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The Tune Factory for Organ

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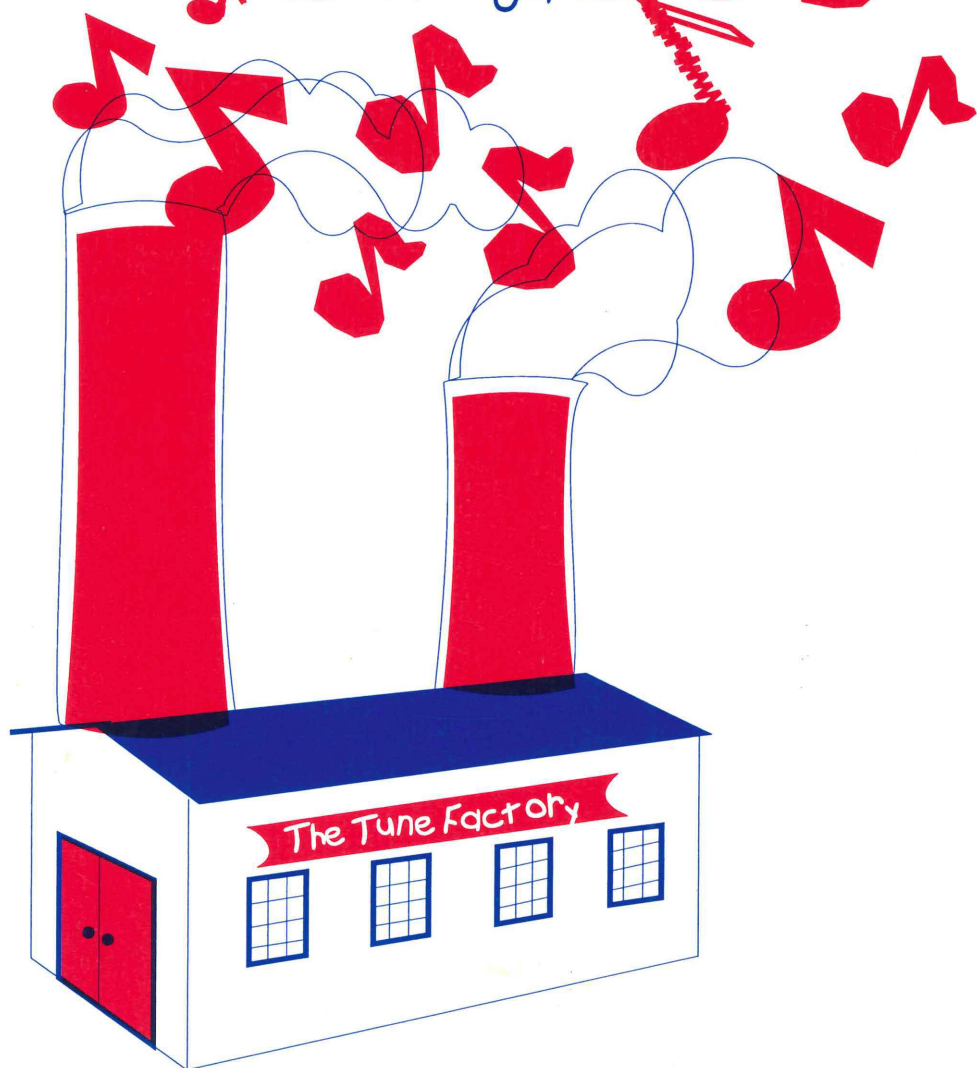
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The Tune Factory

for Organ

With a Narrator and
Second Organist



by John Barr

Organ Demonstrator No. 1

(For Preschool Through Lower Elementary School Students)



John Barr

The Tune Factory for Organ

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Second Organist

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The main player's part is level 3 (upper elementary). The primo player's part in movement V (Finale) is level 2 (lower elementary).

Organ Demonstrator No. 1

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Spoken Commentary

An Introduction to the Pipe Organ for Preschool through Lower Elementary School Students

The pipe organ is a musical instrument that has one or more keyboards, which musicians play with their hands. It also has a keyboard, that is played with the feet. The sound of an organ is made by pipes of different sizes. The taller the pipes, the lower they sound; the shorter the pipes, the higher they sound. The pipes sit on a windchest, which is like your lungs. The windchest blows air through the pipes to make the tones just as you blow air through a whistle. The pipe organ has four kinds of tone families, and each has its own special sound. The tone families are called principals, flutes, strings, and reeds.

The pipes of the principal family make the sounds we most often hear from the organ. This is the sound of a church organ, and these pipes are round and made of metal. The principal tone is fairly loud and can be heard with the other tone families. You will now hear the principal pipes.

(Play "Three Blind Mice" for the Principal Stops.)

The pipes of the flute family make sounds that remind us of flutes and recorders, which people play by blowing air through their lips. Most flute pipes are made of wood and are square, while others are made of metal and are round. Some flute pipes are stopped at the top by caps. Other flute pipes may be open at the top, or shaped like a chimney at the top. The flute tone can be soft and gentle like recorders, or may be a little louder like a whistle.

