

## MAHLER'S "TITAN"

2018-19 PACIFIC SYMPHONY

Carl St. Clair, conductor  
Benjamin Smolen, flute  
Jessica Pearlman Fields, oboe  
Rose Corrigan, bassoon  
Keith Popejoy, horn

Mozart

**SINFONIA CONCERTANTE FOR FOUR WINDS  
IN E-FLAT MAJOR**

*Allegro*  
*Adagio*  
*Andantino con variationi*

Benjamin Smolen  
Jessica Pearlman Fields  
Rose Corrigan  
Keith Popejoy

Intermission

Mahler

**SYMPHONY NO. 1 IN D MAJOR ("TITAN")**

*Langsam, schleppend*  
*Kräftig bewegt*  
*Feierlich und gemessen*  
*Stürmisch bewegt*

Thursday, June 6, 2019 @ 8 p.m.  
Friday, June 7, 2019 @ 8 p.m.  
Saturday, June 8, 2019 @ 8 p.m.  
Segerstrom Center for the Arts  
Renée and Henry Segerstrom Concert Hall

# PROGRAM NOTES

## Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: **Sinfonia Concertante for Four Winds**



Trying to think of a non-boring way to state timeworn truisms about Mozart's uncanny way with the sinfonia concertante form and with wind instruments in groups, your

intrepid annotator imagined himself at a rock arena: "When I say concertante, you say pleasure! Concertante! Pleasure! Concertante! Pleasure!"

Sheer entertainment is the common element among the forms that the sinfonia concertante can take; the phrase itself is one of those terms, like "fantasia" or "rhapsody," that can mean whatever the composer wishes, within limits. Nobody composed sinfonias like Mozart, just as no one—to this day—has ever grouped woodwind instruments with such textural eloquence and beauty.

Looking at the instrumentation for this concertante, we might expect it to resemble a baroque concerto grosso, with a group of four solo wind instruments foregrounded in a vigorous musical dialogue with a larger group of strings in the background. But not this time. Mozart composed this sinfonia during his extended professional tour of Paris in 1778, where musical tastes called for something more relaxed, with the solo instruments supported by pure accompaniment in the strings. Mozart had reason to tailor his work accordingly: at age 22 he was a renowned composer, but he had not

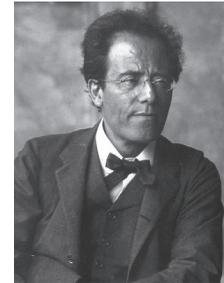
achieved the recognition he wanted, and was seeking the kinds of commissions that would enhance his professional reputation. Three years later he would move to Vienna for the same reason.

The ease and simplicity of this sinfonia contrasts with the story of its commission, which has been the subject of intrigue and speculation going back to its inception. Because the original manuscript score was lost, some scholars are unwilling to go beyond identifying the commonly accepted performing edition—mysteriously found in the late 1860s, and not in Mozart's hand—as "attributed to" Mozart. Others were certain that Mozart himself identifies it in this famous excerpt from a letter he sent from Paris to his family in Salzburg (regarding a concert producer he felt was trying to swindle him):

*LeGros bought my 2 overtures and the sinfonia concertante; he thinks he alone has that music now, but that's not quite true, for I still have it fresh in my head and shall write it down again as soon as I get home.*

Your intrepid annotator suggests that when it comes to this gloriously pleasurable work, we let our own ears do the authenticating. Alternatively, we can rely on the redoubtable Robert Levin, a musicologist and pianist who is one of the foremost living authorities on Mozart, and whose prodigious talent is oddly Mozartean. (It's said that while he was still in his teens, he memorized every note Amadeus ever wrote.) Analyzing with clarinetist and scholar Daniel Leeson, Levin's complex and highly qualified conclusion is that this sinfonia is at least largely Mozart, though the orchestration is still up for grabs.

