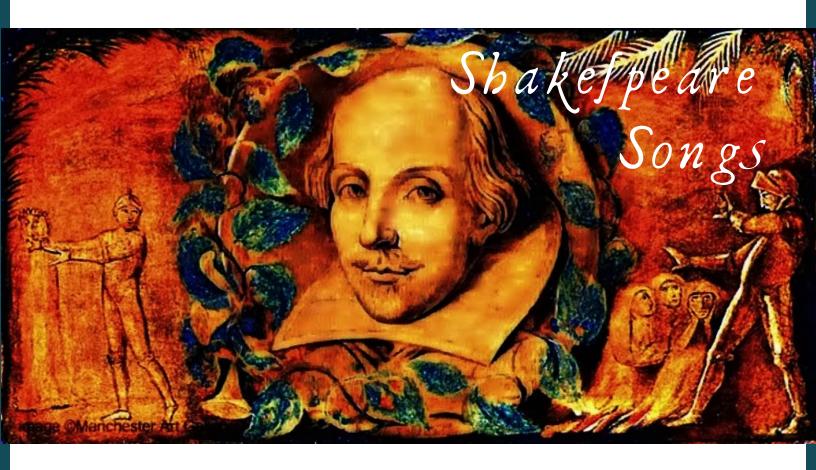
The Bard



SAN FRANCISCO Saturday, September 28, 8pm St. Mark's Lutheran Church OAKLAND Sunday, September 29, 4pm Chapel of the Chimes



CLERESTORY

2013-2014 SEASON clerestory.org

WELCOME

Welcome to the opening concerts of Clerestory's eighth season, The Bard!

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!

Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music

Creep in our ears: soft stillness and the night

Become the touches of sweet harmony.

(The Merchant of Venice, Act V Scene 1)

One of my earliest musical memories is singing the part of a fairy elf as a boy soprano in Benjamin Britten's wonderful opera *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Mustardseed, Peaseblossom, Cobweb, and Moth—we wore wings and sang "over hill, over dale, through bush, through briar...". Just as William Shakespeare's poetry endures from age to age, tonight I find myself a generation older, singing those very same lines in Ralph Vaughan Williams' haunting setting. The words of the "Bard of Avon" reverberate throughout modern life, often in unexpected places and phrases. Tonight you'll hear Shakespeare as he himself would never have dreamed: daring, modern, creative, and sometimes otherworldly.

What is it about singing that draws us in? It's often said that music expresses what words cannot. I'd add that music with words expresses more than either one alone. Music featured prominently in the productions of Shakespeare's plays during his lifetime, although little about the actual music has been passed down—if it was ever written down at all. Even the greatest poet of the English language found that song and lyrics together heightened drama, lightened the mood, and made his characters more real.

As we look back with pride at the music and friends we've made in past seasons, I and my fellow Clerestory singers consider The Bard a fitting and poetic start to our eighth year. We hope you'll join us again when we open the holiday season on November 30 and December 1 with and all-American *Clerestory Christmas*. Then, the month of May brings concerts you won't want to miss: *Prayer for a Child*, a family-themed concert with the Young Women's Chorus, directed by our good friend Susan McMane, as our guests.

Ever since Clerestory was founded, one of my greatest joys has been experiencing music with these singers and with you, our audience. On behalf of all of Clerestory I thank you for playing your part in bringing this music to the stage.

Jesse Antin, Founder

Our Next Performance:



SING WITH HAITI BENEFIT CONCERT Wednesday, October 2, 2013, 7:00 pm Grace Cathedral, San Francisco

Join us for this special fundraiser hosted by Deborah Voigt, and with special musical guests Susan Graham, Jake Heggie, Nicholas Phan, and more.

Visit *clerestory.org* for more info and tickets.



CLERESTORY

Jesse Antin, Kevin Baum, John Bischoff, Dan Cromeenes, Christopher Fritzsche, Ben Kazez, David Kurtenbach, Justin Montigne, Daniel Pickens-Jones

Saturday, September 28, 8:00 p.m. - St. Mark's Lutheran Church, San Francisco Sunday, September 29, 4:00 p.m. - Chapel of the Chimes, Oakland

The Comedies

It Was a Lover and His LassJohn RutterTake, O Take Those Lips AwayMatthew HarrisThrough the House Give Glimmering LightAmy BeachUnder the Greenwood TreeE. J. Moeran

Soliloquies

Signifying Nothing Karen Siegel
To Be, or Not To Be

Karen Siegel
Juhani Komulainen

Sonnets

Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day

My Love is as a Fever

When Are We Leaving?

Nils Lindberg

Håkan Parkman

Paul Crabtree

Supernatural

Full Fathom Five*

Lullaby

The Cloud Capp'd Towers

Double, Double, Toil and Trouble*

Over Hill, Over Dale

Ralph Vaughan Williams

Vaughan Williams

Mäntyjärvi

Vaughan Williams

The Tragedies

Tell Me Where is Fancy Bred

The Willow Song

Orpheus with His Lute

Matthew Harris

Ralph Vaughan Williams

György Orbàn

More Shakespeare Songs

The Lark at Heaven's Gate Sings

Cory Johnson

Fear No More

No More Shakespeare Songs?

