

TRACK INFORMATION

ENGLISH

FRANÇAIS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Schubert Ländler
● Pierre-Laurent Aimard

Franz Schubert (1797-1828)

36 Originaltänze, Op. 9, D. 365

1	No. 1 in A-Flat Major - No. 2 in A-Flat Major - No. 3 in A-Flat Major	1. 20
2	No. 5 in A-Flat Major, No. 12 in A-Flat Major - No. 14 in D-Flat Major	1. 29
3	No. 21 in G Major - No. 22 in G-Sharp Minor - No. 25 in E Major - No. 26 in E Major	1. 44
4	No. 29 in D Major - No. 31 in C Major, No. 34 in F Major - No. 36 in F Major	2. 10

38 Waltzes, Ländler and Ecoissais, Op. 18, D. 145: Waltzes

5	No. 1 in E Minor - No. 2 in B Minor - No. 3 in A Minor	2. 18
6	No. 4 in C-Sharp Minor - No. 5 in E Minor	0. 45
7	No. 6 in B Minor - No. 8 in E-Flat Minor - No. 9 in F-Sharp Minor	2. 22
8	No. 10 in B Minor - No. 11 in B Major - No. 12 in E Major	2. 10

38 Waltzes, Ländler and Ecoissais, Op. 18, D. 145: Ländler

9	No. 2 in E-Flat Major - No. 3 in A-Flat Major	1. 04
10	No. 4 in D-Flat Major - No. 5 in D-Flat Major - No. 6 in D-Flat Major	1. 35
11	No. 7 in D-Flat Major - No. 8 in B-Flat Minor - No. 9 in D-Flat Major	1. 13
12	No. 10 in D-Flat Major - No. 11 in D-Flat Major - No. 12 in D-Flat Major	1. 15
13	No. 13 in A Major - No. 14 in D Major - No. 15 in G Major	1. 18
14	No. 16 in G Major - No. 17 in D Major	1. 18

18 German Dances and Ecoissais, Op. 33, D. 783: German Dances

15	No. 2 in D Major - No. 3 in B-Flat Major - No. 8 in E-Flat Major	1. 26
16	No. 4 in G Major - No. 5 in B Minor - No. 11 in E Minor	1. 04
17	No. 12 in C Major - No. 14 in F Minor - No. 15 in A-Flat Major	1. 26

Galop and 8 Ecoissais, D. 735

18	Galop	1. 09
19	Ecoissais No. 1 in G Major - No. 5 in E-Flat Major - No. 6 in E-Flat Major - No. 7 in E-Flat Major - No. 8 in A-Flat Major	1. 57

Valses sentimentales, Op. 50, D. 779

20	No. 1 in C Major - No. 2 in C Major - No. 3 in G Major - No. 4 in G Major	2. 00
21	No. 7 in G Minor - No. 9 in A Minor - No. 10 in G Major - No. 11 in G Major	1. 28
22	No. 12 in D Major - No. 13 in A Major - No. 14 in D Major - No. 15 in F Major	2. 42
23	No. 17 in C Major - No. 18 in A-Flat Major - No. 19 in A-Flat Major	1. 36
24	No. 23 in E-Flat Major - No. 28 in E-Flat Major - No. 31 in A Minor	1. 18



1	No. 1 in A-Flat Major - No. 2 in A-Flat Major - No. 3 in A-Flat Major	1. 20
2	No. 5 in A-Flat Major, No. 12 in A-Flat Major - No. 14 in D-Flat Major	1. 29
3	No. 21 in G Major - No. 22 in G-Sharp Minor - No. 25 in E Major - No. 26 in E Major	1. 44
4	No. 29 in D Major - No. 31 in C Major, No. 34 in F Major - No. 36 in F Major	2. 10

5	No. 1 in E Minor - No. 2 in B Minor - No. 3 in A Minor	2. 18
6	No. 4 in C-Sharp Minor - No. 5 in E Minor	0. 45
7	No. 6 in B Minor - No. 8 in E-Flat Minor - No. 9 in F-Sharp Minor	2. 22
8	No. 10 in B Minor - No. 11 in B Major - No. 12 in E Major	2. 10

