

Cumbrian Society of Organists Grand Quiz

There are 13 sections, most with several questions.

Unless otherwise stated, give yourself one mark for each question.

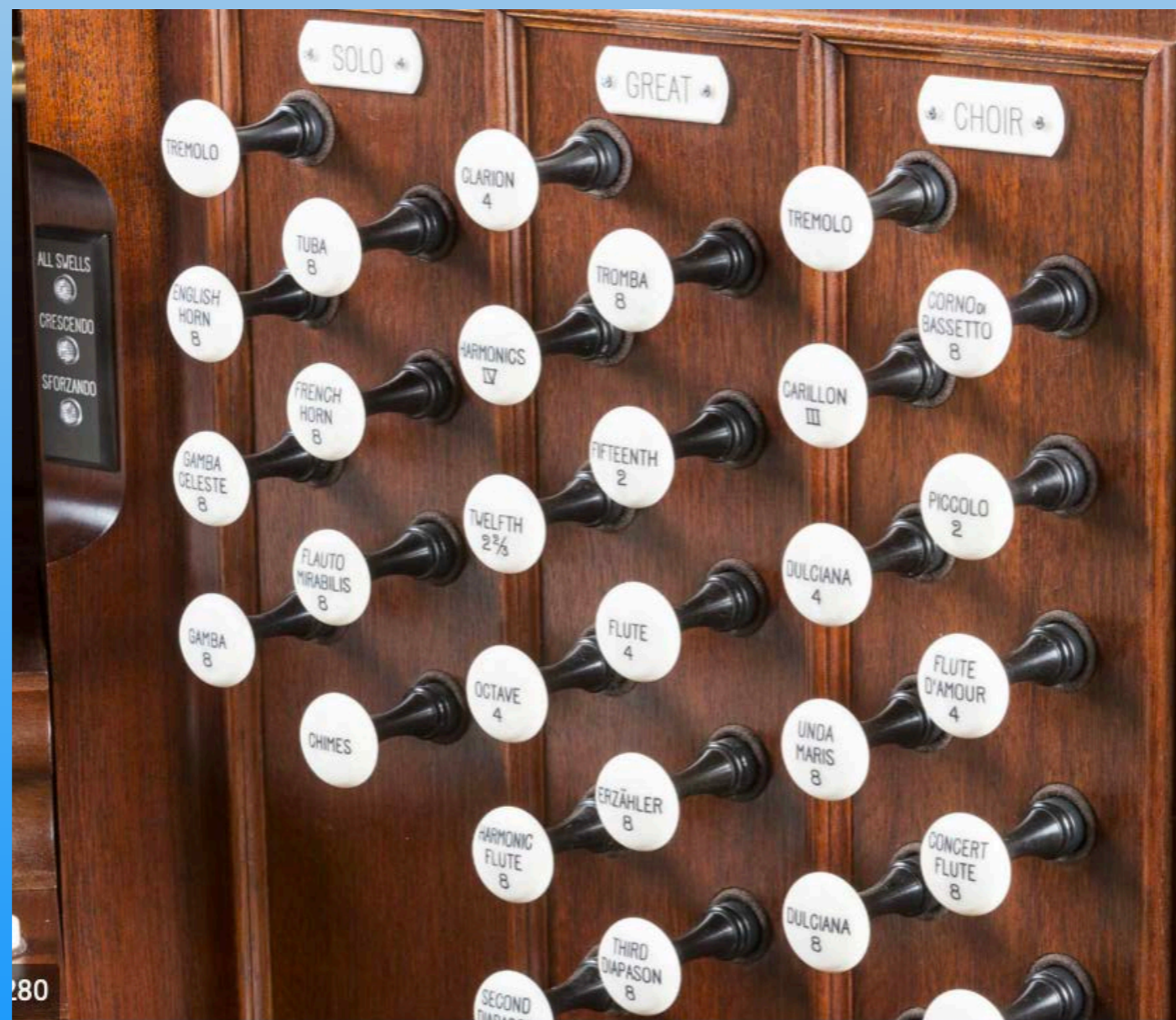
As well as a test of knowledge and powers of deduction, hopefully this will also serve to introduce you to some discoveries....musical and factual!

Because the quiz and its various examples have to be readable by both Mac and Windows users, (and embedded audio examples do not transfer well on PDFs) some working between multiple windows may on occasions be necessary.