(Play "Row, Row, Row Your Boat" for the Flute Stops.)

The pipes of the string family make sounds that are like those of string instruments such as the violin, viola, cello, or string bass. These pipes are made of metal and are round, but they are thinner than the pipes of the principal or flute family. The string tone is soft, almost like a whispering voice.

(Play "Frère Jacques" for the String Stops.)

The pipes of the reed family make sounds like we hear from the woodwind instruments and the brass instruments of the band and orchestra. These metal pipes have a bottom part called a boot. The boot covers the reed which makes a sound when blown by wind from the windchest. On top of that boot is the main pipe. These pipes have different shapes. Some are shaped like a cone, others like a tube, and others are shaped like a tube with a bell shape or cap shape on top. Some reed pipes sound like oboes or clarinets, while others sound like trumpets and trombones.

(Play "Frère Jacques" for the Reed Stops.)

Now you will hear some of these sounds in a duet played together on the pipe organ. This duet puts together the three tunes you have just heard. It is called "The Tune Factory."

The Nursery Rhymes

Three Blind Mice

Three blind mice, Three blind mice, See how they
run, See how they run, ——— They all ran af - ter the
farm - er's wife, She cut off their tails with a carv - ing knife, Did
ev - er you see such a sight in your life, As three blind mice?

22 sec

Row, Row, Row Your Boat

Row, row, row your boat, Gen - tle down the stream,
Mer - ri - ly, mer - ri - ly, mer - ri - ly, mer - ri - ly, Life is but a dream.

11 sec.

Frère Jacques *Are You Sleeping?*

Frè - re Jac - ques, Frè - re Jac - ques, Dor - mez vous? Dor - mez vous?
Are you sleep - ing? Are you sleep - ing? Broth - er John, Broth - er John,
Son - nez les ma - ti - nes, Son - nez les ma - ti - nes, Din, don, din, Din, don, din,
Morn - ing bells are ring - ing, Morn - ing bells are ring - ing, Ding, ding, dong, Ding, ding, dong.

17 sec.

The Tune Factory

John G. Barr
[b. 1938]

*Church Street
Main 36
G&P 1*

I. "Three Blind Mice" for the Principal Stops*

Gt.: Principal 8'
Ped.: Principal or Flute 16'

♩. = ca. 100

* Anonymous, 1609 *w.m. anon. earliest known words + music pub. in 1609*

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*B.C. Lib.
R 784.5001
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*The Great Song Thesaurus : Roger Taylor Frederick Smith
Oxford University Press 1984*

Musical score system 1, measures 1-4. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the grand staff. A fermata is placed over the final note of the first staff in measure 4, with the number '4' written above it.

Musical score system 2, measures 5-8. The system consists of three staves. It features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). Handwritten annotations in the first ending include a circled '2' with a '+' sign, a circled '3' with '+2', and a circled '4' with '+II'. The text 'add stops' is written between the circled '3' and '4'. A double bar line separates the first and second endings.

Musical score system 3, measures 9-12. The system consists of three staves. The music is marked with the tempo instruction 'rall.' in the first staff. The key signature remains two sharps.

Musical score system 4, measures 13-16. The system consists of three staves. It features an optional second ending marked with an asterisk and the number '2.'. The music is marked with the tempo instruction 'rall.' in the first staff. The key signature remains two sharps.

*optional second ending.

36

II. "Row, Row, Row Your Boat" for the Flute Stops*

Cien Sw.: Flute 8' box closed *flute 2'*
 5 Gt.: Flute 8' (and 4')
 Ped.: Flute 16' + 8

♩. = ca. 100

Manual

Pedal

(Round)

* Anonymous, 1852 *w.m. anon. earliest words 1852, earliest music pub. 1881, but most surely performed before that.*

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Lay & Smith: The Great Song Thesaurus O.U.P. 1984

(p. 327)

36

III. "Frère Jacques: Are You Sleeping?" for the String Stops* *Mem 8*

Am (C)

Sw.: String 8' and String Celeste 8'
Sw. to Ped.

swell open

♩. = ca. 60

Manual

Sw. *p sempre legato*

Pedal

*probably Traditional Folk Song, 1811
from France

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Lax + Smith: The G. S. T. O. U. P. 1984

IV. "Frère Jacques" for the Reed Stops*

Sw.: Hautbois 8', Trompette 8', Clairon 4'

Gt.: Schalmey 8', Krummhorn 8',

Sw. to Gt. 8'

Ped.: Posaune 16', Trompette 8'

♩. = ca. 116

Manual

Sw. *ff detached*

Pedal

Gt. (Sw.) 4

Gt. Posit

* probably Traditional Folk Song, 1811

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First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps. The music features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass. Fingering numbers 1, 2, and 1 are written below the middle staff.

