

# Resurrection

Sunday, March 13, 2022 • 3:00 p.m.  
First Free Methodist Church

## Harmonia Orchestra and Chorus

William White, conductor



**Zach Finkelstein**, Evangelist • **Zachary Lenox**, Jesus  
**Arwen Myers**, soprano • **Sarah Mattox**, mezzo-soprano  
**Columbia Choirs** • **Katrina Turman**, artistic director

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH (1685–1750)  
*St. Matthew Passion*, BWV 244

Chorus I & II (& Chorale): *Kommt, ihr Töchter*  
Evangelist, Jesus: *Da Jesus diese Rede vollendet hatte*  
Chorale: *Herzliebster Jesu, was hast du verbrochen*  
Evangelist, High Priests, Disciples, Jesus: *Da versammelten*  
Recitative (alto): *Du lieber Heiland du*  
Aria (alto): *Buß und Reu*  
Evangelist, Judas: *Da ging hin der Zwölfen einer*  
Aria (soprano): *Blute nur, du liebes Herz!*  
Evangelist, Disciples, Jesus: *Aber am ersten Tage*  
Chorale: *Ich bin's, ich sollte büßen*  
Evangelist, Jesus: *Er antwortete und sprach*  
Recitative (soprano): *Wiewohl mein Herz*  
Aria (soprano): *Ich will dir mein Herz schenken*  
Evangelist, Jesus: *Und da sie den Lobgesang*  
Chorale: *Erkenne mich, mein Hüter*

Evangelist, Peter, Jesus: *Petrus aber antwortete*  
Chorale: *Ich will hier bei dir stehen*  
Evangelist, Jesus: *Da kam Jesus*  
Recitative (tenor, Chorus II): *O Schmerz!*  
Aria (tenor, Chorus II): *Ich will bei meinem Jesu wachen*  
Evangelist: *Und ging hin ein wenig*  
Recitative (bass): *Der Heiland fällt vor seinem Vater nieder*  
Aria (bass): *Gerne will ich mich bequemen*  
Evangelist, Jesus: *Und er kam zu seinen Jüngern*  
Chorale: *Was mein Gott will, das gscheh allzeit*  
Evangelist, Jesus, Judas: *Und er kam und fand sie*  
Aria (soprano, Chorus II): *So ist mein Jesus nun gefangen*  
Chorus I & II: *Sind Blitze, sind Donner*  
Evangelist, Jesus: *Und siehe, einer aus denen*  
Chorale: *O Mensch, beweine deine Sünde groß*

### — intermission —

Aria (alto, Chorus I & II): *Ach, nun ist mein Jesus hin!*  
Evangelist: *Die aber Jesum gegriffen hatten*  
Chorale: *Mir hat die Welt trügglich gericht'*  
Evangelist, Witnesses, Chief Priest: *Und wiewohl*  
Recitative (tenor): *Mein Jesus schweigt*  
Aria (tenor): *Geduld!*  
Evangelist, Chief Priests, Jesus, the Council: *Und der...*  
Chorale: *Wer hat dich so geschlagen*  
Evangelist, Maids, Peter, Bystanders: *Petrus aber saß draußen*  
Aria (alto): *Erbarme dich*  
Chorale: *Bin ich gleich von dir gewichen*  
Evangelist, Judas, Chief Priests & Elders: *Des Morgens aber*  
Aria (bass): *Gebt mir meinen Jesum wieder!*  
Evangelist, Pilate, Jesus: *Sie hielten aber einen Rat*  
Chorale: *Befehl du deine Wege*  
Evangelist, Pilate, Pilate's wife, Crowd: *Auf das Fest*  
Chorale: *Wie wunderbarlich ist doch diese Strafe!*  
Evangelist, Pilate: *Der Landpfleger sagte*  
Recitative (soprano): *Er hat uns allen wohlgetan*  
Aria (soprano): *Aus Liebe*

Evangelist, Crowd, Pilate: *Sie schriehen aber noch mehr*  
Recitative (alto): *Erbarm es, Gott!*  
Aria (alto): *Können Tränen meiner Wangen*  
Evangelist, Soldiers: *Da nahmen die Kriegsknechte*  
Chorale: *O Haupt, voll Blut und Wunden*  
Evangelist: *Und da sie ihm verspottet hatten*  
Recitative (bass): *Ja, freilich will in uns das Fleisch und Blut*  
Aria (bass): *Komm, süßes Kreuz, so will ich sagen*  
Evangelist, Passersby, Chief Priests & Elders: *Und da sie*  
Recitative (alto): *Ach Golgatha, unselges Golgatha!*  
Aria (alto, Chorus II): *Sehet, Jesus hat die Hand*  
Evangelist, Jesus, Bystanders: *Und von der sechsten Stunde*  
Chorale: *Wenn ich einmal soll scheiden*  
Evangelist, Soldiers: *Und siehe da, der Vorhang im Tempel*  
Recitative (bass): *Am Abend, da es kühlte war*  
Aria (bass): *Mache dich*  
Evangelist, Chief Priests & Pharisees, Pilate: *Und Joseph nahm*  
Recitative (bass, tenor, alto, soprano, Chorus II): *Nun ist der Herr*  
Chorus I & II: *Wir setzen uns mit Tränen nieder*

Please silence cell phones and other electronics, and refrain from the use of cameras and recording devices during the performance.