Enjoy!

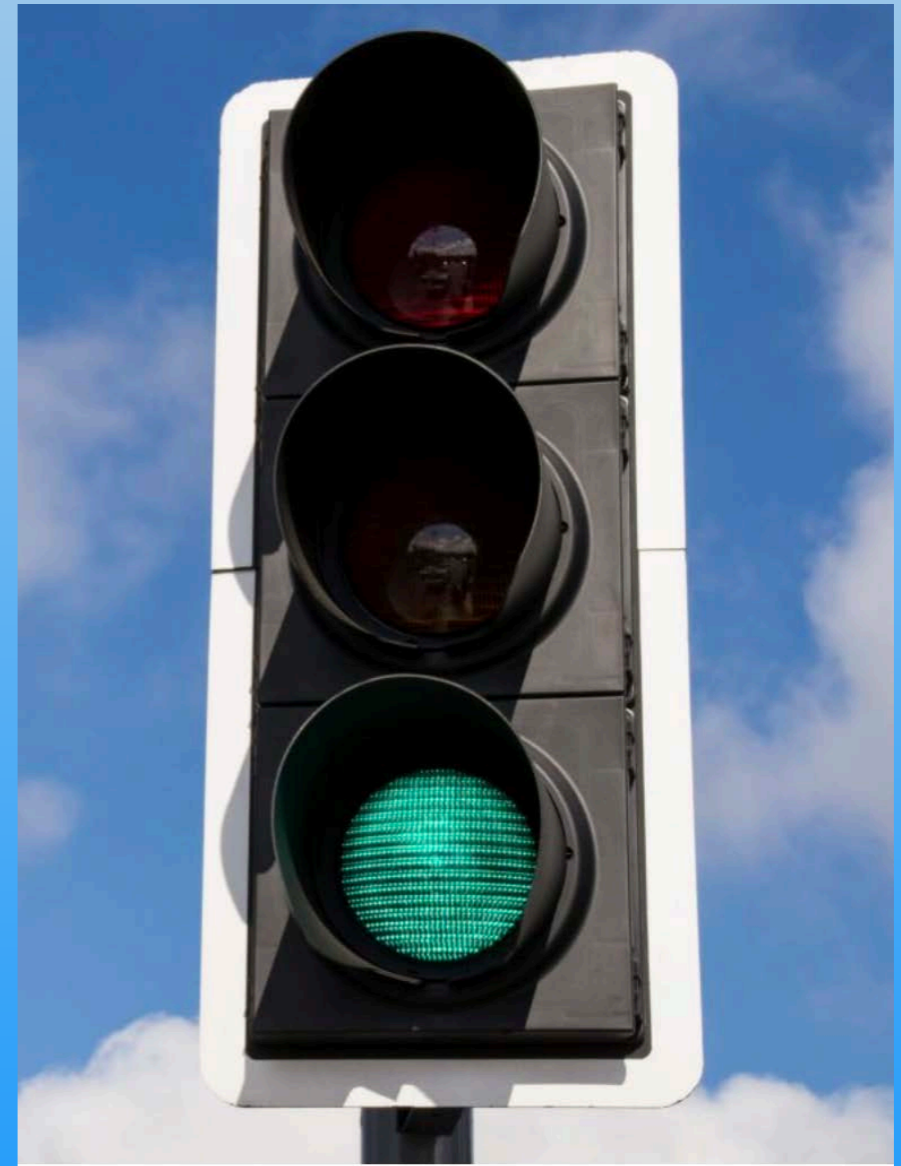
1. Which Organ Stops?

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, is high-pitched and was a fashionable addition to organ rebuilds in the 60s and 70s in particular)



1.2

What would this type of gentlemen be commonly called?

Clearly, somebody who likes to save money on their train fare!

A common organ stop / orchestral instrument rhymes with this term. On Dutch organs, this stop is spelt exactly the same as this term! The organ stop also rhymes with the nickname of the class 28 diesel locomotive class, which ended their short lives in Cumbria.



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 the odd one out? (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 a seven year old super prodigy would struggle to play three of these, but could play the odd one out.

- (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

2.8

The consoles of all these organs are different in various respects, e.g. number of manuals, number of stops etc. However, one console is significantly different in another respect. Which is it and why?

