

Paris WBA Summer Brass Academy



PARIS
WBA Summer
Brass Academy
 15 - 20 Aug 2022
 France



PARIS (France) WBA Music Academy

It is an honour for the World & European Brass Association to organize the Paris WBA Music Academy in the City, where the great masters of trumpet, Maurice André and Pierre Thibaud lived, taught and performed. The trumpet Academy will focus especially on the French solo literature, the Arban method, Charlier etudes and the piccolo trumpet. For the intense week, the WBA could find a very special location: The masterclasses and lodging will take place in the unique castle atmosphere of the renowned French castle, Château de Courances, Paris, Île de France. Otto Sauter, the Artistic Director invited internationally renowned musicians and professors from France and abroad to work in intense individual and ensemble lessons with the international students at the highest level and to present the achieved knowledge in concert in the beautiful atmosphere of the French castle, Château de Courances.

Paris WBA Summer Brass Academy is supported by



& Werner & Marlene Schöder Stiftung

World & European Brass Association - www.world-brass-association.com

represented by KISA Culture & Management UG (haftungsbeschränkt) - Brandsackerstraße 10, 40764 Langenfeld, Germany

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Professors

Trumpet

Prof. Otto Sauter, International Soloist, Artistic Director World & European Brass Association, Cologne, Germany

Piccolo Trumpet, Daily Routines and Embouchure

Prof. Mark Inouye, Principal Trumpet San Francisco Symphony, Professor San Francisco Conservatory, USA

Orchestra Studies, Classical Solo Repertory

Prof. Marc Geujon, Principal Trumpet National Opera Orchestra Paris, Conservatoire National Supérieur de Musique et Danse Paris, France

French Solo Repertory

Asst. Prof. Mary Elizabeth Bowden, Professor of Trumpet at Shenandoah Conservatory, Member of Richmond Symphony Orchestra and Seraph Brass Ensemble, USA

Ensemble

Jon Faddis, Jazz trumpeter, composer, educator, and conductor

Online: Lead Trumpet in a Bigband

Sergei Nakariakov, International Soloist, Paris, France

Online: Romantic and Classical Solo Repertory

Cultural Management

Prof. Sabine Kierdorf, International Music Management, former Head of Events Arena AufSchalke & Music Festival for FIFA Football World Championship 2006™, Cologne, Germany

Schedule

Sunday, 14 August	Arrival Paris, France Get together
Monday, 15 August - Friday, 19 August	Masterclasses 06:00-09:00 Warm Up 10:00-13:00 Individual Lessons 14:00-16:00 Individual Lessons 16:00-19:00 Ensemble Rehearsal Divers sightseeing programmms
Saturday, 20 August	Concert on Castle Grounds
Sunday, 21 August	Departure



Costs

Masterclasses: IN PERSON PARTICIPATION in Courances: 580 Euro per student including all daily individual masterclasses, participation in rehearsals and concerts
(Please note: Minors have to be accompanied by a responsible person of legal age if not to be agreed expressly with us before)

ONLINE PARTICIPATION: 500 Euro per student including all daily individual masterclasses, participation in multimedia activities.

Lodging: 500 Euro per person in double room

Travel: Please note that all travel costs are not included.

Information about travel costs:

Paris Airport Charles de Gaulle / Roissy to Castle Courances

1. Direct Airport Bus to Orly Airport ca. 25 per Person (www.lebusdirect.com)
2. Uber Airport Orly to Courances ca. 65-90 per car for 2-3 persons)

Meals: Please note that meals are not included. Courances Castle provides the possibility of restaurants in the village and the use of kitchens in apartments, where students can cook for themselves.

Inscription & Payment: Inscription: Until July 1, 22

Registration: www.world-brass-association.com/summer-academies/

Payment: IN PERSON PARTICIPATION in Courances

Until July 1, 22 500 Euro

by Paypal, bank transfer or credit card

Until 31 July 22 580 Euro

by Paypal, bank transfer or credit card

ONLINE PARTICIPATION

Until 31 July 22 500 Euro

by Paypal, bank transfer or credit card

Festival Location

91490 Courances / Paris, France

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Château de Courances

The Louis XIII-style Courances Castle is considered as one of the most beautiful locations in France and famous for its park, a remarkable example of a Renaissance water garden. The entire estate is listed since 1983 "Classified Cultural Monument". The 75-hectare park, open to the public only few days a year, has been awarded since 2004 as "Remarkable Garden in France". More than fourteen springs flow into the seventeen water features in the estate.