---

### Harmonia Orchestra and Chorus

William White, music director • George Shangrow, founder  
1916 Pike Pl. Ste 12 #112, Seattle WA 98101 • 206-682-5208 • [www.harmoniaseattle.org](http://www.harmoniaseattle.org)

## Maestro's Prelude

Dear Listeners,

"Resurrection" is the theme of today's concert, and it has nothing to do with the subject of the *St. Matthew Passion*.

Well, it does and it doesn't. Although Christian theology sees Christ's resurrection as being inherent in the story of his suffering, the Passion narrative refers to everything that leads up to Christ's death on the cross — what comes next is left for the Easter narrative.

But the real reason we've titled today's program "Resurrection" is because of what it means in the life of our organization. Harmonia has presented Johann Sebastian Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* twelve times in its 52-year history (first in 1980 and most recently in 2011), a feat of which very few musical organizations can boast. We had intended to mount our thirteenth performance in March 2020. You know what happened next.

But here we are now, a full two years later, and it is time to bring this epic masterpiece to life once again. It's a big deal to stage the *Matthew Passion*. You need to find people who play all sorts of peculiar instruments, such as the oboe d'amore and the viola da gamba. You need to split the choir and orchestra into distinct entities that sometimes overlap in unpredictable ways. You need to collaborate with a youth choir that understands how to enter on their part after sitting around for over an hour. And you need to create a performance that makes sense of Bach's intricate patterning of arias, chorales and recitatives.

The *Matthew Passion* is Bach's largest single work, designed to awe its listeners with a dramatic retelling of this most familiar story. But in spite of its myriad complexities, it also offers some of the most straightforwardly affecting music Bach ever wrote. Gustav Mahler said, "A symphony must be like the world. It must embrace everything." The *Matthew Passion* may not be a symphony, but it is definitely a musical universe unto itself.

I am so happy that this performance is finally coming to fruition — lucky number 13! — and that you all can be here to experience it with us. Performances of the full *St. Matthew Passion* are rare events — except in Seattle, and that's because of this tremendous organization.

On behalf of Harmonia, I sincerely hope you enjoy today's presentation, whether it be your first encounter with the work or your thirteenth (or hundredth!). We're glad to have you with us, and we look forward to the next one.



P.S. Our season concludes on April 24 at Benaroya Hall with Ravel's *Daphnis et Chloé*, one of my all-time favorite musical works. The program also includes the world premiere of *The Muses*, composed expressly for Harmonia by one William C. White, so you can imagine how excited I am for this event. I hope you will be as well. Please make plans now to join us!

## Guest Artists

Due to (non-Covid) illness, Brendan Tuohy and Ari Nieh have withdrawn from today's performance. Harmonia is exceedingly grateful to Zach Finkelstein, who will be singing the tenor arias in addition to the role of the Evangelist, and to Zachary Lenox, who will be singing the role of Jesus in addition to the bass arias.

American-Canadian tenor **Zach Finkelstein** is a leading soloist in North America and abroad, from Seattle's Benaroya Hall to New York's Lincoln Center to London's Sadler's Wells to the National Arts Center in Beijing, China. His 2017 debut CD, *Britten and Pears: The Canticles*, was released on Scribe Records. In the concert world, Mr. Finkelstein is known for his "refined" and "elegant" interpretation (*Vancouver Observer*) of the works of Bach, Mozart and Handel (including *Samson*, *Israel in Egypt* and *Alexander's Feast*). In 2018, he stepped in on an afternoon's notice as soloist in *Carmina Burana* with the Seattle Symphony. Hailed by Anthony Tommasini of *The New York Times* as a "compelling tenor," he made his New York City Opera debut as Mambre in Rossini's *Mosè in Egitto*. He is also an evangelist for new and contemporary works, an oeuvre he discovered as a two-time Vocal Fellow at the Tanglewood Music Festival. Mr. Finkelstein holds an Artist Diploma (Voice) from the Royal Conservatory of Music's Glenn Gould School in Toronto and a Bachelor of Arts (Honors) in Political Science from McGill University.



