Boch 45th Year Grace Lutheran Church River Forest, Illinois Sunday afternoons Prelude at 3:45 p.m. Cantata Vespers 2015–2016



February 28, 2016

Mein Herze schwimmt im Blut (BWV 199)

My heart swims in blood

Welcome to Grace Lutheran Church

We are glad that you have joined us for this afternoon's Bach Cantata Vespers.

For those who have trouble hearing, sound enhancement units are available in the back of the church and may be obtained from an usher.

Please silence all cell phones and pagers.

Recording or photography of any kind during the service is strictly forbidden.

Third Sunday in Lent February 28, 2016 + 3:45 p.m.

EVENING PRAYER



PRELUDE

Sonata da chiesa in B-flat Major, Op. 1, No. 5

Arcangelo Corelli (1653–1713)

Grave Allegro Adagio–Allegro Allegro

Concerto for Bassoon in G Major, GWV 328

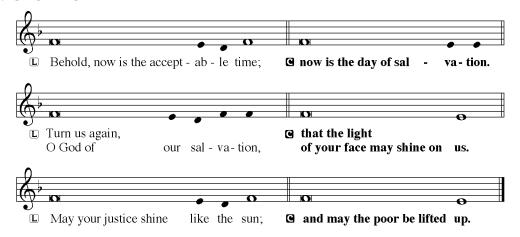
Johann Christoph Graupner (1683–1760)

Allegro Largo Allegro

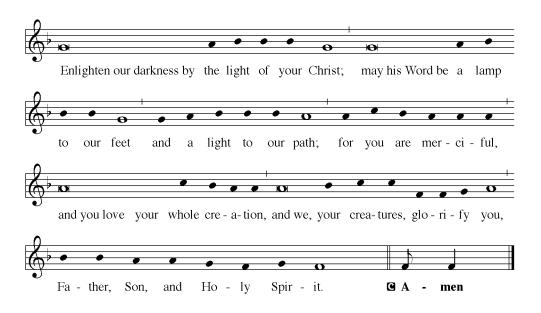
Dianne Ryan, bassoon

We stand, facing the candle as we sing.

SERVICE OF LIGHT



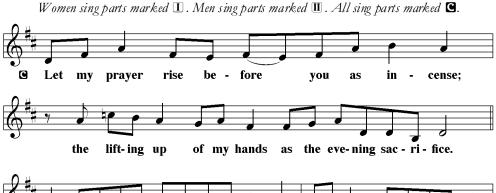




+ PSALMODY +

We sit.

PSALM 141







Silence for meditation is observed, then:

PSALM PRAYER

Let the incense of our repentant prayer ascend before you, O Lord, and let your lovingkindness descend upon us, that with purified minds we may sing your praises with the Church on earth and the whole heavenly host, and may glorify you forever and ever.

C Amen.

E

MOTET: Es gingen zweene Menschen hinauf, SWV 444

Heinrich Schütz (1585–1672)

Es gingen zweene Menschen hinauf in den Temple zu beten,

Two men went up into the temple to pray;

einer ein Pharisäer, der andere ein Zöllner.

one a Pharisee, the other a tax collector.

Der Pharisäer stund und betete bei ich selbst,

The Pharisee stood and prayed by himself,

und der Zöllner stund von ferne,

and the tax collector stood at a distance

wollte auch seine Augen nicht aufschlagen gen Himmel

and did not want to open his eyes to heaven,

sondern schlug an seine Brust und sprach:

but rather beat his breast, and the two spoke:

Pharisee

Ich danke dir, Gott, dass ich nicht bin wie die andern Leute:

I thank you, God, that I am not like other people:

Räuber, Ungerechte, Ehebrecher oder auch wie dieser Zöllner.

robbers, evildoers, adulterers, or even like that tax collector.

Ich faste zweimal in der Woche und gebe den Zehenten vom allem, das ich habe.

I fast twice a week and give one tenth of all that I have.

Tax Collector

Gott, sei mir Sünder gnädig.

God, be merciful to me, a sinner.

Ich sage euch: Dieser ging hinab gerechtfertiget in sein Haus für jenem,

I tell you that this man, rather than the other, went home justified before God, Denn wer sich selbst erhöhet, der soll erniedriget werden,

Because he who exalts himself shall be humbled, und wer sich selbst erniedriget, der soll erhöhet werden.

and he one who humbles himself will be exalted.

