasized this area of the trivium in the Lateinschulen cur-riculum and applied the traditional ped-agogical method: (1) praeceptum or the study of rules which required exact def-



initions and well-articulated concepts, (2) exemplus or the study of examples which encouraged analysis of well con-structed works, and (3) *imitatio* or the similation of examples which empha-sized craft, not genius and inspiration typically associated with the Enlightenment or Romantic periods. In this way, the rhetorical concepts became not only a way of thinking about pre-existing

works but also became prescriptive. Martin Luther emphasized the power of music to secure faith: "after theology I accord to music the highest place and the greatest honor."<sup>1</sup> (See Diagram 1, middle column.) As the handmaiden to the Word, music can be understood as a "sermon in sound." Influenced by Boethius's cosmological conception of music, many seventeenth- and eigh-teenth-century writers justified music's holy power by explaining how ratios representing God's perfection resonat-ed in the listener's soul.

The ancient Doctrine of Ethos con-vinced Luther of the didactic power of music. (See Diagram 1, right column.) With the rise of the Doctrine of Affec-tions during the seventeenth century as codified by Descartes, writers in Gercodified by Descartes, writers in Ger-many could then explain the mechanism through which music affected listeners' passions. (See center of Diagram 1.) Kircher, Bernhard, and Mattheson sug-gested that music no longer simply reflected the meaning of texts but actually moved listeners to predicable emo-tional states called affections. Cantors, such as Buxtehude and Bach, drew upon elements of *musica poetica* which served as a code for various affections in their compositions. With the rise of the their compositions. With the rise of the Enlightenment, however, philosophers encouraged "natural" expression in music, which reflected a composer's personal sentiment and inspiration. With this emerging viewpoint, both the Doctrine of Affections and the cosmo-logical conception of music became less tenable, and musical rhetoric declined with them. By the end of the eighteenth with them. By the end of the eighteenth century, *musica poetica* had become a historical curiosity cataloged in Forkel's Allgemeine Geschichte der Musik (1788).

## An Overview of *Musica Poetica* Consider the rhetorical model of the

composer's creative process presented in Table 1. Following Cicero's ideas that

directly applied to music, Bernhard pre-scribes three compositional stages while Mattheson retains five stages somewhat analogous to rhetoric. In his first stage, analogous to rhetoric. In his first stage, inventio, the composer determines what his/her piece will be about, the *loci top-ici*. Mattheson suggests fundamental musical elements such as meter, key, and theme. This stage could also involve the working out of invertible counter-point and other devices. In the second stage, *dispositio*, the composer places this pre-compositional material in a log-ical succession and in appropriate keys. ical succession and in appropriate keys. Later, in the *elaboratio* stage, episodes connect the contrapuntal complexes or theme entrances determined in the *dispositio*. The composer also adds musi-cal-rhetorical figures intended to persuade or move the listener to particular affections. In the *decoratio*, the composer ornaments themes and may incorporate further figures. Embellishments reinforce the work's style and can fur-ther alter the affect. The fifth stage, *exe*cutio, involves performance of the work, frequently with additional improvised ornaments.

The disposition of any artwork in the rhetorical model can be described in two ways: (1) the Aristotelian model, beginning-middle-end, or (2) the more complicated Cicerone model. (See Table 2.) Burmeister subscribes to the first and Mattheson to the later. Consid-or the surgeous of each eaction in the er the purpose of each section in the Cicerone model. The *exordium* of a speech arouses the listener's attention. Buxtehude praeludia invariably start with an opening toccata for this pur-pose.) The narratio establishes the composition's subject matter, but in musical discourse, Mattheson states that one may omit the *narratio*. The *propositio* presents the actual content of a speech or musical composition, i.e., the theme. In the body of the speech, the orator can alternate between arguments sup-porting his proposition, the *confirmatio*, and those refuting possible objections to the orator's proposition, the *confutatio*. In music, *confutatio* sections frequently contain contrasting themes and charac-ters, heightened by increased disso-nance. At the end, compositions con-clude with the *peroratio*. This section often recells the opening material with often recalls the opening material with a ritornello or closes with pedal points and melodic repetition. Many scholars question whether a

#### Table 1. Application of rhetorical stages to music<sup>2</sup>

| Cicero         | the second s | Bernhard                     | <br>Matheson                 |                        |   |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1. Inventio    | [determination of topic]                                                                                       | 1. Inventio                  | 1. Inventio                  | [meter, key, theme]    |   |
| 2. Dispositio  | [arrangement]                                                                                                  |                              | <ol><li>Dispositio</li></ol> | [ordering of sections] | · |
| 3. Elocutio    | [style; ideas into sentences]                                                                                  | <ol><li>Elaboratio</li></ol> | <ol><li>Elaboratio</li></ol> | [addition of figures]  |   |
| 4. Memoria     | [memorization]                                                                                                 |                              | 4. Decoratio                 | [ornamentation]        |   |
| 5. Pronuntiati | o[delivery]                                                                                                    | 3. Executio                  | 5. Executio                  | [performance]          |   |
|                |                                                                                                                |                              |                              |                        |   |

#### Table 2. Disposition according to four authors

| Aristotle           | Burmeister                   | Cicero         |                    | Mattheson                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Arche [beginning | ] 1. Exordium [introduction] | 1. Exordium    | [introduction]     | 1. Exordium                  |
| 2. Meson [middle]   | 2. Ipsum corpus carminis     | 2. Narratio    | [factual account]  | <ol><li>Narratio</li></ol>   |
|                     | [body]                       |                | [list of points]   | <ol><li>Propositio</li></ol> |
|                     |                              | 4. Confirmatio | [supporting argume | nt] 4. Confirmatio           |
|                     |                              |                |                    | <ol><li>Confutatio</li></ol> |
| 3. Teleute [end]    | 3. Finis [end]               | 6. Conclusio   | [conclusion]       | 6. Peroratio                 |

#### Table 3. Doctrine of Affections<sup>3</sup>

| Temperament:                    | Sanguine                   | Choleric                      | Melancholic                    | Phlegmatic                                |  |  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--|--|
| Humor, Organ: Blood, Heart      |                            | Yellow Bile, Liver            | Black Bile, Spleen             | Phlegm, Brain                             |  |  |
| Elements, Planet:               | Air, Mercury               | Fire, Mars                    | Earth Saturn                   | Water, Neptune                            |  |  |
| Attributes:                     | Hot & Wet                  | Hot & Dry                     | Cold & Dry                     | Cold & Wet                                |  |  |
| Season:<br>Time of Day:<br>Age: | Spring<br>Morning<br>Youth | Summer<br>Noon<br>Young Adult | Fail<br>Evening<br>Older Adult | Winter<br>Night<br>Aged                   |  |  |
| Affections:                     | Love, Joy                  | Anger, Fury                   | Sorrow, Pain                   | Peacefulness,<br>Moderate, Joy,<br>Sorrow |  |  |

#### Table 4. Kirchner's relationships between affections and musical elements<sup>4</sup>

|                                                       | -                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amour<br>(love)                                       | combination of longing & joy—unstable; calm tempo; rhythm sometimes fast and slow; contrasting intervals reflecting longing & joy. |
| Luctus seu Planctus<br>(mourning or lamentation)      | slow pulse; semitones and irregular intervals; suspensions and dissonant harmonies                                                 |
| Laetitia et Exultatio<br>(joy and exultation)         | fast tempo, esp. triple time and faster dances; leaping consonances; few dissonances and syncopations; higher tessitura            |
| Furor et Indignatio<br>(rage and indignation)         | fast tempo; dissonances                                                                                                            |
| Commiseratio et Lacryma<br>(pity and weeping)         | slow tempo; small intervals, esp. m2                                                                                               |
| Timor et Afflictio (fear and pain)                    | moderate tempo; harsh harmonies                                                                                                    |
| Praesumption et Audacia<br>(presumption and audacity) | virtuosic display                                                                                                                  |
| Admiratio<br>(admiration or astonishment)             | dependent on relationship of music and text                                                                                        |

singular Doctrine of Affections exists. Nonetheless, Table 3 presents an overview of the various viewpoints as codified by Descartes. According to this doctrine, people can have four different temperaments or a combination thereof: Sanguine, Choleric, Melancholic, and Phlegmatic. Specific body parts and humors participate in producing a variety of distinct emotional states, called affections. These fundamental affections can blend in various ways to create other affections. This rational system explains why and how listeners of different temperaments react to music. A year following Descartes' treatise, Kircher published an influential compendium of knowledge that connected various affections to specific musical elements. (See Table 4. Amour is especially provoking.)

Composers could choose a variety of musical figures to summon listeners' affections. In classical oratory according to Quintilian, figures are simply deviations from normal speech intended to make one's oration more effective. By the seventeenth century, composers not only employed figures to express the text but also to move listeners to particular passions according to the Doctrine of Affections. To avoid problems of marking every musical event as a figure a 1d trivializing the procedure, let us employ a working definition for our purpose: a figure is any departure from established musical syntax that arouses the affections.<sup>5</sup> Not every dissonance is really a figure, but only those that express a particular emotion or inflect the music in a noticeable way. Now we can briefly examine three influential theorists of the musica poetica tradition and identify a few of their figures in three Buxtehude praeludia, BuxWV 142, 146, and 149.

#### Joachim Burmeister

And if we examine music more closely, we will surely find very little difference between its nature and that of oratory. For just as the art of oratory derives its power not from a simple collection of simple words, or from a proper yet rather plain construction of periods, or from their meticulous yet bare and uniform connection, but rather from those elements where there is an underlying grace and elegance due to arrangement and to weighty words of wit, and where periods are rounded with emphatic words so, this art of music...<sup>6</sup>

Joachim Burmeister (1564–1529) served as cantor to St. Marien in Rostock and taught at the Gymnasium there. He developed a relatively systematic approach to identifying figures which aided his teaching of composition and reflected the Lutheran tradition of praeceptum, exemplus, et imitatio. He cites numerous late sixteenth-century vocal works and demonstrates how specific musical figures in the Lassus motet In me transierunt, contribute to an effect much like that of successful oration. Elias Walther's dissertation of 1664 leans heavily on Burmeister's treatise and even analyzes the same Lassus motet, thereby revealing Burmeister's continuing influence in Lutheran Germany. By this point, Walther does not even define musical figures suggesting that their use had become commonplace.

