Acknowledgement

First of all, I would like to thank all of you for coming tonight's recital. I hope we had fun together. Thank you for all your support! Also especially these following people:

Dr. Jennifer Grim and wonderful flute studio. for leading me to a huge accomplishment tonight, and giving strong motivation. Dr. Grim, thank you so much for giving me positive push every time. I'm really excited for another step! and I love each one of you, flute!!

Prof. Takayoshi Suzuki for giving so many hints of better musicianship to grow up every time we talk. I will try my best to keep them in myself when I play. Thank you very much for your support!

wonderful pianist, Albina! for having another fun performance together! I am so grateful we had fun every rehearsal and performance, and I learned a lot from you. Without you, tonight's recital would not happen with such a huge joy of music. Thank you for playing with me again!

my favorite oboist, Alex! for giving me a chance to play with you on Dring! It was very fun and I am very happy that we played it enjoyably. Thank you so much!

Megan Hanson, and Corinne Hymel! for setting up the reception! Both of you are awesome friends and I love you!! Thank you for all your cares and helps for tonight!

Mr. Haik Goomroyan! for stage management, and setting up rehearsal rooms! Thank you for always helping me out!

Most especially to my parents, and to God, who made all things possible.
Sonata in E-flat Major, BWV 1031
J.S. Bach (1685-1750)

Allegro moderato

Siciliana

Allegro

Acht Stücke für flöte allein
Paul Hindemith (1895-1963)

Gemächlich, leicht bewegt

Scherzando

Sehr langsam, frei im Zeitmaß

Gemächlich

Sehr lebhaft

Lied, leicht bewegt

Rezitativ

Finale

~ Intermisson ~

Trio for Flute, Oboe, and Piano
Madeleine Dring (1923-1977)

Allegro con brio

Andante semplice

Allegro giocoso

Alex Hayashi, Oboe

Sonate pour Flûte et Piano
Francis Poulenc (1899-1963)

Allegretto melincolico

Cantilena

Presto giocoso

Sonata in E-flat Major BWV 1031 was written around 1730-34 in Leipzig, Germany, and is Bach’s second flute sonata with obligato harpsichord. A major question concerning this sonata is whether this piece was inspired or modeled after Quantz’s trio sonata for flute, violin, and harpsichord. The first movement is characteristic of sonata form, even though it is labeled as a Baroque piece, and is reminiscent of a mini concerto. The second movement is known as “Bach’s Siciliana,” and is probably the most well-known movement of all Bach’s flute sonatas. In the end, the piece closes with a dramatic dance-like sound in the third movement. Even though this piece is stylistically different from other Bach’s sonatas, it has a taste of Baroque virtuosity such as counter melodies and dance movements.

Acht Stücke für flöte allein was written in 1927 in Berlin, Germany, for the amateur flutist, Paul Hagemann, and is one of the well-known unaccompanied pieces in the flute literature. The reason why Hindemith is called a genius is in the way he uses chromatic melodies building coherence throughout the eight pieces. Even though melodies and rhythms sound complicated, we can clearly hear the musical gestures which refer to his reputation as a neo-classical composer inspired by the classical era. Each piece has its own character, such as anxious, anger, sardonicism, and lunacy, which is evocative of the sentiment in Europe before WWII.

Trio for Flute, Oboe, and Piano
Dring was born into a musical family, and her talent was shown on the ninth birthday when she was chosen for a violin scholarship at the Royal College of Music. At RCM, she studied not only violin, but also composition from Ralph Vaughan Williams and Gordon Jacob, piano, vocal, and even theater arts as an actress. Trio for Flute, Oboe, and Piano was written in 1968 and published in 1970, right before she married oboist Roger Lord. We can hear his love for him through the oboe solo in the second movement. Since she also earned a career as an actress, Dring used each instrument much the same way as dialogue in a play. This is not only her style of composition, but also her life itself blessed by music, theater, and of course, her husband.

Sonate pour Flûte et Piano was written in March 1957 in Cannes, France, for the memory of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, an American patron of chamber music. However, Poulenc wrote this sonata more for his good friend and notable flutist, Jean-Pierre Rampal, who was always wishing Poulenc to compose a flute sonata with piano. Poulenc actually mentioned to Rampal that this sonata is for him. Rampal gave a premiere with Poulenc accompanying in June 1957 at the Strasbourg Festival, and now it is Poulenc’s best-known, and most popular sonata in the flute literature.

This concerto is presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Bachelor of Music in Performance.

Azuka Kawashima is a student of Jennifer Grim.