

Cameras and recording devices often cause major distractions for musicians and audience members alike. Moreover, there are copyright issues to be considered. We ask that you not take pictures or record any concerts. An exception is made for family members of students performing a senior recital.

Always turn off your cell phone and refrain from talking during a performance. Food and drink are not permitted in Paul Recital Hall.

Thank you for attending a Sunderman Conservatory of Music event. We hope you return again and again to support Gettysburg College students, Conservatory faculty, and visiting professional artists.

I would like to dedicate my recital to my parents, who have always supported me in my academic and musical pursuits. I would also like to recognize my professors for helping me grow academically and as a person. Thank you to Sofia, for always supporting me and for being one of the kindest and caring people that I have ever met. I want to recognize Sia for her awesome poster design. Finally, I want to dedicate my recital to all my friends. Without all of you, I would not be the person that I am today. Thank you from the bottom of my heart.

PROGRAM

Suite f	for Cello Solo	Gaspar Cassadó (1897-1966)
1.	Preludio-Fantasia. Andante	(1057-1500)
Pezzo	capriccioso, Op. 62P	yotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1858-1931)
	Dr. Scott Crowne, piano	
Cello S	Sonata, H.125	Frank Bridge (1879-1941)
1.	Allegro ben moderato	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2.	Adagio ma non troppo - Molto allegro a	agitato
	Dr. Scott Crowne, piano	
Sonata	a for Guitar and Violoncello	Radamés Gnattali (1906-1988)
I.	Allegro comodo	
II.	Adagio	

III. Con spirito

Hugo Pochan '26, guitar

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This recital is in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Arts in Music. Isaac is a student of Professor Ismar Gomes.

PROGRAM NOTES

Gaspar Cassadó (1897 – 1966), Suite for Cello Solo

Gaspar Cassadó was a Spanish cellist and composer who incorporated his Catalonian roots and other European influences into his music. His most popular pieces include his Cello Concerto in D minor, Piano Trio, guitar works, and the Suite for Solo Cello. While his Suite for Solo Cello is one of Cassadó's most famous works, the piece never received any mainstream recognition. Cassadó wrote his suite for Solo Cello during the mid-1920s, his most prolific time as a composer. The cellist and composer was living in Spain during the mid-1920s, which was ruled by Francisco Franco's fascist regime. Cassadó stayed in Spain for performance opportunities, while his cello teacher Pablo Casals detested his choice to stay in Spain, causing a strain in their relationship. Casals stopped teaching and communicating with Cassadó, which outcast him and his works from being performed on a greater mainstream medium. The Suite for Solo Cello gained public recognition and popularity after cellist János Starker recorded the piece in 1988.

Cassadó's *Suite for Solo Cello* is comprised of three movements, based on the baroque movements of Bach's Cello Suites. The first movement, entitled Preludio Fantasia, has Catalonian influences throughout. The cello's harmonies and voicings throughout the piece create an emotional atmosphere. There are also points in the movement that take direct influence from Flamenco guitar, which point back to Cassadó's Catalonian and Spanish influences.

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1858 - 1931), Pezzo capriccioso, Op. 62

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was a Russian composer who is revered as one of the most famous Russian composers. Throughout his career, Tchaikovsky composed hundreds of works that are varied, including six symphonies, three ballets, three piano concertos, 11 operas, a violin concerto, and over 100 songs and piano pieces. The Russian composer had a great appeal to the public because of his ability to create open-hearted melodies, colorful harmonies, and unique orchestration to create an emotional and picturesque story for the audience.

Tchaikovsky's *Pezzo capriccioso* was composed towards the end of his music career. He wrote the piece in the summer of 1887, stating that, "The piece is the single fruit of my musical spirit from the summer."

The piece itself showcases the virtuosity of the cellist. The piece begins with an exclamatory melody followed by an open and free roaming melody that seems improvisatory. Following this improvisatory moment, Tchaikovsky challenges the cellist with a passage of ascending and descending scales and arpeggiations at a blazing speed that requires a high level of dexterity and precision.

Frank Bridge (1879 – 1941), Cello Sonata, H.125

Frank Bridge was a British composer and violist who was at the forefront of British music during the early 20th century. He is best known for his chamber music, including his Phantasie Quartet for piano and strings, four string quartets, as well as songs and piano pieces. Britten studied at the Royal College of Music in London initially for violin but later changed to viola. Later in his musical career, Bridge took positions as violist in multiple string quartets as well as conductor positions. The composer was also highly respected as a teacher, whose roster of students includes Benjamin Britten.

Bridge's *Cello Sonata* was written between 1913 and 1917. Bridge began writing the piece and finished the first movement in 1913. He stopped working on the piece when World War I began and finished the second movement of the piece after World War I. Both movements serve as a juxtaposition to the compositional style of composers before and after World War I. The first movement is representative of Bridge's romantic compositional style before the war began, with lush and emotional melodic lines. The second movement takes a more post-tonal approach to harmony, which can be heard in the textures of the piano. This post-tonal approach in the second movement represents how World War I rattled not only Bridge's psyche, but the psyches of Europeans after the war.

Radamés Gnattali (1906 - 1988), Sonata for Guitar and Violincello

Radamés Gnattali was a Brazilian composer that was known for his classical music and his popular music. Gnattali was born in Porto Alegre, Brazil to two Italian immigrants and began his music career by learning piano from his grandmother. In 1924, Gnatalli completed his education from the School of Fine Arts at the University of Rio Grande do Sul, and went to Rio de Janeiro to perform Tchaikovsky's B-flat Piano Concerto. He officially settled in Rio de Janeiro in the early 1930s, where he debuted his piece Rapsódia Brasileira. Gnattali's compositional style blends popular Brazilian genres with unique instrumentations. His *Sonata for Guitar and Violincello* incorporates samba and choro in a classical instrumentation. The piece consists of three movements: a lyrical Allegretto comodo, an expressive and pensive Adagio, and an exciting, celebratory Con spirito. The guitar's choro- samba-influenced rhythmic patterns and varying textures interact with the warmth and singing quality of the cello to establish a conversation between both instruments. Gnattali's *Sonata for Guitar and Violincello* recognizes the musically rich heritage of Brazil in a Western European classical form.

WORKS CITED

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UPCOMING SUNDERMAN CONSERVATORY EVENTS

April 4 • 8:00pm Wind Symphony Concert Majestic Theater

April 5 • 8:00pm Choir Concert Christ Chapel

April 6 • 2:30pm Sr. Recital: Libby Carpenter, voice Paul Recital Hall

April 11 • 8:00pm Sunderman Sings Voice Area Recital Paul Recital Hall

April 13 • 3:00pm Symphony Band Majestic Theater

April 16 • 6:00pm American Spiritual Ensemble Christ Chapel

April 18 • 8:00pm Symphony Orchestra Majestic Theater

April 19 • 8:00pm Jazz Ensemble Majestic Theater

April 25 • 7:30pm Opera Workshop Performance Majestic Theater

April 26 • 7:30pm Opera Workshop Performance Majestic Theater

April 27 • 7:00pm Jazz Combo Paul Recital Hall

April 28 • 5:00pm Wind Symphony Student Conductor Concert Majestic Theater April 28 • 7:30pm Gettysburg Flutes! Paul Recital Hall

May 1 • 6:30pm Piano Citizens Recital Paul Recital Hall



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