Luke 18:10-14

Silence for meditation is observed, then:

COLLECT

L Lord our God,

you show us your ways of compassion and love, and you spare sinners. Remember not our sins; relieve our misery; satisfy the longing of your people; and fulfill all our hopes for eternal peace through your Son, Jesus Christ our Lord.

@ Amen.

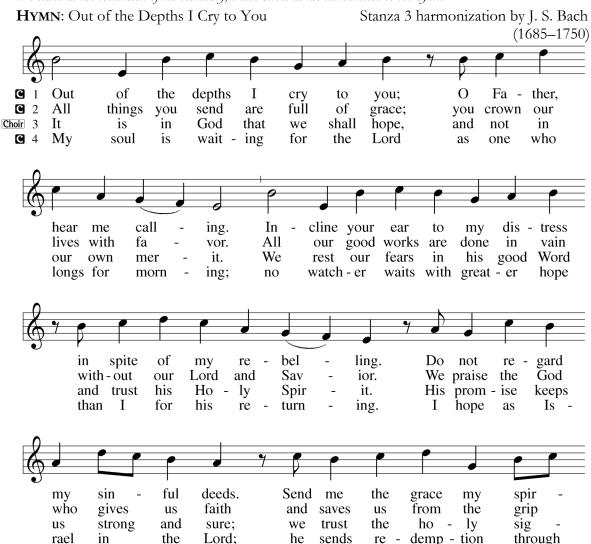
OFFERING/ORGAN VOLUNTARY

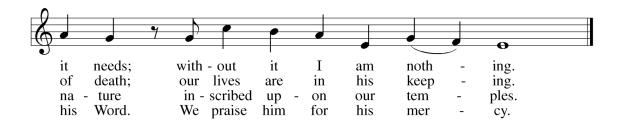
Aus tiefer Not schrei ich zu dir

Friedrich Wilhelm Zachau (1663–1712)

The offering assists in defraying costs of the Bach Cantata V espers ministry. Your generosity is appreciated.

We stand at the conclusion of the voluntary, which serves as the introduction to the hymn.





Text: Martin Luther, 1483–1546; tr. Gracia Grindal, b. 1943 Music: AUS TIEFER NOT. Martin Luther, 1483–1546

Text © 1978 Lutheran Book of Worship, admin. Augsburg Fortress

+ WORD +

We sit.

READING: 1 Corinthians 15:1–10

[St. Paul writes:] ¹Now I would remind you, brothers and sisters, of the good news that I proclaimed to you, which you in turn received, in which also you stand, ²through which also you are being saved, if you hold firmly to the message that I proclaimed to you — unless you have come to believe in vain. ³For I handed on to you as of first importance what I in turn had received: that Christ died for our sins in accordance with the scriptures, ⁴and that he was buried, and that he was raised on the third day in accordance with the scriptures, ⁵and that he appeared to Cephas, then to the twelve. ⁶Then he appeared to more than five hundred brothers and sisters at one time, most of whom are still alive, though some have died. ⁶Then he appeared to James, then to all the apostles. <code>§Last</code> of all, as to one untimely born, he appeared also to me. <code>§For I</code> am the least of the apostles, unfit to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the church of God. <code>¹0But</code> by the grace of God I am what I am, and his grace toward me has not been in vain. On the contrary, I worked harder than any of them — though it was not I, but the grace of God that is with me.

- **L** The Word of the Lord.
- Thanks be to God.

READING: Luke 18:9–14

⁹[Jesus] also told this parable to some who trusted in themselves that they were righteous and regarded others with contempt: ¹⁰"Two men went up to the temple to pray, one a Pharisee and the other a tax collector. ¹¹The Pharisee, standing by himself, was praying thus, 'God, I thank you that I am not like other people: thieves, rogues, adulterers, or even like this tax collector. ¹²I fast twice a week; I give a tenth of all my income.' ¹³But the tax collector, standing far off, would not even look up to heaven, but was beating his breast and saying, 'God, be merciful to me, a sinner!' ¹⁴I tell you, this man went down to his home justified rather than the other; for all who exalt themselves will be humbled, but all who humble themselves will be exalted."

