



D&M Music Studio

In association with

Ibis Hotel Sathorn Bangkok

Goethe Institut & Steinway Piano

Proudly Presents

A Duo Piano Recital by

Tetsu Mashiko & Masaki Nishihara



On Friday, 12th February, 2010 at 8 p.m.

at Thai German Cultural Foundation Auditorium

on South Sathorn Road Soi 1 (Tel :02-287-2822)

Grateful Appreciation

D & M Music Studio would like to express sincere thanks and appreciation to the following individual persons and organizations for helping to make this concert possible:

Jetsu Mashiko, pianist

Masiki Nishirara, pianist

Ibis Sathorn Hotel

Kawasaki Fumiaki, manager

Mrs. Parichat Kosoltrakul

Japanese Association in Thailand

Bangkok Shuho

Daco Japanese Magazine

Bangkok Post

The Nation

Thailand classical Webboard

Thai German Cultural Foundation

Audience and guests who so kindly responded to tonight's function

Thank You One And All

About The Artists

Tetsu Mashiko

Born on 1976. He was graduated from Utunomiya University, majoring education (M. A.) and furtherly studied at Royal Northern College of Music (RNCM) and graduated from there . Mashiko has been playing piano since he was 5 years old .

Masaki Nishihara

Born on 1972. He was graduated from Sophia University, majoring legal studies (B.A). Nishihara has been playing piano since he was 4 years old and studied music with various piano teachers in Japan . He wrote many commentary for music sheets of Czerny and Rachmaninoff for what he is prepared to play in this concert in Bangkok which is being published by the publisher "RHYTHM" in Japan.

Their activities in public performance of music for two pianos of started in June 2001 and are widely known in Japan since then, Both talented pianists have already held over one hundred (100) concerts for two pianos in Japan. The concerts have been held under all different concert themes, and over 600 works for two pianos written by various composers have been performed throughout Japan. Tonight 's concert will be the debut performance in Thailand both for them

Programme

EUROPEAN MUSIC

*Carl Czerny: Selected pieces from Velocity etudes for two pianos
299b (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 18, 21)*

*Sergei Rachmaninoff: Prelude In C# Minor for 2
pianos(arranged by the composer)*

*Alexandre Gretchaninoff: "CORTEGE" from Deux morceaux
pour Deux Pianos op.18*

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Laghetto and Allegro

Carl Reinecke: Andante und Variations op. 6

Camille Saint-Sans: Caprice Arabe op. 96

Manuel Infante: Musiques d'Espagne

Alexandre Tansman: Carnival Suite

JAPANESE MUSIC

*Itsukino Komoriuta (TRADITIONAL NURSERY MELODY
SUNG IN KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE) ARRANGED BY
JOSEF MOLNAR*

Akira Miyoshi: FOUR SEASONS IN JAPAN

*~DREAMY MOON-TEA PICKING SONG-RED MAPLE
LEAVES-SNOW SCENE-RED SKY AND BEAUTIFUL
SUNSET ~FOR TWO PIANOS*

*Moyuru maeda: MEMORIES OF THE CHERRY TREE FOR
TWO PIANOS.*

About The Composers

Czerny Carl (1791 - 1857) Precociously gifted as a pianist, Carl Czerny studied as a ten-year-old with Beethoven and made his first public appearance in Vienna in 1800, when he played Mozart's C minor Piano Concerto. Impressed as he was by the performance style of Mozart, heard through Mozart's pupil Hummel, Piano Music Czerny's principal works were in the form of exercises and studies, of which he wrote a very large number, extending up to his Opus 861, Studies for the Left Hand. His other piano music consists of Sonatas and Sonatinas, with various medleys, variations and other shorter pieces. *He wrote music for piano duet*, and for up to four players, with many arrangements and transcriptions.

Sergei Vasilievich Rachmaninoff (Russian: born 20 March– 28 March 1943) was a Russian-American composer, pianist, and conductor. He was one of the finest pianists of his day and, as a composer, very nearly the last great representative of Russian late Romanticism in classical music. Early influences of Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov and other Russian composers gave way to a thoroughly personal idiom which included a pronounced lyricism, expressive breadth, structural ingenuity and a tonal palette of rich, distinctive orchestral colors. The piano features prominently in Rachmaninoff's compositional output, either as a solo instrument or as part of an ensemble. He made it a point to use his own skills as a performer to explore fully the expressive possibilities of the instrument. Even in his earliest works, he revealed a sure grasp of idiomatic piano writing and a striking gift for melody.

Alexander Tikhonovich Gretchaninov Russian: 1864, Moscow – 3 January 1956, New York City) was a Russian Romantic composer. Gretchaninov started his musical studies rather late because his father, a businessman, had expected the boy to take over the family firm. Gretchaninov himself related that he did not see a piano until he was 14 and began his studies at the Moscow Conservatory in 1881 against his father's wishes and without his knowledge. His main teachers there were Sergei Taneyev and Anton Arensky. In the late 1880s, after a quarrel with Arensky, he moved to St. Petersburg where he studied composition and orchestration with Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov until 1893. Rimsky-Korsakov immediately recognized Gretchaninov's extraordinary musical imagination and talent and gave him much extra time as well as considerable financial help. It is not surprising that Rimsky's influence can be heard in Gretchaninov's early works, such as his String Quartet No.1, a prize-winning composition. Though Gretchaninov remained in Russia for several years after the Revolution, he ultimately chose to emigrate, first to France in 1925, and then to the United States in 1939. He remained in the U.S. the rest of his life and eventually became an American citizen. He died in New York at the age of 91 in Ocean County, New Jersey

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (German: born 27 January 1756 – 5 December 1791) was a prolific and influential composer of the Classical era. He composed over 600 works, many acknowledged as pinnacles of symphonic, concertante, chamber, piano, operatic, and choral music. He is among the most enduringly popular of classical composers.

