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Music

Spring 4-22-2023

Junior Recital: Anna Heinzen & Simon Whiteley (2023)

St. Norbert College Music Department

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~Program~

“Maya” for 2 Flutes and Piano Ian Clarke
(1964-Present)

Anna Heinzen, flute

Kortney James, flute

Elaine Moss, piano

“Cello Sonata in G Minor” Op. 5 No. 2 Ludwig van Beethoven
(1770-1827)

Simon Whiteley, cello

Elaine Moss, piano

“Partita in A Minor” for Solo Flute BWV 1013 Johann Sebastian Bach
I. Allemande (1685-1750)

Anna Heinzen, flute

“The Nightingale” for Piccolo and Xylophone Luigi Zaninelli
(1932-Present)

Anna Heinzen, piccolo

Mahri Hodges, xylophone

“Serenade” for Violoncello. Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov
(1844-1908)

Simon Whiteley, cello

Elaine Moss, piano

“Hungarian Pastoral Fantasy” Op. 26 Albert Franz Doppler
(1821-1883)

Anna Heinzen, flute

Elaine Moss, piano

This recital of Anna Heinzen is presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Music Performance Degree.

Anna is in the studio of Dr. Kortney James.

This recital of Simon Whiteley is presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Music Education.

Simon is in the studio of Dr. Taylor Giorgio.

~Program Notes~

“Maya” for 2 Flutes and Piano - Ian Clarke (1964-Present)

Ian Clarke is a British modern day flutist and composer, known world wide for his exciting compositions and effortless playing. Clarke’s music has been performed across six continents and he has taught master classes at top music schools around the world. Much of Clarke’s music utilizes extended techniques for flute. His most widely known piece, entitled “The Great Train Race”, uses multiphonics and lip bending. “Maya” for 2 flutes and piano uses glissandos produced using the open holes of the flute keys to create a bending sound in the note. The piece is described as “beautifully dreamy” by the publisher. The name “Maya” refers to the South American Civilisation word meaning “illusion”. The work’s flowing nature and interchanging melody between flutes creates the sense of illusion while listening to the piece.

“Serenade for Violoncello” - Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908)

Starting his adult life as a naval officer, Rimsky-Korsakov developed a close relationship with a spiritual mentor which led him to a career in composition. A nineteenth century Russian composer, Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov is one of five Russian composers who maintained folk influences within their compositions (Known as “The Mighty Five”), cited as developing a nationalistic style of classical music. Rimsky-Korsakov was ahead of his time, anticipating the nationalistic focus of future Soviet composers, such as the famous Igor Stravinsky. The Serenade for Violoncello is one of his initial cello works, written originally for piano and cello, although later adapted for cello and full orchestra, adopting the concerto style as competitions became more popularized. Listen for an optimistic theme introduced in the beginning of the piece, followed by a middle section of developing melodic contrast between different dynamics, all of which is wrapped by a recapitulation and development off the original theme, thus ending the piece in the nationalistic style that Rimsky-Korsakov is best known for.

“Partita in A Minor” for Solo Flute BWV 1013: I. Allemande - Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)

Considered one of the greatest composers of all time, Johann Sebastian Bach was a German composer of the Baroque period. As the youngest of a large musical family, Bach was better known for his organ and harpsichord playing while he was alive, with several of his compositions becoming popular

posthumously. Bach wrote over a thousand compositions in his lifetime and only one work for solo flute, the “Partita in A Minor”. The full piece is made up of four movements; Allemande, Corrente, Sarabande, and Bourrée Angloise. The piece itself contains many technical feats for the player, from a large range of notes, few spots to breathe, and unique phrasing created in part by use of compound melody. An Allemande movement is usually characterized as a “serious dance”, usually played at a moderately slow tempo. This type of style was very popular during the Renaissance and Baroque periods.

“The Nightingale” for Piccolo and Xylophone - Luigi Zaninelli (1932-Present)

Luigi Zaninelli is a modern day composer who writes music with the intent to excite the senses and stimulate the mind. He is known for his ability to create a powerful emotional statement. After receiving his education at the Curtis Institute of Music, Zaninelli was commissioned to compose many types of music including operas, ballet, chamber pieces, and many more. His piece “The Nightingale” uses two of the highest pitched instruments out there - the piccolo and xylophone. Zaninelli has created an exciting and story driven piece, explaining his intention in writing this work was to inform others of his “personal feelings” towards the two instruments. He claims he has always been intrigued by the instruments' ability to be “warmly lyrical and evocative.”

“Cello Sonata in G Minor” Op. 5 No. 2- Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

One of the most popular composers in the history of Classical music, Ludwig van Beethoven was born in late 18th-century Germany. Popularized by pieces such as Fur Elise and his Fifth Symphony, Beethoven is a commonly cited figurehead of Western orchestral composition. Beethoven famously went deaf over the span of his later years in life, still continuing to compose famous works such as his Symphony No. 9 with this affliction. Beethoven’s Cello Sonata in G minor is one of two early sonatas composed by Beethoven for the king of Prussia at that time, Friedrich Wilhelm II, a well known patron of string ensembles and an amateur cellist. The first movement starts with a dramatic Adagio section, building tension into the energetic, faster Allegro section. The second movement is very childlike in nature, bouncing around in a playful motion; this movement is rumored to have geared towards the King’s infant son during the time of its composition.

“Hungarian Pastoral Fantasy” Op. 26 - Albert Franz Doppler (1821-1883)

Albert Franz Doppler was a flute player and composer from the Romantic period. He wrote primarily for flute along with a few operas. Doppler grew up in what is now present day Ukraine, but spent most of his professional career in Hungary. Along with his compositions, Doppler was also well known for his skills in orchestration, so much so that Franz Liszt had Doppler arrange some of his pieces for orchestra. Of all of Doppler’s pieces, the “Hungarian Pastoral Fantasy” is one of his best known and is played by flutists around the world. The piece was originally written for two flutes and piano, and was based off of two Hungarian folk tunes. Even though the piece is accompanied it is very free, and is filled with small cadenzas for the player. As the piece moves along, the music becomes faster and more light hearted, compared to its intense and somber beginning.