## Gustav Mahler: **Symphony No. 1 in D Major, "Titan"**



Today we know Mahler primarily as a symphonist—some would say the pre-eminent symphonist since Beethoven. But during his lifetime, the acceptance that Mahler's symphonies won

from critics and the public was mostly grudging, barely hinting at the appreciation that these masterworks would receive later. His artful song cycles placed him within the lineage of the foremost German-language art-song composers, but somehow did not establish him as a composer of greatness. As a conductor, on the other hand, Mahler was a giant of his day, with a reputation that made him perhaps the first modern celebrity-conductor. (His ill-fated stint as leader of the New York Philharmonic is one of the tragedies of his life and of American music.) As a conductor of opera, he was a penetrating musical analyst with a tremendous sense of theater. All of these factors helped shape his approach to symphonic composition, which he reserved for his biggest ideas about music and the search for meaning in life, and for transcendence through the sublimity of music. Often described as monumental, Mahler's symphonies offer the listener an experience that is not only transcendently beautiful, but that also reflects Mahler's experience in working through these ideas.

Born in 1860 in Bohemia, Mahler was one of the composers who toiled in the shadow of Beethoven, who had redefined the possibilities of symphonic form with his "Choral" Symphony, the Ninth.

### **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**

**Born:** 1756. Salzburg, Austria

**Died:** 1791. Vienna, Austria

### **Sinfonia Concertante for Four Winds**

**Composed:** 1778

**World premiere:** Unknown

**Most recent Pacific Symphony performance:** Dec. 13, 1987

**Instrumentation:** 2 oboes, 2 horns, strings, solo flute, solo oboe, solo bassoon and solo horn

**Estimated duration:** 32 minutes

### **Gustav Mahler**

**Born:** 1860. Kaliště, Czechia

**Died:** 1911. Vienna, Austria

### **Symphony No. 1 in D Major, "Titan"**

**Composed:** 1887-88

**World premiere:** Nov. 20, 1889, at the Vigadó Concert Hall in Budapest

**Most recent Pacific Symphony performance:** April 2, 2011, with Justin Brown conducting

**Instrumentation:** 4 flutes including piccolo, 4 oboes including English horn, 4 clarinets including bass clarinet and e-flat clarinet, 3 bassoons including contrabassoon, 7 horns, 4 trumpets, 3 trombones, one tuba, 2 timpani, percussion, harp and strings

**Estimated duration:** 53 minutes

In 1888, when he composed most of his Symphony No. 1, other composers were still incorporating the familiar, decorative conventions of the late Romantic era in their symphonies—Dvořák, Saint-Saëns, Brahms and Tchaikovsky, to name a few. Though Brahms was also haunted by the specter of Beethoven, he worked as an apprentice might with a master's tools and traditions. It was Mahler who faced the challenge of revolutionizing the form as Beethoven did, and who used it to express the fullness of meaning he found in the biggest metaphysical questions and the deepest personal experiences we face as human beings.

Mahler was insecure about many things, but had no doubts regarding the importance of his own music. Musicologists marvel that at age 29, the composer expected nothing but success when his First Symphony premiered in Budapest on Nov. 20, 1889. Unlike the symphonists who preceded him, he actually provided his own nickname for this symphony, and though he dropped the "Titan" designation after just a few performances, one glance at the huge roster of instruments shown above will tell you why the name stuck.

What happens when a hugely ambitious and startlingly innovative orchestral work lands with a thud? Stravinsky's *Sacre du printemps* started a riot; Mahler's First wasn't a fiasco, but rather a fizzle, greeted with scattered boos and halfhearted applause. "Naively, I imagined it would be child's play for performers and listeners, and would have such immediate appeal that I should be able to live on the profits and go on composing," he told his friend Natalie Bauer-Lechner. By contrast, Brahms, who was in his 40s and a successful composer by the time he completed his first symphony, was tormented by anxiety over its introduction.

What could have caused Mahler to miscalculate the musical public's readiness for his Symphony No. 1 so grossly? No less than his later symphonies, this symphony incorporates formal innovations, jarring dissonances and cheek-by-jowl juxtapositions of classical and popular musical motifs—elements that might have shocked contemporary listeners, but had lost all sense of novelty and risk for Mahler, whose work habits were obsessive and immersive. Though he did most of his work on this symphony in the year 1888, when he was 28, he drew upon musical sources dating back to his teens. Mahler

may also have taken confidence from initial reaction to his 1884 song cycle, *Songs of a Wayfarer*, which was already revered by musical insiders though it had not yet achieved a wider following. Two of the cycle's songs provide thematic material for the symphony, and the love that inspired it—Mahler's thwarted affair with the soprano Johanna Richter—was a wellspring for the emotions we hear in the symphony.

