

YOUTH Enewsletter

Summer 2013
Edition 21

ORGAN MUSIC SOCIETY OF SYDNEY

OMSS wishes you a very happy Christmas and for our organists to make merry music this season for all to enjoy. Plenty for all ages in this newsletter!!



- Sydney Organ Competition Winners
- Young Organist's Day and the Rising Star Series
- Chorale melodies and taking a breath!
- Win a prize worth 125 Euro! For students under 25 years only!
- YouTubes - O Come all ye faithful, Zwolle and Zeerijp
- A quick holiday Bach quizz and JS website to check out!

Get on board with OMSS

Students Hop on board for only \$35 per year

www.omss.org.au

If you are interested in playing organ, sign up and receive four interesting journals per year.

Join In!

If you have a concert or event that you'd like to advertise, or have an idea for an interesting article, please let me know.



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Sydney Organ Competition 2013 Winners

Junior Section

1st Prize and the Baroque Prize - Samuel Giddy

2nd Prize - Stephen Aveling-Rowe

Highly Commended - Emily Thompson and Hamish Wagstaff



Thomas Wilson, Samuel Giddy, Stephen Aveling-Rowe, Emily Thompson, Hamish Wagstaff

Intermediate Section

1st Prize - Nicolaas Tjoelker

2nd Prize - Samuel Giddy

Highly Commended - Stephen Aveling-Rowe



Stephen Aveling-Rowe, Kathy Vern-Barnett, Thomas Wilson, Samuel Giddy and Nico Tjoelker

RECITALS



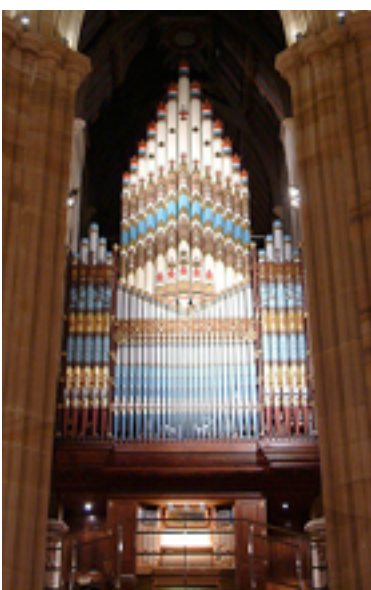
Young Organist's Day SYDNEY TOWN HALL

Tuesday 31st December 2013 at 12.30PM

Be sure not to miss the annual Young Organist's Day!
Ten brilliant young organists will inspire you
with their performances on the Grand Organ.

Raymond Sayah - Felicity Moy - Emily Thompson - Dion Li
Nicolaas Tjoelker - Perpetua Yeo - Stephen Aveling-Rowe
Kimbrian Canavan - Scott Thompson - Samuel Giddy

Presented by the City of Sydney in partnership with the Organ Music Society of Sydney



St Andrew's Cathedral Rising Stars Series 2014

Thursday lunchtimes 1.10pm - 1.40pm

2nd January: Joshua Ryan
9th January: David Clark pupils
16th January: Nico Tjoelker
23rd January: Samuel Giddy
30th January: Sonia Chan

Many other recitals with local and overseas artists

www.omss.org.au

WIN A PRIZE WORTH 125 EURO



1. Who built these organs?
2. What are the main differences you can see?
3. If Gedeckt 8' = 00 5141 100, a vox celeste = 00 2322 110 and a Mixture IV = 00 0064 064 what am I playing? You may still find them in some churches and knowing some combinations would be a great help.

The next Newsletter will divulge some mysteries.

The Prize

Johann Christian Heinrich Rinck Opus 143
Preludes and Postludes in 8 beautifully presented volumes
published by Dohr.

For students under 25 years only. If multiple students answer correctly, the draw will be done “by hat”.

Email answers to godelieve@omss.org.au by Christmas.

TAKING A BREATH?

How often don't examiners and adjudicators mention that fact that one needs to sing the melody and breathe between phrases in a chorale prelude.

Well, you might try this!!!

Take one organ and one melodica

Buxtehude - Nun bitten wir den heiligen Geist,
BuxWV 208 played by Gerard van Reenen.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J1AaPDr1IMY>



The melodica, also known as the pianica, blow-organ or key-flute, is a free-reed instrument. It has a musical keyboard on top, and is played by blowing air through a mouthpiece that fits into a hole in the side of the instrument. Pressing a key opens a hole, allowing air to flow through a reed.

