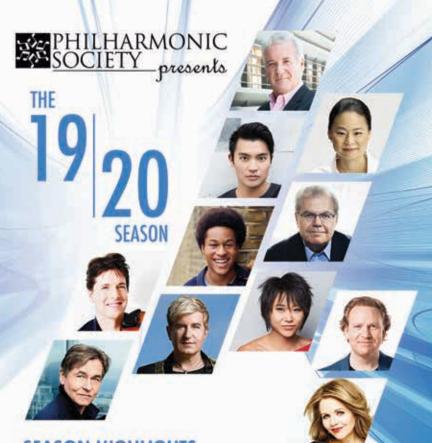




39th Annual Season Bach: The Master and His Milieu June 23-30, 2019



SEASON HIGHLIGHTS

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39th Annual Festival Bach: The Master and His Milieu

Elizabeth Blumenstock, Artistic Director

Welcome to the 2019 edition of the Baroque Music Festival, Corona del Mar! Once again, we continue the tradition established by our founder, Burton Karson, of presenting five concerts over eight days.

Violinist Elizabeth Blumenstock, now in her ninth year as artistic director, programmed her first "Bach-Fest" back in 2015, and this year she felt the time was right to revisit the concept: a week of glorious Bach, explored from many angles. Our Festival Finale has always been devoted to vocal masterpieces; this year the Wednesday program is too. And the "Milieu" of this season's title will be explored through music by Bach's influencers and contemporaries, creating a fascinating historical and musical journey.

Thank you for being an integral part of this year's Festival. We are grateful to you — our donors, foundation contributors, corporate partners, advertisers and concertgoers — for your ongoing and generous support.

Festival Board of Directors Patricia Bril, *President*

THE CONCERTS

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All concerts are preceded by brass music performed *al fresco* (see page 55) and followed by a complimentary wine & waters reception to which you are cordially invited to mingle with the performers.





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Fall Insider's Preview October 22, 2019

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40th Annual Festival

June 21-28, 2020

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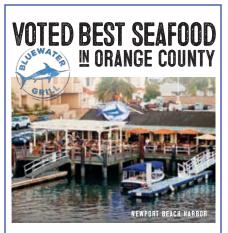
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- For grants in support of our 39th season, the Colburn Foundation, the Ann and Gordon Getty Foundation, and the City of Newport Beach.
- For their corporate matching gift programs, Bank of America (Merrill Lynch), PIMCO, and the Boeing Company.
- The Walter B. & Dagmar M. Rios Estate for underwriting the color printing of our program booklet and other materials.
- Paul & Carol Levin for the use of their splendid Dowd harpsichord, and for recording our events; Ian Pritchard for the loan of his harpsichord and organ.
- Anne LaMontagne Bohn, Penha & Dave Brevig, Virginia Cassara & Tim Hunter, Terrell & Deborah Koken, John McHugh, Janet Rappaport, Ralph & Trisha Smith, and Dr. Vina R. Spiehler for providing artist accommodations.
- For underwriting our pre-concert brass performances, David William Freely & Roger Douglas Freely (June 23, 24 and 26) and Dorothy J. Solinger & Thomas P. Bernstein (June 28); for partial sponsorship of our 2019 Winter Musicale, Lynne Worley; and for sponsoring our post-concert wine & waters receptions, Steven & Cynthia Dember (June 23, 24, 26, 28) and John McHugh (June 30).
- Starbucks, Corona del Mar, for providing coffee at our events; California Pizza Kitchen and Whole Foods (both of Fashion Island), Bristol Farms, and Plums Café &

Catering for artists' rehearsal meals; and Hi-Time Wine Cellars of Costa Mesa for facilitating wine selections for receptions and the subscribers' dinner.

- Suzanne's Catering of Huntington Beach for catering and decorations at the subscribers' dinner.
- Wayne & Ruth Norman for sponsoring the performance of Janet Worsley Strauss, violin.
- Pacific Symphony for the loan of music stands and related performance equipment; and Shawne Zarubica, Director of Pacific Symphony Youth Ensembles, for partnership efforts on behalf of student attendees.
- Will Hunter, stage manager, assisted by members of Phi Mu Alpha, Omicron Pi Chapter (California State University, Fullerton); Virginia Cassara, Steven & Cynthia Dember, Katie & Philip Friedel, Tina McKinley, Dr. Terri Munroe, Wayne Norman, Gordon Smith, Dr. Vina R. Spiehler, Jacques Vanders and Lynne Worley for event facilitation.
- Rosemary Swimm, executive director of the Laguna Plein Air Painters Association, and Roger & Ellen Kempler for their help in organizing pre-concert artist demonstrations in Sherman Gardens.
- Wayne Norman for developing and maintaining our Facebook page, curated by Dr. Vina R. Spiehler.
- First Team Real Estate of Newport Beach for providing board meeting space; Zenovia Edwards for marketing consultancy and artist liaison; Philip Friedel for videography; Paula Korn for public relations assistance; Natalie Hunter for database support; Dorothy Boesch, Patricia Bril, Virginia Cassara, Tina McKinley, Dr. Terri Munroe and Lynne Worley for advertising liaison.
- Dr. Burton Karson, our Artistic Director Emeritus, for his continuing inspiration and guidance.
- Advertisers in this program (p. 58) and our generous Supporters (pp. 56–57) for the financial assistance that makes our Festival possible.

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Baroque Music Festival, Corona del Mar Sunday, June 23, 2019, 4 p.m.

St. Mark Presbyterian Church

This concert was underwritten through the generous donations of Patricia Bril and Terry & Jane Hipolito

Back to Bach Concertos

Judith Linsenberg, $recorder \cdot$ Stephen Schultz, flute Ian Pritchard, $harpsichord \cdot$ Elizabeth Blumenstock, violin

FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA

Janet Worsley Strauss, Amy Wang, Lindsey Strand-Polyak, *violin I*Jolianne von Einem, Susan Feldman, Adriana Zoppo, *violin II*Rob Diggins, Ramón Negrón Pérez, *viola*Heather Vorwerck, Leif Woodward, *violoncello*Gabriel Golden, *violone* · Ian Pritchard, *harpsichord*

Elizabeth Blumenstock, leader

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) Orchestral Suite No. 2 in B minor, BWV 1067

Ouverture · Rondeau · Sarabande · Bourées I & II · Polonaise & Double · Menuet · Badinerie

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750)
Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 in D major, BWV 1050
for flute, violin and harpsichord

Allegro \cdot Affettuoso \cdot Allegro

Intermission (15 minutes)

Johann Friedrich Fasch (1688–1758)
Concerto in F major, FaWV L:F6

for recorder

Allegro · Largo staccato e piano · Allegro

Jean-Marie Leclair (1697–1764) Concerto in A major, Op. 10, No. 2

Allegro ma non troppo · Adagio · Allegro ma non troppo

Georg Philipp Telemann (1681–1767) Concerto in E minor, TWV 52:e1

for recorder and flute

 $Largo \cdot Allegro \cdot Largo \cdot Presto$

Reception on the Patio



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Back to Bach Concertos: Notes

Welcome to our second quadrennial mini-Bach festival! We're starting right out with two grand works by our eponymous honoree, one of his four orchestral suites and one of his six Brandenburg concertos.

In terms of instrumentation, the four orchestral suites are different from each other, though not nearly as much as the Brandenburgs are different from each other. The two most similar are the third



Johann Sebastian Bach 1685-1750

and fourth suites (we will perform No. 4 on this season's final program), both very grandly scored with trumpets and timpani in addition to the first suite's fairly basic complement of strings, oboes and bassoon.

The scoring of the Suite No. 2 in B minor stands out as the most introverted and delicate, just strings and a flute. If this scoring suggests the piece might be a sort of flute concerto, well — no. Even though Bach is famous for liking to mess about with hybridizing forms, a suite is a collection of dance movements, and this very

French suite sticks rigorously to the form.

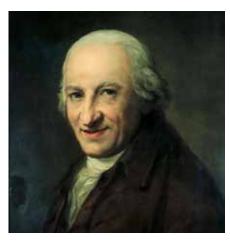
The most substantial flute solos occur in the allegro section of the Overture, the double of the Polonaise, and the now-world-famous Badinerie (thank you, James Galway!). There are a few more solo breaks here and there, but the suite seems to be about featuring the varied affective qualities particular to the flute. These qualities run a lovely gamut from conversational, flowing, melancholy, fleet and proud, on through resolute and graceful to highly animated.

It is perhaps worth mentioning that, of all the Baroque instruments that survived the era, the flute was arguably the one most dramatically changed. The revolutionary shift from wood to metal transformed the flute into an instrument that could hold its own in the dynamically supercharged modern orchestra. In my opinion, though some qualities were gained, those that were lost were truly magical. The Baroque flute is a deceptively simple instrument — how hard can it be to blow into it and move your fingers? — no reeds, no nasty and temperamental gut strings, no physically exhausting embouchures!

But the Baroque flute is hard to play in tune. It's difficult if not impossible to play loudly. And quirks of its construction imbue it with subtly different tonal qualities in different registers — indeed, almost from note to note. Yet these very difficulties and inconsistencies are part of its beguiling beauty. The challenges it presents mean that every note, every tone, is hard-won, special, unique. To hear it well played is to revel in nuance, suggestion, playfulness, nobility, and a kind of demure voluptuousness.

Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 is one of a small handful of iconic Baroque instrumental works, along with (among others) its five sister concertos, his *Goldberg Variations*, Vivaldi's *Four Seasons*, Tartini's *Devil's Trill*, and Corelli's *concerti grossi*. Nominally scored for flute, violin and harpsichord, it is maybe more accurately viewed as an enriched harpsichord concerto. (In this, it is similar to the 4th Brandenburg, scored for two solo recorders, violin and string orchestra, which leans very heavily on the violin for its thrills.)

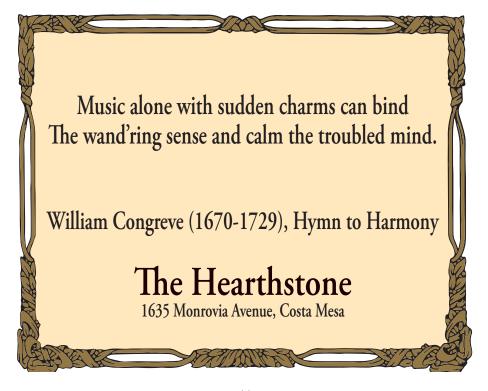
The first movement is an expansive journey filled with many long and wondrous episodes. The last of these segues into one of the great surprises in the history of Western music: a massive cadenza for the harpsichord, crammed full to bursting with suspense, vitality and unequalled virtuosity, lasting almost half



Johann Friedrich Fasch 1688–1758

as long as the movement itself up to that point. Unheard of!

