

(Program Notes continued from page 2)

Friedrich "Fritz" Kreisler was an Austrian-born violinist and composer. One of the most noted violin masters of his day, and regarded as one of the greatest violinists of all time, he was known for his sweet tone and expressive phrasing. *Schön Rosmarin* (Lovely Rosemary) is one of three short pieces for violin and piano he wrote and published as *Alt-Wiener Tanzweisen* (Old Viennese Melodies).

Italian composer **Vittorio Monti** wrote this rhapsodical concert piece in 1904. A "Csárdás" is a traditional Hungarian folk dance; "csárda" is an old Hungarian term for a roadside tavern and restaurant. The musical form originated in Hungary and was popularized by bands in Hungary and neighboring lands.

Notes compiled from various sources by Deborah and Thomas Hanna, and Jay Rodman.

PAS Endowment Fall Fundraising Drive Extended

The Fine Art Raffle of "Into the Partnachklamm 3" has been extended until the Nov. 17 concert. "Into the Partnachklamm 3" is a gorgeous, matted and framed, wax-resist silk painting generously donated by Dorothy (Bunny) Bowen. It will be on display next to the church office during the October and November receptions, during which we will be selling raffle tickets at \$20 each or two for \$35. For more information, please see today's Visual Art handout.



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October 20, 2019

3 p.m.

Las Placitas Presbyterian Church

Arc Duo

Music for Violin and Cello

Cármelo de los Santos, Violin

Viktor Uzur, Cello

Concert Generously Sponsored by

Dianna and John Shomaker

Wendy Wilkins and Jay Rodman

Program Notes

Johan Halvorsen, a Norwegian composer, conductor, and violinist, composed this *Passacaglia* in 1893, basing it on a theme from George Frideric Handel's *Passacaille No. 6* from *Suite No. 7 in g minor for Harpsichord, HWV 432*. Halvorsen wrote the piece for violin and viola; Arc Duo performs an arrangement for violin and cello by Frieda R. Davis.

Zoltán Kodály began touring his native Hungary in his early 20s for the purpose of collecting folk music. In 1906 he and fellow Hungarian Béla Bartók published a volume of Hungarian folksongs they had gathered. Kodály composed this duo, which uses rich folk-based ideas within the formal structures of classical western music, in 1914, the year World War I began.

Johann Sebastian Bach's *Inventions and Sinfonias*, BWV 772–801, also known as the *Two- and Three-Part Inventions*, are a collection of 30 short keyboard compositions – 15 *inventions*, which are two-part contrapuntal pieces, and 15 *sinfonias*, which are three-part contrapuntal pieces. They were originally written as musical exercises for his students.

Spanish composer and guitarist **Francisco Tárrega** is often referred to as “the father of the classical guitar.” This well-known piece, celebrating his memories of the Alhambra in Granada, Spain, was written in 1906 for guitar. It incorporated the challenging *tremolo* technique, a rapid plucking of the melody note with three sequential fingers that “sustains” the note, mimicking continuous bowing of a violin or use of the sustain pedal with a piano.

Italian violinist and composer **Carlo Alfredo Piatti** was among the best cellists of the 19th century. Franz Lizst referred to him as “the Paganini of the cello.” He is renowned for the fantasies he composed on operatic themes from Bellini's *La Sonnambula* and Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor*. This piece is from a set of *12 Caprices for Solo Cello* written in 1865.

Béla Bartók is regarded as one of Hungary's greatest composers, as well as one of the most important 20th century composers worldwide. A major source of inspiration for his compositions came from folk songs that he collected, along with fellow student Zoltán Kodály, using a then-state-of-the-art Edison phonograph. They would later transcribe and catalog the music, thus laying the groundwork for the field of ethnomusicology.

"Bohemian Rhapsody" is a song by the British rock band Queen. It was written by **Freddie Mercury** for the band's 1975 album *A Night at the Opera*. It is a six-minute suite, consisting of several sections without a chorus: an intro, a ballad segment, an operatic passage, a hard rock part, and a reflective coda. It has been arranged for various instruments, including violin and cello.

(Program Notes continued on back cover)

Music for Violin and Cello

Johan Halvorsen (1864-1935), *Passacaglia on a theme by Handel*,
Arr. Frieda R. Davis

Zoltán Kodaly (1882-1967), *Duo for Violin and Cello, Op. 7*

- I. Allegro serio, non troppo*
- II. Adagio - Andante*
- III. Maestoso e largamente, ma non troppo lento - Presto*

* * * * * *Intermission* * * * * *

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750), *Selections from the Two Part Inventions*

Francisco Tárrega (1852-1909), *Recuerdos de la Alhambra*

Carlo Alfredo Piatti (1822-1901), *Caprice No. 9, Op. 25*

Béla Bartók (1881-1945), *Hungarian Folk Melodies, Sz. 53*,
Transcr. Karl Kraeuter

Freddie Mercury (1946-1991), *Bohemian Rhapsody*

Fritz Kreisler (1875-1962), *Schön Rosmarin*

Vittorio Monti, *Csárdás*