

birds of tokyo.



THU 7 MAY & FRI 8 MAY / SYDNEY TOWN HALL SAT 9 MAY / SYDNEY COLISEUM THEATRE

ON SALE NOW







2020 CONCERT SEASON

SYMPHONY HOUR
WEDNESDAY 11 MARCH, 7PM
THURSDAY 12 MARCH, 7PM
TEA AND SYMPHONY
FRIDAY 13 MARCH, 11AM

SYDNEY TOWN HALL





Scheherazade

Hypnotic and Sublime

Alexander Shelley conductor

CLAUDE DEBUSSY (1862–1918) Prélude à 'L'aprés-midi d'un faune'

NIKOLAI RIMSKY-KORSAKOV (1844–1908) Scheherazade – Symphonic Suite, Op.35

Largo e maestoso – Lento – Allegro non troppo (The Sea and Sinbad's Ship)
Lento (The Story of the Kalendar Prince)
Andantino quasi allegretto (The Young Prince and the Young Princess)
Allegro molto – Vivo – Allegro non troppo e maestoso – Lento (Festival at
Baghdad – The Sea – The Ship Goes to Pieces on a Rock Surmounted by a
Bronze Warrior – Conclusion)

Estimated durations: 10 minutes, 42 minutes

The concert will conclude at approximately 8pm (Wednesday and Thursday) and 12 noon (Friday).

Cover image: Alexander Shelley Photo by: Thomas Dagg

PRESENTING PARTNER





THE ARTISTS



Alexander Shelley conductor

Born in London in October 1979, Alexander Shelley, the son of celebrated concert pianists, studied cello and conducting in Germany and first gained widespread attention when he was unanimously awarded first prize at the 2005 Leeds Conductors' Competition, with the press describing him as "the most exciting and gifted young conductor to have taken this highly prestigious award".

In September 2015 he succeeded Pinchas Zukerman as Music Director of Canada's National Arts Centre Orchestra. The ensemble has since been praised as "an orchestra transformed ... hungry, bold, and unleashed" (Ottawa Citizen). In January of the same year Alexander also assumed the role of Principal Associate Conductor of

London's Royal Philharmonic Orchestra with whom he curates a series at Cadogan Hall and tours both nationally and internationally.

Alexander works regularly with the leading orchestras of Europe, the Americas, Asia and Australasia, including the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra, Deutsche Symphonie-Orchester Berlin, Konzerthausorchester Berlin, Helsinki Philharmonic, Stockholm Philharmonic, Hong Kong Philharmonic and Orchestre Metropolitain Montreal. This season Alexander makes his debut with Toronto Symphony and Colorado Symphony and returns to Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, Sao Paulo Symphony Orchestra, MDR Sinfonieorchester, and the Melbourne and New Zealand Symphony Orchestras.

Alexander's operatic engagements have included *The Merry Widow* and Gounod's *Romeo and Juliet* (Den Kongelige Opera); *La Bohème* (Opera Lyra), *Iolanta* (Deutsche Kammerphilharmonie Bremen), *Così fan Tutte* (Opéra National de Montpellier), *The Marriage of Figaro* (Opera North) and a co-production of Harry Somers' *Louis Riel* in 2017 with NACO and the Canadian Opera Company.

SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Founded in 1932 by the ABC, the Sydney Symphony Orchestra has evolved into one of the world's finest orchestras as Sydney has become one of the world's great cities.

In 2020, as the Sydney Opera House Concert Hall undergoes renovations as part of the Sydney Opera House Renewal program, the Sydney Symphony Orchestra returns to their original home, the Sydney Town Hall - one of the best acoustic venues in the heart of the city.

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra also performs regularly at other venues around Sydney and tours NSW and internationally, and it is well on its way to becoming the premier orchestra of the Asia Pacific region.

Their concerts encompass masterpieces from the classical repertoire, music by some of the finest living composers, and collaborations with guest artists from all genres. These collaborations reflect the Orchestra's versatility and diverse appeal. They also celebrate the role of the symphony orchestra in movies, television and video games with concerts such as *The Godfather*, the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy, the Harry Potter film franchise, *Star Wars*, and James Bond films *Casino Royale and Skyfall*.

