



# Lima Symphony Orchestra

2021 Young People's Concert

Andrew Crust, Conductor

## MEET THE FAMILY!

Meet the orchestral family and learn about strings, winds, brass, and percussion!

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Lima Lodge #54

### TEACHERS' GUIDE

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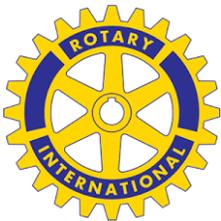
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# Lima Symphony Orchestra

2021 Young People's Concert

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## MEET THE FAMILY

Come along as Music Director Andrew Crust introduces children to the family – the orchestral family, that is! Maestro Crust will lead viewers on a tour of each of the strings, winds, brass, and percussion families. Students will get an up-close look at the instruments, meet the principal players of each section, and hear the instruments' sounds in some of their most familiar contexts. Everyone gets to be in the spotlight for this special presentation!

### *Strings:*

Simple Symphony, Movement 2 "Playful Pizzicato"	Benjamin Britten
Rodeo: Hoe-Down for String Orchestra	Aaron Copland
Signs of Life II - 1. Allegro	Russell Peck

### *Winds:*

Nimbus 2000	John Williams
In the Hall of the Mountain King	Edvard Grieg
Serenade	Richard Strauss

### *Brass:*

Fanfare from La Péri	Paul Dukas
Super Mario Bros. Medley	Koji Kondo/arr. Tim Olt
Lilly Bell Quickstep	G. W. E. Friederich

### *Percussion:*

Omphalo Centric Lecture	Nigel Westlake
Partials	Alan Keown

# TO THE TEACHER

*'I would teach children music, physics, and philosophy; but most importantly music, for the patterns in music and all the arts are the keys to learning.'* Plato

Welcome to the Lima Symphony Orchestra's first ever DIGITAL Young People's Concert! Typically, more than 3,500 school children enjoy learning about and listening to symphonic music in the fall at live performances by our full orchestra designed especially for young people. This season is a little different. But rather than fret about what we cannot change, we have adapted our concert to the times and now it is FREE and available digitally to everyone!

Why does the Lima Symphony perform Young People's Concerts? This is a question that we must keep asking ourselves to stay relevant, entertaining, and educational. Music, and the arts in general, often take a backseat to other school subjects that are also of great importance, such as math and science. However, studies have shown time and time again that the arts and music are vital to education, helping students make connections and develop deeper understanding and appreciation of a variety of subjects.

Studies have shown music education to have a number of benefits including connections between rhythm skills and reading comprehension<sup>i</sup>, enhancement of fine motor skills<sup>ii</sup>, improvement in other academic areas including math<sup>iii</sup>, higher graduation rates<sup>iv</sup>, lower reported lifetime use of illicit substances<sup>v</sup>, better self-discipline<sup>vi</sup>, and better ability to exercise acceptance and tolerance<sup>vii</sup>. But perhaps most importantly, especially in our current climate, music can also be an escape from the uncertainty of the past year and an opportunity to engage our senses in new and exciting ways!

We encourage you to share this Young People's Concert and these accompanying materials with your students. This year's concert explores the makeup and configuration of a symphony orchestra. We hope that by listening to and exploring the musical instrument families, you will be inspired by the rich and varied field that is classical music!



# WHAT HAPPENS AT AN ORCHESTRA CONCERT?

*The order below reflects what typically happens at a live orchestra concert. Things may look a little different on the recording this year, but you may still see some of the same events.*

## 1) The Orchestra “Warms Up”

Before the concert begins, you will typically see orchestra musicians walking on to the stage with their instruments, taking their seat, and “warming up” by playing their instruments. This is similar to how athletes “warm up” before games by stretching and throwing or kicking a ball around.

## 2) The Concertmaster Arrives

The concertmaster refers to the first violin player. The concertmaster sits to the left side of the conductor and has a very important job. He assists the conductor by helping with important musical decisions. Sometimes, the concertmaster even leads the orchestra.

## 3) The Orchestra Tunes

After the concertmaster arrives, he or she signals to the oboe that it is time to tune. The oboe plays a note (A) and everyone else in the orchestra plays the same note to match the pitch and make sure their instruments are correctly tuned.

## 4) The Conductor Arrives

Once everyone is tuned up, the conductor walks out onto the stage and greets the orchestra and audience. Today, in our digital format, the conductor will speak directly to you as he introduces the musicians and instruments.

