Independence Jeffrey Bradbury Sinfonia Music Director Sinfonia

Presents

"Symphonic Development"

Jeffrey Bradbury - Conductor

Sunday June 1, 2008 4:00 pm Sacred Heart Church of Riverton

103 Fourth Street Riverton, NJ 08077 (856).829.0090

**FREE ADMISSION*

Beethoven: Egmont Overture
Schubert: Symphony No. 4 "Tragic"
Brokes: Serenade for Orchestra No. 1, in D

Brahms: Serenade for Orchestra No 1. in D Major





Independence
Jeffrey Brudbury Sinfonía
Music Director Sinfonía



www.IndependenceSinfonia.org

Independence Jeffrey Bradbury Sinfonia Music Director Sinfonia

10/19/17 2007-2008

"Symphonic Crossroads"

Beethoven: Coriolanus Overture

Haydn: Symphony #104

Beethoven: Symphony #1

Faure: Cantique de Jean Racine

Featuring the Sacred Heart Choir

Buxtehude: Prelude and Fugue in D Major

Featuring David Bruce Macbeth

Please join us for an exciting season!!!

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All Hallows Episcopal Church Greenwood Ave. & Bent Rd. Wyncote, Pennsylvania.



The Independence Sinfonia

The Independence Sinfonia, now in its twelfth season, is comprised of talented musicians from the Delaware Valley. Our players range in age from students to retirees, but they are all united in their love for the performance of fine literature for chamber orchestra. A self-governing community organization, the Independence Sinfonia welcomes your support as volunteers and donors in the furtherance of our artistic mission.

www.IndependenceSinfonia.org

Our Music Director



Mr. Jeff Bradbury has recently been appointed as the Music Director of the Independence Sinfonia, The North Brunswick High School Orchestras and for Spotliters, Inc.

He has taught strings (beginner to advanced) at all grade levels in the Pennsauken, Haddonfield, Kingsway Regional, and Bridgewater-Raritan school districts.

Mr. Bradbury has conducted the Orchestra Society of Philadelphia, Philharmonic of Southern New Jersey, Independence Sinfonia, Chest-

nut Hill Orchestra, West Chester University Symphony Orchestra & String Ensemble, and the Olney Symphony.

He has been on the conducting staff at the Strings International Festival (2004-2006) and was pit conductor for Spotliters' production of Oliver!(2005), Anything Goes! (2006) and Footloose (2007).

Mr. Bradbury has served as guest conductor for the Central New Jersey Music Educators Intermediate Orchestra (2006), and participated in the Eastman Summer Conducting program in Rochester, New York (2005) and the Conductors Retreat at Medomak (2006-2007) where he studied with Kenneth Kiesler and Marianne Ploger.

Mr. Bradbury has appeared with various orchestras along the East Coast including the Independence Sinfonia, Rowan University Symphony Orchestra, Old York Road Symphony, West Chester University Symphony Orchestra, Wilmington Community Orchestra, and South Jersey Philharmonic Orchestra.

He is a frequent guest soloist and has performed recitals at the Kimmel Center, Swope Hall, and the Westminster Church of West Chester. He also performs at the annual concerts at Jakeman Hall in Old Orchard Beach, Maine and served as principal violist for a performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with the Orchestra Society of Philadelphia (2006).

Mr. Bradbury is a graduate of West Chester University. He currently studies conducting with Mr. Gabriel Gordon and has studied viola under the instruction of Mrs. Sylvia Ahramjian. He is also the founder and member of the West Chester String Quartet and The Shrewsbury String Quartet. In Summer 2000, as an Oxford University scholarship recipient, he was a guest soloist and along with Mrs. Sylvia Ahramjian, performed the Mozart Duo in G Major K.423 for Violin/Viola. Jeff Bradbury currently resides in Pennsauken New Jersey with his wife Jennifer.

www.BradburyMusic.com

About our Program

Overture to Coriolanus. Op. 62

Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770-1827)

The overture to "Coriolanus" was written in 1807 and was first public performed in Vienna in December of the same year. It was not composed as a prelude to Shakespeare's tragedy of "Coriolanus," but to a drama by the German poet, Heinrich Josef von Collin, to whom the overture is dedicated. The story, only one passage of which is illustrated in the overture, follows history, the main incidents being the alliance which the defiant Roman patrician, Coriolanus, made against the city after his banishment, the pleading of his mother, wife, and children that he should return to his allegiance, his abandonment of the allies, and his tragic death.

