The University Musical Society The University of Michigan

Presents

PAUL KUENTZ CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF PARIS

PAUL KUENTZ Conductor

Soloists

MONIQUE FRASCA-COLOMBIER, Violin Serge Langlet, Violin Annick Boulay, Violin MAITE NOLHIER, Violin BARBARA SCHLICK, Soprano JEAN-FRANÇOIS DION, Trumpet

Monday Evening, January 17, 1972, at 8:00 Power Center for the Performing Arts Ann Arbor, Michigan

PROGRAM

Fanfares, First Suite in D major
Concerto in B minor, Op. 3, No. 10, for Four Violins and Orchestra VIVALDI Allegro Largo, larghetto, largo Allegro
Cantata No. 51, "Jauchzet Gott in allen Landen," BACH for Soprano, Trumpet, and Orchestra BARBARA SCHLICK AND JEAN-FRANÇOIS DION
INTERMISSION
Concerto in D major for Trumpet and Orchestra
Serenade for Strings (1954) DANIEL LESUR
Deutsche Grammophon and Pathé Marconi Records

PROGRAM NOTES

by

MAURICE IMBERT, freely translated

Fanfares, First Suite in D major JEAN JOSEPH MOURET (1682–1738)

Jean Joseph Mouret was an early eighteenth-century French composer in the service of the Duchess of Maine at the Paris court from about 1707. He was appointed director of the Concerts Spirituels for which he wrote a book of motets, published in 1742; and after the concerts were taken over by the Acadèmie Royale in 1734, he was conductor of the Comédie Italienne. During that time he published about fifty instrumental "divertissements" such as this suite of fanfares.

Concerto in B minor, Opus 3, No. 10, for Four Violins . . ANTONIO VIVALDI (1678–1741)

Antonio Vivaldi left to posterity well over four hundred instrumental concerti. Not only is the incredible quantity of these works impressive, however, but their beauty as well. Their high quality leads to the conclusion that it was Vivaldi who developed the Baroque concerto into its Classical form. As a result of this development the three-movement form, although certainly modified in some details, later became the structural plan for the concerti of the late Baroque, the Classical, and the Romantic eras.

The Concerto in B minor belongs among Vivaldi's greatest works. Formally well-balanced, clear in structure, simple, and at the same time subtle in melody and harmony, spontaneous, vital, energetic, and virtuoso in character, at one and the same time it is full of solemn splendor, sensuous glitter and depth of feeling.

The first movement begins with a statement of the main theme played by three solo instruments followed by a short tutti. The solo violins present themselves one by one, their entrances separated by short tutti passages. The tutti forms a rich contrast to the solo voices which appear sometimes alone, sometimes in combination with one another until the close of the movement. The second movement begins with a serious *Largo* introduction which progresses to a serenely beautiful *Larghetto*, closing with chords reminiscent of the beginning. The last movement follows without pause, a varied, rollicking movement in six-eight time bringing the work to a brilliant close.

"Jauchzet Gott in allen Landen," Cantata 51 J. S. B

J. S. BACH (1685–1750)

Rejoice in the Lord, all ye lands.

All the creatures of heaven and earth His glory proclaim.

Let us bring our joyful offerings to Him, our ever present guardian.

Concerto in D major for Trumpet GEORG PHILIPP TELEMANN and Orchestra (1681–1767)

Telemann, a native of Magdeburg, knew Handel in his youth and continued to correspond with him until Handel's death. He was also the friend of J. S. Bach and godfather of Bach's son, Emanuel. Telemann, having occupied a place very much in the foreground during his own time, is attracting more and more interest in the present. Most certainly the charm of his works has earned for him the current respect, but also it is recognized that he was one of the most active among those who developed the classical sonata by doing away with the thorough-bass. The abundance of Telemann's work is beyond imagination and the publication of his *opera omnia* is still far from being completed. To illustrate, there are a thousand suites for orchestra to which his name is affixed, only 126 of which have been rediscovered to date.

