O.H.S. Headquarters To Be Set Up At York, Pa.

An agreement has been reached between representatives of the Organ Historical Society and the Historical Society of York County for the establishment of our national permanent headquarters in York, Pennsylvania. This is another major step in the development and growth of O.H.S., and is the cause of much satisfaction on the part of the National Council.

The acquisition of a headquarters will give two primary advantages to our Society. In the first place, we now have an official address and a tangible place to call "home." Secondly, the arrangements that have been made include the establishment of a place which will be available to our members and which will have safe and secure facilities for the preservation of our records, memorabilia, and documents of value.

We are to be completely responsible to the York Historical Society for the cataloguing and selection of materials for the archives. Furthermore, we shall be required to compensate them by the payment of an annual fee for their services.

The exact text of the agreement will be read at the annual meeting in Boston in June.

Work is proceeding now on the process of incorporation for the Society, and it is hoped that we shall be able to report this as an accomplished fact in the next issue of THE TRACKER.

In the meantime, any mail addressed to the Organ Historical Society may be directed c/o the Historical Society of York County, 250 East Market Street, York, Pennsylvania. Such mail will be forwarded to the proper individuals at various intervals. Actually, therefore, for more prompt results it is best to address mail directly to those concerned, as you have done in the past.

For the present you are urged to retain all material that you consider worthy of placing in our archives. Do not send anything to York until plans for processing such materials have been announced. Watch for this announcement in the next issue of THE TRACKER, or wait for information at the June convention. The reasons for this are rather obvious. We must have everything properly catalogued for inventory in order that items may be readily available. This will take time and work, and the system must be worked out before materials can be handled. Urgent inquiries, however, may be addressed to

Kenneth F. Simmons
238 Poplar Avenue
Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Now at last the materials which you want to place in our archives may soon be contributed with the knowledge that these treasures will be properly cared for and preserved.

Another consideration for the future (without intending to look upon the gloomy side of things) is the fact that now priceless collections, through the simple process of a will, may be permanently preserved. There need be no more needless destruction because of no place or no one to care for items that hold no value to disinterested relatives. Here, at last, is a "home."

1961 Convention

Dates: Week of June 19, Monday through Wednesday, possibly Thursday, with two pre-convention events on Sunday, June 18.

Place: Boston, Massachusetts, and vicinity. (No duplication of the 1959 convention area.)

Programs: First-rate features including a recital on a century-old 3-manual Hook, and a concert by a baroque ensemble featuring a Simmons organ.

Tours: Main tour will cover historic downtown Boston including two very old organs now being restored; other tours to East Boston, South Boston, and the area between Boston and Worcester.

Boxes: A midnight theatre party at Boston's "nightiest warfizzer," grilled by the local ATO Chapter.

Certain events will be in conjunction with the AGO including a tape lecture on old organs of Europe and America, and possibly a performance of a new work for organ and orchestra.

More detailed information will be forthcoming in the April issue of THIS TRACKER, together with your registration and reservation form. Plan now to reserve the dates and help make this the best OHS convention ever!
EDITORIAL

It may or may not be proper to start an editorial with an apology, but I am taking this opportunity to express my regrets to the number of members who have not received prompt response to their requests and letters. It is simply a matter of time and mail and indifference on my part. I know that many of you are equally busy with rehearsals, services, and seasons and can understand why free time is difficult to find. In any event my intentions are good and although the stack is getting higher, I have every plan to make replies to all as soon as possible.

With the passing of Ernest M. Skinner on November 27, 1906, it is possible that we have reached the end of another chapter of organ history. Our members should bear in mind that we are the Organ Historical Society and as such we must not be limited to one period or style of organ. If we are to accomplish our aims, we must record and catalogue data of all builders of all organs of all periods in the United States. As Dr. Ranch-ard has pointed out, we too often by-pass organs of other action than tracker as we make our rounds. If this continues, we may find the time when tubular pneumatic organs are no longer available for study. The same is true of a real E. M. Skinner organ. The many different systems that have been tried with varying success would make an interesting study in themselves.

To all this I can hear many laughing and saying, "So what?" I can also hear organ historians of the future wondering why we did not cover the whole field while we had the chance. I can hear them laughing at our mid-century opinions, as we now laugh at our early predecessors. Believe me, we are giving them enough ground to do so.

At the same time, the true organ historian is collecting data and recording facts on builders, actions, pipe scales and characteristics of all phases of organ building. Probably the material which we collect that will be of most value to the future is that which is based on cold facts and not distorted by present-day fad. Although the recording of current trends will serve to reflect the taste of the 1960s, I must point out that this is not our primary goal.

THE TRACKER today has a notable record of accomplishment. This is particularly true when we consider the number of facts and data which has been accumulated in its pages which results from many hours of research by our members. Most of this material is not available in any other source.

We have been interested particularly in what has been done to restore or rebuild organs. From the historic standpoint we ask that our contributors will give (a) as much information as possible concerning the original organ, including details of scales and other pertinent facts, (b) what the developments have been during the pasting years, and (c) what has been done to restore or rebuild it.

In other words, the more complete the data, the greater is our service.

