

# Members of the Orchestra

## *Music Director and Conductor*

John Gould

### *First Violin*

Paul Hubbard (Concertmaster)  
Aisling Teahan-Thomson  
Alan Bradbury  
Alexandra Hogan  
Georgina Chan  
Janet Fabbri  
Leontine Muis  
Minjeong Shin  
Miriam Huber  
Peggy Khaw  
Peter Ellis  
Quinn Larnach-Jones

### *Second Violin*

Anne Pulford  
Carol Croxford  
Carolyn Droste  
Cheryl Peffer  
Do-yeon Kim  
George Chan  
Julie Styles  
Matilda Watts  
Simon Kuis  
Tony Huber  
Yolanda Yau

### *Viola*

Anne Bicknell  
Carolyn Hardman  
Cora Fabbri  
George Pourpouras  
Jason Pourpouras  
Linden Orr  
William Baldwinson

### *Cello*

Bev Simpson  
George Serras  
Louise Keast  
Marita Linkson  
Mimi Besant  
Naoise Teahan-Thomson  
Susan Jamieson

### *Double Bass*

Eric Pozza  
Jennifer Groom  
Matthew Gambrell

### *Flute*

Alicia Wong (and *Piccolo*)  
Arko Chakrabarty  
Cailyn Furze  
Rebecca Carpenter  
Yvonne de Wit

### *Oboe*

Ben Stewart (and *Cor Anglais*)  
David Hatherly

### *Clarinet*

Caroline Faulder  
Danialle Haynes  
Kerry Kimber  
Sharron Bainbridge

### *Bassoon*

Alan Johnson  
Meredith Hatherly  
Ross Pover

### *French Horn*

Andy Sheppard  
Helen Rogers  
Owain Bolt  
Sacha Teh

### *Trumpet*

Angela Vivian-Bolt  
Brian Stone

### *Trombone*

Michael Stenning  
Mike Bird  
Peter Morris

### *Tuba*

Martin Schaefer

### *Harp*

Tori Templeman

### *Timpani*

Kate Wall

### *Percussion*

Nick Plummer  
Christina Hopgood  
Helena Jang



# Concert in Winter

Warm to the music of  
Dvořák Mendelssohn Tchaikovsky



Maruki Community Orchestra  
Conducted by  
**JOHN GOULD**

***Come and join us!***

The Maruki Community Orchestra (MCO) is an innovative community symphony orchestra devoted to all musicians in Canberra region - regardless of age, experience and skill level, who have strong interests in playing classical musical instruments in an orchestra environment and who wish to develop their skills and express their musicality. We have a number of other orchestras and groups to cater to all levels of players. Please visit our website, email us on [maruki@triremis.com.au](mailto:maruki@triremis.com.au).

[marukicomunityorchestra.org.au](http://marukicomunityorchestra.org.au)

Albert Hall  
5th June 2016

## John Gould

Conductor and Music Director  
Maruki Community Orchestra

JOHN GOULD began his career as a violinist in the Sydney Symphony Orchestra in 1958. Since then he has played principal viola with most of Australia's major orchestras and ensembles including contemporary groups.

He has worked and toured with several leading European orchestras including four years with the London Symphony Orchestra and was a founding member of the Carl Pini String Quartet. John has also been extensively recorded by the ABC and has been a concerto soloist with the London and Sydney Symphony Orchestras.

John has given master classes in Europe and America and been a National Music Camp tutor for 13 years. He led the expansion of classical music teaching and performance in Orange as music director of the Orange Regional Music Centre for nine years.

He now resides and teaches in Bega, enthusiastically commuting each weekend to Canberra to continue his role as Director and Conductor of the Maruki Community Orchestra.



### Our next Concert...

4th September 2016 at 3pm

Mozart's Requiem and much more!

### Book Early and Save!

Discount tickets for our next concert will be available on line at:



Watch our website for further details  
[marukicommunityorchestra.org.au](http://marukicommunityorchestra.org.au)

## PROGRAMME NOTES

### Carnival Overture

Antonín Dvořák

The concert overture *Carnival* (Czech: *Karneval, koncertní ouvertura*), Op. 92, was written in 1891. It is part of a "Nature, Life and Love" trilogy of overtures written by Dvořák, forming the second "Life" part. The other two parts of the trilogy are *In Nature's Realm*, Op. 91 ("Nature") and *Othello*, Op. 93 ("Love").