As with many of his compositions, Mahler continued to revise and correct his Symphony No. 1 for years after its premiere. He completed the final performing edition in 1906. As the symphony's first movement takes rise, we hear the legacy of Beethoven: the seemingly random accretion of natural sounds as they gather into music, evoking a beautiful spring morning. As the tempo hastens, the movement's key settles into D major and we hear the wayfarer's walking theme as he seeks consolation over love's disappointment. Many listeners hear a questing, self-questioning mind at work in Mahlerian movements such as this one, prompted by a wounding experience: as we listen, are we working through the lover's personal anguish, or are we surrendering to self-pity?

We know the rustic Austrian dances known as *Ländler* from composers dating back to Haydn, Beethoven and Mozart (who loved to write them). But in Mahler, they are staples in his recurring juxtaposition of the elegant and the vulgar. In the second movement of this symphony, the example we hear is based on Mahler's 1880 song "Hans und Grethe." Some listeners hear suggestions of taking comfort through drinking here—a frequent element in such country dances. But any possible humor or sentimentality is eclipsed in the symphony's third movement, a funeral march that intensifies the contrast between elegance and vulgarity to a degree that Mahler's contemporary audiences found disturbing. Yes, that is the familiar children's song "Frère Jacques" (known in German as "Brüder Martin") that we hear in the midst of the grotesquely solemn funeral march. More street music follows—café songs, hints of *klezmer* and Magyar themes—before Mahler startlingly transports us to an extended lyrical passage that brings the movement to a close.

The symphony ends with one of the most theatrical movements in the symphonic repertory, as the hysteria of a violently dissonant opening evokes what Mahler called "the cry of a wounded heart." This agony yields to a peaceful, expansive melody borne up by cellos and violins; though the pain of the opening bars returns, it includes trumpet fanfares suggesting the eventual triumph over the pain of lost love. Eventually we hear a reprise of the morning sounds that opened the symphony and a final interchange between optimism and despair. Mahler's scoring instructs that the horn players rise to their feet, playing "as if to drown out the entire orchestra" in triumphant resolution.

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*Michael Clive is a cultural reporter living in the Litchfield Hills of Connecticut. He is program annotator for Pacific Symphony and Louisiana Philharmonic, and editor-in-chief for The Santa Fe Opera.*



## CARL ST.CLAIR

The 2018-19 season marks Music Director Carl St.Clair's 29th year leading Pacific Symphony. He is one of the longest-tenured conductors of the major American orchestras. St.Clair's lengthy history solidifies the strong relationship he has forged with the musicians and the community. His continuing role also lends stability to the organization and continuity to his vision for the Symphony's future. Few orchestras can claim such rapid artistic development as Pacific Symphony—the largest-budgeted orchestra formed in the United States in the last 50 years—due in large part to St.Clair's leadership.

During his tenure, St.Clair has become widely recognized for his musically distinguished performances, his commitment to building outstanding educational programs and his innovative approaches to programming. In April 2018, St.Clair led Pacific Symphony in its Carnegie Hall debut, as the finale to the Hall's yearlong celebration of pre-eminent composer Philip Glass' 80th birthday. He led Pacific Symphony on its first tour to China in May 2018, the orchestra's first international tour since touring Europe in 2006. The orchestra made its national PBS debut in June 2018 on "Great Performances" with Peter Boyer's *Ellis Island: The Dream of America*, conducted by St.Clair. Among St.Clair's many creative endeavors are the highly acclaimed

American Composers Festival, which began in 2000; and the opera initiative, "Symphonic Voices," which continues for the eighth season in 2018-19 with Puccini's *Madame Butterfly*, following the concert-opera productions of *The Magic Flute*, *Aida*, *Turandot*, *Carmen*, *La Traviata*, *Tosca* and *La Bohème* in previous seasons.

