呂紹嘉 & NSO - 馬勒《復活》 Lü & NSO - Mahler's Resurrection

演出時間 2021年4月29日 (星期四) 19:30

演出地點 國家音樂廳 National Concert Hall, Taipei

演 出 者 指 揮 呂紹嘉 Shao-Chia Lü, conductor

女高音 | 耿 立 Li Keng, soprano

女中音 | 范婷玉 Ting-Yu Fan, alto

合唱指導|古育仲、張維君

Yu-Chung John Ku, Wei-Chun Regina Chang, chorus master

台北愛樂合唱團 Taipei Philharmonic Chorus

國家交響樂團 National Symphony Orchestra (NSO)

主辦單位



指定住宿



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馬勒(1860-1911):第二號交響曲《復活》

第一樂章:莊嚴的快板

第二樂章:中庸的行板

第三樂章:平和地流動地

第四樂章:<原光>

第五樂章:以詼諧曲的速度

全場90分鐘

Gustav Mahler (1860-1911): Symphony No.2 in C minor, Resurrection

I. Allegro maestoso
II. Andante moderato
III. In quietly flowing motion
IV. Urlicht (Primeval Light)
V. In the tempo of the scherzo

馬勒:第二號交響曲《復活》

撰文 | 羅基敏 (國立臺灣師範大學音樂系退休教授)

1891年三月底,馬勒來到漢堡市立劇院就任劇院首席駐團指揮;此時,他已是位頗有名氣的指揮。相對於指揮生涯的順遂,馬勒企盼的作曲家身份卻未見認同。1891年十月,他將樂譜寄給出版商蕭特(Schott),包括已完成的交響詩《死亡儀式》(Todtenfeier),卻只有歌曲被接受出版。在漢堡,馬勒尊敬的指揮前輩畢羅(Hans von Bülow, 1830-1894)很快就對馬勒的指揮功力不吝贊賞,但對他的作品卻難以接受。畢羅的反應讓失望的馬勒在給理查·史特勞斯(Richard Strauss, 1864-1949)信中,絕望地寫下:「天啊!世界史沒有我的作品也會繼續走下去」。馬勒應未想到,畢羅會是他的貴人。

雖然失望,馬勒在指揮工作空檔依舊埋首作曲,將主力放在第二號交響曲,以 《死亡儀式》為第一樂章,譜寫其他樂章。由於《死亡儀式》規模甚大,要有能 和它相稱的終曲樂章,作品才不致於頭重腳輕。在終曲樂章尚無眉目之時,馬勒 且戰且走,1893年夏天,他寫了詼諧曲與行板兩個中間樂章,等待著終曲樂章。

1894年二月十二日,畢羅辭世。三月廿九日,在漢堡教堂舉行的葬禮儀式中,兒童詩班唱的〈復活讚美詩〉,給予在場的馬勒靈感,終曲樂章有了著落。他立刻著手譜寫終曲樂章,並微幅改寫《死亡儀式》。七月十九日,馬勒告訴理查·史特勞斯,第二交響曲完成了。畢羅過世後,漢堡的愛樂音樂會系列由馬勒接手,柏林的愛樂音樂會則請來畢羅得意門生理查·史特勞斯。他立刻將馬勒的第二交響曲排入曲目,並接受馬勒建議,由作曲家親自指揮演出。1895年三月四日,馬勒指揮第二交響曲前三樂章在柏林首演。同年十二月十三日,全曲亦在柏林由作曲家指揮首演。樂評對前三樂章的首演語帶保留,但不乏寄予期待者。全曲首演滿足了這些期待,亦讓作曲家馬勒受到注意。1897年,總譜付梓,是馬勒第一部出版的交響曲,意義非凡。

馬勒曾經說過,《死亡儀式》實為第一號交響曲的延伸,埋葬的是那位「巨人」 (Titan)。《死亡儀式》早於1888年完成,那時馬勒還在布拉格工作。如何在 「死亡」後繼續,實是馬勒寫作第二交響曲的最大挑戰。1893年夏天,他先完 成多首「魔號歌曲」,其中,《聖安東尼對魚講道》(Des Antonius von Padua Fischpredigt)當時即被改寫為詼諧曲樂章;馬勒的手稿顯示,詼諧曲原本是第二樂章,當年稍晚完成的行板樂章應是第三樂章。給予馬勒終曲樂章靈感的〈復活讚美詩〉詩文來自克婁普斯托克(Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, 1724-1803)的詩《復活》(Die Auferstehung),內容為基督徒對復活的希望,經常被用在葬禮儀式,詩人本身的葬禮亦然。詩文第一句「復活,是的,你得要復活」點醒了馬勒,死亡之後要復活,死亡才具意義。在終曲樂章有著落後,馬勒成竹在胸,將前一年夏天完成的另一首魔號歌曲《原光》(Urlicht)轉化為第四樂章,行板為第二樂章、詼諧曲為第三樂章的順序應也在此時確定:五樂章速度為快一慢交替。第五樂章「以詼諧曲速度」(Im Tempo des Scherzo)開始、使用前面樂章一些動機音型、四管編制樂團外尚配置兩位女聲獨唱加上合唱團,諸此種種,不僅讓終曲樂章足以與第一樂章抗衡,也將交響曲訴求由「死亡」轉向「復活」。

在氣氛沈重的第一樂章後,行板與詼諧曲樂章皆有無曲味道,皆可做為第二樂章 扭轉氣氛,是馬勒且戰且走的戰略思考,在終曲樂章定板後,調整順序並非難 事。行板的鄉村舞曲有著馬勒音樂特有的大自然氣息,更能沈澱死亡的沈重。觀 察連續演奏的三、四、五樂章的文字與音樂內容,清晰可見馬勒個人的宗教與人 生信念。《聖安東尼對魚講道》歌詞述說聖安東尼看到教堂空無一人,於是轉去 河邊對魚講道,吸引各種魚前來,聽得津津有味,講道結束後,魚還是魚。這股 淡淡的嘲諷味,反映馬勒對眾生的看法,在他諸多魔號歌曲中不時可見。將197小 節的魔號歌曲寫成581小節的詼諧曲樂章,最主要改變在於銅管與打擊樂器的增加 和豎琴的使用,帶來更多音響層的配置與變化可能。在木管與絃樂源自歌曲的水 流聲與人聲旋律的詳和進行外,銅管、擊樂與豎琴三不五時的「弦外之音」,帶 動隱含的詭譎氣氛。緊接著的〈原光〉以女中音由加弱音器的絃樂襯底,溫柔輕 聲唱出「小玫瑰,紅!」開場後,馬勒用低音管、倍低音管、六把法國號和三把 小號輕聲做出管風琴效果,呈現他要的「盛大但簡樸(如聖詠)」(Sehr feierlich, aber schlicht (Choralmässig)) 。原歌詞為 1+3x3的四段十行格式,馬勒重覆第四行 (我多寧願身在天堂裡!)、第七行(啊不!我不讓人趕我走!),並讓第八行 (我由天主來,要回天主去!)緊接第七行被唱出,強調「我」一定要進天堂的 心願。〈原光〉輕聲「全然逝去」(gänzlich ersterbend)結束的餘音未已,編制浩 大的終曲樂章即「狂野地出發」(Wild herausfahrend)。在樂團417小節的強力傳

