

Cumbria Organists Grand Quiz

There are 12 sections, most with several questions. 90 marks are available to be had in total, to which you can add 10 to make into a round 100 marks.

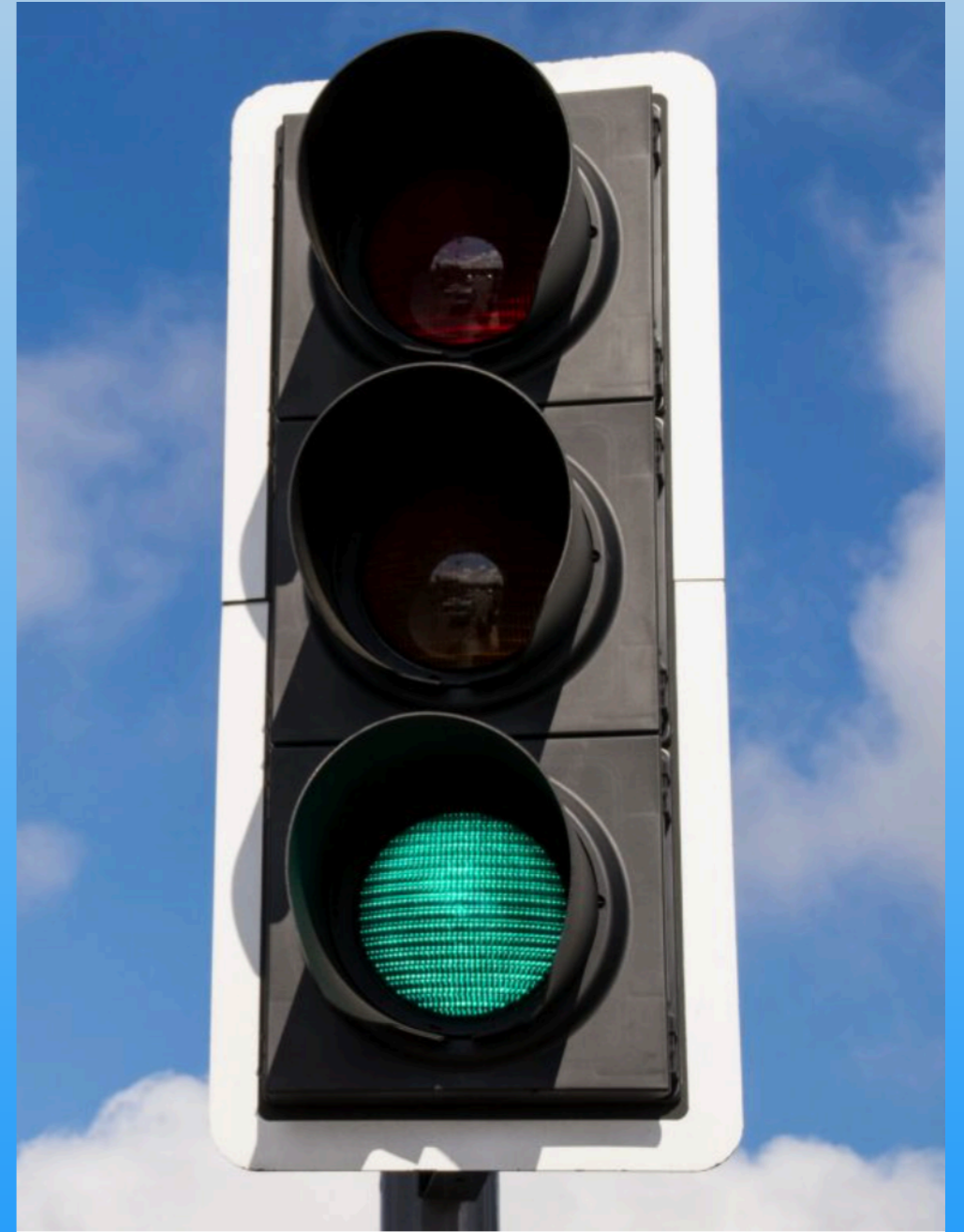
1. Which Organ Stops?

Use the following picture clues to work out the names of various common organ stops



1.1

What is this chap's first name, and what can you do when you see this sign?
(Organ stop name has three syllables)



1.2

What would this type of gentlemen be commonly called?
Clearly, somebody who likes to save money on their train fare!
(Also rhymes with the renaissance Spanish choral composer Lo**)

The organ stop / orchestral instrument rhymes with this term. (However, on Dutch organs, this stop is spelt exactly the same as this term!)



1.3

What do these signs try to make you aware of? The organ stop rhymes with this - (fractionally more difficult than the previous question).