- **L** The Word of the Lord.
- **G** Thanks be to God.

CANTATA: Mein Herze schwimmt im Blut, BWV 199 (My heart swims in blood)

Johann Sebastian Bach

Translation of the German text and notes corresponding to each movement are below. Background notes for the cantata are found on page 21 in this worship folder.

1. Recitative

Mein Herze schwimmt im Blut,

My heart swims in blood,

Weil mich der Sünden Brut

Because the brood of my sins

In Gottes heilgen Augen

In God's holy eyes

Zum Ungeheuer macht.

Makes me into a monster.

Und mein Gewissen fühlet Pein,

And my conscience feels pain,

Weil mir die Sünden nichts

Because these sins to me are nothing

Als Höllenhenker sein.

Other than hell's hangmen.

Verhaßte Lasternacht!

Detested night of vice!

Du, du allein

You, you alone

Hast mich in solche Not gebracht;

Have brought me into such distress;

Und du, du böser Adamssamen,

And you, you evil seed of Adam,

Raubst meiner Seele alle Ruh

Rob my soul of all peace

Und schließest ihr den Himmel zu!

And lock it out of heaven!

Ach! unerhörter Schmerz!

Ah! unheard of pain!

Mein ausgedorrtes Herz

My dried up heart

Will ferner mehr kein Trost befeuchten,

No comfort can ever moisten;

Und ich muß mich vor dem verstecken,

I must conceal myself from him,

Vor dem die Engel selbst ihr Angesicht verdecken.

Before whom the angels themselves conceal their faces.

The cantata opens abruptly, as the soloist charges directly into an expression of despair, embodying the emotions of the tax collector in today's Gospel reading. With diminished sonorities in the strings and extreme shifts in range in the soprano, Bach depicts a sinner full of sorrow and pain standing before God.

2. Aria

Stumme Seufzer, stille Klagen,

Silent sighs, quiet laments,

Ihr mögt meine Schmerzen sagen,

You may speak of my pains,

Weil der Mund geschlossen ist.

Since my mouth is closed.

Und ihr nassen Tränenquellen

And you weeping well of tears

Könnt ein sichres Zeugnis stellen,

Can provide sure witness

Wie mein sündlich Herz gebüßt.

Of how my sinful heart atones.

Mein Herz ist itzt ein Tränenbrunn,

My heart is now a fountain of tears,

Die Augen heiße Quellen.

My eyes hot springs.

Ach Gott! wer wird dich doch zufriedenstellen?

Ah, God! who then will satisfy you?

The first aria of the cantata is accompanied by continuo (keyboard and bass instrument) and oboe. A beautiful ritornello line in the oboe expresses Seufzer and Klagen (sighing and crying) through its florid ornamentation. Like a slow heartbeat, a gentle rocking motion dominates the overall feeling of this aria, which depicts stumme and stille (silent and quiet) sighs and moans. Before returning to the A section of this da capo aria in D minor, the soloist cries out in a brief recitative: "Ah, God! Who then will satisfy you?"

3. Recitative

Doch Gott muß mir gnädig sein,

But God must be gracious to me,

Weil ich das Haupt mit Asche,

Because I wash my head with ashes

Das Angesicht mit Tränen wasche,

And my face with tears,

Mein Herz in Reu und Leid zerschlage

I strike my heart in remorse and sorrow

Und voller Wehmut sage:

And say, full of woe:

Gott sei mir Sünder gnädig!

God, to me, a sinner, be gracious!

Ach ja! sein Herze bricht,

Ah yes! his heart breaks,

Und meine Seele spricht:

And my soul says:

This brief accompanied recitative is a transition between the two arias. Bach brings out the climax of this text with rich harmonic development and complex melodic structure at "God, to me, a sinner, be gracious!"

4. Aria

Tief gebückt und voller Reue

Deeply bowed and full of remorse

Lieg ich, liebster Gott, vor dir.

I lie, dearest God, before you.

Ich bekenne meine Schuld,

I admit my guilt;

Aber habe doch Geduld,

But still have patience,

Habe doch Geduld mit mir!

Still have patience with me!

The second aria is in F major, the relative major to the D-minor opening recitative and aria. A luscious instrumental introduction makes way for a peaceful declaration of reliance on God. Bach crafts the beautiful melody of this aria from the chorale tune which will be quoted directly in movement 6. The tempo slows greatly at the word *Geduld* (patience), and the middle section creeps to a halt before repeating the first section in typical *da capo* fashion.