達「最後的審判」即將來臨後,樂氛轉為低調神秘,作曲家精心安排的遠方小樂團與現場樂團高音木管的輕柔應答為人聲的進入舖路。第472小節,女高音與合唱以無伴奏方式,輕聲唱出「復活,是的,你得要復活」。以長大的樂團段落,馬勒技巧地避免了對貝多芬第九號交響曲終樂章的聯想,並傳達了他的信念:沒有最後的審判,要復活,得靠自己。

《復活》原詩有五段,馬勒只取前兩段,刪掉兩段收尾的「哈利路亞!」(Halleluja!),並將第二段第一行的主詞由「我」改為「你」(du),與第一段相同;後面的歌詞則全部出自馬勒之手。第五樂章裡,原詩有如來自天上的聲音,馬勒的詞則是人間的信念。「以雙翼,我自己掙得的/在熱愛的追求裡/我將要飄升」呼應著〈原光〉的「我不讓人趕我走!」。面對人生必經的生死,馬勒不認為聽道有意義,唯有靠自己努力爭取,才能「復活」。

在諸多方面,第二號交響曲傳達了馬勒做為作曲家的心路歷程。為著不同的目的,馬勒為第二號交響曲留下諸多文字與口頭說明,但樂譜付印時,全部都未被納入;這個現象在第一號交響曲也可見到。很長一段時間裡,或是希望作品能較易被接受,馬勒嚐試著以文字「標題」讓聽者理解音樂,但最終發現其實緣木求魚,決定放棄。在交響曲傳統四樂章基底上,他摸索著自己的方向;中間樂章的安排考量,在之後多部交響曲的寫作過程中依舊是個難題,四個以上樂章、使用人聲以及聲勢浩大的終曲樂章則成了他的特色。綜觀馬勒的整體創作,稱第二號交響曲為其里程碑,實當之無愧。

Gustav Mahler: Symphony No.2 in C minor, Resurrection

By Robert Markow

"A symphony should be like the world; it must embrace everything," declared Gustav Mahler. In no symphony is this belief more clearly manifest than in his Second, a work dealing with nothing less than the questions of life, death, and resurrection portrayed in often terrifying, apocalyptic visions. At nearly an hour and a half in length, it requires a large chorus, vocal soloists, backstage ensembles, organ, and the largest orchestra ever required for a single composition up to that time. This is not music for the faint-hearted.

Mahler commenced work on this huge musical fresco in 1888, shortly after completing his First Symphony. At the time, he had no idea where things were headed. He began by writing a twenty-minute movement in C minor that he initially labeled Symphony No. 2 – 1st movement, but later changed to *Totenfeier* (Funeral Rite for the Dead), which would suggest that he intended it to stand alone as a symphonic poem.

Mahler began a second movement (Andante) soon after writing *Totenfeier*, then put it aside for nearly five years. In 1893 he orchestrated a song he had written and revised it into what became the symphony's third movement. Also that year he set the poem "Urlicht" (Primeval Light), for contralto and orchestra. Both texts came from the anthology of German folk poetry known as *Des Knaben Wunderhorn* (The Youth's Magic Horn), edited by Achim von Arnim and Clemens Brentano, and published in 1805. The pieces were falling into place for an emerging symphonic colossus. But Mahler still had no idea how to bring these independent elements together into one coherent, unified structure. And then, as happened so often in his life, an extra-musical event involving emotional upheaval brought about a solution to the problem. In a letter written several years later, he recounted what had happened on that fateful day of March 29, 1894 in Hamburg:

"I had long contemplated introducing a choir in the last movement, and only the fear that this might be taken as superficial imitation of Beethoven made me hesitate again and again. Then Bülow [Hans von Bülow, the famous conductor and pianist] died, and I went to the memorial service. The mood in which I sat there and thought about the departed was exactly that of the work that occupied me constantly at that time. Then the choir, next to the organ, intoned Klopstock's *Resurrection* chorale. It hit me like a flash of lightning, and everything became plain and vivid in my mind. This is the flash every creative artist waits for – his 'Holy Annunciation.'"

From that point, work on the symphony's final installment surged forward, and it was complete by the summer of that year. The first performance took place in Berlin on December 13, 1895 with Mahler conducting the Berlin Philharmonic (the first three movements alone had been given on March 4). Interestingly enough, for all its obvious symbolism, Mahler himself never approved of the subtitle by which it is known today.

Anguish, distress and spiritual turmoil mark the symphony's opening pages and color most of the remainder of the movement as well. The general tone is that of a funeral march, rooted in C minor. Relief is provided by a softly rising, radiant theme. Listeners will have no difficulty in identifying the point of recapitulation, which follows a merciless hammering by the entire orchestra on a series of excruciating dissonances, capped by one of the loudest climaxes in the entire symphony.

Mahler described the second movement as a "nostalgic dream." Its relaxed, genial character is momentarily broken at times, most noticeably during the second appearance of the contrasting "B" episode (characterized by triplet figuration) in the movement's ABABA structure.

The scherzo is music of parody and sardonic humor. It is derived from the *Wunderhorn* song about the preaching of St. Anthony to the fishes. Like so many humans, they listen politely to his sermon about the emptiness of their lives, then swim away and go on behaving exactly as before. The twisting, curling melodic lines are punctuated by shouts, screams, laughs and chortles, as well as by exuberant fanfares. A featured instrument in this movement is the Rute, a birch brush struck against wood. The climax arrives with little warning, a moment Mahler called a "cry of despair of the tortured soul." The end comes with equal abruptness, a plunge into the abyss.

