POPE once asked Arbuthnot, of whose knowledge of music he had a high regard, what was his real opinion of Handel as a master of that science.

"Conceive the highest that you can of his abilities," replied the Doctor, "and they are much beyond anything that you can conceive."



1843----1944



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Programme

FOR THE 2nd ANNUAL PERFORMANCE OF

HANDEL'S

"MESSIAH"

CARLTON THEATRE, STOCKPORT SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1944

Olhham Musical Society Professional Orchestra... Conductor:

ERNEST CRAIG. A.R.C.M.

Leader:

H. JONES

SOLOISTS:







LI JAN VAN DER GUCHT



KATHLEEN FERRIER (Contralto)



ROBERT EASTON (Bass)

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"And the Angel said unto them, 'Fear not'"

HANDEL-THE INFANT GENIUS

G EORGE FREDERICK HANDEL was one of the greatest musicians and composers that ever lived. He was born at Halle in the Duchy of Magdeburg, Lower Saxony, on Feb. 23, 1685, and died in London at 57 Brook Street, Hanover Square, on April 5, 1759.

Handel was the son of a surgeon, and though as a boy he showed remarkable musical aptitude, his father sternly forbade him to practice. So keen was the boy Handel's desire for music that he hid a claricord in the garret of his home, muffled it, and practiced in secret. The world has the Duke of Sax-Wiessenfels to thank for the development of Handel's genius. While visiting his half-brother, who was valet to the Duke, young Handel—he was then seven—made friends with the organist at the chapel, and the Duke, hearing him play, advised his father to provide an outlet for his son's genius. That was the turning point. From his enforced studies of the law, Handel turned to music with passionate eagerness. While he studied composition he became proficient on the harpsicord, organ, violin and oboe.

After achieving fame in Germany and Italy, Handel came to Britain, in response to many invitations, in 1710. He made this country his home, and it was under British patronage that many of his works were composed. Handel's fame undoubtedly rests on his English oratorios. His operas, sonatas for the violin and pieces for the harpsicord have gone, but his oratorios are immortal. "Messiah" was written prior to Handel's visit to the Duke of Devonshire in Dublin. It was first performed in Dublin on April 13, 1742, at a charitable concert. Its success was immediate. Almost a year later it failed to gain the unanimous approval of a London audience—it was announced on that occasion as a sacred oratorio and not "Messiah." Seven years were to pass before the work was given that acclaim which has been constant through the years.



CHRISTMAS HYMN

CHRISTIANS, awake, salute the happy morn Whereon the Saviour of mankind was born; Rise to adore the mystery of love, Which hosts of angels chanted from above; With them the joyful tidings first begun Of God Incarnate and the Virgin's Son.

Then may we hope, the Angelic hosts among, To sing, redeem'd a glad triumphal song: He that was born upon this joyful day Around us all His glory shall display; Saved by His love, incessant we shall sing Eternal praise to Heav'n's Almighty King.

"MESSIAH" Programme

FIRST PART

| 1—Overture | |
|--|--------|
| 2—Recit" Comfort ve my peop | le " |
| 3—Air | ev '' |
| 4—Chorus And the glory of the Lor | 'd " |
| 5—Recit "Thus saith the Lor | 'd " |
| 6—Air "But who may abid | le " |
| 7—Recit | ve " |
| 8-Air and Chorus O thou that tellest glad tiding | rs " |
| 9-Recit For behold darkness | 88 " |
| 10-Air The people that walked in darkness | 88 " |
| 11—Chorus "For unto us a child is bor | 'n " |
| | |
| 13—Recit | is " |
| Recit And lo! the Angel of the Lor | 'd " |
| 14—Recit | m'' |
| 15—Recit | y " |
| 15—Recit | st " |
| 17—Air | y " |
| 18—Recit | id " |
| 19—Air | k " |
| 20—Chorus. "His yoke is eas 21—Chorus. "Behold the Lamb of Go | 3y " |
| 21—Chorus "Behold the Lamb of Go | d " |
| 22—Air | ed '' |
| 23—Chorus "Surely He hath borne our grie | fs '' |
| 24—Chorus "And with His stripe | es '.' |
| 25—Chorus "All we like shee | p " |
| 26—Recit All they that see His | |
| 27—Chorus "He trusted in Go | d' |
| 28-Recit "Thy rebuke hath broken His hear | rt ' |
| 29—Air Behold and se | 96 |
| 30—Recit. "He was cut of 31—Air. "But thou didst not leav | H '' |
| 31—Air But thou didst not leave | /e ' |
| 32—Chorus Lift up your head | 18 ' |
| | 1000 |

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES

SECOND PART.

| | 문가 되었다. 그 사람들에 가는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다. |
|--------------|--|
| 33Chorus | "The Lord gave the word" |
| 34—Air | |
| 35—Chorus | "Their sound is gone out" |
| | |
| 37—Chorus | |
| | "He that dwelleth in heaven" |
| 39—Air | "Thou shalt break them " |
| 40—Chorus | |
| 41—Air | "I know that my Redeemer liveth" |
| 42—Quartette | "Since by man came death" |
| 43—Chorus | |
| 44—Quartette | "For as in Adam all die" |
| 45—Chorus | "Even so in Christ" |
| 46—Air | |
| 47—Chorus | "Worthy is the Lamb" |
| 48—Chorus | |

GOD SAVE THE KING

The promoters of this Concert thank most heartily Mr. Mac Parker and the Carlton Theatre Staff, the Ladies and other voluntary helpers for their valuable assistance.