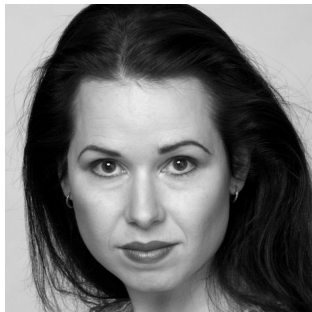
Praised for "a broad, resonant baritone that is exquisitely controlled throughout his entire range," **Zachary Lenox** has performed leading roles across North America, including Silvio in *Pagliacci*, Marcello in *La Bohème*, Marullo in *Rigoletto*, Count Almaviva in *Le nozze di Figaro*, Guglielmo and Don Alfonso in *Così fan tutte*, Papageno in *Die Zauberflöte*, Father in *Hansel and Gretel*, Sid in *Albert Herring*, Gianni Schicchi and Betto in *Gianni Schicchi*, and Dick Deadeye in *H.M.S. Pinafore*. He has appeared with Portland Opera, Eugene Opera, Tacoma Opera, Opera Parallèle, Opera Bend, Pacific Music Works, Cascadia Chamber Opera, Portland Summerfest, Portland Chamber Orchestra, Portland Concert Opera, Eugene Concert Choir, Bravo Northwest and the Astoria Music Festival. Concert appearances include solo roles in Handel's *Messiah*, *Samson* and *Judah Maccabeus*, Beethoven's Ninth, Haydn's *Lord Nelson* Mass, Schubert's Mass in G, Mozart *Requiem*, Verdi *Requiem*, Fauré *Requiem*, Orff's *Carmina Burana* and many works of J.S. Bach.



Praised for her “crystalline tone and delicate passagework” by the *San Francisco Chronicle*, soprano **Arwen Myers** captivates audiences with her timeless artistry and exquisite interpretations. Transmitting a warmth and “deep poignancy” on stage (*Palm Beach Arts Paper*), she shines in solo performance across the U.S. and beyond. With outstanding technique and mastery of a wide range of vocal colors, her dazzling oratorio and solo appearances feature repertoire from the Baroque to modern day. She has appeared with Portland Baroque Orchestra, Early Music Vancouver, Pacific MusicWorks, Indianapolis Symphony and Philharmonia Baroque Orchestra, working with such notable conductors as Nicholas McGegan, Monica Huggett, David Fallis, John Butt, David Hill, Scott Allen Jarrett, Erick Lichte and Matthew Dirst. Of her title role in Handel’s *Semele* with American Bach Soloists Academy, *San Francisco Classical Voice* noted, “some of these star turns were shiny indeed, with soprano Arwen Myers leading the way . . . her musicality and demure demeanor remained a renewable pleasure.”



Mezzo-soprano **Sarah Mattox** has sung principal roles with Chicago Opera Theatre, Lyric Opera Cleveland and the opera companies of Seattle, Cincinnati, Palm Beach, Amarillo, Eugene and Tacoma. Favorite roles include the title characters in *Carmen* and *Cendrillon*, Dorabella in *Così fan Tutte*, Ottavia in *L’Incoronazione di Poppea* and the Witch in *Hansel and Gretel*. She received special acclaim from *The Seattle Times* for her debut as Feodor in Seattle



Opera’s *Boris Godunov*: “rais[ing] eyebrows all over the Opera House with her believable, lifelike acting and her well-schooled voice.” In Cleveland, the *Beacon Journal* called her “a rich-toned mezzo-soprano who came to life as Dorabella.” On the concert stage, Ms. Mattox has made several appearances with the Seattle Symphony and has soloed with Northwest Sinfonietta, Seattle Baroque Orchestra, Portland Baroque Orchestra, Helena Symphony, Bainbridge Symphony, Pacific Northwest Ballet, Walla Walla Symphony, Portland Chamber Orchestra, Eugene Concert Choir and Harmonia. As a composer, Ms. Mattox was won awards for her chamber opera *Heart Mountain* and her song cycle *Rumpelstiltskin and the Falcon King*.

The **Columbia Choirs of Metropolitan Seattle** is a community based, non-sectarian family of ensembles training singers in nine choirs, ages preschool through adult. Since Steve Stevens founded the organization in 1984, these choirs have been bringing singers together for international award-winning music training and performance opportunities. At present, Columbia Choirs serves 200 singers, bringing quality music to communities across Seattle’s Eastside.

A native of California, Columbia Choirs artistic director **Katrina Turman** is an alumnus of the Piedmont East Bay Children’s Choir, where she began singing at age five. She has served as assistant conductor for the San Francisco Girls Chorus, with whom she conducted numerous concerts at Davies Symphony Hall, and taught at the Piedmont East Bay Children’s Choir in Oakland as well as the Bellevue Youth Choir. As a professional singer, she was a member of the Munich Bach Choir in Europe.



## Program Notes

### Johann Sebastian Bach

#### *St. Matthew Passion, BWV 244*

Bach was born in Eisenach, Germany, on March 21, 1685, and died in Leipzig on July 28, 1750. He composed this work in Leipzig during the late 1720s, scoring it for double chorus, children's chorus, six vocal soloists and two orchestras, each consisting of 2 flutes, 2 oboes (doubling oboe d'amore and English horn), bassoon, strings (including a viola da gamba) and continuo.

