Bielawa, Bradshaw, Brown, Cowgill & Lauer CONCER composers in collaboration





HERBERT BIELAWA was born in Chicago on February 3, 1930. He earned his B.M. and M.M. degrees at the University of Illinois in piano under Soulima Stravinsky and Claire Richards and in composition under Burrill Phillips, Gordon Binkerd and Robert Kelly. His D.M.A. in Composition is from the University of Southern California where his teachers were Ingolf Dahl and Halsey Stevens. At the Aspen School, he worked with Darius

Milhaud, Lukas Foss, Roger Sessions and Elliott Carter.

Bielawa's much-performed Spectrum, for band and tape, was composed during his Contemporary Music Project residency in Houston from 1964 to 1966 where he wrote music for the ensembles of seven local high schools. In 1975 he was also the composer-in-residence for the San Francisco Symphony Summer Music Project. His interest in American Music and the music of women in particular led to a series of concerts in 1986 and 1987 of music by Amy Beach and himself. Since 1991 he has been a freelance composer and pianist. His most recent music commissions were from Meet the Composer, the Minneapolis Convention Center, the San Francisco School of the Arts, the American Guild of Organists, Earplay and the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco. Among the soloists who have performed his works are Barry Tuckwell (horn), sopranos Darleen Kliewer, Anna Carol Dudley, Marian Marsh and Judy Hubbell, pianists Margaret Mills and Joel Sachs, and organists Sandra Soderlund, Alexander Post, Delbert Disselhorst, Pamela Decker and John Fenstermaker. His Fluxbands for Eleven Instruments and Sanas for Chorus and Chamber Orchestra were performed by North/South Consonance, Inc. He is a member of the Ilona Clavier Duo and founding director of Sounds New, a San Francisco Area new music ensemble.

Bielawa has been a member of the faculties of Bethany College in Lindsborg, Kansas, and of San Francisco State University where he founded Pro Musica Nova, created the electronic music studio and courses for the Computer Music Major. He also performed with the University Orchestra and in ensembles as pianist and conductor. Bielawa's music covers a wide variety of genres including mixed instrumental ensembles, piano, harpsichord, pipe organ, chorus, opera, band, orchestra and electronics. His web site is http://userwww.sfsu.edu/~hbielawa/.

NOTES: Segue was written specifically for a concert that celebrated my 70th year. Fragments from all the other works on this concert were "stitched" together into Segue. For many years, I had wanted to begin a piece with normal tuning that gradually slipped seamlessly into the musical substance of the movement and this was the time to do it before each movement. At the end of a work like this, however, instead of tuning, "de-tuning" is, of course, appropriate - not a common practice with musicians.

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ROBERT J. BRADSHAW (1970) has always enjoyed vocal music. Some of his earliest musical memories involve singing holiday carols at his grandmother's piano and performing for his mother during school productions. However, these experiences only represent a small portion of his involvement with vocal music. Mr. Bradshaw has composed, arranged, accompanied and performed with a variety of ensembles. Equally at

home on stage, he has composed (and performed) numerous works including chamber and one act operas, large-scale choral compositions, a cappella and accompanied small ensembles, as well as educational through professional level musicals.

Mr. Bradshaw's most recent choral composition, Cantate Domino: three Christmas motets, will be premiered during the 2007-2008 concert season (organ, brass and choir). The first motet, Quem vidistis, pastores? (known as Gratia Deo, when performed apart from the greater work), was recently recorded by the Prague Radio Symphony & the Kuhn Choir. Mr. Bradshaw's compositions and projects have received awards and grants from the National Endowment for the Arts, American Music Center, American Composers Forum, Harvard Musical Association, Harpley Foundation, Argosy Foundation, and the Massachusetts Cultural Council.

