



Galloway Memorial United Methodist Church

Casavant Frères Organ

Dedicated to the Glory of God
And in appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. McRae

June 11, 1995

GENESIS OF THE CASAVANT FRERES ORGAN, OPUS 37'35

The creation of Galloway's new organ by Casavant Frères took ten months to complete. Each piece of the instrument – keys, pedals, console, windchests, wood and metal pipes – was custom designed and handmade. The work was painstaking; for instance, some 78 individual operations were required to produce a single organ pipe from its origin as an ingot of raw metal. The organ pieces were made by second and third-generation Casavant employees, all having undergone a five to seven-year apprenticeship.

After the pipes and thousands of other parts of the organ were individually made, they were completely assembled for the first time in a large room at the Casavant factory in St. Hyacinthe, Québec Province, Canada. The pipes were scaled and initially voiced under the direction of Casavant's internationally renowned tonal director, Jean-Louis Coignet, who is one of the most knowledgeable authorities on pipe organs in the world. Galloway's organist, Mary Taylor Sigman, and music director, Ken Roberts, met Mr. Coignet at the Casavant factory in September 1994, when they came to play and hear the new instrument for the first time. Prior to the shipment of the completed organ to Jackson, many visitors from around the world, including Galloway members, visited St. Hyacinthe and were able to play the organ and hear its beautiful tones.

When the renovation of the Galloway sanctuary was finished in March 1995, the organ was disassembled at the Casavant factory and carefully shipped in an eighteen-wheeler truck. On arrival in Jackson, the pipes and organ parts were unloaded and methodically placed on the sanctuary pews and floors. During the next five weeks, under the professional supervision of Messrs. Germain Cormier and Guy Leclerc, the new organ was installed.

In mid-April, two voicers from Casavant, Messrs. Yves Champagne and Stéphane Pichet, arrived in Jackson. They invested five weeks of exacting and careful re-adjustment to the volume and speech character of each of the organ's 3,709 pipes, so that the organ would fit the acoustic requirements of Galloway's sanctuary. Each of the voicers has a music degree and extensive musical experience, the Galloway organ being the 129th instrument which Messr. Champagne has voiced.

Finally, this superb instrument could be an inspiration to all of the Galloway Church family and friends. Its dedication ceremony was held during the eleven o'clock worship service on Sunday, June 11, 1995, and was shared by the television audience.

Inaugural Concert

Tuesday, June 13, 1995 at 7:30 p.m.

By Dr. Thomas Murray, University Organist and Professor of Music at Yale University and internationally known concert and recording artist. He is presented at Galloway in conjunction with the Jackson Chapter, American Guild of Organists.



Pipe making is an ancient art of master craftsmen.



Keys are made from carefully selected, natural materials.

The legacy of two pioneer Jackson and Galloway families, the McRae and the Watkins, will be remembered each Lord's Day when the glorious sounds of the new Casavant Frères organ are lifted up to the glory of God and to the spiritual enrichment of its listeners.

Galloway Church and the entire Jackson community are deeply grateful to Selby and Richard for their generous gift of this magnificent musical instrument. This contribution to the worship experience of the Galloway congregation and to the many opportunities for musical presentations will be enjoyed and appreciated for decades.

Both Richard's and Selby's families are recognized for their heritage of many years of commitment to their church, their community and their families. Richard's immediate family is the fourth generation of the McRae family at Galloway. His father, Sam P. McRae, settled in Jackson in 1898 and opened the first McRae department store in Jackson in 1902. He quickly assumed a major leadership role in church, charitable, civic, and community affairs.

Richard grew up at Galloway, and he and Selby married there in 1946. Richard has continued his family's heritage of commitment to Galloway, serving as Chairman of the Administrative Board in 1972-73. He is an active supporter of two important Methodist institutions, the Methodist Children's Home and Millsaps College. He is a Life Trustee of Millsaps, where he and Selby have established a Chair of Business Administration in the Else School of Management.