St.Clair's commitment to the development and performance of new works by composers is evident in the wealth of commissions and recordings by the Symphony. The 2016-17 season featured commissions by pianist/composer Conrad Tao and Composer-in-Residence Narong Prangcharoen, a follow-up to the recent slate of recordings of works commissioned and performed by the Symphony in recent years. These include William Bolcom's *Songs of Lorca* and *Prometheus* (2015-16), Elliot Goldenthal's *Symphony in G-sharp Minor* (2014-15), Richard Danielpour's *Toward a Season of Peace* (2013-14), Philip Glass' *The Passion of Ramakrishna* (2012-13), and Michael Daugherty's *Mount Rushmore* and *The Gospel According to Sister Aimee* (2012-13). St.Clair has led the orchestra in other critically acclaimed albums including two piano concertos of Lukas Foss; Danielpour's *An American Requiem* and Goldenthal's *Fire Water Paper: A Vietnam Oratorio* with cellist Yo-Yo Ma. Other commissioned composers include James Newton Howard, Zhou

Long, Tobias Picker, Frank Ticheli, Chen Yi, Curt Cacioppo, Stephen Scott, Jim Self (Pacific Symphony's principal tubist) and Christopher Theofanidis.

In 2006-07, St.Clair led the orchestra's historic move into its home in the Renée and Henry Segerstrom Concert Hall at Segerstrom Center for the Arts. The move came on the heels of the landmark 2005-06 season that included St.Clair leading the Symphony on its first European tour—nine cities in three countries playing before capacity houses and receiving extraordinary responses and reviews.

From 2008-10, St.Clair was general music director for the Komische Oper in Berlin, where he led successful new productions such as *La Traviata* (directed by Hans Neuenfels). He also served as general music director and chief conductor of the German National Theater and Staatskapelle (GNTS) in Weimar, Germany, where he led Wagner's Ring Cycle to critical acclaim. He was the first non-European to hold his position at the GNTS; the role also gave him the distinction of simultaneously leading one of the newest orchestras in America and one of the oldest in Europe.

In 2014, St.Clair became the music director of the National Symphony Orchestra in Costa Rica. His international career also has him conducting abroad several months a year, and he has appeared with orchestras throughout the world. He was the principal guest conductor of the Radio Sinfonieorchester Stuttgart from 1998-2004, where he completed a three-year recording project of the Villa-Lobos symphonies. He has also appeared with orchestras in Israel, Hong Kong, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South America, and summer festivals worldwide.

In North America, St.Clair has led the Boston Symphony Orchestra (where he served as assistant conductor for several years), New York Philharmonic, Philadelphia Orchestra, Los Angeles Philharmonic and the San Francisco, Seattle, Detroit, Atlanta, Houston, Indianapolis, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver symphonies, among many. A strong advocate of music education for all ages, St.Clair has been essential to the creation and implementation of the Symphony's education and community engagement programs including Pacific Symphony Youth Ensembles, Heartstrings, Sunday Matinées, OC Can You Play With Us?, arts-X-press and Class Act.

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## BEN SMOLEN

flute



Benjamin Smolen was appointed principal flutist of Pacific Symphony in September 2011, where he occupies the Valerie and Hans Imhof Chair. He has won top prizes at the Haynes International

Flute Competition, James Pappoutsakis Memorial Flute Competition, National Flute Association Young Artist Competition and New York Flute Club Young Artist Competition. He has given solo performances in Russia, Japan, Belgium, France and as concerto soloist with Pacific Symphony, Princeton University Orchestra, Charlotte Civic and Youth Orchestras, and Gardner Webb Symphony Orchestra. Smolen's performances have been featured on NPR (*Performance Today* and *From the Top*), WGBH-Boston, WDAV-Charlotte, French National Radio, and the Naxos and Mode record labels. Additionally, he can be heard on the soundtracks for movies such as *Monsters University*, *Planes*, *A Million Ways to Die in the West*, *Night at the Museum* and *Star Wars: The Force Awakens*. He recently released his debut album, *Bach to Beaser*, with guitarist Jerome Mouffe. Smolen studied at Princeton University, the Moscow Conservatory, the New England Conservatory and the University of Michigan. His primary teachers include Paula Robison, Michael Parloff and Aleksandr Golyshev. He is a William S. Haynes Artist and performs on a handmade, custom-crafted Haynes 14-karat gold flute.

