FORBES CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY.

School of Music

presents

JMU Concert Band

Amy Birdsong, conductor

Monday, October 7, 2024 7:30 pm Concert Hall



Program

Black Tie Blu-Bop (2006) Scott McKenzie (b. 1971)

J.S. Jig (2008) Brant Karrick (b. 1960)

Diamond Tide (2015) Viet Cuong (b. 1990)

Variations on a Korean Folksong (1967)

John Barnes Chance (1932-1972)

Tarantella (2022) Carol Brittin Chambers

(b. 1970)

Radiant Joy (2006) Steven Bryant

(b. 1972)

Arabesque (2008) Samuel Hazo

(b. 1966)

Program Notes

Black Tie Blu-Bop (2006)

When asked to write a piece for a high school honor band, my first inclination was to write something challenging but fun. My first sketches for the piece were comprised mainly of blues scales and dance rhythms. After a while, I began to realize that the music sounded very much like something Bela Fleck and the Flecktones would play.

Generally speaking, there's two kinds of people in this world; those that have never heard of the Flecktones and those that think they're amazing. Their music is impossible to classify — how do you describe music combining elements of bluegrass, jazz, funk, blues, and just about everything else in between? The band itself coined a phrase to name their own unique genre of music — blu-bop! So, dress it up for the concert hall, and you have a truly unique piece that your band (especially the saxophones) will love.

- Program Note by composer

J.S. Jig (2008)

Written in October of 2006, **J. S. Jig** is a dance that fuses themes of J. S. Bach into a lilting 6/8 Irish Jig. The first sketch consists of the main theme, initially as a fugue, and includes a short quote of Bach's much-loved *Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring*. As the composer continued to play with the theme, experimenting with harmonies, colors and orchestration, he began to imagine old Johann himself along with some good-humored Irish musicians looking over his shoulder. He wanted them all to be pleased and like the music! To further pay homage to Bach, he decided to include the Bach chorale Was Gott tut, das ist Wohlgetan, a chorale which the composer's father had transcribed and had become a favorite of the composer.

J. S. Jig begins with a subtle percussion groove, followed by quick exchanges of the main themes between sections of instruments. A complete statement of the jig theme is followed by a short development, a fugue and a short transition into the chorale played by the brass choir as woodwinds continue the jig idea. As the main theme returns, the orchestration becomes denser, harmonies become more dissonant and the dynamics build to a thunderous climax.

Program Notes - continued

Diamond Tide (2015)

A 2010 article published in *Nature Physics* details an experiment in which scientists were able to successfully melt a diamond and, for the first time, measure the temperature and pressure necessary to do so. When diamonds are heated to very high temperatures, they don't melt; they simply turn into graphite, which then melts (and the thought of liquid graphite isn't nearly as appealing or beautiful as liquid diamond.) Therefore, the addition of extremely high pressure — 40 million times the pressure we feel on earth at sea level — is crucial to melt a diamond.

The extreme temperature and pressure used in this experiment are found on Neptune and Uranus, and scientists therefore believe that seas of liquid diamond are possible on these two planets. Oceans of diamond may also account for these planets' peculiar magnetic and geographic poles, which do not line up like they do here on earth. Lastly, as the scientists were melting the diamonds, they saw floating shards of solid diamond forming in the pools — just like icebergs in our oceans. Imagine: distant planets with oceans of liquid diamond filled with bergs of sparkling solid diamonds drifting in the tide...

These theories are obviously all conjecture, but this alluring imagery provided heaps of inspiration for **Diamond Tide**, which utilizes the "melting" sounds of metallic water percussion and trombone glissandi throughout. The work is in two movements, which may be performed separately. Heartfelt thanks to Cheryl Floyd, Richard Floyd, the TMEA Region 18 bands, and John Mackey for making this piece possible.