Finally, I again want to issue a warning to the "thieves among us." There is a difference between those who retrieve memorials (name-plates, stop-knobs, pipes, etc.) from scrap yards and organs about to be destroyed, and those who flagrantly steal�evers from organs which are currently in use and which may become important historically if left intact. How annoying it is to find an organ where the name plate has been removed, stop labels lost or stolen, and ranks of pipes missing! Not only is this wrong from any moral standpoint, but the damage committed is often irreparable.

The other type of theft is he who "steals our good name." In this latter group are those members who are guilty of the above, and those who make improper use of the name of the Society to give status to their own personal opinions. General respect for the Organ Historical Society depends entirely on the regard each member shows for it and the respect each shows for his fellow members.

Kenneth F. Simmons

OHS Council Meeting Briefs

A meeting of the National Council was held at the home of Joseph F. Simmons in Wayne, Pa., the afternoon of December 29, 1966, with the President, Miss Barbara J. Owen, presiding. A summary of the business transacted follows:

1. Place were worked out for sending a printed bulletin with the April issue of THE TRACKER.

2. Mr. Simmons was authorized to edit the Constitution or By-Laws of the Society as they are now understood and to publish same in the current issue of THE TRACKER.

3. A progress report concerning establishment of headquarters and incorporation was presented, and the committee's action was endorsed and authorized to proceed.

4. The Executive committee (President, Vice-president, Secretary, and Treasurer) are authorized to prepare a bulletin in pamphlet form giving information about OHS. This will be available for distribution to prospective members.

5. The Secretary was authorized to order and make available stationery for official OHS business.

6. A report from the committee of the film strip-tape recording project was made.

7. A report of Mr. McKim's work in producing back issues of THE TRACKER was made, along with the method of distribution.

8. A discussion of our riding financial needs ensued with the Council proposing three types of memberships. That will be presented to the members at the annual meeting in June in Boston for action.

9. It was resolved that beginning in 1969 the membership cards shall be printed and means of more prompt distribution were discussed.

PAGE 2
An Historical Organ at Schuylerville, N.Y.
By Robert J. Reich

It is therefore seldom played full; and, when managed by an organist possessing good taste as well as skill, it is probably superior in effect, though not in power, to any organ in New England. It has a great organ, choir, and swell, with three rows of keys. The long keys are black and the short ones white, contrary to what is usual. The choir organ contains a vox-humana stop, the only one, probably, in North America; but it has no open diapason or dulciana. The stops are by no means numerous, there being only 15 or 20 in all three organs. The number of pipes, however, owing to the many small ones contained in the 8 ranks of the correct and sesquialtera, is 1250. Dr. G. K. Jackson thought that the full organ was deficient in the bass; and, in consequence, a sub-bass was added in 1825 by Mr. Goodrich. He also, at the same time, put in a double bellows, similar in principle to the smith's bellows, in lieu of the old single ones, which were not unlike the common domestic bellows. . . .

The MUSICAL GAZETTE of May 10, 1847, gives a stop list of the King's Chapel organ, as well as a brief description, and indicates that it was built in London in 1736 by Adrian Smith as follows:

**GREAT SWELL**

- 8' Open Diapason
- 8' Stop Diapason
- 4' Principal
- 2'/3' Fifteenth
- 2' Trumpet

**CHORUS**

- 4 ranks Open Diapason
- 4' Stop Diapason
- 4' Dulciana
- 4' Flute
- 4 ranks Crotomina

The organ was first used in public on the 2nd of September 1736, as will appear from the following notice, taken from the BOSTON GAZETTE of August 30, 1736: 'We hear that the organ which lately arrived from London, for King's Chapel in this town, will be opened on Thursday next, in the afternoon; and that said organ (which contains a variety of curious stops never yet heard in these parts) is esteemed by the most eminent masters in England to be equal, if not superior, to any of the same size in Europe...'

The late Dr. G. K. Jackson declared this organ to be the best he had ever touched in America. Its chorus stops are, however, very numerous and powerful, compared with the fundamental stops. The Great organ, in addition to the Stop Diapason, only one open diapason and trumpet; yet, besides the principal, 12th, 15th and thirteenths (or 17ths), there are a cornet of four ranks, and a sesquialtera of four ranks. This multiplication of the harmonics, especially the 17ths, with a diapason as comparatively feebly, renders this organ, when played full, too harsh and discordant.
The case of this organ and the stops designated by an asterisk were made in London, AD 1755, by Adam Smith, and were renovated, transposed, and incorporated in this instrument built by Mexia, Simmons and Wilcox, from a specification prepared by F. C. Loring, Esq.

The normal assumption at this point would be that those portions of the 1756 organ not re-used in the new case were destroyed. The Simmons organ is supposed to have been rebuilt in 1882 by Hook and Hastings and subsequently removed to the Baptist Church in Brockton, Mass. Henry C. Lathrop, writing in the December, 1897, issue of THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE, states:

...This instrument was in use unchanged for 184 years, and was then (in 1882) enlarged by Simmons and Wilcox. It has been repaired and enlarged twice since that year by Hook and Hastings, the old case and a few of the original pipes being retained on account of their historical associations. In the days of the Revolution, the crown with which the organ was surmounted was torn down; but lately, the bitter emotions caused by the strife having passed away, the old crown has been replaced. The old pipes and the action are no longer in existence, having gone the way of old organ material.