1.4

These sweets are known as — —

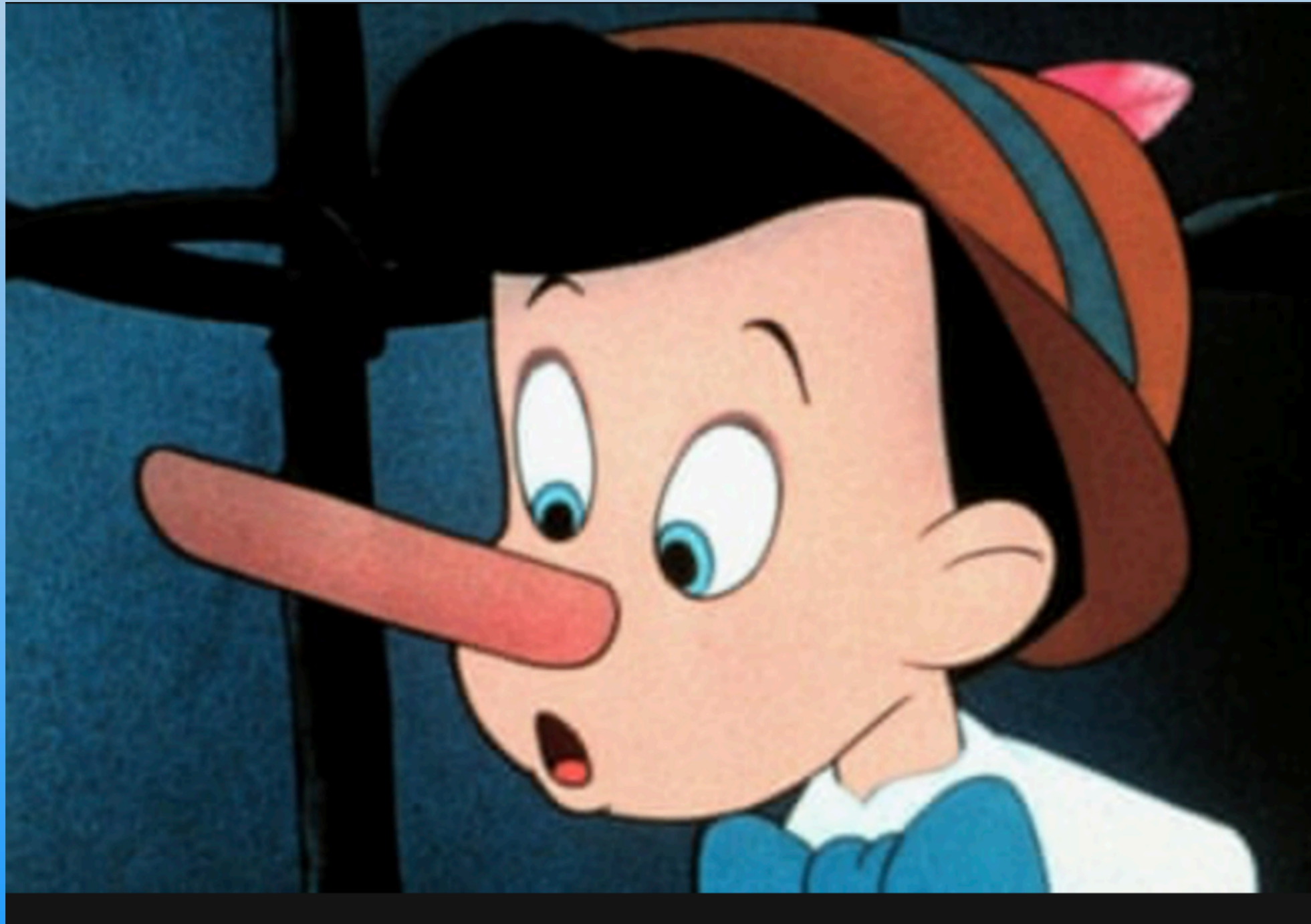
The first word was in a popular song, and musical 'Hello!'

The second word is the same as a very common organ stop. What is it?



1.5

The first two letters and last letter of this organ stop are the same as this boy's name.



2. Which is the odd one out?

2.1

Which organ is the odd one out? Clue: - it something to do with how far your arms might have to stretch at the console...

- (a). Doncaster Minster, (St George's)
- (b). Chapel of Christs' Hospital School, Sussex
- (c). Liverpool Anglican Cathedral
- (d). St Paul's Cathedral, London
- (e). Wakefield Cathedral
- (f). Westminster Abbey
- (g). Canterbury Cathedral

2.2

Which famous French organist is not French?

- (a). Marcel Dupré
- (b). Maurice Duruflé
- (c). César Franck
- (d). Olivier Messiaen
- (e). Camille Saint-Saëns
- (f). Charles-Marie Widor

2.3

All of these Cambridge University chapel choirs have very fine reputations and have made various recordings. However, one is different in a vital respect to the others. Which is it?

- (a). Clare College Choir
- (b). Girton College Choir
- (c). Gonville & Caius College Choir
- (d). Queens' College Choir
- (e). Selwyn College Choir
- (f). St John's College Choir
- (g). Trinity College Choir

2.4

If a choir were to sing in any of these locations, the buildings' effect on the sound in one of them would be noticeably very different from the others.

Why, and which location is this? (One mark)

- (a). Liverpool Anglican Cathedral
- (b). Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral
- (c). Gloucester Cathedral
- (d). St Paul's Cathedral, London
- (e). Lichfield Cathedral
- (f). Hamilton Mausoleum, Lanarkshire

2.5

All of these organs are by the same builder except one. Which is the builder of all but one of these?

- (a). Albert Hall, Nottingham
- (b). Hull City Hall
- (c). Queens' College, Cambridge
- (d). Rochdale Town Hall
- (e). St Aidan's Church, Leeds

2.6

Which of these pieces is the odd one out?

Clue: even an eight year old super prodigy would probably struggle to play any of the notes in all but one of these.

- (a). 'Variations on a theme of Paganini' by George Thalben-Ball
- (b). 'Perpetuum Mobile' by Wilhelm Middelschulte
- (c). Choral Song by S.S. Wesley (original version)
- (d). Toccata (middle section) from Toccata, Adagio and Fugue in C major, BWV 564, by J.S. Bach

2.7

All these organs share a significant common feature, except one.
Which is the odd one out?

