

BLUE HERON 20 21

Le grant retthorique

APRIL 17, 2021

BLUE HERON

Kim Leeds Owen McIntosh Jason McStoots Sophie Michaux Margot Rood Aaron Sheehan Sumner Thompson

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RECORDING VENUE

Church of the Redeemer, Chestnut Hill, MA March 14-15, 2021

Georgetown Presbyterian Church, Washington, DC March 13, 2021

Sierra Brooks, Loyalton, CA March 20, 2021

The new forms and perfect amorous lays of Guillaume de Machaut (c. 1300-1377)

Le lay de plour: Qui bien aimme a tart oublie

Ce qui soustient moy (rondeau)

Riches d'amour, mendians d'amie (ballade)

Je voy le bon tens (instrumental) Anonymous

Mors sui se je ne vous voy (virelai)

Honte, paour, doubtance de meffaire (ballade)

Hont paur (instrumental) Anonymous — Faenza codex

Cinc, un, treze, wit, nuef d'amour fine (rondeau)

Adeu mon cuer (instrumental) Anonymous

Sans cuer, dolens, de vous departiray (rondeau)

Biauté parfaite (ballade) Text by Machaut Music by Antonello da Caserta, fl. late 14th century

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SETS, SCENERY & DÉCOR

Paul Guttry Sets adapted from illustrations in Machaut manuscripts

PRE-CONCERT TALK Anne Stone Graduate Center, City University of New York

AUDIO RECORDING (BOSTON) Joel Gordon

VIDEO RECORDING (BOSTON)

Kathy Wittman, Ball Square Films Assisted by Elektra Tzannos Newman & Hannah Jope

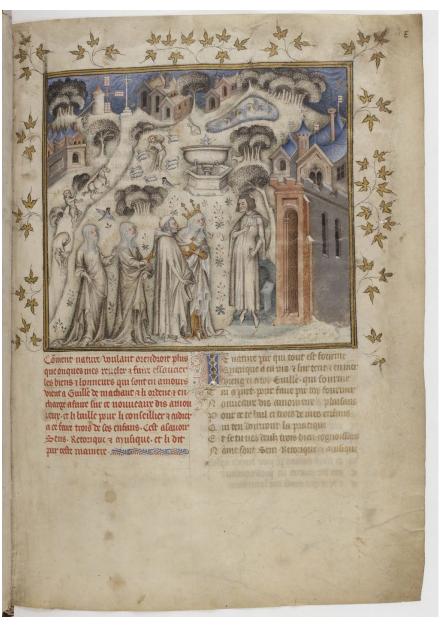
AUDIO & VIDEO RECORDING (WASHINGTON) Mark Willey & Tim Madden

AUDIO & VIDEO RECORDING (CALIFORNIA) O. McIntosh Studio

EDITING Joel Gordon (audio) & Kathy Wittman (video)

THANKS Dan Schenk Sierra Brooks Home Owners' Association

Concert filming supported in part by the Newton Cultural Council.



Nature presents her children Meaning, Rhetoric, and Music to Guillaume de Machaut Machaut MS A, f. Er

Comment Nature, voulant orendroit plus que onques mes reveler et faire essaucier les biens et honneurs qui sont en Amours, vient a Guillem de Machaut et li ordene et encharge a faire sur ce nouveaux dis amoureux et li baille pour li conseillier et aidier a ce faire trois de ses enfans, c'est assavoir Sens, Retorique, et Musique. How Nature, wishing henceforth more than ever to reveal and glorify the good things and honors which belong to Love, comes to Guillaume de Machaut and orders and charges him to compose new poems on this subject, and, to counsel and aid him in doing so, presents him with three of her children, who are Meaning, Rhetoric, and Music.

Machaut, Prologue, I

ILLUSTRATIONS

Machaut MS A: Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, fonds français 1584 Machaut MS C: Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, fonds français 1586

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Le grant retthorique

Apres VINT MAISTRE Guillaume de Machault, le grant retthorique de nouvelle forme, qui commencha toutes tailles nouvelles, et les parfais lays d'amours. THEN CAME MASTER Guillaume de Machault, the great rhetorician of the new school, who originated all manner of new forms, and perfect amorous lays.

Les regles de la Seconde Rettorique, early 15th century

Machaut's life

GUILLAUME DE MACHAUT first enters the historical record in a few ecclesiastical documents from 1330-33 in which he is described variously as a clerk, almoner, notary, and secretary to the king of Bohemia, Jean of Luxembourg. Machaut probably worked as Jean's secretary, travelling all over Europe, until the king's heroic if foolhardy death at the battle of Crécy on August 26, 1346. (He insisted on being led into battle, although he was by then completely blind.) After Crécy, Machaut seems to have served a number of other eminent nobles, a confusing number of whom are named either Jean or Charles: his patrons included the king of Bohemia's daughter, Bonne of Luxembourg; her husband Jean, duke of Normandy, who became King Jean II of France; their son Charles, the future King Charles V; Charles's brothers, Jean, duke of Berry, and Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy; Pierre de Lusignan, king of Cyprus; King Charles of Navarre, and others.

Machaut lived through the Black Death, which peaked in France in the years 1348-50, killing 30-60% of the European population, including about half of Paris's 100,000 inhabitants. By 1360 or so Machaut seems to have taken up residence in Reims, where he had held a benefice at the Cathedral since 1338. (A benefice was an ecclesiastical appointment offering a salary without requirement of service in return: a literal sinecure, *sine cura* or free of pastoral duties.) He died sometime before November 9, 1377, when his position at the Cathedral of Reims passed to another.

While Machaut's life is sparsely documented, his works are richly transmitted in a unique series of six "complete works" manuscripts produced between c. 1350 and 1390, mostly under the author's supervision, several abundantly illuminated. The manuscripts contain more than fifteen long narrative poems or *dits*; a collection of lyric poetry known as the Loange des dames or Praise of Ladies which contains some 280 poems not set to music; and a music section which eventually comprised 19 lays, 23 motets, a setting of the Mass, a hocket, 42 ballades, 22 rondeaux, and 33 virelais. The order in which all this was to appear was carefully specified by the composer, as a manuscript compiled at the very end of his life tells us: "Vesci l'ordenance que G. de Machau vuet qu'il ait en son livre": "This is the order which G. de Machaut wishes to have in his book."