Telemann's "Concerto in D major" for solo trumpet and orchestra opens with an Adagio during which the melody by the trumpet is sustained by a homophony of strings. This movement is in the sonata style of the Italian school. In the subsequent Allegro, which has a single theme and recalls Bach's Brandenburg Concertos, the strings and soloist alternate, supported by the continuo. The trumpet does not appear during the *Grave* in B minor, which is a fugue. The *Finale*, also a fugue, distinctly resembles the Second Brandenburg Concerto. As in the latter, the trumpet vies with the basses. After a divertissement by the strings the trumpet returns with the theme. Throughout the work the solo part is formidably difficult. In the closing Allegro it braves perilous notes ascending to E sharp.

Daniel Lesur is a Parisian who studied the different phases of his art with M. A. Ferté (piano), Jean Gallon, Georges Caussade (composition). But the one who had the greatest influence on the direction of his talents is Charles Tournemire, organist of Sainte-Clotilde after César Franck. Daniel Lesur assisted him in his tasks at the famous basilica for ten years beginning in 1927, at the same time filling the functions of titular organist of the Benedictines of Paris. In his turn called to teach counterpoint at the Schola Cantorum (1935), he assisted there in the manifestations of "The Spiral" destined to make known the music of the vanguard, and thereby was led to join the group of composers called "Jeune-France," with André Jolivet and Olivier Messiaen, among others. After the war Daniel Lesur was entrusted by the R. T. F. with musical information on the air waves and recently was appointed to direct the musical department of the French Television. In the meantime he had continued to perform the functions of director of the Schola Cantorum.

The range of the composer's works goes from Soirs to the Ballade for Piano; from Hommage à Bach to the Overture for Andrea del Sarto by Musset, to the Suite Française for orchestra, the ballet Le Bal du Destin (1956) and Symphonies de danses (1958); from the vocal Harmonies intimes to Cantique des Cantiques, to Cantique des colonnes for chorus. All prove, by the style of the writing and intelligence of the musician, the charm of his subtle expressions relying on an emotion which a natural reserve makes him conceal.

PAUL KUENTZ CHAMBER ORCHESTRA from Paris
Vivaldi: "The Four Seasons," Mr. KUENTZ conducting Wednesday, January 19 MONIQUE FRASCA-COLUMBIER, violinist; RICHARD BURGWIN, narrator
Handel: "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," DONALD BRYANT conducting. Soloists: BARBARA SCHLICK, soprano; JOHN McCollum, tenor; The Festival Chorus of the University Choral Union
ANDRES SEGOVIA, Guitarist (Sold Out) Saturday, January 22
BERLIN PHILHARMONIC OCTET Friday, January 28
OSIPOV BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA and Stars of the Bolshoi Opera Tuesday, February 8
ALICIA DE LARROCHA, Pianist
HERMANN PREY, Baritone
OSCAR GHIGLIA, Guitar, and FRANS BRUEGGEN, Recorder. Wednesday, February 23
P'ANSORI, Music Legends from Korea Friday, February 25
PRAGUE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Sunday, February 27 JINDRICH ROHAN, Conductor
JULIAN BREAM, Guitarist and Lutenist (Sold Out) Wednesday, March 1
BOSTON SYMPHONY CHAMBER PLAYERS Tuesday, March 14 (Please note change in Boston dates from earlier announcements)
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, WILLIAM STEINBERG, Conductor Wednesday, March 15
VIENNA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Sunday, March 19 Josef Krips, Conductor
SHANTUNG TRADITIONAL MUSIC from China Friday, April 7
MINNESOTA ORCHESTRA Sunday, April 9 STANISLAW SKROWACZEWSKI, Conductor
New York Pro Musica (Sold Out) Sunday, April 16

ANN ARBOR MAY FESTIVAL May 4, 5, 6, 7 The Philadelphia Orchestra and soloists in five concerts. (Brochures with complete programs and ticket information available at Musical Society offices.)

UNIVERSITY MUSICAL SOCIETY

Burton Memorial Tower, Ann Arbor, Michigan (Phone 665-3717)