The tradition of presenting on Good Friday one of the four Gospel narratives that describe Jesus' suffering ("passion") and death dates back some 1,000 years and continues today in most liturgical churches. According to church tradition, texts from the Gospels can be chanted or read only by members of the clergy. Lay people, however, have traditionally been allowed to participate in the presentation of the Passion narratives, and it was this that allowed more elaborate musical settings of Passion texts to develop. From medieval times, these texts were chanted, a medium voice singing the words of the narrator ("Evangelist"), a lower voice singing those of Jesus and higher voices singing the words spoken by the Jews. By the late 1400s, Passion settings appeared in which the simple plainchants began to be embellished by the addition of more vocal lines to create harmonies. In the 17th century, Passions started to receive more operatic treatments: orchestral accompaniments were included, and the biblical passages began to be paraphrased or expanded by insertions of free poetic texts.

J.S. Bach composed five settings of the Passion story, only two of which survive: the *St. John Passion* of 1723, and the *St. Matthew Passion*, in which the zenith of "oratorio-style" Passion composition was reached. The work is a dramatic musical setting of Martin Luther's German translation of the 26th and 27th chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, with 28 additional texts for the arias and a few choruses written especially for the Passion by Picander, one of Bach's frequent collaborators. The composition of the work seems to have extended over a number of years, and appears not to have been completed even by the time of the Passion's performance on Good Friday 1729, thought by many to be the work's first presentation (it might have been performed for the first time on Good Friday, April 11, 1727; it was certainly presented on April 15, 1729, and on March 30, 1736, and it might have been performed in 1740 as well). In any event, the monumental masterpiece, as it has come down to us in an excellent autograph full score and a complete set of parts corresponding to the 1736 version, achieved its final form through a series of revisions and rearrangements. While highly popular today, the *St. Matthew Passion* descended into oblivion after 1740 and remained thus entombed until Felix Mendelssohn resurrected it in 1829.

The *St. Matthew Passion*, which has been called "the most noble and inspired treatment of its subject in the whole range of music," displays Bach's mastery of vocal and instrumental technique in a wide variety of musical forms, but remains consistent throughout in spiritual feeling. Bach

makes frequent use of musical illustration ("tone painting") to enhance the meaning of the text and also employs abundant tonal, numerical and harmonic symbolism without doing the least violence to the aesthetic beauty of the music. The more musically and theologically sophisticated listeners of Bach's day would have understood and appreciated such subtleties, but they remain hidden from most of us today because we no longer speak this "musical language." The music of the Passion is indeed sublime and the text is immensely powerful emotionally, but it is the way in which Bach combines the music with the text that distinguishes the *St. Matthew Passion* as the greatest sacred work ever composed. If you follow the translation, you will be better able to understand the story, and you will also gain deeper insight into the genius of Johann Sebastian Bach.

The *St. Matthew Passion* consists of approximately 24 "scenes" organized into two large parts, each framed by a pair of powerful choruses. Throughout the massive work, Bach employs double chorus and orchestra to produce highly dramatic choral dialogue and strongly compelling crowd scenes. As the story of Jesus' last days, his suffering and his death unfolds, the solo tenor "Evangelist" serves as the narrator; the soloists sometimes portray the various individual characters in the drama, while at other times, in their arias, they represent the soul of the faithful Christian believer who meditates on the spiritual meanings of the events described; and the two choirs play the parts of the people of Jesus' day in the freely composed choruses and — when they sing Bach's incomparable chorale (hymn tune) settings — they represent the congregation of Bach's time as they ponder the implications of Christ's Passion for themselves as a church community. The formal structure of "story section followed by recitative and aria that comment upon the narrative" dominates the entire work. Following the musical and dramatic elements of the narrative with this in mind will help both to clarify the progressions in the work, and to explain the length of some of the pieces.

The opening and closing choruses of Part One each contain a chorale melody sung by a choir of treble voices. In the first chorus, a tremendous chorale-fantasia whose painfully throbbing bass line brings to mind a funeral procession, all of humankind is called to participate in the Passion story. Over its dialogue text (and some incredibly complex musical counterpoint), Bach presents the chorale tune "O Lamb of God Unspoiled" as an emotional counterpoint to the tragedy that follows.

A dramatic recitative begins the "Last Supper" portion of the Passion. Note that Jesus' words are always accompanied by a "halo" of strings (this is not the case in the *St. John Passion*, but the practice is descended directly from earlier sacred works, such as the *Seven Last Words on the Cross* by Heinrich Schütz).

As this section continues, Bach contrasts the chorale that asks what crime Jesus has committed with the scene that describes the elders, scribes and priests suggesting that Jesus not be killed during the feast of the Passover. Then follow descriptions of the woman anointing Jesus with ex-

pensive ointment, the disciples' chiding her for her wasteful action, and Jesus' rebuke of the disciples for their criticism. The ensuing alto recitative and aria complete the section with deeply personal comments on the preceding actions.

In a gentle chorus, the disciples ask Jesus where the Passover feast will be celebrated. The mood of His answer is again in direct contrast with that of the chorus. He says that one of them will betray Him; this, of course, Judas has already done. The disciples now ask, "Lord, is it I?" and in the chorus Bach sets the word "Lord" exactly 11 times, leaving the question from the twelfth disciple, Judas the betrayer, for the next recitative. Judas frames the question differently, asking, "Is it I, Rabbi?" Bach builds upon this distinction in setting up the actual betrayal scene that occurs later in the work, in which Judas will once again greet Jesus as "Rabbi."