Second system of musical notation, similar to the first. It consists of three staves with the same clefs and key signature. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass. Fingering numbers 1, 2, and 1 are written below the middle staff.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves with the same clefs and key signature. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass. Fingering numbers 1 and 1 are written below the middle and bottom staves respectively.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves with the same clefs and key signature. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass. Fingering numbers 3, 1, and 3 are written below the top, middle, and bottom staves respectively. The word "rall." is written in the middle of the system. There are some handwritten annotations in the bottom right corner, including "ciao" and "ciao".

V. Finale: A Quodlibet of Rounds (Musette)⁺ for Two Players at One Organ^o

36 Ben (8)

♩. = ca. 70

Mary Beth
Oct 4' bottom manual
Primo 4'

John
8' 4' 2'
middle manual
Flute SW; SW - ch.
ch. H. fl. N. Hn. 8'

Pedal 16'

+ This composition imitates a *musette*, a small, bagpipe-like instrument, often played by shepherds in France. Keyboard compositions written in the style of a *musette* imitate the sound of these bagpipes, through their use of drones (very long notes) and open fifths.
^o The primo part, for a second organist, is very easy and could be played by a third-year keyboard student.
^{*} Row, Row, Row Your Boat: Anonymous, 1852.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The upper staff begins with a sequence of notes: G4 (fingered 5), F#4 (fingered 3), E4 (fingered 2), D4 (fingered 1), C#4 (fingered 5), B3, A3, G3, and a whole note F#3. The lower staff begins with a sequence of notes: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C#3, B2, A2, G2, and a whole note F#2. There are also some notes in the lower register of the bass staff.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The upper staff begins with a sequence of notes: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, and a whole note F#3. The lower staff begins with a sequence of notes: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C#3, B2, A2, G2, and a whole note F#2. There are also some notes in the lower register of the bass staff.

* Three Blind Mice: Anonymous, 1609.

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the piano, and the bottom two are for the violin. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand, starting with a '3' above the first note. The violin part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The second system of the musical score continues the piano and violin parts. The piano part includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand, marked with a '3'. The violin part continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The first system of music consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a melodic line with a '4' above the first and last notes. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a bass line with fingerings '1', '2', '3', and '2' below the notes. The third staff is in treble clef with a melodic line and fingerings '1', '1', and '3' above the notes. The fourth staff is in bass clef with a bass line. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a single note with a slur underneath, indicating a sustained bass accompaniment.

The second system of music consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a melodic line with a '*' above the third measure. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a bass line with fingerings '1', '2', and '5' below the notes. The third staff is in treble clef with a melodic line. The fourth staff is in bass clef with a bass line. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a single note with a slur underneath, indicating a sustained bass accompaniment.

* Frère Jacques: probably Traditional Folk Song, 1811.

The first system of the musical score consists of four measures. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff (treble clef) contains the melody, with fingerings 1 and 2 indicated above the notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a piano accompaniment with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure and a sequence of eighth notes in the second measure, with fingerings 3, 1, 2, and 3 indicated below. The third and fourth staves (bass clef) provide a steady bass line with eighth notes, with fingerings 1, 2, and 3 indicated below the notes.

The second system of the musical score consists of four measures. The key signature remains three sharps. The first staff (treble clef) continues the melody, with fingerings 2 and 1 indicated above the notes. The second staff (treble clef) continues the piano accompaniment, with fingerings 1, 1, 2, and 3 indicated below. The third and fourth staves (bass clef) continue the bass line, with fingerings 1 and 4 indicated below the notes.

Musical score system 1, measures 1-4. The system consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a melodic line with notes and rests, and a finger number '4' above the first measure. The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a piano accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingerings '2 5 3' and '1 5 3' are indicated below the bass staff. The third and fourth staves are grand staves with treble and bass clefs, continuing the piano accompaniment. The fifth staff is a single bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps, containing a simple bass line with a slur under the notes.

Turn

Musical score system 2, measures 5-8. The system consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a melodic line with notes and rests, and finger numbers '1 3 3' above the measures. The second staff is a grand staff with a key signature of two sharps, containing a piano accompaniment. A handwritten 'turn' is written above the notes in the third measure, with fingerings '1 2 1' below. The third and fourth staves are grand staves with treble and bass clefs, continuing the piano accompaniment. Fingerings '3 1 5' are indicated above the notes in the first measure. The fifth staff is a single bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps, containing a simple bass line with a slur under the notes.

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a melodic line with notes and rests, with fingerings 4, 1, and 1 2 indicated above it. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with notes and rests, with fingerings 3, 1 2, and 1 indicated below it. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a single melodic line with notes and rests, all of which are grouped under a single slur.

The second system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a melodic line with notes and rests, with a fingering of 2 indicated above it. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with notes and rests, with a fingering of 5-1 indicated above it. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a single melodic line with notes and rests, all of which are grouped under a single slur.

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Edited by Wayne Leupold and Naomi Rowley

Level 1, Basic Volume (WL600065)

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Arranged by Allan Mahnke; Edited by Wayne Leupold

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