With this, one might think the story of the Adrian Smith organ complete. However, there exists in the Methodist Church of Schuylerville, New York, an old organ which was moved in 1888 from the Congregational Church in Ware, Mass., and which came with the story that it had been made in 1756 for King's Chapel in Boston. (See editor's note.) The stop list of this instrument as it now stands is as follows:

**VIOLA DA Gamba** Octave

**Quinte** 5 1/3

**Oktave** 4

**Flute Octavante** 4

**Quinte Oktavante** 4

**Twelfth** 2 2/3

**Fifteenth** 2

**Minuet** 4

**Trumpet** 4

**CHORUS**

**PEDAL**

**Open Bass** 10

**Locust Bass** 10

**Quint Bass** 10 2/3

**Vivace Bass** 4

**Possum Bass** 16

**Chamber Organ**

**Mixture** 11

**Contra Possum** 10

**Corso di Barocco** 8

**WINDS**

**SWELL**

**Open Diapason** 8

**Stop Diapason Treble** 8

**Stop Diapason Bass** 8

**Chamber Diapason** 8

**Principal** 8

**Swelling Flute** 4

**Twelfth** 2 2/3

**Fifteenth** 2

**Minuetto** 1

**Trumpet (T.C.)** 8

In 1856 the Schuylerville church had a fire which resulted in some damage to the organ from water and the use of the organ was then discontinued. Further damage resulted when a carpenter fell into the Great pipework. An electronic substitution was obtained and plans were made to remove the pipe organ. However, two strong-willed ladies in the church said "our dead babies", and proceeded to raise money for restoration. Early in the spring the church committee was authorized to carry out as complete a restoration as possible within the limits of the funds available. During the course of this work it was possible to make various observations pertaining to the origin of the organ and its possible connection with King's Chapel.

It was found that both Swell and Great chests are of oak country, and ages had to be labeled of English make. The console and action appear to be at least 100 years old. The case is merely a row of pipes and could date from the second half of the 19th century. Of the pipes, the following appear to be very old and of English make: part of Great Principal; most of Great 13th (although these pipes have been lengthened); a few pipes in the Great 4' swell Principal and some of the metal pipes of this rank.

Other observations of interest include: some of the pipes not of English origin seem to come from other organs, having differing labels or construction; the Great Trumpet, Swell Gamba, and Swell Oboe all sit on boards which had pipes all the way to the bottom originally; the compass of the organ was originally GC, AA - 63; the scale had the notation 3 and 5 for AB and B, respectively; the Great Chamber 8' once was a double C four rank mixture which had four independent slides; the Great 4' and flute rank inches all where once were four ranks of small pipes, possibly 1 single mixture; the console has many of the characteristics of Simmons consoles of about 1850.

Inside the swell chest wind box is this notation: "Built in London, 1756, rebuilt by W. L. White, Boston, Mass., in 1861. Work done by George L. Smith, John Goujse, and others." This leads to the conjecture that certain portions of the Adrian Smith organ which were not reused in 1861 by Simmons and Wilcox, were rebuilt, probably by Simmons employees working independently, and sold to the Congregational church at Ware. This probably included the Goodrich pedal pipes and keyboard and bellows. This would seem consistent with the obviously cut chests and pipes, the Simmons peculiarities, the pipes from miscellaneous sources, and the noninscription front. The Great chest had originally 15 ranks which agrees with the description in the NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE of January, 1834.

The restoration work carried out in 1892 included thorough cleaning and repair of all Great pipes, speech reassembling as required, regulation and tuning; reassembling and adjusting the manual key action; and chest repairs. The latter were very extensive because the table boards had cracked in many places and had come unglued from the channel separation. This meant that all toe-bends, sliders, and foot-levers had to be put up and the cracks filled and glued. Because the table boards were unglued underneath, air passed from one channel to the other, thereby causing many runs. To fix these, it was necessary to cut out the sponsons under the chest, using an...
CONSTITUTION OR BY-LAWS OF THE ORGAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Article I - Name
Section 1. This Institution shall be named the Organ Historical Society, and shall be a non-profit organization dedicated to educational and artistic ends.

Section 2. The headquarters in the city of York, Pennsylvania, with members in the United States and foreign nations, as provided for in the constitution.

Section 3. The purpose of the Society shall be to encourage, promote and further an active interest in the pipe organ and its builders in North America;
To collect, preserve, evaluate, and publish detailed historical information about organs and organ builders in North America;
To use its good offices to have significant American organs preserved in their original condition, carefully restored, or worthily rebuilt;
To provide members with opportunities for meetings, and for the discussion of professional topics, and for other lawful acts incidental to the purposes of the Society.

Article II - Membership and dues
Section 1. The membership of the Society shall consist of any persons who are sincerely interested in the history of American organs and the purposes of the Society as connected therewith.

Section 2. Dues shall be fixed by the National Council, and shall be payable annually in advance.

