

Tucson Symphony Orchestra Presents:



Cirque de la Symphonie

Sunday, January 31, 2010

2:00PM

Tucson Music Hall

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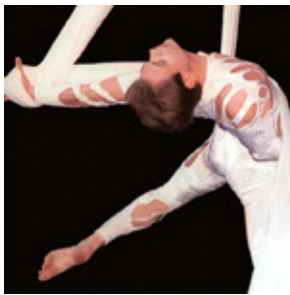
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What is *Cirque de la Symphonie*?

Cirque de la Symphonie brings the magic of cirque to the concert hall—an exciting adaptation of cirque performances widely seen in theaters and arenas throughout the world. Artists include world-record holders, gold-medal winners and some of the most original talent seen anywhere. Performances are uniquely adapted to the stage accommodations of live orchestra concerts.

The Tucson Symphony Orchestra will be joined by aerial artists **Alexander Streltsov**, **Aloysia Gavre** and **Christine Van Loo**; strong men **Jarek & Darek**; juggler **Vladimir Tsarkov**; and dancer **Olga Pavlova** as they perform works by composers such as **Saint-Saens**, **Rossini/Respighi**, **Wagner**, **Rimsky-Korsakov**, **Bach**, and **Tchaikovsky**.

Cirque de la Symphonie Artist Biographies



Alexander Streltsov

Russian aerial artist Alexander Streltsov began working with Cirque du Soleil choreographer Pavel Brun and producer Valentin Gneushev when he was 12, performing on Broadway at the Gershwin Theater. That same year, he won the Gold Medal at the prestigious Festival Mondial du Cirque de L'Avenir in Paris. He has performed for three Russian presidents and with the Bolshoi Ballet, numerous symphonies in the U.S. and Europe, and elaborate theater and stage productions worldwide. His numerous television appearances include the star-

studded ABC special *Christopher Reeve: A Celebration of Hope*, and the nationwide PBS broadcast of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra's Fourth of July Celebration.

Aloysia Gavre

Aerial artist Aloysia Gavre trained with Master Lu-Yi and the Pickle Family Circus School and performs with the École National de Cirque in Montreal. She was the Special Prize Winner at the International Circus Festival in Monte Carlo and is a veteran of stage and theater performances worldwide. Gavre is best known as a five-year veteran of Cirque du Soleil programs *O* and *Quidam*. Her five years with *Quidam* established her as one of the best aerial artists in the world. She has shared that experience with others as a choreographer for Cirque Mechanics and Troupe Vertigo, and as director of Cirque School in Los Angeles.



Jarek & Darek

Strong men Jarek and Darek's "Duo Design" provides one of the most powerful acts in Cirque de la Symphonie's captivating program. This dynamic and exciting balancing act demonstrates the strength and agility of Jaroslaw Marciniak and Dariusz Wronski, former Polish national hand-balancing champions. They have competed and performed throughout Europe and the U.S., winning championships in Evian, France, and Sarasota, Florida. In recent years, these prolific performers have thrilled audiences at several NBA halftimes, Cirque du Soleil, Circus Circus, Busch Gardens and the national tour of Cirque Ingenieux.



Christine Van Loo

Aerial artist Christine Van Loo is a seven-time consecutive National Champion, Female Olympic Athlete of the Year, and Athlete of the Decade in acrobatic gymnastics. She was inducted into the USSA (acro-gymnastics) Hall of Fame and the World Acrobatics Society Gallery of Honor.

As a professional aerialist and acrobat, she has performed at the 2002 Winter Olympics, two *Grammy Awards* ceremonies, the *American Music Awards*, the *Miss Universe* pageant, and as part of Paul McCartney's European tour. She also choreographed the aerials for Britney Spears' World Tour and the Stars on Ice U.S. tour.

Vladimir Tsarkov

Juggler Vladimir Tsarkov provides a spell-binding performance with combinations of mime and juggling feats. A favorite of younger audience members, Tsarkov's Red Harlequin act features rings, balls and batons. He's even been known to teach the maestro a trick or two! He is a veteran of Circus Circus, Cirque Ingenieux and various Cirque de la Symphonie performances. Tsarkov graduated from Russia's State College of Circus and Theater Arts and won the Gold Medal at the Cirque de Demain International Festival in France.