Machaut wrote a new "Prologue" to this book, laying out his ethical and artistic creed: Whatever joy or grief is served you by Fortune as she blindly turns her wheel round and round, one must not give into Despair. Suffering is inevitable in human life, but one can find joy in acceptance and in Hope, and even the darkest emotions can be channeled, through Hope, into consolation and joyful expression in music, for "Music is a way of knowing/ which wishes us to laugh and sing and dance." The anonymous author of the early 15th-century poetry treatise *Les regles de la Seconde Rettorique* informs us that Machaut, "the great rhetorician of the new school," building on the foundation laid by Philippe de Vitry, "originated all manner of new forms, and perfect amorous lays." (A "rhetorician" here is to be broadly understood as one who persuades both intellect and emotion through words, music, and performance.) Although the story, a suspiciously neat one, was written down about a generation after Machaut's death, it seems broadly accurate, as far as one can tell

A perfect amorous lay

The most virtuosic form was the lay. 13th-century lays come in many guises; there are four in the *Roman de Fauvel* of the 1310s, all set to music and all likely the work of Vitry, in which may be observed the tendencies towards balance and regularization that Machaut was to carry further. Machaut composed 19 lays, most of them cast in 12 stanzas, each stanza unique in its metrical organization and rhyme scheme but for the last, which normally recapitulates the pattern of the first stanza. The music derives its organization from the poetry and, in Machaut's lays, the argument of the poem is propelled by a melody that unfolds from stanza to stanza, moving through new harmonic areas, constantly varying, and culminating in the last stanza with a repeat of the music of the first at a higher pitch.

The Lay de plour ("Lay of weeping") is a sort of appendix to a story told in two *dits*, the *Judgement of the King of Bohemia* and the *Judgement of the King of Navarre*. In the first, the poet Guillaume overhears a conversation between a lady and a knight, each of whom is suffering because of a lost lover—the lady's lover has died, while the knight's has abandoned him for another. But whose situation is worse? Guillaume offers to bring the two disputants before his employer, Jean, the king of Bohemia, who rules in favor of the knight, on the grounds that corporal love dies with the body and so the lady is free to find a new lover, while the knight is condemned to torment as long as the object of his devotion lives. In the sequel, Guillaume from the surviving sources (which do, admittedly, favor Machaut, on account of all those complete works collections). Machaut inherited a number of musical-poetic forms from the 13th century, shaping them into classic, "perfect" patterns—the *formes fixes*—that would be used until the end of the 15th. His *Remede de Fortune*, a long narrative poem or *dit* with seven lyric insertions, is a sort of catalogue of forms, arranged from oldest to newest: lay, complainte, chant royal (all monophonic), baladelle, ballade, virelai, rondeau.

himself is put on trial for writing a poem that so slanders women; the case against him is argued by a series of allegorical personages who are ladies-in-waiting to the lady Bonneurté (Happiness). Guillaume's blustery and maladroit responses do little to aid his defense and the judgement goes against him. Sentenced to render three compensations—a lay, a virelai of three stanzas, and a ballade—he immediately concedes his terrible error and fault and sets to work at once on an "amorous lay." In some manuscripts the Lay de plour follows, in which the grieving lady presents her case. (On this program, the virelai Mors sui and the ballade Riches d'amour might be thought to represent the knight, the ballade hinting at how the man might find a way forward by accepting his misfortunes humbly and happily, recognizing that he has been granted the great honor of loving a lady—even if she hates him, while he adores her!)

Most of Machaut's lays, like the *Lay de plour*, are monophonic. While one might devise an accompaniment—writing a tenor below the melody, for example, according to its harmonic implications (which are so strong and so varied that a drone accompaniment seems out of the question)—there is no evidence that Machaut wanted one. If anything, the little we know about the forces he envisioned for monophonic songs suggests that a solo singer is the only thing needed, for in the *Remede* he emphasizes that the "danced song" known as a virelai was performed by one person alone. ... pres de la tour vi un parc Ou priaus ot et fontanelles, Dames, chevaliers, pucelles, Et d'autres gens grant compaignie Moult joieuse et moult envoisie, Qui dansoient jolïement; N'il n'avoient nul instrument, Ne menestrelz, fors chançonettes Deduisans, courtoyses, et nettes.

Remede de Fortune, 3360-8

Nor, it must be said do Machaut's lays need anything more than one singer in order to work their spell. The argument of the text, the rhythms and rhymes of the poetry, the constantly varying melody beguile the listener into rapt attention.

The lay seems not to have had much of a musical career after Machaut: only two settings with music

"All manner of new forms": the three formes fixes

Machaut's virelais are still dance-songs, and most of his are monophonic; *Mors sui* is a monophonic song in the earliest Machaut manuscript but a second part is found in all subsequent copies. Later 14th-century composers turned the virelai into a playfully complex polyphonic form, though generally retaining the outdoor setting of the earlier dance-song. It then went out of fashion almost entirely by about 1400, to be briefly revived as a one-stanza form by the generation of Okeghem.

The rondeau, which would become by far the most common *forme fixe* of the 15th century, in Machaut's day was intensely concentrated, each of its two halves consisting of one line only, arranged in the rhyme scheme ABaAabAB (where capital letters indicate the repeated text of the refrain). The themes, too, tend to be tightly focussed on just one idea. *Cinc, un, treze, wit, nuef* encodes the name of the beloved, 5, 1, 13, 8, and 9 standing for E-A-N-H-J, i.e. Jehan. As Jehan is perhaps the most common French name of the century, it's hard to guess to whom the poem refers. ... next to the tower I saw a park where there were meadows and little fountains, in which ladies, knights, maidens, and a great company of other people, most joyful and festive, were dancing happily; and there was no instrument to be seen, nor any minstrels, but simply songs delightful, courtly, and unadorned.

survive, although many illustrious poets followed his example, including Eustache Deschamps, Jehan Froissart, Oton de Granson, Christine de Pizan, Alain Chartier, and others. The virelai, ballade, and rondeau, however, became the standard three forms in which French lyric poety and music was composed for generations to follow. All are strophic forms with a refrain.

The ballade, usually of three stanzas, sometimes with envoy, was (among the three *formes fixes*) the vehicle for the most complex ideas and sentiments. Machaut wrote more ballades than any other form, leaving us over forty with music and around 200 without. *Honte, paour* is as good an example of the ballade's potential for complexity as any other: just try to predict, based on the beginning of the song, where the harmony will finally end up.

