

Resources *for* Planning *the* Choir Season

Carthage College



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Monday, 1:45-3:00 pm

Wednesday, 8:00-9:15 am

W E L S
*National Conference
on Worship,
Music & the Arts*



PART 1 - Important Factors for Planning Your Choir Season

A. Everyone involved in the congregation's music program benefits:

- pastor
- choir director(s)
- organist(s)
- children's choir director(s)
- Lutheran Elementary School teachers
- church secretary
- head usher
- altar guild
- *read Chapter 8 of Christian Worship: Manual, "Planning for Worship"*

B. The choir functions most appropriately in the service when it:

- sings portions of the liturgy specifically assigned to the choir (Verse of the Day)
- is involved in the singing of other propers of the day (Psalm of the Day, Hymn of the Day)
- sings appropriate attendant music that fits with the readings appointed for the day and/or the theme of the service (anthem)
- *read Chapter 14 of Christian Worship: Manual, "The Music of the Choir"*

C. Planning ahead makes the budgeting process more realistic for the inclusion of funds for: choral music purchases, workshop attendance, filing supplies, copyright permissions, etc.

D. Some questions to answer as part of the planning process:

1. How often will choir(s) sing? A choir every Sunday? More than one service per Sunday?
2. Will the propers be sung by a choir or involve a choir on a regular basis? (Psalm of the Day, Verse of the Day, Hymn of the Day)
3. What other service music will be sung by a choir? How will the placement of other attendant music in the service be determined?
4. Who will be responsible for the "master" schedule for choirs?
5. Will a Planning Guide of some kind be used? Where will this guide be kept so that all who are responsible for planning have access? *Sample Planning Guides are in Christian Worship: Manual, pp. 121-122.*

E. Planning for a year at a time is probably best

- allows all those involved in planning worship to have a framework in which to work for an entire year
- if you only plan through Christmas, you need to spend your holiday time planning for the second half of the year
- allow for the probability that things may change during the year, but try to stick to the plan as much as possible

F. Printing texts to choral selections in the weekly bulletin/service folder is a useful practice. Permissions usually need to be secured in writing, so planning ahead is necessary. (*See listing of publisher phone numbers and FAX numbers.*)

PART ② - Useful Resources

A. *Planning Christian Worship* (NPH)

- includes a page for each Sunday/Festival of the church year
- each page lists suggested theme/focus for the service, based on the appointed lectionary readings
- propers for the day are listed
- suggestions for related hymns are listed

B. *Christian Worship: Manual* (NPH)

- **This volume is a must for anyone involved in worship!**
- includes useful information tracing the history of Lutheran worship
- includes all the vital information for every day of the church year
- includes indices of Psalms, Verses of the Day, and appointed scripture readings

C. *Verse of the Day Series* (NPH)

- musical settings for every Verse of the Day in the church year
- specifically written for use with *Christian Worship*
- most settings are easy enough to learn quickly
- many settings can be learned by children
- comes as set of reproducible masters; you make as many copies as you need
- whatever group is singing at a particular service should also prepare the verse
- two sets of musical settings for the Seasonal Responses found in "Morning Praise" and "Evening Prayer" are also available

D. *Proclaim - A Guide for Planning Music and Liturgy* (CPH)

- includes suggested choral selections (from 32 publishers!) to correlate with the readings for each day of the church year (*based on lectionary found in Lutheran Worship*)
- 3-year cycle is similar to that found in *Christian Worship*, but be aware that there are some differences (*be sure to check CW*)
- many Psalms of the Day are different from *CW*, which may allow for variety in the selection of and performance of the Psalm of the Day

E. *Children Sing His Praise* (CPH)

- chapter 8, "Music Repertoire Resources," is especially helpful as it contains useful lists of choir pieces, collections, and suggestions for the church year
- although this book contains a great deal of useful information about working with children's choirs, much of the information is beneficial to any choir director and worship planner

F. *CPH Scripture and Tune Indices* (CPH)

- this FREE volume contains indices of CPH publications by scripture reference, liturgical song, and hymn tune

G. Reading Sessions for New Choral Music

- attending reading sessions can help you find the new music that is available from various publishers
- write meaningful comments on the cover of each piece you sing, so that you will know what to do with it later
- costs can vary greatly; do suggest that some money be budgeted for the choir director to attend one or more of these per year