9	No. 2 in E-Flat Major - No. 3 in A-Flat Major	1. 04
10	No. 4 in D-Flat Major - No. 5 in D-Flat Major - No. 6 in D-Flat Major	1. 35
11	No. 7 in D-Flat Major - No. 8 in B-Flat Minor - No. 9 in D-Flat Major	1. 13
12	No. 10 in D-Flat Major - No. 11 in D-Flat Major - No. 12 in D-Flat Major	1. 15
13	No. 13 in A Major - No. 14 in D Major - No. 15 in G Major	1. 18
14	No. 16 in G Major - No. 17 in D Major	1. 18

15	No. 2 in D Major - No. 3 in B-Flat Major - No. 8 in E-Flat Major	1. 26
16	No. 4 in G Major - No. 5 in B Minor - No. 11 in E Minor	1. 04
17	No. 12 in C Major - No. 14 in F Minor - No. 15 in A-Flat Major	1. 26

18	Galop	1. 09
19	Ecoissais No. 1 in G Major - No. 5 in E-Flat Major - No. 6 in E-Flat Major - No. 7 in E-Flat Major - No. 8 in A-Flat Major	1. 57

20	No. 1 in C Major - No. 2 in C Major - No. 3 in G Major - No. 4 in G Major	2. 00
21	No. 7 in G Minor - No. 9 in A Minor - No. 10 in G Major - No. 11 in G Major	1. 28
22	No. 12 in D Major - No. 13 in A Major - No. 14 in D Major - No. 15 in F Major	2. 42
23	No. 17 in C Major - No. 18 in A-Flat Major - No. 19 in A-Flat Major	1. 36
24	No. 23 in E-Flat Major - No. 28 in E-Flat Major - No. 31 in A Minor	1. 18

9	No. 2 in E-Flat Major - No. 3 in A-Flat Major	1. 04
10	No. 4 in D-Flat Major - No. 5 in D-Flat Major - No. 6 in D-Flat Major	1. 35
11	No. 7 in D-Flat Major - No. 8 in B-Flat Minor - No. 9 in D-Flat Major	1. 13
12	No. 10 in D-Flat Major - No. 11 in D-Flat Major - No. 12 in D-Flat Major	1. 15
13	No. 13 in A Major - No. 14 in D Major - No. 15 in G Major	1. 18
14	No. 16 in G Major - No. 17 in D Major	1. 18

5	No. 1 in E Minor - No. 2 in B Minor - No. 3 in A Minor	2. 18
6	No. 4 in C-Sharp Minor - No. 5 in E Minor	0. 45
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8	No. 10 in B Minor - No. 11 in B Major - No. 12 in E Major	2. 10

9	No. 2 in E-Flat Major - No. 3 in A-Flat Major	1. 04
10	No. 4 in D-Flat Major - No. 5 in D-Flat Major - No. 6 in D-Flat Major	1. 35
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12	No. 10 in D-Flat Major - No. 11 in D-Flat Major - No. 12 in D-Flat Major	1. 15
13	No. 13 in A Major - No. 14 in D Major - No. 15 in G Major	1. 18
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15	No. 2 in D Major - No. 3 in B-Flat Major - No. 8 in E-Flat Major	1. 26
16	No. 4 in G Major - No. 5 in B Minor - No. 11 in E Minor	1. 04
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18	Galop	1. 09
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20	No. 1 in C Major - No. 2 in C Major - No. 3 in G Major - No. 4 in G Major	2. 00
21	No. 7 in G Minor - No. 9 in A Minor - No. 10 in G Major - No. 11 in G Major	1. 28
22	No. 12 in D Major - No. 13 in A Major - No. 14 in D Major - No. 15 in F Major	2. 42
23	No. 17 in C Major - No. 18 in A-Flat Major - No. 19 in A-Flat Major	1. 36
24	No. 23 in E-Flat Major - No. 28 in E-Flat Major - No. 31 in A Minor	1. 18

17 Ländler, D. 366

25	No. 1 in A Major - No. 4 in A Major - No. 6 in C Major	2. 00
26	No. 7 in G Major - No. 12 in E-Flat Minor	1. 05

4 Ländler, D. 814

27	No. 4 in C Major	0. 40
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Wiener-Damen Ländler und Ecoissaisen, Op. 67, D. 734: Ländler

28	No. 2 in D Major - No. 3 in G Major - No. 8 in C Major	1. 25
29	No. 6 in A Major - No. 5 in D Major	1. 00
30	No. 11 in G Major - No. 13 in G Major	1. 10
31	No. 14 in B Minor - No. 15 in G Major	1. 03