The overture is written in a single movement and without an introduction. It opens with a unison in the strings, followed by a sharply sounded chord in full orchestra. After a double repetition and two more chords, the principal theme is announced, indicative of the heroic character of Coriolanus and the spirit of unrest which has possessed him. It is given out by the violins and violas and after a somewhat brief development is followed by a beautiful second theme which typifies the gentler and tenderer attributes. Later on, a third theme enters, a fugue in the violins worked up with an arpeggio in the violas and cellos, the development of which closes the first section of the movement. The second consists of a repetition of the same materials with some variations. The development leads to an intensively passionate and dramatic Coda, descriptive of the death of Coriolanus. There have been a few, if any, more finals than tragic ending of this overture, with its fragmentary allusion to the opening theme, its gradual ebbing away, and, at the last, those three soft notes which clearly are the last pulsations of the dying hero.

Symphony No. 104 "London"

Joseph Haydn (1732-1809)

Adagio-Allegro

Andante

Menuetto

Allegro spiritoso

After 30 years of serving the Esterházy court in Austria/Hungary, the death of the music-loving Prince Nicholas gave Haydn the opportunity to leave his provincial environment and to travel to the richest capital of the time-London. Prince Nicholas's successor, Prince Anton, disbanded the rich Esterházy music program and gave Haydn a pension. When German born violinist and impresario Johann Peter Salomon arrived at Haydn's door in Vienna announcing, "I am Salomon and I have come from London to fetch you," the composer could hardly refuse. He was aware of the popularity of his works in England, and coupled with the attractive financial incentives Salomon offered, the opportunities to compose new works, perform, travel, and meet new people, he gladly accepted the invitation. Haydn's two residencies in England 1791-2, and 1794-5 proved to be some of the happiest years of his life. All the activities for a man in his 60's seemed to go at breakneck speed, but the composer's genius thrived and his audiences loved him. In addition to the twelve "London" symphonies, his last works in the genre, Haydn also composed piano sonatas, chamber music, and songs to English texts. The twelve "London" symphonies, six for each visit, were premiered on subscription concerts organized first by Salomon, and the last three, by his successor, Giovanni Battista Viotti. Symphony No. 104 in D, the last of the group, has been variously nicknamed "London" or "Salomon" and was first heard on an all-Haydn program at the King's Theatre on May 4, 1795 led by the composer. Of the event, Haydn wrote in his diary that "the whole company was thoroughly pleased and so was I. I made 4000 gulden on this evening: such a thing is possible only in England."





Qaura Vidmar

Violinist: performer, teacher, chamber music coach

(215) 836 7286 web site: Twinklewizard.com





Following the d minor introduction launched by a fanfare, the sun comes out with the opening theme in D major. Its lightness is aided by the use of repeated notes contrasted by a sighing theme. The Andante movement is classical grace and innocence at its finest. The humorous Minuet is replete with syncopations and unusual use of instrumental combinations in which the composer indulged his English listeners. A Croatian folksong presented in rustic style with drone leads off the final movement of the master's last symphonic offering.