- (a). Chichester Cathedral (1972 instrument)
- (b). Inverness Cathedral
- (c). Portsmouth Cathedral
- (d). Sheffield Cathedral
- (e). Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford (illustrated)



3.1 World Record!

Which of these statements are true (it could be more than one)?

The world record for the number of pints of beer that an organist has drunk, and shortly afterwards played a Bach trio sonata with all the right notes in the right order is:

- (a). 4 pints
- (b). 8 pints
- (c). 10 pints
- (d). Difficult to know - however, plenty of perfectly sober organists struggle to play a Bach Trio Sonata with all the right notes in the right order either!

4. Which composer or tune?

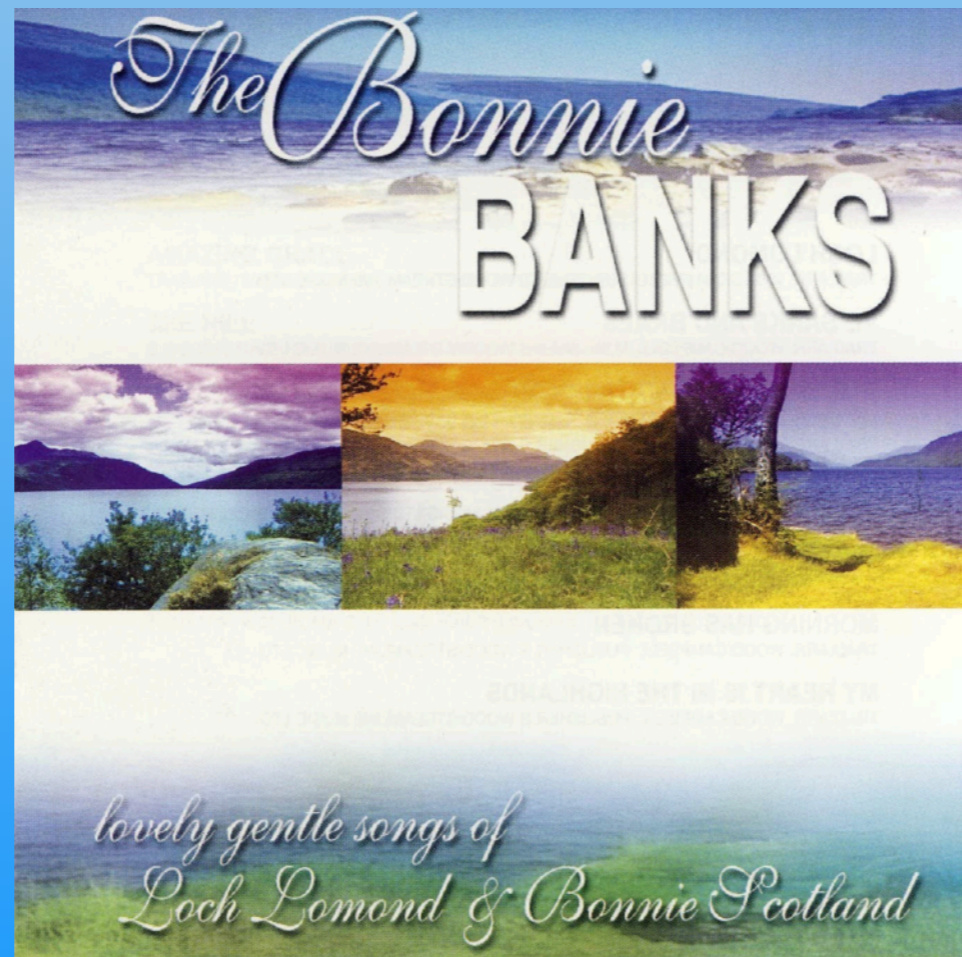
4.1

Which famous Yorkshire song tune was the one that was originally set to 'While Shepherds watched'?



4.2

An organist composer whose surname is in the first line of the song, titled 'The Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond'. He is known really only for one work, though did write many others. However, he is probably the best-known organ composer whose surname begins with the same letter as his.



4.3

A significant German early Baroque organist composer. His name sounds in English like a word that one would not want to be used as an evaluative term of one's playing or creative endeavours!



4.4

Another German composer - or indeed a whole clan of them. The surname suggests the sound made by some four-legged members of households as a substitute for a doorbell or even a burglar alarm.

4.5



A prolific Italian organ composer, whose surname might suggest somebody who liked to order people about.

4.6



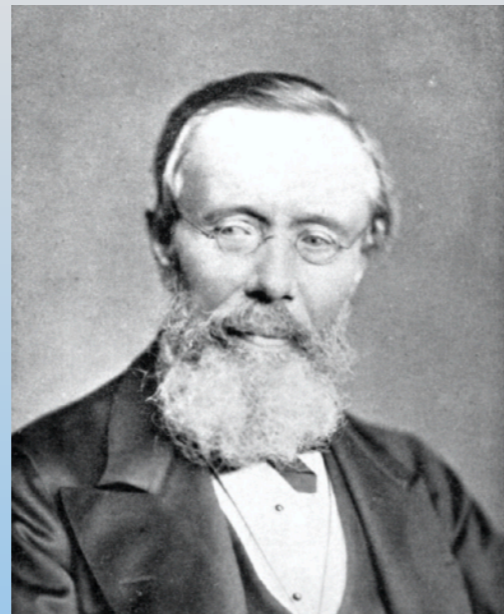
This Baroque composer's best known work by far is a famous Adagio for organ and strings.... However, he did not write it.