Wiener-Damen Ländler und Ecoissaisen, Op. 67, D. 734: Ecoissaisen

32	No. 1 in A Minor - No. 2 in A Major	0. 46
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12 Valses Nobles Op.77, D. 969

33	No. 10 in F Major	0. 27
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12 Grazer Waltzes, Op. 91, D. 924

34	No. 11 in E Minor	0. 36
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20 Waltzes, Op. 127, D. 146

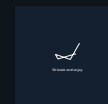
35	No. 9 in C Major	1. 40
36	No. 6 in D Major	1. 29
37	No. 3 in E Minor	1. 13
38	No. 5 in F Major	2. 40
39	No. 10 in F Major	2. 06
40	No. 11 in B-Flat Major	1. 18
41	No. 12 in G Minor - No. 14 in G Major	1. 06
42	No. 19 in F Major - No. 15 in G Minor - No. 20 in D Major	2. 35

12 German Dances, Op. 171, D. 790

43	No. 3 in D Major - No. 4 in D Major - No. 5 in B Minor - No. 6 in G-Sharp Minor	2. 20
44	No. 7 in A-Flat Major - No. 8 in A-Flat Minor - No. 11 in A-Flat Major	2. 03
45	No. 9 in B Major - No. 10 in B Minor	0. 59

Total playing time: 68. 03

Pierre-Laurent Aimard, piano



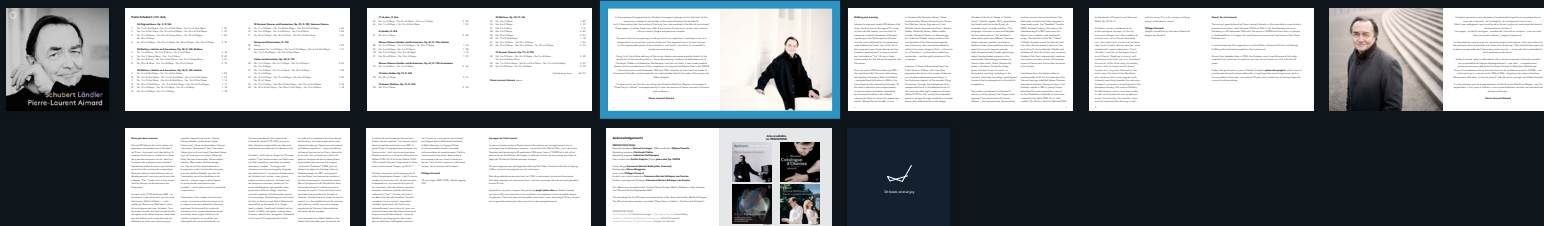
In these pieces of singular brevity, Schubert manages to plunge us into the heart of the sweetness, ambiguity and vertigo of the realm between life and death. Isn't it fascinating that the master of the long form also excelled in the field of miniatures? These pages, or rather these lines, offer the pinnacle of intimacy in music, and invite us into an interior, fragile and personal universe.

The pace that I am proposing, avoiding almost any repetition, is perhaps more of a sleepwalker's journey than a series of dances? This approach aims to bear witness to the irreplaceable place of the intimate in our world — and that of vulnerability, tenderness and secrecy.

Trying to let the infinite delicacy of this music vibrate was made possible thanks to the sensitivity of the recording team — the understanding, careful and dedicated work of Christoph Claßen and Sebastian Nattkemper. Last but not least, it was made possible thanks to the incandescence of this companion of song and confidence that is the 353018 — this instrument created between 1954 and 1956, cared for by the attentive hands of Annemarie Schindler, and animated to an indescribable level for the sake of this project by Stefan Knüpfer.

It is precious to me that this recording was filmed by Matthias Wagner, whose gaze in "Three Days in Toblach" managed exactly to hear the essence of these moments of silence and confession.

Pierre-Laurent Aimard



Walking and dancing

Schubert composed nearly 450 dances of all kinds, the first ones at the age of 15 : most of them are like haikus, no more than 16 measures, noted at the speed of thought, capturing on the fly the spirit and charm of a few notes destined for the ephemeral, soap bubbles that burst only at the tip of the composer's pen. Some dances venture towards a development, or even a central part indicated as "Trio". All are in triple meter, except for the Galops, Écossaises, and Polonaises.