Into the dark night of the soul steals a ray of hope, borne upon an entirely new sound, that of a female voice solemnly intoning the Wunderhorn song "Urlicht." Those first words constitute one of the symphony's most magical moments, all the more impressive for conveying so much with so little. The sublime profundity of the setting is maintained to the end, which dies away into silence.

Without pause, the final movement bursts forth with the force of a seismic upheaval. The visceral impact of this event, particularly in its striking contrast with the quiet serenity of the "Urlicht," is truly frightening. When the din subsides, distant fanfares and wraithlike responses are heard, music Mahler called the "voice crying in the wilderness."

Absorbed into the huge span of this movement – part opera, part cantata, part symphony – are solemn chorales, macabre marches, overwhelming climaxes, screeching

dissonances, and finally, words of comfort. Following the "Great Call," – a passage of haunting, even terrifying loneliness (performed entirely by an offstage ensemble except for the flute and piccolo, which to Mahler depicts here the fluttering "Bird of Death") – the chorus begins the Klopstock poem of resurrection. Nearly inaudible at first, as if awestruck by the magnitude of its message, the voices slowly gather strength. Solo soprano and contralto add their words of hope and affirmation. Colors brighten. Rhythmic momentum increases. Onward and upward soar the voices, the orchestra, and the spirits, culminating in a great song of faith that shakes the foundations and raises the rafters.

As the final, exultant sounds of thundering drums, pealing bells, heavenly brass and the entire orchestral apparatus enriched by organ bring the *Resurrection* Symphony to a close, we might ponder these words by the Mahler scholar Deryck Cooke: "The *Resurrection* Symphony raises us, not into another world, but onto the plane of spiritual conflict and achievement where life alone has value and significance."

歌詞

撰文|羅基敏(國立臺灣師範大學音樂系退休教授)

4. Satz 'Urlicht' (aus Des Knaben Wunderhorn)

O Röschen rot!

Der Mensch liegt in größter Not! Der Mensch liegt in größter Pein! je lieber möcht' ich im Himmel sein!

Da kam ich auf einen breiten Weg; da kam ein Engelein und wollt' mich abweisen. Ach nein! Ich ließ mich nicht abweisen!

Ich bin von Gott und will wieder zu Gott! Der liebe Gott wird mir ein Lichtchen geben, wird leuchten mir bis in das ewig selig Leben!

5. Satz

Sopran und Chor Aufersteh'n, ja aufersteh'n wirst du, mein Staub, nach kurzer Ruh! Unsterblich Leben! Unsterblich Leben wird, der dich rief, dir geben!

Wieder aufzublüh'n, wirst du gesä't! Der Herr der Ernte geht und sammelt Garben uns ein, die starben!

<u>Alt</u>

O glaube, mein Herz! O glaube: Es geht dir nichts verloren! 第四樂章〈原光〉 (選自《少年魔號》)

小玫瑰,紅!

人在極大困境中! 人在極大苦難裡! 我多寧願身在天堂裡!

那裡我來到一條大路; 那裡來個小天使,想要趕我走。 啊不!我不讓人趕我走!

我由天主來,要回天主去! 慈愛天主會賜我一束微光, 要光照我,直到那永恆蒙寵榮光!

第五樂章

女高音與合唱 復活,是的,你得要復活, 我塵土,小憩後! 不朽的生命!不朽的生命 會由喚你的賜予!

為再次開花,你被種下! 收穫之主走去 收集成捆的 我們,已逝的!

女中音

噢,相信,我心!噢,相信: 你不會有所損失! Dein ist, ja Dein, was du gesehnt! Dein, was du geliebt, was du gestritten!

Sopran

O glaube: Du wardst nicht umsonst geboren! Hast nicht umsonst gelebt, gelitten!

Chor

Was entstanden ist, das muss vergehen! Was vergangen, auferstehen!

Alt und Chor

Hör' auf zu beben! Bereite dich, zu leben!

Alt

O Schmerz! Du Alldurchdringer! Dir bin ich entrungen!

Sopran und Alt

O Tod! Du Allbezwinger! Nun bist du bezwungen! Mit Flügeln, die ich mir errungen, in heissem Liebesstreben werd' ich entschweben zum Licht, zu dem kein Aug' gedrungen!

Chor

Mit Flügeln, die ich mir errungen, werde ich entschweben! Sterben werd' ich, um zu leben! Aufersteh'n, ja aufersteh'n wirst du, mein Herz, in einem Nu! Was du geschlagen, zu Gott wird es dich tragen! 你的,是的,你渴望的! 你的,你所爱的,所爭取的!

女高音

噢,相信:你並不是枉自出生! 你沒有白活、枉自受苦!

合唱

曾經生存者,必須死滅! 已逝去者,要復活!

<u>女中音與合唱</u> 停止顫抖吧! 要準備好,迎新生!

女中音

噢,慟!你無孔不入! 你已被我掙脫!

女高音與女中音

噢,死!你無堅不摧! 如今你被征服! 以雙翼,我自己掙得的, 在熱愛的追求裡 我將要飄升, 飛向光,人所未見的光!

合唱

以雙翼,我自己掙得的, 我將要飄升, 我將逝去,為了重生! 復活,是的,你得要復活, 我心,在一瞬間! 你所奮鬥的, 會帶你回天主去!

指揮 Conductor

呂紹嘉 Shao-Chia Lii



出身臺灣,為享譽國際樂壇的旅歐名指揮家。自鋼琴啟蒙,後隨陳秋盛研習指揮,繼而赴美印第安那大學及維也納國立音樂院深造。在贏得法國貝桑頌、義大利佩卓地和荷蘭孔德拉辛三大國際指揮大賽首獎後,展開了他在歐洲的指揮生涯。

旅居德國期間先後擔任柏林喜歌劇院首席駐團指揮(1995-1998)、德國柯布倫茲 市立歌劇院音樂總監(1998-2001)、德國國家萊茵愛樂交響樂團音樂總監(1998-2004)、德國漢諾威國家歌劇院音樂總監(2001-2006),並於2004年5月獲文化 部長頒贈象徵該省文化最高榮譽的Peter Cornelius獎章。

在歌劇的領域中,曾於英國國家歌劇院、雪梨歌劇院等客席登臺指揮。歌劇外, 呂紹嘉在交響樂指揮的表現也同樣耀眼。近年來合作的交響樂團有:柏林、巴伐 利亞廣播、荷蘭皇家音樂大會堂管絃樂團等。在亞洲,與香港管弦樂團、NHK、 首爾愛樂,及北京、上海等地的代表性樂團合作演出。

2010年至2020年任國家交響樂團音樂總監,2020年至2021年續受聘擔任藝術顧問。

Taiwan-born conductor Shao-Chia Lü studied music in Taipei, later at the Indiana University in Bloomington, USA, and also at Vienna's College of Music. His training resulted in important first prizes at three renowned international conductor competitions: Besançon (France), Pedrotti (Italy) and Kondrashin (the Netherlands). Shao-Chia Lü accepted positions as General Music Director of the Koblenz Theatre(1998-2001), the Staatsorchester Rheinische Philharmonie Koblenz(1998-2004), and the Staatsoper Hannover (2001-2006). He has also been Chief Conductor of the South Denmark Philharmonic from 2014 to 2017.