For the most part, Burmeister's treatise Musica poetica (1606) transmits Zarlino's theories, and thus, Burmeister's ideas are strongly linked to late sixteenth-century styles. Burmeister's explicit development of a rhetorical theory, however, distinguishes him from his sixteenth-century predecessors. Burmeister's figures focus on imitation and repetition. (See Diagram 2.) Burmeister derived most figurative names from rhetorical sources. Thus, many terms maintain a strong association with the original rhetorical meanings, though some are uniquely musical. To reflect the traditional rhetorical division of figures into those applied to words and those applied to sentences,

#### Example 1: Noëma in BuxWV 146, mm. 14-19

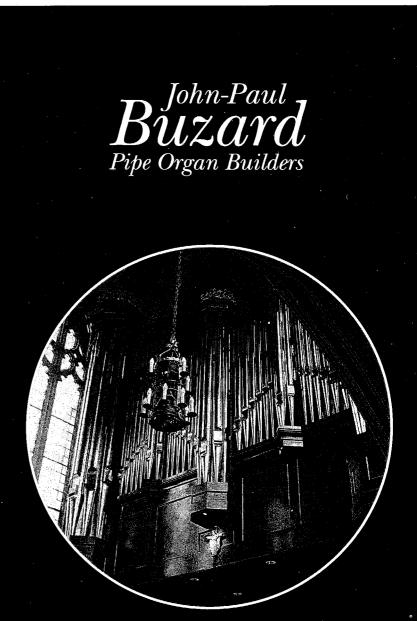


Burmeister placed musical figures in three categories: (1) Figurae harmoniae, figures involving more than one voice; (2) Figurae melodiae, figures involving one voice, and (3) Figurae tam harmoniae quam melodiae. (See Diagram 2.) Let us consider a couple examples:

<sup>1</sup> Noëma—This figure strikes the listener when the texture changes to a homophonic passage. Most later writers imply that these passages are composed of consonant sonorities. Burmeister describes its effect: "When introduced at the right time, it sweetly affects and wondrously soothes the ears, or indeed the heart."<sup>7</sup> For the performer, this suggests not only a sensitive touch but also a sweet registration and calm tempo. In the *Praeludium in f#*, mm. 14–27, Buxtehude places such a passage between the foreboding exordium and the brooding fugue. (See Example 1.) In this case, suspensions and chromaticism further modify the figure's effect within this dark piece.

*Pathopoeia*—Throughout the final fugue of the *Praeludium in g*, chromatic pitches contribute a heightened emotional affect; the *pathopoeia* is "suited to arousing the affections."<sup>8</sup> Consider m. 126, where Buxtehude temporarily introduces Bb minor with half-steps outside the reigning mode. (See Example 2.)

Aposiopesis—Returning to the Praeludium in f#, mm. 20–27, we find that the musical texture breaks off with a



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#### Diagram 2: Burmeister's Figures in Musica Poetica (1606)

#### A. Figurae Harmoniae

- З
- igurae Harmoniae: . Fuga Realis—point of imitation . Metalepsis—point of imitation with two subjects ("double fugue") . Hypallage—point of imitation using inverted subject . Apocope—fugal entry cut off early or premature end of an imitative section . Noëma—homophonic texture. . Analepsis—repetition of a homophonic texture at the same pitch . Mimesis—imitation of a homophonic texture at a different pitch . Anadiplasis—mimasis done twice 4
- 5
- 6
- Ŕ
- 9.
- Anadiplosis—mimesis done twice Symblema—off-beat dissonance. Burmeister's examples only involve passing
- 9. Symblema—on-beat dissonance. Burmelster's examples only involve passing tones. Symblema maius involves discords against a pedal point while symblema minus occurs within a tactus and is not considered a true figure.
  10. Syncope or Syneresis—syncopation
  11. Pleonasmus—excessive dissonance through simultaneous use of Symblema and Syncope at a cadence, usually occurs with pedal point to extend cadence over a couple tactus
  2. Aurocia musical repetition of a consonant texture that rises by step with each
- 12. Auxesis-musical repetition of a consonant texture that rises by step with each Auxesis—musical repetition of a consonant texture that rises by step with each textual repetition
   Pathopoeia—semitones outside of mode
   Hypotyposis—vivid text painting<sup>21</sup>
   Aposiopesis—stop in musical flow created by silence, often following a fermata.
   Anaploke—imitation of homophonic passage in polychoral works, usually around a codence

- a cadence

- a cadence.
  B. Figurae Melodiae: *Parembole*—one voice does not participate in a point of imitation, i.e., a filler or supportive voice *Palillogia*—melodic repetition for emphasis *Climax*—melodic sequence *Parrhesia*—single, brief dissonance in a voice that does not affect the predominant consonances between voice parts *Hyperbole*—melody exceeds the modal boundary *Hypobole*—melody descends below the modal boundary
  Figurae tam Harmoniae quam Melodiae: *Congeries* or *Synathroismos*—any combination of perfect and imperfect consonances moving in similar motion. By this, Burmeister means an alternation of 6/3 and 5/3 chords, to give a suspended voice 5-6 motion. *Fauxbourdon*—parallel motion of 6/3 chords in three voices. *Anaphora*—repetition of pitches in at least one voice, often a ground bass.

  - Anaphora—repetition of pitches in at least one voice, often a ground bass.
     Fuga Imaginaria—canon. Two types exist: homophonous (at the unison) and pamphonos (at a different interval of imitation).

Example 2: Pathopoeia in BuxWV 149, mm. 124-127

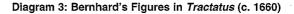


Example 3: Aposiopesis and Abruptio in BuxWV 146, mm. 19-29



notated silence in m. 24. (See Example 3.) This figure, the *aposiopesis*, fore-shadows motives that seem to lead only to silence throughout the praeludium.

Burmeister suggests the topic of pieces employing this figure: "The *aposiopesis* is frequently encountered in composi-tions whose texts deal with death or



- A. Stylus Gravis, Stylus Antiquus, Stylus A Cappella, or Stylus Ecclesiasticus:
  - Transitus—dissonant passing tone and neighbor tone Quasi-transitus—accented passing tone Syncopatio or ligatura—syncopation Quasi-syncopatio—ornamented syncopation ົ
- B. Stylus Luxurians Communis:
  1. Superjectio—escape tone upward
  2. Anticipatio—anticipation, usually resolves downward
  3. Subsumtio—escape tone downward added to an ascending stepwise passage
  4. Variatio, passaggio, or coloratura—faster, ornamental notes embellish a melodic
  - 5
  - Multiplicatio—repeated notes on a dissonance Prolongatio—dissonance longer than its preceding consonance Syncopatio catachrestica—syncopation is not resolved or not resolved directly: (a) bass moves as suspension resolves creating another dissonance, (b) dissonant preparation note due to a moving bass, or (c) suspension simply does not resolve
  - Bassus duriusculus—(a) chromatic step progressions, (b) step progressions outlining o3, or (c) step progression involving +2 interval.
     Saltus duriusculus—uncommon leaps such as the m6 and the o7 downwards 10. Mutatio toni—using more than one mode in a composition<sup>22</sup>
     Inchoatio imperfecta—beginning a piece without the required perfect conso-

  - nance
  - Longinqua distantia—more than a tenth between adjacent voices. (Continuo fills in inner voices.)
     Consonantiae impropriae—various harmonic usages of P4, +4/°5, °7, and +2 that

  - Consonantiae Impropriae—various narmonic usages of P4, +4/\*5, \*7, and +2 that are not prepared and/or that occur on strong beats.
     Quaesitio notae—an appoggiatura
     Cadentiae duriusculae—"rather strange dissonances" before cadences. Bernhard's examples include (a) various figures, including a hemiola, (b) the cadential 6/4 with a lombard rhythm, and (c) the ii<sup>7</sup> chord with unprepared seventh on the deventence. 15. downbeat.

downbeat.
C. Stylus Theatralis, Stylus Comicus, Stylus Recitativus or Stylus Oratorius:

Extensio—prolongation of a dissonance
Ellipsis—suppression of the normally required consonance
Mora—retardation [upward resolving suspended note]
Abruptio—melodic line ruptured, i.e., a rest inserted where one expects a consonance

- nance
- Transitus inversus—accented passing tone [dissonance on the strong beat] Heterolepsis—compound melody [when leaping melody temporarily takes voice 5 6.
- *I retaining of an interior line*] *Tertia deficiens*—augmented second harmonically between outer voices *Sexta superflua*—diminished seventh harmonically between outer voices

eternity."<sup>9</sup> Burmeister borrowed this term from rhetoric: "What is aposiope-sis? It is when, because of an affection, some part of a sentence is cut off."<sup>10</sup> Performers should consider exaggerat-ing the stop for this effect.

#### **Christoph Bernhard**

Stylus Luxurians is the type consisting in part of rather quick notes and strange leaps—so that it is well suited for stirring the affects—and of more kinds of disso-nance treatment . . . than the foregoing. Its melodies agree with the text as much as possible, unlike those of the preceding type . . . It [Stylus Theatralis] was devised to represent speech in music . . And since language is the absolute master of music in this genre . . . one should repre-sent speech in the most natural way possi-ble.<sup>11</sup>

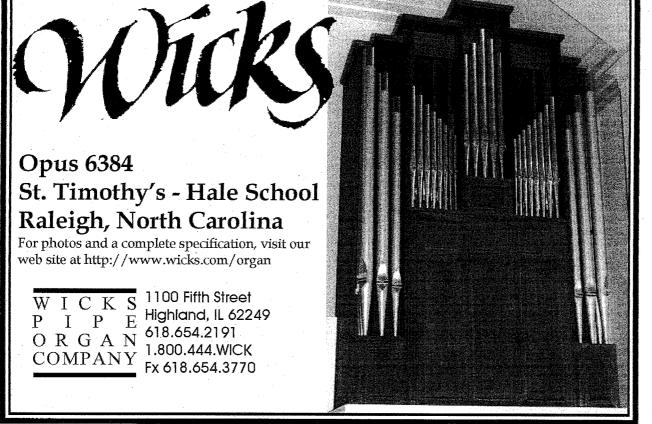
Christoph Bernhard (1627–1692) was cantor for Johanneum in Hamburg from 1664–74 and co-director of the famous Collegium Musicum there with Collegium with Matthias Weckmann. Later, Bernhard returned to Dresden where he had studied and worked with Schütz for many years. In the Tractatus (c. 1660), Bernhard describes three main seven-teenth-century compositional styles: Stylus Gravis, Stylus Luxurians Com-munis, and Stylus Theatralis. Bernard not only distinguishes these styles by their upways but more importantly by their venue, but more importantly, by their use of specific figures. These fig-ures primarily depend upon dissonance treatment and modern styles which employ more sophisticated, implicit voice leading. While Bernhard empha-sizes smaller details of dissonance treatment, the earlier Burmeister basically describes texture and a larger scope. Bernhard does emphasize proper reflection of the text in music, but he does not associate specific figures with affects nor does he explicitly show how to do this. Rather, Bernhard instructs his students to study works of respected composers in each of the styles. One may assume that composers use partic-ular figures for different affects depend-ing on context. In any case, Bernhard's brevity and prose suggest that the appli-cation of these figures is relatively obvious to the reader.

Please consider the following figures from Diagram 3 in Buxtehude's praeludia;

Passus duriusculus—This Latin term literarily means a "harsh passage" or "difficult passage." The subject of the second fugue in the *Praeludium in e*, mm. 47–49, contains a descending chromatic passage. (See Example 4.) The difficulty of this short span in the subject is heightened by on-beat chromati-

sect is heightened by on-beat chromati-cism, and suggests a "difficult" touch and a slower tempo. *Saltus duriusculus*—In this same pas-sage, we also find a "harsh leap" or "dif-ficult leap" called the *saltus duriusculus* between C and G-sharp, and between G and D sharp. A more striking example and D-sharp. A more striking example can be found in the first fugue of the *Praeludium in f#* entitled "Grave," mm. 29–31. (See the leap down from D to E-sharp in Example 5.) Here we find a striking example of compound molody striking example of compound melody which Bernhard calls *Heterolepsis*, an element of the theatrical style. Buxtehude's fugues normally do not venture into this highly dissonant style, and these figures contribute to a morose affect.

