

THE UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS Symphony Orchestra

presents,

SOLO AND ARIA COMPETITION **WINNERS**

Dr. Rafael Antonio Rodriguez, conductor Shannon Burr, soprano Noel Medford, viola JingYi Bai, piano

MARCH 20 | 7:00 PM

PLOUGH CONCERT HALL

Rudi E. Scheidt School of Music Albert Nguyen, Interim Director College of Communication and Fine Arts Debra Burns, Dean

PROGRAM

Nabucco Overture

Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901)

"Do Not Utter a Word"

Samuel Barber (1910-1981)

from the opera Vanessa

Shannon Burr, soprano

Viola Concerto in A minor William Walton (1902-1983)

I. Andante comodo

Noel Medford, viola

Piano Concerto in G Major

Maurice Ravel (1875-1937)

I. Allegramente

JingYi Bai, piano

Danzón No. 2

Arturo Márquez (b. 1950)

UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Dr. Rafael Antonio Rodriguez, conductor

FΙ	utes
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Nicole Rodriguez Catie Balsamo Samuel Jesuyemi

Oboes

Isaac Ripple Jesus Salazar Simon Dickerson

Clarinets

Evgenii Mikheev Shihao (Hugh) Shu Maria (Pia) Arteaga

Bassoons

Julian Rice Johnathan Gomez Jacob (Charles)

Horns

Jimmy Rhine Kelsey Pegues Tristan Bass Dean Blish

Trumpets

Christian Chiasson Logan Smoot Oliver Buckley

Trombones

Cassidy Shiflett-Cockrell Jacob Sanchez Dylan Mashburn

Tuba

Nathan Owen

Percussions

Christian Davis Colton Renfro **Daniel Padron** Allison Kiefer

Violin I

Sebastian Gaviria Keiber Utrera Janaina Fernandes Bridges Emily Cooley Sarah Enoch **Langston Suggs** Lina Lumumba

Violin II

Cecelia Erbe Isabella Palmer John Jesuvemi Gabby Gregory Claude Spivey Yinuo Yang

Viola

Matt Finley Jonathan Bagoyado Danica (Rex) Brown

Violoncello Ina O'Ryan

Lisandro Acosta Ella Bondar Miriam Henderson Asamoah Oppong Ruby Thurman

Contrabass

Garret Kirk Aniyya Dent

Piano

Dylan Griffith

Harp

Frances Cobb

PROGRAM NOTES

This evening's concert features the winners of this year's Solo and Aria Competition.

We begin our performance with an overture by Giuseppe Verdi that centers the cry for freedom of an oppressed nation. The opera is set in ancient Babylon during the reign of King Nebuchadnezzar II "the Great" and recounts the Biblical story of the subjugation and exile of the Hebrew people. Verdi's unusual incorporation of the chorus of the Hebrew slaves, "Va, pensiero, sull'ali dorate," within the overture created a poignant tension at the start of the opera which was premiered in Milan under Austrian rule in 1842. The slaves singing for their freedom mirrored the Italian cry for independence.

Samuel Barber's opera *Vanessa* was written in 1956 – 1957 and first performed at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City in 1958. The premiere "was an unqualified success." The aria "Do Not Utter a Word" has become a popular staple of the repertoire and has been recorded often by prominent singers such as Leontyne Price, Roberta Alexander, and Renée Fleming.

The *Viola Concerto in A minor* by William Walton was written in 1929 and first performed at the Queen's Hall, London on October 3rd of that year by Paul Hindemith as soloist and the composer conducting. Regarded as an avant-garde composer, Walton wrote the concerto while wintering in Amalfi, Italy, with his friends and patrons the Sitwells. He wrote in December 1928 that he was working hard on the piece, and said he considered the concerto potentially his finest work to date.

Composed between 1929 – 1931, Ravel was greatly influenced by his experiences during a visit to the United States in 1928. The biographer Arbie Orenstein writes that Ravel had been "impressed by its jazz, Negro spirituals and the excellence of its orchestras". Many of these idiomatic elements are present throughout the work, along with the composer's interest in Spanish Basque themes, and the work has remained popular since it's first performance in Paris in 1932. Ravel said that in this piece he was not aiming to be profound but to entertain, in the manner of Mozart and Saint-Saëns.

Arturo Márquez is perhaps the most renowned living Mexican composer, most famous for his series of eight Danzónes, or dances. Regularly performed around the world, Marquez' music incorporates folkloric elements and idiomatic styles through the symphony orchestra. The *Danzón No. 2* is the most famous and oft-performed of these dances.