Article III - The National Council, National Officers
Section 1. The National Council shall have the entire management of the affairs of the Society, including, but not limited to, the fixing of dues, the filling of vacancies, the determining of the place and time of annual meetings, the arranging of the order of business for meetings, and the appointment of special and standing committees.

Section 2. The National Council shall consist of the President, Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer, two Auditors and five others. All shall be members of the society.

Section 3. The President shall reside at the annual meeting of the Society and at all meetings of the National Council. He shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and a member ex-officio of all special and standing committees.

The Vice-president shall at all time be prepared to assume the duties and responsibilities of the president as chief executive officer of the Society, as may be required.

The Secretary shall perform all duties usually associated with that office. He shall keep a list of the members, and shall have custody of the records of the Society. The Secretary, or a qualified substitute, must be present at the annual meeting and at meetings of the National Council.

The Treasurer and Auditors shall perform such duties as are usually assigned to officers so designated.

Article IV - Election of Officers
Section 1. The President and Vice-president shall be elected in each odd-numbered year.
The Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected in each even-numbered year. These officers shall serve no more than two consecutive terms in any one office.

One councilman shall be elected annually for a term of years and may not succeed himself.

Two auditors shall be elected annually.

Newly elected officers shall begin their term at the conclusion of the annual meeting.

Section 2. (a) At each annual meeting provision shall be made for the election of a nominating committee of three members. This committee shall formulate a list of nominees for each office about to become vacant. Two members in good standing shall be nominated for each office.

(b) The nominating committee shall submit the list of nominees by March 15th to the publisher of THE TRACKER. A printed ballot shall be included with each April issue of THE TRACKER, said ballot to have instructions to return same, signed by the voter, to the secretary in time to deliver to the election officials at the annual meeting in June.

(c) A majority of all persons voting shall be necessary for a choice in all elections. If second ballots are required, they shall be restricted to the two candidates receiving the largest vote on the first ballot.

Article V - Amending the By-Laws
Section 1. The by-laws may be amended only at the annual meeting of the Society by a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Section 2. Notice of any proposed amendment must be given in conjunction with notice of the annual meeting.

The rules in Robert's RULES OF ORDER shall govern the Society in all applicable circumstances which are not consistent with the special rules of order of the Society.

Article VI - Publication
Section 1. The official publication of the Society is THE TRACKER, a subscription to which is

(please turn to page 10)
THE SPIRITS COST $0.75
by Eugene M. McCracken

(Conclusion of the article begun in the October, 1920, issue. We commence with a continuation of February 20, 1921, to Charles S. Smith, a member of the organ committee of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia.)

"Another great fault in your organ is that the lower part of the only Octave Bass has been led to the front pipes on the sides, in which there is neither music nor sound, and in consequence the twelve 16 feet pipes must suffer, with the result that there will be three 16 feet register in the pedal and only one 8 foot to assist them, which will not do well without a couple. If there was a couple the two octaves of any registers in the great organ, which the organist might draw would speak with the pedals, by which means the 16 feet pipes would be animated. As this cannot be altered now, it would be of great advantage if the wooden pipes of the Octave Bass were put in. As you have got the pipes they could not cost much and would be of great benefit.

In regard to moving a register from one wind box to the other I think it would be expensive, though it could not be considered as a fault if the 8 foot Diapason or Principal was removed from the choir to the great organ, and in place thereof a fine narrow 8 foot Flute substituted.

I am, with esteem, your obedient servant and friend,

signed / Philip Bachman"

We do not have a copy of Mr. Smith's reply, but evidently action was delayed for several months as is noted in the following letter from Bachman.

"Littitz, May 3, 1821
Mr. Charles L. Smith,

Your letter of April 24 I received on May 2. I have thought the whole thing over about the organ, and I would wish it could be started now, but it stops with wishing. But the register in the German manner would be very good, I would propose a Fugara, which as I hope will surpass your Violin di Gamba. But on the whole your proposal is good, especially as far as the pedal is concerned. Only I have qualms about the Principal (Open Diapason ---- illogical) in the Choir organ. The lower keys are a little too weak, and I would propose for these keys a Gross Gedackt. They make them very good, and it would be an advantage to this register. There are several pipes in the lower registers (wood-covered), which would have to be especially made because the wood is too short, and they would not be able to hold. (One sentence illegible.)

I'll go to Hummelstown on account of the price, but I can't take less than $250.00 or $300.00. I have some business affairs in Philadelphia, acc-

count of buying tin and lead, and I think it would be better if we could talk this over and come to some conclusion. I want to come the week after next.

Your friend and obedient, signed / Philip Bachman"

This is the only letter among the early records of St. John's Church which had not been translated. Since we do not have copies of Mr. Smith's letters to Mr. Bachman, some of what Mr. Bachman mentions in this letter is a matter of conjecture at the present time. For instance, the reference to Hummelstown: could it be that Mr. Bachman was also to build an organ for a church there, and because no decision had been reached with St. John's Church he decided to finish the Hummelstown organ first? It seems logical that the price he mentions is the price he quoted to St. John's Church for the work he would do.