- (a). St Andrew's, Penrith
- (b). Cartmel Priory (main organ)
- (c). Crosthwaite Church
- (d). Kendal Parish Church (both organs)
- (e). St Cuthbert's, Carlisle

3.1 *World Record!*

Which of these statements are most likely to be true?

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!
- (e). The Guinness Book of Records are going to include this in their next edition.

4. Which composer or tune?

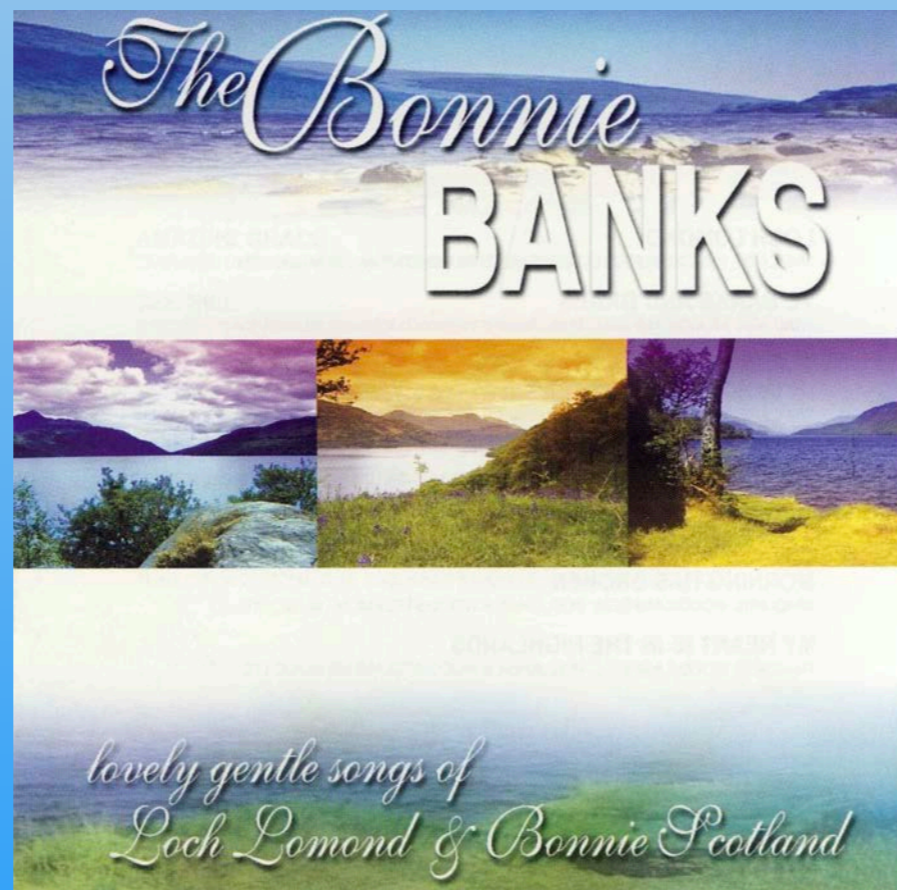
4.1

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



4.2

An Italian organist composer whose surname is in the first line of the Scottish folksong song about Loch Lomond (as sung in traditional Scots). 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 that particular letter.



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 any creative endeavour!



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. (His playing was never all at sea, but his unexpected death whilst returning from America to Italy was.)

4.6



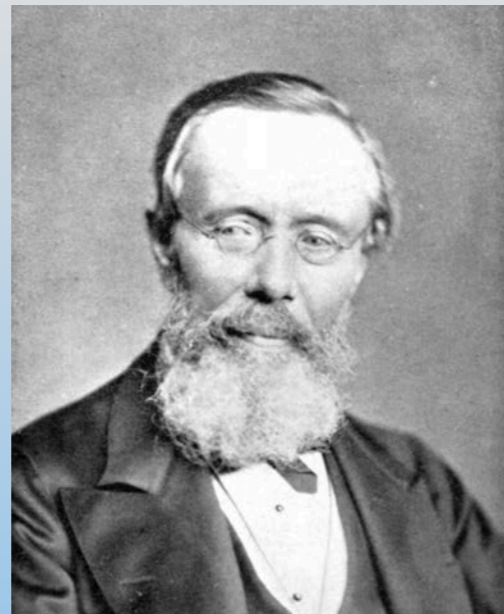
This Baroque composer's best known work by far is a famous Adagio for organ and strings.... However, he did not write it.

