



School of

# Music

College of Arts and Sciences

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

## WSU School of Music

*Presents*

### **Junior Recital**

***Amanda Skott, Flute and Ben Presley, Percussion***

***Georgia Hunter, Flute***

***Tanner Burns, Piano***

***Elena Panchenko,***

***Piano***

*Isle of Skye*

- I. Introduction

Michael Iorio  
(b. 1993)

*Sonata for Flute and Piano*

- I. Allegretto malincolico  
II. Cantilena  
III. Presto giocoso

Francis Poulenc  
(1899-1963)

*Constructive Interference*

- I. Movement 1  
II. Movement 2

Alan Keown  
(b. 1957)

*Icicle*

Robert Aitken  
(b. 1939)

*Kimbrough Concert Hall – 23 October 2026, 3:10*



@WSUPullmanMusic

*Northern Lights*

Eric Ewazen  
(b. 1954)

*Carmen Fantasy*

Francois Borne  
(1840-1920)

*Kimbrough Concert Hall – 23 October 2026, 3:10*

## Junior Recital

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Friday, October 23 at 3:10

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**Francis Poulenc (1899-1963)** was a 20<sup>th</sup> century French composer and pianist who wrote a variety of works including opera ballets, choral pieces, piano, chamber, and orchestral music. He grew up as an only child in a musical family, but was not allowed to study music because he was expected to take over his father's pharmaceutical company. His mother played piano, however, and started giving him piano lessons at age five. Poulenc continued to pursue music and studied with pianist Ricardo Vines, who not only became his teacher, but also a mentor. Concerned about his lack of musical training, he was advised to take composition lessons as well. Then, he joined the French army in 1918 and was later called in the beginning of World War II. Poulenc became well known, especially in Britain in the 1920s. After a close friend's death, he turned to composing more religious music. He also joined a music group nicknamed "Le six," in which they performed at many musical events. In 1948, he began his first US tour. Francis Poulenc was a renowned composer who was known for his humorous, witty writing style, even after his death in 1963.

Poulenc's flute sonata was written in 1957, commissioned by the American Liberty of Congress and dedicated to Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, an American patron of chamber music. Jean-Pierre Rampal premiered the piece at the Strasbourg Music Festival and it was a success, becoming one of his most well-known works and a staple in 20<sup>th</sup> century flute repertoire.

**Robert Aitken (b. 1939)** is a Canadian composer and flutist. He started his career as a teenager and became the youngest principal flutist in the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra in 1958. He then decided to pursue a solo career and played with the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, CBC Symphony Orchestra, and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Aitken also studied with renowned flutists like Marcel Moyse and Jean Pierre Rampal. He held positions at the University of Toronto, Staatliche Hochschule für Musik in Germany, the Shawnigan Summer School of Fine Arts, and the Banff Center. Aitken's compositions include chamber works, concertos, solo pieces, orchestral music, and choral music.

*Icicle* was composed in 1977 on commission by the Editions Transatlantiques Paris, a publishing group. The piece features many extended techniques like timbral trills, pitch bends, glissandi, and multiphonics that evoke a cold wintery feeling. Aitken titled the piece after some icicles he

saw in New Hampshire during the winter. *Ice* is intended for young flute players and was dedicated to his daughter Dianne, who played flute.

**Francois Borne (1840-1920)** was a French flutist who played in the Grand Theater de Bordeaux orchestra and taught at the Conservatoire de Musique de Toulouse. Most of Borne's life is unknown. He has two compositions; Ballade et danse des lutins for flute and piano, and Fantasie Brillante (Carmen Fantasy), his most well-known work and standard repertoire for the flute.

*Carmen Fantasy* was composed in 1875 and is based on themes from Bizet's opera *Carmen*. The piece features many technical passages that show off the virtuosity of the flute, requiring good breath control. Throughout the piece are some recognizable themes: the Habanera, Flower Song, Gypsy Song, and Toreador Song. The Habanera is a seductive dance where Carmen, the main female character, describes her outlook on love. She claims that love is a Gypsy child, a rebellious bird no one can tame. Love is unpredictable and free. The piece includes two variations on the Habanera theme. Don Jose is also a main character that becomes one of Carmen's love interests. The Flower Song is sung by Don Jose in Act II, who declares his love for Carmen and sings about the flower she threw at him. The Toreador Song is sung by Escamillo in Act II, the other love interest who sings triumphantly about the beauty of bullfighting as well as its dangers. Lastly, the Gypsy Song is Carmen dancing with others in a tavern to entertain military officers. *Carmen* is one of the most well-known operas and is frequently performed around the world.