

1: NPR Choice page

The Organ and Its Masters: An Account of the Organists of Former Days, As Well As Some of the Prominent Virtuosi of the Present, With a Brief Sketch of the Development of Organ Construction is written by Henry C. Lahee, American author and musician. Historically the use of the organ was limited to.

Notable characteristics[edit] In its present configuration, the Wanamaker Organ has 28, pipes in ranks. The instrument features eighty-eight ranks of string pipes built by the W. Kimball Company of Chicago. The artistic obligation entailed by the creation of this instrument has always been honored, with two curators employed in its constant and scrupulous care what leads to the state of one of the best maintained organ in the world. It was designed to be the largest organ in the world, an imitation of a full-size orchestra with particularly complete resources of full organ tone including mixtures. In addition to its console, the organ was originally equipped with an automatic player that used punched rolls of paper, according to the Los Angeles Times of Wild cost overruns plagued the project, with the result that Harris was ousted from his own company. The Fair began in late April before the organ was fully installed in its temporary home, Festival Hall. It still was not entirely finished in September of that year, when Alexandre Guilmant , one of the most famous organists of the day, presented 40 very well-attended recitals on the organ. Following the Fair, the organ was intended for permanent installation by the Kansas City Convention Center. Indeed, the original console had a prominent "K C" on its music rack. This venture failed, bankrupting the L. Art Organ company after the Fair closed. The organ languished in storage at the Handlan warehouse in St. Louis until , when it was bought by John Wanamaker for his new department store at 13th and Market Streets in Center City, Philadelphia. It took thirteen freight cars to move it to its new home, and two years for installation. It was also featured later that year when U. President William Howard Taft dedicated the store. The first project to enlarge the organ was the addition of 8, pipes between and This agency, which worked in partnership with Canadian Bernard R. This was later published as his *Symphonie-Passion*. In , a new project to enlarge the organ began. Use everything you have ever dreamed about. This project resulted in, among other things, the celebrated String Division, which occupies the largest organ chamber ever constructed, 67 feet long, 26 feet deep, and 16 feet high 22 by 9 by 5 m. By , when work on expanding the organ finally stopped, the organ had 28, pipes, and, if Rodman Wanamaker had not died in , the organ would probably be even bigger. It was to be installed on the fifth floor, above the String Division, and would be playable from the sixth manual. However, it was never funded, and the sixth manual is now used to couple other divisions or play various solo voices from other divisions that are duplexed to this keyboard. The Wanamaker Organ console, built in the store organ shop by William Boone Fleming, is a work of art in its own right with heavy, durable construction, an ingenious layout of its pneumatic stop action and many unique features and conveniences. Wanamaker also had a collection of 60 rare stringed instruments , the Wanamaker Cappella, that were used in conjunction with the store organs in Philadelphia and New York , and went on tour. They were dispersed after his death. At that time the store area was reduced to three floors and additional panes of glass were put around the Grand Court on floors four and five, greatly enhancing the reverberation of the room. The Philadelphia Orchestra Concert was co-sponsored by the Friends of the Wanamaker Organ and was a benefit for that organization. Morgan â€” Mary E. Courboin was the organist for a series of special evening concerts, including several collaborations with the Philadelphia Orchestra. Courboin also headed the Wanamaker Organ Shop in the late s. Some noteworthy assistant organists[edit] Alma Wilson Baecker asst.

2: All the Stops: The Glorious Pipe Organ and Its American Masters by Craig R. Whitney

*The Organ And Its Masters [Henry C. Lahee] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages.*

