



The Carnival of the Animals

The Carnival of the Animals was written by Camille Saint-Saens, a French composer, in 1886. Originally Saint-Saens composed this 14 movement piece as a joke for close friends and strictly forbade having it published while he was alive, fearing it would overpower his more serious works and damage his image as a composer. Two months after his death, the work was publicly performed and remains his most well-known work to this day. "The March of the Royal Lion" features rapid chromatic passages from the deep voices of the trombone and tuba in this transcription, simulating the remarkable roar of the lion. Originally scored as a cello solo, this french horn transcription of "The Swan" is equal in elegance and beauty. This movement was the only one Saint-Saens allowed to be published during his lifetime. Saint-Saens brilliantly incorporated fragments of a variety of old compositions into the movement entitled "Fossils". Such themes such as the theme from *Danse macabre* (written by Saint-Saens earlier in his life), old French folk songs, and even Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star can be heard in this movement. "The Turtle" pokes fun at the Can-Can composed by Jacques Offenbach by slowing the quick, high-energy melody down to a turtle's pace. "The Elephant" is a short, comical composition meant to depict a playful elephant acting as a ballerina.

-Program note by Matt Maccari

Invincible Eagle March

Sousa wrote this march for his band to perform at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, in 1901. In honor of the exposition, Sousa considered entitling the piece "The Spirit of Niagara." Thinking this march might rival his infamous *Stars and Stripes Forever*, Sousa decided not to localize it and decided against giving it that name. Soon after its premiere, Sousa described the inspiration and determination which compelled him to compose this march, stating, "It is what I call one of my sunshine marches. Some of my heavy marches are intended to convey the impression of the stir and strife of warfare, but *The Invincible Eagle* shows the military spirit at its lightest and brightest – the parade spirit . . . with the bravery of uniform, the sheen of silken stands, and the gleam of polished steel."

-Program note by Elizabeth Martin



Department of Music Presents

Going to the Zoo

Cielo Brass Quintet

Greg Schroeder, Trumpet

Matt Maccari, Trumpet

Elizabeth Martin, French Horn

Austin Pancner, Trombone

Taylor Weinstock, Tuba

December 9, 2010

7:30 p.m.

A. F. Siebert Chapel, Carthage College



Carthage Music Department
2001 Alford Park Drive
Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140
262-551-5859

-Program-

Neapolitan Dance from *Swan Lake* Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky
(1840-1893)
Arranged by Lew Waldeck

Serenade from *Swan Songs* Franz Schubert
(1797-1828)
Arranged by Elburz Sorkhabi

Infernal Dance from *Firebird Suite* Igor Stravinsky
(1882-1971)
Arranged by Lew Waldeck

-Intermission-

Carnival of the Animals Camille Saint-Saens
(1835-1921)
I. March of the Royal Lion
II. The Swan
III. Fossils
IV. Turtles
V. The Elephant
Arranged by Karl Kramer

Invincible Eagle March John Philip Sousa
(1854-1932)
Arranged by Don Patterson

-Program Notes-

Neapolitan Dance from *Swan Lake*

This ballet, presented in four acts, four scenes, is based on an ancient German legend about a maiden under pursuit of a handsome prince being turned into a swan, along with her friends, by the forces of an evil magician. This dance has three sections: Allegro moderato, Andantino quasi moderato, and Presto. Among the other featured dances in the ballet were the "Spanish Dance" and the "Hungarian Dance." This ballet was first presented as *The Lake of the Swans* by the Ballet of the Moscow Imperial Bolshoi Theatre on February 20, 1877 in Moscow, Russia. -Program note by Taylor Weinstock

Serenade from *Swan Songs*

Despite the fact Schubert died at a young age, he wrote almost 600 songs, 9 symphonies, operas, and a large amount of chamber and piano music. One of these songs is the "Serenade" from *Swan Songs*. This beautiful piece was written in 1826. It's a simple, lovely song from beginning to end and was written and characterized by perfection, grace, and beauty. It was originally composed as an alto solo and male chorus then rearranged for female voices. Today, Schubert is looked upon as one of the leading early Romantic composers and remains one of the most frequently performed composers. -Program note by Austin Pancner

The Infernal Dance from *Firebird Suite*

The "Infernal Dance" is part of a five movement ballet by Igor Stravinsky entitled *The Firebird*. The ballet's story was created by mixing a Russian folk tale called "Katschei the Deathless" and a mythical creature called the Firebird. In this movement, King Katschei and his army confront Prince Ivan, the hero, and try to turn him into stone, but the hero uses a magic feather to summon the Firebird. The Firebird appears and the King and his army are forced into a heated dance. This composition was Stravinsky's "breakthrough piece" and was premiered on June 25, 1910, in Paris, France. -Program note by Greg Schroeder