

THE PULITZER PROJECT

PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING WORKS BY
SCHUMAN SOWERBY & COPLAND

GRANT PARK ORCHESTRA & CHORUS
CARLOS KALMAR CONDUCTOR
CHRISTOPHER BELL CHORUS DIRECTOR

CEDILLE

Producer James Ginsburg

Engineers Eric Arunas, Bill Maylone

Patch Session Director Christopher Bell

Cover Grant Park Orchestra & Chorus performing in Chicago's Jay Pritzker Pavilion at night, photo by Norman Timonera

Recorded in concert at the Harris Theater for Music and Dance in Millennium Park, Chicago, June 25 and 26, 2010

Art Direction Adam Fleishman / www.adamfleishman.com

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Copland Appalachian Spring ©1945 Boosey & Hawkes, Inc.

Sowerby The Canticle of the Sun

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THE PULITZER PROJECT

William Schuman (1910–1992)

A Free Song* (13:41)

1943 Pulitzer

- 1 Part I. "Look down, fair moon" (7:26)
Baritone solo: Ryan J. Cox
- 2 Part II. Song of the Banner (6:15)

Aaron Copland (1900–1990)

Appalachian Spring (27:40)

1945 Pulitzer (awarded to original,
full ballet score for 13 instruments)

- 3 Very slowly (3:51)
- 4 Allegro (2:49)
- 5 Moderato (4:10)
- 6 Fast (3:36)
- 7 subito Allegro (4:17)
- 8 As at first (slowly) (1:35)
- 9 Doppio movimento (3:11)
- 10 Moderato (4:08)

Grant Park Orchestra & Chorus

Carlos Kalmar Conductor

Christopher Bell Chorus Director

*World Premiere Recording

Leo Sowerby (1895–1968)

The Canticle of the Sun* (32:18)

1946 Pulitzer

- 11 O Most High... (4:35)
- 12 Praised be my Lord God with all his creatures... (2:48)
- 13 Praised be my Lord for our sister the Moon... (2:56)
- 14 Praised be my Lord for our brother the Wind... (1:58)
- 15 Praised be my Lord for our sister Water... (2:08)
- 16 Praised be my Lord for our brother Fire... (2:13)
- 17 Praised be my Lord for our mother the Earth... (3:03)
- 18 Praised be my Lord for all those who pardon one another... (2:47)
- 19 Praised be my Lord for our sister the Death of the body... (3:25)
- 20 Blessed are they... (1:26)
- 21 Praise ye the Lord... (4:52)

TT: (74:00)



The Grant Park Orchestra & Chorus conducted by Carlos Kalmar

ORCHESTRA

VIOLIN I

Jeremy Black
Ilana Setapen
Dayna Anderson
Eugene Pazin
Ying Chai
Injoo Choi
Jennifer Cappelli
Andrew Fuller
Ellen Hildner
Matthew Lehmann
Rika Seko
Sang Shen
Karen Sinclair
Bonnie Terry
Jeanine Wynton Levin
Thomas Yang
Krzysztof Zimowski

VIOLIN II

Liba Shacht
Laura Miller
Alexander Belavsky
Karl Davies
Teresa Fream
Caroline Jones
Ann Lehmann
Dylana Leung
John Macfarlane
Kjersti Nostbakken
Cristina Muresan
Irene Radetzky
Michael Shelton

VIOLA

Terri Van Valkinburgh
Laura Helen Fuller
Patrick Brennan
Keith Conant
Joel Gibbs
Duke Lee
Mathieu Page-Bouchard
Ji Hyun Son

VIOLONCELLO

Walter Haman
Peter Szczepanek
Margaret Daly
Larry Glazier
Steven Houser
Eric Kutz
Eran Meir
Dale Newton
Linc Smelser

BASS

Michael Geller
Brian Ferguson
Andrew Anderson
Jennifer Downing Olsson
John Floeter
Timothy Shaffer
Christopher White

