



Donald F. Cook Recital Hall
M.O. Morgan Building
Saturday, 1 April 1995 at 7:30 p.m.

Michelle D. Pitcher, soprano
Thomas Yee, piano

Recit: Armida dispietata
Aria: Lascia Ch'io pianqa
G.F. Handel
(1685-1759)

Ridente La Calma
Das Veilchen
Oiseaux, si tous les ans
Als Louise die Briefe ihres ungetreuen Liebhabers Verbrannte
W.A. Mozart
(1756-1791)

Auf dem Wasser Zu Singen
Lied der Mignon
Nacht und Träume
Gretchen am Spinnrade
F. Schubert
(1797-1828)

INTERMISSION

Phidylé
L'Invitation Au Voyage
Lamento
Chanson Triste
H. Duparc
(1848-1933)

Daphne
Through gilded trellises
Old Sir Faulk
W. Walton
(1902-1983)

Donde Lieta
G. Puccini
(1858-1924)

Presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for Music 455B



Memorial
University of Newfoundland

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PROGRAM NOTES

Handel

"Lascia Ch'io pianga" is taken from the opera *Rinaldo*. This opera was composed while Handel was studying in Italy, and is very much in the Italian 'opera seria' style. This opera contains a great amount of music transferred from earlier works. This da capo aria first appeared as a saraband in an opera he composed 7 years earlier.

Mozart

Mozart songs contribute a small but substantial element of a vast compositional output. Within these compositions Mozart places more emphasis on the text and setting them to the music. Songs such as "Ridente La Calma" and "Oiseaux si tous les ans" show Mozart's early strophic style while "Das Veilchen" and "Als Louise die Briefe" are through composed and show his further development of Lied.

Schubert

Franz Schubert is considered one of the greatest musical geniuses of all time. Schubert's Lieder make a more extensive use of the piano part that pre-figures the piano treatment of the Romantic era. The piano becomes an active participant in these songs and is indeed in equal partnership with the voice. "Auf dem Wasser Zu Singen" and "Gretchen am Spinnrade" exemplifies this voice and piano partnership.

Duparc

Henri Duparc composed a total of 14 songs and each of them show the French Melodie in its truest and most perfect form. Duparc wrote no other compositions but spent 20 years polishing and perfecting his 14 songs. He gave the French Melodie emotional intensity and unified the poetry and music masterfully.

Walton

Sir William Walton is an English composer, commonly known for his orchestral music. He is considered one of the major composers to have emerged in England between Vaughan Williams and Benjamin Britten. These Walton songs originated on June 12, 1923 when a number of poems were declaimed into a megaphone to the accompaniment of music written by Walton. In 1923 Walton published this set of three songs. They were composed in English, Spanish and American styles respectively.

Puccini

This aria is taken from Puccini's opera *La Bohème*. The aria is a lamenting farewell aria as Mimi leaves the man she loves. She loves him but his heart is elsewhere. Puccini uses long arched phrases to help create the sadness and aching that Mimi feels in her soul.