Stephen Sondheim, arr. Kevin Baum

Jaakko Mäntyjärvi

The Comedies

Shakespeare's wit and humor are most apparent in his beloved comedies (plays that have a happy ending). • John Rutter makes a departure from his normal sacred choral style to explore his jazzy side in **It Was a Lover and His Lass.**

• One of the more prolific composers for setting Shakespeare texts, Matthew Harris wrote **Take, O Take Those Lips Away** as part of the second of five sets celebrating the Bard. • Originally written for women's chorus, **Through the House Give Glimmering Light** is the third of *Three Shakespeare Songs*, Op. 39, by Amy Beach, one of the first successful American woman composers of art music. • Heavily influenced by English folk song and nature, Ernest John Moeran thought of himself primarily a madrigalist, as evidenced in **Under the Greenwood Tree** from his set of songs with Elizabethan poems *Songs of Springtime*.

It Was a Lover and His Lass

Text from As You Llke It, Act V, Scene 3

John Rutter (b. 1945)

The court jester Touchstone is in love (or at least wants to take a tumble) with the shepherdess Audrey, and together with two page boys he sings a ditty about the ideal season for lovers.

First Page

Well met, honest gentleman.

TOUCHSTONE

By my troth, well met. Come, sit, sit, and a song.

Second Page

We are for you: sit i' the middle.

First Page

Shall we clap into't roundly, without hawking or spitting or saying we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a bad voice?

Second Page

I'faith, i'faith; and both in a tune, like two gipsies on a horse.

It was a lover and his lass,
With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonny no,
That o'er the green cornfields did pass

In springtime, the only pretty ring time, When birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding, Sweet lovers love the spring.

Between the acres of the rye,
With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonny no,
These pretty country fools¹ would lie
In springtime, etc.

And therefore take the present time,
With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonny no,
For love is crowned with the prime
In springtime, etc.

1 Originally, "folks"

Take, O Take Those Lips Away

Text from Measure by Measure, Act IV, Scene 1

Matthew Harris (b. 1956)

A boy sings this song to the frustrated Mariana who was betrothed to Angelo ages ago; Angelo, however, refused to marry her once her dowry was lost at sea.

Take, O take those lips away,

That so sweetly were forsworn;

And those eyes, the break of day,

Lights that do mislead the morn!

But my kisses bring again, bring again,

Seals of love, but sealed in vain, sealed in vain!

ana

Mariana John Everett Millais

Through the House Give Glimmering Light

Text from A Midsummer Night's Dream, Act V, Scene 1

Amy Beach (1867-1944)

Oberon, king of the fairies, with his queen Titania and their royal train blesses the household of the Athenians. They are introduced by Oberon's servant Puck.

PUCK

And we fairies, that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are frolic: not a mouse
Shall disturb this hallow'd house:
I am sent with broom before,
To sweep the dust behind the door.

Through the house give glimmering light, By the dead and drowsy fire.
Every elf and fairy sprite
Hop as light as bird from brier.
And this ditty, after me,
Sing and dance it trippingly.

First, rehearse your song by rote, To each word a warbling note. Hand in hand with fairy grace Will we sing and bless this place.

Under the Greenwood Tree

Text from As You Like it, Act II, Scene 5

Ernest John Moeran (1894-1950)

Amiens, an attending lord and musician, seeks to console the ever-melancholic Jaques with a song.

JAQUES

More, more, I prithee, more.

AMIENS

It will make you melancholy, Monsieur Jaques.

JAQUES

I thank it. More, I prithee, more. I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel sucks eggs. More, I prithee, more.

AMIENS

My voice is ragged: I know I cannot please you.

JAQUES

I do not desire you to please me; I do desire you to sing. Come, more; another stanzo: call you 'em stanzos?

AMIENS

What you will, Monsieur Jaques.

JAQUES

Nay, I care not for their names; they owe me nothing. Will you sing?

AMIENS

More at your request than to please myself.

Under the greenwood tree
Who loves to lie with me,
And turn his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither:
Here shall he see
No enemy

But winter and rough weather.

Who doth ambition shun,
And loves to live i' the sun,
Seeking the food he eats,
And pleas'd with what he gets,
Come hither, come hither, come hither:
Here shall he see

No enemy But winter and rough weather.

Soliloquies

Some of the most famous quotes from Shakespeare are from his soliloquies, where his characters are alone with their thoughts. • Karen Siegel is a composer, conductor, and singer in New Jersey who composes innovative choral and vocal music using fragmented texts, polyrhythm, and non-traditional harmonies and textures, which are all found in **Signifying Nothing**. • Juhani Komulainen studied composition at the University of Miami but took his skills back to his native Finland where he composes primarily choral works; the melancholy **To Be, or Not To Be** comes from his *Four Ballads of Shakespeare*.

Signifying Nothing

Karen Siegel

Text from Macbeth, Act V, Scene 5

(b. 1980)

Macbeth, who assumed the Scottish throne through murder, is anticipating the approach of English and Scottish forces that oppose him; before they arrive, he receives news of his wife's suicide.

MACBETH

I have almost forgot the taste of fears.

The time has been, my senses would have cool'd1

To hear a night-shriek; and my fell of hair

Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir

As life were in't. I have supp'd full with horrors;

Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,

Cannot once start me.

Wherefore was that cry?

SEYTON

The queen, my lord, is dead.

MACBETH

She should have died hereafter; There would have been a time for such a word.

1 chilled

Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time, And all our yesterdays, have lighted fools The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle! Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player That struts and frets his hour upon the stage And then is heard no more. It is a tale Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing.