Following the Restoration of the Monarchy, Renatus Harris built a one-manual organ on the screen in 1662; the pipes of the organ still form the heart of the present instrument. The collapse of the tower and spire in 1666 left the organ a mid-17th century instrument, as all the money that could be raised at the time was spent on the building and furnishings rather than on the organ. The organ was restored further by Hele of Plymouth in 1675, but neglect dictated by financial constraints meant that in its working mechanism was in such a parlous state that the organ had to be abandoned as unplayable. After a silence of fourteen years it was eventually restored by Mander in 1689. Today it is widely regarded as a very special part of the heritage of English organs and it is the only surviving example of an English classical, rather than romantic, cathedral instrument. With one manual of six stops, plus a single pedal stop, the Nave Organ is designed to reinforce the presence of the main organ in the nave, or for use in its own right for in the "nave-only" services. The Nave Organ can be played either from its own console downstairs, or direct from the main organ. Details of the Walker Organ from the National Pipe Organ Register The Walker Organ, built in 1662, is a continuo instrument of one manual no pedals containing six stops and an integral blower. It is usually housed in the Lady chapel, and accompanies services held in that part of the cathedral. It is, however, readily moveable and is frequently used for concerts of baroque music in the nave. In 1666, the Hurdis family gave the organ to the Prebendal School who, in turn deposited it on loan to the cathedral. It is currently housed in the retrochoir, where it is regularly used to accompany services at the Shrine of St. Allen Organ[edit] The Allen Organ was brought into the cathedral in 1666, at the time when the main organ was abandoned, and was used to accompany all main services until when the main organ came back into use. Thereafter, the Allen Organ was repositioned in the triforium at the west end of the cathedral as a concert organ. It is one of the earliest digital electronic organs in this country and continues to play an important part in the provision for musical events in the cathedral. Organists[edit] The Organist and Master of the Choristers is responsible for overseeing the music of the cathedral, including the training and direction of the cathedral choir. The Assistant Organist accompanies the choir and is required to deputise the responsibilities of the Organist and Master of the Choristers. Despite the title which implies that they assist an organist, the Assistant Organist spends the most time at the organ console. In common with nearly all cathedrals in the UK, Chichester appoints an organ scholar each year to take a share of the playing of services in the cathedral and the training of the probationers in the Prebendal School. The organ scholarship is a one-year non-renewable post usually held by someone in their gap year between school and university, or in the first couple of years after graduation. Organists and Masters of the Choristers[edit] Organist &€"

3: All The Stops: The Glorious Pipe Organ And Its American Masters - Craig Whitney - Google Books

*All The Stops: The Glorious Pipe Organ And Its American Masters [Craig Whitney] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. For centuries, pipe organs stood at the summit of musical and technological achievement, admired as the most complex and intricate mechanisms the human race had yet devised.*

A pipe organ is a musical instrument that produces sound by air vibrations created in an organ pipe, which is controlled by a musician from a keyboard. The pipe organ has been around for quite some time, much longer than the piano. How is sound made by the pipes? Sound is air that is vibrating. Similarly, one organ pipe produces one tone at one pitch; a given pipe is not mechanically manipulated in some way to produce multiple notes like a flute or guitar string. Since there is just one pipe for each note, a keyboard with 61 notes 5 octaves would have 61 pipes, one for each note. The one set of pipes for each note on the keyboard makes just one kind of sound. This is similar to an orchestra which has many different types of instruments, each having its own characteristic sound. If a keyboard of 61 notes controls a group of 10 ranks of pipes, there will be pipes playable from that keyboard. There are many more pipes in an organ than the ones you typically see. The pipes are arranged on a windchest as shown in the drawing below, and typically only the main Principal stop is visible. The windchest and pipes are enclosed on the sides and back by a case so that the sound projects out the front more clearly. The organ case acts the same way, projecting the sound into the room. How does an organ make different sounds? Cross-Section of an Open Flue Pipe front and side views and Reed Pipe There are several basic methods an organ builder has at his disposal to make different sounds come from the pipes. Choice of two basic pipe types, flue pipes or reed pipes. Use of several pipes combined together as a set. The tone of a musical note can be very complex, but basically consists of the main or fundamental pitch, and harmonics of that fundamental pitch. You can probably identify several hundred people when hearing just a few words from them or your name because of the unique harmonic content of each voice. What exactly are harmonics? When you play a middle C note on a piano, the middle C string inside the piano vibrates to make the middle C note sound. However, while the string is producing this middle C note, the string can also simultaneously vibrate in such a way as to make the note an octave above middle C. An organ pipe has this same characteristic as a vibrating string, except it is a vibrating column of air. It not only makes the sound of the middle C note, but an entire series: Of course these harmonics are not at the same loudness and the volume relative to the main note is what creates the characteristic tone. If a note is producing a certain pitch, the harmonics are simply that pitch multiplied by whole numbers, so the harmonics are a 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x, 6, and so on. Twice the pitch is the octave, 3x is the G that is 12 notes up, 4x is two octaves, 5x is the E 17 notes up, and so on. These principles of sound are true of the human voice and all musical instruments, not just organ pipes. How does the keyboard control the pipes? The pipes are made to sound when air under a low pressure is blown into the bottom or foot of the pipe. The foot of each pipe sets on a hole on the top of a box-like structure. The box has a separate channel for each note. There is a chamber of low pressure air supplied by a small blower, and a set of valves which control the flow of air into the individual note channels. The proper pipe from each rank sits above the channel for that note, so for example the low C pipe sits above the low C channel which is controlled by the low C on the keyboard. Organ builders call the air supply wind and the chamber the wind chest. In our example, there would be 61 valves leading to 61 separate channels, one for each note. Each valve is opened and closed by playing the corresponding key on the keyboard. The valve is actuated by either a direct mechanical linkage from the key or an electromagnet controlled by the key. Side view of windchest containing 10 ranks of pipes. The organist plays a key which is linked by a tracker which pulls down a valve in an air chamber to the channel supplying air to any pipes whose slider is in a position where the holes line up, allowing air to reach the pipe and make sound. Click here to view photo of an actual organ illustrating the pipes on the windchest like this drawing. In the very early days of organ building, all the ranks of pipes were played together and there was no way to separate which types of ranks were used. Over time, there was a mechanism invented called a slider that was used to stop or isolate a ranks of pipes. The slider was a thin piece of material with holes in it that would run cross-wise to the channels and be underneath

