Artistic Hymn Playing

Presented by

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What's so special about hymns?

- * What is the purpose of a hymn?
 - * Teach theology
 - * Serve as a means of praise and worship
 - Inspire personal devotion
- * Who is a hymn for?
 - * The congregation

What's so special about hymns?

- * What makes a hymn an artistic masterpiece in miniature form?
 - * Poetry
 - * Rhyme scheme
 - * Rhythmic meter
 - * Beauty of the language
 - * Music
 - * Melody
 - * Harmonization / Voice Leading



- * Connection to those worshipers who have come before
- * Hymns have stood the test of time
- time
- * Another way to teach theology theology when they sing the hymns."— Lutheran Pastor
- * Memorable- When you put stories to music, you can remember the stories
- long-term memory

Why sing hymns at all?

* Unites a congregation as a worship community— everyone is singing the same thing at the same

"They may nod off or be looking at their cell-phones during the sermon, but they're getting

* Repetition of singing hymns over the course of decades imprints the music and the words into



idolatry and historical amnesia."

Matt Boswell: "The Importance of Hymns: 5 Reasons You Should Keep Using Hymns in Your Worship Service." (<u>https://churchleaders.com/worship/worship-articles/</u> 254977-vintage-worship.html:, January 14, 2021

Why sing hymns at all?

* "With a steady diet of merely new choruses, we can develop both modern

The way many organists prepare hymns

- * Sight read the music
- Done! *

Would we play concert music in public with that level of preparation?

* Fix technical difficulties in playing the music (or at least fix some of them)

Artistic Preparation of Hymns: What's in it for me?

- Increased confidence when performing
- Spiritual edification during preparation
- * Better recall the next time you need to play the hymn
- * Fewer "oops" moments



O Little Town of Bethlehem

Phillips Brooks, 1867

Lewis Henry Redner



Public Domain Courtesy of the Cyber Hymnal™

- "Oops" Moment 1— Registration doesn't match the text
- Organist didn't consult the text
- Organist decided to start quietly and build to louder registrations
- * Stanza #3 was played with loud stops.
- * Text of stanza #3 reads: "How silently, how silently..."
- OOPS!



O Come, All Ye Faithful



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"Oops" Moment 2— Playing notes where there are no words to sing

- * Stanza #1— Pick-up note on word "O"
- * Stanza #2—
 - * Organist played pick-up note where none existed
 - * Members of congregation sang where organist played pick-up note





Text: Folliott S. Pierpont, 1864, alt. Tune: Conrad Kocher, 1838; adapt. William H. Monk, 1861



77 77 77 DIX www.hymnary.org/text/for the beauty of the earth

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skies, night, child, given.

*Stanza #2 has no break in punctuation *Organist breaks the phrase *"Mr. Pavarotti" in the congregation makes certain to sing loudly through the phrase, pointing out the organist's mistake OOPS!

"Oops" Moment 3— Breaking a phrase musically when the text continues



Artistic Preparation of Hymns: What's in it for the congregation?

- * Hymn is easier to sing

 - * Organist makes sure notes and text line up (and plays it that way)
- * The text becomes clearer because of:
 - * How the organist phrases the music
 - * The registration of the organ

* Tempo and places to breathe are thought-out and led from the organ



When artistically preparing a hymn, it is helpful to treat hymn preparation with the same care that we would take to prepare a chorale from a Bach cantata.

- * How might you prepare for the choir?— The congregation is the choir
- * How might you prepare the orchestra?— The organ is your orchestra

A change of mind-set: It's not "just" a hymn-it's a mini-masterpiece of poetry and music!



By Elias Gottlob Haussmann http://www.jsbach.net/bass/ elements/bach-hausmann.jpg, Public Domain, https:// commons.wikimedia.org/w/ index.php?curid=1270015



Artistic preparation of hymns requires

- * Sensitivity to congregational needs
 - * Familiar versus unfamiliar hymn
 - Customary tempo
 - * Tradition of singing in harmony

Artistic preparation of hymns requires

- * Thoughtful examination of the text and music:
 - * Hymn=text
 - * Tune=music
- * Technical work (fingering, pedaling, metronome practice, etc...)
- * Adjustments of touch, registration, tempo for acoustic realities
 - * Acoustics are different in a full church vs an empty church—adjustments may need to be made on the fly as the congregation is singing
- * A thorough knowledge of the stops on the organ

Artistic preparation of hymns requires

- what you <u>can</u> do, then develop your skills in other areas
 - * Transposition

 - * Pedal skills
 - * Soloing the melody
 - * Changing stops

* Working within the parameters of your skill-set as an organist— start with

* Improvisation (introductions, alternate harmonizations, descants, interludes)



But...don't be afraid to try something new

- skills
 - * Be kind to yourself
 - * The sun will still rise the next day
 - People will still love you
- The only people who don't make mistakes are people who don't do anything

* You're going to make mistakes— lots of them, especially when learning new

* People won't hear most of your mistakes anyway— they'll be too busy singing!