NOTES: Fantasy No. 3 Softly Calling (1996) was inspired by the, all too often, futile attempt to bring reason to the ordered chaos of our daily lives. The title, Softly Calling, is an oxymoron that attempts to describe the inner strife people live with in our hearts and minds. Outwardly, we may seem entirely content but inside we can be racked by indecision, stress, grief, guilt, the list goes on... Frequently, the things that cause us the most discordance are completely innocuous - somehow rising to importance through a series of events or irrational fixation. It is in these times that the most inane thoughts, like the lines of this poem, may take on extreme importance to the point of absurdity.

At the time this work was composed, I had recently completed my Masters Degree. My wife, Lori, and I had quickly left South Carolina and headed to Massachusetts. Lori was faced with no job prospects and I lacked the necessary business savvy to live as a freelance composer. A daunting prospect, yes, but a welcomed challenge as well. I was relieved to be out of school for the first time since childhood. I enjoyed starting a new life with Lori and was excited to be composing full time. And yet, there was always something intangible, just out of reach, nagging at the back of my mind. I was confident in my path but was slowly beginning to understand the ramifications of the choices I had made.

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TIMOTHY J. BROWN (1965) received his undergraduate musical training at the State University of New York College at Fredonia. He holds the M. A. from Goddard College in Plainfield, Vermont, where he studied music education and vocal performance (secondary). In addition, he holds the Doctoral degree in Music Theory and Composition from the University of Northern Colorado, where his dissertation was awarded the Graduate Dean's Citation for Outstanding Dissertation. Dr. Brown has studied privately with composer John Corigliano. His compositions span a variety of media and styles, ranging from full orchestral works to unaccompanied choral pieces and chamber works. He is an experienced choral conductor and editor. His CD *Infinity* was released in 2005 on



Capstone Records, and Songs of Light, Songs of Shadows was released in 2006. He is published by Rhodes Music and Gold Branch Music. He was named a recipient of ASCAP PLUS Awards in 2005, 2006, and 2007. In 2006, he was awarded the Lois Bailey Glenn Award for Teaching Excellence by the National Music Foundation for the teaching of American music. Dr. Brown was a Fellow in Music Composition at the Virginia Center

for the Creative Arts, January 2007, and with Alice Parker at the Melodious Accord in October, 2007.

NOTES: In Flanders Fields is a song cycle using anti-war poems by an international selection of World War I soldiers. The scoring for a woman's voice represents the "marraines de guerre" - "war godmothers" - who served as pen pals to support soldiers in the French army. These women were often the only ones left to tell the stories of the soldiers. Three of the nine pieces are presented here.

Les Gaz uses a poem by Maurice Gauchez, a Belgian soldier who survived World War I. It was written in October 1915. The central compositional feature in the poem is the use of the tone row:

E G F# B F E A# D# D A G# C#

Elements of a transposed row appear in the violin:

(F) C B (E) A# A (D#) G# G (D) C# F#

Two consecutive transpositions comprise the melody line:

F#	C#	С	F	в	A#	Е	Α	G#	D#	D	F#
C#	G#	G	С	F#	F	в	Е	D#	A#	А	C#

Yet another transposition appears primarily in the oboe:

G	D	C#	F#	С	в	F	A#	Α	Е	D#	G
G#	D#	D	G	C#	С	F#	в	A#	F	E	G#
D	Α	G#	C#	G	F#	С	F	E	в	A#	D

This work is intended to sound like a carnival gone awry. The constant driving of the waltz meter represents the constant feeding of human lives into the war machine of attrition - the daily "wastage" required to keep the Western Front. This mechanism is also represented by the use of the 12-tone system.

Veglia uses the poem of the same name by Giuseppe Ungaretti (1888-1970), an Italian soldier who survived World War I, in which a soldier is keeping vigil with another soldier who is dead. Quartal harmony is used in this work, which has a flowing chant-like quality over sustained pitches and occasional groups of grace notes. It is notated without strict mensural notation.