The lovely and melancholy slow movement, composed for just the three solo instruments, shares its material



even-handedly among the three, creating a sort of tender trialogue. Formally, the movement is constructed in something like *ritornello* form, which is common enough in concerto fast movements. Bach actually writes many of his concerto slow movements with unique opening material that recurs in the middle and at



Jean-Marie Leclair 1697–1764

the end. When there is an orchestra accompanying the soloists, this is a texturally great way to set off the solos, but it's fun to watch him manage this when only the soloists are playing.

The last movement is a gigue. Ah! A dance movement in a concerto: here is Bach's predilection for formal crossfertilization. But what a gigue: huge and undanceable! And what an arsy-versy *ritornello*, beginning with the soloists. The orchestra cools its heels for almost 30 bars before being invited in.

Johann Friedrich Fasch, a violinist and composer, was a student of Kuhnau and Graupner, two of the composers on our Friday program. He was also clearly aware of and sensitive to the works of Bach and Telemann.

The first movement of his **Concerto** in F major for recorder is quite Bach-like in its basic figurative language, but shows

little evidence of Bach's ever-present desire to work out the implications and possibilities of every element he has assembled. It therefore remains a simpler creation, sprightly, nimble and pleasing.

The slow movement is little but a harmonic and rhythmic scaffolding provided by strings, upon which the soloist is set free to devise the most beautiful, ornamental edifice within her improvisational reach. The gigue-like last movement could almost have been written by Telemann, with its lively, entertaining theme, and occasional quirky phrase lengths.

Jean-Marie Leclair, also a violinist as well as a composer, wrote at least a dozen violin concertos, and undoubtedly performed many of them for Les Concerts Spirituels, that esteemed Parisian concert series we explored last year. His Concerto in A major is a typically lighthearted, pleasing and energetic affair.

You will notice that both of the Allegro movements are tempered by the words *ma non troppo* ("but not too much"). Because virtuoso violinist-composers wanted to give themselves impressive and complicated things to do, it's surprising when instructions like this appear. But they help assure that fancy solo passagework is taken at a manageable tempo, while at the same time heightening the contrast between the solo work and the less flashy orchestral writing.

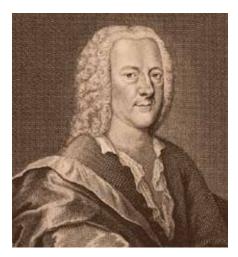
The Adagio is unusually lovely. Orchestral sections of startlingly intense harmonies alternate with solo violin passages of persuasive candor, accompanied only by the *basso continuo*. The last movement is yet another example of Leclair's formal, harmonic, figurative understanding. While there appear to be no extant written-out cadenzas for Leclair's

concertos, there almost always seems to be an opportune moment to insert one!

The Telemann concerto for recorder and flute, the only one for this pair of instruments I've ever seen, is pretty much a perfect example of the German High Baroque concerto. Where Italian and French composers (and Bach, that frequent crypto-Italian!) favored a three-movement concerto form fast, slow, fast - quite a few German composers seemed to prefer the sonata model consisting of four movements slow, fast, slow, fast.

You might imagine that the difference between the two models would be a straightforward matter of length. Curiously, though, that does not seem to be the case. The difference comes down to the feel of the piece: if you are greeted straight off with intense, fast-moving action, that simply feels different from being treated first to something in a more contemplative, tender or serious mood.

Telemann's simple, interlocking, repetitive rhythmic figures in the first movement generate a gentle insistent tension, which is not released until... the Allegro, a boisterous, combative swirling affair. The third movement begins with simple and touching chords from



Georg Philipp Telemann 1681-1767

the string band, worthy of a Handelian opera scene, and what follows has the feel of an operatic aria. In fact it actually sounds very much like Jupiter's "Where e'er you walk" in Handel's Semele.

Telemann was an avid student of ethnic styles, from Eastern Europe to Turkey, and this fascination with the exotic informs the wild last movement. Full of bizarre phrase lengths, peculiar harmonies and obsessive whirling-dervish-like figures, it is a spectacular and very unusual finish to an already superlative piece.

Notes by Elizabeth Blumenstock

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Baroque Music Festival, Corona del Mar Monday, June 24, 2019, 8 p.m.

St. Michael & All Angels Episcopal Church

TThis concert was underwritten through the generous donation of Terry & Jane Hipolito

Glories of the Guitar

Marc Teicholz, guitar

Alonso Mudarra (c. 1510–1580) Fantasía X

Santiago de Murcia (1673–1739) Sonata in D major arranged by William Kanengeiser

Allegro · Grave · Allegro

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) Partita No. 2 in C minor, BWV 826 arranged by Marc Teicholz

Sinfonia \cdot Allemande \cdot Courante \cdot Sarabande \cdot Rondeau \cdot Capriccio

Intermission (15 minutes)

Gaspar Sanz (c. 1640–1710) Pavane and Canarios

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) Sonata in E minor, BWV 1034

arranged by Marc Teicholz

Adagio ma non tanto · Allegro · Andante · Allegro

Domenico Scarlatti (1685–1757) Sonata in G major, K. 469 arranged by Marc Teicholz

Antonio Soler (1729–1783) Sonata in D minor, M. 29 Sonata in D major, M. 34 arranged by Eliot Hamilton Fisk

Reception on the Patio



Glories of the Guitar: Notes

Alonso Mudarra was a Spanish composer whose works for the *vihuela* (a 15th-century double-strung guitar) and four-course guitar are some of the earliest ever published. He composed Fantasía X, subtitled "Fantasía que contrahace la harpa en la manera de Luduvico," for the vihuela in 1546. As its subheading indicates, the fantasia sets out to imitate the playing of the legendary harpist Luduvico el del Arpe, who served Ferdinand II of Aragon, and who used chromatic dissonances in his playing.

Mudarra's Fantasía replicates Luduvico's style, and even includes the following cautionary note toward the end of the piece: Desde aquí hasta cerca del final hay unas falsas; tañéndose bien no parecen mal ("From here to near the end there are some dissonant notes; played well, they are not displeasing").

Santiago de Murcia was born in Madrid. This Italian-styled, three-movement sonata was discovered in his Saldivar Codex No. 4, which is a collection of popular songs and dances. The Baroque guitar, the instrument for which this piece was conceived, hosted only five strings (some double-coursed) and used a "re-entrant" tuning whereby the strings were tuned from high to low and then back to high again with the last strings.

This provides some challenges when adapting this piece to the six-string modern guitar: it is not always obvious whether the note in question is to be played an octave higher or lower. Whatever limitations may be found in this arrangement, however, de Murcia's ability to blend Ital-

ian charm with Spanish flair is highly evident in this delightful work.

The Partita No. 2 in C minor, which Johann Sebastian Bach wrote for the harpsichord in 1726, was published with five others in 1731. Each partita consists of a collection of dances.

The suite opens with a powerful Sinfonia in three sections: the first dramatic in the French style, the second tender and gently swinging, the last a lively and brilliant little fugue. The following Allemande is flowing and melancholy, while the Courante is vigorous and impulsive. The ensuing Sarabande has a deceptively simple texture but contains complex and clever counterpoint — a model of sensitivity and grace. A witty Rondeau follows, while the closing audacious Capriccio employs a dense counterpoint that barely fits on the guitar. (In truth, on the guitar, some of the larger leaps must be compressed, but please don't tell anyone.)

The Sonata in E minor, which Bach composed for flute and *basso continuo* sometime between 1724 and 1726, was written in the form of a *sonata da chiesa*, or church sonata. This means that instead of a compilation of dances, it harkens back to the slow-fast-slow-fast four-movement form favored by Corelli. Although the form appears to be in the more austere church sonata style, the last three movements are in fact dances in all but name.

The first movement is a meditative and flowing discussion between treble

and bass. The second is a cheerful fugal dance interspersed with lively arpeggiated episodes.

The third movement, simply introduced with a spare bass line, is a sublime and tender aria in G major. The work concludes with brilliant obsessive energy.

Francisco Bartolomé Sanz Celma, better known as Gaspar Sanz, was a Spanish composer, guitarist, organist and priest. He studied music, theology and philosophy at the University of Salamanca, where he was later appointed professor of music. He wrote three volumes of pedagogical works for the Baroque guitar that form an influential part of today's classical guitar repertory. Later composers such as Falla, Rodrigo and Warlock have all used Sanz's melodies in their compositions. His setting of the popular Canarios from the Canary Islands, for which the meter alternates between 6/8 and 3/4 time, is one of his most famous works.

Domenico Scarlatti, who shares the same birth year as Bach and Handel, was born in Naples when the Kingdom of Naples belonged to Spain. He was the sixth of ten children of the composer and teacher Alessandro Scarlatti. His 555 keyboard sonatas are single movements, mostly in binary form and mostly written for the harpsichord or the earliest pianofortes. These works often display harmonic audacity in their use of discords, and also unconventional modulations to remote, sometimes surprising keys.

The influence of Iberian (Portuguese and Spanish) folk music is a notable feature in Scarlatti's music. He often used the Phrygian mode favored by flamenco



Antonio Soler 1729-1783

music and other tonal inflections not often heard in European art music. Many of Scarlatti's figurations and dissonances are also suggestive of the Spanish guitar. The sonata in this program was originally written in F major but transposed to G major to make it more playable on the guitar.

Antonio Soler — or, to give him his full name, Padre Antonio Francisco Javier Jose Soler Ramos — was born in Catalonia and began his musical (and religious) training at the age of six in the famous monastery of Montserrat. At age 23, Soler took holy orders and undertook 20-hour workdays in El Escorial. During his tenure there, he produced more than 500 compositions, including 150 keyboard sonatas, many believed to have been written for his pupil Gabriel, the young son of King Charles V. These sonatas show a strong familiarity with those of Scarlatti but also show influences of a more galante, classical style as well.

Notes by Marc Teicholz

Baroque Music Festival, Corona del Mar Wednesday, June 26, 2019, 8 p.m.

