### Members of the Orchestra

# Conductor and Music Director John Gould

Vio		-4
VIO	II n	7
VIU		-

Terry Sing Lee (leader)
Georgina Chan
Irene Zhong
Janet Fabbri
Katrina Vesala
Leontine Muis
Mark Lim

### Violin 2

Peggy Khaw

Elizabeth Palmer George Chan Kate Horgan Paul Hubbard Toby Anh Tony Huber

### Viola

Anne Bicknell
Anne Stevens
Cath Christensen
Catherine McGrath
Chris Nicholls
Cora Fabbri
Hannah de Feyter
Linden Orr
Jenny Grierson

### Cello

Deborah Warren-Smith Alice Petty Catherine Rheinberger Kate Petty Liz Conway

### Bass

Naomi Barber Karen Dahl

### **Flute**

Belinda Semmler (also Piccolo) Arko Chakrabarty Betty Boyce Crystal Muller

### Oboe

Andrew Baker Ben Stewart (and Cor Anglais)

### Clarinet

Garry Richards Kerry Kimber Rosie Barnes

### Bassoon

Peter Thomson Ross Pover

### French Horn

Anne-Marie Siterii David Langford Jillian Carson-Jackson

### **Trumpet**

Angela Vivian-Bolt Brian Stone

### **Trombone**

Fred Arugay Peter Morris

### Tuba

Martin Schaefer

### Percussion

Carolina Casaril Kate Wall Leonard Weiss

# Maruki Community Orchestra

# December Delights Concert



Conductor and Soloist

John Gould

Guest Conductor:

Carolina Casaril

3pm Sunday 4 December 2011 Albert Hall



www.marukicommunityorchestra.org.au

## Programme

# **Rossini**William Tell Overture

The William Tell Overture is the instrumental introduction to the opera Guillaume Tell (in English, William Tell). William Tell premiered in 1829 and was the last of Rossini's 39 operas, after which he went into semi-retirement, although he continued to compose cantatas, sacred music and secular vocal music. The overture is in four parts, each following the next without pause, paints a musical picture of life in the Swiss Alps, the setting of the opera.

Prelude, Dawn Storm Ranz des Vaches Finale

There has been repeated use (and sometimes parody) of parts of this overture in both classical music and popular media, most famously as the theme music for the Lone Ranger radio and television shows. Franz Liszt prepared a piano transcription of the overture in 1838 (S.552) which became a staple of his concert repertoire. There are also transcriptions by other composers, including versions by Louis Gottschalk for two and four pianos and a duet for piano and violin.

### **Brahms**

Violin Concerto in D major Op. 77 Soloist: John Gould Guest Conductor: Carolina Casaril

Composed by Johannes Brahms in 1878 and dedicated to his friend, the violinist Joseph Joachim, it is Brahms's only violin concerto, and, according to Joachim, one of the four great German violin concerti.

The concerto follows the standard concerto form, with three movements in the pattern quick-slow-quick:

- 1. Allegro non troppo (D major)
- 2.Adagio (F major)
- 3. Allegro giocoso, ma non troppo vivace Poco più presto (D major)

Originally, the work was planned in four movements like the second piano concerto. The middle movements, one of which was intended to be a scherzo — a mark that Brahms intended a symphonic concerto rather than a virtuoso showpiece — were discarded and replaced with what Brahms called a "feeble Adagio." Some of the discarded material was reworked for the second piano concerto.

The technical demands on the soloist are formidable, with generous use of multiple stopping, broken chords, rapid scale passages, and rhythmic variation. Brahms chose the violin-friendly key of D major for his concerto. Since the violin is tuned G'D'A'E, the open strings, resonating sympathetically, add brilliance to the sound.

### Interval

# Elgar Enigma Variations Op. 36

Variations on an Original Theme for orchestra ("Enigma"), Op. 36, commonly referred to as the Enigma Variations, is a set of a theme and its fourteen variations written for orchestra by Edward Elgar in 1898–1899. It is Elgar's best-known large-scale composition, for both the music itself and the enigmas behind it. Elgar dedicated the piece to "my friends pictured within", each variation being an affectionate portrayal of one of his circle of close acquaintances.

### Theme (Andante)

- · Variation I (L'istesso tempo) "C.A.E."
- Variation II (Allegro) "H.D.S.-P."
- Variation III (Allegretto) "R.B.T."
- Variation IV (Allegro di molto) "W.M.B."
- Variation V (Moderato) "R.P.A."
- Variation VI (Andantino) "Ysobel"
- · Variation VII (Presto) "Troyte"
- Variation VIII (Allegretto) "W.N."
- Variation IX (Adagio) "Nimrod"
- · Variation X (Intermezzo: Allegretto) "Dorabella"
- · Variation XI (Allegro di molto) "G.R.S."
- · Variation XII (Andante) "B.G.N."
- Variation XIII (Romanza: Moderato) "\* \* \*"
- Variation XIV (Finale: Allegro Presto) "E.D.U."