5. Recitative

Auf diese Schmerzensreu

Amid these pangs of remorse

Fällt mir alsdenn dies Trostwort bei:

To me then comes this word of comfort:

If the last recitative (movement 3) was merely transitional, this is but a fleeting, three-measure introduction to the chorale, which is a *Trostwort* (word of comfort) indeed.

6. Chorale

Ich, dein betrübtes Kind,

I, your distressed child,

Werf alle meine Sünd,

Throw all my sins,

So viel ihr in mir stecken

As many as there are within me

Und mich so heftig schrecken,

And which frighten me so terribly,

In deine tiefen Wunden,

Into your deep wounds,

Da ich stets Heil gefunden.

Where I have always found salvation.

The text of the chorale, sung plainly by the soprano, brings comfort to the believer, for in Jesus' wounds on the cross the sinner finds salvation. In Christ's death a new life springs forth, portrayed beautifully by the highly elaborate cello part. In the edition being used today, this cello part is scored for a *Violoncello piccolo*, a smaller cello with an extra E-string on the upper end of the instrument's range. It will, however, be played on a standard cello. The chorale text is from Johann Heerman's 1675 hymn *Wo soll ich fliehen hin*.

7. Recitative

Ich lege mich in diese Wunden

I lay myself in these wounds

Als in den rechten Felsenstein;

As upon the cliff of solid rock;

Die sollen meine Ruhstatt sein.

They shall be my resting place.

In diese will ich mich im Glauben schwingen

Into them will I, in faith, throw myself,

Und drauf vergnügt und fröhlich singen:

And there contended and joyful sing:

This accompanied recitative marks a true turning point from despair to joy. One cannot miss the melisma on *fröhlich* (joyful), which leads the way to the concluding aria.

8. Aria

Wie freudig ist mein Herz,

How happy is my heart,

Da Gott versöhnet ist

Since God is reconciled

Und mir auf Reu und Leid

And through remorse and suffering

Nicht mehr die Seligkeit

No longer bars me from salvation

Noch auch sein Herz verschließt.

Nor locks me out of his heart.

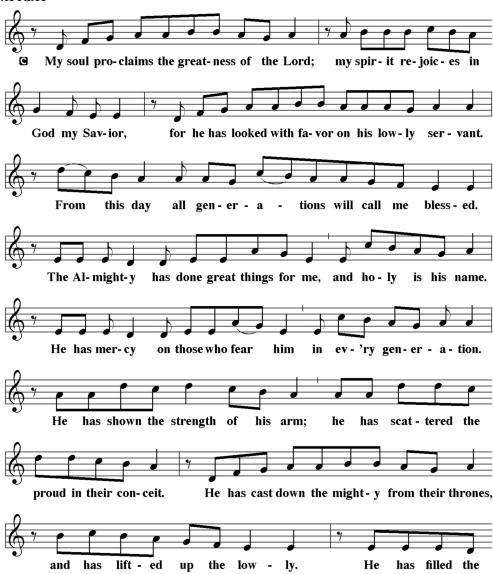
The final aria of the cantata is a delightful gigue in which the oboe, then the violins, and even the continuo group get to play the dance-like melody. The soloist sings with the happy heart of a sinner who is pardoned and reconciled to God. Though *da capo* in form, this aria feels as though it concludes right in the middle of the expression of joy, for it contains no instrumental coda to bring it to a tidy conclusion. Perhaps in this sudden conclusion Bach is showing that in repenting of our sins and returning to the heart of God in Jesus Christ, we find that our surprising end is communion with God, that true bliss that will never end.

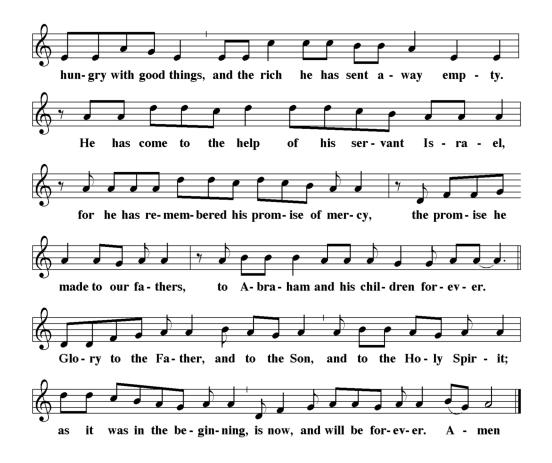
Silence is observed, then:

- Let In many and various ways God spoke to his people of old by the prophets.
- **B** But now in these last days he has spoken to us by his Son.

