Debussy wrote twenty-four preludes for piano in two books, each book containing twelve. According to the French music critic Emile Vuillermoz (1878–1960), "In emulation of Chopin, Debussy desired to condense into twenty-four preludes the most precious developments in pianistic technique of his age. These short pieces are condensed 'pure' music, and do not set out to treat any precise subject. Their raison d'être rests in the discovery of a rhythm, a color, an atmosphere...."

Debussy was inspired to compose Lisle joyeuse (The Joyful Island) by Watteau's famous painting, Pèlerinage à Cythère (The Pilgrimage to Cythera) (1717). Commencing with a brilliantly conceived cadenza, Lisle joyeuse is not for the faint-hearted pianist. With his customary self-deprecation, Debussy wrote of the work: "This piece seems to embrace every possible manner of treating the piano, combining strength with grace, if I may presume to say so."

- Program notes by Elmer Booze

Concerts at the National Gallery of Art
Under the Direction of George Manos

October 1998

25 The Alcan String Quartet
Debussy: String Quartet
Kelly-Marie Murphy: This Is My Voice
Grieg: String Quartet

November

1 National Gallery Orchestra
George Manos, conductor
Kathryn Hearden, soprano

Beethoven: Coriolanus
Overture
Scene: "Ah, perfido!"
Symphony No. 7

The use of cameras or recording equipment during the performance is not allowed.

For the convenience of concertgoers the Garden Café remains open until 6:30 p.m.

Sunday Evening, October 18, 1998
at Seven O'Clock
West Building, West Garden Court

Admission Free
Canadian pianist Francine Kay, who made her debut at Toronto’s St. Lawrence Centre in 1987, has performed to public and critical acclaim throughout Canada, the United States, and Europe. She received her early musical training at l’Ecole de Musique Vincent D’Indy in Montréal, where she studied with Yvonne Hubert. A French government scholarship provided her a stay in Paris to study with Yvonne Lefébure. Ms. Kay went on to obtain her master of music degree at the Juilliard School in New York as a scholarship student of Adele Marcus. She pursued post-graduate studies under Marek Jablonski and Leon Fleisher at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto. Francine Kay was the first recipient of the Women’s Musical Club of Toronto Career Development Award in 1989 and has received the Canada Council Career award. Her 1996 recording, The Complete Debussy Preludes, was praised by the Montréal Gazette for its “extraordinary range of color, faithfully captured by a recording that marries close perspective and wide dynamic range.” Appearing both as soloist with major orchestras throughout Canada and as recitalist, Ms. Kay is frequently heard on radio and television.

The Novellette, Opus 21, No. 8 is the last of Schumann’s Novelletten (Little Stories). Schumann characterized these eight musical vignettes as “connected tales of adventure.” Clearly composed for his beloved Clara Wieck, the pieces are referred to in a letter Schumann wrote to her shortly after they were written: “I have composed a frightful amount for you during the last few weeks…. I have called the whole thing Novelletten… [as] Wiecketten would not sound well,… [and] in the Novelletten you appear in every possible attitude and situation.” Opening in F-sharp minor, the Novellette No. 8 is episodic, presenting an opening statement that is repeated, with each repetition having a different trio section. The sections are linked together by an amorous melody conspicuously marked “A voice from the distance.”

Fantasiestücke, Opus 12 features one of Schumann’s distinctive romantic traits: an attachment to fantasy. The eight pieces are loosely connected and colorfully contrast each other in form and content. The emotional range extends from the serene and self-possessed Des Abends (Of an Evening) to the spirited and vociferous Warum (Why).

The French music critic Tómas Marco, in reviewing music of Erik Satie, commented: “With [Les] 3 valses distinguées du précieux dégoûté, which have, at times, a marked bitonal character, Satie cleverly laughs at the current artistic dandyism and at the pace of the Valses nobles et sentimentales of Maurice Ravel, which appeared before.” The Satie waltzes are intended to describe an old dandy’s figure, his binoculars, and his legs.