THE INTRODUCTION OF FREE REEDS IN EUROPE

Chinese historical documents date the existence of free reed mouth organs to 1500 B.C., with mythological sources dating them much earlier. Through the Silk Road—the centuries-old trade route linking China, the Middle East and Europe—Western exposure to free reed instruments may have happened as early as the 10th century. Although reed organ instruments are referenced in the 15th century, free reed instruments were relatively unknown in Europe until the late-18th century when the Jesuit Father Jean Joseph Marie Amiot (1718-1793) introduced a Chinese sheng to French instrument makers in 1777. Father Amiot published the first serious Western studies of Chinese music with illustrated detailed descriptions of some Chinese reed instruments. The fascination with the **SHENG**, facilitated by Father Amiot's scholarly writings, was so strong that European instrument makers began creating a flurry of free reed instruments resulted in development of the harmonica, concertina, accordion, and other related instruments.

Information gleaned from <http://www.museumofmakingmusic.org>



Father Jean Joseph Marie Amiot



梁祝--笙協奏 Butterfly Lovers Sheng Concerto

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ODhtMY0XQPwv=_iR-KrbeFs0

YOUTUBES

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xw23zC2fldI>

Peter Eilander plays Jules Grison -

Fantaisie sur le Chant de Noël 'Adeste Fideles' on the Cavaille-Coll organ in Rouen.

O come all ye faithful!



<http://mypipeorganhobby.blogspot.com.au/2009/07/grote-sint-michaelskerk-zwolle.html>

This is a fantastic website. I have just spent too much time here. On the right find Netherlands Organ Zwolle Grote Sint Michaelskerk Schnitger 1721. Then scroll down to the Fantaisie en Toccata on Hymn 432 Wat God doet dat is welgedaan by Klaas Mulder and thoroughly enjoy this piece - perhaps something you can add to your Toccata repertoire!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PxeqFvVVpRI>

Psalm 84:2 Sietze de Vries plays the Faber Organ in Zeerijp

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4dAC1ILYJpg>

BBC - Sacred Music - Bach and the Lutheran Legacy - Part 1/6
You might find some time to watch all 6 episodes during the holidays.



A Quick Quizz on Bach



1. Bach's native Thuringia might also be described as a musician's promised land: the aesthetic influence of the Reformation had left very deep marks throughout the province and every village-church, however humble, could boast its own organ and choristers which gave suitable pomp to the Sunday Service. In Eisenach a near relation Johann Christoph Bach was titular organist of St George's parish at the time of Bach's christening on March 23rd 1685. The words of which famous Luther Chorale is carved on the pediment of this Church?
2. What instrument did his dad Johann Ambrosius play and where was he employed? Which instruments did his dad teach him?
3. Which Castle stands high above the town and what is it famous for?
4. When his parents died Bach was only nine/ten years old. He went to live with his brother Johann Christoph (born 1671). He was a well known organist. Who taught his elder brother JC?
5. What percentage of Bach's works are organ works?
6. What other instrument also represents roughly the same number?
7. What are the two main categories of organ compositions?
8. From which hymn repertoire were the tunes of the chorales based?
9. Who was the organist of the Dropa Organ in the Johanneskirche in Lüneburg?
10. From which city did Bach set out on his journey to Lübeck for six months to meet Dietrich Buxtehude?
11. What was the Duke's name at the Court of Weimar?
12. During his time in Weimar, which composers had influence on his works?
13. The court of Cöthen was not a Lutheran stronghold. What religion did this town practise? Due to this, Bach's compositions during this period were more of a secular nature than before.
14. What happened in 1720? How old was Bach then? In the same year he went to compete for a "top job" in Hamburg. Did you know that he did not succeed as he did not pay a certain amount of money to the church. Joachim Heitmann obtained the position, paying 4,000 Marks.
15. He married his second wife in Leipzig in 1723. What was her name?
16. Which religion did most people follow Leipzig?
17. Bach was an expert on the subject of organ building and was often called to give expert advice or test newly built organs. There were two main areas - Saxony and North Germany. Can you name some of the organ builders of his time?
18. Can you list the towns where Bach lived?



Answers

1. Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott - A Mighty Fortress is our God
2. Court Trumpeter for the Duke of Eisenach and was director for the Musicians of the Town of Eisenach. Violin and Harpsichord.
3. The castle of Wartburg where Martin Luther translated the New Testament into German.
4. Pachelbel
5. 20%
6. Harpsichord
7. Preludes and Fugues and Chorales
8. Lutheran
9. Georg Böhm
10. Arnstadt
11. Wilhelm Ernst of Saxe
12. Italians, Venetians, Frescobaldi
13. Calvinist
14. Bach's first wife Maria Barbara died. He was 35 when he applied for the job in Hamburg
15. Anna Magdalena, a fine soprano and daughter of the court trumpeter at Weissenfels.
16. Lutheran
17. Saxony = Scheibe, Hilderbrand, Silbermann; North Germany = Schnitger, Scherer, Dropa
18. Eisenach, Ohrdurf, Lüneburg, Arnstadt, Mülhausen, Weimar, Cöthen and Leipzig.

BACH'S LIFE in PICTURES

Illustrations of Bach's life and surroundings

<http://www.baroquemusic.org/bachillustrated.html>



This is a truly wonderful website on JS BACH!