FLUTE

Mary Stolper
Alyce Johnson

FLUTE/PICCOLO

Jennifer Debiec Lawson

OBOE

Alison Chung
Anne Bach

OBOE/ENGLISH HORN

Judith Kulb

CLARINET

Charlene Zimmerman
Christian Schubert

CLARINET/BASS

CLARINET

Gene Collerd

E-FLAT CLARINET

Leslie Grimm

BASSOON

Eric Hall
Jenni Groyon

BASSOON/ CONTRABASSOON

Michael Davis

HORN

Jonathan Boen
Stephanie Blaha
Neil Kimel
Erin Lano
Steven Replogle
Robert Johnson

TRUMPET

David Gordon
Billy R. Hunter, Jr.
Channing Philbrick
Michael Myers

TROMBONE

Dan Cloutier
Jeremy Moeller

BASS TROMBONE

Jeffrey Gray
John Schwalm

TUBA

Fritz Kaenzig

TIMPANI

Michael Green

PERCUSSION

Eric Millstein
Joel Cohen
Richard Janicki
Doug Waddell

HARP

Kayo Ishimaru-Fleisher

PIANO

Andrea Swan

CHORUS

SOPRANO

Laura J. Amend
Suna Avci
Alyssa Bennett
Stephanie Chamberlin
Amy Conn
Amanda Crumley
Elizabeth Gottlieb
Katherine Gray Noon
Margaret Quinnette Harden

Patricia Hurd
Kathryn Kamp
Alexia Kruger

Emily Joy Lee
Laura Lynch
Lindsay Metzger
Susan Nelson
Maire O'Brien
Lijana Pauletti
Angela Presutti Korbitz
Patricia Rhiew
Cindy Senneke
Emily Sinclair
Angela Thomas
Sherry Veal

ALTO

Rebekah Kirsten Askeland
Melissa Arning
Beth Babbitt
Karen Brunssen
Dominique M. Frigo
Elizabeth Grizzell
Deborah Guscott
Nina Heebink
Marjorie Johnston
Cassie Mara Makeeff
Amy Pickering
Sarah Ponder
Suzanne A. Shields
Susan Palmatier Steele
Maia Surace
Joanna Wernette
Debra Wilder

TENOR

David Anderson
Madison Bolt
Hoss Brock
Joseph Matthew Cloonan
Thomas E. Dymit
Klaus Georg
Christopher Lorimer
Kevin McKelvie
Stephen D. Noon
Clayton Parr
Martin Pazdioch
Peder Reiff
Matthew W. Schlesinger
Peter J. Sovitzky
Peter C. Voigt
Eric West

BASS

Michael Boschert
Ryan J. Cox
Daniel Eifert
Matt Greenberg
Thomas Hall
John Holland
Jan Jarvis
Keven Keys
Eric Miranda
Ryan O'Mealey
Martin Lowen Pooch
Benjamin D. Rivera
Andrew Schultz
Jeffrey W. Taylor
Scott Uddenberg
Eric Wardell
Ronald Watkins

THE PULITZER PROJECT

Notes by Dr. Richard E. Rodda

Joseph Pulitzer, born in Hungary in 1847 and well educated in Budapest, decided to become a soldier when he was seventeen. Unable to get into the military of Austria, Britain, or France due to poor eyesight and frail health, he encountered a bounty recruiter for the United States Army in Hamburg and enlisted as a substitute for an American draftee who had paid to escape service in the Civil War. Legend has it that Pulitzer jumped overboard as his ship sailed into Boston harbor, swam to shore, and collected the bounty for himself. Pulitzer eventually made his way to St. Louis, where he impressed the owner of a local German-language newspaper during an impromptu chess game at the city's Mercantile Library in 1868 and got hired as a reporter. Pulitzer was a diligent and enterprising journalist, and within four years became the paper's

publisher. Shrewd business deals and tireless work brought him ownership of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* in 1878. Through populist appeal, crusades against public and private corruption, and ingenious promotions, the *Post-Dispatch* flourished. Thanks to this success, Pulitzer was able to buy the struggling *New York World* from financier Jay Gould in 1883. Pulitzer used the same business formula in New York that had worked in St. Louis (one of his promotions raised funds for a pedestal so that the Statue of Liberty could be erected in New York harbor) and made the *World* into one of the nation's leading newspapers despite frequent controversies, ferocious competition, and his own fragile health.

