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**Romantic
World of the
Music**

Valeriy Maksymov-Violin
Natalia Chernousova-Flute
Victoria Lee-Violin

Piano Accompanist
Iryna Maksymova

**July 2016
Programme**

Programme-First Half

- Schubert. Arpeggione, Sonata for Viola and Piano, 1 st. mvt (Allegro moderato);
- Beethoven. Sonata No.5, Op.24 (Spring) for Violin and Piano, 2 and 4 mvts;

Interval

Refreshments at the *Studio Cafeteria*



Programme-Second Half

- Tchaikovsky. Waltz, arr. for Flute and Piano;
- Tchaikovsky. Lensky's Aria from the Opera Eugene Onegin, arr. for Flute and Piano;
- Boismortier. Sonata No.2 for Flute and Violin, Op.51;
- Ravel. Piece en forme de Habanera, Violin and Piano;
- Ibert. Duex Interludes, Trio for Violin, Flute and Piano.
- Monti. Czardas for Violin and Piano;
- Ballero. The Noisy Bird, Flute-Piccolo and Piano

Romantic Music (1815–1910)

A term that denotes an era of Western classical music that began in the late 18th or early 19th century. It was related to Romanticism, the European artistic and literary movement that arose in the second half of the 18th century, and Romantic music in particular dominated the Romantic movement in Germany.

In the Romantic period, music became more expressive and emotional, expanding to encompass literary, artistic, and philosophic themes.

Famous early Romantic composers

include Schumann, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Bellini, and Berlioz.

The late 19th century saw a dramatic expansion in the size of the orchestra and in the loudness and diversity of instruments used in this ensemble. As well, public concerts became a key part of urban middle class society, in contrast to earlier periods, when concerts were mainly paid for by and done for aristocrats. Famous composers from the second half of the century include Johann Strauss II, Brahms, Liszt, Tchaikovsky, Verdi, and Wagner. Between 1890 and 1910, a third wave of composers including Dvořák, Mahler, Richard Strauss, Puccini, and Sibelius built on the work of middle Romantic composers to create even more complex – and often much longer – musical works.

A prominent mark of late 19th century music is its nationalistic fervor, as exemplified by such figures as Dvořák, Sibelius, and Grieg. Other prominent late-century figures include Saint-Saëns, Fauré, Rachmaninoff and Franck.

