



RELEASE DATE: **APRIL 17, 2021**

Recorded live at Whitaker Center

**WELCOME
TO THE
CONCERT**

Whirlwind



**HARRISBURG
SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA**

STUART MALINA | MUSIC DIRECTOR

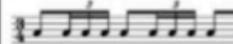
HSO SHORTS

EDUCATIONAL VIDEO SERIES

Capital BLUE 

THIS RHYTHMIC MOTOR HAS TWO DIFFERENT PARTS, WHICH WE CALL MEASURES OF MUSIC

MEASURE 1



MEASURE 2



MAURICE RAVEL

- FRENCH COMPOSER, B. 1875, D. 1937
- RECOGNIZED AS FRANCE'S GREATEST COMPOSER IN THE 1920S AND 1930S
- WROTE BOLERO IN 1928 AS AN EXPERIMENT IN REPETITION AND ORCHESTRATION

HSO Shorts, a new educational video series created by the HSO, presents musical concepts in short videos designed for elementary and middle school age learners. These videos can be used as stand-alone material or to supplement classroom studies.



**HARRISBURG SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA**

STUART MALINA
MUSIC DIRECTOR

How to Use this Concert Guide

Inside this concert guide you will find tools which will help guide you through the concert including listening maps, composer biographies, activities, and general information about the orchestra. Keep your eyes open for special music words written in **BIG GREEN LETTERS**.

On pages 8 and 9, you will find a stage plot of the orchestra. This plot will help you find the names of the instruments in the orchestra, which families they belong to, and where they are on stage. Each instrument name is color-coded to match its family. To help you get started, you will find below, a chart showing each instrument family name, its appropriate color, and the specific instruments in that family.