Sherman Library & Gardens

This concert was partially underwritten through the generous donation of the Kempler Family

Passionate Voices: Music of Longing, Devotion and Joy

Kyle Stegall, *tenor* Stephen Schultz, *flute* Stephen Hammer, *oboe d'amore* Ian Pritchard, *organ* Elizabeth Blumenstock, violin Jolianne von Einem, violin Rob Diggins, violin, viola Tanya Tomkins, violoncello

Samuel Scheidt (1587–1654) Paduan dolorosa a 4 from *Ludi musici*, I:4, SSWV 42

Dietrich Buxtehude (c. 1637–1707) Quemadmodum desiderat cervus, BuxWV 92

Quemadmodum desiderat cervus Ad fontes aquarum, Ita desiderat anima mea ad te, Deum. Sitivit anima mea ad te, Deum, Fontem vivum. Quando veniam et apparebo Ante faciem tuam? O fons, fons vitae, Vena aquarum viventium, Quando veniam Ad aquas dulcedinis tuae? Sitio, Domine, fons vitae es: Satia me, sitio te, Deum vivum. O quando veniam et apparebo Domine, ante faciam tuam? Putas me, videbo diem illam Iucunditatis et laetitiae. Diem, quam fecit Dominus. Exultemus et laetemur in ea.

As the deer longs For springs of water, So my soul longs for you, Lord. My soul thirsts for you, Lord, The living spring. When shall I come and appear Before your face? O spring, spring of life, Channel of living waters, When shall I come To the waters of your sweetness? I thirst, Lord; you are the spring of life; Fill me; I thirst for you, the living God. O when shall I come and appear, Lord, before your face? Think on me; I shall see that day Of joy and gladness, The day which the Lord has made. Let us rejoice and be glad in it.

Ubi est certa securitas,
Secura tranqulias,
Et tranquila jucunditas,
Jucunda felicitas,
Felix aeternitas,
Aeterno beatitudo et beata trinitas
Et trinitas unitas,
Et unitatis Deitas,
Et Deitatis beata visio
Qua est gaudium Domini tui,
O gaudium super gaudium,

Vinces omne gaudium.

Where is certain security,
Secure tranquility,
And tranquil joy,
Joyful felicity,
Happy eternity,
Eternal blessedness, the blessed Trinity,
And the Trinity united,
And the united Godhead,
And the blessed vision of the Godhead
Which is the joy of your Lord,
O joy above joy,
You shall surpass every joy.

Johann Hermann Schein (1586–1630) Suite No. VII from *Banchetto musicale*, 1617

Padouana · Gagliarda · Courente · Allemande · Tripla

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) Ich armer Mensch, ich Sündenknecht, BWV 55

Church cantata (1726) for the 22nd Sunday after Trinity

Aria

Ich geh vor Gottes Angesichte Mit Furcht und Zittern zum Gerichte. Er ist gerecht, ich ungerecht. Ich armer Mensch, ich Sündenknecht!

Ich armer Mensch, ich Sündenknecht,

Aria

I, a pitiful man, a slave to sin,
I go before God's presence
With fear and trembling to be judged.
He is righteous, I am sinful.
I, a pitiful man, a slave to sin.



Rezitativ

Ich habe wider Gott gehandelt Und bin demselben Pfad, Den er mir vorgeschrieben hat, Nicht nachgewandelt. Wohin? soll ich der Morgenröte Flügel Zu meiner Flucht erkiesen, Die mich zum letzten Meere wiesen, So wirt mich doch die Hand des Allerhöchsten finden Und mir die Sündenrute binden. Ach ja! Wenn gleich die Höll ein Bette Vor mich und meine Sünden hätte, So wäre doch der Grimm Des Höchsten da. Die Erde schützt mich nicht, Sie droht mich Scheusal zu verschlingen; Und will ich mich zum Himmel schwingen, Da wohnet Gott, der mir das Urteil spricht.

Aria

Erbarme dich!

Laß die Tränen dich erweichen,

Laß sie dir zu Herzen reichen;

Laß um Jesu Christi willen

Deinen Zorn des Eifers stillen!

Rezitativ

Erbarme dich! Jedoch nun tröst ich mich, Ich will nicht für Gerichte stehen
Und lieber vor dem Gnadenthron
Zu meinem frommen Vater gehen.
Ich halt ihm seinen Sohn,
Sein Leiden, sein Erlösen für,
Wie er für meine Schuld
Bezahlet und genug getan,
Und bitt ihn um Geduld,
Hinfüro will ich's nicht mehr tun.
So nimmt mich Gott
Zu Gnaden wieder an.

Recitative

I have acted against God And the very path Which he has prescribed for me I have not followed. Whither? If choose the rosy wings Of dawn for my flight, To carry me to the farthest sea, The hand of the Almighty Will still find me And chastise me with the rods of sin. Alas, yes, even should Hell have a bed For me and my sins, Still the wrath of the Highest Would be there. The earth cannot protect me, She brings monsters to swallow me; and if I want to fly to Heaven,

Aria

Have mercy!
Let my tears soften you,
Let them go to your heart;
Let, for the sake of Christ Jesus,
The zeal of your wrath be stilled!

God is there, who judges me.

Recitative

Have mercy! However, now I have comfort, I will not stand to be judged
And go rather before the throne of grace
To my holy Father.
I hold his Son up to him,
His suffering, his redemption,
How he, for my guilt
Paid and did enough,
And beg him for patience,
Henceforth I wish to sin no more.
Then will God take me
Into his grace again.

Choral

Bin ich gleich von dir gewichen, Stell ich mich doch wieder ein; Hat uns doch dein Sohn verglichen Durch sein Angst und Todespein. Ich verleugne night die Schuld, Aber deine Gnad und Huld Ist viel größer als die Sünde, Die ich stets bei mir befinde.

Chorale

If ever I am sundered from you,
I will return;
Your Son set the example
By his anguish and mortal suffering.
I do not deny my guilt,
But your grace and favor
Are much greater than the sins
Which I always find in me.

Intermission (15 minutes)

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) Suite No. 1 in G major, BWV 1007

for solo violoncello

Prélude · Allemande · Courante · Sarabande · Menuett 1 & 2 · Gigue



Heinrich Schütz (1585–1672) Ich werde nicht sterben

Sacred concerto from Symphoniae Sacrae II, SWV 346

Ich werde nicht sterben, sondern leben Und des Herren Lob.
Stricke des Todes hatten mich umfangen, Und Angst der Höllen hatten mich troffen, Ich kam in Jammer und Not.
Aber ich rief an den Namen des Herren:
"O Herr, errette meine Seele!"
Und der Herr antwortet mir und half mir aus allen meinen Nöten.

I shall not die, but live,
And praise the Lord.
The bonds of death imprisoned me,
The torments of Hell seized me,
I knew only sorrow and hardship.
But I called out to the Name of the Lord:
"O Lord, save my soul!"
And the Lord answered me
And took all my woes from me.

Johann Pachelbel (1653-1706) Canon and Gigue, P. 37

Nicolaus Bruhns (1665–1697) Jauchzet den Herrn, alle Welt

Sacred cantata

Jauchzet dem Herrn alle Welt!
Dienet dem Herrn mit Freuden,
Kommt vor sein Angesicht mit Frohlocken.
Erkennet, daß der Herr Gott ist.
Er hat uns gemacht und wir selbst,
Zu seinem Volk
Und zu Schaafen seiner Weiden.
Gehet zu seinen Thoren ein
Mit Danken, mit Loben,
Gehet zu seinen Thoren ein,
Zu seinen Vorhöfen,
Thank Him, praise His Name,
Den der Herr is freundlich
Und seine Gnade währet ewig,
Und seine Wahrheit für und für.

Rejoice in the Lord all the earth!
Serve the Lord with gladness,
Come into his presence with a glad song.
Know that the Lord is God.
He has made us, not we ourselves,
To be his people
And the sheep of his pastures.
Enter his court
With gratefulness and praise,
Enter his gates,
Thank him, praise his Name,
Because the Lord is gracious
And his mercy endures forever,
And his truth forever and ever.

Reception on the Patio

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Passionate Voices: Notes

Tonight's composers have a variety of interesting connections with each other, some directly to J.S. Bach; these will be mentioned throughout the notes. All but Bach and Bruhns lived in Germany during the early and mid-17th century. This was by no means a great time or place to live. The Little Ice Age, ongoing from the 14th century but peaking in the 17th, led to repeated flooding, crop

failures and famines. Waves of plague repeatedly devastated many parts of what is now Germany, and the Thirty Years War (1618–1648) wreaked havoc on families and livelihoods, killing roughly 8 million people. Deaths and financial disruptions brought by the war had some impact on the course of music history, forcing composers to slow down and reduce the scale of their compositions.

ur first composer, Samuel Scheidt, lost all four of his surviving children to the plague. We begin our concert with one of his many paduans, or pavans. Pavans were court dances that reached the height of their popularity in 16th-century Spain and Italy, but remained sufficiently in vogue to have spread throughout Europe, and were still composed roughly until the end of the 17th century. Like most dances, they changed character to some degree over their "lifetimes": what began as a simple, moderate-tempo processional dance evolved into a slower vehicle for the expression of dolorous and poignant sentiments.

The degree of grief, agitation and yearning with which Scheidt has imbued this small piece is astonishing. It is not hard to imagine that he has poured some of his own suffering into this mold.

Bach's connection to **Buxtehude** is well known: the 20-year-old Bach famously walked the 250 miles from Arnstadt to Buxtehude's town, Lübeck, to hear the great Danish organ virtuoso. He was so engrossed by what he learned that he



Samuel Scheidt 1587–1654

overstayed the leave given him by his employer by three months, and got into serious hot water when he finally returned. Buxtehude invited Bach to be his successor on the condition that Bach marry his eldest daughter. Bach declined. As did Handel! And Mattheson!

Buxtehude's Quemadmodum desiderat cervus is a *ciaccona* — that is, it has a repeating bass line that remains unchanged throughout the piece. The repeated bass element is just two bars long, and is repeated 64 times. Flowing on top of this simple structure are two violins



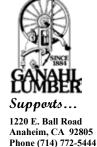
Dietrich Buxtehude c. 1637–1707

and a tenor, all inhabiting an affective world of spiritual desire, delight and anticipation, often organized in the Italian concertato style, in which different groups of players alternate with each other. This repetitive rhythmic and harmonic form does not permit much development of melody, and consequently relies heavily on the skillful deployment of ornamental figuration to highlight the most significant words, a staple of early Italian Baroque compositional technique. If you follow the text/translation, you may just be able to catch Buxtehude at this business: the word desiderat (desires) set to an eager, rising melisma, the wondrously

repeated "O!" of "O, fountain of life!," and the joyfully repeated *gaudiam* ("joy"), to name just a few.

