Sue Bergren is principal organist at Our Saviour’s Lutheran Church in Naperville. She earned a master’s degree in organ performance from Northern Illinois University after having worked for several years in a non-musical technical environment. She is also a certified Carillonneur, playing regularly on the Naperville Millennium Carillon. As an active carillon recitalist, she has been a guest recitalist in the International Carillon Festival at the Rees Memorial Carillon in Springfield, IL, guest recitalist in the International Carillon Festival at Bok Tower Gardens in Lake Wales, FL and has played several recitals in Australia. She served on the GCNA board of directors for 6 years and was co-editor of Carillon News for over 10 years. She also is the owner of American Carillon Music Editions, a publishing company of carillon music.

1. CONCERTO GROSSO I (ALLEGRO)  
   RONALD BARNES (1927-1997)

2. LET’S SING A SONG!  
   Franz Schubert (1797-1828) arr. by Mary Jo Disler
   Camille Saint-Saens (1835-1921) arr. Wesley Arai

3. ORIGINAL CARILLON COMPOSITIONS  
   John Courter (1941-2010)
   John Knox (b. 1932)
   Milford Myhre (b. 1931)

4. KEYBOARD TRANSCRIPTIONS  
   Pascual Marquina (1873-1948) arr. by Carlo van Ulft
   Frederic Chopin (1810-1849) arr. Joey Brink
   Erik Satie (1866-1925) arr. Alex Johnson

5. STRIKE UP THE BAND!  
   Frederick J. Ricketts (1881-1945) arr. Richard Giszczak

Each section will be announced by the striking of bells. The number of strokes indicates the section number. Unless otherwise indicated, all arrangements are by the performer.
PROGRAM NOTES

In the lively first movement of Ron Barnes’ *Concerto Grosso I*, a ritornello re-appears frequently. Listen for this repeated melody.

Franz Schubert composed a number of works known as *Ständchen (serenade)*. This particular “Standchen” is found in a collection of songs written by Schubert at the end of his life and published posthumously in the collection *Schwanengesang (Swan Song)*, D 957. Franz Liszt later transcribed these songs for solo piano.

*Mon cœur s’ouvre à ta voix* is a popular aria from Camille Saint-Saens’s opera *Samson and Delilah*, known in English as “Softly awakes my heart”. It is sung by Delilah as she attempts to seduce Samson into revealing the secret of his strength.

*Méditation from “Thais”* is a symphonic intermezzo from the opera Thais by French composer Jules Massenet. The piece is written for solo violin and orchestra. The opera premiered in Paris on March 16, 1894.

*Scottish Fantasy* is a medley of Scottish folk tunes, *The Reel of Tullochgorum, Ca’ the Yowes, Loch Lomond*, and *The Reel of Cloudenside*. Until his death in 2010, John Courter had been Carillonneur and Professor of Music at Berea College in Berea, Kentucky.

In *Where Cool Waters Run*, British composer John Knox captures the sound of flowing water with the use of continually dancing sixteenth notes in a 6/8 meter. In the middle section, the composer introduces a variation of the Scottish air, *Sweet Mormond Braes*.

*Australian* is a medley of Australian folk tunes, *Andy’s Gone with Cattle, The Wild Colonial Boy* and *Waltzing Matilda*, the Australian folksong which almost became the country’s national anthem.

*España Cañí* is a famous Spanish instrumental piece of paso doble music written around 1923. The paso doble is traditionally used as introductory music for a bull fight, and is the music used to usher in the matadors, picadors, horses and bandilleros before the fight begins.

Chopin was around 20 years old when he composed his most famous piece, *Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 2*. As the song progresses, the main melody is repeated three times, and each time includes more and more ornamentation, a classic Chopin technique.

*Je te veux (I Want You)* is a song composed by Erik Satie to a text by Henry Pacory. A sentimental waltz with erotic lyrics, it was written for Paulette Darty, whose accompanist Satie had been for a period of time. The text consists of two verses and a repeated chorus. The composer later arranged the work for solo piano, adding a middle section between the second chorus and the second verse.

*Colonel Bogey March* is a march composed in 1914 by Lieutenant F. J. Ricketts, a British Army bandmaster, published under a pseudonym to disguise that fact that Ricketts had a professional life outside the armed forces. The tune was inspired by a military man and golfer who whistled a two-note phrase (a descending minor third interval) instead of shouting “Fore!”. This descending interval begins each line of the melody.

For more Carillon information and upcoming summer concert dates, please visit www.napervilleparks.org or www.naperville-carillon.org.