

Titles of Works

Andante in C Major for Flute and Piano, K. 315

W. A. Mozart (1756–1791)

edited by Jean-Pierre Rampal (1922–2000)

Danza de la Mariposa

Valerie Coleman (b. 1970)

Histoire du Tango pour flûte et guitare

Ástor Piazzolla (1921–1992)

II. Café 1930

I. Bordel 1900

Brief Intermission

Sonatina for Flute and Piano

Eldin Burton (1913–1979)

I. Allegretto grazioso

II. Andantino Sognando

III. Allegro giocoso quasi fandango

Program Notes

W. A. Mozart's Andante in C Major was written in 1778, and was originally scored for flute and orchestra. The piece was commissioned by flutist Ferdinand Dejean, possibly as a replacement for the second movement of the Flute Concerto No. 1 in G Major, or as a part of Mozart's rumored third flute concerto that was never completed. Jean-Pierre Rampal published this arrangement of the movement in 1965, with a reduced accompaniment to fit the piano and his own ornamentations.

Danza de la Mariposa, meaning "Dance of the Butterfly" in English, is reminiscent of South American music, specifically Argentinean tango and Peruvian lament in the fast and slow sections, respectively. The syncopated three-over-four feel conjures images of butterflies dancing in the air, the inspiration for the piece. The composer, **Valerie Coleman**, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and by the age of fourteen, had written three symphonies and won several local and state contests. She is the founder of the Imani Winds, a chamber group established with all African-American musicians whose focus is to bring awareness to underrepresented composers of contemporary music.

Ástor Piazzolla's Histoire du Tango translates to "History of Tango." The piece pays homage to various styles of tango that Piazzolla grew up with and was exposed to throughout his life. The movements being performed tonight, *Café 1930* and *Bordel 1900*, represent two of the earliest styles. On *Bordel 1900*, Piazzolla wrote, "This music is full of grace and liveliness. It paints a picture of the good-natured chatter of the French, Italian, and Spanish women who peopled those bordellos as they teased the policemen, thieves, sailors, and riffraff who came to see them. This is a high-spirited tango." "Bordello" is another word for "brothel." For *Café 1960*, Piazzolla said, "People stopped dancing it as they did in 1900, preferring instead simply to listen to it. It became more musical, and more romantic. This tango has undergone total transformation: the movements are slower, with new and often melancholy harmonies." Listen for the flute ornamentations in both movements, and for the extended jazz chords in the guitar.

Eldin Burton was born in Fitzgerald, Georgia, and studied piano and composition at the Atlanta Conservatory of Music. In an attempt to further his composition skills, he moved to New York and enrolled in a composition class at Juilliard. It was there that he composed **Sonatina for Flute and Piano**, although it was originally written for piano alone. It went on to win the New York Flute Club's 1948 composition contest, and was subsequently published, securing a place in standard flute repertoire. The piece is written in a romantic style, with three movements. The first movement, beginning in E Aeolian, is graceful and soaring. The second movement, with the word "Sognando" meaning "dreaming", begins slowly and serenely. It develops into a stormy and rhythmically complex middle section, then ends similarly to the beginning. Finally, the third movement is evocative of a fandango, a traditional Spanish couples' dance in a quick triple meter and modal harmony. The piece ends on a D7 in the flute, one of the highest possible notes on the instrument.