Inchoatio imperfecta-Although Bernhard defines this term in strictly musical language, the figure carries not only.





Example 5: Saltus duriusculus in BuxWV 146, mm. 29-31



structural value but also affective meaning to a German Baroque listener. (Remember that dissonances utilize ratios far from perfection, and thus, elicit darker affects in the listener.) The opening of the *Praeludium in g* begins with an *inchoatio imperfecta*: the first note, F#5, forms a dissonance with the implied g minor chord of the first measure. (See Example 6.) The opening toccata also surprises the listener when he/she discovers that it is not a toccata, but instead a ground bass variation where variations precede the bass ostinato. Strangely, the ground bass continues alone at the end of the section in abbreviated form.

Abruptio—Bernhard discusses how this figure ruptures a melodic line by the unexpected insertion of a rest. Once again, returning to the homophonic noëma of the Praeludium in f#, mm. 14–23, the passage resumes after the aposiopesis (the breaking off), but quickly disperses into a brief stylus fantasticus section where the melodic lines are interrupted with rests (mm. 27–28), reflecting the distress that Buxtehude mollifies with the Noëma. (See Example 3.)

3.) In his discussion of melodic composition within *Der vollkommene Capellmeister* (1739), Johann Mattheson (1681–1764) divides figures into embellishments added by the performer, *Figurae cantionis*, and rhetorical figures incorporated by the composer, *Figurae cantus*. Mattheson deemphasizes the mathematical derivations and instead encourages a natural expression concentrated on melody, not counterpoint. The rise of the *Empfind*samerstil led to the decline of the musica poetica tradition because expressivity of the performer and ornamentation surpassed the concern for a rationally trained composer to evoke categorized affections.

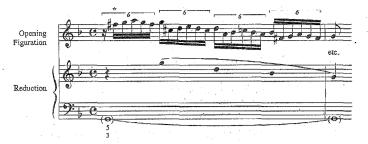
In summary, these writers seem to address different aspects of *musica poetica*. Burmeister initiated serious inquiry of the rhetorical model in musical analysis and composition. He described a method of formally dividing compositions by use of figures. Most of his figures deal with musical textures. Bernhard provided a vocabulary of figures based on dissonance treatment. He also demonstrated how these smallscope figures define various seventeenth-century styles. Mattheson was concerned with the structural relationships between composition and oratory, i.e., how composers distribute musical ideas to impart the best rhetorical effect.

## Dietrich Buxtehude and Musica Poetica

Now we ask: was Dietrich Buxtehude (1637–1707) aware of these theories? As I have shown, musical figures and basic knowledge of rhetoric were taken for granted. Furthermore, many cantors taught rhetoric and Latin while fulfilling their musical duties. Buxtehude served as organist at Marienkirche in Lübeck. Because only sixty kilometers separate Hamburg and Lübeck, Buxtehude traveled to Hamburg where Bernhard worked. Kerala Snyder has even demonstrated that Buxtehude modeled a piece after an obscure work by Bernhard. Furthermore, Snyder states "Buxtehude would certainly have been familiar with the system that Christoph Bernhard expounded in his treatise *Tractatus compositionis augmentatus*.<sup>\*\*12</sup> Other treatises were also readily available. For instance, George Buelow states that Kircher's *"Musurgia universalis*, one of the really influential works of music theory, was drawn upon by almost every later German music theorist until well into the 18th century. Its popularity was greatly aided by a German translation of a major part of it in 1662.<sup>\*\*13</sup> Early in Buxtehude's career, this compendium certainly would have been available in Hamburg and proba-

bly in Lübeck as well. So far, we have studied a few figures



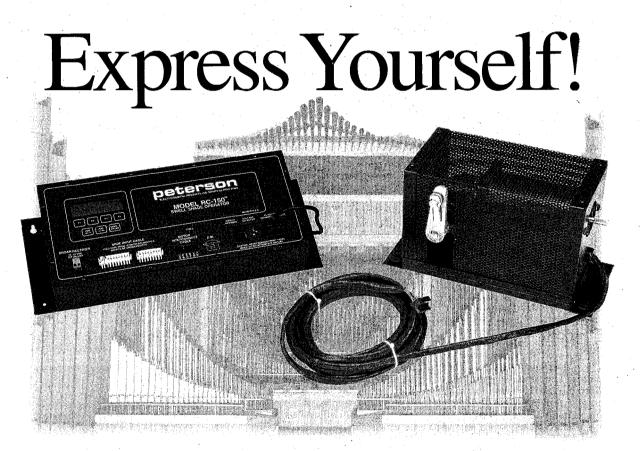


that contribute to the affect of three Buxtehude praeludia in minor keys. But how closely do his preludes follow the organizational precepts of oratory? Let us briefly examine the typical disposition of Buxtehude's praeludia. After an opening flourish comparable

After an opening flourish comparable to an exordium in a speech, Buxtehude's preludes generally alternate between free sections and imitative sections, analogous to confutatio and confirmatio sections. A variable number of confutatio/confirmatio sections probably would lead Burmeister to simply lump these together into the "body." The final free section, or peroratio, provides a successful conclusion through repetition (to recapitulate an argument) and the strictly musical devices of pedal points and tonal closure.

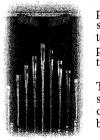
Snyder compares the opposition of free sections and fugues to that of pre-

lude and aria. This apt analogy captures fugal entries as an amplification technique of *confirmatio* sections that conveys a single affection in agreement with the pieces' mode and overall affect.<sup>14</sup> Free sections often use *stylus theatralis* while fugues tend to employ less dissonant styles. Although Buxtehude's works follow a definition of *stylus phantasicus* somewhere between that of Mattheson and his predecessor Kircher, Mattheson's directions guide performers particularly well on the performance of the free sections: these pieces follow "all kinds of otherwise unusual progressions, hidden ornaments, ingenious turns and embellishments . . . without actual observation of the measure and the key, regardless of what is placed on the page . . . now swift, now hesitating, now in one voice, now in many voices, . . . but not without the



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11601 S. Mayfield Avenue • Alsip, Illinois 60803-2476 • U.S.A. Phone 708.388.3311 • Fax 708.388.3367 • email@petersonemp.com • www.petersonemp.com intent to please, to overtake and to astonish."  $^{15}$  In other words, these free sections display an improvisatory and unpredictable character, often with the purpose to astonish the listener. Cer-tainly opening sections fulfill tainly opening sections fulfill Mattheson's description while interior free sections tend toward more melancholy moods, especially in the three minor key pieces this article examines.

#### The Disposition of the Praeludia in g, e, und f# The fully worked-out fugues and

other hallmarks of Buxtehude's mature style lead Snyder to date the Praeludistyle lead Snyder to date the *Praeludi-*um in g before 1675. (See Table 5.) Lawrence Archbold uses these same characteristics to support a later dat-ing.<sup>16</sup> Despite differences among schol-ars here, all agree this praeludium dis-plays Buxtehude's best work.<sup>17</sup> The canonic voices in the manuals opening the exordium make the delayed ground hass entrance supprising Transformabass entrance surprising. Transforma-tions of this theme pervade the entire work, perhaps a legacy of the com-poser's *inventio* stage. This flashy start precedes a ricercar fugue that takes its theme from the previous ostinato to create a sort of textural modulation into the first *confirmatio*. (See Example 7.) As usual in Buxtehude's praeludia, the first fugue disintegrates after significant development. The following free sec-tion contains the only example of strict continuo style in Buxtehude's organ works. This confutatio leads back to the tonic while subtly reintroducing the main theme, like an orator who skillfully employs opposing points-of-view to his advantage during a rebuttal. Marked *Largo* and with dotted rhythms, the last fugue then boldly announces yet anoth-er version of the piece's theme with a variety of *stylus theatricus* figures to emphasize its dark character. Even Archbold cannot resist calling the last fugue "the most stately, even elegaic of Buxtehude's fugues." The *peroratio* concludes with figurative repetition via a free ciacona and appropriate pedal points.

Like many other scholars, Philipp Spitta described the *Praeludium in e* as fone of his [Buxtehude's] greatest organ compositions....<sup>\*18</sup> (See Table 6.) This "one of his [Buxtehude's] greatest organ compositions. . . .<sup>"18</sup> (See Table 6.) This work was probably composed in 1684 because of tuning considerations. According to Snyder, the heavy empha-sis on counterpoint links it with early works of the 1670s when Buxtehude assimilated the writings of Bernhard, Theile, and Reinken. The *Praeludium in e* opens with a free figural *exordium*. e opens with a free, figural exordium, but three fugues dominate the work. The well-developed first fugue displays a canzona-like subject with three dis-tinct motives, and it concludes with a brief *noëma* derived from the subject's eighth notes. The second fugue is "the most contrapuntally elegant, and at the same time one of the most expressive fugues in all the praeludia. Brossard . . . would undoubtedly have called it a *fuga* pathetica [with its leaps, chromaticism, patiettea [with its leaps, chromaticish, meter, and strict contrapuntal proce-dures].<sup>219</sup> The following free section is imaginative and quite rhapsodic with highly ornamented passage-work often juxtaposed against slow, unadorned notes. Characteristic of Kircher's affection *amour*, the harmonies here seem to wander (between the dominant and subdominant areas). The contrapuntally "lax" but vigorous fugue that constitutes the fifth section is a gigue that quickly dissolves into a concertato texture and ends with a short flourish. The capricious character of the Lombard rhythms at the very end may harken back to the canzona-like first fugue. Probably written in the 1690s, the

Preludium in f# emphasizes free sec-tions. (See Table 7.) After a brief flourish, the exordium presents an unadorned passus duriusculus in quarunadorned passus duruscutus in quar-ter notes accompanied by right hand arpeggios. This figure and the dissonant key of f# minor in unequal tempera-ments present a particularly gloomy and somewhat inward character.<sup>20</sup> The following noëma provides brief but limited relief because of dissonances and an aposiopesis. The first fugue, marked Table 5. Praeludium in g, BuxWV 149

| Section | Exordium        | Confirmatio          |          | Confutatio        | Confirmatio       | ۰.<br>ا |       |     | Peroratio          |     |     |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|-----|--------------------|-----|-----|
| Measure | 1               | 21                   | 50       | 55                | 78                | 102     | 119   | 136 | 136                | 151 | 156 |
| Texture | Free<br>Ciacona | Fugue 1*<br>Ricercar | Free     | Free*<br>Continuo | Fugue 2*<br>Largo |         |       | •   | Free*<br>(Ciaconi: | a)  |     |
| Meter   | 4/4             | 4/2                  |          | 2/2               | 3/2               |         | •     |     |                    | 4/4 |     |
| Harmony | i               | i                    | V - x -V | i.                | i                 |         | i III | i   | i iv               |     | I   |

\* = themes and fugal subjects derived from opening ground bass. Parenthesis on "Ciacona" indicates that Buxtehude treats the ciacona theme freely.

