



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO
SCHOOL OF MUSIC
GRADUATE RECITAL

Jina Park, violin
with John Cozza, piano

Romance for Violin and Piano, Op. 23

Amy Beach (1867-1944)

Five Tangos

Astor Piazzolla (1921-1991)

1. J'attends (Se Fue Sin Decirme Adios)
3. Saint Louis en L'Île (dedie a Yves Baquet, mon Ami. Astor Piazzolla)
4. Guardia Nueva

with Jia-mo Chen, cello

Sonatina for Violin and Piano (*West Coast Premiere*)

Masatoshi Mitsumoto

1. Allegro con spirito
2. Andante sospirando
3. Allegro vivace

INTERMISSION

Sonata No. 3, Op. 45

Edvard Grieg (1843-1907)

1. Allegro molto ed appassionato
2. Allegretto espressivo alla Romanza
3. Allegro animato

*This recital is presented in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of Master of Music in Performance.
Jina Park is a student of Anna Presler.*



TUESDAY, 7:00 P.M.
FEBRUARY 28, 2023
CAPISTRANO CONCERT HALL

PROGRAM NOTES

"Music is made of countless moments from composers, musicians who I play with, myself as a violin player, and audience. I am very grateful to share music and the moments with you all through this immensely beautiful instrument, violin." - *Jina Park*

Amy Marcy Cheney Beach was an American composer and pianist. Her *Romance for Violin and Piano, Op. 23* was composed in 1893. Beach and the well-known American violinist Maud Powell premiered the piece at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Young Amy was a genuine prodigy and became one of the most significant and successful American women composers of the early 20th century. Her first striking success as a composer came with the performance of her Mass in E-flat by Boston's Handel and Haydn Society. Thereafter she achieved widespread recognition with her large-scale works with orchestra and built her national reputation with her well-received Symphony, Op. 32; her Violin Sonata, Op. 34; and her Piano Concerto, Op. 45.

Astor Pantaleón Piazzolla was a composer and virtuoso bandoneon (a square-built button accordion) player of the 20th century. An Argentine musician, he created a new tango form that blended elements of jazz and classical music, termed *nuevo tango*. He also worked as a modernist classical composer. Following the advice of pianist Arthur Rubinstein, Piazzolla temporarily gave up tango and studied with the Argentine composer Alberto Ginastera. He then won a grant from the French government so that he could study in Paris with the French composer and conductor Nadia Boulanger. After returning to Argentina in 1955, he organized the Octeto Buenos Aires to play tangos. As soon as he introduced his nuevo tango, he became a controversial figure in Argentina both musically and politically, but his new style of music was embraced in Europe and North America and his rework of the tango was accepted by some liberal segments of Argentine society. Interested in political changes, they were also sympathetic to his musical revolution.

Audiences and musicians on three continents recognize Masatoshi Mitsumoto as a world-class interpreter of both classical and contemporary music. He has had a varied musical career as a recording artist, conductor, composer, and cellist. A conductor and composer, he founded the International Chamber Orchestra of Washington (ICW) in 2013 and was its music director for five years. Previously, he was the music director of the Los Angeles Concordia Orchestra, the Laguna Beach Summer Music Festival in California, and the Hakone Chamber Music Festival in Japan. Mitsumoto was born in Tokyo, Japan and graduated from the Tokyo University of Fine Arts. He continued his studies at the Paris Conservatory with Paul and Maud Tortelier; at Nice International Academy with Andre Navarra; , and at University of Southern California with Gregor Piatigorsky. Mitsumoto started his career as a cellist. In addition, he was a faculty member of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas; California State University, Los Angeles; and Whittier College. While in Los Angeles, he worked as a Hollywood Studio musician and for the Pasadena Symphony. When in Las Vegas, he worked in the hotel showrooms as a musician for many stars, including Frank Sinatra, Shirley McLain, and Sammy Davis, Jr. He now lives in California and focuses on composing and conducting. More info: masatoshimitsumoto.com

Norwegian composer and pianist Edvard Grieg composed his third violin sonata in 1887. While he had composed his first violin sonatas relatively quickly, Grieg took a longer time to piece this work together. One of Grieg's most cherished works, it was premiered by the composer and violinist Adolph Brodsky, in Leipzig, Germany. The first movement starts with a bold, powerful opening from a whirling figure on violin and a strong accentuated chords on piano. Throughout this movement, the rhythm creates ripple effects between violin and piano. The wide range of violin pitches creates drama and tension and contrasts with other more lyrical sections. The two instruments entangle towards the end of movement in the fast tempo of the opening theme, creating a climax and excitement. The second movement provides the lyrical melody line and subtle interplay of the color of the sound between violin and piano. The final movement contains double stops and other tricky techniques for the violin as the two instruments explore the musical themes. A picked-up tempo in the coda offers a fiery finale, bringing violin and piano to the end with a powerful energy.