Olga Pavlova

Dancer Olga Pavlova is a graduate of the Academy of the Bolshoi Ballet and Moscow Academy of Professional Arts, where she also holds a master's degree in teaching and choreography. She was a principal with the Grigorovich Bolshoi Ballet Company for five years, and toured the world extensively. She was also a principal with the Russian Imperial Ballet. Pavlova's awards include Gold Medals at the Maya Plisetskaya ballet competition in St. Petersburg and the Second International Nureyev Competition in Budapest. Pavlova also has worked with the Metropolitan Classical Ballet and was named DFW Weekly Critics Choice Best Ballerina in 2007 and 2008.



Elena Tsarkova, the "Lady in White," is a graduate of the famed Moscow Circus School and first-place winner of the prestigious National Russian Circus Festival. From her "Master of Sports" in gymnastics, Elena developed into a unique and graceful performer with the Big Apple Circus, Switzerland's Circus Knie, and Germany's Circus Roncalli. Her combination of contortion, balance, and graceful dance moves has made her a major star with Cirque de la Mur in Florida and Circus Circus in Las Vegas. Elena's experience with many major stage and theater productions offers a professional background that allows for a truly unforgettable performance with the live symphony. The "Lady in White" provides an elegant touch to Cirque de la Symphonie.

Irina Burdetsky lives in New York, but travels worldwide as one of the most entertaining hoops performers in the business. She grew up in a circus family in Moscow, trained by some of the greatest names in acrobatics, gymnastics, and hoops, and traveled as one of the youngest performers with the Moscow Circus.

Vladimir Malachikhin began his career before he was five years old, performing handstand acrobatics with his father in an act that traveled through Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas. He is a veteran of Circus Circus, Cirque Productions, Ill Cirque, and other major productions.

http://www.seattlesymphony.org/symphony/press/kit/release_detail.aspx?ID=664,

http://www.sandiegosymphony.com/downloads/bio_2009_CirqueDeLaSymphonie.pdf,

<http://www.floridaorchestra.org/bios-guest.asp>

What is the Cirque Style?



Cirque style entertainment combines spectacular acrobatics and gymnastics with brilliant costumes and artistic dance sequences.

The word "cirque" is French for circus and describes a type of theatrical entertainment made famous by the hugely popular Cirque du Soleil. Unlike traditional circus entertainment, cirque-style entertainment does not involve animals and focuses instead on the highly specialized skills of talented acrobats, contortionists, trapeze artists, dancers and gymnasts.

Types of Cirque Style Entertainers

Acrobats - Chinese Acrobats, Acrogyrnasts, Balancing Acts, Trapeze Artists

Acrobats usually work in pairs either in trapeze or in various balancing acts. A number of different types are described here.

Aerialists - Cirque Style Aerial Performers

Aerialists encompass a number of different acts including fabric performers and flyers.

Gymnasts

Gymnasts use their extraordinary flexibility and athletic skill to perform exciting tumbling acts as part of a cirque-style performance.



Dancers

Dancers provide high energy atmosphere and rich transitions during and between cirque-style entertainment.



Illusionists

Illusionists prey on the viewer's sense of sight and sound, tricking the eye for an unexpected and exciting result.

Contortionists - Cirque-Style Contortionist

A favorite of the cirque-style shows, individual and paired contortionists are awe-inspiring for their grace and flexibility.

Magicians

Magicians, much like illusionists, take advantage of our common perceptions and trick the mind.