We conclude the evening with another ballade, the marvellous *Biauté parfaite*, set to music towards the end of the 14th century by Anthonello da Caserta in the rhythmically and harmonically complex style later dubbed the *Ars subtilior*, the "more subtle art." Whether Anthonello's music is really more subtle than Machaut's I would hesitate to say, but the song certainly conveys the desperate longing of the lover far from his lady, in a strange land and undone by desire.

—Scott Metcalfe



Love presents his children Sweet Thought, Pleasure, and Hope to Guillaume de Machaut $_{\rm Machaut}$ MS A, f. Dr

Comment Amours qui a ouy Nature vient a Guillaume de Machaut et li ameinne trois de ses enfans, c'est assavoir Dous Penser, Plaisance, et Esperance, pour li donner matere a faire ce que Nature li a enchargié. How Love, who heard Nature speak, comes to Guillaume de Machaut and gives him three of his children, who are Sweet Thought, Pleasure, and Hope, to give him material with which to do that which Nature has commanded him.

Machaut, Prologue, II

Puisque Nature Rethorique Me presente, Scens et Musique, Et li dieux d'Amours, qui mes sires Est et des maus amoureus mires, Vuet que j'aie Bonne Esperence, Dous Penser, et Douce Plaisence En faisant son tres dous service Bonnement, sans penser a vice, Et leur commande travillier Pour moy aidier et consillier A faire dis et chansonnettes Pleinnes d'onneur et d'amourettes, Doubles hoques et plaisans lais, Motés, rondiaus, et virelais (Qu'on claimme chansons baladées), Complaintes, balades entées, A l'onneur et a la loange De toutes dames, sans losange, Et ne doy mie desvaloir Leur plaisant gracieus voloir, Einsois y doy mon sentement Mettre et tout mon entendement, Cuer, corps, pooir, et quanque j'ay.

Et s'on fait de triste matiere, Si est joieuse la maniere Dou fait, car ja bien ne fera Ne gaiement ne chantera Li cuers qui est pleins de tristesce Pour ce qu'il het et fuit léesce. Mais quant li cuers est plein de joie, Il se delite et se resjoie En faisant son chant et son dit En douce Plaisence ...

...

Et Musique est une science Qui vuet qu'on rie et chante et dance.

Machaut, Prologue, 115-37, 157-66, 199-200

Since Nature offers me Rhetoric, Meaning, and Music, and the God of Love, who is my lord and the physician of amorous maladies, wishes me to have Good Hope, Sweet Thought, and Sweet Pleasure while I am acting in his very sweet service, honorably and without thought of vice, and to work at their command as they help and advise me in making poems and songs filled with honor and dalliances double hoquets and pleasant lays, motets, rondeaus, and virelays (which are called danced songs), complaints, ballades with borrowed refrainsin the honor and in praise of all ladies, without any lies, and since I should in no way disdain their pleasant, gracious will, therefore I should put into it my feelings and all my understanding, heart, body, powers, and whatever I have.

And if sad things are the theme, then the style of their treatment is joyful, for the heart that is filled with sadness will never do well or sing joyfully since it hates and flees from happiness. But when the heart is full of joy, it delights and rejoices in composing its song and its poem in sweet Pleasure ...

And Music is a way of knowing which wishes us to laugh and sing and dance.

Translation adapted from R. Barton Palmer

Texts & translations

Le lay de plour

Qui bien aimme a tart oublie, Et cuers qui oublie a tart Ressamble le feu qui art Qui de legier n'esteint mie. Aussi qui ha maladie Qui plaist envis se depart. En ce point, se Dieus me gart, Me tient Amours et maistrie.

Quar plaisence si me lie Que jamais l'amoureus dart N'iert hors trait a tiers n'a quart, De mon cuer, quoy que nuls die, Car tant m'a fait compaignie Que c'est niant dou depart, Ne que jamais, par nul art, Soit sa pointure garie.

Π

Qu'envis puet on desraciner Un grant arbre sans demourer De la racine, Qu'on voit puis flourir et porter Et ses branches croistre et geter En brief termine. Certes einsi est il d'amer,

Car quant uns cuers se vuet enter En amour fine, Envis puet s'amour oublier; Einsois adés par ramembrer A li s'encline.

The Lay of Weeping

]

She who loves well is slow to forget, and a heart that forgets slowly is like the burning fire that cannot easily be put out. Likewise, she who suffers an illness that pleases, recovers unwillingly. In such a state, so help me God, Love keeps and commands me.

For Pleasure has me so snared that never will Love's arrow be drawn out, not even a little, from my heart, whatever anyone might say, for it has kept me company for so long that there's no question of its leaving, nor ever, by any art, will its wound be healed.

Π

For one can hardly uproot a large tree without leaving behind some of its roots, and then one sees it flowering and fruiting, its branches growing and spreading, after a short time.

Surely it's the same with love, for when a heart roots itself in noble love, it can hardly forget its loved one, but rather through memory always inclines toward him. III Car l'iaue qui chiet desseure La racine qui demeure Fait rennverdir et florir Et porter fruit. Tout einsi mes cuers, qui pleure Parfondement a toute heure, Acroistre mon souvenir Fait jour et nuit.

Et c'est ce qui me deveure, C'est ce qui mon vis espleure, C'est ce pour quoi je soupir : A ce me duit Vraie Amour, qui me court seure, Et Bonté, qui l'assaveure. Qu'en moy ne puissent venir, Ce me destruit.

IV

Raisons et Droiture, Plaisence et Nature Font par leur pooir Toute creature De volenté pure Tendre a mieus valoir,

Et je m'asseure Que tant com je dure Ne porray veoir Amour si seure, Bonté si meure, N'a tant de savoir.

V

Aussi voit on clerement Que li cuer qui loyaument Et sans folour Aimment de treffine amour, Cuident souvent Qu'en milleur et en plus gent Aient sejour, Car plaisence et sa rigour Ce leur aprent.

Or say je certeinnement Que mienne estoit ligement La droite flour De ceaus qui ont plus d'onnour, Quar toute gent Disoient communement, Et li millour, Qu'il avoit toute valour Entierement

III

For the water that sinks down to the root that remains makes it green again, flourishing and bearing fruit: Just so, my heart, weeping copiously at all hours, makes my memory grow both day and night.

And this is what devours me, this is what bathes my face in tears; this is the reason I sigh: to this I am driven by True Love, which attacks me, and Goodness, which finds it savory. Since they cannot enter me, this destroys me.