## 5) The Conductor Leads the Orchestra

When the conductor raises his arms, it signals to the musicians that he is about to start. Once he begins waving his baton, the musicians follow.

## 6) Applause and Bows

Once the music ends, the conductor will acknowledge the musicians during applause. The conductor may specially point out musicians who play solo parts.

## 7) The Concert Ends

Once the concert is over, the conductor leaves the stage and the musicians begin putting their instruments away.

# WHAT SHOULD I LISTEN FOR?

This question all depends on what you want to get out of it. You can be an active listener, or a passive one. Passive listening is something that you likely do all the time, like when you hear music in the background or on the radio but are thinking about something else. Passive listening is something that is enjoyable for people to do to help them relax, work, study, or even feel specific emotions. Passively listening to music can also seed familiarity for a particular style or musical genre and create positive associations.

Active listening is when you listen to something with purpose. When you participate in “active listening” you can learn things about the music. When you are listening actively, you might be singing along to the words, listening for structure, listening for what instruments are playing, or any number of other musical details.

Music listening is a skill that can be developed over time. It is important to remember that familiarity breeds appreciation, and the more times you listen to a piece, the more familiar you will become with it. You will be able to hum the melody, anticipate different sections, and appreciate the interesting ways that composers have used the variety of instruments at their disposal. You may choose to listen to our concert as a pleasant diversion for your students or you may use this concert and the accompanying materials as an educational opportunity to explore something new. However ever you decide to listen to our concert, we hope that you enjoy and check out some of the other exciting educational programs created by the Lima Symphony such as *Mornings with the Maestro*, *Symphony Storytimes*, and our annual *Family Concert*!



Symphony Storytime



Mornings with the Maestro



Family Concert

# STRING REPERTOIRE AND COMPOSERS



**Benjamin Britten**

*Simple Symphony, Movement 2 "Playful Pizzicato"*

Benjamin Britten (1913-1976) was a British composer. He wrote all kinds of works, including opera, orchestra works, vocal works, and chamber music. Some of his most famous pieces include *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra* and operas such as *Peter Grimes*. *Simple Symphony* was written for string orchestra by Britten in 1933-1934. The second movement, "Playful Pizzicato," uses themes (or musical ideas) that Britten wrote when he was only nine years old!



**Aaron Copland**

*Rodeo: Hoe-Down for String Orchestra*

Aaron Copland (1900-1990) was an American composer and conductor. For many people, his music brings to mind both the spirit and landscape of the American west. How does he do this? In works like *Rodeo: Hoe-Down*, Copland takes inspiration from a traditional American dance (the Hoe-Down) and writes sounds for the violins that mimic traditional fiddling. What is the difference between a violin and a fiddle, you ask? The answer is: nothing. Really! The instruments are exactly the same, the difference comes in the style of playing and style of music being played.

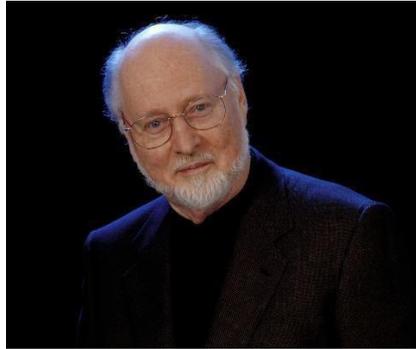


**Russell Peck**

*Signs of Life II - 1. Allegro*

Russell Peck (1945-2009) is an American composer born in Detroit, MI. Peck learned about the classical masters (Bach, Beethoven, Mozart), but was also influenced by things like Soul music coming out of Detroit in the 1960s and 1970s – also known as “Motown.” Despite having lots of success, Peck stopped composing and teaching for a number of years in order to focus solely on his goal of ending world hunger. *Signs of Live II* is the first piece he wrote after taking composition back up in 1984.