Among Pulitzer's bequests upon his death, in 1911, was \$2 million to establish a school of journalism at Columbia University; one-fourth of that amount was to be "applied to prizes or scholarships for the

encouragement of public service, public morals, American literature and the advancement of education." The first Pulitzer Prizes were awarded in 1917 "to honor excellence in journalism and the arts." The original award categories were for biography or autobiography, history, editorial writing, and reporting; fiction, drama, and public service were added a year later. Categories have continued to change over the years, including the addition of an award in 1943 "for a distinguished musical composition by an American that has had its first performance or recording in the United States during the year." The award's first recipient was William Schuman, for his *A Free Song*. Pulitzer Prizes for Music in the following three years went to Howard Hanson (*Symphony No. 4*), Aaron Copland (*Appalachian Spring*) and Leo Sowerby (*The Canticle of the Sun*). The Pulitzer has since been recognized as concert music's most prestigious award. Its recipients

include Ives, Menotti, Piston, Barber, Carter, Crumb, Druckman, Rorem, Del Tredici, Sessions, Bolcom, Harbison, Zwilich, Schuller, Kernis, Adams, Reich, Higdon, and many other of the most gifted American composers. The award took on additional significance when its scope was broadened in 1997 to include jazz and other mainstream music: Winton Marsalis won in that year for his "jazz oratorio" *Blood on the Fields*; Ornette Coleman prevailed in 2007 for *Sound Grammar*; and George Gershwin, Duke Ellington, Thelonious Monk, and John Coltrane have received special posthumous citations. Though not considered in the music category, some of Broadway's most memorable shows have received the Pulitzer Prize for Drama: *Of Thee I Sing* (George and Ira Gershwin), *South Pacific* (Rodgers and Hammerstein), *Fiorello!* (Jerry Bock and Sheldon Harnick), *How To Succeed In Business Without Really Trying* (Frank Loesser and Abe

Burrows), *A Chorus Line* (Marvin Hamlisch and Edward Kliban), *Sunday In The Park With George* (Stephen Sondheim), *Rent* (Jonathan Larson), and *Next to Normal* (Tom Kitt and Brian Yorkey).

* * *

William Schuman, born in New York City in 1910, was one of America's most distinguished composers and educators. As a teenager, his interest was in jazz and popular music, but he turned to concert music before leaving high school. Following study at Columbia University and privately with Roy Harris, Schuman joined the faculty of Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, New York in 1935. The *American Festival Overture* of 1939 was his first work to gain popular notice. During the ensuing five years, he became one of the leading artistic figures of his generation, receiving the first Pulitzer Prize in music in 1943 for *A Free Song*. In 1945, he left Sarah Lawrence to assume the

dual responsibilities of Director of Publications for G. Schirmer, Inc. and President of the Juilliard School of Music in New York City. At Juilliard, where he remained for eighteen years, his tenure was notable for the establishment of the renowned Juilliard Quartet and for the thorough overhaul of the teaching of music theory. This latter achievement, which influenced the curricula of music schools throughout the country, arose from his philosophy of basing instruction directly on the experiences of listening to and creating music rather than on any rigid pedagogical system. From 1962 to 1969, Schuman served as President of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, a period that began with the opening of Philharmonic Hall and ended with the complex's completion. He was also among this country's most prominent spokesmen and advisors for the arts, acting as consultant to, among many others, CBS, the Rockefeller

Foundation, Broadcast Music, Inc., and the MacDowell Colony while remaining active as a composer. Thanks to his strict and methodical work schedule, Schuman produced an enormous amount of music for a man of so many parts: ten symphonies; concertante works for piano, violin, horn, cello, and viola; five ballets; an opera; several independent pieces for concert band and orchestra; two dozen choral works; and numerous chamber music scores.

A Free Song (1942) takes its texts from *Drum Taps*, Walt Whitman's powerful response to his observations and feelings while volunteering for much of the Civil War in the hospitals of Washington, D.C. The G. Schirmer company's press release announcing its publication of *A Free Song* declared, "The vigorous, expansive verse of Whitman finds a congenial association with Schuman's fierce and concentrated style, where grace and charm are crowded out by the

impact of granite-like blocks of dissonant harmony and sharp-edged counterpoint."