Step-by-step procedure for artistic hymn preparation

to its Swift your need fear no 4 now your Word ness earth's grow iovs ► What but your ills have though Shine the through When help ther Change de cay ► Who like your self Where death's is sting? Heaven's morn - ing breaks the Help of 0 Lord who ► Through cloud and sun tri - umph still, life, death, in

Text: Henry F. Lyte, 1847, alt. Tune: William H. Monk, 1861

Abide with Me



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Prepare for the choir (your congregation)

- 1. Consideration of the text (the hymn)
- 2. Consideration of the music (the tune)

Questions from my choir taught me how to better prepare to lead congregational singing.

- * Where should I put breath marks?
- * What should I do? The text doesn't stop but I need to breathe.
- * What does my part sound like?
- Should we sing the countermelody louder? *
- * When should we sing forte and when should we sing piano?



1. Consideration of the text (the hymn)

- * Read the text (not in the rhythm of the music)-The text governs almost all decisions regarding hymn performance
- * What is the meaning of the text? What is the mood of the text?
- * Mark pauses versus continuations of <u>textual</u> phrases
- * Mark places for breaths and/or for slight "lifts"
- * Observe how the text relates to the music and mark any differences between stanzas (pickup notes, number of syllables per note, punctuation)
- * Look to the text for clues to inform registration and special treatment (descants, modulations)





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Abide with Me

2. Consideration of the music

Rhythm and phrasing are the keys to success

- * Sing and play the melody
 - * Tempo— can untrained singers make it through a phrase comfortably?
 - * Breath marks still work? Do you need more places to breathe?
 - * Do you need to break a phrase of the text so your congregation won't feel winded?
 - * How much punctuation will be illustrated from the keyboard?
 - * Will the musical phrase be broken too much if every comma in the text is observed?



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2. Consideration of the Music (Continued)

- * Sing and play all voice parts individually— take note of:
 - * Voice ranges (can they support transposition higher)
 - * Any counter-melodies ("Joy to the World", "God Be With You Till We Meet Again")
 - * Possibilities for organ descants (melodic tenor line; invert alto and soprano)

play the right notes when playing all four parts at once.

If your ear is trained to hear each voice part individually, you will be more likely to



Descant Possibilities



Tenor: nice movement of line

Abide with Me

Invert alto and soprano



Prepare the orchestra (the organ)

- 1. Articulation choices
- 2. Hymn introductions
- 3. Technical Preparation
 - A. Typical manner of playing hymn
 - B. Pedaling
 - C. Soloing the melody
 - D. Creating simple descants
 - E. Extras (interludes, modulations, key changes)
- 4. Choosing Registrations







1. Articulation choices



- greater space between the notes if the congregation is dragging)

* Legato—Repeated-note rule: Tie all repeated notes except in soprano (good for dry acoustics)

* Articulated—All parts articulated as singers would do (good for most acoustics; articulate with

* Combination of the two: use your ear, too many repeated pedal notes at 16' can sound pedantic



2. Hymn introductions

- * As indicated in the hymnal (usually with brackets)
- * Play the hymn in its entirety
 - * Good for less-familiar hymns
 - Good for people who don't know the hymn (or for visitors)
 - Allows time to pick up hymnal, turn to the correct page, and be ready to sing on the first note
 - * Allows those who want to sing in harmony to hum along with their voice part before needing to look at the text
- * Play a few bars from the beginning or the end
- * "Fancy"— your own or published





3A. Technical preparation: different ways to play hymn

- * Typical manner: hands play soprano, alto, tenor on one manual; feet play bass on the pedals
- Another way to play hymn: no pedal— all parts are played on one manual 16' stops are generally <u>not</u> used in the manuals—they can make the sound muddy Re-distribute parts between the hands for intervals greater than an octave



3B. Technical preparation: pedaling

- Practice feet
 - * By themselves

 - * With tenor
 - * Trains organist to not play the bass part with the LH
 - * Opens possibilities for descants

Hint: keep foot over the last pedal it played as a frame of reference

* With soprano (most important— if everything else falls apart and you can still play the soprano and bass in rhythm, then you can lead a congregation)





3C. Technical preparation: soloing the melody

- * Soprano: RH forte registration; alto and tenor: LH— different manual, quieter registration; bass—pedal
- * Practice LH alone; LH with pedal; LH with RH; All together

Great training for the eye, ear, and brain!