Shao-Chia Lü appears regularly as guest conductor at several world-renowned opera houses, including the Hamburger Staatsoper, Deutsche Oper, Frankfurte Oper, Staatsoper Stuttgart, Opera Australia in Sydney and Melbourne and the English National Opera. Alongside his opera activities, Lü is equally at home on concert podiums. Lü has worked frequently with many leading European orchestras, such as the Münchner Philharmoniker, Concertgebouw Orchestra Amsterdam, Rundfunksinfonieo rehster Berlin and Orchestre National de France. In Asia, Lü has worked with the Hong Kong Philharmonic, NHK, Seoul Philharmonic, KBS Symphony Orchestra and all the representative orchestras in China.

Shao-Chia Lü has been Music Director of Taiwan Philharmonic (the National Symphony Orchestra) from 2010 to 2020 and continues to serve as Artistic Advisor of the orchestra.

女高音 Soprano

耿立 Li Keng



曾獲第五十三屆「捷克德沃札克國際聲樂比賽」(53th International Antonín Dvořák Singing Competition) 冠軍、並最佳德沃札克作品演唱獎、最佳巴洛克作品演唱獎及當屆大賽最佳歌手之殊榮。同年也於中國大陸最高規模最具指標性的「寧波國際聲樂大賽」中脫穎而出拿下金獎。

女高音耿立從小在台灣接受正統的古典音樂訓練,在臺求學時期即開始參加許多聲樂比賽,成績亮眼,其中在臺北參加的由任蓉教授主辦的「世界華人聲樂大賽」打開了她的國際視野,開始接觸國際級的聲樂評審及優秀的歌劇演員。在師大就學時受女高音任蓉教授鼓勵和對歌劇的喜愛、國際舞台的吸引,師大畢業後隨即赴義大利羅馬音樂院深造,師從女高音Anna Maria Ferrante女士。並以滿分的亮眼成績畢業獲得聲樂最高演唱文憑。2012年在校期間曾代表羅馬音樂院參加全義大利年度性的音樂院聲樂比賽 Italia Premio dell' Arte獲第一名為校爭光!音樂學院院長Edda Silvestri女士更在學校網站上發表祝賀信。畢業後師從義大利男高音Antonio Carangelo先生。耿立於2021年3月於高雄衛武營與簡文彬指揮攜手演出威爾第著名歌劇《茶花女》。

Li Keng has been successful in numerous Singing competitions: In November 2018, she won the First Prize of the International Dvořak Competition in Karlovy Vary. In October, she won the First prize of Ningbo international vocal competition in China, she was Third prize of the 54th International vocalist concours "Voci Verdiane" City of Busseto in 2016, First prize of 31st International Opera Competition Valsesia music in Italy, 2015, international opera competition Jakub Pustina in Czech Republic and international opera competition Benvenuto Franci in Italy. In 2013 she won an opera contract in the concours Marcello Giordani in Sicily, Italy, and won the First Prize in 2012 the Italian Art Award. Before this, she won the Taiwan Chi-Mei art prize twice, in 2008 she won the second prize of Mondial Chinese Vocalist Concours in Taipei. Li Keng also established herself as a concert singer, singing amoung others Beethoven's Nineth Symphony at the Bellini Theatre with conductor Xu Zhong and on tour with the Sinfonica Abruzzese, Verdi requiem at the National Concert Hall in Taipei where she also gave a recital in 2017. A native of Kaohsiung city, Taiwan, Ms. Keng had received formal education of music, with her great singing talent she was awarded the Taiwan Chi-Mei Arts Scholarship and holds Master of Music degree from Rome Santa Cecilia Conservatory where she still lives.

女中音 Alto

范婷玉 Ting-Yu Fan



擁有該校聲樂教育、音樂會演唱家及歌劇獨唱家三項文憑。2006年六月至2009年八月受聘為奧地利林茲國家劇院Landestheater Linz歌劇合唱團的次女高音。
2013年五月獲得輔仁大學音樂學系研究所演奏(唱)組博士學位,是台灣音樂教育體制中,在地培養出的第一位台灣聲樂博士。取得博士學位後,除了教學以外,每年固定舉辦具有主題性的獨唱音樂會,例如:《世紀末的歌樂》(2014)、《藝術歌曲中的童話世界》(2016)、《舞吧、唱吧、西班牙!》(2017)、《歌德筆下的女人》(2018)、《沃爾夫的異想世界》(2019)、《靠近,荀貝格》(2021)等製作。近年開始嘗試寫作論文發表:〈馬勒藝術歌曲中的幽默與童趣〉(2016,

德國國立漢諾威音樂暨戲劇學院Hochschule für Musik und Theater Hannover畢業,

目前為輔仁大學音樂系專案助理教授,並兼任於國立臺北藝術大學音樂系,除了 聲樂教學外,開授德文語韻、德文藝術歌曲、語音學、歌劇實習、重唱作品研究 等人聲藝術相關課程。

國立台南藝術大學鋼琴合作藝術國際研討會)、〈音樂、文學與女性形象:以瘂弦

詩譜寫的游昌發藝術歌曲為例〉(2021,《關渡音樂學刊》)等文。

Ting-Yu FAN received her the Bachelor of Fine Arts at National Institute of the Arts (now National Taipei University of Arts), where she majored in voice. And then Fan continued her study and completed her degrees majoring in Voice, Vocal Education and Opera Performance in Hochschule für Musik und Theater Hannover in Germany. During 2006-2009, Fan has developed her career as a choirsinger in Landestheater Linz, Austria. At the same time she sang actively in concerts and operas in Germany, Austria and Taiwan. She earned the Doctor of Musical Arts (D.M.A.) at the Department of Music of Fu Jen Catholic University in May 2013. Currently she is Assistant Professor at the Department of Music of Fu Jen University and Taipei National University of the Arts.