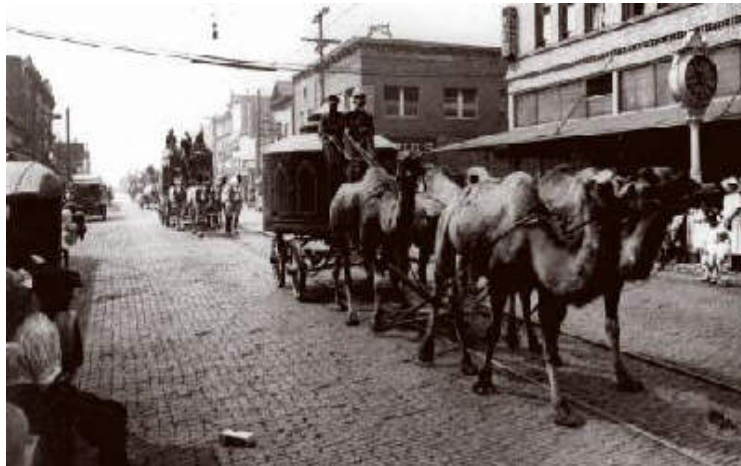
Fire Dancers

Fire Dancers perform daring feats, spinning flames and often appearing to swallow fire.



History of the Circus

From circus day in Pompey's Rome, which featured lions, pachyderms, and performances interspersed with chariot racing, through modern day Cirque de Soleil, circuses remain one of the most enduring and endearing forms of family entertainment in the world.



Early Roman circuses, in keeping with the morals of the day, featured wild and exciting athletes who fought to the death for their freedom. Animal duels, daring equestrian acts, and spectacular chariot races also provided entertainment for the rowdy Roman population.

As the dark ages settled into Europe, the mainstream circus was forgotten. Groups of touring performers presented shows at marketplaces that featured trained animals, acrobatic feats and fancy riders, and kept the circus fire kindling in the hearts of the people.

The ashes of the smoldering fire ignited next in Britain when Sergeant-Major Philip Astley, a much honored officer of the British Cavalry, became smitten with the excitement of performing fancy riding. After wandering about the countryside performing in the typical fashion of the day, Astley stopped near London and roped off a field for his fancy riding exhibition. Astley perfected the circus ring to enhance his ability to stand on the back of a cantering horse. Astley began adding clown antics in order to break up his equestrian acts, and this became the basis for our

modern circus. Astley later covered part of the ring with a shed, and he then added seats. He soon learned the intricacies of elaborate advertising, and with increased popularity expanded and improved his famous Amphitheater Riding School. He later added tumbling, rope-dancing and, juggling acts to his circus.

Charles Hughes, a competitor of Philip Astley, was not only famous for his English Royal Circus, but also for his ability to train first-class trick riders. John Bill Ricketts, a student of Hughes, carried the spark of the circus to the colonies. An English cousin of George Washington, Ricketts gave exciting performances at the Riding School in Philadelphia. Billed as "performing great feats of horsemanship." the program also featured comic feats on horseback and rope-dancing. Ricketts was America's first prominent circus man, working between Albany and Baltimore. He later enhanced his program with comic dances and tumbling. Sadly, Ricketts' Amphitheater was destroyed in a fire, which discouraged him and sent him back to England. Both he and his ship were lost in a storm.

After the War of 1812, permanent equestrian-centered shows were generally replaced by traveling shows that pitched their tents on village greens. These traveling shows are direct ancestors of the tented circuses we love today. The new tented performances were all-American in design and theory, and the animal component began with Old Bet, an African elephant. In 1815 Hackaliah Bailey purchased Old Bet from a sea captain for \$1,000. Bailey had such success in presenting Old Bet to the local townspeople and farmers that he arranged to purchase additional exotic animals from other ship captains. Traveling at night to avoid gawkers seeing the animals for free, Bailey exhibited in barns or other buildings. A man known as "Uncle Nate" Howes acquired temporary possession of Old Bet and exhibited her in the first recorded use of a round canvas big-top tent.

As the world and America grew and changed, so did the circus. Traveling first in wagons and then in trucks and trains, the circus continues to reward innovation and creativity. With an independent and capitalistic approach to business, the circus represents the independent American spirit even today. For two thousand years, the fire of the circus has burned deep in the hearts of performers and audiences, and will continue to illuminate the world of entertainment for years to come.

