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LEGACY GIFTS

Wilma Salzman Endowed Vocal Scholarship

The University of Texas at El Paso
Department of Music
Presents:

*From the studio of **Dr. John Doe***

Your Name
Instrument

(Junior, Senior) Recital

Featuring

Judi Wilkinson, piano
Ryan Morales, piano

Phil Smith, trumpet
Charles Vernon, trombone
Peter Erskine, percussion

April 7, 2014
7:30 pm

UTEP Fox Fine Arts Recital Hall

This recital is in partial fulfillment of a **Bachelor's** Degree in **Music Education**.
(Please indicate your degree specifics)

Program

Name of Piece

Movement

I. *Andante*

Name of Piece

I. *Allegro Molto*

II. *Largo*

INTERMISSION (if needed)

Name of piece

Name of Piece

Accompanist, Instrument

Name of Piece

I. *Allegro*

II. *Largo*

Composer
(1718–2005)

Composer
(1718–2005)

Composer
(1718–2005)

Composer
(1718–2005)

Composer
(b. 1970)

Program Notes, cont.

If Applicable (Delete if not applicable)

This is where the last page of program notes belong.

Composer 5 was composed shortly after Nielsen had taken up the post of second violinist in the Royal Danish Orchestra in 1889. The two pieces were first performed at the Royal Orchestra Soirée in Copenhagen on 16 March 1891. In a program note written 20 years after he composed the oboe piece, Nielsen offered the following short description: "The two oboe pieces are a very early opus. The first slow piece gives the oboe the opportunity to sing out its notes quite as beautifully as this instrument can. The second is more humorous, roguish, with an undertone of Nordic nature and forest rustlings in the moonlight."

Important (Delete this part and leave the space)

*Print a copy (1) and turn it in two weeks before recital to the Music Office.

*Be sure to pay the appropriate recital fee before turning in the program.

*Voice Students are responsible for producing, printing, and copying translations separately under the supervision of their studio teacher.

Program Notes (First Page of Notes)

If applicable. Not all recitals will have program notes. Check with your applied teacher.

Composer 1 was an Italian Baroque composer, Catholic priest, and virtuoso violinist, born in Venice on March 4th, 1678. He was recognized as one of the greatest Baroque composers and his influence was widespread throughout Europe. Vivaldi is known mainly for composing instrumental concertos, especially for the violin, as well as sacred choral works and over forty operas. His best known work is a series of violin concertos known as *The Four Seasons*. Many of his compositions were written for the female music ensemble of the *Ospedale della Pietà*, a home for abandoned children where Vivaldi had been employed for most of his working career.

Possibly the last of Antonio Vivaldi's 13 oboe concertos, the *Concerto in A minor* (RV 461) is a three-movement work scored for oboe soloist, strings, and basso continuo. The opening Allegro is in the tonic key and features a shorter ritornello (reoccurring passage with the whole orchestra) and a longer, more difficult passage for the soloist. The 'Larghetto' second movement is in the relative major and features lyrical lines for the soloist above chords played by the orchestra. The closing Allegro returns to the tonic key with the driven tempo of the opening movement and brings the **work to an exciting conclusion.**

Composer 2 was a German composer, violist, violinist, teacher, and conductor born in Hanau on November 16, 1895. He is among the most significant German composers of his time and his early works are written in a late-romantic style. He later produced expressionist works before developing a leaner, neoclassical approach in which he took influence from Bach's contrapuntal technique (two or more voices with very active and strongly differentiated parts) in the 1920s.

During the 1940s, Paul Hindemith wrote a series of individual sonatas for nearly every instrument of the orchestra. The *Sonata for Oboe and Piano* was written in July, 1938. The first movement is in ternary form (a-b-a') consisting of a main theme (a) that is followed by a contrasting section (b) which emphasizes new material and leads to a final and condensed restatement of the initial melody (a'). The second movement is a sequence of variations on the same theme with slow lyrical material, a scherzo, a recitative, a fugato, and a coda with a repetition of a tone series.

Composer 3 was a French composer and pianist born in the Basque town of Ciboure, France near the Spanish border on March 7, 1875. Ravel was

known particularly for his melodies and instrumental textures and effects. Along with Claude Debussy, he was one of the most prominent figures associated with Impressionist music. Ravel is a leading figure in the art of transcription and orchestration. During his life he studied the ability of each orchestral instrument carefully in order to determine its capabilities while being sensitive to the individual color and timbre.

Pièce en forme de Habanera was originally composed for bass voice and piano in 1907 and was titled *Vocalise etude en forme de Habanera*. Ravel took the slow, sultry Spanish habanera dance as his source of inspiration, and like most French composers of his time, Ravel was fascinated by the music of Spain. He used it as the basis of a blindingly difficult, wordless virtuoso exercise for the bass voice. Ravel later transcribed the work for cello and piano which retains all the virtuosity of the original and has allowed for several other arrangements for a multitude of instruments.

Pavane pour une infante défunte (Pavane for a Dead Princess) is a well-known piece written for solo piano by the French composer Maurice Ravel in 1899. Ravel also published an orchestrated version of the work in 1910. The pavane was a slow processional dance that was popular in the courts of Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In fact, Ravel described the piece as "an evocation of a pavane that a little princess might, in former times, have danced at the Spanish court." This work is not meant to pay tribute to any specific princess from history, but rather to express a nostalgic fanaticism for Spanish customs and sensibilities.

Composer 4 was a Danish composer, conductor and a violinist born on the island of Funen on June 9, 1865. While his works were not immediately appreciated, Nielsen has since entered the international repertoire and is widely recognized as Denmark's greatest composer. While his early music was inspired by composers such as Brahms and Grieg, he started to develop his own style by experimenting with progressive tonality and later diverging from the standards of composition that were common at the time. Nielsen is particularly admired for his six symphonies, wind quintet and concertos for violin, flute and clarinet. In Denmark, his opera *Maskarade* and a number of his other songs have become part of the national heritage.