A decision was reached, however, and the following contract was agreed to by Mr. Bachman:

"Agreement between the Organ Committee of St. John's Church on the one part and Philip Bachman of Littitz on the other:

Philip Bachman agrees to do the following work to the organ in said church and fully complete it on or before the first of August next:

1. To make and place in the Great organ an eight foot register, namely a flute suitable to the Great organ.

2. To finish and place in the Pedal the sixteen foot Bassoon.

3. To place the eight wooden pipes of the Octave Bass in the Pedal and lead the channels to them.

4. To repair some few pipes in the Stop and Open Diapasons in the Choir organ.

5. To alter the shutter on the Swell organ, or in some other way to increase the Swell.

6. To tune the organ throughout.

The Organ Committee will send the feet for the Bassoon to Lancaster on their express, agreeable to the directions of Mr. Bachman, and agree

(Illustrations in this article show St. John's Church interior prior to the 1847 remodeling, and the Schneider-Bachmann-Knauft Organ about 1865.)
Philadelphia, May 18, 1821

I have found no further reference concerning the completion of this organ either in the records of the church or in newspapers of that day. By 1845 there was a feeling among many that Saint John's Church should undergo extensive rebuilding in order to bring its facilities up to date. The church was closed after Pentecost, 1841, and while repairs were undertaken services were held in old St. Michael's Church at Fifth Street and Applestreet Alley.

The side gallery and side pulpit were dismantled, and built anew at opposite ends of the building. The organ was placed in the rear gallery. According to the records the old organ which had been used since 1820 was rebuilt at a cost of $1250.00. The following undated notice was written into the minutes of the Consistory upon the completion of this work:

"The committee on the organ beg respectfully to report that the organ has been finished, approved, and paid for. Your committee would beg to observe that in their judgment the execution of the contract for rebuilding the organ reflects the highest credit on Mr. Knauft, whilst the very general approval of the instrument by the congregation bears testimony to his skill.

The organ has been kept in tune gratuitously up to this period, and as it will now be necessary permanently to appoint a competent person to take charge of it, your committee begs the following resolution:

That Mr. Knauft be engaged to keep the organ in tune at a yearly compensation of $60.00.

All of which is submitted by
A. T. Chew, Chairman
J. W. D. Wells
H. B. Blanchard

Charles (Illegible)

The records of the church note further that in 1871 the organ was again rebuilt at a cost of $600.00. They do not state who did the work.

And the next reference of interest is:

"Philadelphia, May 21, 1877: The first meeting of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board for the purpose of negotiating for a new organ.

This committee was composed of W. H. Burkhard, B. B. Miller, J. B. Randall, Charles Neff, George Henderson, Jr., and B. F. Twining. They were instructed to get prices on two proposed sites of organs from E. G. O. Hook & Hastings, Hilborne Roosevelt, and W. F. Odell. The sites were (1) 27 speaking stops, and (2) 33 speaking stops.

On July 10, 1877, the organ committee met with Messrs. Henry Knauft and Son to hear their proposal for a new organ. Mr. Knauft, Sr., made an explanation of all the different parts and parts of such an instrument as they would propose to build.

Their estimate for a 31-speaking stop organ included the water motor with complete connections with the exception of the plumbing work for the $5,600.00, and with the two following stops added, viz. quintinio and wall flue, making in all 33 speaking stops for $5,900.00, without water motor for $5,400.00.

After Messrs. Knauft & Son left, a letter was read from Mr. W. F. Odell (in answer to our chairman's letter) stating that he would build the organ of the size and style spoken of for the sum of $5,500.00, complete, including the pneumatic action and all the improvements, etc., etc.

On July 13, 1877, St. John's Church agreed to have the firm of J. H. & C. S. Odell build them an organ "like that he built in the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Michigan, with the following stops added: Flautino in Swell, piccolo in Choir, and patent reed stop couplers, and patent pneumatic tubular action to the manual basses."

On September 8, 1877, a committee met relative to disposal of the old organ. A value of $600.00 had been placed on it, and a Mr. George Luckenbach was chosen to dispose of it. (Luckenbach was an organ builder in Philadelphia for a few years during this period.)

A Mr. Sevill Schofield purchased the old organ, and on February 2, 1878, he paid $600.00 for it. (Mr. Schofield operated a woolen mill in Manayunk.) Some of the expenses incidental to the sale were: commission to A. G. Bach for its sale $50.00; advertising with N. W. Ayers, $17.50; Mr. Luckenbach for moving it, $6.00. (Augustus Bach was another Philadelphia organ builder of many years' standing.)

After a period of having wondered what Mr. Schofield did with this organ, my attention was arrested by an item in the Manayunk Sentinel of (7) October, 1877. This item told about a Sunday school concert then recently held in the Reformed Dutch Church on Cotton Street. Among the young performers at this concert were a Katie and Mary Schofield.