Performance Pieces and Cirque Acts

DVOŘÁK	Carnival Overture, Op. 92
SAINT-SAENS	Bacchanale from <i>Samson et Delilah</i> Aerial Hoop
ROSSINI/RESPIGHI	Tarantella & Cancan from <i>La boutique fantasque</i> w.u Juggling Rings
KHACHATURIAN	Dance of Ayshe from <i>Gayaneh</i> Contortion/Dance
CHABRIER	Rhapsody for Orchestra from <i>España</i>
SAINT-SAËNS	Danse Macabre, Op. 40 Aerial Silks

GLINKA	Overture from <i>Ruslan and Lyudmila</i> , Op. 5
WAGNER	Ride of The Valkyries from <i>Die Walkure</i> Aerial Rope
J. WILLIAMS	Harry's Wondrous World from <i>Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone</i>
KHACHATURIAN	Lezghinka from <i>Gayaneh</i> Spinning Propellers
RIMSKY-KORSAKOV	Danse des Bouffons Hula Hoops
BACH	Tocatta Fugue in D minor Strongmen
TCHAIKOVSKY	Valse from <i>Swan Lake</i> Aerial Duo
BIZET	Carmen Suite No 1- Les Toreadors

Information provided by the Tucson Symphony Orchestra

Composer Biographies



BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN

(BAHKH, YOH-hahn suh-BASH-chun)

Born 1685 - Died 1750

He defined the "Baroque" period of music history

Johann Sebastian Bach composed music as part of his job as church organist. He served in several posts in that capacity and it was his duty to write new works for church services. And write them he did - more than 200 cantatas, from which we have received such lovely and familiar tunes as "Sheep May Safely Graze", "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" and "Sleepers Awake". He also composed hundreds of works for solo harpsichord, organ and piano. Of all of his organ pieces, perhaps the best known is *Tocatta & Fugue in D Minor*, BWV 565. His *Mass in B Minor* is considered to be one of the greatest works of sacred choral music ever written. Of his 20 children, a few went on to be prominent composers: C.P.E. Bach, J.C. Bach and Wilhelm Friedmann Bach. The year of his death (1750) was later deemed by musicologists to officially end the Baroque period.



BIZET, GEORGES

(bee-ZAY, zhorzh)

Born 1838 - Died 1875

A Short Life...A Great Legacy

He came from a musical family: his father was a professional singer and his mother was an accomplished pianist. He enrolled in the Paris Conservatory at the age of 9. He married the daughter of one of his Conservatory Teachers. He excelled in his studies and won the coveted Grand Prix de Rome in 1857. In 1863, he produced *The Pearl Fishers*, his first attempt at grand

opera. The public didn't receive it well. The same fate awaited his next opera *La Jolie Fille de Perth* and his incidental music to the play *L'Arlesienne*. He is best known for his opera *Carmen*. Believe it or not, it was only a ho-hum success upon first production. The initial run was 37 performances. Bizet died, presumably from a heart attack, on the evening of the 31st performance. The three operas mentioned hereinabove have all become popular, especially *Carmen*, a work which transcends musical boundaries.



CHABRIER, (ALEXIS) EMMANUEL

Born 1841 – Died 1894

French composer. Though he was a piano prodigy, his parents obliged him to obtain a law degree and take a government job, but he relinquished the latter in 1880 to pursue composition full-time. His opera *Gwendoline* enjoyed several productions in his lifetime, but he never achieved significant success. His other works include nine more operas and operettas, including *Le Roi malgré lui*

(1887), and the orchestral rhapsody *España* (1883).

[http://www.biography.com/articles/\(Alexis\)-Emmanuel-Chabrier-9243262](http://www.biography.com/articles/(Alexis)-Emmanuel-Chabrier-9243262)



DVORAK, ANTONIN

(DVOR-zhahk, AHN-ton-neen)

Born 1841 - Died 1904

Greetings from the New World

He was a devoted family man. He loved trains. He was utterly Czech and symbiotically attached to his homeland. He loved folk music, whether from his native land or other places. He was so fond of these rustic tunes that he often composed original works in the style of these folk melodies and did them so well that they caught the public's fancy: listen to *Slavonic Dances*, *Op. 46* and *Op. 72*. He wrote eight symphonies which were rich in melody and plainly evocative of Bohemia. It was his ninth, however, which has become a listener favorite. Composed after being invited to teach at a music conservatory in America, and homesick, Dvorak gave this work a subtitle: *From the New World* - this title has since been shortened to *New World*. The second movement has the haunting folk tune which goes by many names including "Coming Home" and is thought to be based on a Negro spiritual.



