EARLY MUSIC FOUNDATION presents

EARLY MUSIC NEW YORK  
FREDERICK RENZ – DIRECTOR

POLONAISE

The Golden Age

The 18th Century Classical Orchestra in Poland & Lithuania

Part of the
New York Early Music Celebration 2013: pro musica polonica

Generous support for this program ~
West Harlem Development Corporation of Tides Foundation  
Barbro Osher Pro Suecia Foundation  
Polish & Slavic Federal Credit Union

Artist in Residence
Cathedral Church of Saint John the Divine  
Amsterdam Avenue at 112th Street  
Saturday, 12 October 2013, 7:30 PM
EARLY MUSIC NEW YORK

FREDERICK RENZ - DIRECTOR

Violins
Daniel Lee – concertmaster
Elizabeth Wenstrom – principal II
Dongmyung Ahn
Aaron Brown
Kate Goddard
Peter Kupfer
Marc Levine
Theresa Salomon
Margaret Ziemnicka

Transverse Flutes
Immanuel Davis - I
David Ross - II

Oboes
Marc Schachman - I
Aaron Reichelt - II

Bassoon
Stephanie Corwin

Natural Horns
Alexandra Cook - I
Sara Cyrus - II

Natural Trumpets
John Thiessen - I
Carl Albach - II

Tympani
Benjamin Harms

EARLY MUSIC NEW YORK’s 2013-2014 SEASON CONTINUES ~

FALL 2013 – Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine
GOOD KING WENCESLAS: A BOHEMIAN CHRISTMAS

SPRING 2014 – First Church of Christ, Scientist
EAST OF THE ELBE: TELEMANN’S VOLKSMUSIK
& VOX SONAT: ECHOES O’ER THE ALPS

Detailed information at: www.EarlyMusicNY.org
POLONAISE

Symfonia
Allegro con spirito
Allegro moderato
Allegretto (alla Krakowiak)

Symfonia
Andante [interpolation – Symf. in D]

Allegro con spirito
Allegro moderato
Rondo andante
Rondo allegro

Divertimento
Allegro moderato
Adagio
Allegro moderato scherzando

Polonaise in D major (1792)
Polonaise in C major (1792)

~ interval ~

Imitatio & Polonaise (1795)

Symfonia
Allegro
Andante
Allegro

Polonez

EARLY MUSIC NEW YORK
Featured Compact Disc: “MUSIC OF VENICE”
at the CD sales table immediately following this performance
ABOUT THE COMPOSERS

The only extant piece and one of the first Polish symphonies, **Adam Haczewski**’s (mid-18th century) “Symfonia” was discovered in 1952 in Greater Poland, where the composer worked in the second half of the 18th century. It presents an early phase of Polish classical symphony formation as demonstrated by the three-movement construction of the piece (Allegro con Spirito, Alla Polacca, Allegretto). The Alla Polacca movement, like the finale with Krakowak (Krakovian dance) motives, refers to folk music in a stylized way and may be the earliest symphony to display a national character.

**Michał Orłowski** (c.1750-1800), violinist and conductor, lived in the second half of the 18th century. In 1783 he worked in the orchestra of the Pauline Monastery in Częstochowa, which is confirmed by inscriptions in the monastery account books showing the remuneration of the lay people who were orchestra members. Częstochowa Monastery holds a large compendium of 18th-century works yet to be transcribed and published. Recently, a copy of a Mozart work was found in its library among the 117 symphonies of various composers. In his Symphony in F, Orłowski used *concertante* (solo) techniques. This distinguishes the secondary theme – a contrasting element – shaping the form of a classical symphony. Due to its three-part structure and the character of the themes, this work is classified as belonging to the early stage of formation of the classical Polish symphony.

**Prince Maciej Radziwiłł** (Lithuanian: Motiejus Radvila; 1749 – 1800) was a Polish-Lithuanian noble, composer and librettist. Around 1780 he lived at Nieśwież, the house of Karol Radziwiłł, governor of Vilnius Province, who maintained a company of actors, musicians and dancers there and at his several estates. While at Nieśwież, Radziwiłł wrote the libretto for Jan Dawid Holland’s opera *Agatka*, which was performed in 1784 during King Stanisław August's visit to Nieśwież. Radziwiłł was governor of Vilnius castle since 1788 where he composed some instrumental and orchestral music. He was awarded with the Order of the White Eagle in 1788.

**Jan? Engel** (? – 1788), born in Warsaw, was composer, printer and music publisher. He was *Kapellmeister* at the Cathedral of St. John in Warsaw around 1771 and 1772; he opened a printing press that operated until 1776, publishing six of his own symphonies. Copies of the first three symphonies published are preserved in the Pauline Monastery in Częstochowa, the others are known only from announcements in the Warsaw press and Breitkopf (Leipzig) catalogues. In 1773, Engel published a collection called “Mélanges de Musique pour le clavecin par Monsieur Engel …from one’s own invented music-note printing machine,” which was lost during World War II.
Johan David Zander (c. 1753 – 1796), a Swedish violinist and composer, was Stockholm court orchestra violinist in 1773 and became concertmaster in 1787. Around 1784 he was appointed bandleader at Stenborgs Swedish Comiska Theater in Humlegarden, Stockholm, creating music for several vāudeviller (vaudevilles). Zander was elected to the Royal Academy of Music in 1788.