Does It Matter? uses the text of the same name by Siegfried Sassoon, a soldier who survived World War I. The central compositional device in the work centers on use of the "Prometheus Scale" or "Mystic Chord," used by the composer Scriabin (C D E F# A A#). This scale was chosen because of the symbolism of Prometheus - that giving fire to humans empowers them. It was chosen, however, to be a sarcastic commentary for the soldier in the poem who is contemplating (or actually dealing with) loss of legs and sight and sanity - the loss of his "fire" at the encouragement of his country. This soldier was empowered to fight but has now lost the ability to live his own life. The use of indeterminacy in the violin and viola parts underscores this loss of control. One influence in this piece is Serenity for voice and piano by Charles Ives.

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KOREN COWGILL, composer and mezzo-soprano, is from Southern New Jersey and was born in 1969. She received her Bachelor's Degree from the Eastman School of Music in 1993 and in 1995 she earned her Master's Degree from the Yale School of Music. In 2004, she completed her Doctorate from Eastman. All degrees are in music composition. As an active performer, Miss Cowgill has premiered many new works, including Gregory Mertl's *Hungarian Orchestral Songs on Ady Endre Poetry* along with repertoire by Yale faculty composers. Among her own works she has premiered her *Song on a text of Catullus* (1991), *Dorothy Parker Songs* (1998), and her song cycle, *The Dance* (2005), on poetry by William Carlos Williams. Most recently her song for tenor, mezzo and piano, *Murmurings in a Field Hospital* (2007), on poetry by Carl Sandburg, was premiered in Ventnor, NJ. Miss Cowgill's



chamber music is performed in the academic community and her music has been played by American orchestras. Her most recent academic premiere took place at Caldwell College where her *Three Moods from Avalon* (2006), for alto sax and piano, was performed. Under the baton of Yehuda Gilad, her work for orchestra, *Surprised by Joy* (2003), was premiered with the Colonial Symphony of Morristown, NJ. The Women's Philharmonic of

San Francisco played both her *Requiem for Those Who Hope* (1995) and her *Grave for Orchestra* (1999). In 1997, her concerto for trombone, *Darkness Visible* (1997), was premiered by the Eastman School Symphony Orchestra. Miss Cowgill's most recent projects include her work, *Godspeed* (2007), for harpsichord and *The Maestro Postludes* (2007) for organ. She currently works for Fox Music Studios in Ocean City, NJ where she teaches composition, voice and gives lectures in music history/musicianship. Miss Cowgill studies voice and piano with Douglas Murdock and composition with Paul Somers. She now lives in Swainton, NJ, with her husband Richard and dog, Gemma.

NOTES: Dirge and Frolic, completed in 2006, is a study of mood. The piece depicts the doldrums one might experience only to be hurled into the world of mania shortly thereafter. The piece oscillates between this melancholic atmosphere and the parts with the more maniacal energy. This mania, however, becomes more agitated as the piece progresses and leaves one hanging at the end. One is left with the feeling that things are left unresolved. These things might be of an intellectual, spiritual or even physical nature. However, one might actually enjoy this flux of mood. It's a rollercoaster ride.

Dirge and Frolic was composed for Nan Childress-Orchard, pianist, and Robert Middleton, saxophonist. The piece is dedicated to Richard Koeppel.

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Composer / pianist ELIZABETH LAUER has been involved



in music for voice all her life. Initiated by singing-in-the-highchair, there has been a constant flow of songs, chorus pieces, an opera and singers-and-instruments pieces. chamber Lauer compositions available are commercially, both in published and recorded formats. A recent CD release on the Capstone label settings contains two of Shakespeare that she composed during her Fulbright stay in

Germany.

Lauer received her Fulbright scholarship to Germany after completing her undergratuate studies and graduate work in composition at Bennington College (BA) and Columbia University (MA), all six years on full scholarship. She was assigned to Hamburg, where she attended the Staatliche Hochschule für Musik, and studied with the director of the school, the late composer Philipp Jarnach. She spent one and one-half years in Hamburg, having been granted an extension of her scholarship.