To Be, or Not To Be

Text from Hamlet, Act III, Scene 1

Juhani Komulainen (b. 1953)

POLONIUS

Ophelia, walk you here. —Gracious, so please you, We will bestow ourselves. [To Ophelia.] Read on this book; That show of such an exercise may color Your loneliness. We are oft to blame in this—
'Tis too much proved—that with devotion's visage And pious action we do sugar o'er The devil himself.

KING [Aside.]

O, 'tis too true!

How smart a lash that speech doth give my conscience!

The harlot's cheek, beautied with plastering art,

Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it

Than is my deed to my most painted word:

O heavy burden!

POLÓNIUS

I hear him coming: let's withdraw, my lord.

Hamlet is crazed with anger over the suspected murder of his father by King Claudius. While the other characters try to determine the source of his erratic behavior (Polonius suggests it is love for his daughter Ophelia), Hamlet vacillates between revenge and inaction, as well as sanity and madness, and considers a variety of outcomes, including suicide.

To be, or not to be? That is the question—Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, Or to take arms against a sea of troubles, And, by opposing [them], end them?

Sonnets

The sonnet has its origin in 13th-century Italy (sonetto means "little song"). Shakespeare wrote 154 poems in this form, not including those found in his plays.

Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day

Text from Sonnet 18

Nils Lindberg (b. 1933)

The wide variety of works by Swedish composer Nils Lindberg includes jazz, symphonic works, and folk music. His jazz suite *O Mistress Mine* sets a compilation of poems from the reign of Queen Elizabeth I of England. The whole suite was subsequently arranged for choir, from which **Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day** became the most popular.

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date;
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st:
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,

So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date;
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Nor shall Death brag thou wand'rest in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st.
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

1 meaning "deprived of adornment"; 2 ownest

My Love is as a Fever

Text from Sonnet 147

Håkan Parkman (1955-1988)

Håkan Parkman, another Swedish composer, was a choral director and teacher whose career was tragically cut short by his death by drowning at the age of thirty-three. His *Three Shakespeare Songs* are among his few published compositions and include the dark and brooding **My Love is as a Fever**.

My love is as a fever, longing still For that which longer nurseth the disease, Feeding on that which doth preserve the ill, Th' uncertain sickly appetite to please. My reason, the physician to my love, Angry that his prescriptions are not kept, Hath left me, and I desperate now approve

Desire is death, which physic did except.

Past cure I am, now reason is past care,

And frantic-mad with evermore unrest;

My thoughts and my discourse as madmen's are,

At random from the truth vainly express'd;

For I have sworn thee fair and thought thee bright,

Who art as black as hell, as dark as night.

When Are We Leaving?

Paul Crabtree (b. 1960)

Text from Sonnet 60 Additional text from John Bayley's *Elegy for Iris*

From the composer:

"Dame Iris Murdoch lectured and taught in the area of moral philosophy at Oxford University until her death of Alzheimer's Disease in February 1999. My exposure to her began with her 27 novels, which she labeled 'dramas of the human heart'. I was deeply affected by Murdoch's writing, by her striving to articulate the spiritual dimension of life that operates within daily existence, and I was profoundly saddened by her death. When Are We Leaving? interweaves Shakespeare's sonnet #60 with Murdoch's own later outbursts, as reported by her husband John Bayley in his book 'Elegy For Iris'. I have tried to evoke the decay of a once fertile intelligence by articulating the texts through two separate choirs that alternately interact with and override each other. A befuddled opening leads to a bitter climax, then to a section of resigned acceptance. The calm return of the opening material signals the end."

Like as the waves make towards the pebbl'd shore, So do our minutes hasten to their end;
Each changing place with that which goes before, In sequent toil all forwards do contend.
Nativity, once in the main of light,
Crawls to maturity, wherewith being crown'd,
Crooked eclipses 'gainst his glory fight,
And Time that gave doth now his gift confound.
Time doth transfix the flourish set on youth
And delves the parallels in beauty's brow,
Feeds on the rarities of nature's truth,
And nothing stands but for his scythe to mow:
And yet to times in hope my verse shall stand,
Praising thy worth, despite his cruel hand.

Where is the bus taking us? Well? Where is the bus taking us? No. Home. Well? Where is the bus taking us? No! No! Why traveling like this? He doesn't know. When are we leaving? There, now. Let's go. Bed. Bed.



Dame Iris Murdoch

Supernatural

Like many playwrights of his time, but perhaps more so than any of them, Shakespeare seemed fascinated by the supernatural world and its denizens. From plays like *Hamlet*, in which a single ghost plays a central role, to *The Tempest*, in which sorcerers and magical beings intermingle with the Neapolitans and Milanese, to *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, in which humans are the interlopers in a forest controlled by fairies, the role of the supernatural world in Shakespeare's work waxes and wanes but never strays far from reach. • Ralph Vaughan Williams' music is quintessentially English in style and even caused music critic J.A. Fuller Maitland to observe that "one is never quite sure whether one is listening to something very old or very new." He composed his *Three Shakespeare Songs* (Full Fathom Five, The Cloud Capp'd Towers, and Over Hill, Over Dale) for a sight-singing competition in England. • Mäntyjärvi is a Finnish composer, professional translator, and choir conductor who has written two sets of Shakespeare songs for choir, including Lullaby and Double, Double, Toil and Trouble. He describes himself as "an eclectic traditionalist," fusing a variety of influences and styles into his own idiom yet basing his musical language on a traditional approach.

