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Citation

Lopez, A. (2017). Concert recording 2017-05-15. Concert Recordings. Retrieved from https://scholarworks.uark.edu/musccr/312

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J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT College of Arts & Sciences



Astor Piazzolla was born in Argentina in 1921. He moved to New York City with his family in 1925. He studied composition in Paris with Nadia Boulanger who commissioned a piece for him after hearing him play a tango with the bandoneon. He returned to Argentina and started a new style of music known as "Tango Nuevo" (New Tango) where he took the traditional tango from the bordellos and taverns and transformed it into concert music.

Histoire du Tango is a suite of four movements that represent the evolution of the tango. The first movement "Bordel 1900" has a lively opening that combines percussive rhythms in the guitar part. The second movement "Café 1930" has a slower and melancholic melody. This movement represents Piazzolla's new style in which tango is no longer danced, but becomes music for listening only.

Henri Dutelleux was a French composer who studied with Henri Busser and Maurice Emmanuel at the Paris Conservatory and he won the Prix de Rome in 1938. He developed a composition technique called *croissance* progressive (progressive growth) that combines proliferation and memory. Later, he stressed the importance of "mystical thought" in his music and used the 12-note technique.

He composed the Sonatine for Flute and Piano in 1943 as one of the test pieces for the Paris Conservatoire commissioned by Claude Delvincourt. The piece is structured in three sections: *Allegretto*, *Andante* and *Anime*. The *Allegretto* is in 7/8 with a cadenza. The *Andante* is an expressive and lyrical section that transitions to a fast *Anime* that includes another cadenza and an accelerando to the end.

Aaron Copland was born to a Russian-Jewish family in Brooklyn, New York. He started playing the piano as a child. At age 15, he took a composition course through the mail. He attended the Fontainebleau in Paris as a student of Nadia Boulanger. Copland incorporated elements from different styles such as jazz rhythms, Igor Stravinsky's Neoclassicism and music heard on the radio, phonograph and in film scores.

In 1970, Copland composed his three chamber works for flute and various other instruments. He composed the Duo for Flute and Piano in memory of the American flutist William Kincaid in 1971. It opens with a slow movement with elements of American folk music. The second movement has a slow melancholy melody that is followed by a fast and energetic third movement.

C.P.E. Bach was the second child of Johan Sebastian Bach. He spent his childhood in Cothen and Leipzig where his father taught him. He studied law and took Teleman's place as music director in a church in Hamburg in 1767. He was an exceptional harpsichordist and wrote *Essay on the True Art of Playing Keyboard Instruments*. He worked for Frederick the Great along with Quantz. He is known as the representative of the *Emfindsamkeit* or sensibility style.

The Flute Concerto in D minor is one of five flute concertos that C. P. E. Bach composed while he worked under Frederick the Great. It is thought that he wrote it for harpsichord and transcribed it for flute as a learning piece for the king who was a flutist. The first movement, *Allegro*, has interactions between the solo and the tutti. The second movement is slower and lyrical that brings us to a virtuosic last movement.

We hope you enjoy today's performance.