The University Musical Society

The University of Michigan

Presents

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

ANDRE PREVIN, Conductor

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1973, AT 8:30 HILL AUDITORIUM, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

PROGRAM

Overture: "Portsmouth Point"										Walton
Symphony No. 3 ("Pastoral") Molto moderato Lento moderato Moderato pesante; presto Lento; moderato maestoso;			•	æ	•	•	Va	UGHA	AN	WILLIAMS
	IN'	rer m	ISSI	ON						
Symphony No. 2 in D major, Op. Allegro non troppo Adagio non troppo Allegretto grazioso Allegro con spirito	73	ř	•	٠	•				•	Вканмя

Angel and RCA Records

PROGRAM NOTES

Overture: Portsmouth Point WILLIAM WALTON

For want of a better term, *Portsmouth Point* is described as an overture and was inspired by a print of Rowlandson's (1756–1827), whose graphic and sometimes savage caricatures tore the veils of politeness off Georgian and Regency life. Showing a Portsmouth dockside scene at the turn of the 19th century, it is as full of realistic detail as of roystering activity.

The music is of incessant, highly syncopated, and deliberately strident exuberance. Cross-accents, rhythmic irregularities, rapid changes of time signature, snatches of a hornpipe and even a suggestion of a bosun's whistle are complemented and enhanced by the pungent scoring, which exploits triple wind and a busy percussion section.

—CHRISTOPHER GRIER

Symphony No. 3 (Pastoral) RALPH VAUGHAN WILLIAMS

Few symphonies have so magical an opening: two streams of triads, the one (woodwind) gently undulating, the other (harp and lower strings) moving with more definite intent. The chords softly clash; a mood of active contemplation is at once established. So begins a beautifully accomplished sonata form, lyrically composed throughout. Each idea prompts the next: the important transitional theme (cor anglais) is felt to be an outgrowth of the preceding cadence-figure, and similarly the second subject (cellos, then clarinet) seems a natural extension of the transition. All of which takes us from the G major of the opening to the A major in which the development begins (the major-key feeling is strongly coloured by the Mixolydian mode with its flattened seventh). The streams of triads are resumed, with fuller scoring but still very quietly, and then comes a passage that is open-textured yet crowded with thematic detail. As the interplay of the themes generates a climax (the marking is only f) the texture is again filled out, gradually and inevitably. The beginning of the recapitulation is subtly truncated, the streams of triads being reserved for the coda, which is extensive and richly thematic.

The absorbed mood of the first movement carries over into the second (*Lento moderato*); even the themes bear a family resemblance. But the tone is more elegiac and the texture more continuous. At the outset muted strings sustain an F minor chord, against which a solo horn plays a pentatonic theme with emphasis on the notes A, G and E: the theme and the chord are really quite separate, in a way that is of the essence of this symphony's sound-world. A solo viola, lightly accompanied, broods on its own derivative of the horn theme, and the feeling gradually becomes a little more animated. At the centre of the movement is a tangible reminder of the music's war-time origins: a sublimated bugle-call directed to be played on a natural trumpet (i.e. without valves), the point being to give the crucial flattened seventh its true pitch. The horn theme is passionately resumed by the winds and strings, and the first part of the movement is sensitively re-created. At the end the two themes are heard simultaneously, the 'bugle-call' on a natural horn, the first theme on a clarinet. In the closing bars the violins reaffirm the spiritual loneliness that lies at the heart of this movement.

The third movement (*Moderato pesante*) is a scherzo (G minor) with two trios (G major), but this is followed by a passage marked *Presto* that cannot be described simply as a coda. The movement begins *f molto pesante* with a firm rhythm on the lower strings and horns. At the fourth bar, however, the pulse is modified, and seven bars later comes a trumpet tune in cross-rhythm with the lower string. The concluding *Presto* is like a light wind blowing in from nowhere; it picks

up the first trumpet tune and, at the close, the initial rhythmic theme, but is itself a new impulse, aerial and fantastic.

Thus the scherzo dissolves into thin air, in a way that leads naturally to the finale. Musically, the wordless voice part is a summing-up of the work's most characteristic melodic expressions. After a brief transition (mainly strings) the other principal element follows. This is the most sustained song melody(Moderato maestoso) in the entire symphony and carries with it an inescapable feeling of community. Indeed, the very composure of the maestoso theme serves to emphasize the urgency and passion of the middle of the movement where the two themes interact. This is the most overtly dramatic part of the work, culminating in a big declamatory statement by woodwinds and strings (fff appassionato) of the soprano theme. Formally, this declamation is the apex of an arch-like design. The movement ends as it began, but with the violins, not the timpani, accompanying the voice.