The two contrasted passages from *Drum Taps* set in *A Free Song* embody Whitman's belief in America's fundamental strength and optimism in a time of great strife. These spoke with special force to a country in the midst of another brutal war in 1943. The first movement concerns the hard truths drawn from a time of national testing: *Long, too long, America ... you learned from joys and prosperity only, But now, ah now, to learn from crises of anguish.* Schuman captured not only the pervasive mood of troubled uncertainty in these words but also the pictorial implications of such phrases as "*Travelling roads all even and peaceful*" and "*Pour softly down night's nimbus.*" The second movement begins with a muscular, rhythmically dynamic fugue that ascends through the woodwinds into the full orchestra to preface

the jubilant chorus that distills the expressive essence of Whitman's heroic verses: *We hear the drums beat and the trumpets blowing, A new song, a free song, We hear the jubilant shouts of millions of men, We hear Liberty!*

* * *

In 1942, one of America's greatest patrons of the arts, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, went to see a dance recital by Martha Graham. So taken with the genius of the dancer-choreographer was Mrs. Coolidge that she offered to commission three ballets specially for Graham. Martha Graham chose the composers: Darius Milhaud, Paul Hindemith, and an American whose work she had admired for over a decade — Aaron Copland. In 1931, Graham had staged Copland's *Piano Variations* as the ballet *Dithyramb*, and she was eager to have another dance piece from him, especially after his recent successes with *Billy the Kid* and

Rodeo. Graham's scenario based on memories of her grandmother's farm in turn-of-the-20th-century Pennsylvania proved a perfect match for the direct, quintessentially American style Copland exhibited in those years.

The premiere was set for October 30, 1944 (in honor of Mrs. Coolidge's 80th birthday) in the auditorium of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. The theater's small stage allowed for a chamber orchestra of only thirteen instruments: flute, clarinet, bassoon, piano, and nine strings. Copland began work in June 1943 in Hollywood (while writing music for the movie *North Star*) and finished a year later in Cambridge, where he was delivering the Horatio Appleton Lamb Lectures at Harvard. The plot, music, and most of the choreography were completed before a title was chosen. Graham was taken at just that time with the name of a poem by Hart Crane — *Appalachian Spring* —

and she adopted it for her new ballet, although the content of the poem bears no relation to the stage work.

Appalachian Spring was unveiled in Washington in October 1944 and repeated in New York in May to great acclaim, garnering the 1945 Pulitzer Prize for Music and the New York Music Critics Circle Award as the outstanding theatrical work of the 1944–1945 season. Soon after its New York premiere, Copland revised the score as a suite of eight continuous sections for full orchestra, eliminating about eight minutes of music in which he said, "the interest is primarily choreographic." On October 4, 1945, Artur Rodzinski led the New York Philharmonic in the premiere of this version, which has become one the best-loved works of 20th-century American music.

Edwin Denby's description of the ballet's action from his review of the New York premiere in May 1945 was

reprinted in the published score:

[The ballet concerns] a pioneer celebration in spring around a newly built farmhouse in the Pennsylvania hills in the early part of the 19th century. The bride-to-be and the young farmer-husband enact the emotions, joyful and apprehensive, their new domestic partnership invites. An older neighbor suggests now and then the rocky confidence of experience. A revivalist and his followers remind the new householders of the strange and terrible aspects of human fate. At the end, the couple are left quiet and strong in their new house.

Copland wrote:

The suite arranged from the ballet contains the following sections, played without interruption:

1. Very Slowly. Introduction of the characters, one by one, in a suffused light.

2. Fast. Sudden burst of unison strings in A-major arpeggios starts the action. A sentiment both elated and religious gives the keynote to this scene.
3. Moderato. Duo for the Bride and her Intended — scene of tenderness and passion.
4. Quite fast. The Revivalist and his flock. Folksy feelings — suggestions of square dances and country fiddlers.
5. Still faster. Solo dance of the Bride — presentiment of motherhood. Extremes of joy and fear and wonder.
6. Very slowly (as at first). Transition scene to music reminiscent of the introduction.
7. Calm and flowing. Scenes of daily activity for the Bride and her Farmer-husband. There are five variations on a Shaker theme. The theme, sung by a solo clarinet, was taken from a collection of Shaker melodies compiled by Edward D.