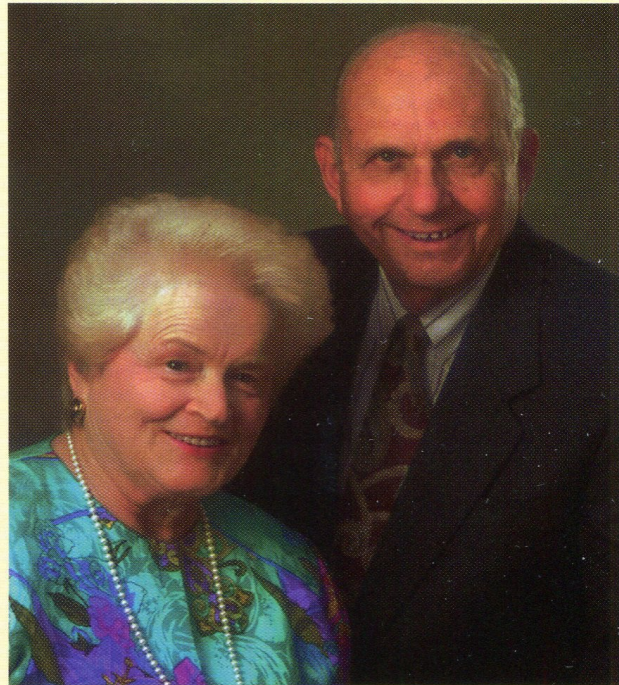
Selby's family at Galloway dates back to 1877 when her great-grandfather, Rev. W.H. Watkins, came to Jackson to serve as pastor of Galloway's predecessor, the First Methodist Church. Her immediate family represent six generations of worshipers at Galloway. Her father, H.V. Watkins, was an outstanding attorney, energetic civic leader, dedicated church member and devoted father. Today, Selby continues her family's tradition of service to Galloway as a member of its Stephens Ministry.

The Watkins family is found throughout Methodism. Her uncle, W.H. Watkins, was a legendary layman at Galloway and her great uncle, Dr. A.F. Watkins, was both the pastor at Galloway and President of Millsaps College in the early 1920's. Another uncle, Herbert Watkins, was also a Mississippi Methodist minister.

Selby and Richard have three children. Vaughan and his family worship at Galloway; Richard, Jr. and his family are members of Christ United Methodist; and their daughter, Susan (Mrs. Charles Shanor), and family attend Peachtree United Methodist in Atlanta. Richard's sister, Rowena (Mrs. Raymond McClinton), is an active member at Galloway.

The Galloway Church family is indebted to the McRae and Watkins families for their leadership and service over these many years to Galloway and to Jackson, and to Selby and Richard for this treasured gift which will enrich our spiritual lives with many years of glorious musical experiences.

IN APPRECIATION TO RICHARD AND SELBY WATKINS McRAE



"Galloway has always been such an important part of our entire lives. We are grateful that we are able, through the giving of this organ, to enhance the spiritual experiences at Galloway."

Selby and Richard McRae

GALLOWAY'S FOURTH ORGAN IN ITS 159-YEAR HISTORY

Galloway Organ History

The origin of the pipe organ pre-dates the Christian era by more than two hundred fifty years, but organs found their best raison d'être as the Christian worship service evolved. By the 9th century, church organs were common in England and were becoming prevalent in Germany, France and Holland. They fulfilled the needs of Christian worship and were influenced by it. First used to accompany the priest and choir, they were later used to lead and enhance congregational singing, and this is still the organ's most important function in worship.

For centuries, wind for organ pipes came from large bellows pumped by one or more strong assistants. Galloway's first pipe organ was used from the 1880's until that church was razed in 1912. According to Mrs. Louise Taylor Boal, Galloway's oldest living member, the organ bellows were located in the basement where they were manually pumped by the church sexton. On occasion, he fell asleep during the sermon and had to be awakened for the closing hymn! Since the invention of the electric motor, electric blowers have replaced muscle power.

Upon completion of the present sanctuary in 1916, Galloway purchased its second pipe organ, said to be the largest in Mississippi. Built by the Möller Organ Company of Hagerstown, Maryland, the three-manual, 23-rank instrument boasted a three-horsepower blower, and the largest pipe was described as "big enough for an average man to crawl through."