(a) Name this composer

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

(One mark each)

4.7



Click above for the audio file

- (a) Who was the composer of this tune?
 - (b) Which very senior church music position did he eventually hold?
 - (c) What is the name of the very famous hymn tune for which he is best known? (The hymn tune and hymn text have the same title)
- (One mark each)

769 Who is on the Lord's side?
ARMAGEDDON 65 65 D with refrain

The image shows a musical score for the hymn 'Who is on the Lord's side?'. It is in 4/4 time and consists of four systems of music. Each system includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment line with chords. The lyrics are: '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.' The chords are: C, F, E, E7, Am, G, D, G, C, A7, Em, G7, G, C, G, C, G7, C, F, C, C, G, C, F, C, G, Am, F, C, G, C.

4.8



This composer is arguably both the worst ever published composer of organ music....and the commercially most successful!

Who is he? (The following link will prove useful)

Which is the publishing firm of his organ works, all of which are currently available?

(One mark)

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. *Click [here](#) for the audio track*

(a). What is the name of the hymn tune *or* a hymn to which it is often set? Clue: the name of the tune relates in a way to a crocodile.

(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...

[Click here for the video audio track](#)

5.3

[Click here for the audio track](#)

In this prelude, 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'.

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

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

(one mark for each word)

5.4

[Click here for the audio track](#)

This is an improvisation on a very well-known hit Christmas song from some decades ago. What is the name of the group who sang it? (Clue: the name of the group is the same as the establishment where Ronnie Barker spent some years).

5.5

Click here for the video

- (a) What type of animal is this character?
- (b) Which national charity event is named after this animal's most notable feature?

(Two marks)

5.6

Click here for the scores

Here are four mini preludes based mostly on hymn tunes. However, one is based on a very well-known Eurovision hit song from several decades ago. Name the hymn tunes and the song, (one mark each).

(a) *(No audio track)*

(b) *Audio track* Clue:



(c) *Audio track* Clue:



(d) *Audio track* Clue:



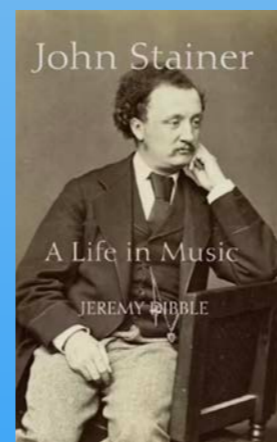
5.7

Here are two more mini preludes based on hymn tunes. Name the hymn tunes on which the preludes are based. (One mark each)

(a) *Audio track* *Score* Clue:



(b) *Audio track* *Score* Clue



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, and 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 in this establishment, but in the 1960s a feature film was filmed here featuring a major riot!)



6.5

This organ was built in the 1960s, based on a redundant 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. Within a very few years of the cathedral's inauguration, its choir was making top selling records.

(a). Which cathedral is this?

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

6.6

Name a well-known Cumbrian organ by Harrison's where an equally well-known member of the CSO is organist. Big clue: describe the musical term for the opening pedal notes of this Bach prelude, (we've all practised these sort of things, albeit usually with fingers), transpose down a tone...and, hey presto! You have the name of the village!

[Click here for the recording](#)

Prelude and Fugue in D Major
BWV 532 Johann Sebastian Bach

Praeludium.

Manuale.

Pedale.

