|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **About you** | **[Salutation]** | Mitch | [Middle name] | Renaud |
| [Enter your biography] | | | |
| [Enter the institution with which you are affiliated] | | | |

|  |
| --- |
| **Your article** |
| **Donatoni, Franco (1927-2000)** |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** |
| Composer and poet Franco Donatoni studied in Vienna before attending the Darmstadt summer music program, where he encountered Pierre Boulez and Karlheinz Stockhausen**,** among others. Donatoni took to the serial practices of Darmstadt but attempted to join them with John Cage’s project of separating the composer’s ego from the work of art. These encounters eventually led him to apply what he referred to as codes to found or borrowed material. In any given mature work, codes operate on multiple levels and control all musical parameters. His early experiments with codes, such as *Etwas Ruhiger im Ausdruck* (1967), aim for the creation of a work completely autonomous from its maker. Donatoni’s thinking gradually changed to acknowledge his role in the deployment of codes. Works like *La souris sans sourire* (1988) for string quartet demonstrate his self-defined joyous period, where he employed a wider range of materials. One of the clearest examples of his use of codes is his final piece *Esa (In Cauda V)* [2000],written for his student Esa-Pekka Salonen**,** which uses the musical spelling of Esa’s name and material from *The Rite of Spring.* |
| Composer and poet Franco Donatoni studied in Vienna before attending the Darmstadt summer music program, where he encountered Pierre Boulez and Karlheinz Stockhausen**,** among others. While Donatoni took to the serial practices of Darmstadt, he attempted to join them with John Cage’s project of separating the composer’s ego from the work of art. These encounters eventually led him to apply what he referred to as codes to found or borrowed materials. In any given mature work, codes operate on multiple levels and control all musical parameters. His early experiments with codes, such as *Etwas Ruhiger im Ausdruck* (1967), aim for the creation of a work completely autonomous from its maker. Donatoni’s thinking, however, gradually changed to acknowledge his role in the deployment of codes. Works like *La souris sans sourire* (1988) for string quartet demonstrate his self-defined joyous period, where he employed a wider range of materials. One of the clearest examples of his use of codes is his final piece *Esa (In Cauda V)* [2000],written for his student Esa-Pekka Salonen**,** which uses the musical spelling of Esa’s name and material from *The Rite of Spring.* Key Works For Grilly - an ‘improvisation’ for seven instruments - 1960  Doubles - Solo harpsichord - 1961  Puppenspiel - Orchestra - 1961  Per - Orchestra - 1962  *Etwas ruhiger im Ausdruck* - Flute, clarinet, violin, cello, and piano - 1967  *Lied* - Thirteen instruments – 1972  *Ash* - Eight instruments - 1976  *Spiri* - Ten instruments - 1977  *Arie* - Female voice and orchestra – 1978  *Le ruisseau sur l'escalier* - Cello and nineteen performers – 1980  *In cauda* (in three movements) - Choir and orchestra - 1982–1986  *Refrain* - Eight instruments - 1986  *La souris sans sourire* - String quartet - 1988  *Refrain II* - Eleven performers - 1991  *In cauda II*, for orchestra - 1993–1994  *ESA (In cauda V)* - Orchestra - 2000 Writings Questo (Milan, 1970)  Antecedente X: sulle difficoltà del comporre (Milan, 1980)  ‘La somiglianza della continuità’, La musica, le idee, le cose, ed. A. Brizzi and R. Cresti (Florence,1981)  P. Santi, ed.: Il sigaro di Armando: scritti 1963–1982 (Milan, 1982)  ‘Processo e figura’, Quaderni della Civica Scuola di Musica, no.13 (1986)  In-Oltre (Brescia, 1988) |
| Further reading:  (Cresti)  (Gorodecki)  (Osmond-Smith) |