Andrews, and published under the title "The Gift To Be Simple." The melody I borrowed and used almost literally, is called "Simple Gifts." It has this text:

'Tis the gift to be simple,
 'Tis the gift to be free,
 'Tis the gift to come down
 Where we ought to be.
 And when we find ourselves
 In the place just right,
 'Twill be in the valley
 Of love and delight.
 When true simplicity is gain'd,
 To bow and to bend we shan't
 be asham'd.
 To turn, turn will be our delight,
 'Til by turning, turning we come
 round right.

8. Moderate. Coda. The Bride takes her place among her neighbors. At the end the couple are left "quiet and strong in their new house." Muted strings intone a hushed, prayer-like passage. The close is reminiscent of the opening music.

Program annotator for the Grant Park Music Festival, Dr. Richard E. Rodda received a prestigious 2010 ASCAP Deems Taylor Award for his program note for Elgar's The Dream of Gerontius, published in the program book of the Festival. Dr. Rodda has also provided program notes for many of the world's top orchestras and musical institutions and liner notes for numerous major and independent classical record labels. Dr. Rodda teaches at Case Western Reserve University and the Cleveland Institute of Music.

Leo Sowerby's *The Canticle of the Sun*
Notes by Francis Crociata

"CONGRATULATIONS ON THE PULITZER AWARD. NOW YOU'LL BE HARDER TO SELL THAN EVER."

This tongue-in-cheek message from his publisher, William Gray, arrived slightly ahead of the telegram from the Trustees of Columbia University. Thus Leo Sowerby learned he had received the 1946 Pulitzer Prize for his cantata *The Canticle of the Sun*, his setting for mixed chorus and orchestra of Matthew Arnold's translation of the famous St. Francis of Assisi poem. The selection committee for the 1946 Pulitzer included two previous Pulitzer recipients, Howard Hanson (1944, for his Symphony No. 4) and Aaron Copland (1945, for *Appalachian Spring*), and Columbia University factotum Chalmers Clifton.

The Canticle of the Sun was commissioned by the Alice M. Ditson Fund, which is administered

by Columbia University (as is the Pulitzer Prize). Sowerby received the commission at Christmas-time, 1942. For a \$1000 stipend, he was to produce a choral-orchestral work of 15–30 minutes duration on whatever text he chose, secular or sacred. Sowerby considered setting two different texts: the Benedicite (canticle from the Book of Daniel used in Anglican and Catholic daily prayer) and Francis Thompson's "Hound of Heaven," but settled on the Arnold translation of St. Francis's canticle, on which Leo's friend Mrs. H.H.A. Beach had already fashioned a version for chorus and organ. (After Sowerby's setting came ones by Seth Bingham and Roy Harris.)

At the time of the commission, the 48-year-old composer had enjoyed a 30-year run as the Chicago Symphony's de facto composer-in-residence, a status effectively ended two months earlier with the death of his champion, longtime CSO

conductor Frederick Stock. Sowerby was beginning to have difficulty finding publishers for his solo and chamber works, while H.W. Gray published every piece he wrote for organ and/or chorus as fast as they emerged from his pen. Perhaps for this reason, Sowerby always insisted that *Canticle* was a secular concert work, belonging to his imposing body of symphonies, concertos, and chamber works, distinct from his equally sizable group of compositions for the church, for which he is mainly remembered today.

Over a life span of 65 years, *The Canticle of the Sun* has received only a dozen performances — and most of those were of Jack Osseward's odd, yet surprisingly effective, arrangement for organ, two pianos, brass, and percussion. Sowerby's original orchestration was heard at the New York premiere, two composer-led performances in the early 1950s, and the pair of 2010 Grant Park Music

Festival performances documented by this recording. Nonetheless, Leo's *Canticle* was his good luck piece. It kept his name before the public when his regard among symphony conductors and soloists was waning. It prompted the 1954 invitation for Sowerby to conduct the Chicago Symphony. In 1953, Leo's conducting of *Canticle* with the National Symphony and Cathedral Choral Society in Washington set in motion a chain of events including his commission for *The Throne of God* to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Washington Cathedral in 1957. The Cathedral Rector, Francis Sayer, was explicit in asking for a work modeled in scope and sonority on *The Canticle of the Sun*. The Cathedral performances of *Canticle* and *Throne* made Sowerby's selection as the first director of the Cathedral's College of Church Musicians an inevitability.