7. Which Cathedral? - 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 most.

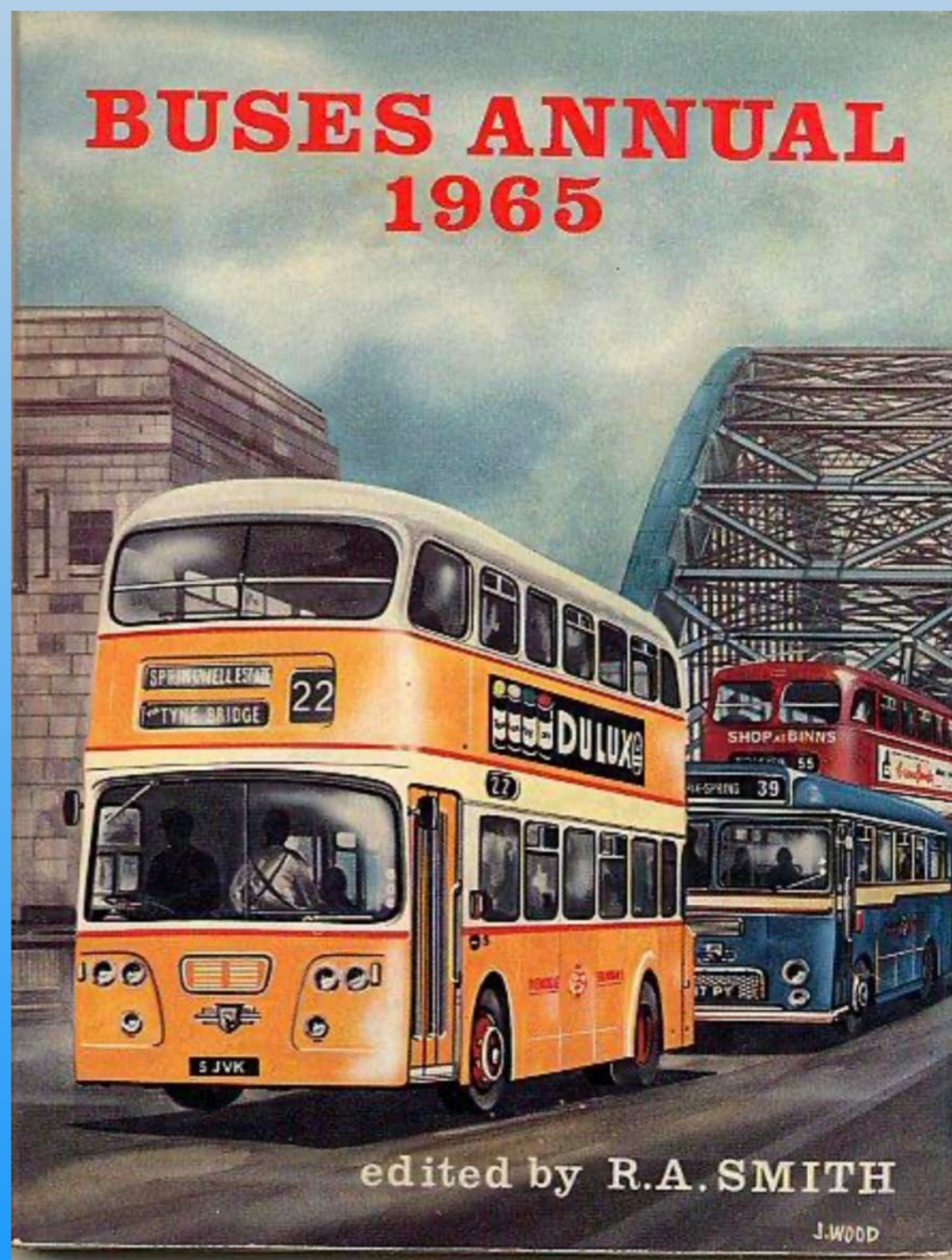
(One mark for every building correctly identified)

[Click for 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)

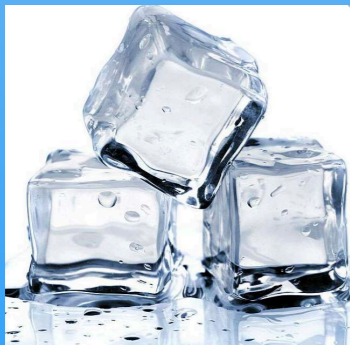
1. Name the builder
2. Name the location of this instrument
3. Name the location of the builder's only other UK second instrument

Organ builder (8.6) (Clue: the fathers' name would be a start...)



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)

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.