#### Table 6. Praeludium in e. BuxWV 142

| Section | Exordium | Confirmatio |      | Confirmatio |            |      | Confutatio | Confirm. | Peroratio |     |     |
|---------|----------|-------------|------|-------------|------------|------|------------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Measure | 1        | 17          | 45   | 47          | 66         | 99   | 101        | 114      | 129       | 152 | 153 |
| Texture | Free     | Fugue 1     | Free | Fugue 2*    | new cntsbj | Free | Free       | Fugue 3* | Free      |     |     |
| Meter   | 4/4      | 4/4         |      | 3/2         |            | 4/4  | 4/4 ·      | 12/8     | 12/8      | 6/8 | 4/4 |
| Harmony | i I      | i ···       | I    | i V         | iШi        | v    | iv V       | ī        | i III i   |     | I   |

#### Table 7, Praeludium in f#, BuxWV 146

Grave, continues the dissonant discourse with its figures and dotted

course with its figures and dotted rhythms. When the fugal texture dis-solves, a second fugue marked *vivace* interjects into the final cadence with a variant of the subject from the first fugue. Although of a livelier nature, the

saltus duriusculus in the second fugue subject still reminds the listener of the

principal affect. This faster fugue quick-

ly dissolves into motivic interplay, tem-porarily escaping to the parallel major. The following free section is the most

adventuresome harmonically of Buxte-

adventuresome harmonically of Buxe-hude's praeludia: it explores g-sharp minor—an especially remote and disso-nant key; the melodic material seems to trail off, rhapsodically speeding up and

then slowing unpredictably; and melodies suggest thoughts that lead

nowhere. But Buxtehude fuses this final confutatio to the succeeding peroratio

with a pedal note. The peroratio repeats an extremely loose ostinato, presenting motives from previous sections, in a virtuosic display of *stylus phantasticus*.

We must conclude that Buxtehude must have been familiar with Bern-hard's ideas. He may have also known

Burmeister's groundbreaking treatise Musica poetica. Especially in Buxte-hude's pracludia, the rhetorical figures

of Burmeister suggest various touches and large-scale effects while the small rhetorical figures identified by Bern-hard accumulate, fashioning affects with

various types of dissonances. Buxtehude

cast the three praeludia above into minor keys to project darker affects than his rhetorical figures suggest. The contrast of thematic material and fig-ures seems to divide internal sections

into alternations similar to supporting arguments and rebuttals found in

rhetoric. Outer sections introduce and

conclude pieces magnificently. The strong correlation between so-called

Toccata Form and rhetorical organiza-tion may even explain why this form flourished in the Lutheran stronghold of

northern Germany during the seven-

Notes
1. Luther, "Concerning Music," cited in Carl F. Schalk, Luther on Music: Paradigms of Praise (St. Louis: Concordia, 1988), 55.
2. Chart based on Laurence Dreyfus, Bach and the Patterns of Invention (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1996), 5. Often when modern writers refer to rheotric, they truly are referring to disposition of a composition, but Dreyfus focuses on the invention stage in Bach's compositional process. Analysis in Dreyfus' view begins with the discovery of a generating musical idea (usually a contrapuntal texture) which is transformed in the mind of the composer prior to composition.
3. Chart from Dietrich Bartel, Musica Poetica:

teenth century.

Summary

| Section | Exordium          |       |    | Confirmatio      | 5 - 2 - 2 | Confirmatio         | ,                 | Confutatio        | Peroratio          | •   |     |
|---------|-------------------|-------|----|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|
| Measure | 1                 | 14    |    | 29               | 48        | 50                  | 57                | 79                | 91                 | 110 | 121 |
| Texture | Free<br>arpeggios | Noëma |    | Fugue 1<br>Grave | Free      | Fugato 2*<br>Vivace | Free<br>(Ciacona) | Free<br>Rhapsodic | Free*<br>(Ciacona) |     |     |
| Meter   | 4/4               |       |    | 4/4              |           | 4/4                 |                   | 4/4               | 4/4                |     |     |
| Harmony | i                 | i-V i | -i | i                |           | i                   | i MI i            | i                 | i x ii V           | iv  | I   |

Example 7: Thematic transformation in BuxWV 149, mm. 17-24



Musical-Rhetorical Figures in German Baroque Music (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1997), 37. 4. Chart from Bartel, Musica Poetica, 37. 5. Definition of this term to

Press, 1997), 37.
4. Chart from Bartel, *Musica Poetica*, 37.
5. Definition of this term to avoid trivializing its usefulness requires inclusion of perception or intentionality. Since the latter is more difficult to know, I chose the former because twentieth century theories of markedness can deal with such ques-tions.

know, I chose the torner because twentient-centry theories of markedness can deal with such questions.
6. Joachim Burmeister, from Burmeister's introduction to Musica autoschediastike (1601) from Musical Poetics, translated and introduction by Benito V. Rivera (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1993), pp. 23.
7. Joachim Burmeister, Musica poetica, translated by Benita V. Rivera (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1993), pp. 33.
7. Joachim Burmeister, Musica poetica, translated by Benita V. Rivera (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1993), pp. 33.
7. Joachim Burmeister, Musica poetica, 175.
9. Bartel, Musica Poetica, 203.
10. The rhetorician Lossius as quoted in a footnote to Burmeister's Musica Poetica.
11. Bernhard, Tractatus, 35 and 110–11. Bernhard applies these Iuvurians figures to stylus gravis dissonance figures. Bernhard was also the first theorist to apply figures to purely instrumental music. Buxtehude normally employs stylus luxurians in his works.
12. Kerala J. Snyder, Dieterich Buxtehude, Organist in Libeck (New York: Schirmer Books, 1987), 109 and 212.
13. The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians, 1980 ed. Sv. "Kircher, Athanasius" by George J. Buelow. Buelow also describes Kircher's theologically oriented approach to theory and rhetoric.
14. When describing fugue, Mattheson cites fig-

belogically oriented approach to theory and rhetoric.
14. When describing fugue, Mattheson cites figures of repetition whose effect amplifies the argument of a musical orator. We can conclude that fugues serve as confirmatio sections. "The character of a Buxtehude fugue usually reflects the mode of the piece: the joyous, playful Spielfuge mostly in the major mode, the fuga pathetica, which Brossard defined as 'appropriate for expressing a passion, especially sorrow,' always in the minor" (Snyder, Buxtehude, 256). Bartel suggests an alternative viewpoint that confutatio sections can function as the contrasting section of an aria by using musical-rhetorical figure of antithesis against the overriding affect.
15. Snyder, Buxtehude, 250.
16. Synder, Buxtehude, 250.
16. Synder, Buxtehude, 250.
17. "The Praeludium in g, BuxWV 149, can be in many ways considered the most accomplished of the praeludia .... This apparently widely circulated work exhibits a quintessential balance between free and fugal textures" (Archbold, Style and Structure, 250.

Spitta as cited in Archbold, Style and Structure, 285.
 Synder, Buxtehude, 239. The subject of this fugue leaps a perfect fifth and descends chromatically. Buxtehude cleverly chooses an ascending stepwise countersubject, the diatonic retrograde of the subject itself.
 This argument may be compromised by Harald Vogel's hypothesis that Buxtehude composed some praeludia in keys other than those that survive in manuscripts.

some praeludia in keys other than those that survive in manuscripts. 21. "The sense of the text is so depicted that those matters contained in the text that are inani-mate or lifeless seem to be brought to life" (Burmeister, *Musica poetica*, 175) 22. Although Bernhard refers to single voices and passages changing mode over rhe course of an entire piece, I use the term rather lossely to include the modern terms of modulation and extended mode mixture (almost like a long-term pathopoeia). See Bernhard, *Tractatus*, "Of the Alteration of Modes," 146–151.

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- Burmeister, Joachim. Musica autoschedi-astike from Musical Poetics. Translated

## New Organs

#### Cover Trinity United Methodist Church Racine, Wisconsin T. R. Rench & Company

Racine, Wisconsin In 1853 at Racine, Wisconsin, a group In 1855 at Racine, Wisconsin, a group of Scandinavian immigrants organized a church they named the Norsk-Dansk Trefoldicheds M.E. Church. Their first church building housed an ornate reed organ with "fifteen pushknobs." The second building from circa 1888 had a pipe organ of unknown description, and the congregation acquired a Bennett organ of tubular-pneumatic construc-tion in 1917. This instrument was ultimately converted to electropneumatic action and in 1963 moved into the newly

completed third church building. After 80 years of service, the Bennett had become unrepairable and in need of replacement. Because of our firm's maintenance agreement with the Ben-nett, we were aware that there were some nice sounds in that organ which could be used to advantage in an other-wise-new installation. The typical 19thvoiced and the Great Open Diapason had that majestic, large-scale tone char-acteristic of the 19th-century Ameri-can/English tonal style. Hence the new organ contains most of the Bennett pipework to which we have added new reeds, a new Swell Diapason, and new pipework to complete the Great Diapason chorus.

The tonal layout reflects the 19thcentury American and German Roman-tic tonal styles that we have observed give good results in the acoustical environments of typical American churches. In general the tonal characteristics are as follows. The Great is great, the Great Open Diapason is king. All other stops defer to the Great Open. It is bold and majestic. The Great Diapason chorus and reed stop provide most of the ensemble power. However, for accompaniment purposes the Great flutes are regulated to the same level as the Swell flutes, and the indispensable soft stop, the Dulciana, is located on the Great for reatest usefulness. The Great Trumpet is of English voicing, and while it pro-vides the final push in the ensemble buildup it does not obliterate the Diapason quality of the ensemble. In this organ the foundation stop of the Swell

division is the 8' Diapason. It is the most useful stop in the organ. With its mezzolevel neutral tone, it is the perfect stop for accompaniment of the choir. The Swell Oboe is constructed and voiced so that while is constructed and voiced so that while is produces the expected color-reed tone, it also has noticeable chorus quality, functioning as a small Cornopean. It is extended to 16' to pro-vide a manual double reed, creating a basic reed chorus. For the Pedal reed, a 16' Rescent rether there a horizon a 16' Bassoon rather than a heavier voice works well in this room because the distance to the farthest listener is less than with a typical rectangular room of like

capacity. The layout of the instrument places the manual divisions side-by-side and cantilevered about 3 feet ahead of the former organ chamber front plane. Parishoners have commented on the rarishoners have commented on the improved power, "presence," and inspiring tone of their new organ. Although the instrument is basically a "straight" organ, the windchests are of the unit type for greatest flexibility in layout and stoplist development. Electropneumatic action is used for basses, and the trebles are served with electromagnetic valve actions. Control of the organ functions is through a multiplex relay system that accommodates the MIDI components and also provides for simplification of the electrical cable from the console. The console can be turned or moved a few feet if necessary. Regarding the casework, the paris-

honers have commented on how honers have commented on how "the organ looks as if it grew out of the case-work." The simple design in walnut was predicated upon the existing room decor. The display pipes are from the Great Open Diapason, Pedal Open Bass, and Great Contrabass stops. These pipes are finished in brilliant gold with polished pewter-like pipemetal mouths. There are some non-sounding mouths. There are some non-sounding pipes for creating a balanced presenta-tion.

tion. The leadership for the organ project was provided by the pastor, The Rev. Jack Stubbs. Major financing for the instrument was provided through the generosity of members Alex and Arlene Simpson. The dedication hymn service and recital was played by organist Michael Becker with cello soloist Laura Deming Deming.