Full Fathom Five

Text from The Tempest, Act I, Scene 2

Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872-1958)

The mischievous spirit Ariel has followed the sorcerer Prospero's instructions, causing a storm to wreck the ship on which Alonso, King of Naples and his son Ferdinand are passengers. All magically survive but are separated, believing the others to be dead. Ariel sings Ferdinand ashore.

FERDINAND

Where should this music be? i' the air or the earth?
It sounds no more: and sure, it waits upon
Some god o' the island. Sitting on a bank,
Weeping again the king my father's wreck,
This music crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my passion
With its sweet air: thence I have follow'd it,
Or it hath drawn me rather. But 'tis gone.
No, it begins again.

Full fathom five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made;
Those are pearls that were his eyes:
Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.
Sea-nymphs hourly ring his knell
Ding-dong.
Hark! now I hear them,—Ding-dong, bell.

LullabyText from A Midsummer Night's Dream, Act II, Scene 2
Jaakko Mäntyjärvi
(b. 1963)

Titania, queen of the fairies, calls for her attendant fairies to sing her a lullaby.

TITANIA

Come, now a roundel and a fairy song;
Then, for the third part of a minute, hence;
Some to kill cankers in the musk-rose buds,
Some war with rere-mice for their leathern wings,
To make my small elves coats, and some keep back
The clamorous owl that nightly hoots and wonders
At our quaint spirits. Sing me now asleep;
Then to your offices and let me rest.

1 the nightingale. Philomela, daughter of King Pandion of Athens, was transformed into a nightingale, according to Ovid's *Metamorphoses* vi, after her rape by her brother-in-law Tereus.

You spotted snakes with double tongue, Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen; Newts and blind-worms, do no wrong, Come not near our fairy queen. Philomel, with melody Sing in our sweet lullaby; Lulla, Iulla, Iullaby, Iulla, Iulla, Iullaby: Never harm, Nor spell nor charm, Come our lovely lady nigh; So, good night, with lullaby. Weaving spiders, come not here; Hence, you long-legg'd spinners, hence! Beetles black, approach not near; Worm nor snail, do no offence. Philomel, with melody, etc.

The Cloud Capp'd Towers

Text from The Tempest, Act IV, Scene 1

Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872-1958)

Prospero conjures spirits to present a magical show for the betrothed Miranda and Ferdinand; but when he suddenly remembers a plot against him is imminent, he dismisses all the spirits, and the beautiful vision evaporates.

FERDINAND

This is strange: your father's in some passion That works him strongly.

MIRANDA

Never till this day Saw I him touch'd with anger so distemper'd.

PROSPERO

You do look, my son, in a mov'd sort, As if you were dismay'd: be cheerful, sir. Our revels now are ended. These our actors, As I foretold you, were all spirits and Are melted into air, into thin air: And, like the baseless fabric of this vision, The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces, The solemn temples, the great globe itself, Shall dissolve¹

And, like this insubstantial pageant faded, Leave not a rack² behind. We are such stuff As dreams are made on, and our little life Is rounded³ with a sleep.

- 1 Originally, "Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve"
- 2 wisp of cloud driven before the wind in the upper air
- 3 surrounded

Double, Double, Toil and Trouble

Text from Macbeth, Act 4, Scene 1

Three witches originally bring Macbeth a prophecy that he would be king, which incites him to murder to make it happen. Now he returns to consult them, and they work their dark magic to conjure up apparitions that yield more warnings, promises, and prophecies.

Thunder. Enter the three WITCHES.

Thrice the brinded¹ cat hath mew'd. Thrice and once the hedge-pig whined. Harpier² cries "'Tis time, 'tis time."

Round about the cauldron go; In the poison'd entrails throw. Toad, that under cold stone Days and nights had thirty-one Swelter'd venom sleeping got,³ Boil thou first in the charm'd pot. Double, double⁴ toil and trouble;

Double, double⁴ toil and trouble; Fire burn, and cauldron bubble.

Jaakko Mäntyjärvi (b. 1963)



Witches from Macbeth
John Downman

1brindled, streaked

2 Apparently the name of the familiar spirit of Third Witch. The name suggests "Harpy," which in Greek mythology is a loathsome monster with the head and chest of a woman, and the remainder of its body in the shape of a predatory bird. 3 has for thirty-one days and nights sweated out venom while sleeping

4 In Shakespeare's time, "double" also meant "deceptive."

Fillet of a fenny⁵ snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake;
Eye of newt and toe of frog,
Wool of bat and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork and blind-worm's sting,⁶
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing,
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble.

Double, double, etc.

Scale of dragon, tooth of wolf, Witches' mummy, maw and gulf⁷ Of the ravin'd⁸ salt-sea shark, Root of hemlock digg'd in dark, Liver of blaspheming Jew, Gall of goat, and slips of yew⁹ Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse, Nose of Turk and Tartar's lips, Finger of birth-strangl'd babe

Ditch-deliver'd by a drab,¹⁰
Make the gruel thick and slab.¹¹
Add thereto a tiger's chaudron,¹²
For ingredients for our cauldron.¹³ *Double, double, etc.*

By the pricking of my thumbs, Something wicked this way comes. Open, locks, Whoever knocks!

- 5 inhabiting fens or swamps
- 6 The blindworm is a legless lizard with a black forked tongue, which was thought to contain venom, and was called its "sting." 7 stomach and gullet
- 8 ravenous
- 9 a tree considered a symbol of sadness
- 10 whore
- 11 sticky, thick
- 12 entrails
- 13 Originally, "For the ingredients of our cauldron."