THE ORCHESTRA



Simone Young
CHIEF CONDUCTOR DESIGNATE



Donald Runnicles
PRINCIPAL GUEST
CONDUCTOR



Vladimir Ashkenazy CONDUCTOR LAUREATE



Andrew Haveron
CONCERTMASTER
SUPPORTED BY VICKLOLSSON

FIRST VIOLINS
Andrew Haveron
CONCERTMASTER
Harry Bennetts
ASSOCIATE CONCERTMASTER
Fiona Ziegler
ASSISTANT CONCERTMASTER

ASSISTANT CONCERTMASTER Brielle Clapson Sophie Cole Claire Herrick Georges Lentz Nicola Lewis Emily Long Alexandra Mitchell Alexander Norton Anna Skálová

Léone Ziegler Riikka Sintonen° Sun Yi ASSOCIATE CONCERTMASTER

Lerida Delbridge ASSISTANT CONCERTMASTER Kirsten Williams

ASSOCIATE CONCERTMASTER EMERITUS Jenny Booth

SECOND VIOLINS Kirsty Hilton

PRINCIPAL

Marina Marsden

PRINCIPAL

Marianne Edwards
ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL

Emma Jezek
ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL
Alice Bartsch
Victoria Bihun
Rebecca Gill
Emma Hayes
Shuti Huang
Monique Irik
Nicole Masters
Maja Verunica
Benjamin Li

VIOLAS

Anne-Louise Comerford
ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL
Sandro Costantino
Rosemary Curtin
Jane Hazelwood
Graham Hennings
Stuart Johnson
Justine Marsden
Felicity Tsai
Amanda Verner
Leonid Volovelsky
Tobias Breider
PRINCIPAL
Justin Williams
ACTING ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL

CELLOS
HyungSuk Bae*
GUEST PRINCIPAL
Leah Lynn
ACTING ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL
Kristy Conrau
Fenella Gill
Timothy Nankervis
Elizabeth Neville
Christopher Pidcock
Adrian Wallis
Umberto Clerici

Catherine Hewgill PRINCIPAL David Wickham

PRINCIPAL

DOUBLE BASSES
Kees Boersma
PRINCIPAL
David Campbell
Steven Larson
Richard Lynn
Jaan Pallandi
Benjamin Ward
Alex Henery

PRINCIPAL

FLUTES Joshua Batty

PRINCIPAL
Carolyn Harris
Kim Falconer

ACTING PRINCIPAL PICCOLO Emma Sholl

ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL

Diana Doherty
PRINCIPAL
Alexandre Oquey

ORDES

PRINCIPAL COR ANGLAIS
Eve Osborn°
Shefali Prvor

ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL

CLARINETS

James Burke
PRINCIPAL

Christopher Tingay
Francesco Celata
ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL
Alexander Morris

BASSOONS Todd Gibson-Cornish

PRINCIPAL BASS CLARINET

Fiona McNamara
Matthew Wilkie
PRINCIPAL EMERITUS

Noriko Shimada

PRINCIPAL CONTRABASSOON

HORNS

DRINCIDAL

David Evans*
GUEST PRINCIPAL
Geoffrey O'Reilly

PRINCIPAL 3RD
Euan Harvey
Marnie Sebire
Rachel Silver
Ben Jacks
PRINCIPAL

TRUMPETS
David Elton
PRINCIPAL

Anthony Heinrichs

TROMBONES Ronald Prussing PRINCIPAL Nick Byrne

Christopher Harris
PRINCIPAL BASS TROMBONE
Scott Kinmont

ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL

TUBA Steve Rossé

TIMPANI
Mark Robinson
ACTING PRINCIPAL

PERCUSSION
Rebecca Lagos

PRINCIPAL
Timothy Constable
Joshua Hill*
Brian Nixon*
Alison Pratt*

HARP

Sally Pryce* GUEST PRINCIPAL Natalie Wong*

* = GUEST MUSICIAN

° = CONTRACT MUSICIAN

† = SYDNEY SYMPHONY FELLOW Grey = PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA NOT APPEARING IN THIS CONCERT

ABOUT THE MUSIC



Drawing of Debussy by Ivan Thiele, Paris, 1913

In 1912 the Ballets Russes caused a sensation in Paris (as they would with The Rite of Spring the following year) when choreographer and dancer Vaslav Nijinsky simulated an orgasm on stage. Clutching a veil and a syrinx, or pan-pipes, he was dressed as a faun - the half-man, half-goat chimera of Greek mythology - and the ballet, L'aprés-midi d'un faune (the afternoon of a faun) represented his day-dreams; erotic fantasies in the lush landscape of a hot, languid, Sicilian afternoon as he has visions of fruit and flowers and naked nymphs. The story, such as it is, comes from the poem of the same name, by Stéphane Mallarmé, eventually completed and published in 1876. It is a classic of symbolisme, avoiding any linear narrative in favour of vivid, sometimes disconnected images and a musical approach to language that is often obscure in meaning. It was perfect material for Debussy, a composer who rejected the formal rules of classical music because, as he said 'there is no theory. You have merely to listen. Pleasure is the law.' In 1894 he produced his Prélude à 'L'aprés-midi d'un faune' (intending to add another two pieces to make it into a suite) and it became an instant hit with audiences if not critics.