The Passover supper scene contains the only real aria sung by Jesus in the entire work. Accompanied by the halo of strings, it is one of the most beautiful moments in the Passion. After the soprano recitative and aria, which comment on Jesus' words, comes one of the more descriptive of Jesus' recitatives. Notice the upward-moving scale, which starts in the cello and ends in the Evangelist's lines as Jesus and his disciples ascend the Mount of Olives. Bach scatters the sheep with a very sprightly string accompaniment that takes a sober turn at the end of the section.

Next comes an illustration of Bach's use of tonality to make a philosophical point. The joyful chorale extolling the virtues of the Savior/Shepherd is in E major. Immediately come Peter's declaration that he will be absolutely faithful to Jesus whatever happens and Jesus' prediction that Peter will deny Him three times. The following chorale, "I will stand here beside Thee," is set one half-step lower, signifying the personal loss humankind must suffer through the example of the denial.

The next accompanied recitative and aria feature a solo tenor paired with a chorale melody sung by Choir II. A repeated-note pattern in low strings symbolizes the trembling, tormented heart. The combination in canon of recorder and English horn is the first of the unique orchestrations Bach uses in the work. The wonder of these two movements is the great contrast between the uneasiness of the aria and the consoling comfort of the chorale.

In the bass recitative "The Savior falls low before His Father," the strings constantly move downward in an arpeggio figure, except when the text speaks of God's uplifting mercy. In the aria, the setting of the words fits the voice so perfectly that the opening ascending sixth on "gladly" emerges effortlessly. The wonderful chromatic setting of the words "Kreuz und Becher" ("Cross and cup") contrasts with the music of the second section of the aria, "His lips with milk and honey flowing," and demonstrates Bach's constant desire to heighten the emotional meaning of the text using all the devices at hand — he even changes the tonality from minor to major.

Leading to the end of Part One, the Evangelist describes Jesus praying in the garden while none of His disciples are

able to maintain the vigil with Him. Then soldiers and priests come to arrest Jesus and — in one of the most dramatic moments in the Evangelist's part — Judas says, "The one I kiss is he." In an almost tender exchange between Jesus and Judas, Jesus is recognized and taken.

The grief-filled duet that follows contains many canons and is reminiscent of the chorale melody. In Part One's opening chorus, questions from Choir II interrupt the music sung by Choir I; here, the crowd of disciples interrupts the duet, crying, "Loose Him, halt ye, bind Him not!" This leads into the explosive double chorus "Have lightning and thunder vanished in the clouds? Let Hell engulf the false betrayer!" Bach's use of antiphonal choruses and rapidly shifting harmonies in this piece is truly amazing for its time!

After a highly charged dramatic recitative comes the final chorus of the first part: "O Man, bewail thy grievous sin," Bach's loveliest setting of this chorale tune. This chorale-fantasia was originally intended to be the opening chorus of his *St. John Passion* (in a key a half-step lower), but Bach instead placed this piece here as a hopeful closing chorus.

(Between the two parts of the Passion, you will be able to move about and enjoy refreshments; Bach's listeners were treated to a sermon that probably lasted well over an hour!)

Part Two opens with an unusual dialogue between the alto and Choir II. Note that, with each entrance of the chorus, the harmonies grow stranger and, in a way, wander further afield. The movement ends on a singularly unresolved note, with the alto asking, "Ah, where has my Jesus gone?"

The drama continues with the introduction of the two false witnesses, who perform a strange duet in which the second witness sings very mechanically after the first, as if he were taking care to repeat exactly a prearranged tale. Jesus, however, remains silent. The tenor recitative is accompanied by oboes and an arpeggiated figure in the cello, which plays exactly 39 "strokes," symbolizing the scourging of Jesus. In the aria, Bach uses great contrasts in setting the text, which depict the emotional meanings of the words "patience," "shame," "scorn" and "false tongues."

Jesus' trial in the Judgment Hall is followed by outbursts from the crowd. Here, as in the later crowd scenes, it is the job of the Evangelist to maintain the drama's tautness. Bach moves the story forward by keeping the Evangelist's interjections brief and energetic. The chorale that ends this section is particularly bittersweet.

Next comes Peter's denial of Jesus: Peter is asked by two individuals, and then by a group of people, if he knows who this man (Jesus) is. All three times Peter's reply is "no," and after each denial the cock crows. In the original clefs in which the piece was written, Peter's last line, "I know this man not," and the following line, "And immediately the cock crew," were identically written notes. The Evangelist's words, "And Peter went out and wept bitterly," and the ensuing alto aria with violin obbligato are two of the most intimate moments in the work.