We stand.

MAGNIFICAT





+ PRAYERS +



After each petition:

L ...let us pray to the Lord.



The litary concludes:

L Help, save, comfort, and defend us, gracious Lord.

Silence is kept, then:

E Rejoicing in the fellowship of all the saints, let us commend ourselves, one another, and our whole life to Christ, our Lord.



- © God, from whom come all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works: Give to us, your servants, that peace which the world cannot give, that our hearts may be set to obey your commandments; and also that we, being defended from the fear of our enemies, may live in peace and quietness; through the merits of Jesus Christ our Savior, who lives and reigns with you and the Holy Spirit, God forever.
- Amen.

LORD'S PRAYER

- Lord, remember us in your kingdom and teach us to pray:
- Our Father, who art in heaven,

hallowed be thy name,

thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread;

and forgive us our trespasses,

as we forgive those who trespass against us;

and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

BENEDICAMUS DOMINO & BENEDICTION



The almighty and merciful Lord, the Father, + the Son, and the Holy Spirit, bless—and pre-serve you.





Text: Sylvia G. Dunstan, 1955-1993

Music: FREDERICKTOWN, Charles R. Anders, b. 1929

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DISMISSAL

L Go in peace. Serve the Lord.

Thanks be to God!

LEADING WORSHIP TODAY

The Rev. David R. Lyle, leader The Rev. Rebekah Weant Costello, homilist

Senior Choir of Grace Lutheran Church The Rev. Michael D. Costello, cantor Timothy Spelbring, organist Laura Zimmer, organist

Susan Nelson, soprano Karen Brunssen, mezzo-soprano Dan Krout, tenor Douglas Anderson, baritone

Christine Janzow Phillips, oboe Dianne Ryan, bassoon

Paul Zafer, violin I
Carol Yampolsky, violin II
Naomi Hildner, viola
Jean Hatmaker, cello
Douglas Johnson, bass
Michael D. Costello, continuo

Boch 45th Year Grace Lutheran Church River Forest, Illinois Sunday afternoons Prelude at 3:45 p.m. Cantata Vespers 2015–2016

March 20 Himmelskönig, sei willkommen King of heaven, welcome

BWV 182 James L. Brooks, Harmony Community Church, Lawndale, Chicago, Ill., homilist G. P. Telemann: Ouverture in A minor, TWV 55:a2

April 24 Wahrlich, wahrlich, ich sage euch Truly, truly, I say to you

BWV 86 David S. Yeago, Trinity School for Ministry, Ambridge, Penn., homilist Steven Wente, Concordia University Chicago, organist

May 22 Gelobet sei der Herr, mein Gott Praised be the Lord, my God

BWV 129 E. Jon Benson, St. John Lutheran Church, Council Bluffs, Iowa, homilist J. S. Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 in D Major, BWV 1050

BIOGRAPHIES



Michael D. Costello, director, has served as Cantor at Grace since June 2008. He has served as a church musician in several parishes and as a pastor at St. Andrew's Lutheran Church in Columbia, South Carolina. A native of Pennsylvania, he graduated from Lenoir-Rhyne University in Hickory, North Carolina, and from Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary in Columbia, South Carolina. He has published choral and organ works with several publishers, is Artistic Director of Chicago Choral Artists, and serves on the Board of Directors for Lutheran Music Program.

Rebekah Weant Costello, homilist, is Pastor of St. Matthew Lutheran Church in Itasca, Ill. She earned her Bachelor of Arts in psychology and a minor in music from Lenoir-Rhyne University in Hickory, North Carolina. She completed her Master of Divinity and Master of Sacred Theology at Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary in Columbia, South Carolina. In 2005 Rebekah was awarded a scholarship for additional study at the Institute of Ecumenical Research in Strasbourg, France. Rebekah routinely teaches in the Diakonia program, a lay school of theology sponsored by the Metropolitan Chicago Synod of the ELCA.