We return now to another pavan, by Johann Hermann Schein, this time ensconced at the head of a suite of dances. Schein, who was a good friend of both Scheidt and Schütz, suffered much ill health and died fairly young. Composed within a very few years of Scheidt's Ludi musici, the 20 suites of Schein's Banchetto musicale epitomize the dance suite at that time. The three dances that follow the Padouana are fine examples of Renaissance dances, but Schein uses the Padouana as Scheidt did, as a vessel for melancholy. Where Scheidt used frequently changing harmonies, fairly complicated imitative counterpoint, and very different characters for each section, Schein restricts the three sections to a small handful of simple (often unusual) harmonic shifts, each animated with short, simple imitations and rising and falling lines. How such a limited recipe can produce such a deeply affecting dish is beyond my ability to explain.

Jumping now to one of our two J.S. Bach works, Ich armer Mensch, Bach's





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only cantata for solo tenor, is concerned with guilt, repentance, fear of judgment, and need for redemption. The opening aria presents man as a despairing sinner dreading his certain judgment. In the following recitative, the man says he knows that, whatever he does, he cannot escape this judgment. In the rest of the cantata, the man remembers Jesus's sacrifice and the reason for it, and seizes upon the certainty that Jesus will intercede for him, which grants him blessed reassurance. This musical portrait of a spiritual crisis is beautifully scored for strings with the gentle Baroque flute and plangent oboe d'amore.

We continue with Bach's heart-wide-open Suite in G major for solo cello. In the Baroque era, it was believed that each key had special characteristics; for example, F minor was associated with misery and lamentation, B major with wild passions like fury, jealousy and despair. G major was considered the tonality of gentleness, peacefulness and gratitude. Tonight's Bach suite, the first of a set of six, is perhaps the most accessible and welcoming of them all, and conforms beautifully to the prevailing notions about the key. All six of Bach's suites, like all 20 of Schein's, follow a strict order, though Bach's no-

tion of which dances belonged in a suite reflects the roughly one hundred years between the two composers.



Heinrich Schütz 1585–1672

Heinrich Schütz, the oldest and longestlived of tonight's composers, traveled twice as a young man to Venice, where he studied with Giovanni Gabrieli and Claudio Monteverdi. Gabrieli could be said to represent the culmination of Renaissance polyphonic writing, and Monteverdi a primogenitor of the Baroque style, so Schütz got a thorough grounding in both past practice and that of the chang-

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ing present. Ich werde nicht sterben has much in common with Buxtehude's *Quemadmodum*, minus the repeating bass line. The scoring is the same — tenor, two violins and *basso continuo* — and the same Italian *concertato* and word-painting techniques are used.

Pachelbel was a very close friend of J.S. Bach's father in Eisenach, and actually bought Bach's eldest brother's house in Erfurt! His Canon needs no great introduction, except perhaps to note that the extremely slow tempo often used for it in weddings and salons is an artifact of modern times. This piece consists of figurative ornaments, cleverly arranged so they can be played canonically. Because these ornaments are inherently repetitive and limited, they make rather poor melodies. They do make soothing accompaniments to facials and massages, though! The gigue that follows is notable for its persistent imitative writing, somewhat uncommon in dance music. It seems Pachelbel's brain was stuck in canon mode when he composed it.

We close our program with a quite unknown composer, **Nicolaus Bruhns**. He is

almost certainly less well known than he would have been had many of his works not been lost, and had he not sadly died at 31. A child keyboard prodigy, he was sent to study with Buxtehude, who considered him to be his best student. Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, J.S. Bach's eldest son, says that his father made a careful study of Bruhns's works.

In Bruhns's wonderful sacred cantata Jauchzet dem Herren there are no big pauses between arias and recitatives, as there are in Bach's cantatas. In fact, there are no recitatives, or even arias, in the conventional sense, as the text is simply that of Psalm 100. Although the piece was likely composed 40 to 50 years after the Schütz and Buxtehude works you have heard, the old concertato style of composition is still evident. What has changed is the amount and intensity of the ornamentation. Wow! Is it florid, fast and furious... and fabulous! Virtually every line of the psalm gets its own music, tailored to the words, so the music unfolds as poetically as the psalm itself.

When I think of the terrible tribulations and repeated griefs endured by European composers of the 17th century, I am full of gratitude for their perseverance, their devotion, their gifts, and their astonishing strength.

Notes by Elizabeth Blumenstock



Baroque Music Festival, Corona del Mar Friday, June 28, 2019, 8 p.m.

Sherman Library & Gardens

This concert was underwritten through the generous donation of Elaine Sarkaria

Bach's Sons, Friends and Rivals

David Shostac, flute · Lara Wickes, oboe · Elizabeth Blumenstock, violin Michael Kaufman, violoncello · Gabriel Arregui, harpsichord

Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741)

Chamber Concerto in C major, La Pastorella, RV 88

Allegro · Largo e cantabile · Allegro molto

Johann Christoph Graupner (1683–1760)

Trio Sonata in B minor, GWV 219

Allegro · Largo · Allegro

Johann Kuhnau (1660–1722)

Suonata Seconda

Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (1714–1788) Trio Sonata in C major, Wq. 147

from Frische Clavier-Früchte

Allegro · Adagio · Allegro

Intermission (15 minutes)

Georg Philipp Telemann (1681–1767) Trio Sonata in G minor, TWV 42:g5

Mesto · Allegro · Andante-Largo-Andante · Vivace

Wilhelm Friedemann Bach (1710–1784) Keyboard Sonata, F.7: Lamento

Georg Philipp Telemann (1681–1767) Sonata in D major, TWV 41:D6 for violoncello and continuo

Lento · Allegro · Largo · Allegro

Georg Philipp Telemann (1681–1767) Quartet in G major, TWV 43:G6

Allegro · Grave · Allegro

Reception in the Gardens



Bach's Sons, Friends and Rivals: Notes

If you attended Wednesday's concert, you noticed that many Baroque-era musicians and composers shared bonds of mutual friendship and professional esteem. This was no mean feat, given how geographically dispersed most of them were, and it's testimony to the enduring strength of human social and professional

drives. Nowadays, contact is easily maintained on a global level, thanks to the internet, but of course it was not always so. The relationships among tonight's composers are overall a more mixed bag, and reflect bonds based on admiration, kinship and rivalries, as well as esteem and friendship.

We begin with a charming concerto da camera by Vivaldi. Though Vivaldi was not a "son, friend or rival" of J.S. Bach, Bach studied, copied out and arranged several of his works. In particular, Vivaldi's extremely popular take on the concerto clearly struck him as worthy of imitation.

The first movement of the Chamber Concerto evokes the titular pastoral character by means of simple dancey figures and animated chirpy motifs. Vivaldi, in his chamber concerto slow movements. often opts for a single solo line, usually the flute, with only basso continuo accompaniment. Occasionally he fleshes out the harmonies with accompanying figuration from the violin. Here he gives figuration to both the violin and the oboe, and in addition gives the bass soloist an ornate version of the bass line, resulting in an unusually rich texture. The third movement is vintage Vivaldi: bright, happy, repetitive figuration, leavened with peculiar and unexpected phrase lengths.

Johann Christoph Graupner has connections to more than one of our program's composers. He was a student of Kuhnau, about whom more shortly, and



Antonio Vivaldi 1678–1741

competed with Telemann for the position of cantor in Leipzig (and played harpsichord in a Hamburg orchestra alongside the 29-year-old violinist Georg Friedrich Handel!). Due to a lengthy legal battle following his death between his family and his court employers over the rights to his manuscripts, his music disappeared for so long that his style was no longer in favor when it resurfaced. He was a capable and innovative composer, though, and he and his music are gradually making a comeback.

His compact **Trio Sonata in B minor** is a stylish little winner. The first move-

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ment is catchy and clever, the second languorous and ornamental — reminiscent of C.P.E. Bach — and the last is a jumpy jig that keeps getting fixated on a tiny rhythmic figure. If any of you can remember your record player needle getting stuck in an LP groove and repeating a snippet of music over and over, you will have déjà vu!

Johann Kuhnau, who served as *Thomaskantor* in Leipzig for the last 21 years of his life (at which point J.S. Bach got the job), was an extremely clever and energetic man — polyglot, novelist, lawyer, and brilliant organist. His surviving music includes some sacred vocal works, a small handful of organ pieces, and four



Johann Kuhnau 1660-1722

sets of suites and sonatas for harpsichord, upon which his excellent but circumscribed reputation rests.

Our Kuhnau selection is the second of a set of seven sonatas entitled Frische Clavier-Früchte ("Fresh Fruit of the Keyboard") published in Leipzig in 1696. The subtitle in the original edition was "Seven sonatas of good invention and good manner, to play at the harpsichord." Herr Kuhnau himself testified that he composed the entire set within a week, writing the rate of one sonata per day.

The set was dedicated to the Bohemian aristocrat and Baroque lute player Jan Antonín Losy, Count of Losinthal. There is no evidence that Losy played the harpsichord, but Kuhnau seems to have held him in high esteem. In any case, Frische Clavier-Früchte was one of the most popular collections of harpsichord works Kuhnau composed; during his lifetime it was published in more editions than any of his others, and after his death it was the first one to be reissued.

Each of the seven sonatas in *Frische Clavier-Früchte* is made up of either four or five moments, most of which have no titles or even tempo markings. This second sonata has five moments, but only the second and fourth are marked — *Molto Adagio* and just *Adagio*, respectively — leaving the performer with a high degree of interpretive latitude.



Music historians often stress the novel aspects of C.P.E. Bach's compositions - such as his development of Empfindsamkeit, the "sensitive style" - and find a thread of musical continuity running from J.S. Bach through this son and on to Haydn and Beethoven. While this is undoubtedly valid, it ignores influences from other composers of his father's generation, particularly Graupner and Telemann. I observed earlier that the slow movement of Graupner's trio was reminiscent of C.P.E. Bach, but in all fairness, since Graupner's trio was composed in 1744 and C.P.E.'s was revised in 1747, it's not entirely clear who may have been influencing whom.