Only one cycle, D790 from February 1823 — the most beautiful, the most astonishing, anticipating Schumann, Wolf, and Mahler — was published by Brahms in 1864 in the chronological order desired by Schubert. All the other collections are conglomerates, of various origins and dates, assembled by unscrupulous editors who affixed commercial titles to attract the apprentice pianist: *Wiener Damen Ländler* (a nod

to the beautiful Viennese ladies), *Valses sentimentales*, *Wiener Deutsche* (sic) *Tänzer*, First Waltzes (which they are not), Last Waltzes (which they are not either), *Grätzer Walzer*, *Deutsche Tänzer*, *Valses nobles*, *Ländler*, *Deutsche Tänzer von Atzenbrugg*, etc. Publisher Diabelli clearly aimed at the young ladies of the Viennese bourgeoisie and aristocracy, who wanted accessibility, without too many sharps or flats — a favorite sin of Schubert — and as few modulations as possible — another guilty pleasure of the composer.

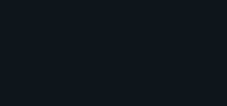
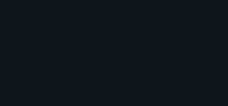
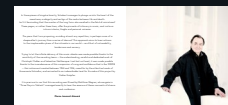
However, C Major without black keys, like E-flat Minor or B Major with their flats, express the charm of a couple of dancers on a simple emphasized second beat, in the fortissimo support of the cavalier lifting his partner, through the strangeness of an unexpected chord or the delayed arrival of the main key after eight measures of music (Waltz D779 No. 23), and by this irresistible desire to escape through modulation towards shores that sublimate the initial design.

Schubert is like Ernst Jünger in "Subtle Hunts" (*Subtile Jagden*, 1967), penetrating the forests with his butterfly net, an immobile, silent, invisible watcher: "The language of hunters is clear and tangible, far from abstractions." Yet Schubert's observation posts are different: Viennese streets, squares, gardens, and salons, fanfares under music pavilions, evenings spent from inns to taverns, popular balls, village festivals, friendly gatherings called *Schubertiades*, sojourns in the countryside (Atzenbrugg northwest of Vienna, Graz south, Zseliz (Zeliezovce), today in Slovakia). And while Jünger gazes, Schubert's ear is at work, on the lookout, spotting, analyzing in the moment, selecting, recording, hoarding and transmitting his perceptions to the artist's imagination.

The yodel is omnipresent in Schubert's dances, and the pianist's ten fingers must represent the instruments of Austrian folklore — the Tyrolean harp, Styrian zither

and harmonica, clarinet and brass. This folkloristic orchestra will later reappear in large-scale works: the "Gadstein" Sonata D850, Schubert's diary of his stay in the Salzkammergut in 1825, summons the Alpine horn, cowbells, and shepherd's songs. The scherzos of the 9th ("Great" C Major) Symphony and the Quintet with two cellos elevate peasant dance to the rank of myth. Just as Bartók, Dvořák, and Janáček will later do in their own countries, Schubert fully (but unknowingly) captures the rhythms, motifs, sounds, and popular music of Vienna and the humble territories of his travels.

Liszt draws from the *Valses nobles et sentimentales* to fill the 6 notebooks of his Vienna Evenings, subtitled *Valses-Caprices* (whimsical waltzes). During his stay in the Austrian capital in 1831, a young Chopin absorbed the music around him: one of his first Mazurkas is believed to have been inspired by the Waltz D145, No. 6. And couldn't No. 25 from the First Waltzes D365



be the sketch of Chopin's most Viennese Waltz, Op.70, No.1?

Schubert can be considered as an anthropological surveyor of the city and some villages: he is the cordial and curious man, as his friends described him, who walks with a brisk and carefree step, that of joyful dances, spirited, some shaded with sweet melancholy ("zart" (tender) is written at the beginning of one of them). Dwelling in a small self-contained world that can only tremble at the mirror of the other step, universally known, with its characteristic binary rhythm of a long note followed by two short ones: the step of the Wanderer who ventures onto more rugged roads, tirelessly marching towards the unknown, Schubert's companion transfigured in the *Wanderer Fantasy*, *Die schöne Müllerin*, the *Winterreise*, and in countless Lieder, as well as instrumental and symphonic works. Occasionally, the traveller stops and accompanies the dancing crowd

with his song. This is the unique, unifying power of Schubert's music.