H. Publisher/Distributor Mailing Lists

- get on as many mailing lists of publishers and distributors of church music for any newsletters and information on new music/products
- consider joining a choral subscription plan, which allows you to receive one copy of all the new music a publisher is putting out
- Lutheran publishers: Augsburg-Fortress, CPH, Morning Star, and NPH
- other publishers to consider: Alfred, Beckenhorst, GIA, Hal Leonard, Hope/Agape
- distributors to consider: Pepper, Malecki, Ward-Brodt, Music Mart

I. Choral Subscription Plans

- these are useful for receiving sample copies of new music (sometimes with a recording) from a specific publisher
- costs vary (CPH's last two were \$15-\$16); again, suggest that money be budgeted for this

J. Your Personal File of Choral Music

- organize (all) music you obtain from reading sessions, subscription plans, or other sources
- write scripture references on the cover
- use your own common sense and knowledge of what you are likely to use when you decide what to keep and what to toss

K. The Worship Committee

- great forum for discussing worship planning, musical needs, ideas, special requests, concerns, etc.
- see pp. 118-119 of *Christian Worship: Manual* for a brief discussion of the function of a worship committee
- suggest starting a worship committee, if you don't already have one

L. Others?

PART ③ - Organization of Your Choral Library

A. Numerical system

- a numerical filing system is the most flexible for a choral library that will be (should be) constantly growing
- each title in your library should be assigned a number
- numbering each copy of a title may also be beneficial to keeping track of your music

B. 3-ring binders containing one copy of each selection in your choral library

- this makes your entire library easily accessible and somewhat more portable
- music in binders should be arranged by season or topic, as you will do in your computer database (see below)

C. Computer database (see article "*Computerize Your Choir Files*")

- this will take a fair amount of time to set up initially, but will save a tremendous amount of time after it is up and running
- makes finding specific pieces much easier
- allows more than one person the ability to easily find music in your choral library; useful when there is more than one choir director
- something nice to pass on to your successor

COMPUTERIZE YOUR CHOIR FILES

By Paul R. Otte

By now, most of us have heard of the potential advantages of using a computer to file and sort choir music, handbell music, and the like. Some have already done so. Being on the mailing list of almost any publisher today means that we're getting advertisements for computer programs that do everything but direct the choir. These programs cost anywhere from \$50 to \$350. This may be small change, reasonable expense, or major investment, depending on the size of your budget.

The truth of the matter is that, in almost every case, you can make your own computer do the job without these special programs. This article is written to help you do just that. Most churches now have at least one computer in the office, and probably the software necessary to do the job. Before you turn the page and go on to something else, thinking "I can't do that," consider the possibility that you or some computer whiz in your choir can get it going with little difficulty.

If you are serious about wanting your computer to do some filing, be aware that the bulk of the job lies in going through your director's files, deciding how you want each anthem listed, and then loading that information (data) into the computer. Setting up the program is relatively easy. I'll attempt to walk you through enough of the basics to know what to look for and how to use it. There's nothing worse than a computer article that assumes the reader has certain understandings. I'll attempt to go through the procedures and basics in as elementary a way as I can. Please don't be insulted by this approach that assumes the reader knows nothing. It's the safest way to proceed! You should be able to do the rest; you can *certainly* do it with the help of a computer friend.

The first step is to determine whether you have the materials available. For most situations an Apple, Macintosh, or IBM/PC of nearly any variety will do. The machine itself is called the *hardware*. The capabilities that you load into it are called *software*. The five main types of software programs available are:

Word Processors, fancy typewriters with cut-and-paste possibilities, spelling checkers, and many other capabilities.

Spreadsheets, like a really fast accountant, a number cruncher capable of storing information, analyzing, and reporting in such a way as to make straight the highway and the rough places plain.

Computer Assisted Drawing (CAD) Programs, which do just what their name implies.

Games, you've seen these marvels of animation, like Nintendo.

Databases, made to store, sort, retrieve, and report on information of nearly any variety.