-HUGH OTTAWAY

Symphony No. 2 in D major, Op. 73 Johannes Brahms

The first movement grows out of two quiet phrases, both heard at the start, one played by the lower strings, the other by two horns. The broader subsidiary theme, played in thirds by cellos and violas, might easily come from one of Brahms's songs; all the themes of this symphony have a strong lyrical strain in their parentage. The chief subjects discussed in the development section are the two phrases from the opening, and the one played by the trombones shortly after. There is a powerful fugal passage, and a blinding instant in the recapitulation when two of the chief ideas are telescoped with the inevitability and unexpectedness of a superb conjuring trick. Absolutely Brahmsian is the sonorous and dreamy horn solo which bridges the restatement and coda; the coda itself is rich in new ideas up to its quiet ending.

The noble and philosophical melody for cellos opens the *Adagio*. Two more episodes, the second turning to the minor mode with a rushing accompaniment, bring back the cello tune, now shared by strings and wind. The Stravinsky-like passage with its sequel, richly ornamented, reappears before a ruminative close based on the opening tune. The third movement, more like a song than a scherzo, contains one of Brahms's most charming ideas in the oboe melody, with pizzicato cello accompaniment.

The theme of the fourth offers rich possibilities for development in counterpoint. A warbling clarinet figure spans the way to the second subject, a warm, broad A major melody. Development and restatement are clearly marked by return to the soft opening bars of the movement. There is impressive use of trombones in octaves with wind at the end of the development, during the recapitulation in soft four-part harmony, and, as the end is sighted, throwing off sturdy scales like a chime of deep bells. This coda rises gloriously to a triumphant restatement of the second subject by brass. The last bars find the trombones again prominent as their exultant D major triad bursts through the sharp final chords.

-WILLIAM MANN

Arthur Hill Portrait

The Board of Regents of the University and the Directors of the University Musical Society gratefully acknowledge a gift from Mrs. Harrie Hill Page of a portrait of her grandfather, Arthur Hill, which shall henceforth hang in the lobby of Hill Auditorium. The funds for the construction of this Auditorium were bequeathed to the University by Arthur Hill. Sixty years ago this spring, concerts were first given in Hill Auditorium.

ANNOUNCING 1973-74 INTERNATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

Choral Union Series / Hill Auditorium

Detroit Symphony Orchestra Sunday, September 30 Julian Bream, Guitar and Lute Sunday, October 21 London Bach Society Friday, October 26 Leningrad Philharmonic Saturday, November 3 Budapest Symphony Orchestra Saturday, November 10 Martina Arroyo, Soprano Monday, November 19 Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra Sunday, January 27 Luciano Pavarotti, Tenor Wednesday, February 27 Orchestre de Paris Friday, March 1 Yehudi Menuhin, Violinist, and Hephzibah Menuhin, Pianist Wednesday, March 13									
Choice Series / Power Center									
AMERICAN BALLET REPERTORY COMPANY Thursday, October 4 and Friday, October 5 BAYANIHAN PHILIPPINE DANCE COMPANY Sunday, October 14 BALLET WEST, U.S.A Friday and Saturday, October 19 & 20 CLAUDE KIPNIS MIME THEATRE Saturday, October 27 MODERN JAZZ QUARTET Thursday, November 15 KRASNAYARSK DANCE COMPANY, SIBERIA Saturday, December 1 MOZART'S Impresario and MENOTTI'S Old Maid and the Thief, GOLDOVSKY OPERA COMPANY Saturday and Sunday, February 23 & 24 VIENNA CHOIR BOYS Monday, March 11 NORWEGIAN NATIONAL BALLET									
Chamber Arts Series / Rackham Auditorium									
GYORGY SANDOR, Pianist Friday, October 12 SLOVAK CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Tuesday, October 23 BAROQUE ENSEMBLE, USSR Sunday, October 28 TEL AVIV STRING QUARTET									
Asian Series / Rackham Auditorium									
Music from Iran									
Guitar Series / Rackham Auditorium									
ABREU BROTHERS, ARGENTINA									