Strings Family

Violin

Cello

Viola

Harp

Double Bass

Woodwind Family

Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

English Horn

Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Contrabassoon

Brass Family

Trumpet

Trombone

Tuba

French Horn

Percussion Family

Piano

Snare Drum

Cymbals

Bass Drum

Triangle

Glockenspiel

Timpani

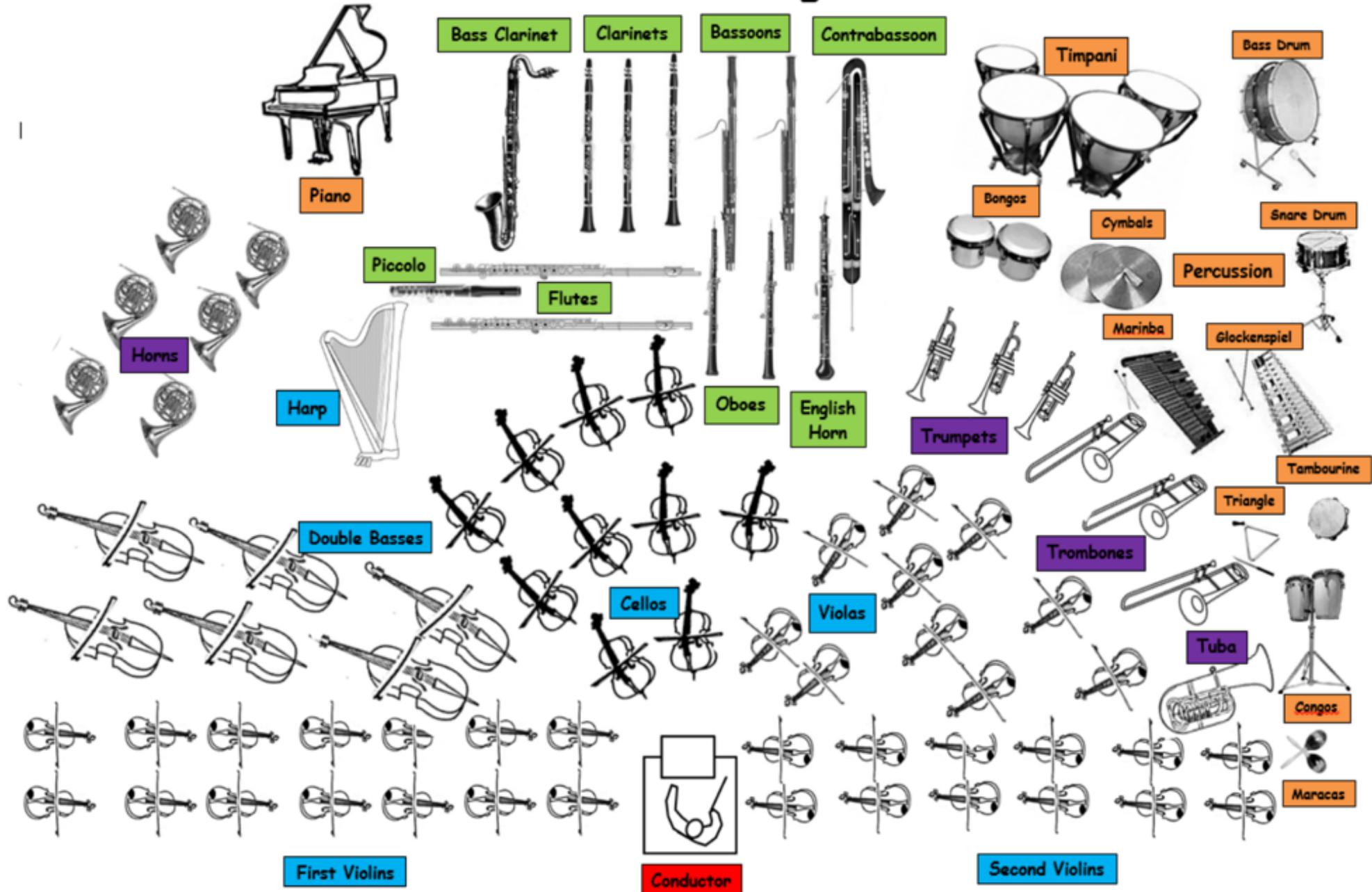
Tambourine

HARRISBURG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Saturday, February 20, 2021
Stuart Malina, Conductor and Pianist

Toccata	Carlos Chávez (1899-1978)
Allegro sempre giusto	
Largo	
Allegro un poco marziale	
Sculpture in Wood	Rüdiger Pawasser (b. 1964)
La cathédrale engloutie (The Sunken Cathedral) from Préludes for Solo Piano, Book I (1910) arr. Kight	Claude Debussy (1862-1918)
Sprung-Out	Rob Smith (b. 1968)
Whirlwind	David R. Gillingham (b. 1947)
Log Cabin Blues arr. Becker	George Hamilton Green, Jr. (1893-1970) Barry Dove, Xylophone
Fluffy Ruffles arr. Cahn	George Hamilton Green, Jr. (1893-1970) Christopher Rose, Xylophone
Bonham	Christopher Rouse (1949-2019) Christopher Rose, Drum Set

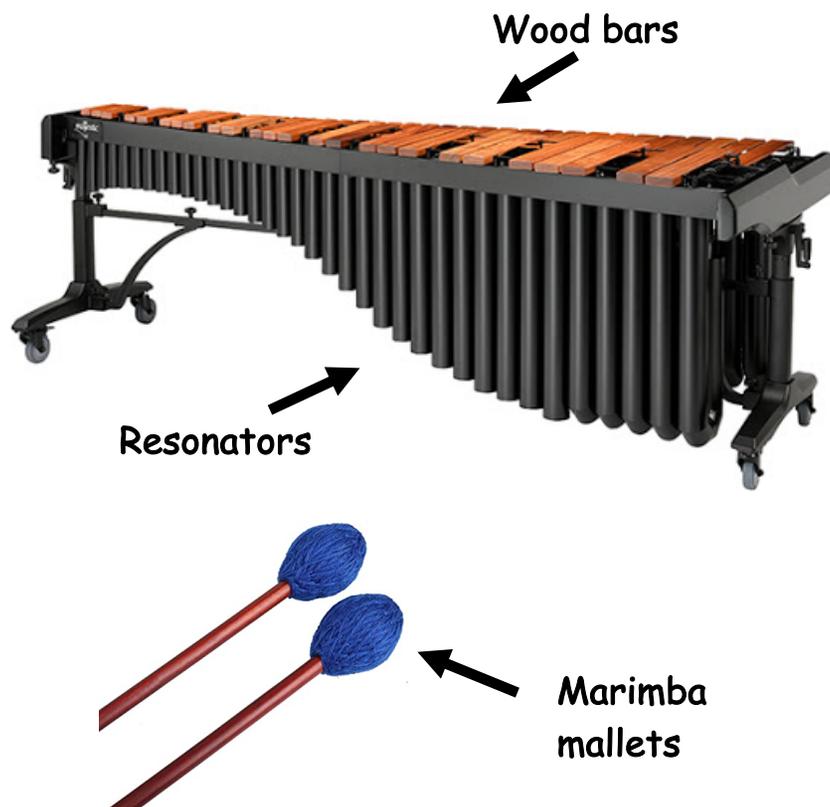
Orchestra Seating Chart



Note: This diagram is a general reference. Actual HSO set up may vary from concert to concert.

Sculpture in Wood By Rüdiger Pawasser

Sculpture in Wood features four marimbas. A marimba is a member of the percussion family. It has wood bars which are played with mallets. The sound made by the wood bars travels through long tubes called resonators. The resonators **AMPLIFY** the sound, or make it louder, like a megaphone **AMPLIFIES** someone's voice. Check out the pictures below to see the marimba in more detail.