IV

Reason and Justice, Pleasure and Nature, by their power make every creature of pure will incline toward greater worthiness,

and I am sure that as long as I endure I'll never see love so sure, goodness so mature, nor such wisdom.

V

Thus one sees clearly that hearts which, loyally and without disorder, love with most noble love, often believe that they make their home in the best and most noble person, for Pleasure and its rigor teaches them this.

Now I know for certain that my lover was, without doubt, the very flower of those who are most honored, for all people without exception, and indeed the best people, say that he was completely and entirely worthy.

VI Et quant si bon ne millour ne plus cointe N'est, ne si bel, ne d'onneur si acointe, A droit jugier, Mervillier Ne se doit Nulz, se ne vueil par l'amoureuse pointe Nouvellement d'autre amour estre pointe. Pour ce changier Ne me quier, Et j'ay droit. Qu'en mon cuer est si trefferme et si jointe L'amour de li qu'estre n'en puet desjointe. Car cuer entier Qui trichier Ne saroit Par souvenir vuet que dou tout m'apointe Si qu'autre amour n'entrepreingne, n'acointe, Qu'autre acointier Empirier Me feroit.

VII

Dont le bon recort Que de li recort Fait qu'a ce m'acort Que ja ne soie en acort D'avoir autre amy, Mais en desconfort Sans nul reconfort De tout mon effort Vueil pleindre et plourer sa mort, En disant einsi: Amis, mi confort, Mi joieus deport, Ma pais, mi ressort, Et tuit mi amoureus sort Estoient en ty. Or ay un remort De toy qui me mort Et point si tresfort Que o toy sont tuit mi bien mort Et ensevely.

VI

And since there's none better or more genteel, more handsome, nor so familiar with honor, to judge truly, none should wonder if I don't wish to be wounded again by the amorous dart of another love. I do not wish to change, and I'm right. For my love for him is so deeply implanted in my heart that it cannot be removed; for my entire heart, which knows no treachery, through memory sees to it that I undertake never to begin a new love, or meet with one, for to take up with another would do

me harm.

VII

Thus the beautiful memory that recalls him to me makes me determined that I shall never agree to have another lover, but in distress, with no relief, with all my strength I will lament and weep over his death, saying this: Lover, my comfort, my joyful pleasure, my peace, my refuge, and all my loving destiny were in you.

Now the memory of you gnaws at me

and wounds me terribly, for with you all my good is dead

and buried.

VIII

Dous amis, tant fort me dueil, Tant te plaint, Tant te complaint Le cuer de moy, Tant ay grief que, par ma foy, Tout mal recueil, Dont mi oueil Que souvent mueil, Et cuer estreint, Viaire pali et taint, Garni d'effroy Et d'anoy Sans esbanoy Moustrent mon dueil. Dous amis, seur ton sarcueil Sont mi plaint Et mi complaint, La m'esbanoy, Par pensee la te voy Plus que ne sueil, La me vueil, La sont mi vueil, La mes cuers maint. La mort pri que la me maint, Car la m'ottroy, La, ce croy, De la mort doy Passer le sueil.

IX

La souspire, La s'aire Mes cuers qui tant a martyre Et de mortel peinne Et tant de ire, Qu'a voir dire Son mal ne porroit descrire Creature humeinne. La se empire Tire a tire; La ne fait que fondre et frire; La son dueil demeinne;

La sans rire Se martire; La se mourdrist, la desire Qu'il ait mort procheinne.

VIII Sweet love, I grieve so bitterly, my heart mourns you so much, laments you so much, my grief is so great that, by my faith, I reap every ill; thus my eyes which are often wet, and my anguished heart, my face, pale and tear-stained, wracked by troubles and pain without comfort, reveal my sorrow. Sweet love, on your bier lie my laments

and my complaints, there I find pleasure, there I see you in my thoughts more than elsewhere, there is where I wish to be, there lie my desires, there my heart remains. I beg Death to lead me there, for there I offer myself, there I believe I should pass the threshold of death.

IX

There my heart sighs, there it grows angry, my heart which suffers such martyrdom and mortal pain and such rage that, to tell the truth, its woe could not be decribed by any human creature.

There it grows worse moment by moment, there it can only tremble and burst; there it reveals its grief; there, without laughing, it suffers; there it kills itself, there it desires to meet death as soon as possible.

Х

Dous amis, tant ay grevence, Tant ay grief souffrance, Tant ay dueil, tant ay pesence Quant jamais ne te verray, Que doleur me point et lance De si mortel lance

Au cuer qu'en desesperence Pour toy mes jours fineray.

En toy estoit m'esperance Toute et ma fiance, Ma joie, ma soustenance : Lassette! or perdu les ay. Bien pert a ma contenence Et a ma loquence, Car maniere ne puissance N'ay, tant me dueil et esmay.

XI

A cuer pensis Regret et devis Ton haut pris Que tant pris Einsi le couvient, Et vis a vis Te voy, ce m'est vis, Dous amis, Et toudis De toy me souvient. Mes esperis Et mes paradis Estient mis Et assis En toy ; s'apartient Que soit fenis Mes cuers et peris, Qu'est chetis Et remis Quant vie le tient.

Х

Sweet love, my grief is so great, my suffering so terrible, I feel such pain and such affliction since I will never see you, for sorrow stabs and lances me with such a deadly lance in my heart, that in despair for you I shall end my days.

In you was all my hope and all my trust, my joy, my sustenance: Unhappy one! now I've lost them. It's readily apparent in my bearing and in my speech, for neither self-possession nor strength do I have, so much do I sorrow and grieve.

XI

With heavy heart I mourn and recall your great worth which I prized so much as befitted it, and face to face I see you, it seems to me, sweet love, and always I remember you. My soul

and my paradise were placed and set in you, and so it is that my heart is finished and done for, for it is wretched and brought low as long as life clings to it.

XII

Amis, je fusse moult lie S'eusses cuer plus couart : Mieus vausist a mon esgart Que volenté si hardie. Mais honneur, chevalerie, Et tes renons qui s'espart Par le monde en mainte part Ont fait de nous departie.

Ta mort tant me contralie Et tant de maus me repart, Amis, que li cuers me part, Mais einsois que je devie, Humblement mes cuers supplie Au vray Dieu qu'il nous regart De si amoureux regart Qu'en livre soiens de vie.

