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The EWU Department of Music presents

Austin Long
Andrew James
Junior Saxophone Recital

Assisted by Carol Miyamoto, piano, and Andrea Hope, piano

Saturday December 4, 2010

10:30 A.M.

Music Building Recital Hall



Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
Bachelor in Music Education, Saxophone

Studio of Professor Todd DelGiudice

Program

Concerto for Alto Saxophone

Alexander Glazunov
1865-1936

Carol Miyamoto, piano

Improvisation 3

Ryo Noda
1948-

Caprice en Forme de Valse

Paul Bonneau
1918-1995

Sonata for Baritone Saxophone and Piano

Garland Anderson
1933-2001

- I. Allegro Con Spirito
- II. Andante Sostenuto
- III. Adagio - Allegro

Andrea Hope, Piano

Konzertstück

Paul Hindemith
1895-1963

- I. Lebhaft
- II. Mäßig Langsam
- III. Lebhaft

Alexander Glazunov

Glazunov was a Russian nationalist composer and composed many works that are rooted in the styles of romanticism. Glazunov stayed in Russia for part of his life, later touring Europe and settling in Paris because of "ill health." He was a prodigy and reported to be able to reconstruct symphonies and overtures from memory. Interestingly, he was also an alcoholic, and was rumored to have been drunk during several performances as a conductor.

His *Saxophone Concerto* was one of the very last works he composed in the year before he died, and greatly reflects the style of the romantic period. This piece is also said to have been composed at the request of German saxophone virtuoso Sigurd Rasher, who was upset by the dearth of works featuring the saxophone. Unfortunately Glazunov did not live to see his work performed, but the piece has now entered standard saxophone repertoire and is widely performed all over the world.

Ryo Noda

Ryo Noda is a Japanese saxophonist and composer who is internationally known for his Shakuhachi style pieces for saxophone. His repertoire also includes pieces in the baroque, classical, and romantic styles. As a performing saxophonist he has twice been awarded the Osaka City Art Festival Prize, and in 1989 he received the Grand Prix of the Yamaha Electone Festival. Noda's work as a composer has also been recognized when in 1973 he was awarded the SACEM Composition Prize.

Improvisation 3 is the last movement of a piece published in 1974 for unaccompanied alto saxophone. This piece is written in the Japanese bamboo flute style of shakuhachi. This traditional style features flicked grace notes, aggressive attacks and articulations, bends between notes, and wide vibrato.

Paul Bonneau

Bonneau studied music at the Conservatoire National Supérieur *de Paris* and received his last degree of three in 1945. He was a very prolific composer and wrote several pieces for saxophone. He also adapted and/or composed 11 ballets throughout his lifetime and arranged several light symphonic works for orchestra.

The title of the piece *Caprice en Forme de Valse* is loosely translated as a fanciful waltz, and is many successive variations on a central theme. Many of the rhythms and tempos of the piece are at the discretion of the performer, leading to a different interpretation nearly every time the piece is performed.

Garland Anderson

Garland Anderson, an American composer and pianist, was born in 1933 in Ohio. In 1976 he was awarded a grant by the National Endowment for the Arts's Composer Assistance Program which enabled him to work on his opera *Soyazhe* which was premiered in 1979.

Anderson is chiefly remembered for his jazz and ragtime compositions, which is evident in his 1976 composition for baritone saxophone and piano. This piece is written in a quasi-romantic style (particularly the 2nd movement) which features moments of unorthodox harmony, sarcastic tonality, and grandiose motifs which cater to the baritone saxophone's boomy character. This piece is additionally unique because it was written specifically for baritone saxophone, which has limited original repertoire.

Paul Hindemith

Born in 1895, Paul Hindemith is considered the most significant German composer of his time. Hindemith is best known for his contrapuntally complex writing style which has been described as neoclassical, but very different from the works of Igor Stravinsky, rather owing more to the contrapuntal language of Bach. However, the similarities to Bach stop there. Most of Hindemith's compositions use a unique system of writing that is tonal but non-diatonic. Like most tonal music, it is centered on a tonic and modulates from one tonal center to another, but it uses all 12 notes freely rather than relying on a scale picked as a subset of these notes. Hindemith even rewrote some of his music after developing this system.

Konzertstück, written in 1933, is an excellent example of his unique compositional system. This challenging duet features non-traditional melodic lines with frequent harmonic and rhythmic modulations. Because of its challenging passages and unique harmonies *Konzertstück* has become a standard in the saxophone duet repertoire.