The new, post-Baroque *galante* style that was a central part of C.P.E.'s world was significantly shaped by the long-lived and savvy Telemann; Papa Bach had employed a lot of dramatic rhetoric, too, and



Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach 1714–1788

his son took all this and ran with it. I'm not suggesting that Carl Philipp does not deserve his kudos, but simply pointing out that he did not create an entirely new



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style from nothing. Rather, he absorbed what he found around himself and brought it into new territory, something most great composers do.

All this said, his **Trio Sonata in C major** is not exactly a groundbreaking work. The first movement could have been composed by his tuneful youngest brother, Johann Christian, the "London Bach"; and considering that I was unable to work this son into tonight's program, that may be a good thing! C.P.E.'s trademark style is more evident in the slow movement, full of chromaticism and trouble, in C minor. (Mattheson: "All languishing, longing, sighing of the love-sick soul lies in this key.") The last movement offers the flute and oboe somewhat more developed solos, each suiting those instruments nicely.

The second half of our program is largely devoted to that jack-of-all-musical-trades, **Georg Philipp Telemann**. A close friend to J.S. Bach, and godfather to C.P.E., the incredibly prolific Telemann mastered the Italian, French, English, German and Polish styles of his time,



Georg Philipp Telemann 1681–1767

concocting a kind of pan-European sensibility from them. He wrote secular and sacred works as well as operas, delved into various exotic ethnic traditions, and managed to stay *au courant* in the rapidly changing post-Baroque environment.

Hermann Helmholtz, a 19th-century polymath who developed theories about musical keys that sometimes contradicted those of Mattheson, felt that the key of G minor conveyed "softness, pensiveness, and even melancholy" - a near-perfect descriptor for the first movement of our Trio Sonata in G minor. The second movement is alert and animated. The third is constructed with, as it were, introductory and closing remarks in the style of Corelli, with a gorgeous filling à la Handel — an homage to the Italian style. The last (and highly energized) movement is composed in rondo form, with three appearances of the theme separated by two entertaining digressions.

Bach's eldest son, Wilhelm Friedemann, though a brilliant keyboardist and improviser, never quite made his mark as a composer. He had trouble finding employment, and trouble staying employed once he did. Apparently a difficult man, and possibly alcoholic as well, he was in poverty by the end of his life. It must not have been easy being the oldest son of someone like I.S. Bach.

Many of W.F.'s compositions seem to run somewhat off the rails, both in their formal structure and in how they try to pack in too much disconnected material. This speaks to his improvisational prowess, possibly, but casts shade on his compositional gifts. The Lamento from his keyboard sonata is a reasonably coherent example of his work, and is dramatic and heartfelt



Wilhelm Friedemann Bach 1710–1784

Telemann does not appear to have composed many cello sonatas, but his **Sonata** in **D major** is simply brilliant. In addi-

tion to his many aforementioned masteries, Telemann also mastered the rhetorical art of surprise. As you listen, see how often you think you know what's coming next. Then ask yourself: did it? Not so much! If this were the only skill he employed here, it would be almost enough — he's so good at it — but he also manages to stuff every movement with beauty and high spirits throughout.

We close with Telemann's little Quartet in G major. The piece is all of the things you might generally expect from Telemann: lively, sweet, imitative, conversational. Everything, that is, with the possible exception of the carnivalesque antics so present in his cello sonata!

Notes by Elizabeth Blumenstock



Baroque Music Festival, Corona del Mar Sunday, June 30, 2019, 4 p.m.

St. Mark Presbyterian Church

This concert was partially underwritten through the generous donations of Dr. Vina R. Spiehler and Dr. Terri Munroe

Bach the Magnificent

Corey Carleton, Amy Fogerson, Jennifer Ellis Kampani, Elizabeth Ladizinsky, *soprano* Sarah Lynch, Clifton Massey, *alto* Jon Lee Keenan, Matthew Tresler, *tenor* Scott Graff, Brett McDermid, *bass*

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Gabriel Golden, violone
Stephen Schultz, Christopher Matthews, flute
Stephen Hammer, Lot Demeyer, oboe, oboe d'amore
Aki Nishiguchi, oboe, oboe da caccia
Charles Koster, bassoon
Kris Kwapis, Dominic Favia, Melissa Rodgers, trumpet
Simon Carroll, timpani
Ian Pritchard, harpsichord, organ

Elizabeth Blumenstock, leader

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) Orchestral Suite No. 4 in D major, BWV 1069

Ouverture · Bourrées I & II · Gavotte · Menuets I & II · Réjouissance

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) Singet dem Herrn ein neues Lied, BWV 225 Choral motet

Chor

Singet dem Herrn ein neues Lied!
Die Gemeine der Heiligen
sollen ihn loben,
Israel freue sich des, der ihn gemacht hat.
Die Kinder Zion sei'n fröhlich
über ihrem Könige.
Sie sollen loben seinen Namen im Reihen,
mit Pauken und Harfen
sollen sie ihm spielen.

Arie · Chor

Gott, nimm dich ferner unser an!
Denn ohne dich ist nichts getan
mit allen unsern Sachen.
Drum sei du unser Schirm und Licht,
und trügt uns unsre Hoffnung nicht,
so wirst du's ferner machen.
Wohl dem, der sich nur steif und fest
auf dich und deine Huld verläßt!

Choral

Wie sich ein Vat'r erbarmet Üb'r seine junge Kindlein klein: So tut der Herr uns Armen, So wir ihn kindlich fürchten rein. Er kennt das arme Gemächte, Gott weiß, wir sind nur Staub. Gleichwie das Gras vom Rechen, Ein Blum und fallendes Laub, Der Wind nur drüber wehet, So ist es nimmer da; Also der Mensch vergehet, Sein End, das ist ihm nah.

Chorus

Sing to the Lord a new song!
The congregation of the saints
Shall praise him,
Israel rejoices in him, who has created it.
Let the children of Zion
Be joyful in their King.
Let them praise his name in dances,
With drums and harps
Let them play to him.

Aria · Chorus

God, take us to yourself from now on!
For without you we can accomplish nothing
With all of our belongings.
Therefore be our protection and light,
And if our hope does not deceive us,
You will make it happen in the future.
Happy is the person who strictly and tightly
Abandons himself to you and your mercy!

Chorale

As a father has mercy
Upon his young children:
So the Lord does with us poor ones when
We fear him with pure and childlike hearts.
He knows his poor creatures,
God knows we are but dust.
Just as the grass that is mowed,
A flower or a falling leaf,
The wind only blows over it,
And it is no longer there;
So also man passes away,
His end is pear to him



Chor Chorus

Lobet den Herrn in seinen Taten, Flobet ihn in seiner großen Herrlichkeit. Flobet was Odem hat, lobe den Herrn, Flobet den Herrn,

Halleluja!

Praise the Lord in his works, Praise him in his great glory.

Everything that has breath, praise the Lord,

Hallelujah!

Intermission (15 minutes)

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) Magnificat, BWV 243

Chorus

Magnificat anima mea Dominum, My soul magnifies the Lord,

Aria (Corey Carleton, soprano)

Et exultavit spiritus meus And my spirit rejoices In Deo salutari meo. In God my Savior.

Aria (Jennifer Ellis Kampani, soprano)

Quia respexit For he has regarded

humilitatem ancillae suae. The lowliness of his handmaiden.

Ecce enim Behold, from henceforth, ex hoc beatam me dicent I will be called blessed

Chorus

omnes generationes. By all generations.

Aria (Brett McDermid, bass)

Quia fecit mihi magna, For the Mighty One has done

qui potens est, et sanctum nomen eius. Great things for me, and holy is his name.

Aria (Sarah Lynch, alto · Matthew Tresler, tenor)

Et misericordia a progenie in progenies, His mercy is for those who fear him

timentibus eum. From generation to generation.

Chorus

Fecit potentiam in bracchio suo, He has shown strength with his arm,

dispersit superbos mente He has scattered the proud cordis sui. In the thoughts of their hearts.

Aria (Jon Lee Keenan, tenor)

Deposuit potentes He has brought down the powerful

de sede From their thrones et exaltavit humiles. And lifted up the lowly.

Aria (Clifton Massey, alto)

Esurientes implevit bonis, He has filled the hungry with good things, et divites dimisit inanes. And has sent the rich away empty.

Trio (Jennifer Ellis Kampani, Corey Carleton, sopranos · Clifton Massey, alto)

Suscepit Israel puerum suum He has helped his servant Israel recordatus misericordie suae. In remembrance of his mercy.

Chorus

Sicut locutus est According to the promise ad patres nostros, He made to our ancestors,

Abraham et semini eius in saecula. To Abraham and to his descendants forever.

Chorus

Gloria Patri et Filio Glory to the Father and to the Son et Spiritui Sancto, And to the Holy Spirit, sicut erat in principio As it was in the beginning, et nunc et in saecula saeculorum, Is now, and for ever and ever, Amen.

Amen.

Reception on the Patio



Bach the Magnificent: Notes

If you attended our opening concert last week, you heard the most modestly scored of Bach's four orchestral suites. Today we begin with arguably the grandest of these splendid works, the Orchestral Suite No. 4. It narrowly edges out the third suite in instrumentation, having a third oboe and a bassoon in addition to the third suite's three trumpets, timpani, two oboes, strings and harpsichord.

Both the third and fourth suites are in D major (the Baroque trumpet's happy place), and both are on the scale of Handel's *Water Music* and *Music for the Royal Fireworks*— celebratory, majestic works fit for kings and public ceremonies. The four suites, which Bach entitled *ouvertures*, do not appear to have been composed for any particular personage or event, so Bach probably wrote them simply out of interest.

The first movement, always the most substantial, is huge in terms of length, orchestration and impact. It opens with an imposing slow section that consists mostly of three simple elements for the reeds, strings and continuo — the ubiquitous dotted rhythms of French overtures, scale-based 16th notes, and long sustained notes — punctuated by brilliant staccato bursts from the three trumpets and timpani. This introduction leads to the main section, an allegro in 9/8 time, a meter associated with gigues, though this is more like epic whitewater rafting than any dance!



The St. Thomas Church in Leipzig, where Bach served as cantor and his Magnificat was first performed

Bach deploys his instruments cannily, as always, playing the trumpet, double reed and string "bands" off against each other. The result is one of Bach's most mesmerizing orchestral allegros.

