



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
School of Music

WSU School of Music

Presents

Jake Berreth **Senior Recital**

with

Yoon-Wha Roh, piano

Fabio Menchetti, piano

Shawna Creaser, oboe

Sonata in F Major, Op. 2

I. Adagio

II. Allegro

III. Largo

IV. Allegro

Benedetto Marcello
(1686-1739)

Chant de Linos

André Jolivet
(1905-1974)

Trio for Flute, Oboe, and Piano

I. Allegro con brio

II. Andante semplice

III. Allegro giocoso

Madeleine Dring
(1923-1977)

Intermission

Echoes on Deception Lake

Laura Pettigrew
(b. 1954)

Sonata in D Major, Op. 94

I. Moderato

II. Scherzo: Presto

III. Andante

IV. Allegro con brio

Sergei Prokofiev
(1891-1953)

Thank you to Dr. Yoon-Wha Roh, Dr. Fabio Menchetti, and Shawna Creaser for collaborating with me on this recital. Thank you to Dr. Sophia Tegart for being an amazing professor and mentor throughout the entirety of my time at Washington State University.

Bryan Hall Theatre - January 26, 2023, 7:30pm

Program Notes

Benedetto Marcello was an Italian Baroque composer who lived from 1686 to 1739. Marcello's father wanted him to study law, but Marcello chose to pursue music instead. He became a member of the Venetian Council of Forty in 1711, which was a governmental body that handled the judiciary and legislation in Venice until 1797. A position like this reflects Marcello's importance and position in his hometown. He later moved to Brescia, where he was made Papal chamberlain, which was often bestowed on members of noble families by the Pope. Marcello's life was a unique combination of music, public service, and work in the government. Among his compositions were operas, oratorios, cantatas, and sonatas. His *Sonata in F Major* contains four contrasting movements. The first and third are legato and lyrical, while the second and fourth movements are fast dances.

André Jolivet was a French composer who lived from 1905 to 1974. He is known for the various musical textures and aesthetics that he weaved into his compositions. He is especially known for his use of atonality and for drawing inspiration from both contemporary and ancient music. Jolivet's early musical years were influenced by composers such as Claude Debussy, Paul Dukas, and Maurice Ravel. Jolivet taught harmony and organ at Abbe Theodas of Notre Dame de Clignancourt. After a brief period as chorister there, he left to study education. Jolivet was first exposed to atonality when he heard Edgard Varese's *Ameriques* in 1929. After this, he became Varese's student. Jolivet composed *Chant de Linos* after the piece was commissioned by the Paris Conservatory competition. Jean-Pierre Rampal won the competition with his performance of the piece. This work draws from the myth of Linus, the music teacher of Orpheus and Heracles. It is meant to be a chant that mourns those who have died. The listener can hear laments and cries dispersed throughout.

Madeleine Dring (1923-1977) was an English actress and composer who found inspiration in the music of Rachmaninov, Poulenc, and Gershwin. She studied with Herbert Howells and Ralph Vaughan Williams. She composed mostly short works that aim to engage and surprise the listener. Her *Trio for Flute, Oboe, and Piano* is a varied work that highlights the qualities of all three instruments. The piece brings to mind the qualities of a story as the melody and character is always shifting and the interaction between the instruments is exciting and conversational.

Laura Pettigrew is a Canadian composer who studied music and composition at the University of Regina in Saskatchewan. She is a flutist herself, and many of her compositions highlight the flute. *Echoes on Deception Lake* is a work inspired by Deception Lake, which is accessible in Saskatchewan only by plane. This piece paints a picture of the lake and the mystery that surrounds it. The phrases in this piece move in ways that are unexpected to the listener. The musical lines are discovered as they are heard by the listener, thereby invoking images and feelings in a spontaneous manner. In this way, the piece reflects the idea of deception through the ups and downs, and twists and turns of the phrases.

Sergei Prokofiev was a Russian composer, pianist, and conductor who lived from 1891 to 1953. Prokofiev composed his *Flute Sonata in D Major*, in 1943. The work was composed for flute and piano but was later transcribed for violin and piano in 1944. During the work's composition, Russia was going through a period of unrest due to World War II. To protect Prokofiev, he was sent to a remote region without his family. It was during this relocation that he composed this sonata. The musical style known as neoclassicism can be heard in this work. Neoclassicism was a return to the musical aesthetics of classicism, as the term suggests. It was based on ideas like balance, order, restraint, and clarity. The four movements of the work are contrasting and varied, each containing a main theme that can be heard throughout the movement.