Later, in the issue of January 18, 1878, the Sentinel published the following account:

"Organ opening: It was our privilege last evening to listen to the opening concert of the Reformed Church. The instrument is a large one, and in appearance looks like a church within a church. So great is its size that it was found necessary to tear away the gallery and even then the monster keyboard could not be reached. The introduction of the organ necessitates a raising of the dye to pay to Mr. Philip Bachman the sum of $230.00 when the above contract is full-filled, and it is further understood that the committee is to be under no other expense whatsoever.
electric saber saw, and work glue into the cracks. Most of the ceiling beams were fixed in this manner, although some remain until further funds are accumulated. Likewise the Swell division, still in usable condition, waits until a later time. Despite its remaining troubles, the organ has sent several sounds in it and is again serving the church. It was rededicated on March 29, 1966.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: When this organ was removed from the Congregational Church purchased by the Community School, it was damaged. However, the organ and church were restored by fire January 1, 1929.
Organs for Sale

This phase of activity of the O.H.S. has been somewhat neglected of late, but recently Council-Laputa was inspired to co-ordinate information on the ever-changing status of organs that happen to be available for purchase. He has worked unceasingly and produced the following list.

The information is correct to the best of our knowledge, but a check-up should be made with Mr. Laufman prior to visiting the towns listed. Towns are given merely to point up the convenience of the location to prospective buyers. Write to:

Alan Laufman
West Hill
Putney, Vermont

(Locations are given according to states and areas.)

Augusta, Maine
2-13 E. S. Hazzard c1860

Belfast, Maine
1-9 E. & G. O. Hook 1847

Belfast, Maine
2-2 George Stevens 1849

Fryeburg, Maine
1-7 Stevens & Jezwii c1856

Portland, Maine
5-29 Hook & Hastings 1851

Sanford, Maine
2-18 John Roll c1890

Concord, N. H.
2-7 Hook & Hastings 1860

Concord, N. H.
1-8 Hook & Hastings 1880

Concord, N. H.
2-12 Hilderstone Rider c1890

Concord, N. H.
2-9 George Ryder c1896

White River Jct., Vt.
2-9 Jesse Woodberry c1850

Beverly, Mass.
1-5 J. P. & J. D. Wilbur c1860

Beverly, Mass.
1-3 Woodberry & Harris c1890

Becket, Mass.
1-8 E. & G. O. Hook c1846

Daveras, Mass.
1-18 (unknown) c1860

George Stevens (7) c1860

Haverhill, Mass.
2-13 Johnson & Co. 1873

Methuen, Mass.
1-18 (unknown) c1850

McKown, Mass.
1-3 George Ryder c1880

Providence, Mass.
1-13 Simmons (rebuilt by Johnson) 1901

Quincy, Mass.
2-18 George Stevens c1880

Randolph, Mass.
2-18 Hook & Hastings 1890

Ware, Mass.
1-9 Lemuel Hodge c1851

Westboro, Mass.
2-7 Hook & Hastings 1872

Portsmouth, R. I.
2-9 Hook & Hastings 1896

Providence, R. I.
2-20 Frank Rosewell 1884

Woonsocket, R. I.
1-7 E. & G. O. Hook 1854

Charlton, Conn.
2-10 Emmus E. Howard c1890

Hartford, Conn.
2-13 M. W. Stover 1829

Pomfret, Conn.
1-4 S. H. Hassell 1857

Bedford, N. Y.
2-7 Thomas Robinson 1850

Elmira, N. Y.
1-7 William King c1865

Elmira, N. Y.
2a (date & maker unknown)

Ithaca, N. Y.
2-16 C. B. House c1850

Nawk, N. Y.
1-7 J. H. & C. S. Odel 1899

Owego, N. Y.
1-9 (unknown) pre-1880

man Akin, N. Y.
1-8 J. H. & C. S. Odel 1885

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1-5 A. Backus c1850

Rochester, N. Y.
1-19 George J. Buedell c1880

Troy, N. Y.
1-9 George J. Buedell c1885

Buffington, N. Y.
2-11 George Jorjine c1880

New York, N. Y.
1-7 J. H. & C. S. Odel c1886

Ephrata, Pa.
1-6 John G. Marxler c1890

19 George Krause 1896

Pike, Ohio
2-11 Vetterle-Stechs c1890

Sidney, Ohio
2-20 E. E. Stuart c1885

Jacksonville, Ill.
2-7 J. H. & C. S. Odel c1886

Frederickburg, Va.
2-9 Hook & Hastings 1866

Oxford, Mississippi
2-7 Henry Piber c1870

Besse, N. J.
2-8 Hook & Hastings c1895

Notes, Quotes and Comments

Sister Mary Joseph, CSM, played an organ recital on November 13, 1860, on the 1892 Frank Roosevelt organ in St. Mary’s Convent chapel, Peeksull, New York. The program included works by Bach, Mendelssohn, Kaps-Kiert and Wilder. The organ was described in Volume 111 No. 1 of THE TRACKER.

The 1847 Hook organ in the Congregational Church at Sandwich, Mass., has been restored by Ray Douglas. It was appropriately reedicated December 11, 1960.

After many years of silence due to damage by vandals the Goodrich & Appleton organ, c1812, in the Congregational Church at Phillipston, Mass., has been restored by Allen Hastings. It was reedicated on the 125th Anniversary of the church, November 16, 1960, with a recital by Barbara J. Owen.