自信而精銳 國家交響樂團

「豐潤的音色。」 —《舊金山古典之聲》2018

「他們的蕭斯塔科維契第五號交響曲十分扣人心弦:隨著樂團飛舞的弓弦與宏偉的雄心,他們的 演出令人徹底信服。不需西方世界的背書,這個樂團在音樂舞臺絕對佔有一席之地。」 — 奧地利《信使報》2017

「在美國加州的首次登臺是其北美小規模巡演的一站···。呂紹嘉與臺灣愛樂卻以驚人、突出、充滿豐富音色變化的柴科夫斯基第五號交響曲獲得一次非凡的勝利。」—《音樂美國》雜誌 2016

交響樂團在每個國家有不同的形成背景,在沒有西方管絃樂傳統的臺灣,過去樂團都以文化教育體系營運。經過三十年耕耘,國家交響樂團(NSO),從交響樂、室內樂到歌劇,是自信、精銳,有文化意識的「臺灣之音」。國家交響樂團的前身「聯合實驗管絃樂團」,由教育部於1986年集合優秀新生代音樂家,以打造頂尖交響樂團為目標而成立。2005年成為國立中正文化中心附設團隊,2014年4月改隸國家表演藝術中心,以「臺灣愛樂」立足國際。歷任常任指揮為艾科卡(Gerard Akoka)、史耐德(Urs Schneider)及音樂總監包括張大勝、林望傑、簡文彬等人。近十年來,NSO銳意求變,大步朝專業、開放、勇於創新的職業樂團發展。自2010年8月至2020年7月,旅德知名指揮呂紹嘉接任NSO音樂總監,並於2021年8月以藝術顧問的角色繼續守護樂團。過去十年以多元化主題貫穿樂季,整合與對比並存的廣博曲目,本著「精緻、深刻、悸動」的信念,琢磨出樂團多變細膩的音色與深刻臧人的音樂表現,將樂團打造為亞洲地區最具指標性樂團。

樂團現有99 名團員,每年樂季演出約75 場次。包含定期跨國抑或國內跨界合作的歌劇作品,如:《艾蕾克特拉》(2011)、《蝴蝶夫人》(2012)、《女武神》(2013)、《莎樂美》(2014)、《費黛里歐》(2015)、《奥泰羅》(2016)及《外套》、《修女安潔莉卡》、《強尼・史基基》(2017)、《帕西法爾》(2018)、《托斯卡》(2019)、《藍鬍子公爵的城堡》(2019)、《風流寡婦》(2019)、《蝴蝶夫人》(2020)以及以四年時間完成的《指環》(2016、2017、2018、2019),表現均令國際樂評暨點。

呂紹嘉不僅積極拓展樂團演奏近代管絃樂作品的能力,更致力於精鍊厚實經典名作,也持續國人管絃樂創作之演出、錄音。2011年起,呂紹嘉帶領樂團積極展開海外巡演,包含廣州亞運音樂節(2011)、東北亞巡演(2012)、日本巡演(2019、2020)、歐洲巡演(2013、2017)、兩岸三地巡演(2015)、北美西岸巡演(2016、2018)及韓國巡演(2013、2018)等,均獲得國際樂評高度讚譽。

近三十年來與NSO 合作過的客席指揮家有馬捷爾、巴夏、馬利納爵士、史拉特金、柯米希奧納、羅許德茲特溫斯基、霍格伍德、凡斯卡、葛拉夫、余隆等;及聲樂家芙蕾妮、柯楚芭絲、帕瓦洛帝、多明哥、特菲爾、韓普森、葛里戈里恩;吉他大師耶佩斯、鋼琴家傅聰、拉羅嘉、提博德、寇瓦謝維契、齊柏絲坦、洛堤、歐森、白建宇、鄧泰山、史蒂芬・賀夫、薩洛、王羽佳等;大提琴家馬友友、顧德曼、羅斯托波維奇、麥斯基、卡普頌、楊文信、王健、伊瑟利斯、穆勒一修特、嘉碧妲;小提琴家卡瓦科斯、胡乃元、夏漢、明茲、列賓、希拉蕊・韓、宓多里、林以信、陳鋭、黃俊文、林品任;擊樂家葛魯賓格及其他器樂家莎賓・梅耶、巴伯羅柯、弗黎崔希、約格・魏德曼等千餘位國際知名音樂家。



Taiwan Philharmonic, the National Symphony Orchestra

"Lush Playing." - San Francisco Classical Voice, 2018

"... vor allem bei Schostakowitsch' Symphonie Nr. 5 d-moll war das Ergebnis mitreißend: Es geriet eine Orchestermaschine ins Arbeiten, mit fliegendenBögenund wuchtigem Wollen, deren Produkt auf (fast) ganzer Linie überzeugen konnte. Da brauchtes kein gut gemeintes westliches Wohlwollen: Das Orchester hat seinen Platz im Konzerthaus wohl verdient." - Kurier, 2017

" as part of its first mini-tour of North America...Shao-Chia Lü and the underrated Taiwan Philharmonic scored a triumph with a stunning, ferventlyplayed, meticulously nuanced performance of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5. " - *Musical America*, 2016

Founded in 1986, the Taiwan Philharmonic, also known as the National Symphony Orchestra (NSO) at home, is hailed as one of the best orchestras in Asia and became the resident orchestra of the National Chiang Kai-Shek Cultural Center in 2005. Starting April 2014, the NSO has become an affiliate orchestra to the National Performing Arts Center. From 2010 to 2020, led by renowned conductor Shao-Chia Lü as its 5th music director, the NSO has provided cultural and music educational strength throughout Taiwan. Starting 2021, Lü will continue as artistic advisor. The 99-member NSO presents a 40-week musical season of approximately 75 concerts, chamber recitals and opera productions each year. It also has launched numerous educational programs and outreach projects, which it continually develops. The symphony tours regularly throughout Taiwan and overseas, including Vienna, Paris, Berlin, Geneva, Milan, Seattle, San Francisco, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Seoul, Hong Kong, Beijing and Shanghai.