the pipes. At the organ console, a lever would move this slider between two positions- one where the holes would line up and allow all the pipes in a rank to receive air from the channels and another where the holes would not line up and thus block the air flow. Because the historical precedence was to have all the ranks on, the slider was viewed as stopping the sounding of pipes. So what are the main sounds an organ can make? These pipes are straight and are usually the ones that are visible when you look at the organ. Often they are made of highly polished tin, which produces a bright sound and looks nice. The initiation of the sound, called chiff can be made somewhat stronger or weaker depending on how the organist plays the keys, and provides articulation to the notes. What other ways to change the sound are there? As we described before, adding sets of pipes at successively higher harmonics can change the sound. As we alluded to earlier that the shape of a pipe can also change its sound. In the organ there are two main categories of pipes: Flue pipes have no moving parts and generate their sound by vibrating air in a column like a flute or recorder. Reed pipes have an actual mechanical reed, like a clarinet, at the base and then have a resonator above. Flue pipes can be further classified into two sub-categories: Open pipes are open at each end and have a full harmonic series with the main pitch and harmonics at a frequency of 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x, etc. Stopped pipes have a cap on the top and thus the pitch is one octave lower than the pipe would be if it was open. These pipes have only the odd harmonics: Pipes having only odd harmonics have a uniquely different sound than open pipes. As a general rule of thumb, the narrower the pipe, the more harmonics it will have, and the wider the pipe, the fewer harmonics it will have. Straight pipes also have more harmonics than tapered pipes. So an organ builder has plenty of things to change to make different sounds: Tin is more expensive than lead yes, plain old economics is a factor! Pipes also can be made of wood. Wooden pipes are typically square or slightly rectangular in cross-section, and are most often stopped pipes. We had said earlier there are harmonics at successive octaves, but also in-between the octaves. For example, the third harmonic from the low C is a G, up 12 notes from the C The fifth harmonic is close to the E, 17 notes up from the low C. There are stops where the primary pitch of the pipe is made to be at these non-octave harmonics, so when you play a C, the pipes plays a G or E! Another stop type is called a mixture. These stops have several pipes that sound together and are not separable. These pipes reinforce the main harmonics and have a sound that is unique to the organ. How would an organ builder use 10 ranks?

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5: Wanamaker Organ - Wikipedia

Lahee, Henry Charles. The Organ And Its Masters. Boston: L.C. Page & Co., Print. These citations may not conform precisely to your selected citation style. Please use this display as a guideline and modify as needed.

6: The Organ and Its Masters

All the stops: the glorious pipe organ and its American masters User Review - Not Available - Book Verdict. The pipe organ has compelled listeners and writers almost as much as opera and far surpasses the popularity of other classical instruments.

7: Organs and organists of Chichester Cathedral - Wikipedia

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