The energetic first Bourrée continues to play the three bands off against one another; the mellower second Bourrée drops the trumpets entirely, reduces the upper strings to a single unison part, and gives the bassoon an astonishing (and relentless) running solo line, above which the three oboes honk together in suave,

concerted commentary. The Gavotte is seemingly stolid, weighed down as it is by the presence of the entire orchestra, but Bach injects humorous and enlivening elements in the form of jazzy offbeats and caffeinated figuration in the bass. The graceful first Menuet drops the trumpets; the second Menuet then drops the reeds, leaving the strings to offer the most intimate moments in the whole suite. One doesn't think of minuets as slow movements, but this is as close to one as Bach gives us here.

The closing jubilant and frankly wacky Réjouissance ("rejoicing"), in 3/4 time, brings back the trumpet/timpani band from the Overture; the densely contrapuntal writing is packed with trills and syncopations, and includes a couple of brief but profoundly disorienting stretches in which the top and bottom voices play in 4/4, but two beats apart, while the

other voices remain in 3/4. My hat is off to anyone who can count steadily in three throughout this movement!

Musicologist Margaret Bent writes that a motet is "a piece of music in several parts with words," a fine definition of this ancient form. The 13th-century theorist Johannes de Grocheo wrote that the motet was "not to be celebrated in the presence of common people, because they do not notice its subtlety, nor are they delighted in hearing it, but in the presence of the educated and of those who are seeking out subtleties in the arts." By the time of the Renaissance, though, the form was veering from mostly secular to sacred uses, so presumably every class of people was treated, at least occasionally, to motets in church.



Bach's Singet dem Herrn ein neues Lied is scored for two choirs of four voices each, but it was not uncommon practice to double the vocal parts by adding two instrumental quartets. We have opted to add a quartet of strings and a quartet of double reeds for today's concert. There are three sections to this piece; the text of



Statue of Bach outside the St. Thomas Church in Leipzig

the first consists of lines from Psalm 149, all joyful and celebratory, set to buoyant and vigorous music.

In the more reflective (and strikingly set) second section, Choir II sings a chorale with text from 15th-century hymnodist Johann Gramann's adaption of parts of Psalm 103. Each phrase of the chorale is interrupted by Choir I, which sings an entirely different text in a livelier and more contrapuntal style. Choir II's text stresses God's love for his fragile and

impermanent creations, while Choir I addresses God directly, beseeching him for support and protection.

In the third section, the two choirs become one. The text is taken from verses 2 and 6 of Psalm 150, with each line set completely differently. In the setting of verse 2, while there is still some counterpoint (could Bach ever do entirely without it?!), the choir often delivers its words simultaneously, in the same rhythms, a technique called homophony. Line 6 of the psalm is set to a swift-footed fugue in 3/8 time that builds to a thoroughly riproaring Hallelujah.

Bach composed the Magnificat (the biblical canticle known as "The Song of Mary") in Leipzig in 1723, but revised it some ten years later. This later version is the one most often performed. In Leipzig, German-language settings of the Magnificat were sung on regular Sundays, but this lavish Latin setting was reserved for Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, and on the three Marian feasts of Annunciation, Visitation and Purification.

The piece consists of a seemingly random sequence of choruses and arias, including a duet and a trio. But of course this is Bach, and nothing is really random. As usual, the texts provide some insight into Bach's choices. The opening text, all about magnifying the Lord, is "magnified" by virtue of being scored for all performers. The *Et exultavit* refers to the rejoicing of Mary's spirit in "God, my Savior," a very personal business, and is given to a solo soprano, punctuated by little leaps of joy from the accompanying strings.

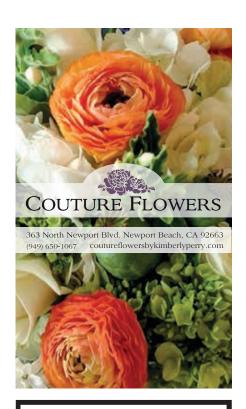
The profound *Quia respexit*, another soprano solo, focuses on the humility of Mary, but when she says that "all genera-

tions shall call her blessed," a chorus powerfully depicting "all generations" erupts. Fecit potentiam, Mary's very personal recognition of the great things done for her by the "Mighty One," is given to a mighty solo bass voice, with a robust accompanying bass line. God's mercy is beautifully depicted in the Et misericordia, in the style of a Siciliana, with alto and tenor solos weaving gracefully and gratefully through it. The "strength of his arm" of Fecit potentiam is shown by a strong chorus, while the powerful are brought down in Deposuit by — who else — a tenor! Note the savage falling figures depicting the deposing, and the equally powerful rising figures depicting the elevation of the lowly.

In Esurientes, the hungry are fed and the rich "sent away empty" - a notion that clearly pleased Bach, who set this cheerful, almost smug aria for alto with the accompaniment of two felicitous flutes. Note the "empty" note at the very end: it's all right if you laugh out loud, you are rejoicing along with Bach! God's help and mercy manifest in the ethereal Suscepit Israel, mostly by dint of three mutually supportive high voices, stunningly accompanied by unison oboes playing an ancient plainsong version of the Magnificat. Sicut locutus est references ancestors and descendants; this multitude is suggested by the return of the choir.

This chorus is actually the end of the canticle, but Bach closes the work with a powerful *Gloria Patri*, "Glory to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit." Note the emphatic homophony on the words "Father," "Son," and "Spirit." The rest of the text, "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be," is set to.... the very same music Bach used "in the beginning" of the piece!

Notes by Elizabeth Blumenstock





About the Performers

Elizabeth Blumenstock is a longtime concertmaster, soloist and leader with the Bay Area's Philharmonia Baroque Orchestra and American Bach Soloists; concertmaster of the International Handel Festival in Goettingen, Germany; and artistic director of the Baroque Music Festival, Corona del Mar. She is widely admired as a Baroque violinist of expressive eloquence and technical sparkle whose performances have been called "rapturous" and "riveting." She studied viola at the University of California, Berkeley, and the Royal Conservatory of Music in The Hague, and switched to the Baroque violin in the early '80s.

Blumenstock's love of chamber music has involved her in several accomplished and interesting smaller ensembles, including Musica Pacifica, the Galax Quartet, Ensemble Mirable, Live Oak Baroque, the Arcadian Academy, Trio Galanterie, and Voices of Music. She has performed at the Boston and Berkeley Early Music Festivals, the Carmel Bach Festival, the

Oulunsalo Soi festival in Finland, and the San Luis Obispo Mozart Festival, among many others. She has recorded over 100 CDs for



Harmonia Mundi, Dorian/Sono Luminus, Virgin Veritas, Koch, Naxos, Reference Recordings and other classical labels.

An enthusiastic teacher, Blumenstock conducts classes at the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, and teaches at the American Bach Soloists' summer Festival and Academy, at the International Baroque Institute at Longy, and at the Valley of the Moon Music Festival in Sonoma, California. She has coached student Baroque ensembles at USC, Roosevelt University, the University of Virginia, and the California Institute of the Arts. She began teaching Historical Performance at Juilliard in 2016. She plays a violin built by Andrea Guarneri in 1660, in Cremona, which is on generous loan to her from the Philharmonia Baroque Period Instrument Trust.

Gabriel Arregui holds degrees from the University of Southern California (Collaborative Piano) and Loma Linda University (Organ



Performance). His professors have included Gwendolyn Koldofsky, Brooks Smith, and Jean Barr (Collaborative and Solo Piano), Anita Norskov Olson (Solo Piano), Malcolm Hamilton (Harpsichord), and Donald J. Vaughn and Thomas Harmon (Organ). While at USC, he won the Hans Schiff Memorial Scholarship for excellence in chamber music performance, as

well as the award for outstanding graduate from the Accompanying Department.

Arregui has appeared in recital with sopranos Julianne Baird and Rosa Lamoreaux, has taught 18th-century counterpoint at La Sierra University, and has performed for Queen Elizabeth II. He currently serves as an organist and choirmaster at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral in San Diego, where he enjoys practicing improvisation on the magnificent pipe organ. He has been with our Festival since 1994, performing at one time or another in each of the five concerts.

Corey Carleton is a native Californian who has been focusing on early music since her undergraduate days at the University of



California, Berkeley, where she sang in a chamber choir that regularly performed with Nicholas McGegan's Philharmonia Baroque. She went on to receive a master's degree at Indiana University, where she participated in several recordings directed by Paul Hillier, including a release of Arvo Pärt's *I Am The True Vine* for chorus.

Carleton performs with California chamber groups and music festivals such as Tesserae, Marin Baroque, Faire Viols, and the Carmel Bach Festival. Her recording credits include Harmonia Mundi, Naxos, Hyperion and RCM, for which she performed in an album of Padilla works for double choir that won a Grammy

Award in 2006. She is a founding member of Les Violettes, a Bay Area-based group that champions the music of Henry Purcell, Buxtehüde and the French Baroque.

Rob Diggins is a principal player with the Portland Baroque Orchestra. He performs regularly with the avant-garde rock band



March and the Months; an eclectic duo, the Flying Oms; and Skywater Kirtan Band with Shemaia Skywater. He was a featured artist on the recently released folk album *Just Keep Going* and performed on Joanne Rand's albums *Roses in the Snow and Drought and Southern Girl.* His many recordings include solo work on a recent Portland Baroque Orchestra recording of the complete string con-



certos of J.S. Bach, and he was featured as viola soloist in the 2013 film *Giacomo Variations* starring John Malkovich.

Diggins is a *Bhaktin* (devotional musician) and a *Samayacharin* (devoted teacher) guided by the Himalayan yoga tradition *Parampara*. In 2017 and 2018 he taught music and yoga in Kurdistan and Lebanon with the YES Academy. When not on the road, Rob teaches yoga in adult assisted-living facilities and in the Humboldt County Correctional Facility in Eureka, California.

Jolianne von Einem performs with Philharmonia Baroque Orchestra, Portland Baroque Orchestra, Archetti Strings, Musica



Angelica, Les Conversations Gallants, and Magnificat. She has toured South America, Mexico, the U.S. and Canada with John Malkovich, the Weiner Akademie and Musica Angelica in *The Infernal Comedy* and *Giacomo Variations*. She recorded the double violin concerto of J.S. Bach in a 2015 release by the Portland Baroque Orchestra.