There follows a very worldly return to the story. Judas tries to give back the 30 silver pieces — his betrayal fee — to the High Priests, but his attempt is in vain; the priests tell

him that in no way can he absolve himself of the evil that he has done. In despair and remorse, Judas hangs himself. In the duet that follows, the two priests state that they cannot even put the “blood money” into the treasury; the bass line plays 30 notes up to the end of the musical flurry on the word “legen” as the 30 pieces of silver are counted out. A bass aria with violin obbligato follows, this one contrasting strongly with the alto aria mentioned above.

Jesus’ trial proceeds. Pilate asks the crowd which prisoner should be set free — their unanimous outburst is “Barabbas!” This exclamation is immediately followed by the “Crucify Him!” chorus, a fughetta (short fugue) with a jagged subject that describes tonally the ugliness of the crowd and the act of crucifixion.

The following soprano recitative and aria hold the heart of the entire Passion: “For love of me my Savior is dying.” This aria’s only accompanying instruments are obbligato flute and two mournful and haunting English horns. As the movement ends and a tranquil mood is established, the Evangelist interrupts and the crowd repeats the “Crucify Him!” chorus, this time a whole step higher in pitch as the chaotic crowd’s hysteria and the musical tension escalate.

Pilate’s attempts at ridding himself of guilt are thwarted by the polyphonic crowd chorus “His blood be upon all of us and on our children.” There follows an alto recitative and aria that depict the weeping of the believer’s heart. The soldiers now array Jesus in a purple robe and a crown of thorns and mock Him (listen for the flutes) saying, “We hail thee, O King of the Jews.” Then they spit on Him and strike His head with a reed, leading to the famous Passion chorale, “O head, full of blood and wounds.”

When Jesus is being led away to be crucified, a man named Simon is compelled to carry his cross. This is depicted in an incredible bass aria accompanied by viola da gamba, whose difficult chords and ornaments, string crossings and dotted rhythms illustrate the dragging of the cross. The text speaks of sharing the burden with Jesus, as He bears

the burdens of the people. The aria’s length corresponds to the duration of the agonizing ordeal.

Mocking crowd choruses now ask Jesus why, if He is God’s son, He cannot take Himself down from the cross. Bach orchestrates the ensuing alto recitative and aria in an unusual manner using two English horns. Choir II interrupts, asking where “they,” the “forsaken little chicks,” should come for mercy; the answer: to Jesus’ arms.

The next section describes the death of Jesus. Here — for the only time — as He asks why his Father has forsaken Him, Jesus’ words are accompanied not by the glow of strings, but by continuo alone. Harassed by the crowd, Jesus cries out His last words and expires. The choirs then sing together the last and most moving of the five settings of the Passion chorale that — in varying keys and harmonizations — appear throughout the work, almost as a refrain.

An earthquake rumbles and the graves of the righteous are opened. This terrifies the onlookers, prompting the captain of the guard and those with him to observe with awe, “Truly, this was the Son of God!” Bach sets this text in two measures of exquisite choral music — perhaps the most sublime passage in the entire work!

The Passion narrative is completed with a heartrendingly beautiful bass recitative and aria, but the musical work does not end here. The insolent crowd enters once more and — in a very rude chorus — intimates to Pilate that, if no guards are placed around Jesus’ tomb, His disciples will come in the night, steal His body and claim that He has been resurrected. Pilate permits a watch to be set; the guards are put in place as a stone is rolled across the mouth of the tomb, sealing it. Jesus is now bid goodnight in a sorrowful, yet adoring four-section recitative and chorus. The closing portion of the Passion, “Here at the grave we all sit weeping,” concludes the narrative of Jesus’ suffering on Good Friday. The Passion story remains unfinished at this point, however: there has as yet been no resurrection.

— Lorelette Knowles

## Comprehensive classical concert listings for Seattle.

L M P [livemusicproject.org](http://livemusicproject.org)

### Auction Gala & Concert: For the Love of Music

Saturday, May 7, 2022 • Mt. Baker Community Club

Join us for a celebration of the magic art that brings us all together: music!

This festive gala will feature live performances, delicious bites and fantastic prizes.

**Violin**

Dean Drescher  
 Gabrielle Ferra  
 Alexander Hawker  
 Maria Hunt  
 Fritz Klein\*  
 Stephen Provine\*\*  
 Kenna Smith-Shangrow  
 June Spector  
 Nicole Tsong

**Viola**

Deborah Daoust  
 Grant Hanner\*  
 Katherine McWilliams

**Cello**

Max Lieblich  
 Valerie Ross  
 Matthew Wyant\*

**Bass**

Steven Messick

**Flute**

Kate Johnson  
 Shari Muller-Ho\*

**Oboe + English horn**

Rebecca Salmon\*  
 Margaret Siple

**Bassoon**

Jeff Eldridge

**Harpichord**

Sheila Bristow

**Organ**

Kevin Johnson

**Theorbo**

Daniel Frizzell

**Flute**

Elana Sabovic-Matt  
 Melissa Underhill\*

**Oboe**

John Dimond  
 Yuh-Pey Lin\*

**Bassoon**

Michel Jolivet

**Oboe d'amore**

John Dimond

**Viola da gamba**

Adaiha MacAdam-Somer

\*\* *concertmaster*

\* *principal*

**Violin**

Leah Anderson\*  
 Susan Beals  
 Stephen Hegg  
 Manchung Ho  
 Gregor Nitsche\*\*  
 Susan Ovens  
 Theo Schaad  
 Renee Zhang

