



SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Presents

Kaylee Cordes, flute
James Wehe, piano

Sunday, November 7, 2021

1:00 pm

PepsiCo Recital Hall

Program

Divertimento for Flute Quartet
IV. Minuet
V. Finale

Franz Joseph Haydn
(1732-1809)

Sarah Jahnke, alto flute
Shawn Manley, flute
Mallory Wood, flute

Yuhwa (The Goddess of the Willow Trees)

Adolphus Hailstork
(b. 1941)

Two Cats

Daniel Dorff
(b. 1956)

Lindsey Lemay, clarinet

Morceau de Concours

Gabriel Fauré
(1845-1924)

Nocturne

Lili Boulanger
(1893-1918)

Sonata in D Major, Op 50
I. Allegro con brio

Johann Nepomunk Hummel
(1778-1837)

This recital is given in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Degree in Music Education. Kaylee Cordes is a student of Dr. Shauna Thompson. The use of recording equipment or taking photographs is prohibited. Please silence all electronic devices including watches, pagers, and phones.

Divertimento for Flute Quartet

Divertimento for Flute Quartet is a transcription based off the works of Franz Joseph Haydn. Haydn was an Austrian composer of the Classical period. Thanks to his contributions in musical form, he is now considered the “Father of the Symphony” and “Father of the String Quartet.” This quartet was originally written for the flute clock, a miniature organ that contained a cylinder with pins, bellows, a series of timed whistles, and a clock mechanism. *Divertimento* consists of five different movements. *Allegretto* is an arrangement of the Finale of String Quartet, opus 71, No. 2. There is not much known about *March*, other than it was previously ascribed to Beethoven. *Andante* was published as a piano solo and *Minuet* is from Symphony No. 101, or The Clock Symphony. The last movement, *Finale*, is a revised version of the last movement in Symphony No. 102, Tenth London Symphony.

Yuhwa (The Goddess of the Willow Trees)

In Korean mythology, Yuhwa, or Lady Yuhwa, was one of three sisters of the river god, Habaek. She was tricked into marrying the Sun God; however, she escaped back to her homeland and gave birth to a son. This son ended up becoming the founder and monarch of Korea’s northern kingdom. The willow tree is considered a source of healing in Korean folklore, and its depiction can be seen in this piece. This piece highlights the mix of an innocent and catchy melody, while blending drama and texture to paint a picture of the legendary Yuhwa. Adolphus Hailstork is an American composer and educator. He started his music career in 1963, when he studied with Nadia Boulanger at the American Conservatory at Fontainebleau. He received a Master of Music from that same institution, as well as his Ph.D. from Michigan State University.

Two Cats

Two Cats was inspired by the host of a Christmas party in 2006. Composer Daniel Dorff stated that his host had two cats, Hootie and Tiki, and he was inspired to create a musical portrait of the two animals. Hootie, a 20-pound tuxedo cat, is portrayed in the first movement with a slow, lyrical flow. Tiki, however, contrasts Hootie by being a petite little Bengal. The second movement, Tiki, represents the cat as graceful and playful. This piece premiered in 2007 at the SPCA of Dutchess County’s annual fundraiser.

Daniel Dorff was born in New Rochelle, New York, and won first prize in the Aspen Music Festival’s annual composition competition at the age of eight. He received a degree in composition from Cornell University, as well as the University of Pennsylvania. Dorff is now the Vice President of Publishing for Theodore Presser Company, as well as serving on many committees such as Music Publishers Association of the USA, International Clarinet Association, and National Flute Association.

Morceau de Concours

Written in 1898, *Morceau de Concours* was created to be a competition piece--specifically a short, sight-reading piece for the Conservatoire de Paris by Gabriel Faure. Faure was a French pianist, composer, and teacher. He was taught under the direction of Camille Saint-Saens at Ercole Niedermeyer, a Paris school for church music. In 1892, Saint-Saens encouraged Faure to apply for a vacant post at the Conservatoire de Paris, but it was blocked due to the head of faculty saying that Faure was dangerously modern. Eventually, he became the director of the Conservatoire de Paris, despite what the previous director had stated. Under Faure’s instruction, he taught many composers such as Maurice Ravel, George Enesco, and Nadia Boulanger. When Faure was born, Chopin was still composing and by the time of his death, jazz and the music of the Second

Viennese School was being heard. Faure can be described as the link to the end of the Romantic period and the beginning of Modernism.

Nocturne

Composed in 1911, this piece was originally for violin and piano, or for flute and piano. Typically, a nocturne takes inspiration from the night sky and this piece reflects that idea. Throughout the piece, the texture grows in intensity and becomes more agitated, until the end, where the flute and piano fade away together.

Lili Boulanger was a French composer and the younger sister of famous composition teacher, Nadia Boulanger. In 1913, Lili Boulanger competed in the Prix de Rome and was the first woman to ever win first prize, with her cantata, *Faust et Helene*. Unfortunately, Boulanger had bronchial pneumonia, which weakened her immune system. This led to intestinal tuberculosis, which ended her life at the age of 24. On behalf of her sister, Nadia Boulanger created the Lili Boulanger Memorial Fund that perpetuated Lili's musical works and memory, but also financially supported talented musicians.

Sonata in D Major, Opus 50

This piece was well-liked in the 19th century and was published by various publishing houses. During his time, Hummel only composed three sonatas for flute and piano. *Sonata in D Major* consists of three movements, Allegro con brio, Andante, and Rondo Pastorale, and follows the common form of a sonata.

Johann Nepomunk Hummel was considered a musical prodigy as a child. By the age of eight, he received piano lessons from W.A. Mozart and by the age of ten, he was touring Prague, Berlin, and Copenhagen for his first concert. Hummel, in his later life, received instruction from Joseph Haydn, Antoni Saleri, and Ludwig van Beethoven. By the time Hummel died, the Classical period was transitioning into Romanticism. Because of this, Hummel's music was quickly forgotten but due to the increasing number of recordings in modern technology, his music is now considered classical repertoire.