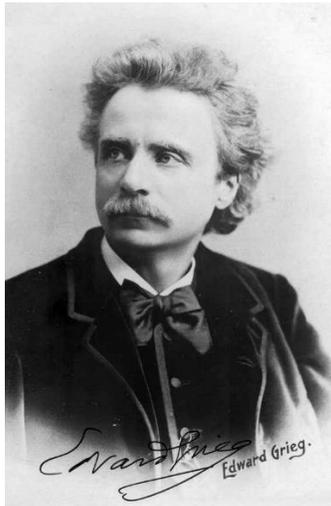
# WOODWIND REPERTOIRE AND COMPOSERS



**John Williams**

## *Nimbus 2000*

John Williams (b. 1932) is one of the most famous film composers alive today. He has written the scores for such films and franchises such as *Harry Potter*, *Star Wars*, *Jurassic Park*, *Jaws*, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, *Indiana Jones*, *E.T.*, and *Home Alone*. His music is emotional, boisterous, beautiful, and exciting and has defined the Hollywood blockbuster for the past fifty years. John Williams is still alive and lives in California, where, at the age of 89, he still composes.



**Edvard Grieg**

## *In the Hall of the Mountain King*

Edvard Grieg (1843-1907) was a Norwegian composer known for his Romantic Era (1830-1900) compositions that helped breed national pride and identity for his countrymen. He did this by incorporating Norwegian folk music into his compositions. *In the Hall of the Mountain King* is one of Grieg's most famous works and has been referenced widely in popular culture including by other musicians, film, television, and videogames.



**Richard Strauss**

*Serenade*

Richard Strauss (1864-1949) was born in Germany in 1864 and is remembered as one of the leading Romantic Era (1830-1900) composers. Scholars draw comparisons between the works of Strauss and his predecessors Wagner and Liszt. Strauss wrote many large operas and orchestral works. His sounds are rich and subtle, and his *Serenade* showcases the warmth and lushness of the orchestral wind section.

# BRASS REPERTOIRE AND COMPOSERS



**Paul Dukas**

## *Fanfare from La Péri*

Paul Dukas (1858-1935) was a French composer best known for his enduringly popular work *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*, later set to film in Disney's 1940 film, *Fantasia*. In fact, the popularity of *The Sorcerer's Apprentice* began to irritate Dukas during his lifetime because it frequently overshadowed his other work. The fanfare you will hear today is from a 1912 ballet by Dukas called *La Péri* and, though not as popular as *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*, *La Péri* is considered one of Dukas' finest works.



**Koji Kondo**

## *Super Mario Bros. Medley*

Koji Kondo (b. 1963) is a Japanese composer and music director for the video game company *Nintendo*. He was involved in the creation of several now-iconic video soundtracks including *Mario* and *The Legend of Zelda*. Kondo was the first person hired by Nintendo to specialize in video game music composition – pioneering an industry that has directly influenced youth and pop culture over the past forty years.



### **G. W. E. Friederich**

#### *Lilly Bell Quickstep*

Brass bands were popular around the United States throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Due to the popularity of these bands, several journals sprung up during this time period that published marches, quicksteps, serenades, and other types of music popular among brass bands. Music by G. W. E. Friederich is an example of this type of music. Brass bands served an important purpose in American life in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, not only playing concerts, but also at political rallies, parades, and social events. By the Civil War, many brass bands were attached to particular battalions, and played at rallies that encouraged enlistment.

# PERCUSSION REPERTOIRE AND COMPOSERS



**Nigel Westlake**

## *Omphalo Centric Lecture*

Nigel Westlake (b. 1958) is an Australian composer who has composed widely for film, radio, and television. His familiar film scores include *Babe* and *Miss Potter*. He began his career as a professional clarinet player and has won a number of prestigious awards for his compositions. The percussion section gets to show off their marimbas and 4-mallet playing skills in this head-spinning and quick work!



**Alan Keown**

## *Partials*

Alan Keown is a percussionist and arranger in the Pacific Northwest. Keown's work *Partials* closes out the program with a bang. This piece is written for four percussionists playing bass drums and bongos. Its high energy and slowly building patterns are both hypnotic and heart-pounding and will showcase the drums as you rarely get to see them from far away!

# ABOUT THE LIMA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Lima Symphony Orchestra made its debut performance on May 23, 1954, in the Central High School auditorium. Throughout its existence, the orchestra has grown from 50 volunteer musicians to 75 paid musicians presenting a full series of five subscription concerts, a New Year's Eve concert, a candlelight concert held at an area church, a family concert, and several popular community and educational programs. During its history, the orchestra has had six different music directors, including Lawrence Burkhalter, the orchestra's first music director, William Byrd, Henry Plokker, Joseph Firszt, Crafton Beck, and newly appointed music director Andrew Crust.

