The ballet, subtitled *The Courting at Burnt Ranch*, includes five sections: Buckaroo Holiday, Corral Nocturne, Ranch House Party, Saturday Night Waltz, and Hoe-Down. To capture the spirit of the subject, Copland drew directly from the well of American folk music. The high-stepping Hoe-Down section makes use of several traditional fiddle tunes.

*Rodeo* — which, by the way, Copland always pronounced “RO-dee-o,” although many people call this piece “Ro-DAY-o” — was a smash hit at its premiere in October 1942. Its folk-song-infused score was perfectly in sync with wartime nationalism, but it has stood the test of time without fading. Never one to waste a good tune, Copland later assembled several sections into the Four Dance Episodes from *Rodeo*, in which guise this music is most often heard live.

**Richard Wagner** is known almost exclusively for his operas, works that were synthesized from distinct artistic disciplines including music, literature, the visual arts, ballet, and architecture. *Die Walküre* is the second opera in the sprawling, four-installment, fifteen-hour

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**The Promise of Living, from The Tender Land**

**Hoe-Down, from Rodeo**

**Aaron Copland**

**Born:** November 14, 1900, in Brooklyn, New York

**Died:** December 2, 1990, in North Tarrytown, New York

**Works composed and premiered:** *The Tender Land*, composed 1954; premiered April 1, 1954, at New York City Center by New York City Opera, Thomas Schippers, conductor. *Rodeo*, composed 1942; ballet premiered October 16, 1942, at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, Franz Allers, conductor

**New York Philharmonic premieres and most recent performances:** *The Promise of Living, from The Tender Land*, premiered July 28, 1965, the composer conducting, with the Choral Arts Society; most recently performed, May 17, 1986, Zubin Mehta, conductor, with New York Choral Artists. *Hoe-Down, from Rodeo*, premiered July 8, 1945, Leonard Bernstein, conductor; most recently played, May 25, 2013, Case Scaglione, conductor

Rodeo’s strong female character, the Cowgirl, as first danced by choreographer Agnes de Mille
series known as Der Ring des Nibelungen (The Ring of the Nibelung), also known as The Ring Cycle, which occupied him from 1848 until 1874. In 1872, two years after finishing Die Walküre, Wagner was named an Honorary Member of the New York Philharmonic. Two other composers represented in this concert would be similarly honored by the Orchestra: Aaron Copland (in 1970) and Leonard Bernstein (in 1984).

Wagner drew The Ring’s complicated, multigenerational story from medieval legends of Germany and the Nordic lands. A central plot point involves the waning power of the god Wotan, who has nine warrior daughters, the Valkyries. Act Three of Die Walküre opens with eight of them on their winged steeds leaping about on a rocky mountain summit, gleefully shouting their signature cry “Hojotoho!” With the vocal lines deleted, this passage becomes the stirring orchestral favorite Ride of the Valkyries, with a boisterous brass section slashing its thrilling phrases through an active background texture of strings and woodwinds.

**Ride of the Valkyries, from Die Walküre**

**Richard Wagner**

**Born:** May 22, 1813, in Leipzig, Saxony (Germany)

**Died:** February 13, 1883, in Venice, Italy

**Work composed:** 1854–56

**World premiere:** the opera, June 26, 1870, at the National Theatre in Munich, Germany, Franz Wüllner, conductor

**New York Philharmonic premiere:** November 22, 1879, Theodore Thomas, conductor

**Most recent New York Philharmonic performance:** September 25, 2018, Jaap van Zweden, conductor

Did You Know?

- **Ride of the Valkyries** has often been played as an encore by the Philharmonic, as it was in Jaap van Zweden’s first concert as Music Director last September.

- The Orchestra also performed it to the antics of Bugs Bunny and Elmer Fudd in the cartoon What’s Opera, Doc? as part of Bugs Bunny at the Symphony II in 2015.

It wasn’t just the Philharmonic that recognized the impact of Wagner’s radical approach to music. His influence on later music, literature, and theater has been so pervasive that the ethos of his works remained unusually durable through ensuing generations. Among later works that strongly evoke the spirit (and to some extent the structure) of The Ring of the Nibelung are Tolkien’s The Lord of the Rings trilogy, Dungeons and Dragons and similar role-playing games, and the films of the Star Wars saga, in which John Williams’s scores draw direct influence from Wagner.