(i) Name this composer

(ii) Name the twentieth-century musicologist and biographer of this composer who really did compose it

(one mark each)

4.7



A well-known gospel hymn:
‘Who is on The Lord’s side?’

- (i) Who was the composer of the tune?
- (ii) Which very senior church music position did he eventually hold?
- (iii) What is the name of the very famous hymn tune for which he is best known?
(The hymn tune and hymn have the same title)

769 Who is on the Lord's side?

ARMAGEDDON · 65 65 D with refrain

Who is on the Lord's side? Who will serve the King? Who will be His
help - ers oth - er lives to bring? Who will leave the world's side?
Who will face the foe? Who is on the Lord's side? Who for
Him will go? By Thy call of mer - cy, by Thy grace di -
- vine, we are on the Lord's side; Sav-iour, we are Thine.

5. *Spot the tune!*

5.1

This excerpt from a prelude by Herbert Sumsion is based on a well-known hymn melody. It is played by Daniel Cook on the organ of Salisbury Cathedral. You will hear the excerpt twice.

- (a). What is the name of the hymn tune *or* a hymn to which it is often set? Clue: the tune is named after a Scottish city with a sort of crocodile connection (One mark)
- (b). Which two of these statements are true? (one mark each)
- (i) The hymn melody appears in augmented form on its second appearance, (i.e. double the note lengths)
 - (ii) The hymn melody always appears at the top of the texture.
 - (iii) The hymn melody modulates into another key near the beginning.
 - (iv) The hymn melody's phrases are interspersed with linking episodic material.

5.2

What is the very well-known tune on which this prelude is based?
(Clue:) Most people will hear it sung to them once a year...

Hidden Melody in the style of....

by John Riley

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 120$

The musical score is written for guitar and piano. The top staff is for guitar (Gt.) in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The middle two staves are for piano accompaniment in bass clef, 3/4 time. The guitar part features a melodic line with slurs over groups of notes, while the piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the tempo is approximately 120 beats per minute.

5.3

A phrase heard on the solo reed spells out two words, each of three letters. The first letter is 'C'. The phrase is heard four times, though with one letter heard once at a different octave and the last phrase ending on 'C'.

The first word is something that you might take late at night to get you home safely.

The second word is something that everybody starts to do as soon as they are born.

(one mark for each word)

6. Which location?

6.1

Some years ago there was a Borders Cathedral Choirs Festival featuring the choirs of Carlisle Cathedral, St Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh and St Nicolas's Anglican Cathedral, Newcastle.

- (a). Which of these cathedrals is the furthest east?
- (b). Which of these cathedrals is furthest west?
- (c). Which of these cathedrals is furthest north?
- (d). Which of these cathedrals is furthest south?

6.2

Which is the most northerly located three-manual organ in the UK?



6.3

- (a). On a journey by train from London King's Cross to Edinburgh, name the cathedrals (Anglican and Roman Catholic) of the towns/cities that you pass through. (There are five - one mark for each correct answer)
- (b). Name a cathedral on a hill but on a different railway route that you just might be able to see in the very far distance.
- (c). Name the town that you pass through with a very large parish church, and river - into which the 16th century composer Robert Parsons fell into and drowned.
- (d). You might get a brief rattle as you pass through the above town. Why?
- (e). Name the town that you pass through with a very large parish church and river - and remnants of a roman wall next to the church, (not Berwick on Tweed). The town is sometimes known by the same name as one of The Osmonds.

6.4

This organ is located a few miles from an old city with a cathedral and port, and in a town traditionally associated with drinking and gambling. What is the building where it is located? (Much learning takes place here).



6.5

This organ was built in the 1960s, based on an instrument taken from a West Yorkshire chapel, and installed in a 20th century English cathedral. The cathedral originally had rather dry acoustics but since its recent restoration, has now gained several seconds of reverberation.

(a). Which cathedral is this?

(b). Who was the first organist of this cathedral?

7. Which Cathedral, Chapel and Concert Hall? - slide show

Name the buildings in the following slide show. Each one is marked by a letter, A-H, and there are several slides of each .