Upon her return to the United States, Lauer sought employment in New York City, and was eventually hired as a typist for Columbia Records, in a department (Data and Scheduling) that is now undoubtely one person and a computer. Five months after she was hired, she was named executive secretary to the president of the company, the late Goddard Lieberson. In a year's time, she was promoted to being Lieberson's assistant; eventually, she became an Associate Producer in the Masterworks Department. During this time, she composed an opera, a ballet score, and a large work for string ensemble, piano and timpani.

Marriage to Louis Lauer, a New York lawyer, and three children prompted a move to Fairfield County, Connecticut. There, Lauer continued to compose; she also took on the serious pursuit of becoming a performing pianist. She became a teacher, both in her studio (piano and chamber music) and outside (universities, schools, adult education). She developed a series of programs of performance/discussions. She also was engaged for assignments as judge, critic, and program annotator.

The Lauers moved to Albuquerque in late summer, 2005, where the composer continues her musical activities.

NOTES: My favorite word in the French language (arguably my all-time favorite word) is "crépuscule." I was repeating the word in my mind one day, when the sounds of a piano piece came into my head. That bit of what some might call inspiration is now the introduction to what has turned out to be a concert rag. A companion work, L'Aurore was a foregone conclusion. More than a soupçon of some aspect of French music sounds is to be heard in these pieces. (Translations: Twilight and Dawn.) Et ça, c'est tout.

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Publisher Information: Bielawa - http://userwww.sfsu.edu/~hbielawa/ or hbielawa@sfsu.edu Bradshaw - Beauport Press Music Publications, www.beauportpress.com

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LES GAZ

Le Carnaval des Gaz from Les Rafales Maurice Gauchez (1884-1957)

Le carnaval des morts se chante à grands éclats, Le carnaval lugubre à l'haleine empestée, Le carnaval de haine et de rage entêtées Serpente au long des champs dans les Flandres, là-bas...

Les enfants du sol clair respirent sous leurs masques ; Les visages n'ont plus ni formes, ni ferveur; D'atones verres blancs sans regard, sans ardeur, Ouvrent des yeux de monstre à l'ombre de grands casques.

On fête la laideur d'un affreux cauchemar. De spectres délirants et sans nez gesticulent. Une brume de Sabbat autour d'eux monte et fume; Des yeux ternes et blancs se recherchent hagards.

C'est la folie éparse aux plaines de la Flandre, Une sinistre joie abrutit l'avant-soir. Des « Klaxons » crécellants hurlent du désespoir, Et les hommes sont bruns et comme enduits de cendres.

Les vapeurs de l'ivresse et les souffles du vent, Sur ce mardi gras veule et ses sinistres masques, Sur ces groupes sans nom de groins noirs et de casques, Planent, puis vont vers les lointains, étrangement.

Le carnaval des gaz se chante à grand vacarme, La mitrailleuse rit son fou rire de mort, Les clairons dans la Flandre emmêlent leurs accords, Et les tocsins des tours propagent leur alarme.

*Masques d'un soir de mai, fantômes sans élans, Quelle joie hystérique et quels spasmes de haines Vous énervent ce soir dans les remous des plaines ? -Le diable s'est offert un carnaval sanglant.

*This verse appears in the 1917 printing of Les Rafales, and has not been set by the composer. It is printed here for completeness.

The Carnival of the Gases

Translated by Timothy J. Brown

The carnival of the dead sings itself forth in great bursts, The gloomy carnival with the poisoned breath, The carnival of stubborn hate and rage Snakes along the fields in Flanders, over there...

The children of the bright ground breathe under their masks; Their faces no longer have any shape, nor fervor; Lifeless white glasses without expression, without ardor, Open the monster eyes in the darkness of great helmets.