The NSO has worked with internationally acclaimed conductors, such as Lorin

Maazel, Sir Neville Marriner, Rudolf Barshai, Leonard Slatkin, Christopher Hogwood, Oleg Caetani, Gennady Rozhdestvensky, Michael Sanderling, Vassily Sinaisky, Osmo Vänskä, Hans Graf, Long Yu and many famous soloists, including Mirella Freni, Ileana Cotrubas, Luciano Pavarotti, Placido Domingo, Bryn Terfel, Thomas Hampson, Asmik Grigorian, Narciso Yepes, Fou Ts'ong, Alicia de Larrocha, Jacques Thibaud, Stephen Kovacevich, Lilya Zilberstein, Louis Lortie, Garrick Ohlssono, Kun Woo Paik, Dang Thai Son, Alexandre Tharaud, Yuja Wang, Yo-Yo Ma, Natalia Gutman, Lily Maisky, Gautier Capuçon, Jian Wang, Steven Isserlis, Daniel Müller-Schott, Sol Gabetta, Leonidas Kavakos, Nai-Yuan Hu, Gil Shaham, Shlomo Mintz, Vadim Viktorovich Repin, Hilary Hahn, Midori, Joseph Lin, Ray Chen, Paul Huang, Richard Lin, Martin Grubinger, Sabine Meyer, Radek Baborák, Jörg Widmann, and Reinhold Friedrich.

The NSO artistic reach extends to theater and opera. Its productions include collaborations with Lin Hwai-min, the world-renowned choreographer and founder of Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan, Austrian digital artist Klaus Obermaier, and opera stage directors Tobias Richter, Moffatt Oxenbould, Hans-Peter Lehmann, Andreas Homoki and James Robinson. In addition to its own semi-staged opera productions such as *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, and *Elektra* (2011), *Parsifal* (2018) and *Tosca* (2019), the NSO has collaborated with worldclass opera houses for its multinational productions, such as *Der Rosenkavalier* with Deutsche Oper am Rhein in 2007, *Carmen* with Royal Opera House Covent Garden, Norwegian National Opera and Opera Australia in 2009, *Madama Butterfly* with Opera Australia in 2012, *Fidelio* with Opernhaus Zurich in 2015, as well as in-house production *Die Walküre* (2013), *Salome* (2014), *Othello* (2016) and *Il Trittico* (2017).

藝術顧問 呂紹嘉

桂冠指揮 根特 · 赫比希

駐團指揮 張尹芳

| 第一小提琴 | ★ 吳庭毓 | ☆ 鄧皓敦 | ○ 陳逸群 | 郭昱麟 | 林基弘 | 梁坤豪 | 陳逸農 |
|-------|------------|--------|------------|---------|---------|-----|------------|
| | 卓曉青 | 方俊人 | 黃佳頎 | 李庭芳 | 賴佳奇 | 林孟穎 | 李家豪 |
| | 曾智弘 | 蔡竺君 | * 吳秉榮 | 藍胤萱 | | | |
| 第二小提琴 | ● 陳怡茹 | ◎ 孫正玫 | ○ 陳玟佐 | 吳怡慧 | 李京熹 | 黃衍繹 | 顧慈美 |
| | 康信榮 | 李梅箋 | 鍾仁甫 | 蔡孟峰 | 洪章文 | 陳偉泓 | 王致翔 |
| 中提琴 | ● 黃瑞儀 | ◎ 鄧啟全 | ○ 呂昭瑩 | 黃雅琪 | 李靖宜 | 謝君玲 | 呂孟珊 |
| | 李思琪 | 陳猶白 | 蔡秉璋 | 吳彥廷 | 黃亞漢 | | |
| 大提琴 | ● 熊士蘭 | ◎ 連亦先 | ○ 韋智盈 | 周幼雯 | 陳怡婷 | 林宜嫺 | 黃日昇 |
| | 蘇品維 | 唐鶯綺 | 王郁文 | 丁莉齡 | | | |
| 低音提琴 | ● 傅永和 | ◎ 蘇億容 | ○ 周春祥 | 王淑瑜 | 黃筱清 | 王淑宜 | 連珮致 |
| | 蔡歆婕 | | | | | | |
| 長笛 | ● 安德石 | ◎ 宮崎千佳 | 李浚 | * 何佳怡 | | | |
| 短笛 | 鐘美川 | | | | | | |
| 雙簧管 | ● 王怡靜 | ◎ 阮黃松 | 楊舒婷 | 吳唯慎 | | | |
| 英國管 | 李明怡 | | | | | | |
| 單簧管 | ● 朱玫玲 | ◎ 賴俊諺 | 朱偉誼 | 孫正茸 | * 林暐晨 | 潘薇 | |
| 低音管 | ● 簡凱玉 | ◎ 陳奕秀 | 高靈風 | | | | |
| 倍低音管 | 簡恩義 | | | | | | |
| 法國號 | ● 劉宜欣 | ◎ 劉品均 | ○ 黃任賢 | 黃哲筠 | 王婉如 | 楊景惠 | 陳馨晴 |
| | <u>鍾依庭</u> | 張翔鈞 | 王聖霂 | 林佳縈 | | | |
| 小號 | ● 宇新樂 | ◎ 陳長伯 | 張景民 | 鄒儒吉 | 雅尼克 | 丹尼 | <u>陳昱伶</u> |
| | 何政融 | 羅懷聰 | <u>李</u> 珊 | | | | |
| 長號 | ● 李昆穎 | ◎ 邵恒發 | 陳中昇■ | ▲ 中里孝智子 | 子 * 簡鉦翔 | | |
| 低音長號 | 彭曉昀 | | | | | | |
| 低音號 | ● 藤田敬介 | • | | | | | |
| 定音鼓 | ● 艾庭安 | ◎ 陳廷銓 | | | | | |
| 打擊樂 | ● 陳哲輝 | 陳振馨 | 楊璧慈 | 王瓊燁 | 許嘉哲 | 吳欣怡 | |
| 豎琴 | ●解 瑄 | 廖主恆 | | | | | |
| 鍵盤 | ▲ 許毓婷 | | | | | | |
| 管風琴 | 陳相瑜 | | | | | | |

詹懿玲

執行長 郭玟岑

公關推廣經理 干承禹 行政管理

行政管理經理 林碧珠 張念慈 人事組長 節目行銷代理經理 林欣儀 人事專員 陳宛瑜

> 法務專員 劉善謙

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北藝大暨國家交響樂團 (NSO)