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## JESSICA PEARLMAN FIELDS

oboe



Jessica Pearlman Fields currently holds the position of principal oboe for Pacific Symphony. Fields moved to Southern California after completing her Master of Music degree in 2009 at The Juilliard

School as a student of Elaine Douvas, Nathan Hughes and Pedro Diaz, all of the Metropolitan Opera. While in New York, she performed and toured with some of the city's most esteemed ensembles, including the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra, the New York City Ballet and the Metropolitan Opera. She was a member

of the Verbier (Switzerland) Festival Orchestra from 2007-09, participating in two international tours led by Charles Dutoit and Ludovic Morlot and working in the summer under such conductors as Valery Gergiev and Kurt Masur. As a soloist, Fields was featured with the San Jose Chamber Symphony, a performance *MetroActive* described as "extraordinary ... [she] dazzled through the overlapping melodies and 32nd-note runs of a bravura show-off piece by Antonino Pasculli ... [a] barrage of acclamation followed her tour de force ..." Other solo appearances include the Mozart oboe concerto with the Pacific Chamber Symphony and Colorado College Summer Music Festival and the Bach Double Concerto for Oboe and Violin with the Mansfield Symphony Orchestra in Ohio, where she also served as principal oboe during the 2005-06 season. An avid chamber musician, Fields has performed with Orli Shaham on Pacific Symphony's prestigious Café Ludwig Chamber Music series and tours regularly with her innovative New York-based chamber group "Shuffle Concert."

Fields hails from Half Moon Bay, Calif., where she studied oboe and violin and performed in the San Francisco Symphony Youth Orchestra and with her local community orchestra. Her continued study of music and science brought her to Oberlin College and Conservatory, where she earned a Bachelor of Music under the tutelage of the late James Caldwell as well as a Bachelor of Arts in Neuroscience, as a pre-med student.

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## ROSE CORRIGAN

bassoon



Rose Corrigan started playing bassoon to escape from the flute section of her high school band. It was an act of rebellion, and perhaps a way to sit closer to boys. After her first lesson she brought

the bassoon home, hoping to shock her parents with her act of bravery and independence, only to discover that her mother had played it herself in high school. This undermined her act of rebellion; however, she was already passionate about the instrument, loving its variety of tone color, richness and lyricism. Its tessitura was closer to that of her voice, and she discovered that she was drawn to the supporting role it often plays in the repertoire.

Currently, Corrigan is principal bassoonist of Pacific Symphony, the Hollywood Bowl Orchestra and the Pasadena Symphony, and a former member of the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra and the Los Angeles Opera Orchestra. Corrigan is a graduate of the University of Southern California where she studied with Michael O'Donovan, a teacher whose pedagogy included exposure to great cinema, literature and restaurants. She returned to the university as an adjunct professor, teaching bassoon from 1993 until 2011.

Corrigan has played bassoon and contrabassoon on the soundtracks of over 500 motion pictures, working with composers such as Michael Giacchino, Patrick Doyle, Hans Zimmer, Danny Elfman, John Powell, Jerry Goldsmith, John Williams, James Horner, Michel Legrand, Michael Kamen and William Ross. A few of the films that include her playing are *Ice Age*, *Life of Pi*, *Bolt*, *Despicable Me*, *Dances with Wolves*, *A River Runs Through It*, *Aladdin*, *The Lion King*, *Cars*, *Enchanted*, *WALL-E* and *Pirates of the Caribbean*. Her bassoon solos are prominent in *March of the Penguins*, one of the only movies to list a bassoonist in its closing credits. She has also performed on hundreds of records for stars like Paul McCartney, Tony Williams, Barbra Streisand and Natalie Cole.

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## KEITH POPEJOY

horn



Principal horn player Keith Popejoy has been with Pacific Symphony since 2004. Popejoy is also a long-time resident of San Diego, having attended San Diego State University 1983-85. After

graduating, Popejoy served as first call substitute horn for the San Diego Opera and San Diego Symphony from 1985 to 1994. In 1997, he played principal horn with the San Diego Chamber Orchestra, followed by two years as principal horn with the San Antonio Symphony. Concurrent with this, Popejoy became third horn with the San Diego Opera and assistant principal horn with San Diego Symphony from 1994-2008. During the summer, Popejoy can be found back down in San Diego, performing in La Jolla's Summerfest.