Both classic and romantic, Courances Park, has plenty to delight lovers, with its magnificent views, peaceful paths, canals and ponds, its water mirror showing the castle's reflection, and its French-style garden adorned with box tree broderie. Equally superb is the Japanese garden, created by the Marquise de Ganay, with flame-coloured plants adding an original touch.

Surrounded by moats, the castle has belonged to the same family since 1872. It was created in the 16th century under Cosme Clause and repeatedly expanded and redesigned by subsequent lords.



Courances Castle in one of France's most beautiful parks.



Impressions of the castle's masterclassrooms

Paris

Paris is the capital of the French Republic and has more than 2.2 million inhabitants. Attractions such as the Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame Cathedral or the Louvre make the city a popular destination for tourists. With around 16 million foreign tourists a year, the city is one of the most visited cities in the world, with London and Bangkok.

Eiffel Tower

The Eiffel Tower was built by Gustave Eiffel and is named after him. From 1887 to 1889 the construction lasted. At the World's Fair in Paris, the steel tower was finally completed. Actually, it should be demolished again ... but until today it has not come to that.

The 312 meter high tower was the tallest building in the world until the completion of the 1930 Chrysler Building in New York. The first platform on the Eiffel Tower is 57 meters high. From here you can see beyond the city limits - because in Paris you were not allowed to built over 40 meters high for a long time. The second platform is 115 meters high. By the way, the first two platforms can be reached on foot. On the third platform at 276 meters altitude you can only get by an elevator. Even in the storm, the tip of the Eiffel Tower hardly fluctuates. About every seven years, the Eiffel Tower has to be repainted. In addition, more than 60 tons of color will be painted in over a year.



Arc de Triomphe

It rises over the Avenue des Champs-Élysées and above the city: the Arc de Triomphe. The arch is located in the middle of the busy Place Charles-de-Gaulle, 12 large streets lead him in a star shape. The height of the triumphal arch is 49.5 meters, the width 44.8 meters. Emperor Napoleon commissioned the construction of the triumphal arch in 1806 after the battle of Austerlitz was won to celebrate his victories. When the architect Jean-François Chalgrin died in 1811 and Napoleon abdicated in 1814, the construction work was stopped. Louis XVIII. let her resume in 1824 under the direction of Héricart de Thury. When the bow was finally finished in 1836, Napoléon was no longer alive.

Under the arch is the tomb of the unknown soldier from the First World War with the daily-kept Eternal Flame, in memory of the dead, who were never identified. At the top of the Arc de Triomphe there is a panoramic terrace with a great view over the Avenue des Champs-Élysées to the Louvre and the center of Paris.



The Louvre

The Palais du Louvre was the residence of the French kings: the first fortress was built here in Paris in the 12th century. For almost 800 years, extensions and reconstructions of today's form followed. The city castle lost its importance when Louis XIV moved to Versailles in 1682. In the courtyard surrounded by water is a large pyramid of glass. It was designed and built in 1989 by architect Leoh Min Pei. Today it serves as the main entrance to the museum. The Louvre has about 35,000 exhibits from around the world to admire, which can be seen on more than 73,000 square meters of exhibition space. Every year more than 10 million people visit the Louvre. The museum's collections are divided into eight sections: Ancient Egypt, Greek, Etruscan and Roman antiquities, Middle Eastern antiques, Islamic art, painting, sculpture, decorative art, as well as prints and drawings. The best-known works are mainly from the field of painting:

- The Mona Lisa (Leonardo da Vinci): The image of the woman with the mysterious smile is the visitor magnet. Issued in a glass case, it is surprisingly small, namely 77 x 53 cm.
- Alexandros of Antioch: The statue of the half-clothed goddess Aphrodite shows the ideal of beauty of Greek antiquity and is probably the best-known work of Hellenistic art.
- Freedom leads the people (Eugène Delacroix): This image is closely linked to the French Revolution.
- The Coronation of Notre Dame (Jacques-Louis David): It shows the coronation of Napoléon I.
- The Raft of Medusa (Théodore Géricault): The dramatic scene after a shipwreck is one of the most famous works of Romanticism.