Prelude and Fugue in D Major

Dietrich Buxtehude (1637-1707)

The Danish organist and composer Dietrich Buxtehude was almost a direct contemporary of Pachelbel, and like him, proved to be a significant influence on J. S. Bach. Probably of German origin, he was born some time around 1637 in the duchy of Holstein. By 1668 Buxtehude achieved the appointment of organist at St. Mary's Church in Lübeck, which was one of the most significant and lucrative in Germany. His organ works exploit the characteristic range of tone-color of north German organs of the period, and liberate the pedal from its traditional role as a strictly harmonic foundation

Prelude and Fugue in D Major finds Buxtehude in an uncharacteristically carefree mood. The 20-bar prelude begins with arpeggios in alternating hands, and continues with short antiphonal motives between pedal and manuals.

The compact, vivacious fugue skips lightly over three expositions with no extension or episodes, briefly paying its respects to two neighboring keys. It closes with an ornamental coda and answering codetta.

What follows is entirely different; improvisational. The composer amuses himself with the varied resources of the organ through a "quasi-recitative" passage, and then a bright staccato sequential pattern. The work closes with a brilliant coda worthy of his pupil Johann Sebastian Bach.

Cantique de Jean Racine

Gabriel Faure (1845 - 1924)

Perhaps because he was already renowned as an outstanding organist and teacher, Fauré only slowly gained recognition as a composer. Although he wrote several works involving a full orchestra, his particular talent lay within the more intimate musical forms - songs, piano music and chamber music. His somewhat austere style and highly individual, impressionistic harmonic language contrasts markedly with the music of the Austro-German tradition which dominated European music from the time of Beethoven until well into the twentieth century. The subtlety of Fauré's music, and his concentration on the small-scale, led many to criticize him for lacking depth, a judgment based on the mistaken premise that the bigger and bolder a composer's music the more worthwhile it must be. Fauré deliberately avoided the grander kind of orchestral music that could easily have brought him fame and fortune. He preferred instead to embrace an elegant and subtle musical language that has won him increasing numbers of admirers. The Cantique is a setting of words by the 17th century dramatist and poet Jean Racine. It was Fauré's first significant composition, written in 1865 whilst he was in his final year at the École Niedermeyer, the 'École de musique religieuse et classique'. He submitted the piece for the composition prize, and won, though it was only published eleven years later, with a full orchestral version following in 1906. Fauré went on to write a good deal of religious music - most notably the Requiem, written in 1888 - but of the shorter sacred pieces it is the Cantique that has particularly captured the affections of choirs and audiences.

Independence Jeffrey Bradbury Sinfonia Music Director

Violin I

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William Philips**

Eden Kainer

Steve Kadlecek

Laura Vidmar

Kim Dolan*

Amanda Godshall

Andrea Levine

Diane Makofka

Richard Lvon*

John Aumann

Monique Spencer-Taylor

Amy Miller

Cello

Double Bass

Julie Wiberg*

Jennifer Bradbury*

Tony Gizzi

Tara Dougherty

Faith Watson

Heather Dickson

Flute

Lisa Davis*

Anders Hansen

Bassoon

Oboe

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Horn

Edward Ziegman*

Judy Frank

Julie Rivers*

Kim Newell

Trumpet

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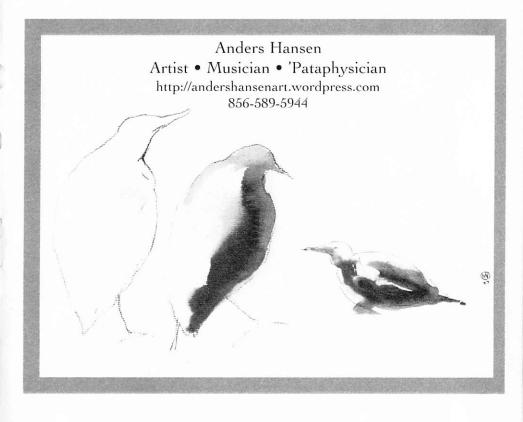
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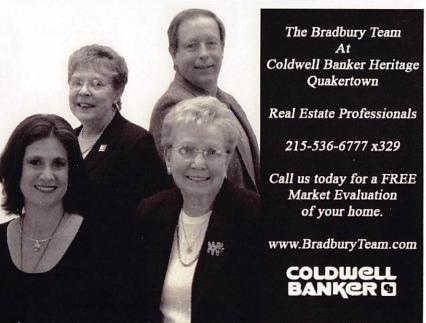




