The EWU Department of Music presents

Kersti McGee
Senior Violin Recital

With

Jonathan Barnes
Mikaela Elms
Aline Fletcher
Josh Lindberg
Emma Mortenson

Friday, June 7, 2013
7:30 p.m.
Music Building Recital Hall

Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
Bachelor in Music Performance, Violin

Studio of Dr. Julia Salerno
Program

Piano and Violin Sonata No. 2, Op. 12, c. 1798
   Allegro vivace
   Andante, più tosto Allegretto
   Allegro piacevole
   Josh Lindberg, piano

Solo Violin Sonata, Op. 115, c. 1947
   Moderato
   Andante dolce. Tema con variazioni
   Con brio. Allegro precipitato

   -Intermission-

Violin concerto in E minor, Op. 64, c. 1844
   Allegro non troppo
   Josh Lindberg, piano

Piano Quintet in G minor, Op 99, c. 1940
   Prelude: Lento
   Aline Fletcher, piano
   Kersti McGee, violin
   Emma Mortensen, violin
   Jonathan Barnes, viola
   Mikaela Elms, cello

Beethoven
   1770-1827

S. Prokofiev
   1891-1953

Felix Mendelssohn
   1833-1897

D. Shostakovich
   1906-1975
Piano-violin Sonata No. 2, by Beethoven, composed early in the romantic period, was unique for its time. Both of the parts were composed to be more equally-demanding, a newer idea for the sonata, bringing both instruments to the foreground. Subsequently, in both parts, you will hear melodic and accompanying lines.

Prokofiev’s Solo Violin Sonata is a quirky piece that was composed more recently. The piece is capricious in nature, one moment, smooth and melodic, the other, faster, with many strange notes incorporated. The piece creates an overall feeling of playfulness.

The Violin Concerto in E Minor of Mendelssohn’s is a romantic-era piece he composed for a colleague, Ferdinand David, the concertmaster of an orchestra Mendelssohn conducted. Due to Mendelssohn’s high regard for his colleague, he edited the piece for about 6 years, including re-arranging the structure of a concerto, before he was confident his part would feature him well. The movement was originally written for violin and full orchestra, featuring minimalistic themes by the woodwinds, and full-orchestra that are, here, re-created in the piano part.

Shostakovich Piano Quintet in G Minor features some of the happiest melodies the world has heard from his collection of works, juxtaposed with the intensity he is most-famous for. The piece earned him the Stalin prize after it was composed in 1940, the highest decoration for elite artists in Russia at the time.