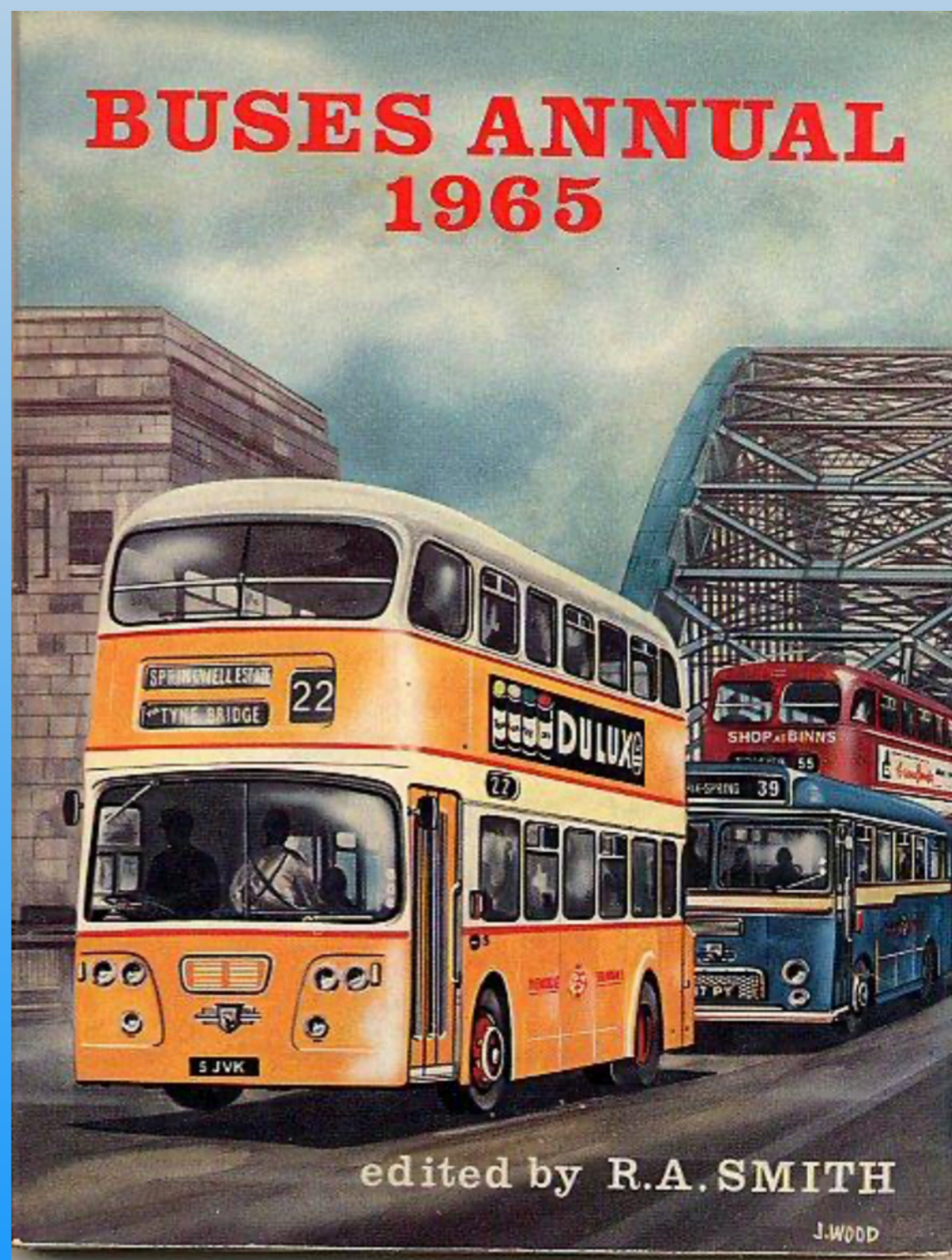
(One mark for every building correctly identified)

New Window - slide show

8. Which organ builder?

Work out the name of the well-known organ builders suggested by the following pictures or other clues.

Organ builder (8.1)



Organ builder (8.2)

A builder from the London area.
Rhymes with these two...



One of their organs can be found at this Oxford college.

Organ builder (8.3)

The pictures give a clue as to the surname of the firm.

The first name initials are also those of a religious organisation, whose members used to arrive at your door with their literature...



Organ builder (8.4)



Organ builder (8.5)



This organ, (not a cathedral instrument) was built in 1973 and one of only two in the UK by this builder. It was among the very first large classical instruments with tracker action built in the UK. The builder incidentally was also a gold medal winner in canoeing in the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games! (one mark for each correct answer)

1. Name the builder
2. Name the location of this instrument
3. Name the location of the second instrument

Organ builder (8.6)



Organ builder (8.7)

A famous contemporary German builder, rhymes with....



+ land = a European country whose largest and best-known organ was built by this firm

Organ builder (8.8)



This organ firm built or rebuilt many organs in Yorkshire and beyond, some examples being:

Leeds Town Hall (former organ)

Epping Parish Church,

St Margaret's Kings Lynn.

The firm started off with a different partnership, one example being:
St Salvador's Church, Dundee (B.I.O.S. Grade 1 listed)

(a) What is the name of the firm after 1888?

(b) What is the original name of the firm founded in 1866?

Organ builder (8.9)

A 19th century Bradford / Leeds-based organ builder.

An organ by this firm was relocated in recent years to a small UK cathedral by the sea.



(8.10). How old is the organ?

Pictured is the Wood Wordsworth organ of Crossgates Methodist Church, Leeds. From its appearance, which looks to be the most likely date of installation?