In addition to music directing the Lima Symphony Orchestra, Andrew Crust is the Associate Conductor of the Vancouver Symphony in Canada and regularly has conducting engagements that bring him all around the United States and Canada. He has won a number of awards and grants throughout his career, including the Solti Foundation US Career Assistance Award, the First Prize at the Accademia Chigiana, and the Ansbacher Fellowship. Previously, Crust served as Assistant Conductor of the Memphis Symphony Orchestra from 2017-2019, and Assistant Conductor of the National Youth Orchestra of the USA (NYO-USA) in the summers of 2017 and 2018. He has also served as Cover Conductor of the Kansas City Symphony, San Diego Symphony and Nashville Symphony, Assistant/Cover Conductor of the Boulder Philharmonic and Assistant Conductor of Opera McGill.

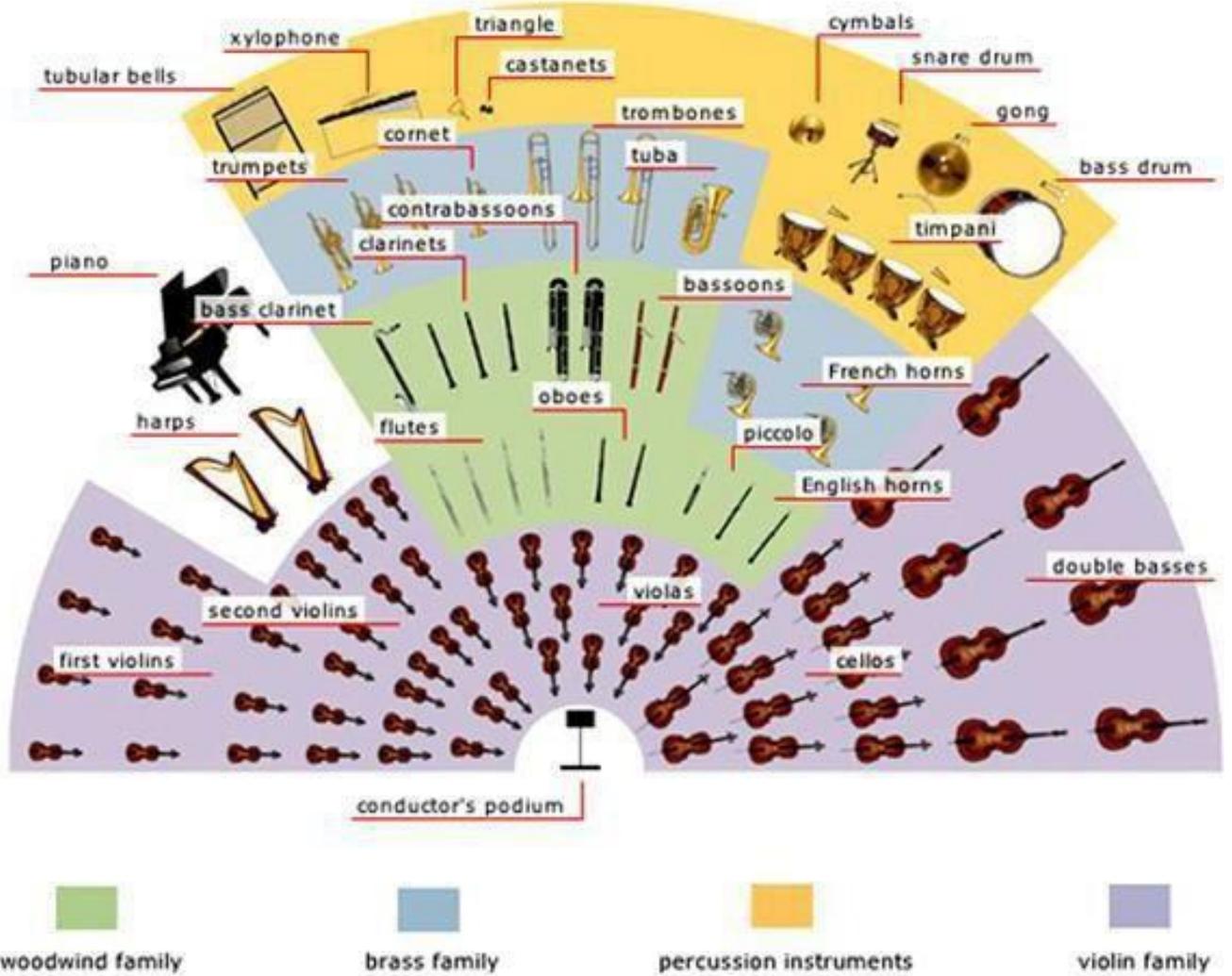
The musicians who play with the Lima Symphony Orchestra come from all over. Some of them live in the area while many of them come from as far away as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Fort Wayne, and Ann Arbor! Many working musicians drive long distances to play concerts with different groups because they love what they do so much!

