

SCHWAB ACADEMY ORCHESTRA





SATURDAY, JULY 8, 2023

ventura college performing arts center

SCHWAB ACADEMY ORCHESTRA ASHLEY WALTERS, MUSIC DIRECTOR

PROGRAM

Overture from <i>Nabucco</i> (1841)	Giuseppe Verdi (1813–1901)
Variations on a Theme by Haydn (1873)	Johannes Brahms (1833–1897)
<i>Boléro</i> (1928)	Maurice Ravel (1875–1937)



WELCOME!

Welcome to the first of six concerts presented by the Schwab Academy of Music! During our three week program students play chamber music in the afternoons and join together in the Orchestra at night. This building has been overflowing with melodies as 75 musicians rehearse from afternoon until dark every day. We look forward to sharing our work with you tonight! ~ Ashley Walters, Music Director

SUPPORT: Miriam Schwab's passion for music and her generous support of student musicians made the The Schwab Academy of Music possible. If you would like to help us strengthen and grow Miriam's vision for the Academy, please consider making a donation through the Ventura College Foundation.

For more information, contact Gerry Pantoja, Director of Planned Giving. 805-289-6158 / gpantoja@vcccd.edu.

ACADEMY STAFF

Robert Lawson DIRECTOR

Ashley Walters MUSIC DIRECTOR

John Hester EVENT COORDINATOR

Brian Hotchkin MARKETING/DESIGN



FLUTE

Rachel Beetz * Dylan Gruber Carol Lockhart * Dori Riggs

OBOE I

Fred Beerstein ^ Kimaree Gilad *

CLARINET

Adrianna Hayes Brian Walsh *

BASSOON

Nick Akdag *
Eric Johnson-Tamai ^

HORN

Hayden Amendola Joseph Fong Beau Lockhart Jon Titmus * Karissa Yoo

TRUMPET

Michael Andrews Marla Ascension Dave Costello ^ David Pittel *

TROMBONE

Gwang Kim * Daniel Lawlor ^

BASS TROMBONE

Aidan Ritchie ^

TUBA

Brad Möller ^

PERCUSSION

Dustin Donahue *
Matthew Leveque ^
Marie Matson ^

VIOLIN I

Carlos Ozuna (concertmaster) Tamsen Beseke ^ Eric Clark * Kirsten Fife ^ Carolyn Osborn ^ Nan Ying ^

VIOLINI

Julissa Bozman *
Alex Fager
Yin Jiang ^
Xaman Kryger ^
Michael Sarmiento

VIOLA

Margot Aldcroft ^ Diane Gilbert * Hunter Klotz Karen Long ^

CELLO

Nathan Gallardo Kell Kingsmith Alanm Magana Gonzalez David Mason * Anna Rowlands

BASS

Barry Newton *
Mattie Rowlands
Gail Turner-Graham
Donovan Rutledge

HARP

Liska Yamada ^

* Denotes Faculty

^ Denotes Guest

SPECIAL THANKS

Jennifer Kalfsbeek-Goetz Bernard Gibson Brent Wilson Jamie Birkett Rachel Beetz Dustin Donahue Maggie Donahue Simanu Faasua David Howarth Brandon King Fundi Legohn Zach Mendez Janeene Nagaoka Mike Nelson Jake Phillips Tyson Sauthoff Nancy Lackey Shaffer Lea Shamlian Laura Solis Vanessa Stotler Jeanne Tanner

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PROGRAM NOTES: Giuseppe Verdi's Nabucco (1841) represented his first major operatic success. The opera's story, which depicts Jewish persecution and exile under the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar, motivated Verdi to return to opera after his first operas were poorly received among the Italian public. The opera's themes of unity and perseverance - and in particular, the famous "Chorus of the Hebrew Slaves" ("Va, pensiero") – became a symbol of Italian nationalism and the Risorgimento movement, which sought to unify the disparate Italian states into a single nation in the late 19th century. The overture draws upon a variety of themes from the opera: solemn brass chorales, an excerpt of "Va, pensiero," and the lightning-fast rhythmic music that defines Verdi's charismatic style.

In contrast to a world swept up in modernity, industry, and new politics, Johannes Brahms' *Variations on a Theme by Haydn* (1873) looks to the past for inspiration. This work begins with a theme once attributed to Joseph Haydn, the great symphonic composer born one hundred years before Brahms. The theme is structured in a clear two-part format and Brahms uses this two-part theme as the basis for eight variations before a grand finale. The formal clarity of this music was decidedly out of fashion in 1870s Europe, where sprawling and complex music by Richard Wagner and Franz Liszt dominated discussions of modern music. But Brahms seems to have drawn energy from creating new music based on that of the old masters this work's success motivated Brahms' return to orchestral writing; he soon completed his first symphony in 1876 (which he had begun nearly twenty years earlier!) followed by a string of orchestral works for which Brahms is most well-known today.

Maurice Ravel's *Boléro* (1928) approaches musical variation from a completely different angle. His fifteen-minute work fixates upon a single melody, varied only as it changes color in an array of solos around the orchestra. To make these colors more vivid. Ravel embraces modern instruments - Boléro is among the first major works to utilize the saxophone - and a multitude of playing techniques from each instrument. Beneath these wild colors, the snare drum ceaselessly repeats a single rhythm, alluding to the mechanized modernity overtaking Europe in the early 20th century. Acknowledging this industrial connection, Ravel encouraged his brother Edouard to create a factory-themed stage design for a ballet performance of Boléro in 1941. ~ Dustin Donahue

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