The marimba is an **IDIOPHONE** that has **DEFINITE PITCH**. An **IDIOPHONE** is an instrument that vibrates to produce sound. In the case of the marimba, the wood bars are the **IDIOPHONE**. They vibrate when hit with the mallets.

DEFINITE PITCH refers to a sound with a specific pitch or note. The marimba is an instrument of **DEFINITE PITCH** because each wood bar plays a specific note.

As you listen to *Sculpture in Wood* pay attention for a few key things.

- The melodies are passed back and forth between the musicians. While there are four musicians, it often sounds like just one.
- This piece has a sandwich structure. The first and third sections are both fast and use the same melody. The middle section is slow.

Fast - slow - fast

- Some notes are struck - hit one time - and other notes are rolled - hit many times in a row very quickly. The rolled notes are played mainly in the slow section.

Log Cabin Blues

By George Hamilton Green, Jr.

Arr. Bob Becker

George Hamilton Green, Jr. grew up in a very musical home. His grandfather and father were both musicians and George followed their example by taking up the xylophone at an early age. At 9 years old he played as a soloist with his father's band, and he started touring as a teenager. In addition to playing music, George was a teacher and composer, writing many popular pieces including *Log Cabin Blues*.

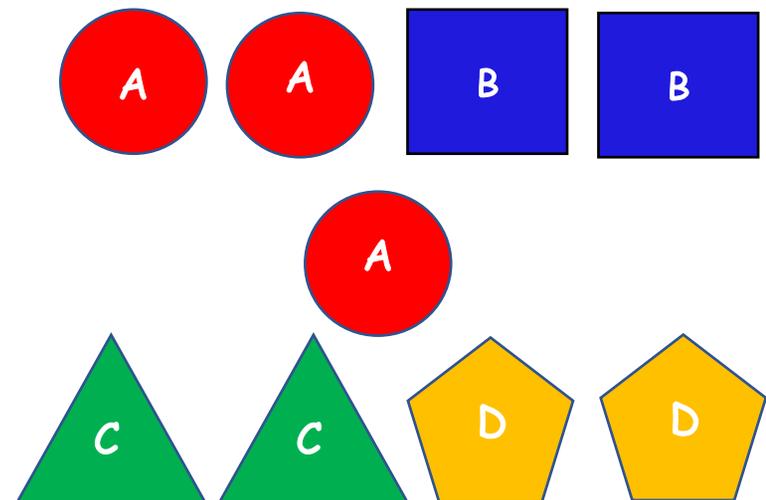
Log Cabin Blues is an example of **RAGTIME** music. **RAGTIME** was the most popular form of American music in the early 1900s and uses lots of **SYNCOPATION**. **SYNCOPATION** means to emphasize a rhythm that goes against the strong beat. Try **SYNCOPATION** for yourself - say and clap the rhythm below but make the blue notes louder.



In music, **FORM** means the structure of a piece of music, or how it is put together. **RAGTIME** music often uses a special **FORM** called **MULTI-STRAIN FORM**. This is a big word. Let's break it down to understand how **MULTI-STRAIN FORM** works.

- A *strain* is a section that has a specific melody. We give each section a letter, like A, B, C, or D.
- *Multi* simply means many. So, there are many *strains* in **MULTI-STRAIN FORM**.

In *Log Cabin Blues*, there are four different strains - A, B, C, D - and some of them repeat. See the full **MULTI-STRAIN FORM** of this piece below and try to follow along as you listen to the performance.



Bonham By Christopher Rouse

Bonham is based on the drumming style and **GROOVES** of John Bonham, the drummer for the rock band Led Zeppelin. There are lots of rhythms and **GROOVES** in this piece, so let's understand how **GROOVES** work.

A **GROOVE** has a high sound and a low sound which alternate in a regular pattern. Check out the **GROOVE** examples below, some you have probably heard in popular music and did not even know it!

High sound

Low sound



Ta ta ti ti ta

Detailed description: This block shows a musical staff with five notes. The first and third notes are on a higher line (labeled 'High sound'), while the second, fourth, and fifth notes are on a lower line (labeled 'Low sound'). Below the staff are the syllables 'Ta ta ti ti ta' corresponding to each note.



Detailed description: This block shows a musical staff with five notes. The first and third notes are on a higher line, while the second, fourth, and fifth notes are on a lower line.

Ti ti ta ti ti ta



Detailed description: This block shows a musical staff with five notes. The first and third notes are on a higher line, while the second, fourth, and fifth notes are on a lower line.

Ta ta ta ta

Drums are **MEMBRANOPHONES**. A **MEMBRANOPHONE** is an instrument that makes sound with a stretched membrane that vibrates. A drum has a wood shell with a drumhead stretched across it. When hit with a stick, the drumhead is the membrane that vibrates and makes the drum a **MEMBRANOPHONE**. Check out the parts of a drum below.