It is the last one that we're looking for, a database. Most computers will have one around someplace. If not, they can be had for as little as \$50 and up. Some of the brand names you might run across are DataPerfect, PC File, AppleWorks, dBase, Alpha Four, Fox, Clipper, etc. Any of these will do. One database program can be used to store and sort your address book, your church directory, your choir music, your organ preludes, the contents of your attic or garage, your record/tape/CD library, your church library, even the socks in your dresser drawer! That's the beauty of it. You needn't buy a program just for your choir applications. Any database program is intended to do all these things simultaneously by creating several databases. It's like buying a filing cabinet with an infinite number of drawers. Each drawer can be used for a different thing.

What are the advantages of computerizing your choir files? If all we did was to make a list of your anthems and how many copies of each you have, it would be as worthless as that overstuffed storage closet under the stairs in the narthex. However, once you have all the information in it, alphabetizing, sorting, and listing can be done instantly. You could ask for a list of all your anthems for treble choir suitable for Advent. You could ask for a list of all anthems based on John 3:16. You could ask for a list of all the anthems for mixed choir and handbells, or all anthems for the third Sunday after Pentecost in Series B. You can see the real advantage to this process: it can help you plan. It makes digging through your files much quicker and more convenient.

How do I set up the database? The first decision to make is whether to do it yourself (you probably can) or to get someone who has worked with computers to do it with you or for you. You can show your helper this article, which will provide all the information necessary.

The basic principles of most databases are the same. Most operate from a *menu*, just as in a restaurant. One of the choices on the menu is to set up ("create" or "define") a database. This means to set up your filing system. Another might be to "add a record," meaning to add another anthem to the list. Another might be to "edit (modify) a record," so that when you buy ten more copies, you can change the number of copies listed on the record from 15 to 25. Then there will usually be a "report" section where you ask the computer to select certain anthems and list specific information for the ones selected. Here again, "reports" need to be "defined." For example, when you ask for a list of Advent anthems, do you want the report to list only the titles, or do you also want to see the number of copies for each, the composer, etc.

Get someone to show you how to start up the computer and get into the database program. When you create your database, you'll be asked to provide a name for it. Remember that a database program can create many databases, so each one needs a name, like "Handbell Music", "Choir Music", or "Junk on my Desk". If you have trouble naming the database, it's probably because some database programs require a one-word name, or they limit you to eleven spaces. For example, if it won't accept "Choir Music", try "Choirmusic" or "Choirmus".

From here on, it's important to know that each anthem in your files would be one "record," sort of like a three-by-five card with certain information listed on it. Some database programs, like DataPerfect, even display a record on the computer screen with a little border, as if it were displayed on a three-by-five card. Each space for information on the record is called a "field," and the computer will ask you to name the field and to decide how much space to reserve for that field. For example, one field would certainly be "title", in which you'd list the title of the anthem. "Built on the Rock" has 13 letters and 3 spaces, so it would require a field of 16 spaces. Since some titles are longer, you should create at least 20 to 25 spaces for the title field.

The filing system I inherited from my well organized predecessor has anthems filed in file cabinets by number. Each anthem is assigned a number (CM 0001, CM 0002, etc.). If instead you file them alphabetically or by season, and the file cabinet is full, you face a cumbersome task: When you buy a new anthem whose title starts with "C", in order to fit it into the file cabinet you must either throw out an old anthem occupying a folder of similar size, or you must take a handful of folders out of each drawer and move them to the next to make room. You may have been through that knuckle-crunching procedure. It's no fun. Give each anthem a file number and just keep adding higher numbers. Let the computer keep track of what's where for you.

Here is a list of fields for a database along with the recommended size of each:

Index	[7 spaces]
Title	[25 spaces]
Tune	[25 spaces]
Comp Arr Ed	[25 spaces]
Author	[18 spaces]

Scripture	[25 spaces]
Comments	[40 spaces]
Voicing	[20 spaces]
Accomp	[40 spaces]
Yr Pub Num	[25 spaces]
Copies	[] 3 spaces
Sort	[7 spaces]
Treb Mix Both	[] 2 spaces
Used Last	[8 spaces]
Proper Day	[50-60 spaces]

A sample record when filled in may look like this:

Index	[CM 378]
Title	[For God So Loved the Worl]
Tune	[]
Comp Arr Ed	[Schütz, H.]
Author	[]
Scripture	[Joh 3:16]
Comments	[]
Voicing	[SATTB]
Accomp	[]
Yr Pub Num	[1959 CPH 98-1472]
Copies	[35]
Sort	[G]
Treb Mix Both	[M]
Used Last	[Oct 1991]
Proper Day	[LE4B PE1B LE4A LE4C PE4C PE24C]

A handbell record (separate database from the choir database) may include the following fields and field sizes:

Index	[7 spaces]
Title	[25 spaces]
Tune	[25 spaces]
Comp Arr Ed	[25 spaces]
Scripture	[25 spaces]
Octaves	[] 3 spaces
Techniques	[18 spaces]
Comments	[] 25 spaces
Accomp	[] 25 spaces
Yr Pub Num	[] 25 spaces
Copies	[] 2 spaces
Sort	[] 7 spaces
Time	[] 4 spaces
Key	[] 4 spaces
Used Last	[8 spaces]
Proper Day	[25 spaces]

A sample handbell record may look like this:

Index	[HB 189]
Title	[Praise to the Lord the Al]
Tune	[Lobe den Herren, den]

Comp Arr Ed	[Bach, Whittlesey]
Scripture	[]
Octaves	[3-5]
Techniques	[Shake]
Comments	[Joy of Bells/Organ, p.11]
Accomp	[Organ]
Yr Pub Num	[]
Copies	[10]
Sort	[GT]
Time	[5:10]
Key	[G]
Used Last	[May 1992]
Proper Day	[PE1A Life Sunday]

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What information should go into each field? Once the database is set up with the fields you have created and the space you have allotted for each field, as described above, you are ready to input information on each of your choir anthems. You'll select a choice from the menu like "Add a Record" or something similar. Then, most database programs will display on the monitor screen a record with blanks, into which you will type the information for each anthem.

Caution: Remember that computers can be really stupid by our standards. Never substitute a capital O for a zero or vice versa. The computer sees no similarity between the two. Also, when I tell you to type in "Ebenezer," the quotation marks are only for the purposes of this article. Don't type in quotation marks because, when alphabetizing, your database may place all entries beginning with " at the beginning or at the end of the alphabet rather than according to the letter which follows the quotation mark.

Following is a discussion of the fields regarding information to put into each.

Index. You need this field only if you plan to file your anthems according to a numbering system, as recommended above. Seven spaces have been set aside for this field. I'd suggest that you use two letters as a prefix for each number. I use "CL" for CoLlections of choral music and "CM" (Choral Music) for separate octavos. The third space can be reserved for a lower case "i" for indexing anthems within a collection. The last four spaces are for a number. These four spaces would allow you to include 9999 titles in your database. The following examples will indicate how the system works:

<i>Index</i>	<i>Title</i>
CL 5	Laudamus (the famous Natalie Sleeth collection)
CLi 5	Laudamus te (p.3 of Laudamus)
CLi 5	With Music I Will Praise Thee (p. 8 of Laudamus)
CLi 5	Only a Baby Came (p. 12 of Laudamus)
CM 326	O Lord, Send Forth Your Spirit
CM 1107	Christ Is with Me

For the handbell database, the first two letters could be "HB." When you input these numbers, be sure to leave spaces (CM 24) or zeros (CM 0024) as place holders. Columns of numbers are hard on the eye if they're entered "CM 24" for the same reason that figures in your checkbook are hard to read if the decimal points are not all in line.

Title. Just enter the title of the anthem here. Remember to place "A", "An", or "The" at the end of the title: "Lord Be With You, The."

Tune. Enter a hymn tune name here, if applicable, such as "Nun danket alle Gott" or "Ebenezer."

Comp Arr Ed. Enter the last name of the composer, arranger, or editor, as you see fit. It's up to you whether you want to attribute a piece to Hopson (arranger) or Cherubini (composer). My advice is to use the composer's name, to give yourself an idea of the style of the piece when you're browsing the list. If the melody happens to be by Schütz but the arrangement includes arpeggiated piano accompaniment by Michael W. Smith, let's list Smith's name first and maybe Schütz later (Smith, Michael/Schütz, H.). The order of things is only important to the eye here, and not to the computer. If you ask the computer to list all anthems by Schütz, it doesn't matter to the computer whether his name comes before or after Smith, Michael.