They celebrate the ugliness of a hideous nightmare. Frenzied and noseless ghosts gesticulate. A witches' Sabbath mist goes up and fumes around them; Lifeless and blank eyes look for themselves drawn.

It's madness scattered about on the plains of Flanders, A sinister joy dazes the fore-evening. Rasping "horns" shriek despair, And the men are brown and as if ash-coated.

The vapors of bitterness and the puffs of wind, On this spineless Mardi Gras and its sinister masks, On these groups of black snouts and helmuts without names, hover, then go, oddly, off in the distances.

The carnival of the gases sings itself in a great racket, The machine gun laughs its mad laugh of death, The bugles in Flanders muddle up their chords, And the tower alarm bells spread their alarm.

*Masks of a May evening, phantoms without spirit, What hysterical joy and what spasms of hate Annoy you this evening in the swirls of the plains? –The devil has given himself a bloody carnival.

VEGLIA

Giuseppe Ungaretti

Un'intera nottata buttato vicino a un compagno massacrato con la sua bocca digrignata volta al plenilunio con la congestione delle sue mani penetrata nel mio silenzio ho scritto lettere piene d'amore

Non sono mai stato tanto attaccato alla vita

VIGIL

Translated by Allen Mandelbaum from LIFE OF A MAN copyright m 1958 by Arnoldo Mondadori Editore Reprinted by permission of New Directions Publishing Corp.

A whole night long crouched close to one of our men butchered with his clenched mouth grinning at the full moon with the congestion of his hands thrust right into my silence I've written letters filled with love

I have never been so coupled to life

DOES IT MATTER?

Siegfried Sassoon (1886–1967) Counter-Attack and Other Poems (1918)

DOES it matter?—losing your legs?... For people will always be kind, And you need not show that you mind When the others come in after hunting To gobble their muffins and eggs.

Does it matter?—losing your sight?... There's such splendid work for the blind; And people will always be kind, As you sit on the terrace remembering And turning your face to the light.

Do they matter?—those dreams from the pit?... You can drink and forget and be glad, And people won't say that you're mad; For they'll know you've fought for your country And no one will worry a bit.

SOFTLY CALLING

Robert J. Bradshaw

Softly calling. I love the sound of the rain as it pitter patters on the roof above me. Standing on a beach with the moon's light spilling down around me. And the ocean lightly brushing, gently touching, softly calling me to a far off place. Softly Calling Shadows. So alive with passion. Calling. Softly.

		BC2
	HERBERT BIELAWA	
	Seque	
1	Slow	4:17
2	Fast	3:33
3	Delicate	3:11
4	Driven, extroverted	4:15
	Performed by the Sounds New Ensemble: Lenora Warkentin (flute), Richard Mathias (clarinet), Brooke Aird (violin) & Catherine Allen (cello). Recorded February 6, 2000: Unitarian Universalist Church of Berkeley, CA, Anthony Gnazzo (engineer).	
	KOREN COWGILL	
5	Dirge and Frolic	7:20
	Performed by Robert Middleton (alto saxophone) & Nan Childress-Orchard (piano). Recorded October 27, 2006: Caldwell College	
	ROBERT J. BRADSHAW	
6	Fantasy No. 3 Softly Calling	5:13
	Performed by Lynn Shane (soprano), Ivan Stefanov (flute) & Juli Miller (harp). Recorded November 24, 2002: Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA	
	TIMOTHY J. BROWN	
7	Les Gaz	8:40
8	Veglia	5:51
9	Does It Matter?	10:26
	Performed by the Composers Ensemble of Northern New York, Crane School of Music	
	State University of New York at Potsdam: Chris Lanz (director), Kathleen Miler (soprano), Anna Hendrikson (oboe), Ioan Harea (violin), Peter Bucknell (viola), Matt Wexler (cello) &	
	Kirk Severtson (piano). Recorded February 7 and February 14, 2005: Crane School of Music, State University of New York at Potsdam, Hosmer Hall	
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10	Le Crépuscule	4:14
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