- (a) 1890
- (b) 1910
- (c) 1930
- (d) 1950



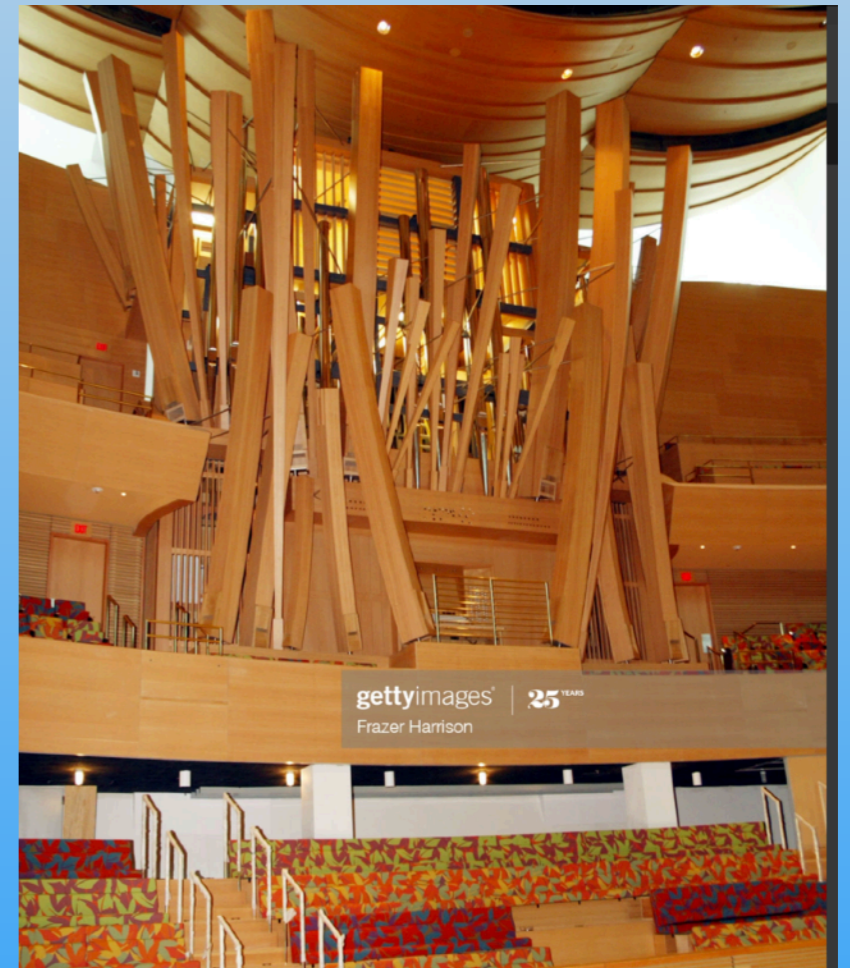
9. Which Organ?

9.1

(a) Which organ is this? (one mark)

(b) To what do you account its rather unusual appearance? (one mark)

- (i). One of the organ tuners working inside the organ had suffered a bad sneezing fit.
- (ii). It's the aftermath of a riotous pop concert.
- (iii). The previous sacked organist had taken their revenge.
- (iv). The hall architect wanted to make a statement.
- (v). The organ builder reckoned that the pipes would sound better at these angles.
- (vi). The organ builders had gone bust and left the work unfinished.



*10. A little non-musical
diversion...*

10.1

These locomotives/trains are mostly placed in chronological order according to when they were built (oldest first). However, one is out of order. Which is it?



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

*11. Spot the composer and
compositional technique*

11.1

MUSIC EXAMPLE 'A'

Who is the composer of this work? Is it:

- (a). Vincenzo Petrali (1830-1889)
- (b). Louis James Alfred Lefébure-Wély (1817-1869)
- (c). Gioachino Rossini (1792-1868)
- (d). Oliphant Chuckerbutty (1884-1960)

11.2

Is the above work:

- (a). A transcription of an orchestral overture
- (b). A Verset for the Gloria of a Mass
- (c). A transcription of some music for a silent film
- (d). A transcription of an operatic chorus

11.3

MUSIC EXAMPLE 'B'

Given the style in which this piece is written, who is most likely to be the composer? Is it:

- (a). Johann Ludwig Krebs - (Germany) - (1713-1780)
- (b). Max Reger - (Germany) - (1873-1916)
- (c). Marcel Dupré - (France) - (1886-1971)
- (d). Johann Nepomuk David - (Austria) - (1895-1977)
- (e). Philip Moore - (England) - (1943-)

11.4

Is the above work:

- (a). A fugue
- (b). A chorale prelude
- (c). A trio sonata

11.5

MUSIC EXAMPLE 'C'

Here are some verses of the hymn 'Disposer Supreme' set to the tune 'Old 104th'. From the sound of the organ (not least the feisty trumpet stop!) and the acoustics of the building, which is the most likely recording location?

- (a). Christchurch Cathedral, Oxford
- (b). Lichfield Cathedral
- (c). Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral
- (d). King's College, Cambridge
- (e). St John's College, Cambridge

11.6

Complete the rest of the tune's four-line metre: 10.10.xx.xx.

11.7 MUSIC EXAMPLE 'D' - Hymn tune *Pentecost*

Which one of these statements is least likely to be true?

This is a demonstration of:-

- (a). A singer with a rather fast tremulant
- (b). A melody line of a wide compass range
- (c). A melody line of a fairly straitjacketed compass range
- (d). A melody line enhanced by a multitude of harmonisations of the same notes

Fight the Good Fight with All Thy Might 196

[(PENTECOST L. M.)]

JOHN S. B. MONSELL, 1863 WILLIAM BOYD, 1868

The image shows a musical score for the hymn 'Fight the Good Fight with All Thy Might'. It features a treble and bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The lyrics are printed below the notes.

1. Fight the good fight with all thy might! Christ is thy strength, and Christ thy right;
2. Run the straight race thro' God's good grace, Lift up thine eyes, and seek his face;
3. Cast care a - side, up - on thy Guide Lean, and his mer - cy will pro - vide;
4. Faint not nor fear, his arms are near, He chang - eth not and thou art dear;

Lay hold on life, and it shall be Thy joy and crown e - ter - nal - ly.
Life with its way be - fore us lies, Christ is the path, and Christ the prize.
Lean, and the trusting soul shall prove Christ is its life, and Christ its love.
On - ly be - lieve, and thou shalt see That Christ is all in all to thee. A - MEN.

11.8

MYSTERY WORK in G

Which of these descriptions best describe this work? You will hear the main section repeated.

