Rhapsody (1941)

Rhapsody applies serialist technique and explores contrasting tempos in its seven sections. The work was originally the final movement of *Symphony* (1940), which Weinzweig withdrew, even rejecting Henry Cowell's offer to publish it; he would only allow *Rhapsody* to be performed. *Symphony* was never performed in full, and *Rhapsody* only in 1957. Weinzweig expressed a frustration in trying to have his orchestral works performed, and soon turned to chamber ensembles whose performances were much easier to realize.

Rhapsody is one of Weinzweig's early serialist works, having studied the technique while at the Eastman School of Music in 1937-8. This early application of Schoenberg's serialist technique indicates Weinzweig's flexible approach, as he freely switches from one form of the set to another, without concern for completing the first set. *Rhapsody* is also representative in its use of tonal centres despite a serialist approach: G, A, and D emerge as tonal centres in different sections. *Rhapsody* avoids *tutti* sections and highlights certain instruments, including short solos for flute, piccolo, French horn, bassoon, oboe, and violin.

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