GLINKA, MIKHAIL

Born 1804 – Died 1857

Russian composer. He studied in Italy and Berlin, and in 1836 his first opera, *A Life for the Tsar*, immediately earned him a reputation as Russia's leading composer. Elements of Russian folk music were heard even more clearly in the opera *Ruslan and Ludmila* (1842) and the orchestral work *Kamarinskaya* (1848). The influence of these works on later Russian composers, including

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky and Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, was significant, and Glinka is regarded as the father of the Russian national school.

<http://www.biography.com/articles/Mikhail-Glinka-40694>



KHATCHATURIAN, ARAM

Born 1903 - Died 1978

Soviet (Armenian) composer. He studied with Reinhold Glière (1875–1956) and Nikolay Myaskovsky (1881–1950). He gained international notice when Sergey Prokofiev recommended one of his pieces for a Paris concert. Active in the composer's union, Khachaturian (along with Dmitry Shostakovich and Prokofiev) was criticized by the government in 1948 for "formalist tendencies," though his music was in fact always conservative and accessible. After Joseph Stalin's death (1953), Khachaturian

published a call for greater artistic freedom. His ballet scores include *Masquerade* (1944) and *Spartacus* (1954); *Gayane* (1943) contains the well-known "Sabre Dance." Other popular pieces include his piano and violin concertos.

<http://www.biography.com/articles/Aram-Khachaturian-9364304>



RESPIGHI, OTTORINO

(reh-SPEE-gee, oh-toh-REE-noh)

Born 1879 - Died 1936

He started out as a violist and switched to violin when he realized he could make money as a concert performer. After studying under Rimsky-Korsakov, he went on the road giving concerts as a soloist and occasionally playing with the Mugellini Quartet of Bologna. Respighi entered the field of academics in 1913 as professor of Composition at the Santa Cecilia Conservatory. He succeeded there and eventually secured the post of Director before leaving in 1926 to focus solely on composing and conducting.



RIMSKY-KORSAKOV, NIKOLAI

(RIM-skee COURSE-a-cuff, nih-kuh-LY)

Born 1844 - Died 1908

Rimsky-Korsakov was an officer in the Russian Navy who 'moonlighted' as a composer. His friendships with Cesar Cui and Alexander Borodin, and the advice they supplied, prompted him to take a leap of faith and leave the navy after a decade of service. He set his sights on making a successful career in music. When not composing, he earned his daily bread by conducting and teaching. Among his students were Ottorino Respighi and Igor Stravinsky. His passion for Russian music and his long-standing friendship with Borodin, Cui, Mussorgsky and Balakirev are why he is known as one of the Mighty Five. He was responsible for orchestrating many of Mussorgsky's works after the latter's early death. Known for works of broad scope and grand operas, his most famous piece might be the short *Flight of the Bumblebee*.



ROSSINI, GIOACCHINO

(roh-SEE-nee, jwah-KEE-noh)

Born 1792 - Died 1868

Son of Trumpeter Makes Big Noise in Opera World

If your only exposure to music was through Bugs Bunny cartoons, you have heard the work of Rossini. He was the son of a municipal trumpeter in the small town of Pesaro, Italy. In his childhood, Rossini possessed a soprano voice that was described as "angelic." At 16, he wrote his first opera *The Marriage Contract*. Its success fueled his desire to write more. Among his best-known operas are *The Italian Girl in Algiers*, *The Barber of Seville* and *William Tell*.

Rossini's music has been featured in the Bugs Bunny cartoon *Rabbit of Seville* and the stirring finale to the *William Tell* Overture served as the theme to the *Lone Ranger* television series. In a curious twist of fate, Rossini produced 38 operas by his 37th birthday and then stopped . . . even though he went on to live another 39 years. No one knows why except Rossini - and he's not talking.