XII

Lover, I would have been quite happy if you had had a heart more cowardly: that would have been worth more to me than a will so bold. But honor, chivalry, and your renown, which spread throughout the world in many places, have parted us.

Your death so troubles me and brings such ills upon me, my love, that my heart leaves me, but before I die, my heart humbly begs the true God to look upon us with such a loving glance that in a book we shall find life.



Hope explains the true arms of Love to the lover Remede de Fortune, Machaut MS C, f. 38

Ce qui soustient moy, m'onneur et ma vie,

Aveuc Amours c'estés vous, douce dame. Long, pres, toudis serés, quoy que nuls die, Ce qui soustient moy, m'onneur et ma vie. Et quant je vif par vous, douce anemie, Qu'ains mieus que moy, bien dire doy, par m'ame: Ce qui soustient moy, m'onneur et ma vie Aveuc Amours, c'estés vous, douce dame.

That which sustains me, my honor, and my life, along with Love, is you, sweet lady. Far or near, whatever anyone says, you will always be That which sustains me, my honor, and my life. And since I live for you, sweet enemy, whom I love better than myself, I may well say, upon my soul: That which sustains me, my honor, and my life, along with Love, is you, sweet lady.

Riches d'amour et mendians d'amie, Povres d'espoir et garnis de desir, Pleins de dolour et diseteus d'aye, Long de merci, familleus de merir, Nus de tout ce qui me puet resjoir Sui pour amer et de mort en paour, Quant ma dame me het et je l'aour.

N'il n'est confors de ma grief maladie Qui me peust de nulle part venir, Car une amour s'est en mon cuer norrie Dont je ne puis joir ne repentir, Ne vivre lié, ne morir ne garir, Ne bien avoir fors languir a dolour, *Quant ma dame me het et je l'aour*.

Mais le voloir de si douce anemie Vueil humblement et liément souffrir, Car grant honnour m'est par li ottroie Contre son gré, quant je l'aim et desir, Et s'Amour vuet que je doie fenir Pour li amer, ce sera mon millour, *Quant ma dame me het et je l'aour*. Rich in love and begging for a lover, poor in hope and well-furnished with desire, filled with pain and lacking help, far from mercy, starving for favor, stripped of all that might cheer me am I for love, and in fear of death, since my lady hates me and I adore her.

Nor is there any comfort for my grave malady that might come to me from anywhere, for a love has been nurtured in my heart which I can neither rejoice in nor repent of, nor live happy, neither die nor heal, nor have any good save languishing in pain, *since my lady hates me and I adore her*.

But the wishes of such a sweet enemy I will humbly and happily suffer, for great honor has been granted me by her against her will, since I love and desire her, and if Love wills that I must die for love of her, that will be best for me, *since my lady hates me and I adore her*.

Mors sui, se je ne vous voy, Dame d'onnour, Car l'ardour Qui ma dolour Acroist en moy M'ocira, si com je croy, Pour vostre amour.

Si ne say que faire doy, Car riens de nulle part n'oy Qui ma tristour

Esteigne, ne mon anoy, Et bien say qu'onques mais n'oy Tel ne gringnour.

Car tant sueffre et tant recoy Peinne et paour Qu'adés plour Dont tels m'atour Seuls en requoy Que je ne mengue ne ne boy Riens pour savour.

Mors sui, se je ne vous voy ...

Helas, si ne say pour quoy Pité dort et Bonne Foy, Car de mon plour

Desirs estanche sa soy Et Souvenirs avec soy, Qui sans sejour Me moustrent vo bel arroy, Vostre valour, Vo doucour, Vo cointe atour, Vo maintieng coy, Et font qu'a vous tous m'ottroy Sans deshonnour.

Mors sui, se je ne vous voy ...

Dame, pour ce me desvoy, Car quant en vous tous m'employ Et je n'ay tour

Pour vous veoir, je y congnoy Ma mort, s'en sui en tel ploy Que sans retour I am dead unless I see you, honored lady, for the ardor which my pain increases in me will kill me, I am sure, for love of you.

And so I don't know what to do, for I hear nothing anywhere to assuage

my grief and my woe, and I know well that henceforth I shall have nothing but discontent.

For I suffer so, and feel such pain and fear that I am always weeping, and so much do I keep myself alone in prayer that I neither eat nor drink anything out of relish.

I am dead unless I see you ...

Alas, I do not know why Pity and Good Faith sleep, for with my tears

Desire has slaked his thirst and Memory with him, who without rest show me your fair array, your valor, your sweetness, your elegant attire, your calm bearing, and force me to grant everything to you without dishonor.

I am dead unless I see you ...

Lady, for this reason I lose my way, for when I devote myself entirely to you and I have no chance

to see you, there I recognize my death: thus I am in such a state that without recourse Mors sui, car moult bien percoy Que ma coulour, Ma vigour Et ma baudour Pers, et cil troy Font qu'a vous mon cuer envoy : Plus n'ay de jour.

Mors sui, se je ne vous voy ...

Honte, paour, doubtance de meffaire, Attemprance mettre en sa volenté, Large en refus et lente d'ottroy faire, Raison, mesure, honneur et honnesté

Doit en son cuer figurer, Et mesdisans seur toutes riens doubter Et en tous fais estre amoureus couarde, *Qui de s'onneur vuet faire bonne garde*.

Saige en meintieng, au bien penre exemplaire, Celer apoint s'amour et son secré, Simple d'atour et non voloir attraire Pluseurs a li pour samblant d'amisté,

Car c'est pour amanz tuer ; Foy, pais, amour et loyauté garder, Ce sont les poins que dame en son cuer garde *Qui de s'onneur vuet faire bonne garde*.

Car quant amour meint en cuer debonnaire, Juesne, gentil, de franchise paré, Plein de cuidier et de joieus affaire Et de desir par plaisance engendré,

C'est trop fort a contrester, Qu'il font souvent sens et mesure oultrer : Pource adés pense a ces poins et regarde *Qui de s'onneur vuet faire bonne garde*. I am dead, for I very well perceive that I am losing my color, my vigor, and my happiness, and these three make me send my heart to you: no days remain to me.

I am dead unless I see you ...

Shame, fear, wariness of misdeed, temperance placed upon her will, generous in refusing and slow to grant favors, reason, measure, honor and honesty should be engraved in her heart fearing slanderers above all and in every deed reticent in love *if she would guard her honor well*.