Author. You may not want to include this field at all, but there may be some times when you're planning a service using only hymns and choir settings of texts by Paul Gerhardt, or an F. Pratt Green hymn festival. You can save lots of time looking through all your music if the information is here in the computer. Ask for the list, and seconds later, there it is.

Scripture. Enter the scripture passage or passages upon which the anthem is based. You will need to be consistent about abbreviations for books of the Bible. If you enter "Mk. 4:16" and then ask your computer to search for occurrences of "Mar 4:16", you won't find your entry. Experience tells me to omit periods in your abbreviation, and then to use the first three letters of the book's name, except for Philemon (Phile) and Philippians (Phili). John becomes "Joh" and the Third Epistle of John becomes "3Jo". If you use any other system, you really need to have a list handy of the abbreviations you use to avoid the problems mentioned above. *Caution:* Suppose you enter a scripture reference of "Mar 4:15-16" and then ask the computer to find occurrences of "Mar 4:16". You won't find it, because the "15-" is in there. My advice is to enter "Mar 4:15-16" and then search for all occurrences of "Mar 4". You'll get a few extras in your list from Mar 4:10 and Mar 4:1-17, but that's okay. It's better than missing the reference that you want to find.

Comments. Enter whatever is important to you. You may use this space to indicate that the title you're looking at ("Seek And You Will Find") is from "Laudamus, p. 36". You may want to put in some coded difficulty system, like "EASY", "MEDI", or "DIFF". You may want to mention that the piece is "From Haydn's Creation" or "from the Messiah". One thing that is quite useful to include here is "Soprano solo", "Alto solo", etc. Then if you have a good soloist coming for a wedding on the weekend of the 23rd, you can ask your computer to list all anthems that include the words "Soprano solo" in the comments field. There's your list of pieces involving that soloist to consider for Sunday the 24th.

Voicing. Simply enter SATB or SAB or whatever. *Caution:* Standardize your notation system. (Suppose you sometimes write "SA", sometimes "2-part", sometimes "Two-part", and sometimes "Two part". Later you may ask the computer to list all "Two part" treble music. The computer will not include the "SA", the "2-part", or the "Two-part".) My advice is to use only the terms "Unison", "SA" for all two-part treble music, "SSA" for all three-part treble music, or "2-part mixed" for those pieces subject to ambiguity. The field has twenty spaces, leaving plenty of room to list more than one performance option.

Accomp. Enter "Keyboard", "Piano", "Organ", "Kazoo", etc. *Caution:* Standardize your notation system in this category too. Use the term "Trumpet" for one or more trumpets, "Brass" for any combination of brass instruments, "Violin" for a unison violin part, and "Strings" for any other group of violins, violas, cellos, and string basses. It's better to say just "Orff" than to list all the soprano glockenspiels, tenor marimbas, and B-flat alto xylophones.

Yr Pub Num. Just enter "1992 CPH 98-3053" or whatever.