Over Hill, Over Dale

Text from A Midsummer Night's Dream, Act II, Scene 1

Oberon's servant Puck encounters a passing fairy.

PUCKHow now, spirit! whither wander you?

In their gold coats spots you see; Those be rubies, fairy favours, In those freckles live their savours: I must go seek some dew-drops here, And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear. Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872-1958)

Over hill, over dale,
Thorough¹ bush, thorough brier,
Over park, over pale,²
Thorough flood, thorough fire
I do wander everywhere,
Swifter than the moonès sphere;
And I serve the fairy queen,
To dew her orbs³ upon the green.
The cowslips tall her pensioners⁴ be:

- 1 through
- 2 enclosure
- 3 circles, i.e., fairy rings
- 4 Members of the royal bodyguard were called "gentlemen pensioners."

The Tragedies

Shakespeare wrote only about half as many tragedies as comedies, but among the former are most of the plays that now define him as the greatest playwright the world has known: *Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, Macbeth,* and *Othello*.

• The Merchant of Venice, while technically a comedy, is considered a "problem play" to many because its complicated and intricate plot defies certain elements of classification. In the anti-Semitic days Shakespeare lived in, the Jewish character Shylock was perceived as comical; but various interpretations in more recent centuries perceive him as a tragic character, which inclines sympathetic audiences to view his story as a tragedy within a decorated framework of comedy. • Harris and Vaughan Williams capture the contrasting moods of Shakespeare's texts with the lilting singsong of **Tell Me Where is Fancy Bred** and the treble-voiced lament of **The Willow Song**. • György Orbán is a Hungarian composer who was born in Romania; he works as a music editor for Editio Music and teaches at the Ferenc Liszt Academy for Music in Budapest. He originally composed **Orpheus With His Lute** to a Hungarian translation, then later converted it to English.

Tell Me Where is Fancy Bred

Text from The Merchant of Venice, Act III, Scene 2

Matthew Harris (b. 1956)

Portia's father left a will requiring her suitors to choose from one of three caskets, one each of gold, silver, and lead. The correct answer earns Portia's hand. She is hoping Bassanio succeeds, so as he studies the options the members of the household sing a song to give him a clue.

PORTIA

Away, then! I am lock'd in one of them:
If you do love me, you will find me out.
Nerissa and the rest, stand all aloof.
Let music sound while he doth make his choice;

Live thou, I live: with much, much more dismay I view the fight than thou that makest the fray.

Tell me where is fancy¹ bred,
Or² in the heart or in the head?
How begot, how nourishèd?
Reply, reply.
It is engend'red in the eyes,
With gazing fed; and fancy dies
In the cradle, where it lies.
Let us all ring fancy's knell;
I'll begin it – Ding, dong, bell.
Ding, dong, bell.

1 love, infatuation 2 either

The Willow Song

Text from Othello, Act IV, Scene 3

Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872-1958)

DESDEMONA

My mother had a maid call'd Barbary:
She was in love, and he she loved proved mad
And did forsake her: she had a song of "Willow,"
An old thing 'twas, but it express'd her fortune,
And she died singing it. That song tonight
Will not go from my mind; I have much to do,
But to go hang my head all at one side,
And sing it like poor Barbary. Prithee, dispatch.

Sing all a green willow:

Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee,
Sing willow, willow:

The fresh streams ran by her, and murmur'd her moans;
Sing willow, willow, willow:

Her salt tears fell from her, and soften'd the stones:

Her salt tears fell from her, and soften'd the stones; Sing willow, willow, willow; Sing all a green willow must be my garland.

The poor soul sat sighing by a sycamore tree,

Orpheus With His Lute

Text from Henry VIII, Act III, Scene 1

György Orbán (b. 1947)

At the beginning of this scene, Queen Katharine, troubled by the trial proceedings questioning her marriage to the King, asks a lady-in-waiting to sing to her to soothe her sorrow. In Greek mythology, Orpheus was a legendary musician who had the ability to charm all living things with his music.

QUEEN KATHARINE

Take thy lute, wench: my soul grows sad with troubles; Sing, and disperse 'em, if thou canst: leave working.

Orpheus with his lute made trees, And the mountain tops that freeze, Bow themselves when he did sing: To his music plants and flowers Ever sprung; as sun and showers There had made a lasting spring. Every thing that heard him play, Even the billows of the sea, Hung their heads, and then lay by. In sweet music is such art, Killing care and grief of heart Fall asleep, or hearing, die.

More Shakespeare Songs

With well over a hundred songs included or alluded to in his works, Shakespeare has inspired thousands of composers and musicians from many countries and across a broad spectrum of styles with the distinctive musicality of his texts. • The soaring text of **The Lark at Heaven's Gate Sings** is masterfully set by Cory Johnson, a southern California-based composer, keyboardist, and jazz arranger. • Famed musical theater composer Stephen Sondheim uses the poignant text of **Fear No More** for a crucial moment in one of his lesser-known musicals; Clerestory singer Kevin Baum adds his creative touch by creating a choral version of the piece. • Mäntyjärvi, obviously inspired by the vertiginously tongue-in-cheek character Puck, is the creative genius behind **No More Shakespeare Songs?**, a riproaring setting of the character's farewell epilogue in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

The Lark at Heaven's Gate Sings

Text from Cymbeline, Act II, Scene 3

Cory Johnson (b.1974)

In this scene, Cloten, the Queen's arrogant son by an earlier marriage, waits outside the bedchamber of Imogen, the daughter of the King by a previous queen, in order to seek her love. However, his true motive in seeking to marry her is to become the official heir to the throne. He calls in musicians to hasten her waking with "music o' mornings."