(a). The music comes from: (i) England (ii) Germany (iii) Italy

(b). The music is influenced by (but not necessarily contemporary with): (i) Late Renaissance and Baroque keyboard toccatas (ii) Opera and popular song (iii) Church polyphony

(c). Which one of the following three features do we hear?

(i) A shift at the very start from G major to A minor chords

(ii) A shift at the very start from G major to the relative minor (Em)

(iii) Lots of major seventh chords

And final Question!

12.1. 'Musical interpretation'

We don't actually know which organ this is, but is it:

- (i) A demonstration of toe and heel technique.
- (ii) An organists' nightmare.
- (iii) An organists' dream come true.
- (iv) None of the above ...but it's a jolly interesting picture.

(Any honestly-held answer will earn you your mark!)



FINAL TOT-UP...Add 10 to your total
which equals 100 marks max.



1024 x 584

CSO Grand Quiz

THE ANSWERS

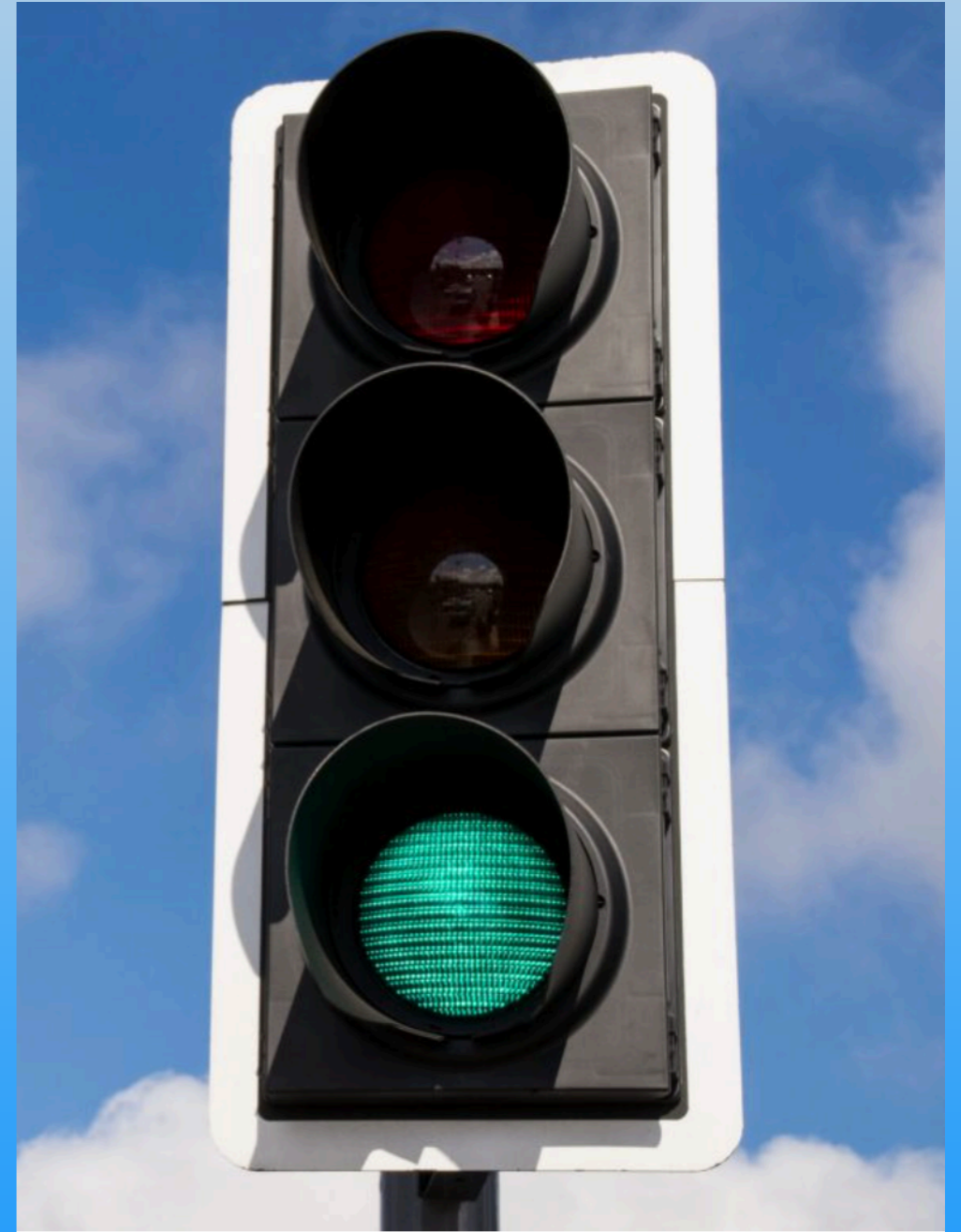
1. Which Organ Stops?

Use the following picture clues to work out the names of various common organ stops



1.1

Who is this chap, and what can you do when you see this sign?
(Organ stop name has three syllables). **Answer: Larigot ('Larry' + 'Go')**



2.1

Which organ is the odd one out? Clue: - it something to do with how far your arms might have to stretch at the console...

- (a). Doncaster Minster, (St George's)
- (b). Chapel of Christs' Hospital School, Sussex
- (c). Liverpool Anglican Cathedral
- (d). St Paul's Cathedral, London
- (e). Wakefield Cathedral
- (f). Westminster Abbey
- (g). Canterbury Cathedral**

Canterbury has four manuals (at least though, it's one more than it used to have).

- all the others have five.

