

Thursday Evening, April 22, 1909.

Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra
of Dresden, Germany

Direction R. E. JOHNSTON

HERR WILLY OLSEN, Conductor

VICTOR ILA CLARK, Associate Conductor.

GEORGE SUMNER KITTREDGE, Conductor of the Chorus

Soloists	{	MADAM JEANNE JOMELLI, Soprano
		MADAM FRIEDA LANGENDORFF, Mezzo Soprano
		DR. FRANKLIN LAWSON, Tenor
		MR. FREDERICK HASTINGS, Baritone
		MR. DENIS CHABOT, Accompanist

PROGRAM

PART I

1. Overture, Sakuntala.....*Goldmark*
2. Aria, Infelice.....*Mendelssohn*
MME. JOMELLI
3. Non piu Andrai from "Le Nozzi di Figaro".....*Mozart*
MR. HASTINGS
4. Serenade for Strings.....*Jambor*
5. Aria, "Prison Scene," from "Le Prophete".....*Meyerbeer*
MME. LANGENDORFF

INTERMISSION

PART II

6. Cappricio Italien.....*Tschaikowski*
7. Songs with Piano
 - (a) Chant de Bacchante.....*Bemberg*
 - (b) Heimlichen Aufforderung.....*Strauss*
 - (c) The Call of Radha.....*Harriet Ware*
 - (d) L'Ete.....*Chaminade*
 MME. JOMELLI

8. "Una furtiva lagrima".....*Donizetti*
 DR. LAWSON
9. Songs with Piano
 (a) Im Herbst.....*Franz*
 (b) Der Lenz.....*Hildach*
 (c) Cry of Rachel.....*Salter*
 MME. LANGENDORFF
10. In Music's Praise.....*Hadley*
 Soloists, Chorus and Orchestra
- Part I—Music and the Arts (Soli and Chorus)
 Part II—The Music of Nature (Soprano Solo and Chorus)
 Part III—Music's Glory (Chorus)
1. Overture to "Sakuntala," in F major, opus 13....*Carl Goldmark*
 Born May 18, 1838, at Keszthely, Hungary.
 Now living in Vienna.

This overture, the first of Goldmark's important works in order of composition, and the work that made him world-famous, was played for the first time at a Philharmonic Concert, Vienna, Dec. 26, 1865. The first performance in Boston was at a concert of the Harvard Musical Association, Dec. 6, 1877. The following preface, giving the story of the work, is printed in the full score:

For the benefit of those who may not be acquainted with Kalidasa's famous work, "Sakuntala," we here briefly condense its contents.

Sakuntala, the daughter of a nymph, is brought up in a penitentiary grove by the chief of a sacred caste of priests as his adopted daughter. The great king Dushianta enters the sacred grove while out hunting; he sees Sakuntala, and is immediately inflamed with love for her.

A charming love scene follows, which closes with the union (according to Grunharveri, the marriage) of both.

The king gives Sakuntala, who is to follow him later to his capital city, a ring, by which she shall be recognized as his wife.

A powerful priest, to whom Sakuntala has forgotten to show due hospitality, in the intoxication of her love, revenged himself upon her by depriving the king of his memory and of all recollection of her.

Sakuntala loses the ring while washing clothes in the sacred river.

When Sakuntala is presented to the king, by her companions, as his wife, he does not recognize her, and he repudiates her. Her com-