SAINT-SAENS, CAMILLE

(san-SAHNS, kah-MEE)

Born 1835 - Died 1921

So Much More Than an Organist

He was considered the world's greatest organists and, certainly, there was no more highly acclaimed organist in Europe in his day than Camille Saint-Saens. Yet, it was in the realm of piano concerti and symphonies that Saint-Saens made his greatest contribution to music. He also founded the National Music Society of Paris and, through it, sought to revitalize the composition of French orchestral music. The most famous of his works: *Piano Concerto No. 2*, *Danse Macabre*, *Carnival of the Animals* and the opera *Samson and Delilah*. Did you know that Saint-Saens forbade the performance of *Carnival of the Animals* during his lifetime?



TCHAIKOVSKY, PYOTR ILYICH

(chy-COFF-skee, PYOH-ter ihl-YIHCH)

(chy-COFF-skee, PEE-ter ihl-YIHCH)

Born 1840 - Died 1893

A Tortured Soul - A Yuletide Fixture

His *Nutcracker* music is a holiday favorite with kids and adults and his *Swan Lake* is the very epitome of the grace of Romantic music. Tchaikovsky did not start out his adult life as a composer. He studied law and actually worked in the Ministry of Justice before deciding to pursue a career in music and enrolling at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. A moody, melancholy man - given to great swings of highs and lows - Tchaikovsky was rarely satisfied with his finished works. He wrote his famous First Piano Concerto for his friend and fellow pianist Nicholas Rubinstein who, after hearing it, was very harsh in his criticism of it. The public, however, has been much more accepting and it stands as a favorite of classical music repertoire. He was subsidized for a large part of his composing career by Nadya von Meck. The two never met by mutual agreement. Without her benevolence, however, we almost certainly wouldn't have had such wonderful pieces as his six symphonies, the aforementioned *Nutcracker* and *Swan Lake* or many of his operas. He died from cholera under mysterious circumstances.



WAGNER, RICHARD

(VAHG-ner, RIH-khard)

Born 1813 - Died 1883

Richard Wagner inspires polarity among music lovers: plenty of folks love him, plenty detest him and there are just a few in the middle. Wagner had a skin condition which made it painful for him to wear any inner fabric coarser than silk. He also had an imperious, some would describe it as 'condescending', manner towards others. His life was filled with operatic successes, scandalous love affairs and constant debt. For an excellent article about Wagner's personality, read "Wagner the Monster" by noted musicologist Deems Taylor. A production of the famed *Ring Cycle* consists of four operas, staged on successive evenings. Wagner personally selected the German town of Bayreuth to be the site of a theatre dedicated to the production of his operas and it is there that you will see most inventive stages of the *Cycle*.



WILLIAMS, JOHN

- **Born:** 8 February 1932
- **Birthplace:** Floral Park, New York
- **Best Known As:** Composer of the themes from *Jaws* and *Star Wars*

John Williams is the biggest name in the history of movie music and, probably, the most widely-heard composer of the last one hundred years. Williams began composing for television in the late 1950s, eventually moving on to feature films later in the 1960s. In 1972 he won an Oscar for his orchestration of the music for *Fiddler on the Roof*, the first of many big-time awards in his career. In 1974 he began a long and fruitful collaboration with Steven Spielberg that would lead to some of his best-known work, including the Oscar-winning scores from *Jaws* (1975), *E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial* (1982) and *Schindler's List* (1993). His other memorable scores come from the six *Star Wars* films of George Lucas, and from Spielberg's *Raiders of the Lost Ark* (1981) and its Indiana Jones sequels. In addition to his prolific output of movie compositions, Williams has been a guest conductor of orchestras all over the world, including a stint as the conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra (1980-93), and the recipient of more than a dozen Grammy awards. His film work includes music for *Superman* (1978); Oliver Stone's *Born on the Fourth of July* (1989, starring Tom Cruise); *Angela's Ashes* (1999, with Emily Watson); and *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* (2001, based on the book by J.K. Rowling).

