

AN ALL-STEINWAY SCHOOL

UCM Music Presents

Hart Recital Hall Saturday, April 27th, 2021 3:00 p.m.

Undergraduate Recital Deonte Mays, Soprano Clarinet Denise Robinson, piano Allegra Wolff, Clarinet

In consideration of the performers, other audience members, and the live recording of this concert, please silence all devices before the performance. Parents are expected to be responsible for their children's behavior.

CENTRAL MISSOURI.
School of —

VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS

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Rhapsody for solo clarinet	William Osborne (1906-1979)	Rhapsody for solo clarinet	William Osborne (1906-1979)
Sonata for Two Clarinets I. Leaping II. Andante III. Vif	Francis Poulenc (1899-1963)	Sonata for Two Clarinets I. Leaping II. Andante III. Vif	Francis Poulenc (1899-1963)
Introduction, Theme, and Variations	Gioachino Rossini (1792-1868)	Introduction, Theme, and Variations	Gioachino Rossini (1792-1868)

Rhapsody:

Willam Osborne recorded the Rhapsody in collaboration with Sol Schoenbach for a 1952 radio program of contemporary American music run by WNYC in New York. The piece's working title was "Study for Bassoon", but Osborne intended to make it playable on clarinet as well. According to the composer the piece was written as "abstract music" using "the Oriental technique of variation, in which short song-like fragments are in turn developed".

Sonata for Two Clarinets:

This piece was Dedicated in 1918 to Edouard Souberbielle a French Organist. and it is unlike most clarinet duets because it is written for Bb and A clarinet while the Bb clarinet takes the melodic role, the A clarinet takes the supporting role though most of the piece and simultaneously in part of the opening movement they play in different time signatures and join together in the same time.

Introduction theme and Variations:

Introduction, Theme and Variations starts with a loud entrance from the piano to get the audience's attention. Rossini also used this technique in the overtures of his operas. Throughout the piece, the soloist plays many variations of the original theme. After an extended slow introduction, the rest of the piece takes the form of a Theme and Variations. By altering tempo and meter, Rossini creates a virtuosic set of variations on a simple tune.

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