企劃演出 行政專員 陳靜怡 張筑昀

企劃專員 石玲玲 楊宇晴

> 温家琪 呂孟倫 行政助理 呂欣庭

許品萱 陳建澤

企劃專員/ 羅元谷 法律顧問 林信和

藝術顧問助理

平面視覺顧問 兩個八月 譜務專員 高婉瑜■ 陳筱淇 特約平面攝影 鄭達敬

樂團舞監 高冠勳

助理舞監 李艷玲 錄音製作

Muse 整銷推廣

專案經理 羅文君

行銷專員 林柏年 李心如

網路行銷企劃專員 沈欣柔

劉佳昀

教學演展計畫合作 公閣專員 劉亭妤 王詩涵 愛樂實驗室專案人員 簡佑丞 張偉麟 樂團職衛學分學程

ricordi

2019/20 樂季起 NSO 加入 Ricordilab 計畫



2020/21 樂季 NSO 室內樂音樂會將與饗響文教協會合作,赴雲林聲泊廳演出

★樂團首席 ☆代理樂團首席 ●首席 ○副首席

○助理首席 ■留職停薪 ▲樂季合約人員 * TNUA 樂團職銜學程學員 劃底線為協演人員

Artistic Advisor Shao-Chia Lü

Conductor Laureate Günther Herbig

Resident Conductor Yin-Fang Chang

| First Violin | ★ Ting-Yu Wu | ☆ Hao-Tun Teng | ○ Yi-Chun Chen | Yu-Lin Kuo |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Ji-Hung Lin | Kun-Hao Liang | Yee-Nong Chen | Hsiao-Ching Cho |
| | Cecilia Fang | Jiachi Huang | Ting-Fang Lee | Chia-Chi Lai |
| | Meng-Ying Lin | Chia-Hao Lee | Chih-Hong Tseng | Chu-Chun Tsai |
| | ★ Bing-Rong Wu | <u>Yin-Hsuan Lan</u> | | |
| Second Violin | ● Yi-Ju Chen | O Cheng-Mei Sun | ○ Wen-Tso Chen | I-Hui Wu |
| | Ching-Hsi Lee | Yen-Yi Huang | Tsu-Mei Ku | Hsin-Jung Kang |
| | Mei-Jain Li | Jen-Fu Chung | Meng-Fong Tsai | Chang-Wen Hung |
| | Wei-Hong Chen | Chih-Hsiang Wang | | |
| Viola | Grace Huang | O Chi-Chuan Teng | ○ Chao-Ying Lu | Yea-Chyi Hwang |
| | Jing-Yi Lee | Juin-Ling Shieh | Meng-San Lu | Szu-Chi Li |
| | Jubel Chen | Ping-Chang Tsai | Yen-Ting Wu | Ya-Han Huang |
| Cello | Lana Hsiung | O Yi-Shien Lien | ○ Chih-Yin Wei | You-Wen Chou |
| | I-Ting Chen | Yi-Hsien Lin | Jih-Sheng Huang | Pinwei Su |
| | Ying-Chi Tang | Yu-Wen Wang | <u>Li-Ling Ting</u> | |
| Double Bass | ● Yung-Ho Fu | O Yi-Jung Su | O Chun-Shiang Chou | Su-Yu Wang |
| | Hsiao-Ching Huang | g Shu-Yi Wang | Pei-Chih Lien | Hsin-Chieh Tsai |
| Flute | Anders Norell | Chika Miyazaki | Chuin Lee | ≮ Chia-Yi Ho |
| Piccolo | Mei-Chuan Chung | | | |
| Oboe | - 0 0 | Tung Nguyen Hoang | Shu-Ting Yang | <u>Wei-Shen Wu</u> |
| English Horn | Ming-I Lee | | | |
| Clarinet | - , | Chun-Yen Lai | Wei-I Chu | Cheng-Jung Sun |
| _ | * Wei-Chen Lin | 0 | | |
| Bassoon | _ | O I-Hsiu Chen | Ling-Feng Kao | |
| Contrabassoon | En-Yi Chien | | O | |
| Horn | , | | O Jen-Hsien Huang | Jer-Yun Huang |
| | Wan-Ju Wang | Ching-Hui Yang | Hsin-Ching Chen | I-Ting Chung |
| Trumpoet | Hsiang-Chun Chang Nicolas Rusillon | 0 0 | Chia-Ying Lin | Loo Kit Chang |
| Trumpet | Yannick Barman | Chang-Po Chen Danny Deysher | Ching-Min Chang Yu-Ling Chen | Loo-Kit Chong Cheng-Jung Ho |
| | Huai-Tsung Lo | Shan Lee | Tu-Ling Chen | Cheng-Jung no |
| Trombone | - | Hang-Fat Shiu | Chung-Sheng Chen ■ > | k Chang-Heiang Chian |
| Trombone | ▲ Nakazato Sachiko | © Hang racoma | chang oneng enen 🕳 . | r cheng risiding emen |
| Bass Trombone | Hsiao-Yun Peng | | | |
| Tuba | Fujita Keisuke | | | |
| Timpani | | Ting-Chuan Chen | | |
| Percussion | Jer-Huei Chen | Chen-Hsing Chen | Pi-Tzu Yang | Chiung-Yeh Wang |
| | Chia-che Hsu | Hsin-Yi Wu | Ü | |
| Harp | Shuen Chieh | Shu-Heng Liao | | |
| Keyboard | ▲ Yu-Ting Hsu | S | | |
| Organ | Hsiang-Yu Chen | | | |
| | | | | |

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Manager, Public Relations Paul Wang Manager, Administration Gail Chang Acting Manager, Marketing Eileen Lin

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Linglin Shih Programme Coordinator

> Yu-Ching Yang Peggy Wen Lorie Lu Pin-Hsuan Hsu Chien-Tze Chen Joseph Luo

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Assistant to Artistic Advisor

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Assistant Stage Manager

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Recording Partnership

NSO-on-Campus Lecture Series



TNUA & NSO Internship Program



NSO will participate in Ricordilab as associated partner from 2019/20 season.



NSO will collaborate with The SHINE Association on chamber concerts in Ensemble Hall for the 2020/21 season.

