

**Illinois State University
Wonsook Kim College of Fine Arts
School of Music**

Senior Recital
Chelsea Davis, *flute*
Lu Witzig, *piano*

**This recital is in partial fulfillment of the
graduation requirements for the degree,
Bachelor of Music Education.**

**Kemp Recital Hall
November 15, 2025
Saturday Evening
8:30 p.m.**

This is the sixty-third program of the 2025-2026 season.

Program

Please silence all electronics for the duration of the concert. Thank you.

Les Folies d'Espange (1701)	Marin Marais (1656-1728)
Flute Concerto No. 2 in D K.314 (1778) 1. Allegro aperto 2. Adagio ma non troppo	W. A Mozart (1756-1791)
Sonata No. 2 (1925) 1. Pastorale	Philippe Gaubert (1897-1941)
Flute Concerto (1993) 2. Alla Marcia 3. Elegia	Christopher Rouse (1949-2019)
Don't Forget to Write (2022) 1. Blue Skies 2. Flying the Coop	Amanda Harberg (born 1973)

Program Notes

Les Folies d'Espange (1701)

Marin Marais (1656-1728)

Marin Marais was an accomplished French composer and viola da gamba player. After studying composition with Jean-Baptiste Lully, he was hired as a musician to the royal court of Versailles. His piece, *Les Folies d'Espange*, is a series of thirty-two continuous variations based on a simple theme. Originally published for viola da gamba in his second book titled *Pièces de Viole*, the piece has since been transcribed for a variety of instruments

During the Renaissance, a *Folia* was a fast paced, popular dance and music form that originated in Portugal. In the Baroque, this form later shifted into a stately, slow-paced composition in the Baroque era and acquired a distinct French style largely shaped by Lully. The French *Fiola* style is characterized by a lack of ritornellos, a slow and stately tempo, and a tonal center in D minor. Within Marais's thirty-two variations, the composer follows the same harmonic framework but uses ornamentations and other appropriate decorations to elaborate on the original theme.

History: 1701

- France was heavily involved in the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession
- French establishment of Fort Detroit, later became the city of Detroit, MI

Flute Concerto No. 2 in D K.314 (1778)

W. A Mozart (1756-1791)

While on a musical tour with his mother, Mozart spent most of 1777-1778 in Mannheim, Germany where he became familiar with the local orchestra and musicians. The orchestra's flutist, John Baptist Wendling, introduced Mozart to armature flutist and surgeon, Ferdinand de Jean, who commissioned three short concertos and a few quartets for flute.

The third concerto was never started, and the second concerto was a transcription from a previous concerto. In 1920, the parts to Mozart's C Major Oboe Concerto were rediscovered in Salzburg and became clear that Mozart's second flute concerto was a rewrite of his oboe concerto. Mozart had excused himself in a letter to his father dated from February

14th, 1778, in Mannheim. He wrote “It is not surprising that I have been unable to finish them, for I never have a single hour here... besides, one is not always disposed to work”. It was also known that Mozart was not particularly fond of the flute or flutists in general however, this piece remains a fine example of gallant and virtuosic music.

History: 1778

- Start of the War of the Bavarian Succession between Austria and Prussia
- France becomes an American ally, transforming the conflict into a global war

Sonata No. 2 (1925)

Philippe Gaubert (1897-1941)

Philippe Gaubert was a distinguished French flutist composer and conductor. As a child, his mother was the housekeeper for the renowned flutist, Paul Taffanel. Gaubert’s musical talent was recognized from a young age. He entered the renowned Paris Conservatoire where Taffanel became his mentor. Shortly before Taffanel’s death, Gaubert received a complete archive of his teacher’s work. Gaubert completed a compilation of Taffanel’s work in 1923 which resulted in the Taffanel and Gaubert Complete Flute Methods book. This technique book remains a standard in most flutist’s studies. In 1919, Gaubert became the flute professor at the Paris Conservatoire where he taught Marcel Moyse. Gaubert dedicated his second flute sonata to Moyse. The sonata is three movements, showcasing some of the hallmarks of Gaubert’s style- long melodic lines, repeated arpeggios, and many contrasts in moods and colors.

