



**Gateway**  
Chamber Orchestra

## *Classical Elegance*

September 13, 2014

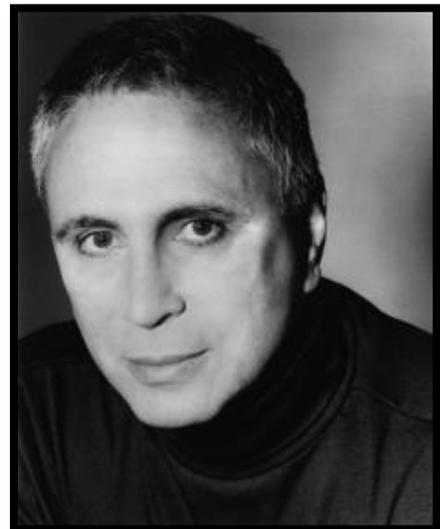
*Voyage (for string orchestra)* by John Corigliano

### **YouTube Link**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SdguYs0K5\\_g](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SdguYs0K5_g)

### **About the Composer**

John Corigliano was born into a musical family in New York, in 1938. He began composing at a young age, and quickly gained prominence as a composer of many different genres including symphonies concertos, operas and music for film. Throughout his career, Corigliano has received numerous awards for his music, including the 2001 Pulitzer Prize for *Symphony No. 2*, and an Academy Award (Oscar) for the film score for *The Red Violin*. Since 1991, Corigliano has served on the music faculty at The Juilliard School as professor of music composition.



### **About the Music**

It is common for composers to turn poems into music by creating melodies that fit the story, poem, or other text. *Voyage* (for String Orchestra) was originally written as a poem entitled *L'invitation au voyage* (Invitation to the Voyage) by French poet, Charles Baudelaire. The poem's purpose was to create an image or a picture of heaven, or a heavenly place, filled with beauty. Corigliano's *Voyage* was written as a wordless, instrumental version of this poem to create mental pictures of calm and peacefulness. In English, the first verse and the refrain of the poem:

**Poem: *Invitation to the Voyage***

My child, my sister,  
Think of the rapture  
Of living together there!  
Of loving at will,  
Of loving till death,  
In the land that is like you!  
The misty sunlight  
Of those cloudy skies  
Has for my spirit the charms,  
So mysterious,  
Of your treacherous eyes,  
Shining brightly through their tears.

There all is order and beauty,  
Luxury, peace, and pleasure.

Translation by William Aggeler

---

***Concerto for Clarinet in A, K 622* by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**

**Youtube Link**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l3EJqvKhYzY>

**About the Composer**

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756 – 1791) spent most of his life in Vienna and Salzburg, Austria. He began composing and performing when he was just four years old and soon became a very famous musician. Although he composed mostly for operas and full orchestras, he was said to have been especially fond of wind instruments, particularly the clarinet.



**About the Music**

The Clarinet Concerto was written in 1791, and is one of the last pieces Mozart wrote before his death. The concerto may have been originally written for a basset horn or a basset clarinet, instruments that were more common in the late 1700s but are not used by modern composers. The most common instrument for this concerto is a Clarinet in A, slightly longer and lower in pitch than the more common B-flat clarinet.



**Basset Horn**

The Concerto is written in three movements or sections that include:

- |                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| Allegro        | (fast) |
| Adagio         | (slow) |
| Rondo: Allegro | (fast) |

**Did you Know:** Although there is a short break between movements (sections), you are not supposed to clap for the performers until the end of the third movement.

### **About the Soloist**

Charles Neidich, clarinet, is considered one of the world's most respected clarinetists and a leader in period instruments, performing music on instruments as they would have looked and sounded when the music was originally composed. He has been featured as a soloist and collaborator with the finest ensembles around the world. Charles Neidich comes to APSU as a Roy Acuff Chair of Excellence in the Creative Arts, a position designed to bring well-known artists to APSU and to the Clarksville community.

---

## *Symphony No. 3 in G minor, Op. 36*, by Louise Farrenc

### **Youtube Link**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ZeYHeXnNdo>

### **About the Composer**

Louise Farrenc (1804 – 1875) is one of few notable women composers from the Romantic era. Farrenc maintained a successful career as professor of piano at the Paris Conservatory, and was equally noted as a concert performer and composer. Most of her music was written for solo piano and chamber ensembles.



### **About the Music**

Symphony No. 3 was written in 1849 while Farrenc was working as professor of piano at the Paris Conservatory. The symphony was well received by critics, and contributed to Farrenc's reputation as a noteworthy composer. Symphony No. 3 was Farrenc's last orchestral piece, and has become her most frequently performed orchestral composition. The movements are titled:

1. Adagio – Allegro (slow, then fast)
2. Adagio cantabile (slow, and singing)
3. Scherzo. Vivace (fast, in a triple meter, then very fast)
4. Finale. Allegro (fast)