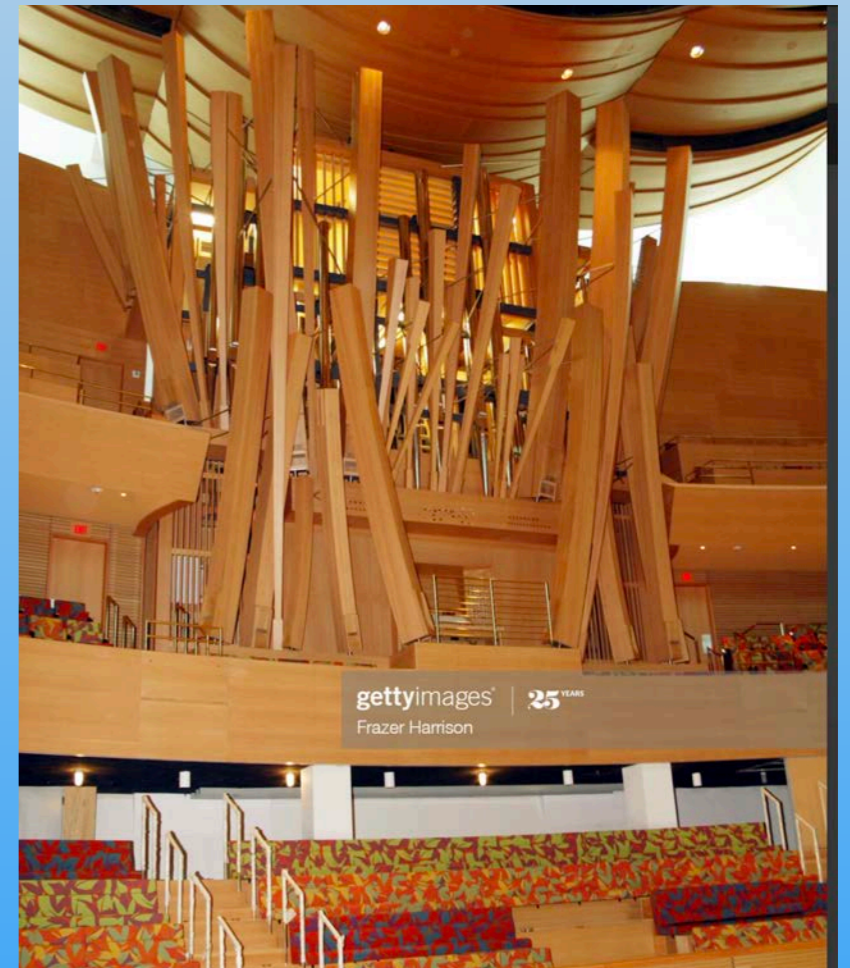
9. Which Organ?

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.



9.2

(a) Of which very well-known Cumbrian church might it be said that the main organ (in its various manifestations) over the years has occupied as many positions in The Church as most bishops and other senior clergy?

(b) This same church has an organ that started life in a Yorkshire industrial town and then installed in a cathedral prior to its current location. Who is the builder of this organ?

(One mark each)

9.3

Which single word is common in some way to all of these photos?



10. Trains again!

10.1

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



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

10.2

In which year did this particular organist lose their music?

- (a) 1928
- (b) 1947
- (c) 1963
- (d) 1974



The next time that some organist's music flies out of the window...they can jolly well buy some more!!

*11. Spot the composer and
compositional technique*

11.1

MUSIC EXAMPLE 'A'

Click here for audio track

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

11.3

MUSIC EXAMPLE 'B'

Click here for audio track

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)

11.4

Is the above work:

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

11.5

MUSIC EXAMPLE 'C'

Click here for the audio track

Here are some verses of the hymn 'Disposer Supreme'. From the sound of the organ (not least the feisty trumpet stop on the fanfare!) 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

(a) What is the name of the tune? (The name relates in a way to a very famous former organist at York Minster)

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

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

Click here for the audio track

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, 1863WILLIAM BOYD, 1868

The image shows a musical score for the hymn 'Fight the Good Fight with All Thy Might'. It features two systems of music. The first system consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature, and a bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff. Below the first system are four lines of lyrics. The second system also consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature, and a bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody continues in the treble staff. Below the second system are three lines of lyrics.

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

Click here for the audio track

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

12.1

CHRISTMAS!

Which attributes of Santa Claus would organists most likely want too? (You can choose as many as you like)

- (a) The white beard
- (b) The sack
- (c) Being able to fly over traffic jams
- (d) Being able to make everybody happy; give them what they like
- (e) Being able to perform in multiple locations at the same time
- (f) Being able to squeeze into tight spaces

(One mark)



And final Question!

13.1 '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!)