CLOTENI would this music would come: I am advised to give

her music o' mornings; they say it will penetrate.

Enter Musicians

Come on; tune: if you can penetrate her with your fingering, so; we'll try with tongue too: if none will do, let her remain; but I'll never give o'er.

First, a very excellent good-conceited thing; after, a wonderful sweet air, with admirable rich

words to it: and then let her consider.

Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings, And Phoebus¹ 'gins arise, His steeds to water at those springs On chaliced flowers that lies; And winking Mary-buds² begin To ope their golden eyes: With every thing that pretty is, My lady sweet, arise: Arise, arise.

1 the god of the sun;

2 The flowers of the marigold, which open at daybreak and close at sunset.

Fear No More - From The Frogs, a Musical Text from Cymbeline, Act IV, Scene 2

Stephen Sondheim (b. 1930) arr. Kevin Baum (b. 1956)

The Frogs: a musical by Burt Shevelove and Stephen Sondheim is a modern adaptation of the ancient Greek play by Aristophanes, which features the main characters Dionysos, god of drama, and his slave Xanthias. Dionysos decides that he is going to the Underworld to bring back George Bernard Shaw, "a brilliant writer who can speak to the problems of our society and give us comfort, wit and wisdom" in the midst of war. Their journey eventually finds them in Hades with both Shaw and Shakespeare. A battle of words is declared after Shaw disparages the Bard, and each quotes from their own works—Shaw utilizing reason and Shakespeare utilizing poetry. When the topic of death is given, Shaw gives his speech from Saint Joan, and Shakespeare sings Fear No More from Cymbeline. Shakespeare is declared the winner, with Dionysos announcing, "I now realize that a poet is what we need."

In Cymbeline, Guiderius and Arviragus (who call each other Polydore and Cadwal) are adopted sons of a woodsman who lives in a cave in the Welsh mountains. Imogen, disguised as a boy named Fidele, has stumbled upon their dwelling, and in turn they are captivated by "his" beauty. She feels ill and takes some "medicine" she has with her, which unbeknownst to her causes the body to mimic death for a while before reviving. The woodsmen return and find "his" body and bewail "Fidele's" fate.

ARVIRAGUS

Say, where shall's lay him?

GUIDERIUS By good Euriphile, our mother.

ARVIRAGUS

Be't so:

And let us, Polydore, though now our voices Have got the mannish crack, sing him to the ground, As once our mother; use like note and words, Save that Euriphile must be Fidele.

GÜIDERIUS

Cadwal,

I cannot sing: I'll weep, and word it with thee; For notes of sorrow out of tune are worse Than priests and fanes that lie.

ARVIRAGUS

We'll speak it, then.

Fear no more the heat o' the sun, Nor the furious winter's rages; Thou thy worldly task hast done, Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages: Golden lads and girls all must, As chimney-sweepers, come to dust.

Fear no more the lightning-flash, Nor th' all-dreaded thunder-stone; Fear not slander, censure rash; Thou hast finished joy and moan: All lovers young, all lovers must Consign to this, 1 and come to dust.

1 Originally, "thee"

No More Shakespeare Songs?

Text from A Midsummer Night's Dream, Act V, Scene 1 (Epilogue)

Earlier in the play, Oberon arranged for various characters to wake up believing the night's events were merely a dream. After the fairies have blessed the household, Puck, his servant, (also called Robin Goodfellow) remains at the end to "restore amends" with the audience and to suggest the whole experience may have been nothing but a dream itself.

Jaakko Mäntyjärvi (b. 1963)



Oberon, Titania and Puck with Fairies Dancing William Blake

THESEUS

The iron tongue of midnight hath told twelve: Lovers, to bed; 'tis almost fairy time. I fear we shall out-sleep the coming morn As much as we this night have overwatch'd. This palpable-gross play hath well beguiled The heavy gait of night. Sweet friends, to bed. A fortnight hold we this solemnity, In nightly revels and new jollity.

We will make amends ere long; Else the Puck a liar call: So, good night unto you all. Give me your hands,2 if we be friends, And Robin shall restore amends.

If we shadows have offended, Think but this, and all is mended: That you have but slumber'd here While these visions did appear. And this weak and idle theme, No more yielding but a dream, Gentles, do not reprehend: If you pardon, we will mend. And, as I am an honest Puck, If we have unearned luck Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue,1

- 1 hissing
- 2 applause

Upcoming Concerts

Clerestory Christmas: Americana IV SAN FRANCISCO Saturday, November 30, 8:00pm **BFRKFIFY** Sunday, December 1, 8:00pm

Prayer for a Child SAN FRANCISCO Friday, May 9, 8:00pm **BERKELEY** Saturday, May 10, 8:00pm

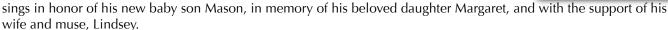




Tickets and more info available at *clerestory.org*.

JESSE ANTIN, alto, is the founder of Clerestory. He has performed with many of the finest groups in the Bay Area since moving to California in 2000, including five years with the esteemed men's ensemble Chanticleer. He appears on seven Chanticleer recordings, including one Grammy winner. Other recent local performances have been as a soloist and chorus member with the American Bach Soloists, the choir of Grace Cathedral, and the Mark Morris Dance Group.