- Program Note by composer

Variations on a Korean Folksong (1967)

Variations on a Korean Folk Song is based upon a folk tune that the composer learned while serving the U.S. Army in Seoul, Korea. The tune is known as *Arrivang*, a song of love and heartbreak that can be found in many variations, with an origin that may date back 1000 years. In autumn 1966, for the Journal of Band Research, Chance said: "I became acquainted with the folk song while serving in Seoul, Korea, as a member of the Eighth U.S. Army Band in 1958–59. The tune is not as simple as it sounds, and my fascination with it during the intervening years led to its eventual use as the theme for this set of variations."

Program Notes - continued

Tarantella (2022)

Tarantella is a group of various southern Italian folk dances originating in the regions of Calabria, Campania and Puglia. It is characterized by a fast upbeat tempo, usually in 6 8 time (sometimes 12/8 or 4/4), accompanied by tambourines. It is among the most recognized forms of traditional southern Italian music. Tarantella is popular in Southern Italy and Argentina.

In the Italian province of Taranto, Apulia, the bite of a locally common type of wolf spider, named "tarantula" after the region, was popularly believed to be highly venomous and to lead to a hysterical condition known as tarantism. This became known as the "tarantella". R. Lowe Thompson proposed that the dance is a survival from a "Dianic or Dionysiac cult", driven underground. John Compton later proposed that the Roman Senate had suppressed these ancient Bacchanalian rites. In 186 BC the tarantella went underground, reappearing under the guise of emergency therapy for bite victims.

- Program Note from Wikipedia

Radiant Joy (2006)

Radiant Joy was my first new work for winds after two and a half years away, and one that I hope is equal to its title in character and purity of intent. It comes after a difficult period in my personal life, and thus its character was something of a surprise to me. This work began life as a strict, 12-tone, serialized creature modeled on Webern -- I wanted something sparse and tightly constructed (in harmonic and intervallic terms), while still retaining a vital rhythmic pulse. After several sketches that ended in anger and frustration, I realized I was metaphorically banging my head against the creative wall, and perhaps I should stop forcing this music into existence with a prescriptive process, and simply listen inwardly to what I actually wanted to hear. The result is simultaneously the opposite of what I was originally trying to create, and also its direct realization -- the vital rhythmic pulse is still prominent, but the harmonic materials veered toward the language of '70s/'80s funk/jazz/fusion (at least, that's what I've been told). Regardless, the piece is intended to emanate joy and 'good vibes' (literally -- the vibraphone is featured prominently), for the performers, the audience, and the composer!

Program Notes - continued

Arabesque (2008)

Arabesque was commissioned by the Indiana Bandmasters Association and written for the 2008 Indiana All-State Band. Arabesque is based in the mystical sounds of Middle Eastern music and it is composed in three parts. "Taqasim" (tah'-zeem), "dabka" (dupp-keh) and "chorale." The opening flute cadenza, although written out in notes, is meant to sound like an Arabic taqasim or improvisation. Much the same as in jazz improvisation, the soloist is to play freely in the scales and modes of the genre. In this case, the flute plays in bi-tonal harmonic minor scales, and even bends one note to capture the micro-tonality (quarter-tones) of the music from this part of the world. However, opposite to jazz, taqasim has very little change to the chordal or bass line accompaniment. It is almost always at the entrance to a piece of music and is meant to set the musical and emotional tone.

The second section, a dabka, is a traditional Arabic line dance performed at celebrations, most often at weddings. Its drum beat, played by a dumbek or durbake hand drum is unmistakable. Even though rhythmically simple, it is infectious in its ability to capture the toe-tapping attention of the listener. The final section, the chorale, is a recapitulation of previous mystical themes in the composition, interwoven with a grandeur of a sparkling ending.

Both sets of my grandparents immigrated to the United States; my mother's parents were Lebanese, my father's mother was Lebanese and his father was Assyrian. Sometimes in composition, the song comes from the heart, sometimes from the mind, and sometimes (as in this case) it's in your blood. The Indiana Bandmasters Association asked for a piece that was unique. I had not heard any full-out Arabic pieces for wind orchestra, and I knew of this culture's deep and rich musical properties ... so I figured that one might as well come from me.(Plus, my mom asked if I was ever going to write one.) I hope you enjoy *Arabesque*.

