**Firstname Lastname, voice type**
Senior Recital
Friday, April 28th, 2017,
7:30 p.m.

*Notes and Translations*

# Instructions:

1. Save a copy of this document with a new name so you may always have this original template as an example.
2. Replace the sample text in this document with your own. Erase this blue text in your final version.
3. Composers’ biographies should be no longer than 200 words.
4. Notes about the individual songs should be no longer than 100 words.
5. For songs in English, write out the text, as in the first song example, below.
6. Be sure you credit the writer/lyricist/poet of the original text and the translator.
7. Do not plagarize. Check with your instructor about citations.
8. Pro tip: Avoid columns. Use tables.

**George Frideric Handel** (1685–1759) was one of the most famous composers of the late Baroque era. He was originally from Germany, where he received his musical training, but he relocated to London in 1712 to pursue his career as a composer for the English nobility. He is most well known for his 42 operas, 29 oratorios, and over 120 works for various ensembles (duets, trios, cantatas, organ concerti, solo song, etc.).

**“See the raging flames arise”** is from his 20th oratorio, *Joshua*, which tells the Biblical story of the passage of the Israelites (led by Joshua) over the Jordan River into Caanan and through the Battle of Jericho. This aria is sung by Caleb, representative of the Tribe of Judah, and tells of the battle and the subsequent destruction of the city of Jericho.

## The walls are levell’d…See the raging flames arise

The walls are levell’d, pour the chosen bands,

With hostile gore imbrue your thirsty hands,

Set palaces and temples in a blaze,

Sap the foundations, and the bulwarks raze.

But oh, remember, in the bloody strife,

To spare the hospitable Rahab’s life.

See, the raging flames arise,

Hear, the dismal groans and cries!

The fatal day of wrath is come,

Proud Jericho hath met her doom.

**Franz Schubert** (1797–1828) was an Austrian composer who lived during the late Classical/early Romantic period and is one of the most popular and often-performed composers of that era. His contribution to classical music was enormous, producing seven full symphonies, a multitude of sacred music, 17 operas, a wealth of incidental music, a sizable collection of chamber and piano music, and over 600 secular vocal works (most of which are Lieder, of which he is credited as the inventor) in just 32 years of life. *Schwanengesang* is a collection of 14 songs which Schubert composed near the end of his life and which were gathered and published posthumously.

**“Ständchen”**, the fourth song of the cycle, is a serenade to the lover of the narrator, beckoning them to return to the narrator after being separated from each other.

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| Ständchen | Serenade |
| Leise flehen meine Lieder | Softly plead my songs |
| Durch die Nacht zu dir; | Through the night to you; |
| In den Stillen Hain hernieder, | Into the quiet grove down here, |
| Liebchen, komm’ zu mir! | Darling, come to me! |
| Flüsternd schlanke Wipfel rauschen | Whispering slim treetops rustle |
| In des Mondes Light; | In the moon’s light; |
| Des Verräters feindlich lauschen | The traitor’s inimical listening -  |
| Fürschte, Holde, night! | Fear not, my beloved! |
| Hörst die Nachtigallen schlagen? | Do you hear the nightingales sing? |
| Ach! sie flehen dich, | Ah, they plead to you; |
| Mit der Töne süßen Klagen | With the tones’ sweet complaining |
| Flehen sie für mich. | They plead for me. |
| Sie verstehn des Busens Sehnen, | They understand the bosom’s longing, |
| Kennen Liebesschmerz, | They know love’s pain, |
| Rühren mit den Silbertönen | They move with the silver tones of |
| Jedes weiche Herz. | Every soft heart. |
| Lass auch dir die Brust bewegen, | Let also your heart be moved; |
| Liebchen, höre mich! | Darling, hear me! |
| Bebend harr’ ich dir entgegen! | I wait for you, trembling, in anticipation! |
| Komm, beglücke mich! | Come, delight me! |

**Richard Strauss** (1864–1949) was a prominent German composer during the late Romantic and early modern time periods. He is best known for his operas (including *Der Rosenkavalier*, *Elektra*, and *Salome*), his Lieder, his tone poems, and his instrumental works. Strauss began studying and composing music from the incredible age of six years old and produced *Lieder* (art songs) his whole life.

**“Allerseelen”** is one of those *Lieder* and is a beautiful, lush setting of the poem by Austrian poet Hermann von Gilm and reflects the narrator’s wish to rekindle passion with a lover who has long since departed this world on All Soul’s Day, the day dedicated to remembering deceased loved ones and honoring their lives.

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| Allerseelen | All Soul’s Day |
| Stell’ auf den Tisch die duftenden Reseden, | Put on the table the fragrant mignonettes, |
| Die letzten roten Astern trag’ herbei, | Carry to here to last red asters, |
| Und lass uns wieder von der Liebe reden, | And let us speak again of love |
| Wie einst im Mai. | Like once in May. |

(NOTE: This is an incomplete translation, cut for space in this sample document. Use as many pages as needed to get all your information in the document.)