–Thomas R. Rench

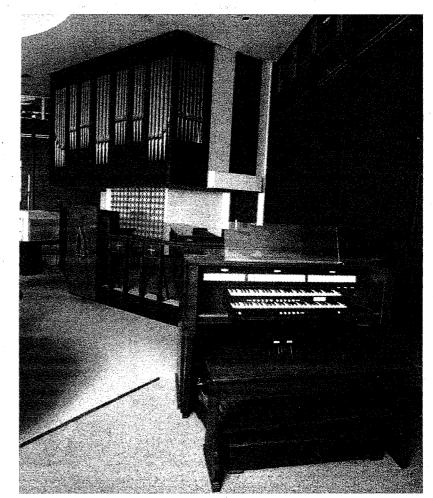
#### ► Couch: Buxtehude

Couch: Buxtehude
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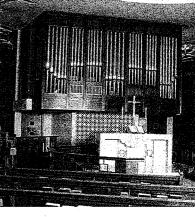


(Photography by Bolton Studio, Racine, Wisconsin)

- GREAT Contrabass (ext, borrowed bass) Open Diapason Melodia 16'

- 888 844 2 Dulciana
- Octave Wald Flute (ext)
- Fifteenth Mixture III
- 8
- Trumpet Chimes MIDI on Great
- SWELL Lieblich Gedeckt (ext) 16
  - Diapason Stopped Flute Salicional
- 888844
- Celeste (full compass) Principal Harmonic Flute

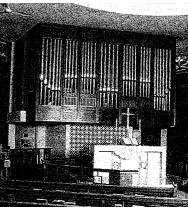
- 16' 8'
- 8
- Tremulant Trumpet (Gt) MIDI on Swell



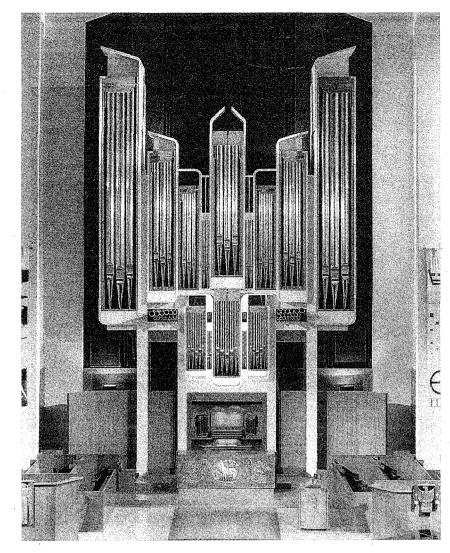
- PEDAL  $\begin{array}{c}
   16' \\
   16' \\
   8' \\
   8' \\
   8' \\
   4' \\
   16'
   \end{array}$ 
  - PEDAL Sub Bass Lieblich Gedeckt (Sw) Open Bass Bourdon (ext) Stopped Flute (Sw) Choral Bass (ext) Bassoon (Sw) Trumpet (Gt) Oboe (Sw) MIDI on Pedal



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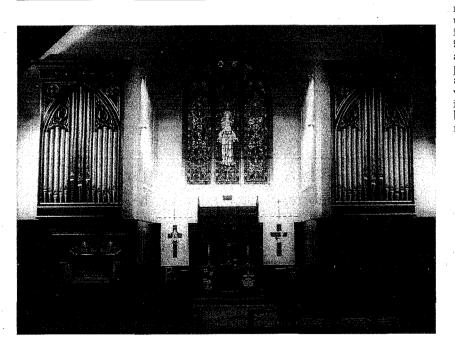


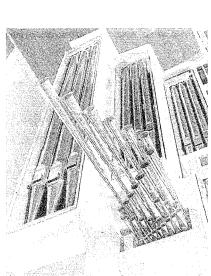
2<sup>2</sup>/s 2' 2' 1<sup>3</sup>/s Nazard (ext) Principal (ext) Piccolo (ext) Tierce (ext) Bassoon (ext) Oboe



Glatter-Götz Orgelbau/Rosales Organ Builders has built a new organ for Claremont United Church of Christ, for Claremont United Church of Christ, Claremont, California; Opus 2 compris-es 54 stops, 77 ranks, 4041 pipes, over three manuals and pedal; key action is mechanical, stop action is electric. The project represents a collaboration between the Glatter-Götz Company of Owingen, Germany, and Manuel Ros-ales of Los Angeles, California. The ini-tial design was suggested by Caspar ales of Los Angeles, Canfornia. The im-tial design was suggested by Caspar Glatter-Götz, then further refined by Manuel Rosales and the church's organ-ist Carey Coker-Robertson. The choice of stops reflects a desire to provide many options for hymn registration, a range of piano and mezzo registers for choral accompaniment specialized choral accompaniment, specialized stops for organ literature, and a com-

plete ensemble to match the dramatic scale of the church edifice. Manuel Rosplete ales and Kevin Gilchrist provided all ales and Kevin Gilchrist provided all details of pipe construction and techni-cal requirements such as wind con-sumption, wind pressures, placements of pipes on windchests within the instruments, etc. The voicing team included Manuel Rosales, Kevin Gilchrist, Rick Celestino, Christoph Rimmele, David Chamberlin, Duane Prill, Jonathan Ambrosino, and John Panning. The organ took a year to build in the Glatter-Götz workshop and was delivered to Claremont in March 1996. The Glatter-Götz installation crew The Glatter-Götz installation crew included Heinz Kremnitzer, Norbert Jehl, Elmar Rist, and Christoph Schinke.





|         | GREAT            |
|---------|------------------|
| 16'     | Principal        |
| 8′      | Principal        |
| 8′      | Flûte harmonique |
| 8'      | Gamba            |
| 8'      | Rohrflöte        |
| 4'      | Octave           |
| 4'      | Spitzflöte       |
| 2²/3′   | Octave Quint     |
| 2'      | Super Octave     |
| 2'<br>V | Mixture IV-VIII  |
| V       | Cornet (from f°) |
| 16'     | Bombarde         |
| 8'      | Trompette        |
| 4'      | Clairon          |
|         | Tremulant        |



Nichols & Simpson, Inc., of Little Rock, Arkansas, has built a new organ for Greene Chapel at Hendrix College in Conway, Arkansas: 28 stops, 34 ranks. The new instrument replaces an organ by W.W. Kimball, and utilizes some of the Kimball pipework, revoiced and rescaled to fit into the current tonal rescaled to fit into the current tonal scheme. The console and cases are con-structed of white oak with applied gold leaf. Case pipes are frosted tin with applied gold leaf. The manual natural keys are of bone, and the sharps are of rosewood. The drawknobs were individ-ually turned of program of proceed with bone ually turned of rosewood with bone faces inset. The combination action has faces inset. The combination action has 99 levels of memory, a four-level adjustable crescendo system, as well as a piston sequencer. The main windchests are of pallet-and-slider construction with electric key action. Wind pressure is 100mm for all stops except the Trom-ba, which is on 183mm. The dedication recital was played by David Higgs.

#### GREAT

- Violone Principal 16' 8' 8' 8' 8' 4'
- Harmonic Flute Bourdon Violone

- 2⅔' 2'/₃' 2'

**Pipe Organs vs. Electronic Organs?** 

Get the Facts!

- Violone Octave Nachthorn Twelfth Super Octave Seventeenth Fourniture Clarinet 1%
- IV
- 8
- Tremolo
- 8' 8' Tromba (Ped)#
- Trumpet (Sw 16)# Cymbelstern

#### POSITIV 8' 8' 4' 2%' 2' 2' 2' 1%' 1%' 8' Principal Gedeckt Gemshorn Octave Hohlflöte Nasat Octave Waldflöte Tierce Larigot Mixture IV-VI Cromorne Tremulant Trompette en chamade Zymbelstern 8′ SWELL Bourdon Diapason Bourdon 16' 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 4 4 2 % Viole de Gambe Voix céleste (from CC) Aeoline Unda Maris (tc) Principal Flûte octaviante Nasard 2' 1¾' 2' 16' 8' 8' 8' 4' Octavin Tierce Plein jeu harmonique III-V Basson Trompette Hautbois Voix humaine

- Clairon Tremulant PEDAL PEDAL Untersatz (ext) Praestant (1–24 Gt) Flûte (Open Wood) Subbass Octave Flûte (ext) Gedeckt (ext) Choralbass Mixture V
- 32' 16' Contre Bombarde Bombarde
- 16'Basson

16'

16' 16' 8' 8' 8' 4' 5\%'

Trompette

## SWELL

- Gedeckt Diapason\* Chimney Flute Salicional\*
- Voix Celeste Principal
- Harmonic Flute Nasard Octavin
- 16' 8' 8' 8' 4' 2<sup>2</sup>%' 2'%' 1<sup>3</sup>%' Tierce
  - Plein Jeu Double Trumpet
- IV 16' 8' 8' 4'
  - Trompette Hautbois Clairon Tremolo

#### PEDAL

- 32′ Basse Subbass\*
  - Violone\* Gedeckt (Sw)
- Octave\*
- 16' 16' 8' 8' 8' 8' 4' 16' Bourdon Violone (Gt)
- Chimney Flute (Sw) Super Octave<sup>®</sup> Bourdon
- Trombone° Double Trumpet (Sw) Tromba
- 16' 8' 8' 4' Trumpet (Sw) Clairon (Sw)

#does not couple \*retained from previous organ

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## Calendar

This calendar runs from the 15th of the month sue 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, +=new organ dedication, ++= OHS event. Information cannot be accepted unless it spec-

ifies artist name, date, location, and hour in writing. Multiple listings should be in chronological order; please do not send duplicate listings. THE DIAPASON regrets that it cannot assume responsibility for the accuracy of calendar entries.