With degrees from UCLA and USC, von Einem studied violin with Alex Treger and Alice Schoenfeld, and Baroque violin with Monica Huggett. She toured and recorded in Europe with Hausmusik and Huggett's Trio Sonnerie, and in Japan with the Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, recording and filming half of Mozart's symphonies under Ton Koopman. Among her many other recordings are the acclaimed CD of Mendelssohn's Octet with Hausmusik on EMI; Early Music of the Netherlands 1700-1800 with Trio Sonnerie on Emergo; and Eighteenth-Century Music for Lute and Strings with Trio Galanterie on Audioquest.

Amy Fogerson is an ensemble singer and soloist who appears regularly with the Los Angeles Master Chorale, the Los Angeles Philhar-



monic, and many other Southern California ensembles. Her solo appearances have included Steve Reich's *Tehillim* at Lincoln Center, Louis Andriessen's *De Stijl* with the LA Philharmonic, and the alto solos in Handel's Messiah in the first performance of the work at Walt Disney Concert Hall. She is a lead teaching artist for Voices Within, the LA Master Chorale's awardwinning education residency program.

Fogerson also has a busy session singing career. Her voice can be heard in more than 100 feature films, TV shows and video games, including recent releases *Smallfoot* and *How the Grinch Stole Christmas*. She is the founding director of the Street Symphony Chamber Singers and supervises the Street Symphony Daniel Chaney Fellowship program.

Scott Graff has appeared as a soloist with numerous ensembles including the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the Los Angeles Master Chorale,



Musica Angelica and the California Bach Society. He is an active ensemble singer, most notably with the Los Angeles Master Chorale, with which he is part of touring company presenting the staged and memorized production of Orlando di Lasso's monumental song cycle *Lagrime di San Pietro*, directed by Peter Sellars. He has sung solo roles at the Carmel Bach Festival and with the Los Angeles—based new-music collective Synchromy.

Graff was a member of the Los Angeles Chamber Singers, led by Peter Rutenberg, when the group's release of *Padilla: Sun* of Justice was awarded the 2007 Grammy for Best Small Ensemble recording. He has also sung on the soundtracks of more than 60 feature films, including Star Wars: The Last Jedi, The Secret Life of Pets, and Frozen. He teaches voice as a member of the music faculty at Pomona College.

Stephen Hammer appears regularly as principal oboist with Musica Angelica, Tesserae Baroque and the American Bach Soloists. He



is artistic director of the Blue Hill Bach Festival in Maine, and a regular participant at the Aston Magna Festival in Massachusetts. Before relocating to Southern California in 2016 he was principal oboist of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society and principal recorder for the Metropolitan Opera, among other groups.

Hammer has taught at Bard College, Indiana University and other distinguished schools of music. He has recorded more than 200 solo, chamber, obbligato and orchestral recordings for Decca l'Oiseau-Lyre and other labels. He enjoys collaborating with the instrument-maker Joel Robinson in designing and building replicas of historical oboes, and is an accomplished website designer, as well as an enthusiastic if untalented tennis player.

Stephen Hammer's performance is sponsored by Patricia Bril.

Jennifer Ellis Kampani, a soprano who "offers a freshness of voice, fineness of timbre, and ease of production that place her in the front rank of early-music sopranos" (andante.com), is a leading in-



terpreter of the Baroque vocal repertoire. She has performed with period instruments groups such as the American Bach Soloists,



Washington Bach Consort, New York Collegium, Baroque Band, Portland Baroque Orchestra, Seattle Baroque Orchestra, Opera Lafayette, Apollo's Fire, Musica Angelica, and the Boston Camerata. She has also been heard with the Mark Morris Dance Group, the symphony orchestras of Richmond and Charlotte, and the Washington Cathedral Choral Society.

Kampani has been heard in many concert series and festivals including Les Flâneries Musicales de Reims (France), Aston Magna, Da Camera Society, Houston Early Music, Music Before 1800, Carmel Bach, and the Berkeley and Boston Early Music Festivals. Highlights among the many CDs she has recorded are *Kingdoms of Castille*, which was nominated for a Grammy Award in 2012; and the works of Chiara Cozzolani, which was a *Gramophone* editors' pick in 2002. She is on the faculty at the University of Southern California.

Jennifer Ellis Kampani's performance is sponsored by Duke Funderburke.

Michael Kaufman was the cello soloist for the opening of the renovated Kodak Hall at Eastman Theater and has performed at Carnegie Hall.



He has participated in several chamber music festivals including Open Chamber Music at Prussia Cove, Yellow Barn, Music@Menlo, and Verbier. Embracing an eclectic range of music from both the classical and contemporary canons, he has performed in chamber music concerts with Midori, in Brett Dean's 12 An-

gry Men in Disney Hall during the Piatigorsky International Cello Festival, as principal cello of La Monnaie in Brussels, and in the premiere of a concerto written by Sean Friar with the Eastman Wind Ensemble.

Kaufman earned his master's and doctoral degrees from the University of Southern California and his bachelor's from the Eastman School of Music. He is a founding member of the cello quintet Sakura, and founder and artistic director of the Los Angeles-based Sunset ChamberFest. He teaches on the faculty of Loyola Marymount University and maintains a private studio in Los Feliz.

Jon Lee Keenan grew up in his hometown of Las Vegas, Nevada, exposed to a wide variety of music ranging from rock 'n roll and blue-



grass to classical and jazz. After graduating from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas with a triple major in Music, he moved to Los Angeles to continue his musical studies, earning a doctorate in Vocal Arts from the University of Southern California. Since joining the Los Angeles Master Chorale in 2007, he has appeared as a featured soloist each season.

Recent highlights include the Evangelist in Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* with LAMC, tenor soloist in Handel's Messiah, and the narrator in Hugo Distler's *The Story of Christmas*. Keenan has helped create several new characters for The Industry LA, and in 2018 he recorded the role of Gniphos in the Los Angeles Philharmonic's production of Lou Harrison's *Young Caesar*. This season includes roles in John Cage's Europeras I and II with the Philharmonic, and an international tour of *Lagrime di San*

Pietro with music by Orlando di Lasso and staging by Peter Sellars.

Elizabeth Ladizinsky is a graduate of California State University, Long Beach, where she studied both classical and jazz music. She has



been a featured soloist with the Redondo Beach Baroque Festival, the Los Angeles Mozart Orchestra, the Beverly Hills Symphony, and Chorale Bel Canto. She has performed with many ensembles in Southern California, including the Los Angeles Chamber Singers, the de Angelis Vocal Ensemble, Musica Angelica, the Concord Ensemble, Tesserae, and Zephyr – Voices Unbound. She was a founding member of the vocal jazz quartet Corner Pocket.

Ladizinsky says that two of her most fun performing experiences have been at the Hollywood Bowl, once opening the inaugural Playboy Jazz Festival with her college vocal jazz ensemble, another time performing with Zephyr to sing for Sir George Martin in a Beatles tribute concert. She has been a soloist and staff singer at All Saints' Church in Beverly Hills since 1994.

Judith Linsenberg, a leading exponent of the recorder, has performed throughout the U.S. and Europe, including solo appearances at the



Hollywood Bowl and Lincoln Center. She has been featured with such leading American ensembles as the San Francisco Symphony, the Los Angeles and San Francisco Operas, Philharmonia Baroque, American Bach Soloists, the Portland and Seattle Baroque Orchestras, and the Oregon and Carmel Bach Festivals, among others.

Linsenberg is artistic director of the Baroque ensemble Musica Pacifica, whose recordings on the Virgin Classics, Dorian and Solimar labels have received international acclaim; she has also recorded for Harmonia Mundi USA, Koch International, Reference Recordings, Musical Heritage Society, Drag City Records, and Hännsler Classics. She holds a doctorate in early music from Stanford, and has been a visiting professor at the Vienna Conservatory and at the Early Music Institute at Indiana University in Bloomington.

Judith Linsenberg's performance is sponsored by J. Winthrop & Carole M. Aldrich.

Sarah Lynch has been a member of the Los Angeles Master Chorale since 2011, and in the professional ensemble at St. James' Church



since 2009. This spring she was among the soloists in LAMC's premiere of Dale Trumbore's work *How to Go On* at the Walt Disney Concert Hall. Other recent highlights have included her solos in Bach's Cantata 42, *Wo Zwei und Drei versammlet sind*, in concert with St. Matthew's Chamber Orchestra, and in the premiere of Jason Barabba's work *Lettere da Triggiano* at the Boston Court Theater.

Lynch often records for the soundtracks of films, television programs and video game sessions, most recently *The Lego Movie 2, Venom, Call of Duty 4: Black Ops, A Wrinkle in Time,* and *Star Wars: The Last Jedi.* She also works as an orchestrator, arranger and music preparation specialist for film, television and other media. She holds two degrees in

Piano Performance and currently studies voice with soprano Renée Sousa.

Clifton Massey is an alumnus of the Grammy-award-winning group Chanticleer, with whom he performed in over 200 concerts. He has



participated in the Ojai Festival, Tanglewood Music Festival, Oregon Bach Festival, and the early-music festivals of Berkeley, Boston and Utrecht. He collaborates frequently with notable earlymusic ensembles such as the Philharmonia Baroque Orchestra, American Bach Soloists, Trinity Baroque Orchestra and American Classical Orchestra. Highlights of recent seasons include performing with pop icon Madonna at the Met Gala, singing in premieres of Bassani's Giona and Stradella's La Susanna with the Academy of Sacred Music, and performing in the inaugural two-month installation of Reich Richter Pärt at The Shed, a vibrant new venue in New York City.

Based in New York City, Massey sings with the professional choir of Trinity Church Wall Street. He holds degrees from Texas Christian University and Indiana University's Historical Performance Institute, where he studied with Paul Hillier and Paul Elliott.

Brett McDermid holds a bachelor's degree in Theatre Arts from Concordia College in Moorhead, Minnesota. After graduation, he



spent several years touring the United States and internationally with various choirs. He has performed with the Concordia Choir, Kentucky Opera, Cornerstone Chorale, the Pallas Ensemble and the Cardinal Singers.

McDermid currently sings with the Clarion Singers, the Los Angeles Master Chorale, the Choir of St. James, LASchola, and Tucson's True Concord Voices and Orchestra. He is a frequent collaborator with the Los Angeles-based early-music ensemble Tesserae, and is an original member of the male vocal ensemble Chanson, which has released four studio albums and is currently editing its fifth. In addition, he works as a TV and internet voice-over artist.