**Viola**

Eugene Chin  
 Stephanie Read  
 Sam Williams\*

**Cello**

Peter Ellis  
 Christy Johnson  
 Katie Sauter Messick\*

**Bass**

Jo Hansen

**Soprano**

Barb Anderson  
 Ann Bridges  
 Sue Cobb  
 Kiki Hood<sup>1</sup>  
 Genevieve Hurlocker  
 Barbara Leigh  
 Nancy Shasteen

**Alto**

Jennifer Chung  
 Heather Fryhle  
 Lori Hardow  
 Pamela Ivezic  
 Jennifer Mayer<sup>2</sup>  
 Pamela Silimperi

**Tenor**

Ralph Cobb  
 Nathanael Fleming<sup>3</sup>  
 Aaron Keyt

**Bass**

Gus Blazek<sup>6</sup>  
 Timothy Braun  
 Steve Carl  
 John Fleming  
 Jack Meyer  
 Rick Wyckoff

<sup>1</sup>Ancilla I

<sup>2</sup>Ancilla II, Witness I

<sup>3</sup>Witness II

**Tenor**

Dan Charlson  
 Jon Lange  
 Alan Wheaton<sup>7</sup>

**Bass**

Peter Henry  
 Michael Hooning  
 Roger Nelson  
 Steve Tachell<sup>5</sup>  
 William Willaford

<sup>4</sup>Pilate's wife

<sup>5</sup>Pontifex I, Judas

<sup>6</sup>Pontifex II, Pilate

<sup>7</sup>Peter

**Soprano**

Susanna Erber  
 Miriam Espeseth  
 Peggy Hudson  
 Jenny Hughart  
 Peggy Kurtz<sup>4</sup>  
 Melissa Semmes-Thorne

**Alto**

Deanna Fryhle  
 Laura Hooning  
 Ellen Kaisse  
 Jan Kinney  
 Theodora Letz  
 Lila Woodruff May

**Treble Chorus**

Sezim Basaran  
 Alexe Butler  
 Emily Feldon  
 Charlotte Fithian  
 Aseela Galeeb  
 Izabela Hays  
 Helena Kaikkonen  
 Joliz Karukayil  
 Yash Kothari

Akash Krothapalli  
 Arushi Munshi  
 Andy Oakley  
 Betty Peshette  
 Emily Pinneo  
 Shelby Rhee  
 Madeline Smith  
 Claire Soelberg  
 Madhoha Yellamareddygari



## Harmonia Supporters

### Conductor Circle [\$10,000+]

Pamela McPeek  
& Bill Halligan

### Composer Circle [\$5,000–\$9,999]

David Zapolsky  
& Lynn Hubbard

### Concerto Circle [\$2,500–\$4,999]

Anonymous 📖  
Jim Hattori 🎵 📖  
& Lisa Peters  
Stephen Hegg 🎵 📖  
& David Reyes  
Theodora Letz  
& Paul Blinzer  
Gary & Barbara Messick  
Wilson & Barbara Wyant

### Cadenza Circle [\$1,000–\$2,499]

Barb & Tom Anderson  
Susan & Hal Beals  
Ben & Nancy Brodie  
Jeff Eldridge 📖  
4Culture  
Jo Hansen 📖  
Christy Johnson  
Ellen Kaisse 📖  
& Gary Roberts  
Fritz Klein  
Jon & Elizabeth Lange  
Mark Lutz  
Laurie Medill  
& David Savage  
Gregor & Kathy Nitsche  
Christopher Peterson  
Stephen Provine  
& Jennifer Caine  
Steven & Therese Quig 📖 📖  
Glen Ramsdell  
Stephanie Read  
& Edward Walker  
Carol & Gerald Sams  
Theo & Barbara Schaad  
Seattle Office of Arts & Culture  
Nancy Shasteen 🎵  
& Henry Brashen  
Christopher & Jana Simison  
Kenna Smith-Shangrow 📖  
& Robert Shangrow  
James van Zee 📖  
William C. White 📖

### Vivace [\$500–\$999]

Sharon & André Agnew

Anonymous  
Hilary Anderson  
Anonymous  
Greg Canova & Barbara Linde  
Ralph & Sue Cobb  
Lynne & Marshall Coleman  
Tyler Freeman 📖 📖  
Deanna & Craig Fryhle  
Gillin Law Group, PLLC  
Jim & Joanne Hendrickson 📖 📖  
Margret Hudson  
Maria Hunt & Moc Escobedo 📖  
Pamela & Željko Ivezić  
Stephen & Mary Keeler 🎵  
May Family Foundation  
Katherine McWilliams  
& Curt Feig  
Ken & Betsy Robertson  
Janet & Michael Showalter  
Philip & Nancy Standel  
Ann Thompson  
Rick Wyckoff & Carol Judge