Williams has composed the music and served as music director for nearly eighty films, including *Saving Private Ryan*, *Amistad*, *Seven Years in Tibet*, *The Lost World*, *Rosewood*, *Sleepers*, *Nixon*, *Sabrina*, *Schindler's List*, *Jurassic Park*, *Home Alone*, *Far and Away*, *JFK*, *Hook*, *Presumed Innocent*, *Always*, *Born on the Fourth of July*, the *Indiana Jones* trilogy, *The Accidental Tourist*, *Empire of the Sun*, *The Witches of Eastwick*, the *Star Wars* trilogy, *E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial*, *The Empire Strikes Back*, *Superman*, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, *Jaws* and *Goodbye Mr. Chips*.

Williams has been awarded several gold and platinum records, and his score for *Schindler's List* earned him both an Oscar and a Grammy.

His early TV career including composing music for *Lost in Space*, *The Time Tunnel* and *Gilligan's Island*.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/john-williams-composer>, <http://www.johnwilliams.org/reference/biography.html>,
<http://www.imdb.com>

All composer biographies credited to <http://theclassicalstation.org/composers/index.shtml> unless otherwise noted.

Tucson Symphony Orchestra List of Performers

Violin I

Aaron Boyd (2009)
Concertmaster
Carla Ecker (1998)
Associate
Concertmaster
§Benjamin Nisbet (2006)
Acting Assistant
Concertmaster
Michael Fan (1978)
Anna Gendler (1991)
Ellen Chamberlain (2006)
Alicia Hagerman (2000)
Melanie Olsen Fan (1996)
Jennifer Goff
George Blum (1993)

Violin II

William F. Reeves (1991)
Principal
Emma Philips (2008)
Assistant Principal
Wynne Wong-Rife (1986)
Holly Schurr (2007)
Mary Etta Senter (1968)
§David Rife (1983)
Frances Veres (1982)
Allen Tollin (1977)
Dawn Harris (1979)

Viola

Ann Weaver (1997)
Principal
Ilona Vukovic-Gay (1974)
Assistant Principal
Joseph Pagan (1989)
Rebecca Son (2006)
Rebecca McKee (1989)
Yvonne Creanga (2000)
Carol Reeves (1996)
Gretchen Hall (1981)

Cello

Xiao-Dan Zheng (2009)
Principal
Mary Beth Tyndall (1980)
Assistant Principal
Adrienne Horne (1996)
Anne Gratz (2005)
Zoran Stilin (1988)
Danielle Guideri (2009)
Steven Brubaker (1980)

Bass

James Karrer (1994)
Principal
Jeffrey Holsen (1987)
Assistant Principal
Karen Clark (1966)
Richard Leek (1967)
Don Bourque (1973)
Jason Roederer (1995)

Flute

Alexander Lipay (2006)
Principal
Patricia Watrous (1974)

Piccolo

Paula Redinger (1998)
Patricia Watrous (1974)

Oboe

§Sara Fraker (2005)
Acting Principal
William Balentine (1981)
+Cindy Behmer

English Horn

William Balentine (1981)

Clarinet

Jeremy Reynolds (2003)
Principal
Andrew Braden (1987)
John Snavelly (1969)

E♭ Clarinet

Andrew Braden (1987)

Bass Clarinet

John Snavelly (1969)

Bassoon

Letitia Bryant (1980)
Principal
Rebecca Cain (2000)
Jessica Campbell (2008)

Contrabassoon

Jessica Campbell (2008)

Horn

Johanna Lundy (2006)
Principal
Kathleen Demlow (1986)
Assistant Principal
Kristine Crandall (1974)
Victor Valenzuela (1990)
Shawn Campbell (1985)

Trumpet

Edward Reid (1987)
Principal
Elizabeth Bright (2003)
+Michael Harrison

Trombone

§Joshua Bledsoe (2009)
Acting Principal
Michael Wharton (2008)
Steven Gamble (1989)

Tuba

Michael Sherline (1980)
Principal

Timpani

Kimberly Toscano (2007)
Principal

Percussion

Homero Ceron (1979)
Principal
Dieter K. Schodde (1991)
+Norm Weinberg

Harp

Patricia Harris (1964)
Principal

Keyboard

Paula Fan (1984)
Principal

§Serving in this position for
2009-10 Season
*On Sabbatical during the
2009-10 Season
+Extra or Substitute Musician