- Program Note by composer

Concert Band Personnel

FLUTE

Gaby Bryson – Salem Payton Cillo – Rappahannock County* Meara Patterson – Gainesville Brooke Schuster – Charlottesville Lauren Waters – Fredericksburg

OROF

Jasper Dirks – Fredericksburg* Kayn Goetz – Great Falls

BASSOON

Riley Koch – Olivia Plimpton – Arlington

CLARINET

Ember Batrla – Burke
Isabel Costa – Stafford
Emily Courtney – King George
Drew DeBerry – Newport News
Jake Dinh – Sterling*
Shelby Gardner – Fairfax*
Akira Hicks – New Kent
Samantha Koenemann – Newark, DE
Destiny McDaniel - Buena Vista*
Jada Metz – Middletown
William Moncure – Chantilly
Kat Owen – Mechanicsville
Alex Rakowski - Virginia Beach
Josette Satterfield – Fairfax
Miranda Trojak – Williamsburg

BASS CLARINET

Ryan Castro – Woodbridge Sophia Lo Bue – Hazlet, NJ

ALTO SAXOPHONE

Aidan Bain – Alexandria
Evan Connelly – Glen Mills, PA
Sami Lashua – Milford, NH
Matthew Mandeville – Henrico*
Caleb Meadows – Elkton
Gabe Mellinger – Fredericksburg
Luke Renninger – Suffolk
Andres Santiago – Aldie

TENOR SAXOPHONE

Eric Cheatham – Fairfax Matthew Ware – Waynesboro Faris Wasique – Ashburn

BARITONE SAXOPHONE

Scott Kassel - Yorktown

TRUMPET

Dalton Bowling – Shenandoah
Emerson Camat – Ashburn
Kenneth Collins, Jr. – Stafford County
John Eckl – Broadlands
Felix Llera-Jones – Norfolk
Nessa Malone – Bristow*
Liam Meadows – Henrico*
Destiny Morón – Fredericksburg
Natasha Myers – Chesterfield*
Jeremy Rodgers – Stafford
Leanne Rogers – Sterling
John Settlemyer – Arlington
Ethan Skidmore – Chantilly
Ashton Wiley – Buena Vista

^{*}denotes principal

Concert Band Personnel - continued

HORN

James Carsner – Burke*
Marissa Clouse – Winchester
Jack Kutz – Henrico
Olen Staggs – Glen Allen
Maximilian Verdugo –
Long Beach, CA

TROMBONE

Cesar Delgado-Salinas – Franklin County Matthew Gehley – Ashburn* Benjamin Kargol – Alexandria Kara Mauser – Ellicott City, MD Aiden Williams – Selma Christian Wilson - Fredericksburg

EUPHONIUM

Aiden Bohannon – Fredericksburg Benjamin Creasy – Waynesboro Devin Hubbard – Woodbridge Zachary Kovats – Stafford Camden Lovings – Henrico Brandon Stees – Harrisonburg Ryan Stiles – Virginia Beach

TUBA

Marluce Gardner – Ashburn Lucas Holsinger – Staunton Haden Walker – Winchester

STRING BASS

Katy Hoagland - Chester

PERCUSSION

Jocelyn Arias - Virginia Beach Joshua Arnold – Burke Noah Brewer - Virginia Beach Jake Cardillo – Leesburg Thomas Creighton VI - Chesapeake Andrew Curtis - Virginia Beach Benjamin Domanski - Stroudsburg, PA Emma Flynn - Fredericksburg Thomas Fowler – Woodbridge Maxwell Goldring – Bristow Andrew Harper - Aldie Elizabeth Herrick - Palmyra Eva Johnson - Henrico Alice Joss - Henrico Aiden Koehler - Orange County* Caitlyn Laird - Dover, PA Lee Morgan - Spotsylvania Sophia Newman - Long Island, NY Michael Servidio - Arlington Brendan Swiderski - Woodcliff Lake, NJ

^{*}denotes principal