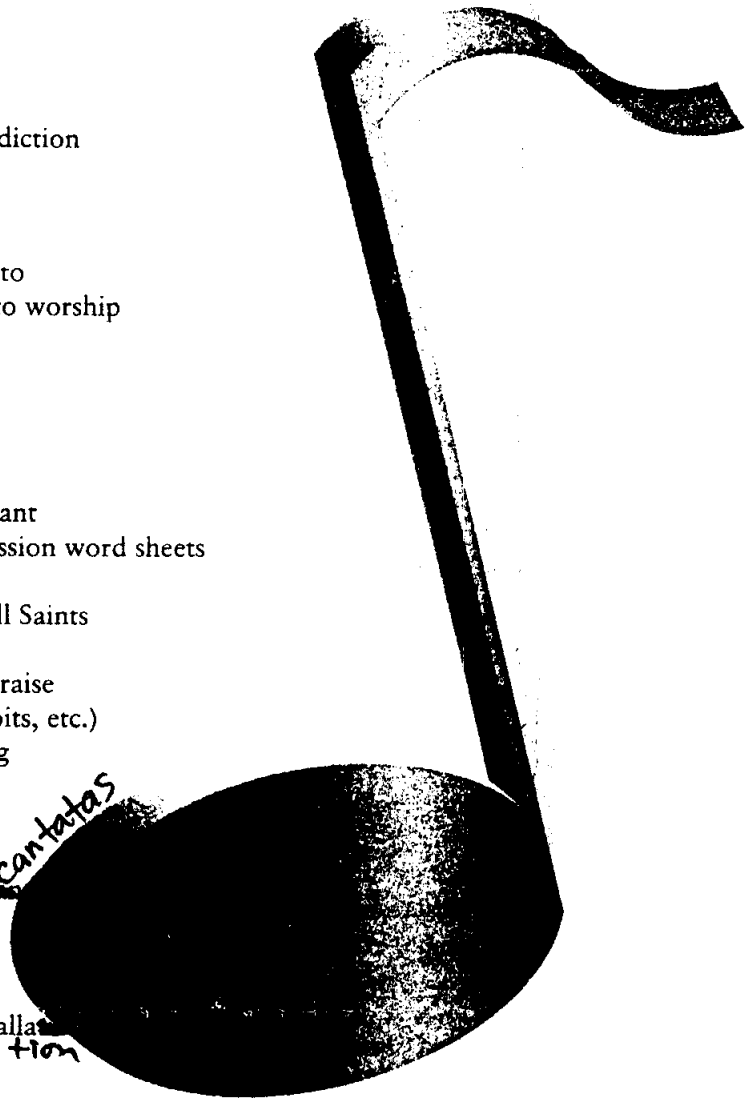
Copies. Enter the number of copies you have in the files.

Sort. This is a very useful category. I've developed a set of one-character codes that can be entered here so that the computer can list, for example, all the anthems that are appropriate for Advent ("A") or for evening services ("V" for Vespers). Use this list or one of your own devising. Notice that I didn't use the digits 7, 8, 9, or 0 (zero) yet. You can also use symbols like =, &, or @ to expand further the number of choices in your coding system if you wish.

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■ This is the list I use:

- A - Advent
- B - Baptism
- C - Communion
- D - Dismissal, benediction
- E - Easter
- F - Funeral
- G - General
- H - Hymn concertato
- I - Invocation, call to worship
- J - Justification
- K - Konfirmation
- L - Lent
- M - Mission
- N - Nation
- O - Obligato, descant
- P - Procession, recession word sheets
- Q - Qomfort
- R - Reformation, All Saints
- S - Spirituals
- T - Thanksgiving, praise
- U - Urgical (introits, etc.)
- V - Vespers, evening
- W - Word of God
- X - Xmas
- Y - Youth
- Z - Z - Larger works, *can-tata-s*
- 1 - 1 - Secular
- 2 - 2 - Stewardship
- 3 - 3 - Education
- 4 - 4 - Ordination, installa-*tion*
- 5 - 5 - Prayer
- 6 - 6 - Family



TrebMixBoth. Enter "T" for treble, "M" for mixed choir, "B" for music involving both treble and mixed choirs, "TM" for anthems that will work for either treble or mixed choirs, and "N" (Neither) for TTBB or other male chorus music.

Used Last. Enter a three-letter abbreviation for the month, and the year ("May 1992").

Proper Day. Enter a code for a particular Sunday in the church year.¹ I have used "AD4A" to represent the fourth Sunday of Advent, series A, "PE23C" for the 23rd Sunday after Pentecost, series C, and so on. In cases where an anthem is appropriate for the fourth Sunday of Advent, series A, B, and C, you'll need to enter "AD4A AD4B AD4C". The following abbreviations apply to seasons: AD=Advent, CH=Christmas, EP=Epiphany, LE=Lent, EA=Easter, PE=Pentecost.

Reformation and Christmas have their own code letters in the SORT field. You may write out major festivals (EpiphanyA) or you may use three-letter abbreviations for major festivals:

- “EPI”=Epiphany
- “TRAA”=Transfiguration, series A
- “EASA”=Easter Sunday, series A
- “ASC”=Ascension
- “MAU”=Maundy Thursday
- “GOO”=Good Friday
- “PENC”=Pentecost, series C
- “PE1A”=Trinity Sunday, series A
- “LASA”=Last Sunday after Pentecost, series A

Those using the hymnal *Lutheran Worship* will also need:

- “3LAB”=Third-last Sunday in the church year, series B
- “2LAA”=Second-last Sunday in the church year, series A

Whichever system you use, just be sure to standardize your abbreviations. If you describe a Sunday in the database as “PENB”, that is the only code that will get you occurrences of “Pentecost, Series B” when you are searching.