### Presto [\$250–\$499]

Anonymous  
Judith Baernstein  
Virginia Bear 📖  
Jane Blackwell  
Barney Blough & Moe Farley  
David & Julia Brewer 📖  
Rodney Combellick  
Deborah Daoust  
Maryline & Robert Faaland  
John Griffin  
Sue Herring  
William & Irmgard Hunt  
Eric Ishino & Ron Shiley  
Pam Kummert  
Peggy & David Kurtz  
Rhoda & Thomas Lawrence  
Daniel Lee  
Annie Roberts  
Terry & Karin Rogers  
Murl Allen Sanders  
Ellen M. Smith  
June Spector & Max Lieblich 📖 📖  
Steve Tachell & Kathryn Weld

### Allegro [\$100–\$249]

Bruce & Janice Abe  
Julia Akoury  
Anonymous (2)  
Diana & Michael Beaumont  
Minnie Biggs  
Timothy & Andrea Braun  
Dan Charlson  
Michael & Patricia Clarke

Martha Clatterbaugh  
Jane Cottrell  
Suzanne Denison  
Charles Doak  
Kathleen Dow  
Sherman Griffin  
Merilee Grindle  
Laurie Heidt & Joe Jimenez  
Nori Heikkinen  
Elizabeth Hewitt  
Charlotte Hood  
Laura & Michael Hooning  
John Hopkins & Irene Scheck  
Robert Jackman  
Kenneth Johnson  
Mary Judge  
Sven & Marta Kalve  
Lillian Lahiri  
Rabi Lahiri  
Lauren Lamont  
Ken & Janie Lanier  
Wini Leung  
Anna & Jeffrey Lieblich  
Yuh-Pey Lin  
Kathleen Lofstedt  
Joseph & Helga Marceau  
Lila Woodruff May  
Kevin McCarthy  
Michael McGoodwin  
German Mendoza Jr.  
Steven & Katie Messick 🎵  
Rebecca Minich 📖 📖  
John Morgan  
Christine Moss  
Thomas J. Nesbitt  
Kara Novak  
Karen & Daniel Oie  
Yvette & Eric Olson  
Susan & David Ovens  
Jean Provine  
Rebecca Rodman  
John & Ruth Rugh  
Kathleen Sankey  
Geraldyn Shreve  
Maryann Tagney  
Nicole Tsong  
David & Reba Utevsky  
Peter & Tjitske van der Meulen  
Amy Vandergon  
Jamie Walter  
Frances Walton  
Anthony & Roselee Warren  
Coleman White  
Jay V. White  
Nancy White  
James Whitson  
William Willaford

Susan Woods  
Mark Wysoski  
Meng Xu  
Evelyn Yenson  
Janet Young 📖 📖  
Yu Zhang

### Andante [\$50–\$99]

Anonymous  
JoAn Andenes • William Ashby  
Tom Bird • Nancy Cella  
Azzurra Cox • Eugene Duvernoy  
Stephen Elston • Cinda Freece  
Sally Gilbert de Vargas  
Phillip Gladfelter • Virginia Glawe  
Ronald & Virginia Hebron  
Elizabeth Kennedy & Robert Kechley  
Jan Kinney • William Kossen  
Penelope Koven • Catherine Lancaster  
Sara Larsen • Patricia Lyon  
Audrey Morin • Kay Murakami  
Valerie Ross • Michael & Edith Ruby  
David & Barbara Sachi  
Margaret Siple • Bonnie Steele  
Margaret & Timothy Tewson  
Byron & Cathy Wright  
Matthew Wyant & Bonnie Light

🎵 *George Shangrow Society*

📖 📖 *Ostinato Giving Program*

📖 *Commissioning Club*

### In Memoriam

Philippe-Olivier Faaland  
Karen Fant  
Stephen Keeler (6)  
Avron Maletzky  
Rebecca C. McGoodwin  
Les & Barbara Roberts  
George Shangrow (3)  
Marcia Smith (3)  
Liesel van Cleeff (2)

### In Honor of

Julia Akoury  
Jon Lange  
David & Susan Ovens  
Mike & Janet Showalter  
Megsie Siple & John Walter  
Clinton Smith  
Kenna Smith-Shangrow  
William White

### Matching Gifts

Amazon  
The Boeing Co.  
Google  
Microsoft  
Starbucks

*Harmonia, a non-profit 501(c)3 arts organization, wishes to thank all of the supporters who have made our first half-century possible. The above list includes tax-deductible gifts received from August 1, 2020, through March 1, 2022. Please e-mail [giving@harmoniasattle.org](mailto:giving@harmoniasattle.org) if you notice omissions or inaccuracies. Contributions are fully tax-deductible. To make a donation, please visit [harmoniasattle.org/support](https://www.harmoniasattle.org/support), see a volunteer in the lobby after the concert, or call 206-682-5208.*