Drum shells



Drumhead
(membrane)



Drum shell with drumhead

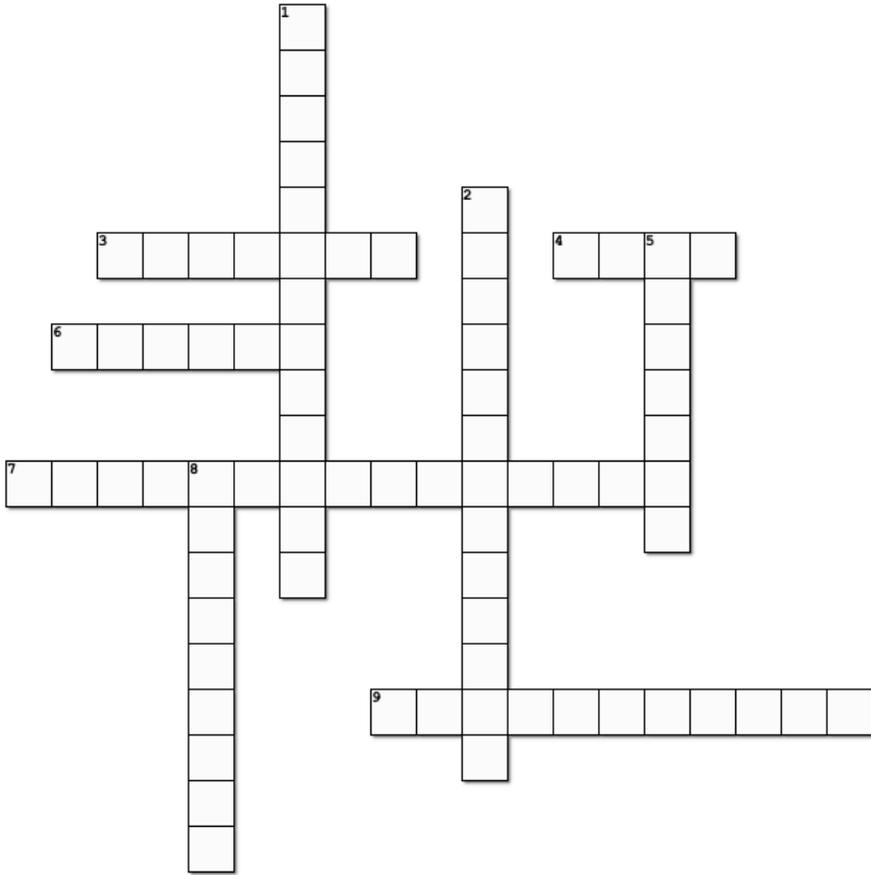
THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

HSO Welcome to the Concert activities are made possible through the generous support of:



MUSICAL WORDS - FIGURE IT OUT!

Use the **BIG GREEN WORDS** in this Concert Guide to complete the crossword below.



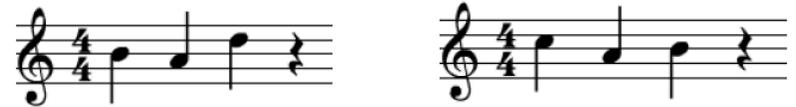
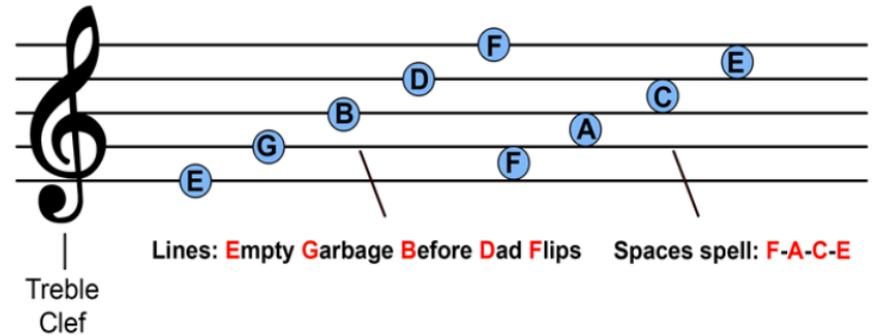
Across

- 3. To make a sound louder
- 4. The structure of a piece of music
- 6. A combo of high and low sounds that alternate in a regular pattern
- 7. A musical form that has many melodic sections (A, B, C, D) that are organized in a pattern
- 9. To emphasize a rhythm that goes against the strong beat

Down

- 1. A sound with a specific note or pitch
- 2. An instrument that makes sound with a stretched membrane that vibrates
- 5. The most popular form of music in America in the early 1900s. It uses lots of syncopation
- 8. An instrument that vibrates to make sound

CAN YOU READ MUSIC???



B A D









D E F A C E

*Hint: Draw the notes on the staff