The Canticle of the Sun was originally

envisioned for the 1944 Worcester Festival but, for reasons this writer has been unable to discover, that performance never materialized and *Canticle* was premiered instead at a Carnegie Hall benefit for the Armed Forces Recording Service on April 16, 1945. A slightly reduced New York Philharmonic joined the Schola Cantorum, conducted by Hugh Ross, which also performed a Mozart Mass, Holst's *Te Deum*, Randall Thompson's *Testament of Freedom*, and a setting by Charles Martin Loeffler, for soprano and orchestra, of the St. Francis poem in its original Italian. Hugh Ross, in consultation with Sowerby, wrote for the occasion:

No doubt the subject appealed to the composer because of its opportunities for musical color. He has made of it a panorama of all the elements of heaven and earth which join in praising their creator, and it unfolds in a series of tonal pictures, each motivated by the

phase it describes. The order of the pictures is determined by the structure of the poem.

The music begins with an orchestral prelude, combining the elements of the chief keys, F, D, and B, in a species of cosmic spectrum. This prelude expounds the main theme of the work, a leaping corrugated scale passage. It motivates the theme of sunlight and fire, undergoes a weird transformation in the music of the moon, is inverted to describe wind and cloud, provides the choral theme for "our mother the Earth," and comes as a cry of judgment against those "dying in mortal sin."

Even where it does not provide the thematic content, it is heard brooding over the other music as in the praise for those "who pardon one another" or in the final admonition to "serve God with great humility." It is fully restated with its attendant choral outburst

of praise in the final section to give balance and coherence to the whole plan.

The themes most closely derived from this main subject are those for sun and fire, which, therefore show great similarity to each other. They are both scherzando movements in fast triple time. The section least alike, though still of a chromatic nature, is that "for our sister Water," where only the final phrase and its accompaniment derive from the opening. But there are certain passages of a totally different character. These occur where St. Francis refers to specifically human elements. The keys also change conspicuously.

The second statement of divine praise is viewed from the human angle — (this comes at the end of the first paragraph of the poem). The spectrum fades away, and we have a simple key of F minor changing to E major, until the

unmentionable element of the Divine Name merges everything into a conglomerate harmony once more. "Our sister the Death of the Body" is typified by a direct phrase of lamentation. Those who walk by the Divine Will are described in a veiled walking rhythm and a serene choral phrase is reserved for those "who pardon one another," and who "serve in great humility."

This latter phrase, in its final form, is sung in a pure example of the Lydian mode. This mode is especially important, as it characterizes every single theme and section except that of those who pardon one another, and in its last version, mentioned above, has an extraordinary effect as of looking upwards in complete serenity.

Sowerby's *Canticle* elicited widely varied reactions from the New York critics. In *New York PM*, musicologist Paul Henry Lang described the music and its creator approvingly as "Like

Delius through stained glass." In the *Times*, Olin Downes cited the sophistication of Sowerby's setting in preference to Loeffler's. In the *Herald-Tribune*, Virgil Thomson took the opposite view, dismissing Sowerby's score as Wagnerian-Lisztian. The audience included former Sowerby student Ned Rorem and a young composer for whose *Prix de Rome* candidacy Sowerby had advocated: Samuel Barber. Barber's later penned a touching tribute to his older colleague: "Dammit, Leo, I wish I could write for chorus like you!"

Francis Crociata has been president of the Leo Sowerby Foundation since 1993 and works in the advancement division of Saint Leo University in Florida.

TEXTS

A Free Song

From Drum Taps by Walt Whitman

1 Long, too long, America,
Travelling roads all even and
peaceful, you learned from joys
and prosperity only,
But now, ah now, to learn from crises
of anguish.

Look down, fair moon, and bathe
this scene;
Pour softly down night's nimbus
floods, on faces ghastly, swollen,
purple;
On the dead, on their backs, with
their arms tossed wide.
Pour down your unstinted nimbus,
sacred moon.