#### UNITED STATES East Of The Mississippi

#### 15 MARCH

David Binkley; Pine Street Presbyterian, Harrisburg, PA 12:10 pm Jerome Butera; Park Ridge Community UCC, Park Ridge, IL noon

17 MARCH

- Brian Jones: Trinity Church, Boston, MA 12:15 pm
- \*Ann Elise Smoot; SUNY, Buffalo, NY 8 pm Gerre Hancock; All SS Church, Millington, NJ 7:30 pm
- Peter Conte; Shadyside Presbyterian, Pittsburgh, PA 8 pm Donald Armitage, with choir; Christ United
- Methodist, Greensboro, NC 8 pm Andrew Johnstone; Trinity Lutheran, Akron, OH 8 pm Brink Bush; Fourth Presbyterian, Chicago, IL

#### 18 MARCH

- 18 MARCH Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; Our Lady of Fatima, Swansea, MA 7:30 pm **Paul Jacobs**, complete Bach organ works; Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, PA 7:30 pm (through March 31) Bach Marathon Concert; Bryn Mawr Presby-terian, Bryn Mawr; PA 2-10 pm **\*Scott Eakins**, Notation Workshop: Publish-ing with EINALE: St Elizabeth App Saton Acad

- ing with FINALE; St Elizabeth Ann Seton Acad-emy, Milwaukee, WI 10 am Craig Cramer; St Giles' Episcopal, North-brook, IL 8 pm

- 19 MARCH Gillian Weir; Adolphus Busch Hall, Cambridge, MA 8 pm New England Spiritual Ensemble; Immanuel
- Congregational, Hartford, CT 4 pm Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; St Theresa Roman Catholic, Trumball, CT 6 pm
- Stephen Hamilton, Dupré: Le Chemin de la Croix; Church of the Holy Trinity (Episcopal), New York, NY 4 pm Alan Lewis; St Thomas Church, New York,
- NY 5:15 pm Jonathan Biggers; Hitchcock Presbyterian,
- Scarsdale, NY 4 pm (masterclass, 7 pm) David Hearn; Grace Lutheran, Lancaster, PA
- 4 pm Gordon Turk; Christ Episcopal, Villanova, PA
- 4 pm **Michael Kleinschmidt**; Calvary Episcopal, Pittsburgh, PA 7:30 pm Conthe Adam's Apple: Old Presbyterian Meet-
- Pritsburgh, PA 7:30 pm Smith, Adam's Apple; Old Presbyterian Meet-ing House, Alexandria, VA 8:30, 11 am **Ralph Tilden**; St Mary-of-the-Hills Episcopal,
- John Obetz; St Vincent's Episcopal, Jack-sonville, FL 5 pm
- Donald Sutherland; Emory University, Atlanta, GA 4 pm Karel Paukert; Cleveland Museum, Cleve-
- land, OH 2:30 pm
- Bach Marathon; First United Methodist, South

- Bach Marathon; First United Metnodist, Souur Bend, IN 3 pm Mary Beth Mowrey; First Presbyterian, Evansville, IN 4 pm Kim Congdon & Don Mead, piano duo; Trin-ity Lutheran, Des Plaines, IL 4 pm +Timothy Albrecht; Lutheran Church of the A.onement, Barrington, IL 8, 9:15 am, 2 pm Anita Werling; First Baptist, Macomb, IL 4 pm Cathedral Concert Choir; Cathedral of St Paul St Paul. MN 3 pm Paul, St Paul, MN 3 pm
- Jared Johnson; Yale University, New Haven, CT 8 pm

#### 21 MARCH

- Martin Jean: Yale University, New Haven, CT 9 pm
- 9 pm Gail Archer; Plymouth Church of the Pil-grims, Brooklyn, NY 7:30 pm Craig Cramer; Christ Church Episcopal, Westerly, RI 8 pm Laura Evans, with brass; St Paul's Church,
- Augusta, GA noon Ann Elise Smoot; St Christopher's-by-the River, Gates Mills, OH 7:30 pm

22 MARCH

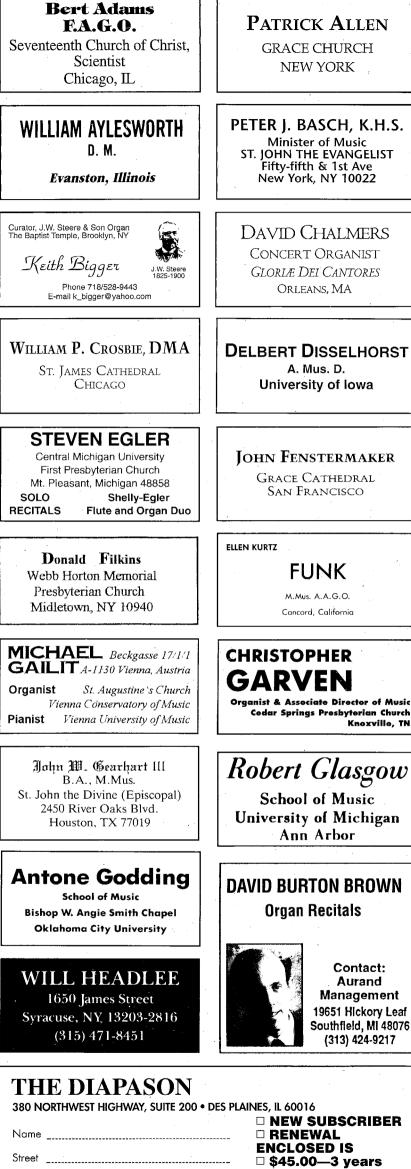
- Susan Carroll; Yale University, New Haven, CT 12:30 pm
- Thomas Clark-Jones, with violin; Pine Street Presbyterian, Harrisburg, PA 12:10 pm Mozart, Vesperae solennes de confessore, K
- 339; Cleveland Institute of Music, Cleveland, OH 8 pm 24 MARCH
- Sean Redroe; Trinity Church, Boston, MA 12:15 pm Kei Koito; St Michael's Episcopal, New York,
- NY 7:30 pm Mark Brampton Smith; St Paul Cathedral,
- Pittsburgh, PA 8 pm Gillian Weir; St Paul's Episcopal, Richmond,
- VA 8 pm Ann Elise Smoot; First Presbyterian, Muncie, IN 7:30 pm
- 25 MARCH
- Thomas Joyce; Yale University, New Haven, CT\_5 pm
- Diane Meredith Belcher; Erwin First United Methodist, Syracuse, NY 7:30 pm Cj Sambach; St Paul's United Methodist,
- Ocean Grove, NJ 10 am, 1:30 pm Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; St Francis Roman Catholic, Wakefield, RI 7:30 pm
- Elgar, The Dream of Gerontius, Bryn Mawr Presbyterian, Bryn Mawr, PA 7:30 pm Meistersingers Concert; Ursinus College, Col-
- legeville, PA 8 pm Gillian Weir, masterclass; St Paul's Episco-pal, Richmond, VA 9:30 pm
- Craig Cramer, masterclass: Ascension Episcopal, Hickory, NC 9 am
- 26 MARCH
- David Higgs; Assumption College, Worces-ter, MA 2 pm Choral Concert; South Church, New Britain,
- CT 4 pm Children's Musicals; First Church of Christ,
- Wethersfield, CT 4 pm Nancy Saultz Radloff; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 5:15 pm
- Singing Boys of Pennsylvania, St Amelia Roman Catholic, Tonawanda, NY 2 pm Ann Elise Smoot; Central Congrégational, Providence, RI 4 pm
- Craig Cramer; Ascension Episcopal, Hickory,
- NC David Goode; Westminster Presbyterian,
- Akron, OH 5 pm Mozart, Vesperae solennes de confessore, K 339; St Stanislaus Roman Catholic, Cleveland, OH 3 pm
- Rie Hiroe-Lang; Broad Street Presbyterian, Columbus, OH 4 pm
- James Kibbie; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 4 pm Fauré, *Messe Basse*, with orchestra; Christ
- Church Cathedral, Indianapolis, IN 4 pm Robert Nicholls; First Presbyterian, Evans-
- \*Organ Concert; St Athanasius Roman Catholic, Evanston, IL 4 pm Anita Werling; First Baptist, Macomb, IL 4 pm
- 27 MARCH
- Ann Elise Smoot, masterclass; Central Congregational, Providence, RI 7:30 pm Handel, *Messiah*, Part 2; St Luke's Episcopal,
- Lebanon, PA 7 pm Presbyterian Homes Mario Duella:
- Evanston, IL 1:30 pm

#### 28 MARCH

- Kei Koito; St Patrick-St Anthony Church, Hartford, CT 7:30 pm Gillian Weir; St Luke's Cathedral, Orlando,
- FL 8 pm Rie Hiroe-Lang; Christ Church Episcopal,
- Pensacola, FL 7:30 pm Bach's Birthday Concert; Church of the Covenant, Cleveland, OH 8 pm
- 29 MARCH
- Andrew Henderson; Yale University, New Haven, CT 12:30 pm
- Brian Fitzgerald; Morrison United Methodist, eesburg, FL noon Robert Frazier; Pine Street Presbyterian,
- Harrisburg, PA 12:10 pm Mario Duella; Park Ridge Community Church UCC, Park Ridge, IL noon

#### 30 MARCH

- Rie Hiroe-Lang; The Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, NY 7 pm Ralph Tilden; Sharpe Memorial United Methodist, Young Harris, GA 7 pm
- 31 MARCH
  - Erica Johnson: Trinity Church, Boston, MA
- 12:15 pm Bruce Neswick, with flute; SUNY, Buffalo, NY 8 pm
- The Philadelphia Organ Quartet; Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, PA 8 pm



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21





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THE DIAPASON

Marilyn Biery, with contralto; Cathedral of St Paul, St Paul, MN 3 pm

#### 18 APRIL

Brennan Szafron; Yale University, New Haven, CT 8 pm Peter Stoltzfus; Plymouth Church of the Pilarims. Brooklyn, NY 7:30 pm

#### 20 APRIL

Josquin, *Missa pange lingua;* Church of the Advent, Boston, MA 6:30 pm Berkeley, *Mass for Five Voices*; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 5:30 pm

#### 21 APRIL

Fauré, *Requiem*; Church of the Holy Trinity (Espiscopal), New York, NY noon Cheshire England Youth Orchestra; Long-

wood Gardens, Kennett Square, PA 11 am

Bryn Mawr Chamber Singers; Bryn Mawr Presbyterian, Bryn Mawr, PA 8 pm Schuetz, *St Matthew Passion*; Fourth Presbyterian, Chicago, IL 7:30 pm

#### 22 APRIL

Vierne, *Messe solennelle*; Church of the Advent, Boston, MA 7 pm

Marc Cheban; Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, PA 2:30 pm (also April 23) 23 APRII

Thomas Bara; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 2:30 pm Karel Paukert: Cleveland Museum, Cleve-

land, OH 2:30 pm

#### 28 APRIL

Geoffrey Wieting; Trinity Church, Boston, MA 12:15 pm

Gloucester Cathedral Choir; St Paul's by-the-ea, Jacksonville, FL 8 pm Felix Hell; Cathedral Church of the Advent, Sea Birmingham, AL 12:30 pm

29 APRIL

Singing Boys of Pennsylvania; Holy Trinity German Catholic Church, Boston, MA 7:30 pm Katharine Pardee, workshop; First United Methodist, Schenectady, NY 10 am John Gouwens, carillon; Culver Academy,

Culver, IN 4 pm

Choral Concert; Christ Church Cathedral, Indianapolis, IN 7:30 pm His Majestie's Clerkes, with Chicago Baroque Ensemble; Grace Lutheran, River Forest, IL 8 pm

#### 30 APRII

Martin Jean; Yale University, New Haven, CT 8 pm

Donald Williams; St Thomas Church, New York, NY 5:15 pm Katharine Pardee: First United Methodist.

