Le Concert de la Reine

Gloriosa

BASEL, SWITZERLAND

VIRTUAL CONCERT

PREMIERE: TUESDAY, MAY 24 | 5PM

Texts & Translations

Prologue de la Sainte Cécile

Venite, venite canorae sorores, hic cantus lepores, hic regula vitae.

Mundus hic as pernitur, hic voluptas fugitur, hic tentator vincitur a forti Caecilia.

Ut et illa canite, vobis hanc eligi te patronam, et tendite solum ad caelestia.

Cantantibus organis

Cantantibus organis, Caecilia virgo in corde suo soli Domino cantebat dicens:

Fiat cor meum et corpus meum immaculatum ut non confondar

Est secretum

Est secretum Valeriane, quod tibi volo dicere: Angelum Dei habeo amatorem, qui nimio zelo custodit corpus meum.

Virgo Gloriosa

Caecilia virgo gloriosa semper evangelium Christi gerebat in pectore suo; non diebus necque noctibus a colloquis divinis et oratione vacabat.

Susanne

Contre la saison trop ardente Susanne, d'une eau claire empruntoit la fraîcheur; Et caché pour la voit, deux vieillards qu'elle enchante,

D'un regard attentif irritoient leur ardeur.

Indiscrète jeunesse
Qui suivez les amours
Ne croyez pas que la vieillesse
Contre-eux vous garde aucun secours.
Celuy qu'Amour entraîne,
Dans son jeune printemps
Traîne toujours sa chaîne
Jusqu'à ses derniers ans.

Come, come, harmonious sisters, here is the charming song of a ruled life.

The world here perishes, and the luxure vanishes, and the tempter is defeated by the brave Caecilia. As she sings you can choose her as your patroness, and enrich yourself only for heavenly things.

In the midst of the concert of instruments, the virgin Caecilia sang to God alone in the heart: May my heart and my body remain pure. Let me not be confounded.

There is a secret, Valerian, that I wish to tell you: I have an angel of God for a lover, and he jealously guards my body.

The glorious virgin Caecilia always carried the gospel of Christ in her breast; In neither day nor night did she cease communion with God or prayer.

In the season that is too hot, Susannah, in a clear bath, was refreshing herself. Hidden, in order to see her, two old men, whom she charmed, Aroused their flames with an attentive gaze.

Indiscrete youth
That follows love
Do not suppose that age
Grants you any safety.
He whom Love captures
During his youthful springtime
Forever drags his chain,
To his final years.

Les beautés de Susanne animent leur audace Ces odieux amants osent se découvrir Leur amour joint à la menace Veut l'effrayer ou l'attendrir.

Cédez, il faut vous rendre A nos ardents désirs Pourrez-vous vous défendre Des plus charmants désirs. Soulagez notre peine Ou dès ce même jour; Redoutez une haine Egale à notre amour.

Ils doivent l'accuser d'une ardeur criminelle
Que la loi punit de la mort;
Pour vaincre sa vertu rebelle
C'est de ce piège adroit
que se sert leur transport.
Inhumains, est-ce ainsi que vous prétendez plaire?
Susanne, quel péril, helas!
Qu'allez vous faire?
Vous rendrez-vous à leur courroux,
Pour éviter la mort,
La méritez-vous?

Non, dit l'heroine constante, Vous pouvez me faire périr; Mais s'il me faut mourir, Je mourrai du moins innocente.

Que la même ardeur nous anime, Un coeur innocent ne craint rien; Non pour lui le jour n'est un bien Que quand il en jouit sans crime.

Solo vivebat in antris

Sola vivebat in antris Magdalena lugens et suspirans die ac nocte voce gementi Christo dicebat: «O amor meus cor et delicium! Quid retribuam amori tuo, qui te tradidit in mundi pretium. Ah! Jesu mi dulcissime, ah! Jesu mi patientissime, ego peccatrix, tu culpa carens, ego soluta et inpunis, tu tanquam reus duceris ad supplicium.

Heu! Clavis et lancea perforatur, in ara crucis elevatur et moritur ipsa vita pro salute viventium.

Susannah's beauty fires their courage Those lovers dare reveal themselves Their desire, joined with threats Is meant to either frighten or soften her.

Surrounder: you must give yourself over To our ardent desirs
Will yoube able to defend yourself
Against the most charming pleasures?
Assuage our pain
Or this very day
Expect a hatred
Equal to our love.

They must accuse her of criminal lust
Which the law punishes with death
To defeat her rebellious virtue
This is the devious plan
that their madness employs.
Beasts, is it thus that you intend to please?
Susannah, alas, what danger!
What will you do?
If you give in to their rage
To avoid death
Do you deserve it?

No, says the steadfast heroine. You can make me perish, But, if I must die, At least I will die innocent.

Let the same spirit move us; An innocent heart fears nothing. No, for it the day is good Only when it enjoys it without crime.

Mary Magdalena lived alone in grottos, lamenting and sighing day and night, with woeful voice she spoke thus to Christ:
"O love of mine, my heart and joy, how can I repay thy love, by which thou dost endure so much! Oh my sweet Jesus! Jesus my most patient one, I am but a sinner, and thou art without sin; I am free and unpunished, while thou, like a criminal, art taken to be executed.

Alas, pierced by nails and by the lance, he is this control of the Cross and be given up

Alas, pierced by nails and by the lance, he is raised on the altar of the Cross, and he giveth up his life for the salvation of the living!"

In France, there is an old proverb saying that behind every great man a great woman is hidden. Our program *Gloriosa* presents two of those women, who, thanks to their patronage and deep knowledge of music, enabled the creation of some of the greatest French baroque pieces in the repertoire.

Marc-Antoine Charpentier was a relatively unknown composer when Mlle de Guise decided to take him under her patronage in 1670. She organized a musical court at her palace that was considered worthy of a king, and it was there under the Guise patronage that Charpentier composed most of his masterpieces, including oratorios, pastorals, and numerous motets. Many of the musicians who played in the court were chamber maids of Mlle de Guise, including Anne Jacquet (the older sister of Elisabeth Jacquet de la Guerre) who may have played the harpsichord or the treble viol.

The first printed book of Henry Dumont, considered a landmark in music history, was created under the patronage of Charlotte d'Ailly, widow of the Duc de Chaulmes. Described at the time of its publication as the first collection of Motets printed with the use of a basso continuo line, a revolution in the notation that came from Italy, Dumont's book was an important and immediate influence on the spread of this notation method in France.

This program could not be complete without a piece composed by the brilliant Elisabeth Jacquet de la Guerre, whose rich and touching music has its rightful place next to the masterpieces of Charpentier and Dumont. Jacquet de la Guerre was one of the very few women to gain respect and fame as a professional harpsichord player and composer during the Baroque era. She was noticed and welcomed at the court by the Sun King himself when she was only a child, and her talent continued to be admired and acclaimed throughout her life.

This program also gives a voice to three powerful and courageous women from Catholic heritage. The pious and chast love of Saint Cecilia is praised in the music of both Charpentier and Dumont. Forced to marry a Roman, Valerian, she converted him to her faith and convinced him to respect her vow of chastity.

Jacquet de la Guerre paints a detailed portrait of the biblical Susanne in her cantata of the same name. Spied on as she bathed by two old men who then attempt to corrupt her, Susanne bravely chooses death rather than give in to their hideous desire. And the ecstatic love of Magdalena is poignantly expressed in the music of Charpentier, as she laments the death of Christ from the in a grotto.

Full of vibrant colors and intimate emotion, *Gloriosa* unites the voices of three women who, despite violence and hardship, never gave up on what they believed and treasured most.

-- Chloé de Guillebon