2 O, a new song, a free song,
Flapping, flapping, flapping,
flapping,
Where the banner at daybreak is
flapping, by sounds, by voices
clearer,
By the wind's voice
By the banner's voice and child's
voice, and sea's voice, and father's
voice,
Low on the ground and high in the
air,
Where the banner at daybreak is
flapping.

We hear and see not strips of cloth
alone;
We hear again the tramp of armies,
We hear the drums beat and the
trumpets blowing,
A new song, a free song,
We hear the jubilant shouts of
millions of men,
We hear Liberty!

The Canticle of the Sun

Saint Francis of Assisi

Translation by Matthew Arnold

11 O Most High, O Almighty, good Lord
God, to thee belong praise, glory,
power, and all blessings. To thee
alone, most high, do they belong,
and there is no man worthy to
mention thee.

12 Praised be my Lord God with all his
creatures and specially our brother
the Sun, who brings us the day and
who brings us the light; fair is he and
shines with a very great splendor. O
Lord, he signifies to us Thee.

13 Praised be my Lord for our sister the
Moon, and for the Stars, the which he
has set clear and lovely in heaven.

14 Praised be my Lord for our brother
the Wind, and for Air and Cloud,
calm and all weather by the which
thou upholdest life in all creatures.

15 Praised be my Lord for our sister
Water who is very serviceable unto us
and humble and precious and clean.

16 Praised be my Lord for our brother Fire
through whom Thou givest us light in
the darkness, and he is bright and very
pleasant and very mighty and strong.

17 Praised be my Lord for our mother
the Earth, the which doth sustain
us and keep us; and bringeth forth
divers fruits and flowers of many
colors, and grass.

18 Praised be my Lord for all those who
pardon one another for his love's
sake, and who endure weakness and
tribulation; blessed are they who
peaceably shall endure, for Thou,
O most highest, shalt give them a
crown.

19 Praised be my Lord for our sister
the Death of the Body from which
no living man escapeth. Woe to him
who dieth in mortal sin.

20 Blessed are they who are found
walking by thy most holy will. Blessed
are they, for the second death shall
have no power to do them harm.

21 Praise ye the Lord, bless ye the Lord,
and give thanks unto him and serve
him with great humility.



Photo by Jay Moreau

CARLOS KALMAR

During the summer of 2010, Carlos Kalmar celebrated his 10th anniversary as Principal Conductor with the Grant Park Music Festival. Under Kalmar's leadership, the Festival's reputation has grown immensely: The Festival moved to its new home in Chicago's Millennium Park in 2004, the Grant Park Orchestra released six recordings in seven years (2002–2008) on the Cedille Records label, and the Festival deepened its commitment to presenting adventurous programming.

During the past year, Carlos Kalmar has conducted subscription series concerts with the Chicago and Boston Symphony Orchestras and was named Principal Conductor and Artistic Director of the Orquesta Sinfónica de Radio Televisión Española in Madrid. Carlos Kalmar has also served as Music Director of the Oregon Symphony since 2003.

Carlos Kalmar was born in Montevideo, Uruguay, to Austrian parents. He studied conducting in Vienna with Karl Randolf at the Konservatorium for Music and later with Karl Österreicher at the city's College for Music, and won First Prize at Vienna's Hans Swarowsky Conducting Competition in June 1984. From 1987 to 1991, he was Chief Conductor of the Hamburg Symphony Orchestra and General Music Director and Chief Conductor of the Stuttgart Philharmonic Orchestra between 1991 and 1995. From 1996 through 2000, Carlos

Kalmar was the General Music Director of the Opera House and Philharmonic Orchestra in Dessau, Germany. Between 2000 and 2003, he was Principal Conductor and Artistic Director of the Tonkünstler Orchestra in Vienna. Equally in demand as a guest conductor, Kalmar travels the globe appearing with all the world's most important orchestras.

This is Carlos Kalmar's eighth recording for Cedille Records. His recordings for other labels include CDs with the Jeunesse Musicales World Orchestra (Alban Gerhardt, cello soloist) and Vienna's Tonkünstler Orchestra for Austrian National Radio.