At one point Mallarmé refers to the pan-pipes' 'sonorous, airy, monotonous line', and Debussy lit on this, writing a sinuous solo flute melody that opens and punctuates the piece. In keeping with his view that 'pleasure is the law', the melody is in no particular key, and the washes of sound that answer, and occasionally accompany it, glinting the sound of harps and tiny 'antique' cymbals, are not there to advance the musical story, but to provide individual moments of sensual beauty. In classical music, dissonance must be resolved onto consonant harmony, and this tension is used to direct the music towards a climax where that tension is released. Debussy's faun (despite Nijinsky's self-pleasuring) is kept in a state of mild arousal; the objects of desire are only glimpsed. Climaxes, when they do occur, are approached by simple repetition of motifs, rather than an increase of dissonance or speed; the most extended melody is a rich, Romantic tune at the work's midpoint, sung by unison strings and accompanied by layered, rocking ostinatos, or repeated motifs, in the woodwinds. These serve not to push the music forward but to keep it in gently pulsating suspense. Finally, the faun is



Nijinsky as the faun, 1912

overcome by sleep and the 'proud silence of noon', and the piece ends with flutes, muted horns and the glitter of harp and antique cymbals, fading to nothingness.

Debussy's evanescent, sensual musical language was partly a reaction to the dominance of German and Austrian composers (especially Wagner). Many Russian composers of the later 19th century similarly wanted to avoid sounding German – or indeed, 'Western', and one group, known variously as The Five, or the Mighty Handful, tried to create a tradition of Russian music distinct from, and uninfluenced by, that of the West. The greatest of these, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov eventually realised that a close study of Western forms and, especially, orchestration would enhance his musical vision. He became a superb technician and teacher (of Stravinsky, Prokofiev and one or two others), and literally wrote the book



Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov

on orchestration. Rimsky-Korsakov completed and polished the works of other members of The Five, like Mussorgsky and Borodin, who both died before completing their best work. Borodin died in 1887 leaving his major opera *Prince Igor* unfinished. Rimsky-Korsakov undertook to complete and orchestrate the opera, it has been suggested that in immersing himself in the world of central Asia, whose people and music it depicts, inspired his own foray into Orientalism, the orchestral suite *Scheherazade*.

Before turning to composition, Rimsky-Korsakov had been in the Russian navy and had sailed extensively in that role, but his vision of the 'Orient' in Scheherazade is wholly imaginary. A tour de force of orchestration, its musical language owes a lot to the fairy-tale tradition in Russian opera and ballet, and is frequently powerfully evocative of natural phenomena such as the sea.

The inspiration for the piece is, of course, the some of the tales known in English as *The 1001* (or *Arabian*) *Nights* and Scheherazade, the woman who tells them. Scheherazade finds herself married to the Sultan Shahriyar, who has become convinced that all women are duplicitous and unfaithful and so has each of his wives executed the morning after their wedding. Like Debussy and his faun, Scheherazade keeps the Sultan in suspense, brilliantly exploiting that staple of the magazine or TV serial: the cliff-hanger. The Sultan is enthralled with her tales over 1001 nights, at which point he abandons his murderous ways.

As he grew older, the composer disavowed that his suite was meant to be directly illustrative of specific tales, and removed the descriptive headings from the four movements in the second edition of the score. But he did acknowledge that the violin solo represented Scheherazade herself. spinning out the endless stories. Before she does so, however, we hear a forbidding, angular melody given out in octaves by strings, brass and low woodwinds: this is commonly believed to represent the Sultan himself, though it appears at least once - the story of the kalendar, or beggar, prince - in a context not associated with him. Similarly, other material can be heard from movement to movement, treated, as in a symphony, to purely music development - extended or compressed, given different colouring or mood. The Sultan's music at the star of the finale, for instance, is transformed by Scheherazade's violin, into dance music. Rimsky-Korsakov also evokes exotic music and places in several ways, notably, in the second movement, with strumming pizzicato and a long 'arabesque' melody for solo clarinet to suggest the music of Middle-Eastern streets.

It is hard not to visualise seas and festivals, and to feel the passion and adventure of the stories.

Gordon Kerry © 2020

PRINCIPAL PARTNER



Principal Partner

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The Sydney Symphony Orchestra is assisted by the Commonwealth Government through the Australia
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The Sydney Symphony Orchestra is assisted by the NSW Government through Create NSW.

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CLASSIC







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