- ★ Concertmaster ☆ Acting Concertmaster Principal ◎ Associate Principal
- On Leave ▲ Season Contracted Musicians * TNUA & NSO Internship Program Auxiliary

合唱指導 Chorus Master

古育仲 Yu-Chung John Ku



美國辛辛那提大學音樂藝術博士,演出及教學足跡遍及世界十餘國,並出任多項國際 比賽評審。現為台北愛樂音樂總監,世界合唱理事會理事,國際合唱聯盟亞太執行委員,亞洲合唱協會創會理事,台灣合唱協會常務理事,並任教於中國文化大學。

Dr. Ku is the Music Director of Taipei Philharmonic Chorus, an executive board member of Taiwan Choral Association, and an assistant professor in the Chinese Culture University. He is also a member of the World Choral Council, a member of the Asia-Pacific working committee in the International Federation for Choral Music, co-founder of the World Choral Championship, and one of the founding directors of the Asian Choral Association. He has conducted concerts around the world, and is an adjudicator in several international competitions. Dr. Ku received his DMA from the College-Conservatory of Music in University of Cincinnati.

張維君 Wei-Chun Regina Chang



畢業於國立臺灣師範大學音樂研究所,主修合唱指揮,師事翁佳芬博士。指揮技巧啟蒙於連芳貝老師。學習過程中曾接受Kurt Suttner、Gábor Hollerung、Anton Armstrong、Maria Guinand 等合唱大師個別指導。現任台北愛樂合唱團、華岡唱友合唱團、台北市婦女合唱團常任指揮。

Graduated from National Taiwan Normal University, majored in conducting and studied with Dr. Chia-Fen Weng. Have studied with Fang-Pei Lien, and guided by masters as Kurt Suttner, Gábor Hollerung, Anton Armstrong and Maria Guinand. Currently is the resident conductor of Taipei Philharmonic Chorus, HwaKang Alumni Chorus and Taipei Women's Singing Society.

台北愛樂合唱團 Taipei Philharmonic Chorus

1972 年創立,1983 年由杜黑擔任藝術總監至今,現由指揮家古育仲擔任音樂總監,指揮家張維君擔任常任指揮。曾與 NSO 合作演出威爾第《安魂曲》、貝多芬第九號交響曲、布瑞頓《戰爭安魂曲》、韓德爾《彌賽亞》、孟德爾頌《以利亞》、馬勒第二、三、八號交響曲等;國人作品首演方面,如錢南章《馬蘭姑娘》、歌劇《畫魂》、《十二生肖》、馬水龍《無形的神殿》等。歷年出版專輯屢獲金曲獎肯定。近年屢代表臺灣出訪,受邀赴新加坡濱海藝術中心、北京國家大劇院、廣州星海音樂廳等國際知名場館演出。

Founded in 1972, Taipei Philharmonic Chorus was has established a reputation as one of the most prestigious choruses in Taiwan. The Chorus is awarded and sponsored by the Ministry of Cultural from 1994 to date as an "Outstanding Performing Group". The chorus has collaborated with NSO for several events, repertoire include Beethoven Symphony No.9, Mendelssohn *Elijah* and Symphony No.2, Mahler Symphony No.2, 3, 8, Bizet *Carmen*, Puccini *Madama Butterfly*, Britten *War Requiem*, Orff *Carmina Burana*, to name a few. From the 140-voice chorus, a 40-voice chamber choir is selected to tour and to perform more selected works, and has an impressive history of overseas performances. Together with the chorus, both groups have been invited to perform in many different festivals and countries.

藝術總監 | 杜 黑

音樂總監|古奝仲

常任指揮|張維君

助理指揮|莊介誠

鋼 琴 劉惠珊

助理鋼琴|洪榮庭

聲樂老師|陳美玲、陳珮琪、林慈音、林孟君、謝銘謀、李增銘

駐團歌手|李師語、郭倩妏、穆福淳

經 理|莊馥鴻

執行助理|洪瑩庭

團 長 王復民

行政副團長|羅仲智

音樂副團長|吳棠芬

財務 組 | 陳俊溢、吳福音

活 動 組|林愫燗、廖真羚、連子毓、張巧嘉、陳耿盈、謝宜璋、易廷威、謝國進 聲部負責人|葉馨琦、黃慧禎、李文雯、李宥蓁、鍾驊、林中強、歐喜強、陳宗偉

第一女高音

江宛軒 何欣蘋 吳宗瑾 吳姵瑩 吳梅華 李師語 周靖綾 林愫嫺 邱于玶 洪家茵 莊惠雯 郭倩妏 黃子綺 葉馨琦 蔡得榕 蕭沛姍 謝君苓 羅翠筠

第二女高音

吳福音 李思捷 林凡鈴 林孝軒 林星岑 林萌先 林詠心 洪瑩庭 陳秀雲 陳怡如 曾令儀 黃慧禎 廖真羚 劉慧月 鄭史珮 魯思玉 蘇開儀 Narelle Gillie-Morgan

第一女低音

王美俐 吳華芬 呂文容 宋怡瑾 李文雯 周蓓莉 林宜穎 林雅君 邱淑姝 柯瑞美 胡 琪 唐孝菲 徐瑞玉 高郁喬 張玉芳 莊廼嫻 陳又嘉 陳筱蕾 陳韻竹 陳寶菁 童錦華 黃乃芬 楊美慧 楊蕙怡 董小玲 詹素吟 劉德榮 蔡鎮聲 簡吟容 藍挹丰

第二女低音

王逸琪 江宇萱 吳乃恩 吳棠芬 宋美嬉 李姿俐 汪雅美 邵惟萱 張巧嘉 張渝韻 許瑋芳 陶姵仁 黃干嘉 蔡宛玲 簡秀玲

第一男高音

王泓健 吳士偉 吳宗軒 李培松 金文聿 柯更新 張嘉仁 陳長聖 陳俊溢 陳耿盈 傅崇熙賴智暉 鍾 驊 Fortunato C. Moran

第二男高音

方理查 王建民 王復民 王廉威 王聖豊 林宗翰 林幸輝 徐宗佑 高永和 陳柏豪 陳輝鐘 曾俊輔 蔡正平 謝宜璋 顏世俊 顏敬賢 蘇建林

第一男低音

王亮文 吳宏達 李宗憲 孟慶瑜 易廷威 姜廣茂 洪志恆 屠世天 張友嚴 莊介誠 許志剛 許家豪 陳世龍 陳仲陽 黃威銘 詹勝涵 歐喜強 蔡榮杰 蔡鴻燊 蔣忠翰 蔣廉君 賴逸擎 謝智存

第二男低音

丁達明 朱正志 呂子群 李欣哲 周思民 林煜晟 徐宏宗 張善斌 陳正民 陳宗偉 陳建隆楊仁杰 趙成立 謝國進 謝煜鴻 羅仲智