# Three Generations of Mazurkas



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# Three Generations of Mazurkas

Maria Agata Szymanowska (1789-1831)			Fry	Fryderyk Franciszek (Frédéric François) Chopin (1810-1849)		
1	Mazurka No. 1	0.37	25	Mazurka in B flat major, Op. 7, No. 1: Vivace	2.04	
2	Mazurka No. 2	0.50	26	Mazurka in A minor, Op. 7, No. 2: Vivo, ma non troppo	2.55	
3	Mazurka No. 3	0.47	27	Mazurka in F minor, Op. 7, No. 3: (no tempo indication)	2.13	
4	Mazurka No. 4	0.41	28	Mazurka in A flat major, Op. 7, No. 4: Presto, ma non troppo	1.15	
5	Mazurka No. 5	0.31	29	Mazurka in C major, Op. 7, No. 5: Vivo	0.57	
6	Mazurka No. 6	0.32	30	Mazurka in B flat major, Op. 17, No. 1: Vivo e resoluto	2.04	
7	Mazurka No. 7	0.39	31	Mazurka in E minor, Op. 17, No. 2: Lento, ma non troppo	1.40	
8	Mazurka No. 8	0.35	32	Mazurka in A flat major, Op. 17, No. 3: Legato assai	3.45	
9	Mazurka No. 9	0.33	33	Mazurka in A minor, Op. 17, No. 4: Lento, ma non troppo	3.44	
10	Mazurka No. 10	0.37		-		
11	Mazurka No. 11	0.16	Kar	ol Maciej Szymanowski (1882-1937)		
12	Mazurka No. 12	0.39		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
13	Mazurka No. 13	0.31	34	Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 1: Sostenuto, molto rubato	1.53	
14	Mazurka No. 14	0.30	35	Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 2: Allegramente, poco vivace	2.27	
15	Mazurka No. 15	0.33	36	Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 3: Moderato	2.22	
16	Mazurka No. 16	0.30	37	Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 6: Vivace	2.09	
17	Mazurka No. 17	0.53	38	Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 9: Tempo moderato	3.00	
18	Mazurka No. 18	0.37	39	Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 10: Allegramente, vivace, con brio	2.43	
19	Mazurka No. 19	0.37	40	Mazurka, Op. 50, Op. 13: Moderato	3.00	
20	Mazurka No. 20	0.31	41	Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 14: Animato	1.54	
21	Mazurka No. 21	0.16	42	Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 16: Allegramente, vigoroso	3.30	
22	Mazurka No. 22	0.14	43	Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 20: Allegramente con brio	3.08	
23	Mazurka No. 23	0.22		-		
24	Mazurka No. 24	0.50	tota	al CD duration	60.40	



### Three Generations of Mazurkas

Maria Szymanowska was one of the first professional virtuoso pianists of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and her compositions exemplify the typical brilliant style of the era preceding Chopin and Liszt. She was born in 1789 in Warsaw, Poland, and the history of her early musical studies remains uncertain. From 1815 till 1828 she toured extensively throughout Europe, giving public concerts and private performances for royalty. She also performed in England at the Royal Philharmonic Society (May 18, 1824) and Hanover Square (with the royal family present on June 11, 1824). In 1828 she relocated to Russia – first to Moscow and then to St. Petersburg, where she served as a court pianist to the tsarina and ran an influential salon. The salon drew prominent crowds, and Szymanowska developed connections with the most notable musicians and poets of the time, such as Luigi Cherubini, Gioacchino Rossini, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, and Adam Mickiewicz. Goethe is rumored to have fallen in love with her, though no evidence has been found to confirm that gossip. Her heritage predominantly consists of small-scale virtuosic piano pieces and dance miniatures. Szymanowska's Mazurkas represent one of the very first piano renditions of this Polish genre.

The Mazurkas, Opp. 7 and 17, by Fryderyk (Frédéric) Chopin, are among the finest compositions of his early period. Five mazurkas that constitute Op. 7 were written in 1830-1832. The first mazurka is in B-flat major. The tempo is marked Vivace, and the piece starts with brilliant and bold melodic figures, which appear over the wide-ranging accompanimental pattern. The second mazurka sets a very different mood – intimate and lyrical. Despite the Vivo, ma non troppo marking, the piece is customarily performed in a slow or medium tempo. The third mazurka starts with dark and uncertain motives in the low register, and the main theme is agitated and noble. The fourth mazurka is bright and cheerful, and Mazurka no.5 is the shortest of the entire set. The Da Capo without end indication exemplifies the composer's great sense of humor. The four mazurkas, Op. 17 were published in Leipzig in 1834. The first mazurka starts with a resolute and vigorous theme, and the middle section features an almost waltz style to it. The second mazurka is more introspective and lyrical, and the third piece is the longest of the whole set. It unfolds with varied dynamics and peculiar harmonic progressions. The final mazurka is one of the deepest lyrical statements of the entire piano literature. It starts and ends with the same pattern of unaccompanied left-hand chords, and the main melody is long, quiet, and unstable. The mazurka makes a great emotional impact on the listener.

**Karol Szymanowski** was the most celebrated Polish composer of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. His heritage is customarily divided into three periods. The first shows the influence of the late Romantic German composers and the early works of



Alexander Skriabin, as exemplified by the first two symphonies and the Étude, Op. 4, No. 3. Later, Szymanowski explored impressionistic and partially atonal styles. Those are present in such works as the Third Symphony and the Violin Concerto No. 1. Mazurkas for Piano, Op. 50, belong to his third period, in which more restrained harmonic language coexists with the influence of Polish folk music. The final version of the work took an exceptionally long time to prepare – although most of the mazurkas were written in 1924-25, the last parts of this cycle were sent to Szymanowski's publisher as late as 1930. His mazurkas had a strong influence on the younger generation of Polish composers – during the twenty years between the two world wars numerous sets of mazurkas were written by such composers as Tadeusz Kassern, Jan Ekier, and Roman Maciejewski.



Recorded in the First Unitarian Church of Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America on May 2<sup>nd</sup>- 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014.

Recording engineer/editing and mastering: Fedor Amosov assistant engineers: Zsolt Bognar and Joshua Ryan Konow.

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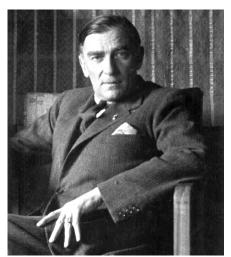
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Maria Szymanowska



Fryderyk Chopin



Karol Szymanowski



## The pianist

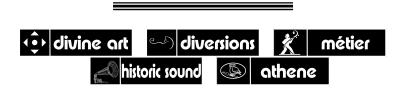
Alexander Kostritsa was born into a musical family in Moscow and started his piano lessons at the age of six. Three years later he was accepted to the Gnessins School of Music. Alexander received his Master of Music degree from the Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatory, where he studied with Mikhail Petukhov, and Doctor of Musical Arts degree from the Cleveland Institute of Music, where he studied with Antonio Pompa-Baldi. Mr. Kostritsa is a prizewinner of international piano competitions, such as *Premio Rovere d'Oro* (Italy, 2007), and was a finalist in the *Paul Badura-Skoda* competition (Spain, 2010). He made his international debut when he was eight years old with a concert tour to Japan. Since then he has been performing as a soloist in Italy, France, Germany, Spain, South Korea, and the United States.



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