Jesse is a native of Princeton, New Jersey, where he grew up singing countertenor in a cathedral men-and-boys choir. Jesse majored in music and philosophy at Brown University. During Jesse's early career in church music, he was also an organist, choir director, and composer; his pieces continue to be performed and recorded by choirs around the country. Jesse lives in Berkeley and is the Development Director for the Greater Good Science Center at the University of California. He is an avid cyclist, hiker, tennis player, home brewer of ales, and coffee roaster, and is a loyal fan of the Oakland A's. Jesse



Tenor KEVIN BAUM is currently section leader and a member of the ensemble Schola Adventus at Church of the Advent of Christ the King in San Francisco. He is also a cantor at St. Ignatius Catholic Church. Kevin sings with the Philharmonia Baroque Chorale, with Schola Cantorum, the San Francisco Lyric Chorus, and as an alternate with the San Francisco Symphony Chorus. Kevin is also a tatting instructor in Berkeley.



JOHN BISCHOFF, bass, has sung with some of the country's finest choral groups. In addition to Clerestory, these have included Chanticleer, the Dale Warland Singers, the Oregon Bach Festival Chorale, the Philharmonia Baroque Chorale, the American Bach Soloists, and the San Francisco Symphony Chorus. As a soloist, John has appeared with the Sacramento Choral Society, Festival Opera in Walnut Creek, Pacific Repertory Opera, West Bay Opera, and Berkeley Opera. He has also sung roles with companies in Sarasota, Des Moines, and Dayton, and he was an apprentice with the Santa Fe Opera. John received his Master's degree in voice from the Manhattan School of Music and a Bachelor's degree with honors in English from Princeton University. Before recklessly pursuing a career in music, John taught English in Guangzhou, China, and worked as a journalist for Minnesota Public Radio in St. Paul, using his voice in a different capacity—as newscaster, reporter, and host of regional and national broadcasts. John lives in San Francisco with his bass-baritone German shepherd Lucy, where he enjoys cooking, serving, and consuming dessert—at all hours of the day.



DAN CROMEENES, countertenor, is a versatile musician who performs professionally as a countertenor soloist, choral singer, and accompanist. Originally from southern California, he studied piano and voice at Biola University. He received his Master's degree in accompanying at East Carolina University, where he made his countertenor solo debut with Capella Antiqua. After working three years at Biola as Staff Accompanist, he joined Chanticleer for their 2005- 06 season, singing concerts across Europe, Japan, and the United States. Dan continues to perform throughout the San Francisco Bay area, both as an accompanist and as a singer. He has played for Santa Clara University, West Bay Opera, Livermore Valley Opera, BASOTI, Santa Clara Chorale, Lamplighters Music Theatre, and has worked as a freelance accompanist and coach. As a singer, he has performed with various ensembles, including American Bach Soloists, Philharmonia Baroque Chorale, Clerestory, Pacific Collegium, Sanford Dole Ensemble, San Francisco Renaissance Voices, and Grace Cathedral Choir of Men & Boys. As a soloist, he has performed Handel's Israel in Egypt and



Vivaldi's Gloria with the Santa Clara Chorale, Monteverdi's Vespers of 1610 with Bach Collegium San Diego, Handel's Te Deum in A Major with San Francisco Lyric Chorus, Bach's St. John Passion with Bay Area Classical Harmonies (BACH), new editions of Alessandro Scarlatti's works with Arcadiana, and early music recitals on SCU's Faculty Recital Series and at St. Dominic's Catholic Church. When not onstage or behind a piano, Dan can usually be found either on a hike in the mountains or at home baking gourmet goodies.

CHRIS FRITZSCHE, soprano, is a native of Santa Rosa. He has been a "performer" since the tender age of two, when he was first dragged (literally) across the stage, playing the part of young Michael's teddy bear in the play, Peter Pan. Flush with such early success, he took up the guitar at age seven and immersed himself in music of the Beatles, Simon & Garfunkel, James Taylor, and John Denver, among others. He discovered the joys of choral singing in high school and went on to study voice in college as a tenor. Several leading musical theatre and opera roles later, he graduated with a degree in music, and was about to get a real estate license (in order to satisfy his Capricorn desire for money) when someone informed him that the falsetto voice he had only ever used in jest could actually be put to use on the concert stage. This led him to join the men's ensemble Chanticleer as a soprano for the next 11 years, performing in many of the world's greatest concert halls and singing on well over a dozen recordings, two of which won Grammy Awards. Having retired from the road in 2003, he has since expanded his solo and ensemble career, appearing with



various groups and artists in the San Francisco Bay Area and beyond. He served on the vocal faculty at his alma mater, Sonoma State University, from 2004 to 2009. He continues to teach vocal classes and performs regularly with the Sonoma Bach early music organization. He is currently the Music Director for the Center for Spiritual Living in Santa Rosa.