Michał Kleofas Ogiński (1765-1833) was born near Warsaw. Taught at home, young Ogiński excelled especially at music and foreign languages. He took violin lessons from Giovanni Battista Viotti and Pierre Baillot. Oginski was fond of Italian and French opera, and played the violin, clavichord and balalaika.

Ogiński served as an adviser to King Stanisław August Poniatowski and supported him during the Great Sejm of 1788–1792. (“Sejm:” parliament of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth held in Warsaw. Its principal aim was to restore sovereignty to, and reform, the Commonwealth politically and economically. The Sejm's great achievement was the adoption of the Constitution of May 3, 1791, often described as Europe’s first modern written national constitution, and the world’s second, after the United States Constitution.) In 1793, he was nominated to the office of the Treasurer in Lithuania.

During the Kościuszko Uprising in 1794, Ogiński commanded his own unit. After the insurrection was suppressed, he immigrated to France, where he sought Napoleon’s support for the Polish cause. At that time he saw the creation of the Duchy of Warsaw by the Emperor as a stepping stone to eventual full independence for Poland, and dedicated his only opera to Napoleon. In 1810, Ogiński withdrew from political activity in exile and, disappointed with Napoleon, returned to Vilna. He was introduced to Tsar Alexander I, who made Ogiński a Russian Senator. Ogiński tried in vain to convince the Tsar to rebuild the Polish State. He moved abroad in 1815 and died in 1833 in Florence.

As a composer, he is best known for his polonaise Póżegnanie Ojczyzny (Farewell to the Homeland), written on the occasion of his emigration to Western Europe after the failure of the Kościuszko Uprising. His polonaises influenced an entire generation of Polish composers, including Maria Szymanowska, Franciszek Lessel, and Ignacy Dobrzyński.

Franciszek Ścigalski (1782-1846) was the son of a Grodzisk choirmaster. He received the rudiments of music from his father and later continued his studies under the guidance of the composer Adalbert Dankowski. He became an accomplished violinist and a member of the string quartet of the Polish - Lithuanian Prince Antoni Radziwiłł. He was popular both as a performer and teacher. His Symphony in D major remains current in Poland’s repertoire.
ABOUT EARLY MUSIC NEW YORK (EM/NY)

Now marking its 39th season, EARLY MUSIC NEW YORK – FREDERICK RENZ, DIRECTOR is known worldwide for its performances of music and music-drama from the medieval through classical periods. Profiled on the award-winning national news programs, CBS Sunday Morning and ABC Nightline, EM/NY performs an annual subscription series in New York City. EM/NY has performed at the Lincoln and Kennedy Centers, Library of Congress, regularly performs at The Metropolitan Museum of Art, and has toured throughout the United States and abroad at many international music festivals including Athens, Brisbane, Caramoor, Charleston, Edinburgh, Honolulu, Hong Kong, Jerusalem, Krakow, Paris, Ravinia, Regensburg, Santa Fe, Spoleto, and Tokyo. EM/NY records for Ex cathedra Records, Lyrichord, Musicmasters, Musical Heritage Society, Nonesuch, and Foné, and has produced several recordings in collaboration with The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

ABOUT THE DIRECTOR

Frederick Renz, Founder/Director of the Early Music Foundation (EMF) has delved into all forms of music and music-drama from the 11th through the 18th centuries and is recognized internationally for his work as conductor, producer, director and performer while leading Early Music New York. He has received commissions from the Spoleto Festival and The Metropolitan Museum of Art as well as Producer’s Grants from the National Endowment for the Arts. Mr. Renz is the recipient of a doctorate honoris causa by the State University of New York.

ABOUT THE EARLY MUSIC FOUNDATION (presenter)

EARLY MUSIC FOUNDATION (EMF) was founded in 1974 by Frederick Renz and other members of the New York Pro Musica Antiqua. Upon its inception, the EMF was invited to be Artist in Residence at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. The mission of the Early Music Foundation is to enrich public understanding of western culture through the highest quality, historically informed performances and recordings of music and music drama from the 11th to the 18th centuries.

EMF presents EARLY MUSIC NEW YORK, administers an in-house recording label Ex cathedra Records, and manages a service project for NYC historical performance artists - New York Early Music Central.
FUNDING FOR THIS PRESENTATION

West Harlem Development Corporation
Barbro Osher Pro Suecia Foundation
Polish & Slavic Federal Credit Union

SPECIAL THANKS
The Very Reverend Doctor Dean James A. Kowalski, Dean
The Reverend Canon Victoria Sirota
Cathedral Church of Saint John the Divine
PWM Edition: Polskie Wydawnictwo Muzyczne (select Polish scores/parts)
Bertil van Boer (Zander edition especially for this performance, scores/parts)

ANNOUNCING EMF’S 4TH TRIENNIAL CITYWIDE FESTIVAL

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We are grateful for your patronage today. Your tax-deductible contribution helps bridge the gap between ticket income and the actual cost of producing this event.

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