When the choir loft was enlarged in 1952, the 1916 instrument was replaced by another Möller organ (Opus 8347), also with three manuals, but containing 25 ranks. That instrument was revoiced and enlarged to 30 ranks in 1973. After serving the congregation of Galloway for forty-two years, it was sold in August 1994 to Fowler Organ Company of Lansing, Michigan, where it is being rebuilt and redesigned for use in the Utica United Methodist Church in Sterling Heights, Michigan.

Casavant Frères Organ, Opus 3735

The new Galloway Casavant organ has 65 ranks, is comprised of 3,709 pipes, and is organized into five divisions, or tonal ensembles — four for the hands, one for feet — each having its own keyboard and its own ranks of pipes. (A rank is a row of pipes of a particular tone quality, usually 61 pipes, one for each pitch represented on the organ keyboard.) Because of the French heritage of the Casavant Company, their organs use French terminology.

The organist's operational control is the console. It contains keyboards for hands (manuals) and feet (pedal clavier); stop knobs (arranged on both sides of the manuals) which allow access to the various sets (ranks) of pipes; and coupler tablets (across the front) to permit playing ranks of pipes on keyboards other than their "home" keyboard. The "combination action" allows selected stops to be programmed on pistons (numbered buttons located under each manual) for quick access. The development of solid state electronics has both simplified and increased the capacity of systems for "setting organ stops". The new Galloway Casavant organ has 16 memories in its solid state combination action.



Möller organ installed in 1916.



Some of the "behind the scenes" pipes.

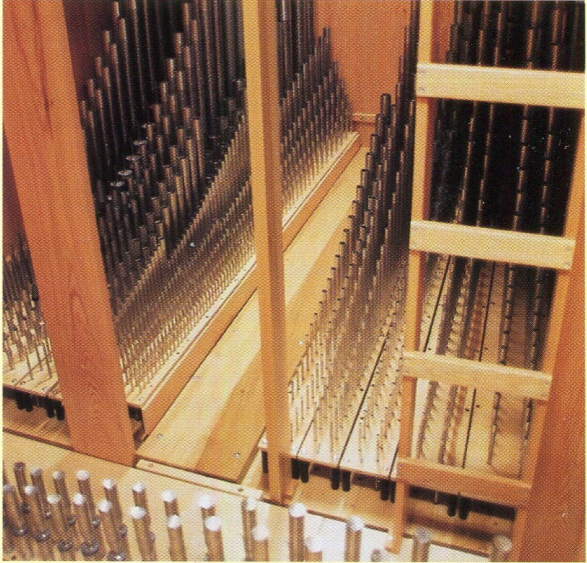
The main division, the Grand Orgue (Great Organ), is played from the second lowest manual. It includes a full "principal chorus" whose exposed pipes surround the cross at the back of the choir loft. The spotted metal of the center pipes is an alloy of tin and lead; the tall outer pipes are polished zinc. The fifteen ranks of this division are used for leading hymns and whenever full organ sound is needed.

The other divisions are located inside the organ chamber behind the open-weave drapes. In the center is the Pédale division, played by the feet on the Pédale clavier (pedal keyboard). This division contains the lowest sounds in the organ, the extreme lowest being more felt than heard.

Inside the far left, in a shuttered solid oak enclosure, are the nineteen ranks of the Récit (Swell) division, which is played on the third manual. The Récit is used whenever shadings of volume are desirable, such as accompanying solos and anthems. This division contains both string and flute celestes which are exceptionally beautiful soft sounds and a chorus of reed pipes which can produce a remarkable crescendo.

The sixteen ranks of pipes belonging to the Positif Expressif division are enclosed in the right side of the chamber and are played from the lowest keyboard. Its Voce Humana produces a warm solo for meditative moments in the worship service. The smallest solo reed, a clarinet-like Cromorne, and the largest, Tuba Sonora, are in this division.