Ian Pritchard specializes in historical keyboard practice as a harpsichordist, organist and musicologist. He has performed with many lead-



ing early-music ensembles, such as the Academy of Ancient Music, the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment and Florilegium. As a chamber musician he has won numerous international prizes and has collaborated with leading figures in early music such as Monica Huggett, Elizabeth Wallfisch, Christopher Hogwood, Emanuelle Haïm, Nicholas McGegan, Trevor Pinnock, Kenneth Gilbert and Gustav Leonhardt. He earned his Bachelor of Music degree at Oberlin, then moved to London to study at the Royal Academy of Music. In 2018 he was awarded a PhD in Musicology at USC.

Pritchard appears frequently with leading local musical ensembles such as the Los Angeles Philharmonic, Los Angeles Master Chorale, Musica Angelica and the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra, and was a founding member of the early-music ensemble Tesserae. His interests include keyboard music of the late Renaissance and early Baroque, improvisation,

notation and performance practice. He is currently a full-time faculty member at the Colburn School Conservatory of Music, and in 2015 was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.

Stephen Schultz, called "among the most flawless artists on the Baroque flute" by the San Jose Mercury News and "flute extraor-



dinaire" by the New Jersey Star-Ledger, plays solo and principal flute with the Philharmonia Baroque Orchestra and Musica Angelica, and performs with other leading early-music groups such as Tafelmusik Baroque Orchestra, Wiener Akademie and Chatham Baroque. He appears on over 60 recordings and has been active in commissioning new mu-

sic written for his instrument. The Pittsburgh composer Nancy Galbraith wrote several works for him, including *Traverso Mistico*, scored for electric Baroque flute, solo cello and chamber orchestra, and *Night Train*, *Other Sun*.

Schultz teaches Music History and Flute at Carnegie Mellon University and directs the Carnegie Mellon Baroque Orchestra. He often performs at the Oregon and Carmel Bach Festivals, and last year the Music and Arts label released his acclaimed CD of Bach Sonatas for Flute and Harpsichord, in which he collaborated with harpsichordist Jory Vinikour.

David Shostac was appointed principal flute of the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra in 1975. An alumnus of Juilliard and Tanglewood, he has also served as



principal flute of the St. Louis, Milwaukee and New Orleans symphony orchestras. He has taken part in numerous music festivals,



and has appeared with the American Symphony Orchestra, the Boston Symphony and the Los Angeles Philharmonic. He has worked with many prominent conductors, including Eugene Ormandy, Zubin Mehta, Leopold Stokowski, Seiji Ozawa, Karl Richter, Helmuth Rilling and Christopher Hogwood.

Shostac's most recent recording is *Vivaldi Flute Concertos* with Song of the Angels Flute Orchestra; his discography also includes *J.S. Bach: The Six Flute Sonatas* and *Masterpieces from the French Repertoire.* He is active in the motion picture recording industry and can be heard on hundreds of movie soundtracks. He has taught at USC, UCLA, the California Institute of the Arts, the Aspen Music School and the Idyllwild Arts Academy. He is a faculty member of CSU Northridge.

Kyle Stegall has been praised for his "blemish-free production" (*Sydney Morning Herald*) and "lovely tone and ardent expression" (*New York Times*). In his successful solo debuts in Japan, Australia, Austria, Italy, Singapore and Canada — as

well as on major stages across the United States — he has collaborated with many of the world's most celebrated artistic directors, including



Manfred Honeck, Joseph Flummerfelt, William Christie, Nicholas McGegan, Masaaki Suzuki and Stephen Stubbs.

This season, Stegall has created the role of Tomasso in Laura Schwendinger's new opera *Artemisia*, a commission supported by a National Opera Center Discovery Grant, and has sung the role of the Evangelist in Houston Bach's production of the *St. Matthew Passion*. His new album of Schumann lieder, on which he is accompanied by Eric Zivian on fortepiano, is scheduled for release this summer.

Marc Teicholz was the first prize-winner of the 1989 International Guitar Foundation of America competition. He has performed



extensively throughout North America, Europe and Russia, receiving critical acclaim for his recitals and master classes, and has toured Southeast Asia, Fiji and New Zealand under the auspices of the USIA's Artistic Ambassador program. He has recorded several solo CDs for Naxos and other labels, as well as the pilot

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soundtrack for George Lucas's Young Indiana Jones, and has worked with many composers to produce new guitar literature. Valseana, a solo CD of waltzes recorded on vintage instruments, was named by Acoustic Magazine as one of the 10 best CDs of 2011; the magazine later named his recording of music of Ernesto Nazareth as one of the 10 best CDs of 2016.

Teicholz received his master's degree from the Yale School of Music in 1986 and a JD degree from the Boalt School of Law at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1990. He is currently on the faculty of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music and at California State University, East Bay.

Tanya Tomkins is equally at home as a cellist on Baroque and modern instruments. She is renowned in particular for her interpreta-



tion of Bach's six suites for unaccompanied violoncello, having recorded them for the Avie label and performed them many times at venues such as New York's Le Poisson Rouge, Seattle's Early Music Guild, Vancouver's Early Music Society and the Library of Congress.

Tomkins is one of the principal cel-

lists in San Francisco's Philharmonia Baroque Orchestra and the Portland Baroque Orchestra. On the modern cello, she is a longtime participant at Music in the Vineyards in Napa and the Moab Music Festival in Utah, and a member of the Bay Area-based Left Coast Chamber Ensemble. As an educator she has given master classes at Yale, Juilliard and the San Francisco Conservatory of Music. Along with her life partner, the pianist Eric Zivian, she is Artistic Director and cofounder of Valley of the Moon Music Festival in Sonoma.

Matthew Tresler holds degrees in voice and conducting from Northern Arizona University and the University of Miami. Praised for



his "feathery light acrobatics" (*Orange County Register*) and "voice of unearthly beauty" (*Miami Herald*), he has appeared as a tenor soloist with the Los Angeles Master Chorale, New World Symphony, Flagstaff Symphony, Les Surprises Baroques, and Early Music Hawaii, among many other groups.

An active ensemble singer, he performs with the Los Angeles Master Chorale, Conspirare, Seraphic Fire, Santa Fe Desert Chorale, Bach Collegium San



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Bison Avenue & MacArthur Blvd. Newport Beach, CA (949) 640-5011 Mon - Fri 7:30am-8:30pm Sat & Sun 8:00am-8:30pm champagnesdeli.com Diego, True Concord and Vox Humana, and works as a studio singer for film soundtracks in Los Angeles.

Tresler is now in his tenth year as director of vocal music at Irvine Valley College, where he also serves as Academic Chair of Music. He has taught choral music at Highland High School in Gilbert, Arizona, and was director of music ministries at the Coral Gables Congregational Church in Florida.

Lara Wickes is principal oboist of the Santa Barbara, Pasadena and New West Symphonies. She has performed with the Pacific



Symphony, San Diego Symphony, Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra and the Los Angeles Philharmonic. She holds a Doctor of Musical Arts degree from USC, a Master of Fine Arts degree from the California Institute of the Arts, and a Bachelor of Music degree from the University of Oregon. As a studio musician, she can be heard playing oboe and English horn on many film and TV soundtracks.

Wickes's appearances at music festivals have included the Lucerne Music Festival under the direction of Pierre Boulez, as well as the Spoleto Festival USA, the Henry Mancini Institute, the Norfolk Chamber Music Festival, and the Sarasota Music Festival. She has appeared on TV with several legendary singers, including Prince, Mariah Carey and Andrea Bocelli. In addition to oboe, she plays theremin.

Lara Wickes's performance is sponsored by Philip & Katie Friedel.

In Memoriam

Timothy Landauer, a beloved cellist long affiliated with the Baroque Music Festival, Corona del Mar, died in April after a lengthy struggle with cancer. He was 56.

Landauer was hailed as "a cellist of extraordinary gifts" by the *New York Times* when he won the Concert Artists Guild International Award of 1983 in New York. He went on to win many prestigious prizes, including the Gregor Piatigorsky Memorial Cello Award and the Hammer-Rostropovich Scholarship Award. He performed as soloist with orchestras around the world, and was principal cellist of the Pacific Symphony at the time of his death.

It was while he was earning his master's degree in cello at USC more than 30 years ago that Landauer first met Burton Karson, who had cofounded the Baroque Music Festival back in 1981. "Tim and I shared acquaintances



with a remarkable faculty in music," recalls Karson, "and our mutual admiration grew over the years." The young cellist first performed in our Festival in 1995, then returned to play almost every season through 2017. As both a soloist and chamber ensemble member in our concerts in the Sherman Gardens, he became a perennial Festival favorite.

"Tim was a wonderful man and a splendid musician," Karson says. "Working with him was like engaging a musical angel." All of us will miss his gorgeous sound, his amazing technical proficiency, and his warm friendship.

South Coast Brass

John Deemer, Steve Kraus, trumpet Mark Ghiassi, horn Craig McKnight, trombone Robert Aul, tuba

This group performs al fresco for 45 minutes prior to each concert from the playlist below.

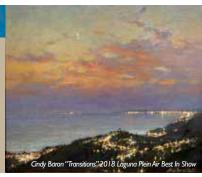
Adson, John (c. 1587–1640)Two Ayres for Cornetts & Sagbuts
AnonymousDie Bänkelsängerlieder
Bach, Johann Sebastian (1685–1750)
Byrd, William (1543–1623) Earle of Oxford's Marche
Charpentier, Marc-Antoine (1644–1704)Prelude to Te Deum
Gabrieli, Giovanni (1557–1612)
Handel, George Frideric (1685–1759) "Hornpipe" from <i>Water Music</i> Royal Fireworks Music
Hassler, Hans Leo (1564–1612)
Holborne, Anthony (c. 1545–1602) Elizabethan Dance Suite \cdot Assorted Pieces
Mouret, Jean-Joseph (1682–1738)
Pezel, Johann Christoph (1639–1694)
Purcell, Henry (1659–1695) Purcell Suite · Voluntary on Old 100th
Scheidt, Samuel (1587–1654)
Simpson, Thomas (1582–c. 1628)Suite of 17th-Century Dances
Susato, Tielman (c. 1510/15–1570?)
Vivaldi, Antonio (1678–1741)



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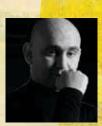
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