

Radiant



Pacific Chamber
Orchestra

Lawrence Kohl, Music Director

Sept 11, 2021 • 7:30pm
Campolindo Performing
Arts Center

Sept 12, 2021 • 3:00pm
Bankhead Theater

Mendelssohn Music to "A Midsummer
Night's Dream"
Brahms Symphony #2

Bask in soaring melodies, bucolic horns and serene whispers, then blaze forth in jubilation to the final unbridled outburst of ecstasy in Brahms' famous Symphony in D.

PLEASE PRINT YOUR PROGRAM BEFORE LEAVING HOME. ALL ELECTRONIC DEVICES MUST REMAIN OFF DURING THE CONCERT BUT YOU MAY BRING PRINTED COPY WITH YOU TO REVIEW BEFORE THE CONCERT OR DURING INTERMISSION. THANK YOU.

PROGRAM

*Music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Felix Mendelssohn
Bartholdy (1809 - 1847) Op. 21 (1826)/Op. 61 (1843) by
William Shakespeare*

Overture "Love looks not with
the eyes but with the mind; and
therefore is a winged cupid paint-
ed blind."

Scherzo
Allegro Vivace

Allegro Appassionato Puck fetch-
es a purple flower that makes one
fall in love with the first creature
they see, and confusion reigns.

Nocturne During sleep Puck makes it
right, "Jack shall have Jill, Nought shall go ill."

Wedding Processional

Events During Festivities:
Allegro Comodo, Funeral March,
Dance of the Clowns

Wedding Recessional

Finale Puck's famous conclusion to the
dream, "So, good night unto you all,
Give me your hands, If we be friends,
And Robin shall restore amends."

*Symphony No. 2, in D Major Op. 73
Johannes Brahms (1833 - 1897)*

I. **Allegro non troppo**

II. **Adiagio non troppo**

III. **Allegretto grazioso (Quasi Andante)**
Presto ma non assai

IV. **Allegro con spirito**

-- INTERMISSION --



Lawrence Kohl, **Music Director**

Violin I

Igor Veligan, Concertmaster
George Hayes
Cybele D'Ambrosio
Yulee Seo
Antoine van Dongen
Lyly Li

Violin II

Rachel Patrick, Principal
Peiyun Lee
Yui Kye
Clare Armenante
Trevor Thompson
Kashi Elliott

Viola

Ellen Ruth Rose, Principal
Ruth Kahn
Ivo Bokulic
Ezra Costanza

Cello

Michelle Kwon, Principal
Farley Pearce
Amy Leung
Saul Richmond-Rakerd

String Bass

David Horn, Principal
Richard Worn

Flute

Leslie Chin, Principal
Sarah Holzman

Oboe

Robin May, Principal
Ryan Zwahlen

Clarinet

Matthew Boyles, Principal
Karen Sremac

Bassoon

Karla Ekholm, Principal
Shawn Jones

Trumpet

Scott Macomber, Principal
Kale Cumings
Joe Brown

French Horn

Katie Dennis, Principal
Kathy Canfield-Shepard
Anthony Cecere
Nicky Roosevelt

Trombone

Jeffrey Budin, Principal
Don Benham
Scott Thornton

Tuba

Forrest Byram, Principal

Timpani

Fred Morgan, Principal

Percussion

Sohrab Bazarganni

MUSICIANS

ABOUT FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTOLDY (1809-1847)

Jacob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy came from a wealthy Hamburg family who mixed with many of Germany's leading artists and musicians. Like Brahms, he was taking lessons at age six – piano lessons from his mother. He made his public debut at age nine in Berlin. As a child prodigy he excelled as a painter, poet, athlete, linguist and musician – quite a daunting young fellow. He became friends with Goethe at age 12. Queen Victoria described him as, "The greatest musical genius since Mozart and the most amiable man." His grandfather, Moses Mendelssohn, is known as a stellar German Enlightenment thinker; philosopher H. W. Hegel was a frequent visitor as was Alexander von Humboldt, who at one time was better known than Napoleon. Humboldt was a polymath, naturalist and explorer-scientist.

Mendelssohn and his sister Fanny grew up reading Shakespeare's plays; "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was among their favorites. King Frederick William IV of Prussia commissioned him to write incidental music (Op. 61) for Shakespeare's play while Mendelssohn was working in Potsdam in 1842. The composer had already written the Overture (op. 21) to the play in 1826 when he was only 17. There are a total of 14 movements including one of the most famous pieces of classical music ever written, "Wedding March." Sometimes the music is performed with singers, other times it is orchestra only. Even though there was a 16 year gap between the compositions, they mesh seamlessly.

His overture was a game-changing piece of music because it translated the world of fairies and magic from Shakespeare's play into musical sounds never before heard from an orchestra. In many ways he helped create the music we now define as "Romantic."



He traveled widely -- Britain in 1829, Italy after that and then Scotland. A highly regarded conductor, he was chosen for the job of conducting the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra in 1835 at age 26. In the performances he conducted, not only did he include his own works but performed works of the rising composers of his day.

1842 Engraving of Prince Albert performing on his organ in the Old Library at Buckingham Palace in the presence of Queen Victoria and Felix Mendelssohn.



Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy

ABOUT JOHANNES BRAHMS (1833–1897)

Johannes Brahms is considered to be one of the greatest composers of the Romantic period in Western classical music. Composer Hans von Bulow said Brahms, Beethoven and Bach were the three B's of classical music. Brahms penned four symphonies, four concertos, settings for piano and voice of 144 German folk songs, piano music, and chamber music.

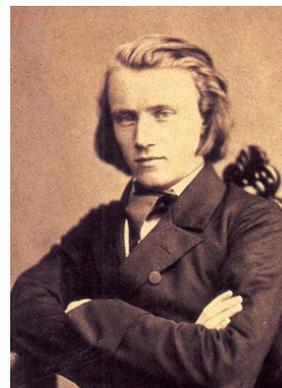
Brahms came from a humble background. His father played the double bass and French horn in various Hamburg orchestras and his mother was a seamstress. After early training from his father at age six he invented his own system for writing down notes. At age seven he began formal music lessons and learned to play cello, horn and piano. At age ten he played piano in the docksides to earn income for his family. He loved books and read everything he could find including novels, poetry and folk tales.



When he was older he toured as a piano accompanist for a Hungarian violinist. This introduction to music and the gypsy music he later heard in Hungary inspired him to write his Hungarian Dances of which there are 21. His most famous is Hungarian Dance No. 5. Composers Robert and Clara Schumann befriended him and were important figures in his life.

His vocal output – over 200 songs - was prodigious and yet least known. Symphony No. 2 in D Major is one of his most melodic and mature works. It is sometimes referred to as his "Pastoral" in obvious reference to Beethoven's symphony by the same name. Some say he was inspired by the shores of the beautiful Lake Worth in Pörschach, Austria where he spent summer holidays from 1877 to 1879. While there he worked on Symphony No. 2 and his Violin Concerto. Of the four symphonies he wrote, No. 2 was his personal favorite. It was well received by the

Johann Strauss II and Johannes Brahms, 1894



Johannes Brahms