Congratulations to the **Independence Sinfonia** and Jeff Bradbury On their 12th Season

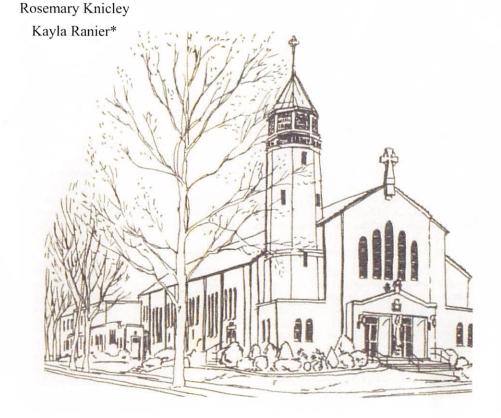
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Maureen McGlashon		*Guest	



Symphony No. 1, in C Major. Op. 21.

Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770-1827)

- 1. Adagio molto. Allegro con brio
- 2. Andante cantabile con moto.
- 3. Menuetto e Trio
- 4. Adagio. Allegro molto e vivace.

The date of composition of Beethoven's First Symphony has not been clearly established. This symphony, in the key of C major, does not begin with the common chord of C, but with the seventh chord in C, resolving into F major, at that time an unheard-of proceeding.

The short introduction leads us, in twelve measures, through the first movement, with this principal theme, the flutes take up the cadence and lead through C and C sharp into a repetition of the theme one step higher in D minor, bringing it the third time in a slightly altered form on the dominant chord of G and leading back into the principal key of C. The second theme includes in its melody, another of Beethoven's idiosyncrasies, namely, the syncopations at A, while the broken chords in the staccato accompanied foreshadow his preference for decided figures in his basses.

The second part opens with the principal theme in A major, which after some modulations is reiterated fortissimo and in unison by the whole orchestra. The chromatic step C, C sharp, for the winds, which we found in the beginning, leading into a repetition in D minor, is now extended to a quasichromatic scale, running through an octave and a half, and leading in a steady crescendo into the dominant and thus back to the second theme, which appears now in the original key of C. Near the close of the movement, Beethoven very ingeniously gives us reminder of his opening chords and their resolution by using the principal theme in part, overlaying it in the winds with a seventh chord. The treatment throughout is a simple and clear.

The andante cantabile con moto opens with the following melody answered in canon by the violas and 'cellos. The opening step C to F, enlarged to a sixth, G to E, makes the second phrase of the movement a natural sequence of the first. In the last eight measures of the first part, Beethoven again steps out of the beaten track using the kettle-drum only as a kind of metronome, by giving it a rhythmic phrase accompanying a triplet figure in the violins. The step C to F, in connection with the pulsating beat of the drum, furnishes the composer the material of the opening of the second part of the Andante, which is worked out with the most delicacy and closes with one of those dynamic contrasts which Beethoven was so fond.

The Minuet was the composer's most serious attempt to impress his individuality upon a form which had been so strongly defined by his predecessors, and which, as the representative of the dance Minuet, seemed to have been almost exhausted by Haydn and Mozart. Beethoven, recognizing the fitness of a bright and sprightly movement between the Andante and the last movement of the sonata form, aimed at once to break through the form of the Minuet proper and create the Scherzo and Trio, which he afterward developed so successfully. The movement under consideration, although entitled "Minuet," is really a Scherzo. Its beginning reveals those characteristics of the composer which further study of his works forces us to admire the most in him -- simplicity and strength. Its tonal design appears to be nothing but the scale of G major, but what does it became under the hands of the young master? The second part of the Minuet is remarkable for its modulation, and there is something infinitely humorous in the measures which follow this tour de force until their pianissimo comments are cut short by the statement of the opening scale fortissimo. The Trio is very simple and chiefly based on the interchange of the wind and string choirs, and the Minuet, da capo, closes the movement.

