

Homenaje a Toulouse-Lautrec Notes

- **Basic Information**
 - Title: Homenaje a Toulouse-Lautrec
 - Translation: Homage to Toulouse-Lautrec (1864-1901)
 - Subject: Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec - French artist famous for his posters and prints for the *Moulin Rouge* cabaret in France
 - Composer: Eduardo Sainz de la Maza (1903-1982)
 - Country of origin: Spain
 - Composition date: 1963
- **Formal Ideas:** basic construct of the piece
 - Basic construct: three-part “ternary” form
 - Part 1 - A minor and D major
 - Introduction - measures 1-12
 - Primary theme - measures 13-56
 - Bridge theme - measures 57-71
 - Transition - measures 72-81
 - Part 2 - G minor with repeat
 - Development - measure 82-120
 - Two endings
 - Part 3 - Return to A minor and D major
 - Introduction recapitulation - measures 121-132
 - Primary theme - measures 133-176
 - Ending - 177-180
- **Technical Concepts:** What we need to know how to execute or learn how to execute
 - **Keys:** A minor, D major, and G minor
 - Time signature changes
 - 3/4, Common Time (4/4),
 - Arpeggios - notes of a harmony, played in succession such that they sustain throughout each individual attack
 - Legato phrasing - connecting the sound from one note to the next
 - Staccatos and Tenutos
 - Staccato - playing a note short
 - Tenuto - holding a note for its full duration
 - Full barre chords
 - Accents - providing extra emphasis to a beat
 - Glissandi - audible slides from one note or chord to another
 - Fermatas - holding a note beyond its written duration
 - Breath indications - taking a moment in the music to separate ideas, using a little bit of time
 - Natural harmonics - playing a node along an open string to produce a pitch of a specific value, as indicated by the fret at which the harmonic is to be played
- **Text Translations**
 - **Title**

- **Molto** - Very
 - Implication: whatever the musician direction is giving, do more of it
 - Example
 - Rit. molto - gradually become very slow
 - Molto espressivo - very expressive
- **Ced or Cede (cedez)** - Yield (French)
 - Implication: to slow down
 - **Question for the performer:** How does this differ from a ritardando?
- **Espressivo** - Expressive
- **Tenuto** - Hold notes for their full duration
- **Rubato** - Stolen
 - Implication: in music, rubato indicates the loosening of the strictness of time, allowing for both the give *and* take of time within a section of a piece
- **String. (stringendo)** - Tightening
 - Implication: A slight pressing forward of the tempo, or acceleration
- **Legero** - Light
- **Poco a poco** - Little by little
 - Implication: an extended graduation of a musical directive
 - Example: Poco a poco rit. - slowly decrease the tempo
- **Ancora lo stesso tempo** - In the same time
 - Implication: although we have introduced a new musical idea, the tempo and feel should be the same as the preceding section
- **Con fantasia** - With fantasy or imagination
 - Implication: this is an invitation for the performer to be very expressive and emotive with the musical material.
- **Anim. (animato)** - Animated
 - Implication: play this directive with a slightly faster tempo and brighter timbre
- **Calando** - Going down or falling
 - Implication: fading away, could be a slowing of time, a softening of timbre, and a quieting of dynamics