Robert K. Hale has restored and given slight tonal revision to the 1883 Ryder organ in the Evangelical Congregational Church at Charles-town, New Hampshire. There were rededication ceremonies and a recital by T. M. Rea on the church’s 125th Anniversary, November 6, 1960.

The 1866 Johnson organ in the united Church, West Rutland, Vermont, was recently restored by the Andover Organ Company of Methuen, Mass. It was reedicated on October 23, 1960, with a recital by Harriette Sheek Richardson.

A William Schueke tracker organ in the Baptist Church at Vermillion, South Dakota, is to be rededicated this month (January) by James Boeringer.

James Boeringer has also recently removed the c1885 Marklove organ from Yankton, South Dakota, to Trinity Lutheran Church, Vermillion, S. D. The rededication is planned for February 4th with a recital by Jan Bender.

Robert H. Knueppel, 10902 North Oriole Lane, 20W, Mequon, Wisconsin, wants slider chests and tracker action parts with which to expand the small 1-manual Schueke organ of 1797 which he has installed in his garage. (How many other OHS members—besides Fred Spaulding—now have organs in their garages?)

Have you been on any “organ hunts” lately? If so, have you made notes and carefully transcribed same into an article of interest? Is the information suitable for publication in THE TRACKER, or should it be submitted to Don Paterson for our records? OHS members are urged to report their findings to the editor or Mr. Paterson promptly.
Articles of Agreement


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MUSIC AT ZOAR
by the Rev. Henry Butler Faileman

Zoar is a small village south of Canton, Ohio, which was first settled by a group of German Pietists in 1817. It was a communal society which, in the New World, successfully maintained a prosperous economy. The original group migrated from Wurttemberg, Germany, where for nearly half a century they had militantly opposed state education, military service, the established church and taxation. Under the leadership of Joseph Baumerer they pooled their funds and managed to reach Philadelphia. Here they were stranded until Quaker leaders came to the rescue loaning them $18,000 to purchase a 5,500 acre tract on the Tuscarawas River.

The colony was liquidated in 1868 with each descendant receiving a share of the property valued at $2,000. It was a victim of the secularization of American life as evidenced by the changing musical taste of the community. Prior to 1850 only hymns and German folk music was sung. Instrumental music was supplied by a band playing on instruments manufactured in Zoar. The church services were accompanied by an orchestra, up to the time that a pipe organ was installed in 1873.

The pipe organ in the meeting house is still in use. It is a tracker, built by Voteler and is in reasonably good condition. It is a simple manual with 16 pipes on the pedal. The keyboard breaks between Swell and Great at middle C, rather than at F. The case work is very good. An electric blower has been added although the original bellows pump lever is still in working order.

I have not been able to trace its history. It may have been purchased from some Cleveland, Ohio, church and moved by rail coach to Zoar. The Horlamb Organ Company, which succeeded Voteler, has no record of the organ. The current stop list is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Great</th>
<th>Swell</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>8'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open Diapason</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>Open Diapason</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopped Diapason</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>Dulciana</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dulciana</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>Stopped Diapason</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>Voicino</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flute</td>
<td>4'</td>
<td>Quarto</td>
<td>16'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piccolo</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Bass</td>
<td>16'</td>
<td>Flute</td>
<td>4'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedal</td>
<td>Piccolo</td>
<td>Cornet</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The organ is free-standing in the center of the church, and measures nine by six by twelve feet. The church is now a member congregation of the United Church of Christ, a merger of the Brugges and Reformed and Congregational Christian churches.

Peter Bimeler, a grandson of the founder of the community and organist for them in the 70's, was inspired to build his own instrument. He was the only member of the community who received formal musical training. Bimeler operated the flour mill in the community and built his organ in the same building housing the Voteler organ as a model. He built a smaller organ, powering it from the mill race. Air was supplied through twin bellows powered by a lever action from the mill wheel.

The case work seems to have been made at Zoar. The action and stop-knobs were clearly purchased from a commercial organ builder, for the stop-knobs are embossed "Boyer, Pat. 1869." The pedstals were probably made by Bimeler himself for they show hand work and are only 27 in number. The clavier is flat. The case is imposing, measuring eight by six feet, and is topped by an array of pipes. These are beautifully made, gilded and stencilled, but are solid poplar.

The west wall would indicate that Bimeler had plans for future expansion for there is room for additional pipes. The organ has 62 pipes, ranked in two rows of 30 with 12 pipes on an offset chest at the rear. They are basically a Stopped Diapason which is voiced rather shrilly. The Stop list is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Great</th>
<th>Swell</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>8'</th>
<th>Loading</th>
<th>Great</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identical With Great</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>Pedal</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopped Diapason</td>
<td>Pedal</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>Bourdon 16'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The organ is not in playing condition, but is on display in the State Historical Museum at Zoar.

A Record Review
The Organ in America, being a survey of the Organ-builder's Art as practiced in these United States from the Revolution until the War Between the States, with many sounds of the actual instruments playing lively Tunes and Marches of the Day. Collected and performed by F. Power Biggs, with dozens articles and illustrations of this fascinating but little-known inheritance. (ML 5496; MS 6106 Columbus).