Opéra Garnier

The Opéra Garnier was opened in 1875 and owes its name to its builder Charles Garnier. Since the opening of the Opéra Bastille in 1989, the Opéra Garnier is mainly used for ballet performances of the in-house ballet ensemble Ballet de l'Opéra de Paris, but still plays classical operas. This opera house is the original site of the history of the Phantom of the Opera. The real background is mysterious sounds from the underground during the first performances and a never quite cleared accident in which a counterweight of the heavy chandeliers crashed on May 20, 1896 and killed the 56-year-old concierge Madame Chomette from the Rue Rochecouart. These events and the fear of the theater- people in front of the eerie cellar, its labyrinthine corridors and the unknown groundwater collection basin created the myth of the "opera spirit". The subterranean waters that are traversed by the phantom of the opera with its bark really exist and still need to be pumped out regularly.



Saint-Eustache

The parish church of Saint-Eustache is considered the most important Parisian church of the 16th century and the first to show the motifs of antiquity. The church has a length of 100 meters, a width of 43 meters and a vault height of 33.5 meters. It is the largest Renaissance church in France. Saint-Eustache was built on the initiative of King Francis I between 1532 and 1640.

The organ:

Particularly noteworthy is the 101 registers on five manuals and pedal counting organ. It was built in 1989 by the Dutch company Van den Heuvel according to a design by Jean Guillou after the Ducroquet / Gonzalez organ become unplayable and is one of the largest organs in France.



Basilica Sacré-Coeur

The Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Paris, commonly known as Sacré-Cœur Basilica and often simply Sacré-Cœur is a Roman Catholic church and minor basilica, dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in Paris. A popular landmark and the second most visited monument in Paris, the basilica is located at the summit of the butte Montmartre, the highest point in the city. Sacré-Cœur is a double monument, political and cultural, both a national penance for the defeat of France in the 1870 Franco-Prussian War and the socialist Paris Commune of 1871 crowning its most rebellious neighborhood, and an embodiment of conservative moral order, publicly dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which was an increasingly popular vision of a loving and sympathetic Christ.

The basilica was designed by Paul Abadie. Construction began in 1875 and was completed in 1914. It was consecrated after the end of World War I in 1919. The basilica is the home to a large and very fine pipe organ built by Aristide Cavaille-Coll for a private home in Biarritz, composed of 109 ranks and 78 speaking stops spread across four 61-note manuals and the 32-note pedalboard, spread across three expressive divisions.



Christ Church

The Christ Church, which was built in 1894, and is the church of the German Protestant Church in Paris.

The Organ

The organ of Christ Church was built in 1964 by the German organ builder Kleuker. The instrument has 19 registers on two manuals and pedal. The play- and register fractures are mechanical.

During the Second World War the buildings are again requisitioned. On November 20, 1962 the contract was concluded with Detlef Kleuker from Brackwede (Westphalia) who installs the current instrument shortly after the renovation and modernization of the church. Inspired by the baroque style of North Germany, the new organ is mechanically powered.

The balance of its nineteen games, the delicate harmonization of detail games, but also its plenum, limpid and racy, which preserve a perfect readability of the voices within the densest polyphonies, are particularly successful in correlation with the exceptional acoustics of the ship. On May 17, 1964, the day of Pentecost, Jost Harro Schmidt, organist of Celle, dedicates the inaugural concert entirely to the works of J. S. Bach. Pieces by Buxtehude, Pachelbel and Bruhns are presented in the "Festgottesdienst" which was broadcasted by German television. From then on, it is this repertoire confined to this organ that gives it the place of honor in the Parisian landscape of "Organs for Bach". Helga Schauerte-Maubouet is the organist at Christ Church since 1982.



Castle Fontainebleau

The castle in Fontainebleau, located only some kilometres away from Courances and Paris is one of the largest French royal castles. The medieval castle and subsequent palace served as a residence for the French monarchs from Louis VII to Napoleon III. Francis I and Napoleon were the monarchs who had the most influence on the Palace as it stands today.

It is now a national museum and since 1981 a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In the Chapelle de la Trinité there is a historical organ. The instrument was built in 1772 by the organ builder François-Henri Clicquot and served as an accompanying instrument on the singer and music tribune of the chapel. During the French Revolution, the pipe material was destroyed. In 1967 the organ was reconstructed by the organ builder Alfred Kern. It has 15 registers on three manuals today. The pedal is firmly attached to the Positif. The instrument is equipped with a total dermulant.