Mozart showed prodigious ability from his earliest childhood in Salzburg. Already competent on keyboard and violin, he composed from the age of five and performed before European royalty; at 17 he was engaged as a court musician in Salzburg, but grew restless and traveled in search of a better position, always composing abundantly. While visiting Vienna in 1781, He chose to stay in the capital, where he achieved fame but little financial security. During his final years in Vienna, he composed many of his best-known symphonies, concertos, and operas, and the *Requiem*. The circumstances of his early death have been much mythologized. He was survived by his wife Constanze and two sons.

His influence on subsequent Western art music is profound. Beethoven wrote his own early compositions in the shadow of Mozart, of whom Joseph Haydn wrote that "posterity will not see such a talent again in 100 years."

REINECKE, CARL (1824 - 1910) Nowadays Carl Reinecke is remembered in musical circles for his cadenzas to the concertos of Bach, Mozart and Beethoven, while a wider public may perhaps know the flute sonata *Undine*, yet in the second half of the nineteenth century he was respected as one of the most influential and versatile musicians of the time, and as one of the most highly esteemed composers. Carl Heinrich Reinecke was born on 23rd June, 1824, in the then Danish town of Altona, now a part of Hamburg. The year was the year of birth of Bruckner, of Cornelius and of Smetana. The son of a teacher of music, he was taught by his father and at the age of seven began to compose, making his first public appearance as pianist at the age of twelve. He undertook his first concert tour in 1843 as accompanist to the violinist H.W. Ernst, travelling to Copenhagen, where he met the composer Niels Gade. In the autumn of the same year he went to Leipzig for the first time, and there met Mendelssohn, the violinist Ferdinand David, Hiller and Schumann. Further concert tours in North Germany led, in 1846, to his appointment as Court Pianist in Denmark, where he remained until 1848. A later visit to Leipzig brought Reinecke into contact with Liszt, whom he also visited in Weimar. The latter advised him, after a short stay in Bremen, to go to Paris, and there he was able to meet Berlioz, Stephen Heller and the composer Louis Théodore Gouvy. In 1851 Hiller invited him to join the staff of the Cologne Music School, where he worked for three years, his pupils including the young Max Bruch. In these years in Cologne he became friendly with Brahms and was often a guest of the Schumanns in nearby Düsseldorf.

SAINT-SANS, CHARLES CAMILLE (1835-), French composer, was born in Paris on the 3rd of October 1835. After having as a child taken lessons on the piano, and learned the elements of composition, he entered the Paris Conservatoire in the organ class obtaining the second prize in 1849. The greatest triumph of his early career was,

however, attained in 1867, when the prize was unanimously awarded to him for his cantata "Les Noces de Promethee" in the competition organized during the International Exhibition of that year - a prize competed for by over two hundred musicians. Though he had acquired a great name as a pianist, and had made successful concert tours through Europe, he had not succeeded in reaching the ears of the larger public by the production of an opera, which in France counts for more than anything else. At last, through the influence of Liszt, his Biblical opera *Samson et Dalila* was brought out at Weimar in 1877 and was accepted as his operatic masterpiece. Its Biblical subject stood in the way of its being performed on the London stage until 1909, when it was given at Covent Garden with great success. Saint-Saens worked successfully in every field of his art. Besides the operas above alluded to, he composed the following oratorios and cantatas: ", five pianoforte concertos; three violin concertos; two suites, marches, and other works for orchestra; the ballet *Zavotte*; music to the drama *Dejanire*, given at the open-air theatre of Beziers; a quintet for piano and strings, a quartet for piano and strings, two trios for piano and strings, a string quartet, a septet, violoncello sonata, two violin sonatas; a Mass, a Requiem, besides a quantity of piano and organ music, and many songs, duets and choruses. The honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon him by Cambridge University in 1893.

INFANTE, MANUEL (1883 - 1958) Manuel Infante was born near Saville in 1883. He was to become a pianist and composer. After his period of study he moved to the more musically inclined city of Paris where he took up residency. He wrote a quite substantial catalogue of piano works, his music made popular by the famous Spanish pianist José Iturbi. His music was melodic, attractive and aimed at a populist market. It was equally graceful, and made much use of the folk colours of his native Spain.

TANSMAN, ALEXANDRE (1897 - 1986) Born in Poland in 1897 at Łódź, also the birthplace of his friend, the pianist Artur Schnabel, Tansman studied at the conservatory there and in Warsaw. He had as a fellow student the famous conductor and composer Paul Kletzki, who, as a violinist, took part in the first performance of Tansman's now lost Piano Trio No.1 and later conducted also in Paris his Fifth Symphony [Marco Polo 8.223379]. After winning in 1919 the three first prizes in the national composition competition organized in the newly established Polish Republic, Tansman settled in Paris, where he had the support and encouragement of Ravel and Roussel.

In 1927-28 he made his first tour of the United States, performing, with Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony, his Second Piano Concerto, a work dedicated to Charlie Chaplin, who was present in the concert hall. Later it was thanks to a committee established by Toscanini, Chaplin, Ormandy and Heifetz that he and his family were able to leave France, occupied at the beginning of the Second World War. During his exile in America his career underwent considerable development and his works were played by the best American orchestras (New York, Cleveland, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, St Louis, Washington, and Cincinnati). He lived in Los Angeles and counted Stravinsky among his closest friends.



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