Wise in comportment, taking good as her example, appropriately hiding her loves and her secrets, modest in dress, not wishing to attract many to her by apparent friendliness,

for this is how to discourage lovers; keeping faith, peace, love and loyalty: these are the things that a lady keeps in her heart *if she would guard her honor well*.

For when love rules in a heart that is noble, young, genteel, forthright, full of dreams and joyful affairs and desire engendered by pleasure,

it is too strong to resist, for often these overcome sense and reason: so let her always think on and respect these points, *if she would guard her honor well*.

Cinc, un, treze, wit, nuef d'amour fine M'ont espris sans definement, Qu'Espoirs vuet que d'amer ne fine Cinc, un, treze, wit, nuef d'amour fine, Si que plus que fins ors s'affine Mes cuers pour amer finement. Cinc, un, treze, wit, nuef d'amour fine M'ont espris sans definement.

Five, one, thirteen, eight, nine have ignited me with noble love without end, for Hope wishes me never to stop loving five, one, thirteen, eight, nine with noble love, so that finer than fine gold my heart is refined by loving finely. Five, one, thirteen, eight, nine have ignited me with noble love without end.

5, 1, 13, 8, 9 = e, a, n, h, j: Jehan

Sans cuer, dolens, de vous departiray

Et sans avoir joie jusqu'au retour. Puis que mon corps dou vostre a partir ay, Sans cuer, dolens, de vous departiray. Mais je ne say de quele part iray, Pour ce que pleins de doleur et de plour, Sans cuer, dolens, de vous departiray Et sans avoir joie jusqu'au retour.

Biauté parfaite et bonté souvereinne, Grace sans per et doucour esmerée Me font languir en contrée lointeinne En desirant ma dame desirée. Si ne puis pas avoir longue durée Et ma dolour longuement endurer, *Puis que Desirs ne me laisse durer*.

Car j'ay desir qui se traveille et peinne De moy deffaire, et ma dame honnourée Ne scet mie que j'aie si grief peinne Pour li que j'aim plus que nulle riens née, Si que pour ce ma joie est si finée Que riens ne puet mon cuer reconforter, *Puis que Desirs ne me laisse durer*.

Mais se celle qui de long m'est procheinne Par souvenir et par douce pensée Sceust pour voir qu'en loyauté certeinne La sert mes cuers en estrange contrée, Ma joie en fust toute renouvelée. Mais je voy bien qu'il me convient finer *Puis que Desirs ne me laisse durer*. Without a heart, grieving, I will part from you, not to feel any joy until I return. Since my body must part from yours, without a heart, grieving, I will part from you. But I know not where I shall go, because, full of sorrow and tears, without a heart, grieving, I will part from you, not to feel any joy until I return.

Perfect beauty and sovereign goodness, grace without peer and pure sweetness make me languish in a distant country, desiring my desired lady, so that I cannot endure long nor long endure my pain, for Desire will not allow me to survive.

For I feel desire which labors and struggles to undo me, and my honored lady knows nothing of the terrible pain I suffer for her whom I love more than any woman ever born, so that my joy is brought to an end since nothing can comfort my heart, for Desire will not allow me to survive.

But if she who, though far away, is near to me in memory and sweet thought truly knew that my heart, loyal and sure, serves her in a strange land, my joy would be completely renewed. But I see well that it is best for me to die, for Desire will not allow me to survive.

Texts by Guillaume de Machaut

Translations by Scott Metcalfe

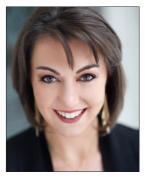


PHOTO: LIZ LINDER

BLUE HERON

BLUE HERON has been acclaimed by *The Boston Globe* as "one of the Boston music community's indispensables" and hailed by Alex Ross in *The New Yorker* for its "expressive intensity." The ensemble ranges over a wide repertoire from plainchant to new music, with particular specialities in 15th-century Franco-Flemish polyphony and early 16th-century English sacred music, and is committed to vivid live performance informed by the study of original source materials and historical performance practices.

Founded in 1999, Blue Heron presents a concert series in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and has appeared at the Boston Early Music Festival; in New York City at Music Before 1800, The Cloisters (Metropolitan Museum of Art), and the 92nd Street Y; at the Library of Congress, the National Gallery of Art, and Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C.; at the Berkeley Early Music Festival; at Yale University; in Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Montreal, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Providence, St. Louis, San Luis Obispo, Seattle, and Vancouver; and in Cambridge and London, England. Blue Heron has been in residence at the Center for Early Music Studies at Boston University and at Boston College, and has enjoyed collaborations with A Far Cry, Dark Horse Consort, Les Délices, Parthenia, Piffaro, and Ensemble Plus Ultra. Blue Heron's first CD, featuring music by Guillaume Du Fay, was released in 2007. Between 2010 and 2017 the ensemble issued a 5-CD series of Music from the Peterhouse Partbooks, including many world premiere recordings of works copied c. 1540 for Canterbury Cathedral and restored by Nick Sandon. The fifth CD was awarded the 2018 Gramophone Classical Music Award for Early Music and the five discs are now available as a set entitled The Lost Music of Canterbury. In 2015 Professor Jessie Ann Owens and Blue Heron won the Noah Greenberg Award from the American Musicological Society to support the world premiere recording of Cipriano de Rore's *I madrigali a cinque voci,* released in 2019. In 2015 Blue Heron also inaugurated Ockeghem@600, a multi-season project to perform the complete works of Johannes Ockeghem (c. 1420-1497), which will wind up around 2022 in time to commemorate the composer's circa-600th birthday. A parallel project to record all of Ockeghem's songs and motets bore its first fruits in 2019 with the release of Johannes Ockeghem: Complete Songs, Volume I, which was named to the Bestenliste of the Preis der deutschen Schallplattenkritik. Blue Heron's recordings also include a CD of plainchant and polyphony that accompanies Thomas Forrest Kelly's book Capturing Music: The Story of Notation, the live recording Christmas in Medieval England, and a compilation of medieval songs entitled A 14th-Century Salmagundi.