Simple Reports

Assume that you have finished setting up the databases and have put your choir anthems in as records. To make it useful, you will ask the computer for “Reports” or “Lists”. When you ask the computer to make your list, it will probably ask you to “define” your report. This will be done by answering a series of questions that will run something like this:

1. **What do you want to call your list?** Let’s say you want a list of all the anthems in the choir files that are appropriate for Advent. You may title the report “Advent Choir Music”.
2. **Which fields do you want to include in the report?** You may tell the computer to list the title, composer, and voicing of the anthems selected (or any other fields you want listed in addition).
3. **Do you want the report sent to disk, screen, or printer?** If you want to see the information on the screen and don’t need it printed on a piece of paper, you would select “screen”. If you want your list on paper (often called a “hard copy” in computerese) you would select “printer”.
4. **Which records do you want to list?** My database begins by asking me if I want to see “all” records or “selected” ones. If I want only the Advent list, I want “selected” records. It is at this point that the database does its primary job, that of sorting and sifting. Most database programs will ask you which field or fields you want to search on. The bit of information that lists Advent music in the database (as we have defined it) is stored as the letter “A” in the field we called “sort”. Therefore, when the computer asks which field to search on (or in), we answer “sort”.

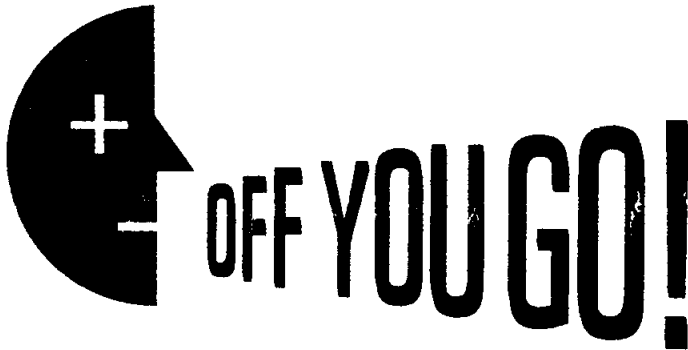
Caution: Here’s a tricky little glitch to watch out for. Most databases will ask if you want to *include* all anthems with an “A” (for Advent) or to *exclude* all anthems with an “A”. Each database will have its own way of asking this question. Mine tells me to type in “=” for include and “><” for exclude. You’ll have to study your database’s manual if you get hung up here. You can see the wisdom of providing this choice. Suppose you want to list all your anthems that are *not* for Christmas. You could either tell the computer to include all the anthems that have A, B, . . . V, W, Y, Z (skipping X) in the sort field—which would be laborious—or you could tell it to exclude all anthems with X. You can see that the latter would be much simpler.

Then the computer will ask you what to look for in the field you just selected. Your answer will be “A” (for Advent). After a few seconds of grunting and groaning, the printer will

whirr and print your list of Advent anthems.

More Complex Reports

Computers and their database programs really excel in their ability to go one step further than sorting and sifting. They can also match the results of two or more sorting tasks. Simply put, you can ask a computer to find all the Advent anthems as described above, and then to find all the mixed choir anthems, match the two lists and come up with a new list of Advent anthems for mixed choir. It is done almost as simply as the report described above.



With this introduction, you should be able to get quite a lot out of almost any database program, especially, as mentioned earlier, with the help of a local computer enthusiast. If you don't yet have all the hardware and software that you need, you could still begin the process today by writing on each anthem any appropriate scripture verses and the Sundays in the church year on which it would be appropriate. **Happy computing!**

¹ For indexes to the lectionary showing scripture verses with their appropriate Sundays, see (for LBW) *Lectionary Indices to LBW*, by Margy Nelson (Augsburg Fortress B40-260-655, \$12.95), or (for LW) *Lutheran Worship Alter Book* (Concordia 03G1147, \$27, p. 571) or *Notes on the Liturgy* (Concordia 12-3068, \$2.95).

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