3D. Technical preparation: descants

- * From the hymn itself
 - Tenor line: change manual and register, add passing tones
 - * Invert alto and soprano
- * Compose or improvise your own
- Use a published descant
 composed by someone else







3E. Technical preparation: extras (interludes, alternate harmonizations, modulations, and transpositions)

- * Improvise or compose your own
- * Use a published source—lots of us do!
 - transpositions
 - * From part of a hymn-tune arrangement

If your congregation sing hymns in harmony, then it will be greatly appreciated if you let them know in advance that you will be deviating from the harmonies in the hymnal. A simple note in the bulletin such as "please sing the last stanza in unison" usually will

suffice.

* From a book of published interludes, modulations, alternate harmonizations,



A word about key changes...

- * Be careful!
 - * Can make the hymn too high to sing
 - * Can be seen as tacky if overdone
 - * Make sure the text supports modulating
 - * If the last stanza is "were you there when they laid Him in the tomb," then you probably don't want to be bringing the key 1/2 step higher
 - * If the congregation sings in harmony, make sure you can play the correct harmonies (as opposed to "winging it" by ear)

4. Choosing Registration (orchestrating)

- * Style of the hymn overall (joyful, reflective, somber)
- * Specifics of each stanza of the text— is there a progression in the story-line
- * Needs of the congregation
 - Weak singers = strong support from organ
 - * Strong singers (or weak singers led by a strong choir) = less support needed from organ (a cappella stanzas can be effective)

When in doubt, give plenty of support so people won't feel timid about singing.

4. Choosing Registration: Registration Plans Remember to consult the text to minimize OOPS moments

- * A starting point: manual (usually the great)—principals 8' + 4'; Pedal— 16' + 8' Some "plans"
 - * Start with fewer stops; Add stops on each stanza for a big ending
 - * Start strong; quieter for 2nd stanza; build to big ending
 - * Blend in with congregation: principals 8' + 4' only (no 16')
 - * Start stronger, get quieter (often effective for Lenten hymns or "Silent Night")

Reminder... changing stops requires practice



4. Choosing Registration: Reeds and Mutations

- * Incorporate reeds and / or mutations (stops with fractions)
 - * To solo the melody
 - * As a descant
 - * As part of a chorus of other stops
 - ("For All the Saints," "All Creatures of Our God and King")

* In the pedal— especially effective when hymn has a moving pedal line



- * Mixtures— groups of pipes higher in the overtone series that reinforce the foundation pitch
 - * Can add clarity, sparkle, and excitement
 - * Or... if the mixtures are too shrill, then they may cause you to get an earful of complaints during social hour!
 - 16' in manual *may* balance out a shrill mixture

Choosing Registration: Mixtures

Choosing Registration: crescendo pedal

- * Crescendo pedal—brings on stops gradually
 - * Test by playing a chord with no stops pulled and listening to how the stops come on when you slowly move the crescendo pedal * You can choose to stop somewhere in the middle of the travel of the
 - crescendo pedal
- * Listen carefully during practice sessions— have pre-selected registrations set on all manuals and listen to how the stops come on as you open the crescendo pedal.
 - * Example— Trumpet stops pulled on the swell? Some crescendo mechanisms will bring the trumpets on immediately, even if you are not playing on the swell

Always bring the crescendo pedal back to the off position immediately following use. This prevents nasty surprises!





Choosing Registration: sforzando (tutti)

- * "Sforzando" or "tutti" piston/toe stud brings on all stops that contribute to the ensemble--full organ. Can be exciting (or overwhelming!)
- * A red light will usually be lit somewhere on the console to warn the organist that the sforzando is activated

"It's not a good idea to spend too mu teacher

"It's not a good idea to spend too much time in the red light district." — Organ



Demonstration of registration and some technicals skills applied to hymn

Registration for 3 rank (principal, flute, string) Möller Artiste Pipe Organ (1948)

Initial set up:

- * Sw: flute 8', string 8'
- * Gt: principal 8', octave 4'
- * Ped: flutes 16', 8', 4'





Initial set up: Sw: flute 8', string 8'; Gt: principal 8', octave 4'; Ped: flutes 16', 8', 4'

- * Introduction: *mf*: (Gt: S,A,T; Ped: B)— Brackets
- * 1. *mf*: (Gt: S,A,T; Ped: B)—Legato (repeated notes tied)
- * 2. mp: Gt: Solo melody; Sw: AT; Ped: B— Legato
- * 3. *mf*: Manuals only first half * Add pedal 2nd half (Prepare Sw: +4', 2-2/3', 2')— Gently articulated
- * 4. *mf*: (Sw: Tenor Descant 8va; Gt: S, A; Ped: B) Combination articulation (gently articulated with some ties); Modulate 1/2 step higher into next stanza with crescendo pedal
- 5. *f*: E Major; Invert soprano and alto at end of hymn



Abide with Me

Questions?

- * If you have any questions that were not answered during the presentation, please feel free to email me.
- * Thank you for attending this presentation. Hope to see you *in person* at next year's WSMTA conference!

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