History: 1925

- The famous Moulin Rouge reopened, aiming to be a temple of music and dance
- Jazz music and dances such as the Charleston reach its peak

Flute Concerto (1993)

Christopher Rouse (1929-2019)

Composer Christopher Rouse once called himself a writer of “fast and furious music”, while teaching composition courses at the Julliard School. Rouse has won many awards for his compositions, including the Kennedy Center Friedheim Award, the Pulitzer Prize for music, and a Grammy award for Best Classical Contemporary Composition. In a 2013

interview, Rouse said “it doesn’t matter whether a piece is complex or simple, whether its maximalist or minimalist or tonal or atonal or whatever. That’s not nearly as significant as whether a piece communicates something meaningful to the listener”. In his five-movement flute concerto, Rouse creates a loose arch form. The first and fifth movements, both titled *Amhrán* (Gaelic for song), are simple yet elaborate melodies. The second and fourth movements are both fast in tempo. The second movement is a spirited march and the fourth is a scherzo that progresses into a jig, sharing material with the second movement. The third movement is described by Rouse as the “structural and emotional centerpiece of the work”. Titled appropriately as *Elegia*, this movement is a lament in memory of a two-year old boy, James Bulger, who was abducted from a mall and was beaten and brutally murdered by two ten-year old boys. Using his own unique style, Rouse uses both tonal and atonal motifs to create a simple yet complex composition, communicating the intense emotions.

History: 1993

- Six people die and over a thousand injured as a bomb is detonated at the World Trade Center, NY
- Whitney Houston’s “I Will Always Love You” wins record of the year at the Grammys

Don’t Forget to Write (2022)

Amanda Harberg (b. 1973)

Amanda Harberg is a composer, educator, and pianist currently teaching at Berklee College of Music. As a composer, Harberg writes for a variety of instruments using Western tradition with contemporary influences. Being called a “pro to the piccolo and flute community” by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Harberg’s music has received nine National Flute Association Newly Published Music awards. *Don’t Forget to Write* was inspired by Harberg’s son heading off to college. The first movement, *Blue Skies*, contains warm, melancholy phrases starting in major, then echoing back in minor. The second movement, *Flying the Coop*, while spirited, is also motoric and rhythmically plays with the audience’s expectations.

History: 2022

- Will Smith slaps Chris Rock at the Oscars, becomes viral meme
- Russia launches full scale invasion of Ukraine

Upcoming Events

Sunday, November 16, Noon

Senior Recital: Joanie Hitt, trombone

Kemp Recital Hall

Sunday, November 16, 1:30 pm

Senior Recital: Sam Fortuna, horn

Kemp Recital Hall

Sunday, November 16, 3:00 pm

Charles W. Bolen Faculty Recital: Faculty Brass Quintet

Center for the Performing Arts

Sunday, November 16, 3:00 pm

Senior Recital: Zeph Mussman, piano

Kemp Recital Hall

Sunday, November 16, 6:00 pm

Senior Recital: Connor Franke, trombone

Kemp Recital Hall

Sunday, November 16, 7:00 pm

Saxophone Studio and Ensemble Recital

Center for the Performing Arts

Sunday, November 16, 7:30 pm

Senior Recital: Carly Gussman, horn

Kemp Recital Hall

Sunday, November 16, 9:00 pm

Graduate Recital: Xinyi Li, piano

Kemp Recital Hall

Monday, November 17, 6:00 pm

Graduate Recital: Garrett Kniffin, piano

Kemp Recital Hall

Monday, November 17, 8:00 pm

Philharmonia Orchestra Concert

Center for the Performing Arts

Monday, November 17, 8:00 pm

Graduate Recital: Yutong Jin, piano

Kemp Recital Hall