Praised for her "rich, smooth mezzo soprano" (*St. Louis Post*), **Kim Leeds** has been a soloist with the American Bach Soloists Academy, Bach Akademie Charlotte, Ad Astra Musical Festival, Bach Society of St. Louis, and the Tafelmusik Baroque Chamber Orchestra and Choir. She was a Virginia Best Adams Fellow at Carmel Bach Festival. As a choral artist, Ms. Leeds has performed

abroad with the Weimar Bach Academy and Junges Stuttgart Bach Ensemble, and in the US with the Oregon Bach Festival, the Handel & Haydn Society, the Grammy-nominated True Concord (Tucson), and the Grammy-winning ensemble The Crossing (Philadelphia). In the Boston area, Ms. Leeds has appeared as a soloist with the Commonwealth Chorale, the Cantata Singers, and Music at Marsh Chapel, and she can be heard on the 2017 Boston Modern Orchestra Project's recording of Jeremy Gill's *Before the Wresting Tides*.



Described by *The New York Times* as a "lovely, tender high tenor" in one concert and "appropriately brash" in another, three-time Grammy nominee and Gramophone Award-winning tenor **Owen McIntosh** is widely known for the color and creativity he brings to the stage. Recent solo engagements include *Carmina Burana* with the Carmel Bach Festival, Monteverdi's

L'Orfeo with Apollo's Fire, Bach's St. John Passion with TEN-ET, Mozart's *Die Zauberflöte* with Boston Baroque, Haydn's *L'isola disabitata* with the American Classical Orchestra, Monteverdi's Vespers of 1610 with the Green Mountain Project, Bach's St. Matthew Passion with the Grand Rapids Symphony and Monteverdi's *Il ritorno d'Ulisse in patria* with Boston Baroque.



Reviewers have praised **Jason McStoots** as having an "alluring tenor voice" (*ArtsFuse*) and as "the consummate artist, wielding not just a sweet tone but also incredible technique and impeccable pronunciation" (*Cleveland Plain Dealer*). In 2015 he won a Grammy award in Opera with the Boston Early Music Festival (BEMF) for their recording of works by Charpentier. His recent

stage appearances in period-style baroque opera with BEMF include Le Jeu in *Les plaisirs de Versailles* by Charpentier, Apollo in Monteverdi's *Orfeo*, and Eumete and Giove in Monteverdi's *Il ritorno d'Ulisse in patria*. Other recent solo performances include Pedrillo in Mozart's *Abduction from the Seraglio*, Bach's Christmas Oratorio and St. Mark Passion with Emmanuel Music, and Monteverdi's Vespers of 1610 with the Green Mountain Project. He has appeared with Boston Lyric Opera, Pacific MusicWorks, Boston Camerata, TENET, San Juan Symphony, The Bach Ensemble, Pablo Casals Festival, Early Music Guild of Seattle, Tragicomedia, and the Tanglewood Music Center. He is a core member of Blue Heron and can be heard on all their recordings. With BEMF, he appears on recordings of Lully's *Psyché* (nominated for a Grammy), Handel's *Acis and Galatea* (as Damon), John Blow's *Venus and Adonis* (soloist), and Charpentier's *Actéon* (as Orphée).



Scott Metcalfe is widely recognized as one of North America's leading specialists in music from the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries and beyond. Musical and artistic director of Blue Heron since its founding in 1999, he was music director of New York City's Green Mountain Project from 2010-19, and he has been guest director of TENET (New York), the Handel &

Haydn Society (Boston), Emmanuel Music (Boston), the Toronto Consort, The Tudor Choir and Seattle Baroque, Pacific Baroque Orchestra (Vancouver, BC), Quire Cleveland, and the Dryden Ensemble (Princeton, NJ), in music ranging from Machaut to Bach and Handel. Metcalfe also enjoys a career as a baroque violinist, playing with Les Délices (dir. Debra Nagy), L'Harmonie des Saisons (dir. Eric Milnes), and other ensembles. His scholarly activities include research on the performance practice of English vocal music in the 16th and 17th centuries, including two studies that may finally be published next year in a long-forthcoming book, and he has edited music by Francisco de Peñalosa for Antico Edition (UK) and songs from the recently rediscovered Leuven chansonnier for the Alamire Foundation (Belgium); a longterm project is a new edition of the songs of Gilles Binchois (c. 1400-1460). He has taught at Boston University and Harvard University and served as director of the baroque orchestra at Oberlin Conservatory, and in 2019-20 he was a visiting member of the faculty of Music History at the New England Conservatory, where he continues to teach classes. He received a bachelor's degree from Brown University (1985), where he majored in biology, and a master's degree in historical performance practice from Harvard (2005).



Praised for her "warm, colorful mezzo" by *Opera News*, **Sophie Michaux** has become one of Boston's most versatile and compelling vocalists. Born in London and raised in the French Alps, Sophie's unique background informs her artistic identity, making her feel at home in an eclectic span of repertoire ranging from grand opera to French cabaret songs. Sophie's recent engagements

include solo recitals of Barbara Strozzi's music at the Fondazione Cini in Venice, in Annecy (France), and in Boston. A consummate singing actor, Sophie recently appeared as Ceres in the Boston Early Music Festival's production of Michel de Lalande's *Les Fontaines de Versailles*. With Lorelei Ensemble, Boston's groundbreaking professional women's vocal ensemble, she has been a featured soloist in numerous works from Renaissance polyphony to Björk. Sophie belongs to Beyond Artists, a coalition of artists who donate a percentage of their concert fees to organizations they care about. Through this performance, she supports The Ocean Clean Up.



Margot Rood, hailed for her "colorful and vital" singing by *The Washington Post*, performs a wide range of repertoire and is in demand as a soloist with conductors including Scott Metcalfe, Patrick Dupré Quigley, Beth Willer, Stephen Stubbs, Harry Christophers, and Franz Welser Möst. Particularly recognized for her commitment to early music, Margot is frequently

booked for Bach performances with the likes of Edinburgh's Dunedin Consort, South Florida's Enlightenment Festival, the Handel & Haydn Society, Philharmonia Baroque Orchestra, and Washington Bach Consort. Handel's Messiah is a signature piece which she has performed with Toronto's Tafelmusik Baroque Orchestra, TENET Vocal Artists, Seraphic Fire, Bach Collegium San Diego, the Rhode Island Philharmonic, and the New Jersey Symphony. Other appearances include Charlotte Symphony Orchestra and concerts, tours, and recordings with Blue Heron. Margot is a recent recipient of the St. Botolph Club Foundation's Emerging Artist Award for her work in new music, and she made her Carnegie Hall debut in the world premiere of Shawn Jaeger's Letters Made with Gold. Recent solo appearances also include the Cleveland Orchestra (Stravinsky's Threni), the Boston Symphony (Benjamin's Dream of the Song), the New World Symphony (Reich's The Desert Music), and A Far Cry (Golijov's Three Songs). Notable recording releases include Blue Heron's Ockeghem Songs, Vol. 1, solo roles in Lalande's Les Fontaines de Versailles and Charpentier's Les Arts Florissants with the Boston Early Music Festival (CPO), the role of Emily Webb on Monadnock Music's recording of Ned Rorem's Our Town (New World Records), and a solo recording with composer Heather Gilligan, Living in Light. She has recorded repertoire from the medieval era to the 21st century on the Coro, Albany Records, Blue Heron, BMOP Sound, Toccata Classics, and Sono Luminus labels, and can be heard on Blue Heron's Music from the Peterhouse Partbooks Vol. 5, which won the Gramophone Classical Music Award for Early Music in 2018.