Katharine Pardee, First United Metriodist, Schenectady, NY 7:30 pm Elizabeth Melcher; Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, PA 2:30 pm Richard Strattan; St Luke's Episcopal,

Lebanon, PA 7 pm

Martin Baker; Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Lancaster, PA 4 pm Alan Morrison; Ursinus College, Collegeville,

PA 4 pm John Rose; Shadyside Presbyterian, Pitts-

burgh, PA 4 pm

burgh, PA 4 pm Susan Armstrong; Calvary Episcopal, Pitts-burgh, PA 7:30 pm Lynne Davis; St Ann's Catholic Church, Washington, DC 4 pm New England Spiritual Ensemble; Greene Memorial Methodist, Roanoke, VA 4 pm Butter Beguiene Eirzt Prophyticing Dem

Rutter, *Requiem*; First Presbyterian, Pom-pano Beach, FL 7 pm New Music for Organ; Cleveland Museum,

Cleveland, OH 2:30 pm Choral Concert; Christ Church Cathedral,

Indianapolis, IN 4 pm

Evansville Baroque Soloists; First Presbyter-ian, Evansville, IN 4 pm His Majestie's Clerkes, with Chicago Baroque

Ensembe; Quigley Seminary, Chicago, IL 7:30 pm Gloucester Cathedral Choir; First United

Methodist, Montgomery, AL 7:30 pm Todd Wilson; Northmínster Baptist, Jackson, MS 7:30 pm

#### UNITED STATES

West of the Mississippi

#### 16 MARCH

Marilyn Keiser; University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1A 8 pm

#### 17 MARCH

Don Pearson; St John's Cathedral, Denver, CO 8 pm

18 MARCH

Justin Blasdale, piano; St John's Cathedral,

Denver, CO 8 pm Bruce Neswick, workshop; St Luke's Episcopal, Dallas, TX 9:30 am (hymn festival, 7:30 pm)

19 MARCH

David Higgs; First Presbyterian, St Joseph, MO 2 pm

Marie Rubis Bauer; Westminster Presbyter ian, Lincoln, NE 7:30 pm

Bach, *Cantata "Ein feste Burg"*; St John's Cathedral, Denver, CO 8 pm John Scott; Highland Park Presbyterian; Dal-

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las, TX 7 pm SlideShow Trombone Ensemble; St Stephen Presbyterian, Ft Worth, TX 7:30 pm

Roberta Gary; Christ the King Lutheran, Houston, TX 5 pm David Dahl, with violin and choir; Christ

Church Episcopal, Tacoma, WA 7 pm California Baroque Ensemble; St Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, CA 3:30 pm

Ann Elise Smoot; St Cecilia's Catholic Church, San Francisco, CA 4 pm

Zephyr: Voices Unbound; All SS Episcopal, Beverly

everly Hills, CA 4 pm Robert Plimpton; Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 2 pm

#### 21 MARCH

Bach's Birthday Bash; Trinity Episcopal, Santa Barbara, CA noon Bach's Birthday Bash; All Souls Episcopal,

#### San Diego, CA 7:30 pm 24 MARCH

#### Bach, Mass in B Minor, St John's Cathedral,

Denver, CO 8 pm Bruce Neswick; St Paul's Methodist, Houston, TX 7:30 pm

#### 25 MARCH

Bruce Neswick, improvisation workshop: St Paul's Methodist, Houston, TX 9:30 am

26 MARCH Bruce Neswick; St Paul's Methodist, Hous-

ton, TX 4 pm

**Christoph Tietze**; St Mary's Cathedral, San rancisco, CA 3:30 pm **Robert Bates**; First Presbyterian, San Ansel-

mo, CA 7:30 pm Robert Plimpton; Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 2 pm

#### 28 MARCH

David Dahl, with violin; Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, WA 8 pm

31 MARCH

New England Spiritual Ensemble: Central Presbyterian, Clayton, MO 7:30 pm Jonathan Biggers; First Methodist, Wichita, KS 8 pm

Kei Koito; Trinity Episcopal, Reno, NV 7:30 pm Gillian Weir; University Presbyterian, Seattle, WA 7:30 pm

#### 1 APRIL

Jonathan Biggers, maste Methodist, St Louis, MO 9:30 am masterclass: First

Organ Scholarship Benefit Pops Concert; University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 7:30 pm (also April 2, 2:30 pm)

(also April 2, 2:30 pm) New England Spiritual Ensemble; St Mark's Lutheran, Kansas City, MO 7 pm

- 2 APRIL
- Craig Cramer; Trinity Lutheran, Webster City, IA 3 pm New England Spiritual Ensemble; St John's Lutheran, Des Moines, IA 4 pm Kei Koito; All Faiths Chapel, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 3 pm

Christopher Herrick; University of Texas, Austin, TX 4 pm

Michael Kleinschmidt: Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, Portland, OR 5 pm Christoph Tietze; St Mary's Cathedral, San

Francisco, CA 3:30 pm Pasadena Classical Singers; Pasadena Pres-byterian, Pasadena, CA 3 pm

John Pagett; St Matthew Lutheran, Walnut Creek, CA 4 pm Robert Plimpton, with San Diego Children's

Choir; Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 2 pm Gillian Weir; All Souls Episcopal, San Diego, CA 5 pm

#### 3 APRIL

Stephen Cleobury; Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 8 pm

#### 4 APRIL

New England Spiritual Ensemble; First Lutheran, Brookings, SD 7 pm

Stephen Cleobury, lecture-demonstration; Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 2 pm Stephen Cleobury, choral workshop; St Mark's School, Dallas, TX 7:30 pm

#### 6 APRIL

New England Spiritual Ensemble: Trinity Lutheran, Stillwater, MN 7:30 pm 7 APRIL

The King's Singers; Wooddale Church, Eden Prairie, MN 8 pm

New England Spiritual Ensemble; Zion Lutheran, Clinton, IA 7:30 pm Todd Wilson; University of Oklahoma, Nor-

man. OK 8 pm 8 APRIL

Todd Wilson, masterclass; University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 10 am

9 APRIL

John Schwandt; United Methodist church, Rock Rapids, IA 3 pm Frederick Swann; Central Presbyterian, Des

Moines, IA 4 pm

Voyces a Cappella; St Stephen Presbyterian, Ft Worth, TX 7:30 pm Bach, *St Mark Passion*; Christ the King

Lutheran, Houston, TX 7:30 pm Scott Foppiano; St Mary's Cathedral, San

Francisco, CA 3:30 pm Mario Duella; St Mark's Episcopal, Berkeley,

CA David Goode; La Jolla Presbyterian, La Jolla, CA 4 pm

Robert Plimpton; Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 2 pm

#### 14 APRIL

Robert Bates; First United Methodist, Denton, TX 7 pm Joseph Adam; University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA noon

#### 16 APRIL

Angela Kraft-Cross; St Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, CA 3:30 pm Santa Barbara Boys Choir; Trinity Episcopal,

Santa Barbara, CA 3:30 pm Robert Plimpton; Balboa Park, San Diego,

CA 2 pm

#### 23 APRII

Robert Ridgell; Cathedral of the Madeleine, Salt Lake City, UT 4:30 pm Christoph Tietze; St Mary's Cathedral, San

Francisco, CA 3:30 pm Robert Plimpton; Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 2 pm

#### 28 APRIL

Aachen Cathedral Choir; Cathedral of the Madeleine, Salt Lake City, UT 8 pm

#### 30 APRIL

Kansas State University Brass; Grace Cathedral, Topeka, KS 4 pm



Thomas Murray; Highland Park Presbyterian, Dallas, TX 4 pm

Easter Lessons & Carols; St Stephen Presby-terian, Ft Worth, TX 11 am Sarah Hart; Cathedral of the Madeleine, Salt

Lake City, UT 8 pm Manookian; *Symphony of Tears*; Cathedral of the Madeleine, Salt Lake City, UT 8 pm **Raymond Garner**; St Mary's Cathedral, San

Francisco, CA 3:30 pm Robert Plimpton; Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 2 pm

INTERNATIONAL

#### 15 MARCH

Olivier Latry; St Paul's Cathedral, London, England

James Burchill; All SS Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia 12:15 pm

17 MARCH Christopher Herrick; Kingston Parish Church, England 6 pm

#### 19 MARCH

Christopher Herrick; Kingston Parish Church, England 4:30 pm

## 22 MARCH Olivier Latry; St Paul's Cathedral, London,

England

Christopher Herrick; Kingston Parish Church, England 6 pm Isabelle Fournier; All SS Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia 12:15 pm

24 MARCH Stefan Engels; Cathedral Church of the

Redeemer, Calgary, Alberta, Canada 8 pm

#### 29 MARCH Olivier Latry; St Paul's Cathedral, London,

England James Burchill; All SS Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia 12:15 pm

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31 MARCH

Carlo Curley; St Matthew's Parish Church. Walsall, England 7:30 pm

#### 2 APRII

Wells Cathedral Choir; Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada 8 pm

#### 5 APRII

Olivier Latry; St Paul's Cathedral, London, England Ian Tracey; Parr Hall, Warrington, England

7:45 pm Jennifer Goodine; All SS Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada 12:15 pm

#### 12 APRIL

Olivier Latry; St Paul's Cathedral, London, England James Burchill; All SS Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada 12:15 pm

24 APRIL David Liddle; Beverley Minster, England 6

pm lan Tracey; Liverpool Cathedral, Liverpool, England 11:15 am

### 28 APBII

Sarah Baldock; Winchester Cathedral, England 7:30 pm

#### 29 APRIL

François Lombard; St John the Evangelist RC Church, Islington, England 7:30 pm Colin Walsh; St Stephen's Church, Bournemouth, England 7 pm

#### 30 APRIL

Haydn, Creation; St Stephen's Church,

Bournemouth, England 7 pm Frederick Swann; St Matthew's United Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada 8 pm

#### **Organ Recitals**

F. ALLEN ARTZ, III, St. Cassian Church, Upper Montclair, NJ, November 7: Sonata in A Major, Mendelssohn; Suite du deuxième ton, Clérambault; Suite Gothique, Boëllmann; Passacaglia and Fugue in C Minor, BWV 582, Bach; Eclogue, Finzi; Prélude et Fugue sur le nom d'Alain, Duruflé.

JAMES BIERY, Cathedral of St. Paul, St. Paul, MN, November 21: Nun danket alle Gott, Karg-Elert; Prelude and Fugue in D Major, BWV 532, Bach; Trois Impressions, Op. 72, Karg-Elert; Passacaglia and Fugue on B-A-C-H, Op. 150, Karg-Elert.

JEROME BUTERA, Park Ridge Commurity Church, Park Ridge, IL, November 14. Prelude and Fugue in D Minor, BWV 539, Bach; Fantaisie in A, Franck; Symphony No. 4 in G Minor, Vierne.

EMMA LOU DIEMER, Trinity Episco-pal Church, Santa Barbara, CA, November 28: Toccata, Young; Partita on "From Heav-en Above to Earth I Come," Pepping; Wake, Awake, for Night Is Flying, Hobby; Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing, Bish; Adeste Fideles, Hegarty; Votives, Cooman; Toccata in G Major, W.H. Pachelbel; Lo, How, a Rose E'er Blooming, Joyful, Joyful, We Adore Thee, Toccata for a Joyful Day, Diemer, O Jesus, Grant Me Hope and Comfort, J.W. Franck; I Have Decided to Follow Jesus, Fies-ta, Diemer.

DELBERT DISSELHORST, with orchestra, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, November 10: Symphonie Concertante, op. 81, Jongen; Symphony No. 3 in C minor, op 78, Saint-Saëns.

PETER DU BOIS, Village Chapel Pres-byterian, Church, Charleston, WV, Novem-ber 14: Comes Autumn Time, Sowerby; Sonata No. 6, BWV 530, Bach; Fsalm Pre-lude, Op. 32, No. 1, Howells; Fantasia and Fugue in G Minor, BWV 542, Bach; Studien für den Pedal-Flügel, Op. 56 (Nos. 1 & 5), Schumann; Scherzo, Op. 2, Duruflé; Carillon de Westminster, Vierne.

