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## Jennifer Whipple, Soprano

Department of Music, University of Richmond

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UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND  
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC CONCERT SERIES

SENIOR RECITAL  
Jennifer Whipple, *soprano*

assisted by

Jane Morris, *piano*  
Suzanne Bunting, *harpsichord*  
Erin Hood, *oboe*  
Linda Swanson, *cello*

*April 8, 1994, 8:15 PM*  
*North Court Recital Hall*

## *PROGRAM*

Ein jeder läuft,  
der in den Schranken läuft

Georg Philipp Telemann  
(1681-1767)

Chants Populaires  
Chanson espagnole  
Chanson française  
Chanson italienne  
Chanson hébraïque

Maurice Ravel  
(1875-1937)

## *INTERMISSION*

All mein Gedanken, op. 21, no. 1  
Glückes genug, op. 37, no. 1  
Ich schwebe, op. 48, no. 2  
Schlagende Herzen, op. 29, no. 2

Richard Strauss  
(1864-1949)

Fascinating Rhythm  
Nice Work If You Can Get It  
Someone to Watch Over Me  
I Got Rhythm

George Gershwin  
(1898-1937)

**Next:**  
**Community Artist:**  
**Joanne Kong, *harpsichord***  
**April 12, 1994, 3:00 PM**  
**North Court Recital Hall**



**UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND**  
**FOUNDED 1830**

## NOTES AND TRANSLATIONS

### *Georg Philipp Telemann*

Georg Philipp Telemann was an 18th-century German composer of operas, liturgical music, and both sacred and secular songs. Due to his style which includes fluid melodies and simplistic accompaniments, he is often referred to as an important link between the Baroque and Classical styles. Telemann wrote a total of 1043 sacred and 50 secular cantatas. This particular cantata is based on the Biblical scriptures of I Corinthians 9:24-27. Word painting is visible in the first aria with running 16th notes on every occurrence of the word "Laufet," which means run. The feature is also evident in the second aria on the words "Geh' geradezu," which mean go straight onward. These words are always sung in sets of two or three in a sequence of upwardly moving notes.

*Ein jeder läuft, der in den Schranken läuft*  
*Every man runs in the race*

#### Recitative:

Every man runs in the race,  
yet he who runs best,  
receives as a reward  
the treasure and crown of honor.  
Therefore run so,  
these to capture.

#### Aria:

Run, fence, battle, struggle,  
until your victory and prize are attained.  
Fleeting are the crowns which earthly  
combats reward,  
but he who wins the conflict of the spirit  
shines everlasting.

#### Recitative:

Every man who strives,  
can control his course,  
and so runs not uncertainly,  
nor fights as one beating the air,  
but suppresses lustful desires  
and restrains his body so to remain strong  
until every enemy is defeated and vanishes.

#### Aria:

Persevere, o man,  
and strive in the faith.  
Persist and go uprightly  
so that nothing can rob you of the treasure.  
After unrest comes, at last, repose.

### *Maurice Ravel*

Ravel was a French composer, conductor, and pianist. In 1910 he composed *Chants Populaires*. The set includes seven songs, but is usually performed omitting *Chanson écossaise*, *Chanson flamande*, and *Chanson russe*. The four remaining pieces are 19th-century folk songs from Spain, France, Italy, and Israel, which Ravel modified and then set, keeping their original character and style intact.

*Chanson espagnole*  
*Spanish song*

Farewell, be gone, my man, farewell  
Since you have been taken for the wars.  
Henceforth on this earth there is,  
Alas! for me an end to laughter and play!  
Castille, take our lads  
To help your cause triumph,  
They go away gentle as roses,  
They come back hard as thistles.

*Chanson française*  
*French song*

Jenny, whither shall we go to tend the flock  
That we may enjoy ourselves for an hour?

Over yonder, over yonder in the goated meadow;  
There are so many inviting shadows there!

The shepherd takes off his cloak  
And makes Jenny sit down, Hey ho!

Jenny had such a game of it  
That she lost all count of time, Hey ho!

*Chanson italienne*  
*Italian song*

Leaning from my window,  
I listen to the sea,  
I listen to the depths of my woe!  
I cry my love aloud,  
but no answer comes to me!

*Chanson hebraïque*  
*Hebrew song*

Mayerke, my son,  
O, Mayerke, my son,  
Before whom do you stand there?  
"Before him, King of Kings," father mine.

Mayerke, my son,  
O Mayerke, my son,  
And what do you ask of him there?  
"Children, a long life, and my bread" father mine.

Mayerke, my son,  
O, Mayerke, my son,  
But tell me, why children?  
"To children, we teach the Torah," father mine.

Mayerke, my son,  
O, Mayerke, my son,  
But tell me, why a long life?  
"All that lives sings glory to the Lord," father mine.

Mayerke, my son,  
O, Mayerke, my son,  
But you wish for bread still?  
"Take this bread, sustain thyself, bless it," father mine.