This is a record that should be found in the collection of every member of the Organ Historical Society. In truth I doubt that such a record would now be available had it not been for the interest in this field fostered by the Society and its members. Of course, both Miss Owen and Mr. Biggs are OHM members.

The music and the organs heard are not available through any other source. Of particular interest is the 1894 Tannenberg organ at our head quarters in York, Pa. I sincerely hope that each member will not only hear the organ as recorded here, but will visit head towers and become acquainted with it.

-Kenneth F. Simmons

Ye organ pumper,
Once a prime
And obvious necessity,
Is now extinct; (it
Is a crime)
Nor cares about obesity.

-Unknown
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John Snetzler's 1762 Organ at South Dennis, Mass.
by Paul Heacock, as edited by Barbara J. Owen

There are still quite a few tracker organs in use on Cape Cod, among which the one in the Congregational Church of South Dennis is not only the oldest, but also probably the finest.

The history of this organ has still not been fully uncovered. However, it is known for certain that it was made by the English Snetzler of London in 1762 (according to a paper label inside the chest), and that the church in South Dennis bought it from somebody in Boston in 1854, or near that date. Total changes appear to have been made even later.

In 1956 this organ was thoroughly restored by the Andover Organ Company of Methuen, Mass. The chest was re-glued, all slides re-fitted, and the channelled toeboards (which had been coming apart) re-glued. The entire pipe work was cleaned and repaired, the bellows re-leathered, and the action restored. It also seemed necessary to lower the wind-pressure to obtain an easier key touch as well as more correct speech.

The organ stands in the right-hand front corner of the sanctuary. The case has a nice natural wood grain; the front being walnut (not rosewood, as some accounts have it), and the rest oak. It had been painted yellow once. The front pipes are arranged 3-8-7-6-5-4-3 with the smallest pipes in the middle. All paint has been removed from these, and the natural finish restored. Two wooden dummies, which had been at some time added on both outside posts, have been removed, and the appearance and symmetry of the case improved greatly.

The console is recessed, closed by hinged doors. The keys (GGG to D') are covered with Ivory, the sharps made from a brown wood with ebony covers. The stop labels, apparently added after the lateral tonal changes, are silver plates attached next to the small black knobs. The pedalboard, which has no independent stop (drawing down the manual keys), has 13 notes (GGG to GG2). There is no GGG in the organ. The key action employs straight backfalls and a rockerboard.

The original specification was discovered from old handwritten on the toeboards and pipe records. The same handwriting also appears on the old pipes. The old stops seem to have been:

- Open Diapason 8
- Stopped Diapason 8
- Dulciana 8
- Principal 4
- Flute 4
- Twelfth 2'/3'
- Fifteenth 2'
- Sesquialtera III
- Clarion 4' (bass)
- Trumpet 8' (treble)

The three stops have a common bass from GGG to F'. There had not been a separate draw-knob for the bass, but the boards had connecting channels. These bass pipes stand together with the biggest open metal pipes on racks along either side of the chest. The old case pipes (Open Diapason) no longer speak, having been replaced with a set of good pipes placed on the chest itself, which was easier to work with than the old case pipes. The largest open pipes were replaced at some time with rather poor zinc pipes.

The Dulciana is probably in its original state, as when new. I doubt that the nicking was not always as it is now. The pipes from GGG to E' are missing, and for that reason the separate slider for the Stopped Diapason Bass was left, so that it could serve for both the Stopped Diapason and Dulciana. This Stopped Diapason was originally wood only to TC, but is now all wood, being a large scaled chamney flute. The Principal is original with the exception of the largest pipes. The flute seems to be of typical American make, probably around 100 years old, an ear-tuned chimney flute, through possibly it closely resembles the original stop. The Twelfth and Fifteenth are also original. The old Sesquialtera is entirely gone with the exception of one pipe found isolated in another rank. This Sesquialtera was of 1 1/3' pitch or lower and had one break in the middle. The Trumpet and Clarion divided at middle C. The bass (Clarion) slider is blank now, and on the treble slider is a very poor American Clarabella 8'. Or, the sesquialtera slider is a H-1 Cornet (2' - 1 3/4') a rather useless stop. The original holes in the topboard have been restored (those not used are plugged) in hopes that a proper mechanism might possibly be salvaging the original one may eventually be put there.

The nicking was removed from most of the pipework, and this restored a bright clear sound to the ensemble. The good acoustics of the building improve the sound, which is typically early English in its softness.

Some scales of the old stops (in millimeters) are:

- Open Diapason: c' 81; c' 69.1; c' 28.1; c' 15
- Dulciana: f' 443; e' 341; f' 178; e' 103
- Principal: CC 771; c' 429; c' 271; c' 158.1; c' 96
- Twelfth: GGG 69; CC 55.5; c' 32; c' 20; c' 12.7;
- Fifteenth: GGG 57; CC 44.5; c' 25.4; c' 15.8; c' 11
- Common Bass: GGG 110/138; CC 85/108

In its present excellent condition this instrument will now serve satisfactorily for several more generations.