

with CSI  
**LIVE**

domenica 10 febbraio 2013 \_20.30  
aula magna \_csi

entrata libera



recital per il conseguimento del master of arts in music performance

**xin feng lao** \_ flauto

classe di flauto di mario ancillotti



## Xin Feng Lao

Lao Xinfeng proviene da una famiglia di musicisti. All'età di 6 anni comincia lo studio del pianoforte per passare poi allo studio del flauto con il padre prima di entrare nel 1998, all'età di 15 anni, al Conservatorio di Sichuan (Cina).

Nel 2002 diventa insegnante presso l'università di Sichuan.

Continua i suoi studi con Chen San Qing, flauto solista della Beijing Symphony Orchestra e con Cheng Qi Ling, professore di flauto presso il Central Music College in Cina.

Prende parte a masterclass con i M° A. Nicolet, M. Larrieu, E. Pahud and J. Galway.

Dal 2011 è iscritto al Master of Arts in Music Performance con il M° Mario Ancillotti e Wind Conducting con il M° Franco Cesarini presso il Conservatorio della Svizzera italiana.

A. Vivaldi  
1678 – 1741

**Concerto** in Sol minore  
per flauto, oboe e fagotto  
*I. Allegro*  
*II. Largo*  
*III. Allegro*

Huang Hu-Wei

**The Bright Sun Shines over the Tianshan Mountains**

W.A. Mozart  
1756 – 1791

**Quartetto** in Re Maggiore K 285  
per flauto, violino, viola e violoncello  
*I. Allegro*  
*II. Adagio*  
*III. Rondò*

*pausa*

S. Prokofieff  
1891 – 1953

**Sonata** in Re Maggiore op. 94  
per flauto e pianoforte  
*I. Moderato*  
*II. Allegretto Scherzando*  
*III. Andante*  
*IV. Allegro con brio*

con la partecipazione di:

maria grazia corino \_violino  
saya nagasaki \_viola  
gabriele cerilli \_violoncello  
irene paglietti \_oboe  
enara marin ortiz \_fagotto  
leonardo bartelloni \_pianoforte

## **Antonio Lucio Vivaldi** (4 March 1678 – 28 July 1741)

He was an Italian Baroque composer, Catholic priest, and virtuoso violinist, born in Venice. Recognized as one of the greatest Baroque composers, his influence during his lifetime was widespread over Europe. Vivaldi is known mainly for composing instrumental concertos, especially for the violin, as well as sacred choral works and over forty operas. His best known work is a series of violin concertos known as *The Four Seasons*.

Many of his compositions were written for the female music ensemble of the *Ospedale della Pietà*, a home for abandoned children where Vivaldi had been employed from 1703 to 1715 and from 1723 to 1740. Vivaldi also had some success with stagings of his operas in Venice, Mantua and Vienna. After meeting the Emperor Charles VI, Vivaldi moved to Vienna, hoping for preferment. The Emperor died soon after Vivaldi's arrival.

Though Vivaldi's music was well received during his lifetime, it later declined in popularity until its vigorous revival in the first half of the 20th century. Today, Vivaldi ranks among the most popular and widely recorded of Baroque composers.

**Huang Hu Wei** (January 1932) was born in Sichuan China. He is famous composer and musicologist in China. He was professor at the composition department of Sichuan music of conservatory.

He composed over 100 music works and wrote a lot of musicology books.

The bright sunshine over the Tianshan mountain was composed in 1980s. The music is about nature scenery and happy live for national minority around of Tianshan mountain.

## **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (27 January 1756 – 5 December 1791)

He was a prolific and influential composer of the Classical era.

Mozart showed prodigious ability from his earliest childhood. Already competent on keyboard and violin, he composed from the age of five and performed before European royalty. At 17, he was engaged as a court musician in Salzburg, but grew restless and travelled in search of a better position, always composing abundantly. While visiting Vienna in 1781, he was dismissed from his Salzburg position. He chose to stay in the capital, where he achieved fame but little financial security.

During his final years in Vienna, he composed many of his best-known symphonies, concertos, and operas, and portions of the *Requiem*, which was largely unfinished at the time of his death. The circumstances of his early death have been much mythologized. He was survived by his wife Constanze and two sons.

Mozart learned voraciously from others, and developed a brilliance and maturity of style that encompassed the light and graceful along with the dark and passionate. He composed over 600 works, many acknowledged as pinnacles of symphonic, concertante, chamber, operatic, and choral music. He is among the most enduringly popular of classical composers, and his influence on subsequent Western art music is profound; Beethoven composed his own early works in the shadow of Mozart, and Joseph Haydn wrote that "posterity will not see such a talent again in 100 years."

The **Flute Quartet No. 1 in D major**, K. 285, for flute, violin, viola, and cello, the first of three quartets for the amateur Ferdinand De Jean, was probably written between 1777 and 1778.

Ludwig van Beethoven borrowed from the first movement for his Duo for clarinet and bassoon of 1792.

The "distinguished Adagio in B minor, [is] a romantic troubadour song which, in the brevity of its thirty-five bars, hints at the future slow movement of the A major piano concerto (K.488)."

**Sergei Sergeyevich Prokofiev** (23 April 1891 – 5 March 1953) was a Russian composer, pianist and conductor who mastered numerous musical genres and is regarded as one of the major composers of the 20th century. His best-known works are the five piano concertos, nine completed piano sonatas and seven symphonies. Besides many other works, Prokofiev also composed family favourites, such as the March from *The Love for Three Oranges*, the suite *Lieutenant Kijé*, the ballet *Romeo and Juliet* – from which "Dance of the Knights" is taken – and *Peter and the Wolf*.

A graduate of the St Petersburg Conservatory, Prokofiev initially made his name as an iconoclastic composer-pianist, achieving notoriety with a series of ferociously dissonant and virtuosic works for his instrument and his first two piano concertos. Prokofiev's first major success breaking out of the composer-pianist mould was with his purely orchestral *Scythian Suite*, compiled from music originally composed for a ballet commissioned by Sergei Diaghilev of the Ballets Russes;

Diaghilev commissioned three further ballets from Prokofiev – *Chout*, *Le pas d'acier* and *The Prodigal Son* – which at the time of their original production were all highly successful. Prokofiev's greatest interest, however, was opera, and he composed several works in that genre, including *The Gambler* and *The Fiery Angel*. Prokofiev's one relative success in that genre during his lifetime was *The Love for Three Oranges*, composed for Chicago and subsequently performed over the following decade in Europe and Russia.

After the Revolution, Prokofiev left Russia with the official blessing of the Soviet minister Anatoly Lunacharsky, and he lived in the United States, then Germany, then Paris, during which time he married a Spanish singer, Carolina Codina, with whom he had two sons. Because of the increasing economic deprivation of Europe, Prokofiev returned to Russia in 1936. He enjoyed some success there – notably with *Lieutenant Kijé*, *Peter and the Wolf*, *Romeo and Juliet*, and perhaps above all with *Alexander Nevsky*. The Nazi invasion of the USSR spurred him to compose his most ambitious work, an operatic version of Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace*. In 1948 Prokofiev was criticized for "anti-democratic formalism", and with his income severely curtailed was forced to compose Stalinist works such as *On Guard for Peace*. However, he also enjoyed personal and artistic support from a new generation of Russian performers, notably Sviatoslav Richter and Mstislav Rostropovich and for the latter he composed his *Symphony-Concerto*.

The **Flute Sonata in D**, Op. 94, was written in 1942-3 It was later transcribed for violin, by the composer with the help of violinist David Oistrakh, as Op. 94a.