Baritone BEN KAZEZ won awards as an app creator before emerging as a versatile singer, performing repertoire from the baroque to the twentieth century with American Bach Soloists, famed collaborative pianist Martin Katz, baroque violinist Robert Mealy, and others. Ben is baritone soloist at Trinity Episcopal Church (San Francisco) and has sung services at Temple Emanu-El (San Francisco), Cathedral of Christ the Light (Oakland, CA), and Temple Beth El (Omaha) as part of a guest vocal quartet. In fall 2013 he appears as baritone soloist with San Francisco City Chorus, the Valley Concert Chorale, and the San Francisco Masterworks Chorale, and he is thrilled to be making his debut with Chanticleer alumni in Clerestory. As a tech inventor, Ben created mobile apps for travelers that were featured in most major news publications worldwide and dubbed "brilliant" by the New York Times. Ben enjoys applying his entrepreneurship skills to arts organizations and in 2010 led the University of Michigan Gilbert & Sullivan Society to their most successful



season in a decade. Ben currently serves on the marketing committee of the San Francisco Opera's Merola Program and studies voice with Sheri Greenawald (San Francisco Opera). He holds his bachelor's degree in computer science from Carleton College, studied Italian in Bologna, Italy, and enjoys travel, hiking, and hand-rolled Italian pasta.

DAVID KURTENBACH, tenor, is engaged regularly with leading Early Music and contemporary music ensembles throughout the Bay Area and North America. A soloist with Apollo's Fire, Volti, Artists' Vocal Ensemble (AVE), Clerestory, Oakland East Bay Symphony and Chorus, Schola Cantorum, and Pacific Mozart Ensemble, he has also shared the stage with American Bach Soloists, Magnificat, and the Marion Verbruggen Trio. His performances have been heard at Tanglewood, Ojai, Oregon Bach Festival, and Berkeley Early Music Exhibition, as well as on commercial recordings for Innova/Naxos, Koch International, Soli Deo Gloria, and Tonehammer.

David is also an experienced opera conductor, having spent nine years with Festival Opera as Conductor of the Chorus and recently completed his appointment as Chorus Master of Opera San Jose. He currently works at Grace Cathedral teaching voice and music theory to choirboys and clergy, and sings each week with the Choir of Men and Boys.

JUSTIN MONTIGNE, countertenor, is originally from Des Moines, Iowa, where he was forced off the piano bench after a dismal accompanying stint into the middle school choir. After this fortuitous switch, he went on to receive his Bachelor's in music from Drake University in Des Moines, and his Master's and DMA in vocal performance from the University of Minnesota. An active teacher as well as performer, Justin taught voice for the University of Minnesota and toured Minnesota and the upper Midwest, performing with many ensembles including the Minnesota Opera, the Minnesota Orchestra, Western Plains Opera, and the Des Moines Symphony. Justin then moved to San Francisco and sang alto for three years with the acclaimed male vocal ensemble, Chanticleer, performing a wide variety of works with the group in venues around the

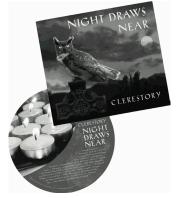




United States and the world. He has sung with the Minnesota Opera, the Oregon Bach Festival, Philharmonia Baroque Orchestra, Volti, Seraphic Fire, Conspirare, and other ensembles. Justin teaches voice at the San Francisco Girls Chorus, and is a registered yoga teacher, specializing in yoga for singers. When not warbling, teaching, or practicing yoga poses, Justin enjoys time at home with the other three J's—his husband Joe and their two pooches, Jasmine and Jorge.

DANIEL PICKENS-JONES, baritone, is excited to be singing his first concerts with Clerestory. A specialist in antique and sacred music, Daniel has performed with American Bach Soloists, Artists' Vocal Ensemble, San Francisco Schola Cantorum and the Eastman Collegium Musicum, directed by Paul O'Dette. As a recitalist, chorister and choral director, Daniel has also been a proponent of new music, premiering a number of works by living composers. Daniel was raised in the Bay Area and cut his musical teeth as a boy chorister at Grace Cathedral, San Francisco. He went on to study international affairs at Macalester College in St. Paul, MN and vocal performance at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, NY, where he performed with the Eastman Opera Theatre and founded and directed the choral chamber ensemble Apeiron. Daniel lives in San Francisco and divides his time between the music and tech worlds.





Clerestory is proud to present its recent, studio-recorded CD, *Night Draws Near*. This exploration of the mysteries of life and death features music inspired by the traditions of Halloween, All Soul's Day, and *El Día de los Muertos*. Available at tonight's concert, or order online at clerestory.org. If you prefer a digital-only version, visit iTunes, Amazon, CDBaby, or your favorite e-music store.

ABOUT CLERESTORY

Clerestory is named for cathedral windows that let in daylight; the group tells the "clear story" of music through sophisticated performances grounded in decades of experience singing together.

Clerestory's singers, from countertenor to bass, are veterans of San Francisco's finest professional vocal groups, including Chanticleer, Philharmonia Baroque, American Bach Soloists, and others. Since its founding in 2006, Clerestory has performed across the Bay Area, including regular concerts in San Francisco, Berkeley, Marin, and Palo Alto, along with appearances in Sonoma, Santa Cruz, and Lodi. The ensemble has been featured on National Public Radio and on San Francisco's KDFC. Clerestory's concert recordings are available for free listening or download at www.clerestory.org/recordings. The ensemble's 2010 debut studio-recorded release, *Night Draws Near*, explores life, death, and mysticism in music inspired by the temporally and thematically close celebrations of Halloween, All Soul's Day, and *El Día de los Muertos*. Writing about the CD, critic Jason Serinus noted the "exceptional sincerity and beauty of the singing."

Clerestory is a tax-exempt non-profit organization with a mission of providing high quality performances to local audiences at affordable prices. Our Tax ID is 26-1238191. Donations are always welcome and may be made online at www.clerestory.org/how-you-can-help. Donations may also be made by check (payable to Clerestory) and mailed to:

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