The Lima Area Youth Orchestra, affiliated with the LSO and the Lima Noon Optimists, is a symphony orchestra composed of middle and high school students from around the Lima area. Its season runs roughly the length of the school year, and includes a Holiday and Spring Program as well as a performance for area elementary school students. The Youth Orchestra is currently under the direction of Sarah Waters.



# THE ORCHESTRA

## ORCHESTRA SEATING PLAN



A modern symphony orchestra is made up of about 60-80 players. The instruments are grouped in four different families: the strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The orchestra is led by a conductor, who reads from a score and directs the musicians using a baton. For more information about what a conductor does, check out this video:

### Mornings with the Maestro Episode 2: What is a Conductor?



# THE STRING FAMILY

The string family is made up of five different instruments: the violin, viola, cello, double bass, and harp. These instruments are all similar because they are all made from wood and played by bowing or plucking a string. The violins, viola, cello, and bass all have four strings and use a bow, which is made out of wood and horsehair (yes, real horse hair!) The harp is quite large and has 47 strings and 7 pedals!



Violin



Viola



Cello



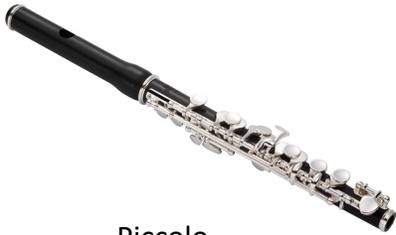
String Bass



Harp

# THE WOODWIND FAMILY

The woodwind family includes instruments made out of both wood and metal. All the instruments in this group look like long tubes that you blow air through. Some of the instrument from this group, like the clarinet, oboe, and bassoon, use a reed which is a small piece of cane (like wood). Have you ever held a piece of grass between your thumbs and tried to blow air through it? A reed works the same way.



Piccolo



Flute



Clarinet



Oboe



Bassoon

# THE BRASS FAMILY

The instruments in this family are made up of different kinds of metal. Each of these instruments has a flared bell at the end and uses a mouthpiece that the players buzz their lips into. The instruments of the brass section include trumpets, French horn, trombones, and tubas.



Trumpet



French Horn



Trombone



Tuba

# THE PERCUSSION FAMILY

The percussion family is the biggest family, and includes many different kinds of instruments that you can scrape, hit, and shake. Today you will be hearing pieces that use bass drums, bongos, and marimbas.



Marimba



Bass Drum



Bongos

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<sup>i</sup> Woodruff Carr K, W.-S.T., Tierney A, Strait D, Kraus N., Beat synchronization and speech encoding in preschoolers: A neural synchrony framework for language development, in Association for Research in Otolaryngology Symposium. 2014: San Diego, CA.

<sup>ii</sup> Forgeard, 2008; Hyde, 2009; Schlaug et al. 2005, "The Effects of Musical Training on Structural Brain Development A Longitudinal Study," The Neurosciences and Music III: Disorders and Plasticity: Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 1169: 182–186.

<sup>iii</sup> U.S. Department of Education data on more than 25,000 secondary school students found that students who report consistent high levels of involvement in instrumental music over the middle and high school years show "significantly higher levels of mathematics proficiency by grade 12" (U.S. Department of Education NELL88 Database)

<sup>iv</sup> The National Association for Music Education. "Music Makes the Grade." The National Association for Music Education. Accessed February 24, 2015.

<sup>v</sup> "The Benefits of Music Education." VH1: Save the Music. Accessed February 24, 2015.

<sup>vi</sup> Presentation to U.S. Congress, 2007, Washington D.C. Invited and arranged by the National Association of Music Merchants/NAMM, on "The Impact of Music on the Lives of Children and Adolescents"

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