

Members of the Orchestra

First Violins

John Au
Karen Rouse
Dominic Excell
John Capey
Andrew Keith
Peter Farnbank

Second Violins

Martin Laszlo
Noella Sanderson
Michèle Allen
Chloe Werner
Janice Tendall

Violas

Stephen Hunt
Sylvia Preston
Margaret Studholme
Heather Edmundson

Double Basses

Sheila Johnston
John Heald

Cellos

Ian Milner
Jane Foster
Maggie Champion
Diana Staton
Sheila Reid
Rachel Cornwall
Jeremy Capey

Flutes/Piccolo

Yvonne Smedley
Diana Thompson
Jill Wookey

Oboes

Joyce McAvoy
Elaine Fail

Clarinets

Wendy Almond
Hilary Caldwell

Bassoons

Paul Bedford
Jane Brooks

French Horns

Russell Beaumont
Vicky Askew
Kathryn Card
Faye Kellett

Trumpets

David Lee
Mike Cornah

Trombones

Callum Au
Joanna Dobson
Tim Edmundson

Tuba

Rob Thomson

Timpani

Lynne Halstead

Percussion

Peter Preston
Tim Edmundson

FYLDE SINFONIA

Conductor PETER BUCKLEY
Leader JOHN AU

Egmont Overture	BEETHOVEN
Petite Symphony (for woodwind)	GOUNOD
The Lark Ascending solo violin: John Au	VAUGHAN WILLIAMS
Symphony No.6, Op.74 "Pathétique"	TCHAIKOVSKY

Next concert

Sat 30 June 2007 - Church Road Methodist Church, St Annes

- ROSSINI: Overture, The Thieving Magpie
- GRIEG: Piano Concerto in A minor, Op.16
Solo piano: Jonathan Fisher
- TCHAIKOVSKY: 1812
- ELGAR: Salut d'amour
- ELGAR: Nimrod (from "Enigma Variations")
- RAVEL: Bolero

If you want to be a subscriber or be on our mailing list for future events, please contact Paul Bedford on 01253 732722.

Further information can also be found on our website –
www.fyldesinfonia.org.uk

SATURDAY 24th MARCH 2007 at 7:30pm

ST ANNES UNITED REFORMED CHURCH
St Georges Road, St Annes FY8 2AE

Tickets: £5 (Senior Citizens £4, Under 16s free)

Programme 30p

www.fyldesinfonia.org.uk

Programme

Egmont Overture

BEETHOVEN

(1770-1827)

Petite Symphony (for woodwind)

GOUNOD

(1818-1893)

Adagio - Allegretto
Andante Cantabile
Scherzo: Allegro moderato
Finale: Allegretto

The Lark Ascending

Solo violin: John Au

VAUGHAN WILLIAMS

(1872-1958)

In The Lark Ascending, Vaughan Williams found inspiration not only in English folk themes but in a poem by the English poet George Meredith. The composer included this portion of Meredith's poem about the skylark on the flyleaf of the published work:

He rises and begins to round,
He drops the silver chain of sound,
Of many links without a break,
In chirrup, whistle, slur and shake.
For singing till his heaven fills,
'Tis love of earth that he instils,
And ever winging up and up,
Our valley is his golden cup
And he the wine which overflows
to lift us with him as he goes.
Till lost on his aerial rings
In light, and then the fancy sings.

Vaughan Williams wrote the piece in 1914, but it was revised after the First World War in 1920 and premièred under conductor Adrian Boult in 1921. It was dedicated to Marie Hall who gave the first performance with piano accompaniment.

INTERVAL

(refreshments available in the hall)

Symphony No.6, Op.74 "Pathétique"

TCHAIKOVSKY

(1840-1893)

Adagio - Allegro non troppo
Allegro con grazia
Allegro molto vivace
Finale: Adagio lamentoso - Andante

In February 1893, while Tchaikovsky was on his way home from Paris he wrote to his nephew ... "Just as I was starting on my journey the idea came to me for a new symphony, this time with a program, but a program which will remain an enigma to all. It will be called 'A Programmatic Symphony'. During my trip, while composing in my mind, I frequently shed tears. When I got home I settled down to sketch it, and the work went so furiously that I had the first movement completely ready in less than four days and the remaining movements are already clearly outlined in my head. Half the third movement is already done."

Tchaikovsky conducted the premiere in St. Petersburg on 28 October 1893 and the next day, at the suggestion of his brother, renamed it "Pathétique" (from the French word for melancholy) before sending it to his publisher. However, just over a week later he was dead.

He had drunk a glass of unboiled water at the height of a cholera epidemic. His family blamed cholera, but physicians' statements were contradictory and friends were skeptical. Cholera, they insisted, was a poor man's disease, almost unheard of amongst the upper classes.

Tchaikovsky spent his last months distraught over a scandal in his personal life. The homosexuality that he had fought throughout adulthood to conceal was about to become public knowledge – this in a rigid society in which such behaviour was harshly condemned. Did he commit suicide in the hope that ending his life would also silence the rumours? He did suffer from depression and he had attempted suicide at least once before. Perhaps this was another attempt that was also meant to fail, but instead tragically succeeded.

Whatever the cause of death, his final composition is certainly a formidable work. The composer himself saying that the Symphony was "the best, and certainly the most open-hearted, of all my works."