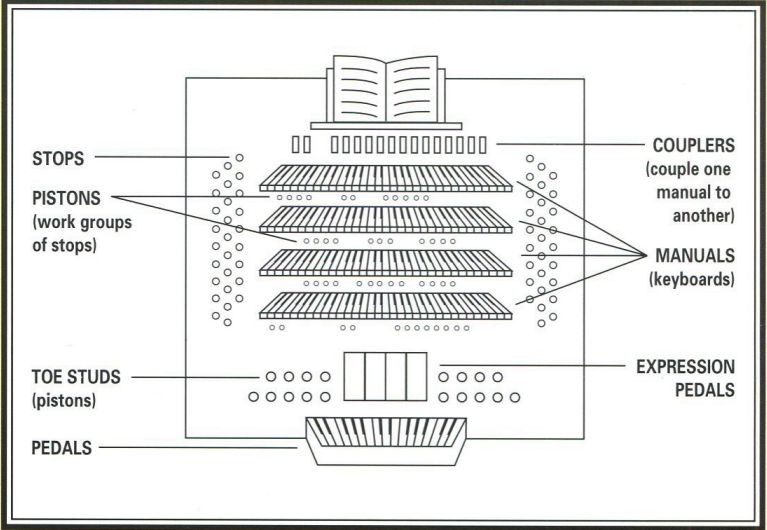
The fifth division, Grand Choeur, played on the top manual, contains two distinctive solo ranks, a Flûte harmonique and a V-rank Cornet (five pipes sounding on each key). The Tuba Sonora may also be played from the Grand Choeur at three different pitch levels. While the Cornet and Tuba will most often be used as solo sounds, they also add richness to full ensembles.



Galloway's Casavant organ is comprised of 3,709 pipes.



The Console



Casavant Frères Pipe Organ, 1995

Opus Number 3735

Four manuals and pédale clavier (45 stops, 65 ranks, 3,709 pipes)

Grand Orgue (exposed)		Récit (continued)		Grand Choeur	
16'	Violonbasse	16'	Basson	8'	Flûte harmonique
8'	Montre	8'	Trompette	V Rks.	Grand Cornet en 16'
8'	Violon		harmonique	V Rks.	Cornet en 8'
8'	Flûte à cheminée	8'	Hautbois	16'	Tuba Magna
4'	Prestant	8'	Voix humaine	8'	Tuba Sonora
4'	Flûte ouverte	4'	Clairon	4'	Tuba clairon
2'	Doublette		Tremblant		
III Rks.	Cornet				
V Rks.	Fourniture	Positif (expressive)		Pédale	
16'	Bombarde	8'	Principal	32'	Soubasse (resultant)
8'	Trompette	8'	Bourdon	16'	Contrebasse
	Deagan Chimes	8'	Voce Umana	16'	Soubasse
		4'	Prestant	16'	Violonbasse (Grand Orgue)
		4'	Flûte à fuseau	16'	Bourdon doux (Récit)
		2-2/3'	Nazard	8'	Octavebasse
		2'	Quarte de nazard	8'	Bourdon
		2'	Doublette	4'	Octave
		1-3/5'	Tierce	IV Rks.	Mixture
		1-1/3'	Larigot	32'	Contre bombarde
		IV Rks.	Cymbale	16'	Bombarde
		16'	Douçaine	16'	Petite bombarde (Grand Orgue)
		8'	Cromorne		
			Tremblant	8'	Trompette
		8'	Tuba Sonora (on high wind pressure)	4'	Clairon
				4'	Cromorne (Positif)
Récit (expressive)					
16'	Bourdon				
8'	Principal étroit				
8'	Flûte majeure				
8'	Viole de gambe				
8'	Voix céleste				
4'	Octave				
4'	Flûte octavante				
2'	Octavin				
V Rks.	Plein jeu				

Accessories

Clochettes (10 bells) activated by reversible toe stud

Transposer

Inter-division couplers at 8' and 4'

Combination action - Solid State Logic, 16 modes

12 pistons affecting full organ

6 pistons each affecting Grand Orgue, Récit, Positif, and Pédale

3 pistons affecting Grand Choeur

Programmable crescendo, 4 modes

Multiplex cable from the console to the organ

Arabic numbers appearing before stop names give the playing length, in feet, of the open pipe producing the lowest note in that rank. A pipe one-half as long plays one octave higher, and so on, so that the playing length is halved five times from the lowest note to the highest note of a rank of pipes played from the manuals.

Roman numbers before stop names indicate the number of ranks of pipes played by that stop. For example, when the knob for the Plein Jeu in the Récit division is drawn and a key held down, five pipes speak together.

Names of divisions and stops are in French, the language of the organ builder.