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2019-2020 PROGRAM

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2019, 3:00 PM

Beethoven: Egmont Overture Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 20 SOLOIST DEBRA LEW HARDER Dvorak: Symphony No. 8

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY AMBLER CAMPUS, LEARNING CENTER AUDITORIUM

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 2020, 3:00 PM

Rossini: William Tell Overture Mozart: Clarinet Concerto SOLOIST RICARDO MORALES (Principal Clarinet, Philadelphia Orchestra)

Brahms: Symphony No. 1 TEMPLE UNIVERSITY AMBLER CAMPUS, LEARNING CENTER AUDITORIUM

SUNDAY, MAY 3, 2020, 3:00 PM

Schubert: Rosamunde Overture Mozart: Exsultate, Jubilate SOLOIST ELENA PERRONI Beethoven: Symphony No. 6 GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ARTS CENTER THEATER

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DANIEL MATSUKAWA Conductor and Music Director

2019-2020 SEASON

featuring soloists from the Philadelphia Region







DEBRA LEW HARDER Piano RICARDO MORALES Clarinet ELENA PERRONI Soprano

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OUR CONDUCTOR AND MUSIC DIRECTOR,

DANIEL MATSUKAWA, is also the Principal Bassoonist of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Born in Argentina to Japanese parents, he moved with his family to New York City at age three and began studying the bassoon at age 13. Mr. Matsukawa studied at Juilliard for two years before attending the Curtis Institute of Music.

Daniel Matsukawa studied conducting privately with Otto Werner Mueller, former head of the Conducting Department at Curtis. His orchestral conducting debut took place in Japan in 2009 at the Pacific Music Festival's 20th anniversary concert, garnering Maestro Christoph Eschenbach's appraisal of Mr. Matsukawa as a "new conducting star".

Since then, he has been invited back to conduct in Japan every year including a tour of concerts in Sapporo, Hamamatsu and Tokyo receiving glowing reviews. He regularly conducts the PMF Link Up Concerts, based on the partnership program with Carnegie Hall and has also conducted concerts at the Curtis Institute of Music. Mr. Matsukawa made his American professional conducting debut with the Virginia Symphony Orchestra in the 2016-17 season.

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PROGRAM Sunday, March 1, 2020, 3pm

Daniel Matsukawa Conductor Ricardo Morales Clarinet

ROSSINI: Overture to William Tell

MOZART: Clarinet Concerto in A major, K. 622 I. Allegro II. Adagio III. Rondo: Allegro

Intermission

BRAHMS: Symphony No. 1 in C minor, Op. 68
I. Un poco sostenuto – Allegro
II. Andante sostenuto
III. Un poco allegretto e grazioso
IV. Adagio – Più andante – Allegro non troppo, ma con brio – Più allegro



SOLOIST, RICARDO MORALES



Ricardo Morales is one of the most sought after clarinetists of today. He joined The Philadelphia Orchestra as principal clarinet in 2003 and made his solo debut with the Orchestra in 2004. He previously served as principal clarinet of the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. During his tenure with that ensemble, he soloed at Carnegie Hall and on two European tours. He has also been a featured soloist with the Chicago Symphony, the Cincinnati Symphony,

the Indianapolis Symphony, the Seoul Philharmonic, the Columbus Symphony, the Memphis Symphony, and the Flemish Radio Symphony. In addition, he was a featured soloist with the U.S. Marine Band, "The President's Own," with which he recorded Jonathan Leshnoff's Clarinet Concerto, a piece commissioned for him by The Philadelphia Orchestra. Mr. Morales has been asked to perform as principal clarinet with the New York Philharmonic, the Chicago Symphony, and, at the invitation of Sir Simon Rattle, the Berlin Philharmonic.

An active chamber musician, Mr. Morales has performed at the Santa Fe Chamber Music Festival, the Philadelphia Chamber Music Society, the Seattle Chamber Music Summer Festival, and with the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center.

Mr. Morales's debut solo recording, French Portraits, is available on the Boston Records label. His recent recordings include performances with the Kalichstein-Laredo-Robinson Trio; the Pacifica Quartet, which was nominated for a Latin Grammy Award; and of the Mozart Concerto with the Mito Chamber Orchestra (Japan).

A native of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Mr. Morales began his studies at the Escuela Libre de Musica along with his five siblings, who are all distinguished musicians. He currently serves on the faculty of Temple University and is visiting professor at the Shanghai Conservatory of Music.



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PROGRAM NOTES CONTINUED

theme is passed between various solo winds and the cellos. This slow, broad introduction portends the heroic conflict to play out in the ensuing Allegro section. By contrast, the inner two movements are both shorter and lighter in tone and emotional energy. In the slow second movement, Brahms indulges in a gentle lyricism culminating in a sumptuous violin solo. The third movement is scherzo-like with a light spirit that is full of interwoven rhythms and textures that call to mind his Serenade No.1, completed earlier.

The final movement starts with another slow, portentous introduction, but this time leading to exaltations of joy and serenity. In the Più andante section, the horns and timpani introduce a tune borrowed by Brahms from an Alpine shepherd. It starts with an ominous cast but then transforms through a brief brass chorale into the liaht. The movement's last section—Allegro non troppo, ma con brio—contains one of Brahms' most beloved themes, a grand Beethoven-like melody in a C major, begun in a lush treatment by the strings that is then passed around the entire orchestra. After much development, the entire symphony gallops to its triumphant conclusion, with Brahms' reputation solidified.