3.1 World Record!

Which of these statements are true (it could be more than one)?

The world record for the number of pints of beer that an organist has drunk, and shortly afterwards played a Bach trio sonata with all the right notes in the right order is:

- (a). 4 pints
- (b). 8 pints
- (c). 10 pints
- (d). **Difficult to know - however, plenty of perfectly sober organists struggle to play a Bach Trio Sonata with all the right notes in the right order either!**

(But if you know differently, award yourself a mark anyway!)

6.3

(a). On a journey by train from London King's Cross to Edinburgh, name the cathedrals (Anglican and Roman Catholic) of the towns / cities that you pass through. (There are five - one mark for each correct answer)

Answers: Peterborough, York, Durham, Newcastle (R.C. and Anglican)

(b). Name a cathedral on a hill but on a different railway route that you just might be able to see in the very far distance. **Answer: Lincoln Cathedral**

(c). Name the town that you pass through with a very large parish church, and river - into which the 16th century composer Robert Parsons fell into and drowned.

Answer: Newark on Trent

(d). You might get a brief rattle as you pass through the above town.

Answer: There is a flat crossing as the Nottingham to Lincoln line crosses the main line.

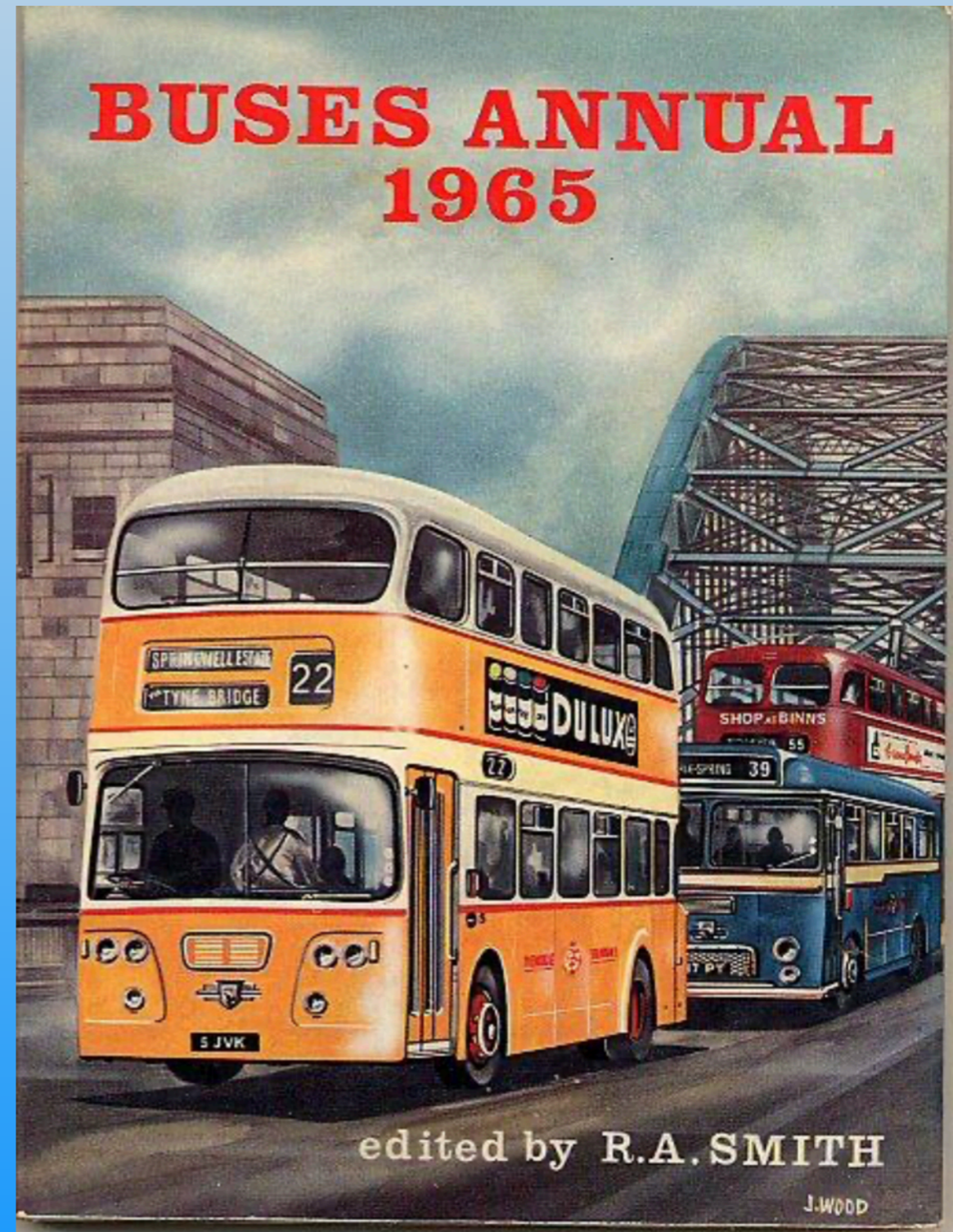


(e). Name the town that you pass through with a very large parish church and river - and remnants of a Roman wall next to the church.

(not Berwick on Tweed); the town is sometimes known by the same name as one of The Osmonds. **Answer: Doncaster ('Donny')**

Organ builder (8.1)

Answer: J.J. Binns



And final Question!

12.1. 'Musical interpretation'

We don't actually know which organ this is, but is it:

- (i) A demonstration of toe and heel technique.**
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