

Doctoral Recital at Barnett Hall
14th, April, 2023
7:00 p.m.

Xinyu Zhang, Saxophone

Vacances

Jean-Michel Damase
(1928-2013)

Scaramouche

Darius Milhaud
(1928-1974)

- I. Vif
- II. Modere
- III. Brasileira

Concerto

Pierre Max Dubois
(1930-1995)

- I. Lento espressivo - Allegro
- II. Sarabande - Lento nostalgico
- III. Rondo – Allegretto

~intermission~

Divertimento

Roger Boutry
(1932-2019)

- I. Allegro ma non troppo
- II. Andante
- III. Presto

Chinese Rhapsody No.3

An-lun Huang
(b. 1949)

- I. Lento
- II. Andante
- III. Allegro
- IV. Adagio
- V. Presto

This recital is in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Doctorate of Musical Arts degree with a major in Saxophone Performance.

*We gratefully acknowledge that we are gathered together for this performance on the
traditional, ancestral, and unceded territory of the x^wməθk^wəyəm (Musqueam) people.*



Program Notes

Vacances, Jean-Michel Damase

Jean-Michel Damase, born in Bordeaux, was a French pianist, conductor and composer of classical music. He studied piano and solfège from the age of five and was composing by age nine. In 1941 he was admitted to the piano class at the Conservatoire de Paris, where he won first prize for piano in 1943, he also studied composition with Henri Busser, Marcel Dupre and Claude Delvincourt, and won the first prize for composition in 1947 for his quintet for flute, harp, violin, viola and cello. In the same year, he won the Grand Prix de Rome for his cantata *Et la belle se réveilla*.

Scaramouche, Darius Milhaud

Darius Milhaud was a French composer, conductor, and teacher. The scaramouche is a cowardly and boastful clown is musically depicted in this work. The first movement shows this exaggerated comedic character. The notes fly between low and high and the contrasting themes add to the sense of this bizarre and sometimes melancholy character. The second movement is a duet of love. The main theme of the movement is taken from the music Milhaud composed in 1936 for the opera, Bolivar. The third movement is a joyful samba. This movement, like a child plucking up his courage, has a bold, fast theme running that continues to illustrate this comedic and loveable character of Scaramouche.

Concerto, Pierre Max Dubois

Pierre Max Dubois, born in southern France, was a French composer of classical music, a conductor, and a music educator. The concerto, commissioned at the request of the French saxophonist Jean-Marie Londeix, was completed in 1959. Dubois and Londeix were classmates at the Paris Conservatory and the two musicians were very close friends. When Londeix received the concerto, he requested that Dubois write a more difficult cadenza. However, Dubois was too busy and suggested that Londeix write it himself. Fortunately, Dubois approved and so the published version of the concerto contains Londeix's cadenza at the opening of the first movement.

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Divertimento, Roger Boutry

Roger Boutry, a well-known 20th century French musician wrote many pieces for the saxophone. He wrote Divertimento for Marcel Mule, the saxophone teacher at the Paris Conservatory. Influenced by Debussy and Ravel, Boutry's music is known for its expressive melodies. A divertimento is one of the common forms in Western classical music; a light suite popular in the eighteenth century. Divertimentos were used primarily for entertaining in social and celebratory occasions in court life (mainly in Austria). Boutry's Divertimento has three movements and focuses on three types of rhythms. It is flexible in tempo and ingenious in the arrangement. The first movement is strongly rhythmic and syncopated. It includes cadenza, that show a jazz influence. The second movement, reminiscent of a slow blues ballad, also includes a cadenza that leads directly into the third movement with a bright and furiously fast ending.

Chinese Rhapsody No.3, An-lun Huang

An-lun Huang is a contemporary Chinese composer. His works cover almost all fields of music creation, including opera, choral, vocal music, ballet, film music, instrumental music, musical theatre, and more than twenty symphonic pieces. He is considered to be one of the most prolific Chinese composers. Chinese Rhapsody No. 3 was written by An-lun Huang in Canada in 1988 for Canadian saxophonist Paul Brodie. The piece is divided into five movements. Although it does not copy any folk songs in style, it still shows the local characteristics of Northern China, which is obviously in the same vein with a large number of An-lun Huang's works of "Zhangjiakou Accent", whereas "Rhapsody" comes from the western musical genre. This genre is characterized by extensive use of folk music materials and showy technique. An-lun Huang's works are based on the characteristics of this genre, and his emphasis is on the characteristics of folk music in different parts of China.

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