CHRISTOPHER BELL

Christopher Bell enters his tenth season as Chorus Director of the Grant Park Music Festival in 2011. He serves as Chorusmaster for the Edinburgh International Festival, the Royal Scottish National Orchestra Junior Chorus, and the Belfast Philharmonic Choir. He was largely responsible for the formation of the National Youth Choir of Scotland (NYCoS) in 1996 and serves as its Artistic Director.

Born in Belfast, Christopher Bell was educated at Edinburgh University and held his first post as Associate Conductor of the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra between 1989 and 1991. Since then, he has worked with many of the major orchestras in the UK and Ireland, including the Royal Philharmonic, Royal Scottish National, BBC Scottish Symphony, Ulster, Scottish Chamber, City of London Sinfonia, and London Concert.

Christopher Bell was Chorusmaster of the Royal Scottish National Orchestra between 1989 and 2002 and was the first Artistic Director of the Edinburgh Royal Choral Union. For six years he directed the TOT AL Aberdeen Youth Choir, undertaking touring and recordings as well as many concerts in the Northeast of Scotland. He was the first Artistic Director of the Ulster Youth Choir between 1999 and 2004, a group he developed into a critically acclaimed ensemble. Through his leadership, the National Youth Choir of Scotland has performed at the London Proms and Edinburgh International Festival, and made numerous recordings and broadcasts on BBC radio.

For his work with singers (particularly with young vocalists) in Scotland, Christopher Bell received a Scotsman of the Year (2001) award for Creative Talent. In 2003, he was awarded the Charles Groves Prize for his contribution to cultural life in Scotland

and the rest of the UK. For his services to choral music Bell was awarded an honorary Master of the University in 2009 from the United Kingdom's innovative Open University.

GRANT PARK ORCHESTRA

The Grant Park Orchestra is the resident orchestra of the Grant Park Music Festival, which is dedicated to providing the public with free, high-quality orchestral performances through the presentation of classical-music concerts. In addition to performing an array of classical repertoire, the Grant Park Orchestra is renowned for its focus on contemporary American music.

Founded by the Chicago Park District in 1935 and co-presented by the Chicago Department of Cultural Affairs and the Grant Park Orchestral Association since 2001, the Festival is the nation's only remaining free, municipally funded outdoor classical music series of its kind. The Grant

Park Music Festival runs for ten consecutive weeks each summer.

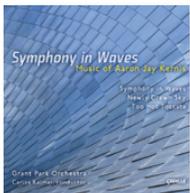
The Grant Park Orchestra was founded in 1943. Nicolai Malko was named the first Principal Conductor in 1945, a post he held through 1956. Since then, other prestigious conductors have held the position including Irwin Hoffman, Leonard Slatkin, David Zinman, Zdenek Macal, and Hugh Wolff. In October 1999, Carlos Kalmar was named Principal Conductor. Christopher Bell was installed as the Festival's Chorus Director in 2002. In 2004, the Festival moved to its new home, the Jay Pritzker Pavilion in Millennium Park, a state-of-the-art venue designed by internationally renowned architect Frank Gehry with sound system by the Talaske Group of Oak Park, Illinois. This is the Grant Park Orchestra's seventh recording for Cedille Records.

GRANT PARK CHORUS

The Grant Park Chorus was formed in 1962 by Thomas Peck, who led the group until his death in 1994. His protégé, Michael Cullen, then led the chorus until 1997, after which a series of guest conductors worked with the ensemble until 2002. An international search resulted in the appointment of current Chorus Director, Christopher Bell, who is also founder of Chicago's Apprentice Chorale, which features some of the most talented young vocalists from De Paul and Roosevelt Universities.

The Grant Park Chorus is a fully professional ensemble. In addition to frequent solo appearances and teaching careers, members of the Grant Park Chorus perform in such acclaimed ensembles as Chicago a *cappella*, the William Ferris Chorale, and the Lyric Opera of Chicago and Chicago Symphony Chorus.

ALSO WITH CARLOS KALMAR AND THE GRANT PARK ORCHESTRA



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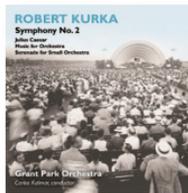


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