STEFAN ENGELS, Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, OH, November 17: Prae-ludium in G, Bruhns; Toccata, Adagio and Fugue, BWV 564, Bach; Chorale Fantasia on "Halleluja, Gott zu loben," Reger, Toccata (Symphony No. 2), Dupré, Prélude et danse fugée, Litaize; Intermezzo, Op. 51, No. 4, Etoile du soir, Op. 54, No. 3, Vierne; Allegro agitato (Rubaiyat), Hakim.

DAVID A. GELL, Trinity Episcopal Church, Santa Barbara, CA, November 7: Kyrie in C# Minor (Messe Solennelle), Vierne; Sonata No. 2 in D Major, Guilmant; Prière à Notre-Dame, Toccata (Suite Gothique), Boëllmann.

WILLIAM D. GUDGER, National Cathedral, Washington, DC, November 14: Solemn March (*Parsifal*), Wagner-Liszt-Gudger; Procession with Vistas, Maves; Fan-tasy and Fugue on the Chorale "Ad nos, ad salutarem undam," Liszt.

GERRE AND JUDITH HANCOCK, GERRE AND JUDITH HANCOCK, Christ Church, Greensboro, NC, November 11: Duet for Organ, S.S. Wesley; Magic Flutes for Organ Duet, Gibbs; Sonata in G Minor, Merkel; Fantaisie in F Minor, K. 608, Mozart; Choral and Seven Variations on Bach's "Sei gegrüsset, Jesu gütig," Gade (Judith Hancock); Improvisation (Gerre Hancock).

JULIA HARLOW, Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, Charleston, SC, November 28: Variations on Adeste Fideles, Taylor; Three Dances, Attaignant; In dulci jubilo, Bach; Maria zart von edler Art, Schlick; Toccata undecima, Muffat; Noël suisse, Daquin; Noël, Mulet; Carillon de Westminster, Vierne.

FELIX HELL, Christ Church, Oak Brook, IL, November 5: Prelude in G Major, BWV 568, Ich ruf zu dir, Herr Jesu Christ, BWV 639, Bach; Prelude in D Major, BuxWV BWV 639, Bach, Pretude in D Major, BuxWV 139, Buxtehude; O Mensch, bewein dein Sünde gross, Toccata, Adagio and Fugue in C Major, BWV 564, Bach; Sonata No. 1, Mendelssohn; Abendfriede (from Op. 156), Rheinberger; Choral No. 3, Franck; Andante (Sonata No. 6), Mendelssohn; Toccata für Orgel, "Schlafes Bruder," Schneider.

YANKA HEKIMOVA, Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, NY, November 7: Pastorale (*The Four Seasons*), Vivaldi-Heki-mova; Allegro Vivace (*Jupiter Symphony*), Mozart-Hekimova; Menuet, Rigaudon (*Le Tombeau de Couperin*), Ravel-Hekimova, Vallée d'Obermann (Les Années de Péleri-nage), Liszt-Hekimova; Toccata (*Symphonie Concertante*) Jongen-Tharp. Scènes d'en-Concertante), Jongen-Tharp; Scènes d'enfant, Guillou

CALVERT JOHNSON, Myers Park Bap-tist Church, Charlotte, NC, November 7: Praeludium in G Major, Hensel; Sonata No. Praeludium in G Major, Hensel; Sonata INO. 3, von Martines; Fantasy for Organ, Wang An-Ming; Fuga à 5, Etude über "Wie selig sind ihr Frommen," Smyth; Toccata for Harpsichord, Diemer; We Shall Overcome, Willis; Festival Overture, Norman; Suite for Fred Anderson and His Velvet Lounge, Procedure, Variations on a Following Price Brazelton; Variations on a Folksong, Price.

BOYD JONES, The Presbyterian Church, Danville, KY, September 12: Praeambulum in E, Lübeck; Praeambulum in d, Praeambuin E, Lübeck; Praeambulum in d, Praeambu-lum in d, Jesus Christus, unser Heiland, der von uns, Scheidemann; Liebster Jesu, wir sind heir, BWV 633, Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sein, BWV 641, Fantasia and Fugue in g, BWV 542, Bach; "The peace may be exchanged" (Rubrics), Locklair; Prelude, Fugue and Variation, op. 18, Franck; Tocca-ta, op. 59, no. 5, Fuge, op. 50, no. 6, Reger.

VANCE HARPER JONES, First Presby-terian Church, New Bern, NC, November 21: Nun komm der Heiden Heiland, BWV 659, Bach; Prelude and Fugue in E Minor, Bruhns; Andante in D Major, Mendelssohn; Moto ostinato, Eben; Fuga sopra un soggetto ("The Pink Panther"), Bovet; Scherzo for the White Rabbit, Ogden; The Ewe's Blues, Utterback; The Cow (Scenes of Childhood), Leavitt; Polonaise in E Minor, Faulkes.

ALEKSANDR KIRILLOV, Cathedral of Our Lady of Lourdes, Spokane, WA, Novem-ber 28: Toccata in F Major, BuxWV 157, Nun komm, der Heiden Heiland, BuxWV 211, Buxtehude; Ciaconna in B-flat, J.B. Bach; Praeludium in G Major, BWV 550, Bach; Fugue grave pour l'orgue, d'Anglebert; Tierce en taille (Elevation), F. Couperin; Allegro cantabile, Adagio, Toccata (Sympho-ny No. 5), Widor.

OLIVIER LATRY, Woolsey Hall, New Haven, CT November 21: The world await-ing the Saviour (Passion Symphony), Dupré; Méditation improvisée, Scherzo, Toccata, Vierne; Berceuse à la mémoire de Louis Vierne, Boléro sur un thème de Charles Racquet, Cochereau; Improvisation.

ARDYTH LOHUIS, with Robert Murray, violin, Front Royal Presbyterian Church, Front Royal, VA, November 7: Solo III, op. 4, Stanley; Ouverture, Abendlied and Gigue, op. 150, Rheinberger; Invocation, op. 55, Beach; Praeludium and Allegro, Kreisler; Intermezzo, Mathews; Variations on a Folk Hymn, Held; Meditation from Thais, Massenet; Arioso and Rondo Patetico, op. 40, Jensen; Scherzo-Tarantelle, op. 16, Wieni-awski.

LARRY LONG, The Presbyterian Church, La Porte, IN, November 14: In dir ist Freude, BWV 615, Bach; Sonata No. 1,

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KAREL PAUKERT, The Cleveland Museum, Cleveland, OH, November 21: Concerto in A Minor, Vivaldi-Bach; Wo soll ich fliehen hin, Ach bleib' bei uns, Herr Jesu Christ, Bach; Apparition de l'Église éternelle, Messiaen; Preludes 1-6 from Saint's Days, Pinkham; Deuxième Fantaisie, Alain; Prelude and Fugue on BACH, Liszt.

SYLVIE POIRIER & PHILIP CROZI-ER, Cathédral Saint-Pierre de Montpellier, France, July 17, 1999: Petite Suite, Bédard; Deux duos pour Eliza, Samuel Wesley; Fantaisie sur une Antienne, Cogen; Deux Chorals, Höpner; Fantaisie en fa mineur K. 608, Mozart; Suite dansée pour duo d'orgue, Kloppers.

GEORGE RITCHIE, with Feza Zweifel, percussion, The Cleveland Museum, Cleveland, OH, November 14: Prelude and Fugue in G Major, BWV 541, Schmücke dich, o liebe Seele, BWV 654, Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten, BWV 647, Ach bleib bei uns, Herr Jesu Christ, BWV 647, Ach bleib bei uns, Herr Jesu Christ, BWV 649, Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, BWV 538, Bach; Andante sostenuto (Symphonie gothique), Widor; Constellations, Locklair.

PHILIP SMITH, with Chris Price, trumpet, Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Monrovia, CA, October 17: Sonata, Brown; Sonata No. 6, op. 65, Mendelssohn; Aus tiefer Not, Wenn wir in höchsten Nöten sein, Jesu, meine Freude, Langlais; Prelude and Fugue in C, S. 549, Bach; Variationen über ein Thema von Jeremiah Clarke, op. 132, Weiner. ANN ELISE SMOOT, Independent Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, AL, November 7: Prelude and Fugue in G Major, BWV 550, Bach, Concerto in D Minor, BWV 596, Vivaldi-Bach; Sonata No. 2, Mendelssohn; Prelude and Fugue on Alain, Duruflé; Méditation (Suite Médiévale), Langlais; Final (Symphony No. 6), Vierne.

FREDERICK SWANN, Union University, Jackson, TN, November 2: Baroques Suite, Bingham, Symphonic Chorale "Jesus, Lead the Way," Karg-Elet, Récit de tierce en taille, F. Couperin; Alleluyas, Preston; Sonata No. 2, Mendelssohn; Fugue on BACH, No. 3, Schumann; Toccata, Erismann; Grand Chorus, Weitz.

STEPHEN THARP, Epworth-Euclid United Methodist Church, Cleveland, OH, October 25: Overture (Musik for the Royal Fireworks), Handel; Sonata No. 1 in E-flat, S. 525, Bach; Sonata No. 2 in c minor, Mendelssohn; Rhythmic Energy, John; Allegro (Symphonie No. 6), Widor; Adagio (Symphonie No. 3), Vierne; The Fair (Petrouchka), Stravinsky-Tharp.

GILLIAN WEIR, Florida International University, Miami, FL, October 29: Toccata in F, Bach; Sonata in D, Schnizer; Introduction, Passacaglia and Fugue, Willan; Choral II in b, Franck, Variations on a Noël, Dupré; Carmelite Suite, Francaix; Salamanca, Bovet; Toccata, Jongen.

CHRISTOPHER YOUNG, First Presbyterian Church, Saginaw, MI, October 15: Praeludium in f-sharp minor, Buxtehude; Partita: Freu dich sehr, O meine Seele, Böhm; Fantasia and Fugue in g, S. 542, Bach, Variations on Two Themes: Old Hundredth, Donne secours, Hakim; Psalm-Prelude I, op. 32, Howells; What a friend we have in Jesus, Bolcom; Final (First Sonata), Guilmant.

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#### PUBLICATIONS/ RECORDINGS

**MISCELLANEOUS** 

Reflections: 1947-1997, The Organ Department, School of Music, The University of Michigan, edited by Marilyn Mason & Margarete Thomsen; dedicated to the memory of Albert Stanley, Earl V. Moore, and Palmer Christian. Includes an informal history-memoir of the organ department with papers by 12 current and former faculty and students; 11 scholarly articles; reminiscences and testimoniais by graduates of the department, 12 appendices, and a CD recording, "Marilyn Mason in Recital," recorded at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, DC. \$50 from The University of Michigan, Prof. Marilyn Mason, School of Music, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2085; or the Organ Literature Foundation, 781/848-1388.

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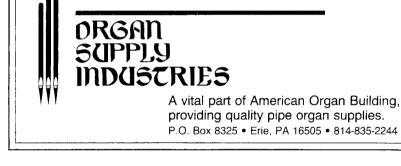
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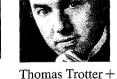


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