Susan Nelson, soprano, holds degrees from the University of Illinois and the Eastman School of Music. In 2013 she tied for third place for the The American Prize in Vocal Performance, Friedrich & Virginia Schorr Memorial Award in the Professional Opera Division. She was also a 2014 Finalist for the Chicago Oratorio Award by the same organization, and is a recipient of a Career Encouragement Award from the MacAllister Foundation. Nelson's 2014–2015 season included appearances with the Salt Creek Chamber Orchestra and the South Bend Symphony Orchestra.

Dianne Ryan, bassoonist, makes her living playing and teaching the bassoon. She is on the faculties of Concordia University, Elmhurst College, and Vandercook College of Music. She freelances around the Chicago area playing principal bassoon with the New Philharmonic, the Northbrook Symphony, and the Elmhurst Symphony. She also performs with the Chicago Symphonic Pops and Light Opera Works and many other orchestras and chamber ensembles. Ms. Ryan earned her BA in music performance from Virginia Tech and her MM in bassoon from Roosevelt University.



BACKGROUND NOTES

Mein Herze schwimmt im Blut (My heart swims in blood, BWV 199) was written for the 11th Sunday after Trinity and performed for the first time on August 12, 1714, in the castle church of Weimar. Just months before the first performance of this cantata, Bach had been promoted from organist of the ducal court in Weimar to Konzertmeister (literally "concert master," but a better English equivalent would be "director of music"). In this new position Bach was required to compose a new cantata once every four weeks, a pace that would feel like a breeze compared with the demands of composing a new cantata every week as he did in Leipzig a decade later.

Cantata 199 is known to exist in at least four different versions, evident from autograph instrumental parts from different periods of Bach's life. The original version (1714) shows evidence of the tuning systems used in Weimar, where "choir pitch" was one full-step higher than "chamber pitch." Thus all of the parts were written in C minor, except for the oboe part, which was transposed to D minor to compensate for contrasting tunings. A later part in Bach's own handwriting, presumably from a second version of the cantata, combines both the oboe and cello parts. It is clear that one person covered both instruments, playing the continuo line on the cello in all movements except those that called for oboe. The cello part also included the obligato line in movement 6, originally scored for viola.

A third version from Bach's time in Köthen (1717–1723) includes a viola da gamba part, a score, and other parts, again in Bach's own hand. Not unusual for Bach, he used this time of rewriting parts as an opportunity to revise the piece, specifically movement 6. He notated the gamba and oboe parts in C major for "chamber pitch" and all other parts in "choir pitch" in B-flat major. Yet even another set of parts from Köthen points to a performance without organ or oboe, possibly for use outside of a church setting. All of these changes indicate a kind of obsessive reworking of this cantata to suit each specific occasion for which it was performed.

The version heard today comes from early in Bach's Leipzig period (1723–1750), when the cantata was performed on August 8, 1723, the 11th Sunday after Trinity. A different tuning system in Leipzig warranted transposing some parts to D minor, the key in which the piece is performed today.

Darmstadt poet Georg Christian Lehms (1684–1717) wrote the libretto for this cantata, published in 1711 in the collection *Gottgefälliges Kirchen-Opffer* (God-pleasing church offering). It is based on Luke 18:9–14, the Gospel reading for the 11th Sunday after Trinity, which tells the parable of the Pharisee and the tax collector. In the opening recitative the soloist stands before God, with a painful conscience and a heart bathed in blood, begging for mercy. By the final movement, however, having found salvation in Christ's wounds, she sings a joyful aria in C major about how her heart has been reconciled with God.

The cantata is operatic in nature, making use of *recitativo accompagnato* (accompanied recitatives) and *da capo* arias (arias which utilize an A-B-A form). Bach employs the very best of his skills in creating a complex and stunningly gorgeous piece of music. The instrumentation for the cantata is simple, however, requiring only eight musicians: violin 1, violin 2, viola, cello, bass, continuo organ, oboe, and soprano soloist.

Michael D. Costello

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These listings acknowledge contributions to the 45th season of Bach Cantata Vespers, beginning July 1, 2015. Donations received after February 14 will be acknowledged in the March 20 bulletin of Grace's Bach Cantata Vespers.

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