The overture is scored for two flutes, piccolo, two oboes, English horn, two clarinets, two bassoons, four horns, two trumpets, three trombones, tuba, timpani, triangle, cymbals, tambourine, harp and strings.

### Symphony No. 4

Felix Mendelssohn

The *Symphony No. 4* in A major, Op. 90, is commonly known as the *Italian*. The work has its origins (such as the composer's "Scottish/3rd Symphony" and "The Hebrides" overture) in the tour of Europe which occupied Mendelssohn from 1829 to 1831. Its inspiration is the colour and atmosphere of Italy, where Mendelssohn made sketches but left the work incomplete:

"This is Italy! And now has begun what I have always thought... to be the supreme joy in life. And I am loving it. Today was so rich that now, in the evening, I must collect myself a little, and so I am writing to you to thank you, dear parents, for having given me all this happiness."

In February he wrote from Rome to his sister Fanny:

"The Italian symphony is making great progress. It will be the jolliest piece I have ever done, especially the last movement. I have not found anything for the slow movement yet, and I think that I will save that for Naples."

The *Italian Symphony* was finished in Berlin on 13 March 1833, in response to an invitation for a symphony from the London (now Royal) Philharmonic Society; he conducted the first performance himself in London on 13 May 1833 at a London Philharmonic Society concert. The symphony's success, and Mendelssohn's popularity, influenced the course of British music for the rest of the century.

Mendelssohn himself, however, remained unsatisfied with the composition, which cost him, he said, some of the bitterest moments of his career; he revised it in 1834 and even planned to write alternate versions of the second, third, and fourth movements. He never published the symphony, and it did not appear in print until 1851.

The piece is scored for 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, 2 bassoons, 2 horns, 2 trumpets, timpani and strings.

The symphony is in four movements:

1. Allegro vivace (A major)
2. Andante con moto (D minor)
3. Con moto moderato (A major)
4. Presto and Finale: Saltarello (A minor)

## Interval

Join the orchestra in the foyer for light refreshments

### Symphony No. 6

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky

The *Symphony No. 6* in B minor, Op. 74, *Pathétique* is Tchaikovsky's final completed symphony, written between February and the end of August 1893. The composer led the first performance in Saint Petersburg in October of that year, nine days before his death. It was the last of Tchaikovsky's compositions premiered in his lifetime; his last composition of all, the single-movement 3rd Piano Concerto, Op. 75, completed a short time before his death, received a posthumous premiere.

After completing his 5th Symphony in 1888, Tchaikovsky did not start thinking about his next symphony until April 1891, on his way to the United States. The first drafts of a new symphony were started in the spring of 1891. However, some or all of the symphony was not pleasing to Tchaikovsky, who tore up the manuscript in one of his frequent moods of depression and doubt over his alleged inability to create.

In 1893, Tchaikovsky mentions an entirely new symphonic work in a letter to his brother:

"I am now wholly occupied with the new work ... and it is hard for me to tear myself away from it. I believe it comes into being as the best of my works. I must finish it as soon as possible, for I have to wind up a lot of affairs and I must soon go to London. I told you that I had completed a Symphony which suddenly displeased me, and I tore it up. Now I have composed a new symphony which I certainly shall not tear up."

The symphony was written in a small house in Klin and completed by August 1893. Tchaikovsky left Klin on 19 October for the first performance in St. Petersburg, arriving "in excellent spirits." However, the composer began to feel apprehension over his symphony, when, at rehearsals, the orchestra players did not exhibit any great admiration for the new work. Nevertheless, the premiere was met with great appreciation. Tchaikovsky's brother Modest wrote, "There was applause and the composer was recalled, but with more enthusiasm than on previous occasions."

The symphony is in four movements:

1. Adagio – Allegro non troppo (B minor – D major – ambiguous key – B major)
2. Allegro con grazia (D major–B minor–D major)
3. Allegro molto vivace (G major – E major – G major)
4. Finale: Adagio lamentoso – Andante (B minor – D major – B minor)

This is the only Tchaikovsky symphony that ends in a minor key.

[Notes condensed from Wikipedia]