Tenor **Aaron Sheehan**, recognized internationally as a leading interpreter of baroque repertoire, is equally at home on the concert platform and the opera stage. He made his professional operatic debut with the Boston Early Music Festival in the world premiere staging of Mattheson's *Boris Gudenow*, winning praise from *Opera News* for his "sinous and supple" voice, and went on to further

roles with BEMF in Lully's Psyché, Charpentier's Actéon, Monteverdi's Orfeo, Il ritorno d'Ulisse in patria, and L'incoronazione di Poppea, and Handel's Acis and Galatea. He sang the title role in BEMF's recording of Charpentier's La Descente d'Orphée aux Enfers, which won Best Opera Recording at the 2015 Grammy Awards. Aaron has appeared worldwide at venues including the Tanglewood Festival, Lincoln Center, Concertgebouw, Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Gran Teatro Nacional del Perú, Beethoven Festival Warsaw, Boston Symphony Hall, Musikfestspiele Postdam Sanssouci, Royal Opera at Versailles, Washington National Cathedral, and the early music festivals of Boston, San Francisco, Vancouver, Houston, Tucson, Washington, DC, and Regensburg, Germany. He has performed with Seattle Symphony, American Bach Soloists, Handel & Haydn Society, Boston Early Music Festival, Boston Baroque, Tafelmusik, Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional del Perú, Philharmonia Baroque, North Carolina Symphony, New York Collegium, Orpheus Chamber Orchestra, Charlotte Symphony, Musica Angelica, Charleston Bach Festival, Baltimore Handel Choir, Les Voix Baroque, Pacific Chorale, Tempesta di Mare, Aston Magna Festival, Bach Collegium San Diego, Pacific Music Works, Boston Museum Trio, Tragicomedia, and Concerto Palatino. He has sung with Blue Heron for twenty years and appears on many of the ensemble's CDs, from its first (music of Guillaume Du Fay) to its recent recording of songs by Johannes Ockeghem and the digital release A 14th-Century Salmagundi.



Praised for his "elegant style" (*The Boston Globe*), **Sumner Thompson** is highly sought after as both baritone and tenor. His appearances on the operatic stage have included roles in the Boston Early Music Festival's productions of Conradi's *Ariadne* (2003) and Lully's *Psyché* (2007) and several European tours with Contemporary Opera Denmark as Orfeo in Monteverdi's *L'Orfeo*. He has

performed across North America as a soloist with the Handel & Haydn Society, Concerto Palatino, Tafelmusik, Apollo's Fire, Les Boréades (Montreal), Les Voix Baroques, Pacific Baroque Orchestra, the King's Noyse, Mercury Baroque, and the symphony orchestras of Charlotte, Memphis, and Phoenix. Recent highlights include Monteverdi's *Vespers of 1610* and a new *Vespers of 1640* with the Green Mountain Project, Buxtehude's *Membra Jesu Nostri* with Les Voix Baroques and Houston's Mercury Baroque, Mozart's *Requiem* at St. Thomas Church in New York City, a tour of Japan with Joshua Rifkin and the Cambridge Concentus, a return to the Carmel Bach Festival, and Britten's *War Requiem* with the New England Philharmonic and several guest choruses.



Charles Weaver is on the faculty of the Juilliard School, where he teaches historical plucked instruments and Baroque music theory. He was music director for Cavalli's *La Calisto* with New York's Dell'Arte Opera in summer 2017, when *The Observer* remarked on "the superb baroque band led by Charles Weaver ... it was amazing to hear what warm and varied sounds he coaxed from the

ensemble." He has served as assistant conductor for Juilliard Opera and has accompanied operas with the Yale Baroque Opera Project and the Boston Early Music Festival. As an orchestral musician, he has performed with the New York Philharmonic, the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the Virginia Symphony. His chamber appearances have included Quicksilver, Piffaro, Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, the Folger Consort, Apollo's Fire, Blue Heron, Musica Pacifica, and others. He also works with the New York Continuo Collective, an ensemble that mounts workshop productions of seventeenth-century vocal music. He has taught at the Lute Society of America Summer Workshop, the International Baroque Institute at Longy, and the Madison Early Music Festival, and is the schola director at St. Mary's Church in Norwalk, Connecticut. He is currently pursuing a doctoral degree in music theory at the City University of New York.

Acknowledgments

Blue Heron's existence is made possible only through the devotion, hard work, and financial support of a large community of musicians, staff, board members, volunteers, donors, and concertgoers. Never has this been more true than in this extraordinary season of 2021–22. Many thanks to all those who join us in creating, nurturing, and sustaining an organization dedicated to making the music of the past come alive in the 21st century.

We are extraordinarily fortunate to work with a slate of talented, skilled, and devoted designers, engineers, videographers, and photographers. Our programs, printed publicity materials, and CDs were designed by Melanie Germond for years, until she retired from the business last year; we are now very happy to have a new relationship with John Kramer. FlashPrint in Harvard Square prints our programs — and we look forward eagerly to the day they are printed once again. Erik Bertrand built our website and keeps it functioning properly. Liz Linder is our photographer. Our concerts are recorded by Philip Davis (Cape Ann Recordings) or Joel Gordon. Joel is also the engineer for our CDs, working with our producer Eric Milnes. Kathy Wittman (Ball Square Films) is our videographer. In 2020–21 Joel and Kathy have stepped up to produce all of our events for remote broadcast. Our debt to these wonderful people who have shaped our look and sound is impossible to overstate.

Many thanks to our board and to all our dedicated volunteers for their help in person, this evening, and always.

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