*Richard Strauss*

Richard Strauss was a German composer and conductor of operas, orchestral works, choral pieces, and lieder. Unlike his contemporaries, Debussy and Mahler, Strauss' compositions were well received from the beginning by public and critics alike. In fact, before he reached the age of 21 he was hailed as the successor to Brahms and Wagner.

Of Strauss' over 200 songs, only a small portion are widely performed. Most of his lieder were composed between 1885 and 1906. Many of these were written for his wife, Pauline de Ahna, to perform, accompanied by her husband at the piano. Most of the other songs were written with other professional singers, such as Elisabeth Schumann, in mind. Strauss used a song style which featured an orchestral accompaniment. Even the pieces with a piano accompaniment have a full, rich texture overflowing with accidentals. The other songs were either originally composed with an orchestral accompaniment, or had an orchestral accompaniment added at a later time. In all of his songs, a lyric and melodic quality is evident in the voice line.

Like Schubert, Strauss chose to set poems by a wide variety of poets, his only criterion being that the lyrics inspired him. "Glückes genug," written in 1898 with text by Lilencron, is from a set of six lieder. "Ich schwebe," written in 1900, has a

text by Henkell who wrote the words for four of the five songs in the Op. 48 set. Both "Glückes genug" and "Ich schwebe" are in A-B form. The first has a melodic theme on the words, "Glückes genug," which occurs in both the A and B sections. Similarly, the piano introduction from the A section of "Ich schwebe" is repeated at the end of the B section. "All mein Gedanken," written in 1887 with text by Dahn, is from a set of five lieder entitled *Schlichte Weisen* and is through-composed. "Schlagende Herzen," written in 1895, has a text by Bierbaum and is in modified strophic form.

*All mein Gedanken, op. 21, no. 1*  
*All my thoughts*

All my thoughts, my heart and my senses,  
Are wandering there where my beloved is.  
They go their way through wall and gate,  
No locks nor moats can stand in the way;  
They fly like little birds high through the air,  
They need no bridges o'er the water and chasms.  
They find the little town, they find the house,  
They seek out her window from among all others,  
And knock and call: Open, let us enter,  
We come from your beloved and greet you,  
Open, open, let us enter.

*Glückes genug, op. 37, no. 1*  
*Full Measure of Happiness*

When you slept gently in my arms,  
I could hear the sound of your breathing,  
In your dreams you called my name,  
And on your lips shone a smile,  
It was a full measure of happiness.  
And when at the end of the hot, wearisome day,  
You dispelled my grave concerns,  
When I rested on your breast  
And thought no more of the morrow,  
It was a full measure of happiness.

*Ich schwebe, op. 48, no. 2*  
*I float*

I float as if on angel's wings,  
My feet barely touch the ground,  
I hear a sound in my ears  
Like the farewell of my beloved.  
It sounds so sweet, so soft and gentle,  
It speaks so shy, tender and clear,  
The echo of its melody lulls me  
To sleep in an enraptured dream.  
My gleaming eye, (while I am filled  
with the sweetest of melodies)  
Sees, without disguise of robes and veils,  
My smiling love pass by.

*Schlagende Herzen, op. 29, no. 2*  
*Throbbing Hearts*

A youth was going through meadows and fields,  
Kling klang, his heart did beat;  
On his finger shone a golden ring,  
Kling klang, his heart did beat;  
Oh meadows, oh fields, how beautiful you are!  
Oh hills, oh forests, how beautiful!  
How good and beautiful are you,  
Golden sun in the skies, you appear.  
Kling klang, kling klang, his heart did beat.  
The youth hurried with lively step,  
Kling klang, his heart did beat.  
He took with him many a laughing flower,  
Kling klang, his heart did beat.  
Over the meadows and fields blows the  
wind of Spring,  
Over the hills and forests blows the wind of Spring  
Deep in my heart blows the wind of Spring,  
That drives me toward you, gently, softly.  
Kling klang, his heart did beat.  
Midst meadows and fields a maiden stood,  
Kling klang, her heart did beat.  
She shielded her eyes with her hand, to look afar,  
Kling klang, her heart did beat.  
Over meadows and fields,  
Over hills and forests,  
To me, to me he is hastening,  
Oh, if he only were already with me!  
Kling klang, kling klang, her heart did beat.

*George Gershwin*

George Gershwin was a 20th-century American pianist and composer whose work was heavily influenced by ragtime and jazz. He wrote piano and orchestral pieces, operas, musicals, and songs. "Fascinating Rhythm" is from his musical *Lady, Be Good!*, which featured Fred Astaire. Also sung by Mr. Astaire was "Nice Work If You Can Get It," which is part of Gershwin's score for the movie *A Damsel in Distress*. "Someone to Watch Over Me" is taken from *Oh, Kay*, and Ethel Merman made her debut singing "I Got Rhythm" in *Girl Crazy*.

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DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC CONCERT SERIES

Joanne Kong, *harpsichord*

*April 10, 1994, 3:00 PM*  
*North Court Recital Hall*