-Kevin Aires

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Oboe

Marde Meek Cynthia Robinson

Clarinet

William Fullard Harriett Ranney

Bassoon

Judy Frank Jay Tinkleman

Contrabassoon

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GIOACHINO ROSSINI (1792-1868) Overture to William Tell

Rossini composed this overture in 1829 to his last opera, a four-hour epic on the Swiss historical figure William Tell. By all accounts, it was an immediate success based in large part due to its incredibly dramatic and tuneful melodies. Even Berlioz, writing as a critic not known to be a Rossini fan, enthused, "a verve such as Rossini had perhaps never shown before in such alluring fashion...the overture is a work of an immense talent." It immediately found many other lives outside the opera house, early on as a transcription played by Liszt through to quotations by Shostakovich in his Symphony No.15. Multiple popular uses of the score can be found in radio, film and TV, most notably as *The Lone Ranger* theme.

The approximately 12 minute piece can be divided into four episodes. An opening cello quintet representing dawn in the Swiss Alps features an impassioned cello solo. This is followed by a storm scene introduced by rumbling in the violas and second violins with other instruments adding to the excitement until the brass and timpani bring on the full force of the orchestra. After the storm dies down, a short pastoral duet between the English horn and the flute signifies a "Call to the Cows." The finale then is introduced by a trumpet call that leads to the galloping "March of the Swiss Soldiers", recounting the battle to liberate their homeland from Austria. "Hi Ho Silver! Away!"

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART (1756-1791) Clarinet Concerto A major, K. 622

Mozart had a special affinity for the concerto as a vehicle for dramatic emotional expression. Mozart wrote many concerti, including those for piano, flute, oboe, bassoon, horn and clarinet. Even non-clarinetists have suggested that among the winds, the clarinet's variety of tonal colors, range and potential for emotional expression, similar to the human voice, stimulated Mozart to produce one of his most important concerti.

Mozart had long been enamored with the sound of the clarinets having used them in the "Paris" Symphony (K. 297) in 1778. A decade later, Mozart had moved to Vienna, where the nobility had the wealth to support large orchestras and wind bands. Also, new technical improvements to the clarinet were developing and Vienna had the talent to take advantage of the modernized instrument. Mozart enthusiastically composed works featuring this instrument. These included the Wind Serenade (K. 375) featured in the movie *Amadeus*, the Trio (K.498) for viola, clarinet and piano (with Mozart on the viola for the premiere), the Quintet (K.452) for Piano and Winds (Mozart played the piano in the premiere), the Quintet for Clarinet and String Quartet (K. 581) and the Clarinet Concerto (K. 622).

The Clarinet Concerto (K. 622) was completed in 1791, based on an earlier sketch for basset horn or basset clarinet, and was his final instrumental concerto sandwiched between the opera *The Magic Flute* (K. 620) and his last work, the choral *Requiem* (K. 626). The myth that Mozart was totally preoccupied during 1791 with the morbid



PROGRAM NOTES CONTINUED

thought that the *Requiem* was for his own funeral can be dispelled by contrasting the wonderfully positive music of *The Magic Flute* and the Clarinet Concerto composed simultaneously with the *Requiem*.

The Clarinet Concerto takes the usual three-movement form. The Allegro begins with an orchestral introduction with the clarinet entering later using a reduced accompaniment more reminiscent of chamber music than of a "virtuosic" concerto. One of the unusual effects found in this movement are the slight pauses before the reintroduction of the theme whether by the orchestra or by the solo clarinet. These serve a simple purpose—to allow the performer to breathe. The wide-ranging arpeggios and leaps across the full range of the clarinet are balanced by Mozart's use of low notes whether for tone color or for accompaniment.

The slow Adagio movement reflects Mozart at his most operatic. The clarinet opens with a phrase of immense expressive power, which is echoed by the orchestra's response. This dialogue between solo and *tutti* continues throughout the entire movement. The short cadenza is taken from the corresponding passage in the slow movement of the Clarinet Quintet and before leading to a restatement of the original theme.

The last movement contains the complex blend of sonata and rondo forms developed by Mozart in his piano concerti and might best be characterized as "always dancing." The clarinet presents the theme, which will be varied and repeated by both soloist and accompaniment. Cascading scales and arpeggios alternate with lyrical operatic passages as Mozart returns to the initial theme just before the soloist, in a final burst of energy, presents material covering the three solo registers of the clarinet. The movement ends with a brief *tutti* passage.

Our soloist, Ricardo Morales, will be using a basset clarinet similar in its extended low range and distinctive reedy timbre to the instrument originally used in the Concerto's premiere in 1791 by Anton Stadler. —William Fullard

JOHANNES BRAHMS (1833-1897) Symphony No. 1 in C Minor, Op. 68

Fearing comparison with the legacy of Beethoven's symphonies, Brahms did not complete his first symphony until he was already 43 years old. He started a different symphony in 1854, but it transformed into his first Piano Concerto. After composing an initial draft of the first movement in 1862, letters to his lifelong friend Clara Schumann suggest that the initial outlines and themes of his actual first symphony were finally in place by 1868. It would take until its premiere in 1876 for the final gestation to be complete. The grandeur of this work was immediately recognized by the critics of the day, with conductor Hans von Bulow describing it as "Beethoven's Tenth."

The first movement begins with a foreboding and incessant timpani over a rising figure in the strings fighting against a falling figure in the winds. The drama intensifies as the