The Finale opens with a few bars of Adagio. After a hold on G, the first violins rush off in their mad dance. The opening phrase of the Allegro is a violin figure, pure and simple, and the scale runs of the second part are but threads compared with the scale runs of the second part are but threads compared with the scale which we found overlaying the harmonic structure of the opening of the Minuet. The second theme of the Finale is the following coquettishly set off against the steady basses and entirely in keeping with the spirit of the whole.

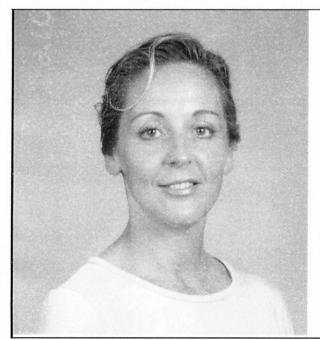
In the first Symphony Beethoven still clings to be accepted musical forms; hence the occasional phrases which remind us of Haydn and Mozart. And yet the symphony shows us in embryo all those qualities which made Beethoven the greatest symphonic writer the world has thus far produced.

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For the past 4 years, the Sacred Heart Choir has been under the direction of Mark McKeever. However, some of our choir members have tenure in excess of forty years, Our numbers vary to accommodate the individual needs of our Parish Community. Our Music Ministry, in fact, focuses on the greater Parish Community and offers a modest schedule of concerts. Past directors have included Diane Caruso and Steve Lucasi. We will be hosting Carols at the Manger, on December 14, at 7pm. We look forward to collaborating again with the independence Sinfonia in June of 2008.

www.SacredHeartMusicMinistry.org

David Bruce Macbeth

David Macbeth is currently on the Vocal/Choral faculty of the Lehigh Valley Charter High School for the Performing Arts in Bethlehem, PA, where he directs two of the school's six choral ensembles, as well as classes in music history, advanced theory, and keyboarding. David holds both undergraduate and graduate degrees in music education from West Chester University, studying voice under Dr. Larry Dorminy and conducting under Dr. David DeVenney. David performs throughout the Lehigh Valley as both a vocal soloist and accompanist. He also has been awarded numerous merit and performance scholarships from West Chester. In 2003 David won the Tri-State region graduate-division of the NATS (National Association of Teachers of Singing) competition.

David also serves as the Minister of Music at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Allentown, PA, where he directs weekly liturgies, as well as the Chancel Choir and English Handbell ensembles. David is also overseeing the long-term restoration of St. Paul's Moeller IV/72 pipe organ.

His ensemble's recent performances include Mozart's Coronation Mass, excerpts from Beethoven's Mass in C, Berstein's Chichester Psalms, Morten Lauridsen's Lux Aeternam, as well as smaller choral works from Josquin to Randall Thompson. All of the choral ensembles at LVPA have taken part this fall in the Poverty Requiem project from "Global Call Against World Poverty", a world hunger relief organization, with performances at the United Nations in New York, and in Washington D.C. at the "G8" Summit.

"Symphonic Crossroads"

Sunday November 11, 2007 Sacred Heart Church, Riverton, New Jersey

Overture to Coriolanus. Op. 62

Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770-1827)

Symphony No. 104 "London"

Joseph Haydn (1732-1809)

- 1. Adagio-Allegro
- 2. Andante
- 3. Menuetto
- 4. Allegro spiritoso

Prelude and Fugue in D Major

Dietrich Buxtehude (1637-1707)

David Bruce Macbeth- organ

Intermission

Cantique de Jean Racine

Gabriel Fauré (1845-1924)

Featuring the Sacred Heart Choir

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