Philippe Cassard

(English translation by Francesca Mariani & Kasper van Kooten)

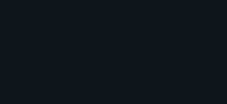
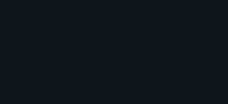
About the instrument

The concert grand played by Pierre-Laurent Aimard on this recording is a particularly precious instrument: built between 1954 and 1956, it left the Steinway factory in Hamburg on 24 September 1956 with the opus no. 353018 and from then on played in the Rudolfinum in Prague, the world-famous concert hall and home of the Czech Philharmonic.

It can be assumed that legends such as Emil Gilels, Sviatoslav Richter and György Cziffra performed and recorded on this instrument.

Almost four decades later, in 1994, the Tyrolean music lover Annemarie Schindler acquired this instrument to perform her own concert series on it for a further 25 years.

Today, this grand piano is part of Stefan Knüpfer's **piano duo project**, which aims to provide pianists and listeners alike with a long-forgotten sound experience. And so this incredible instrument, now almost 70 years old, is returning to the big stages for concerts and recordings.





Schubert parvient au sein de pièces d'une brièveté singulière à nous précipiter au cœur de la douceur, de l'ambiguïté, du vertige entre vie et mort. N'est-il pas subjuguant que le maître de la forme longue soit aussi essentiel dans le domaine de la miniature ?

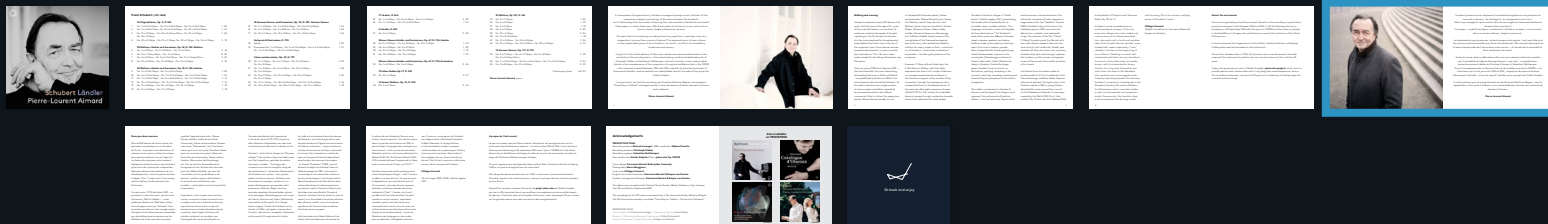
Ces pages, ou plutôt ces lignes, combles de l'intimité en musique, nous convient dans un univers intérieur, fragile et personnel.

La déambulation que je propose, évitant presque toute reprise, tient peut-être plus d'un parcours de somnambule que d'une suite de danses ? Elle souhaite témoigner de la place irremplaçable de l'intime dans notre monde — et de celle de la vulnérabilité, de la tendresse et du secret.

Tenter de laisser vibrer la délicatesse infinie de ces musiques a été rendu possible par la sensibilité de l'équipe d'enregistrement — par celle, compréhensive, précautionneuse et dédiée de Christoph Classen et Sebastian Nattkemper. Et par l'incandescence de ce frère de chant et de confiance qu'est le 353018 — cet instrument qui a vu le jour entre 1954 et 1956, soigné par les mains attentives d'Annemarie Schindler, et animé jusqu'à l'indicible pour ce projet par Stefan Knüpfer.

Il m'est précieux que cet enregistrement ait été filmé par Matthias Wagner, dont le regard dans « Trois jours à Toblach » a su si essentiellement écouter ces moments de silences et d'aveux.

Pierre-Laurent Aimard



Deux pas deux mesures

Près de 450 danses de toute nature, les premières composées par un Schubert de 15 ans : la plupart sont des haïkus, 16 mesures tout au plus, notées à la vitesse de la pensée saisissant au vol l'esprit et le charme de quelques notes vouées à l'éphémère, bulles de savon qui n'éclatent qu'au bout de la plume du compositeur. Quelques danses s'enhardissent vers un développement, voire une partie centrale indiquée "Trio". Toutes sont à trois temps, sauf les Galops, les Écossaises et les Polonaises.

Un seul cycle, D.790 de février 1823 — le plus beau, le plus étonnant, qui annonce Schumann, Wolf et Mahler —, a été publié par Brahms en 1864 dans l'ordre chronologique voulu par Schubert. Tous les autres recueils sont des conglomérats, d'origines et de dates diverses, assemblés par des éditeurs peu scrupuleux qui les affublent de titres commerciaux pour

appâter l'apprenti pianiste : Wiener Damen Ländler (oeillade aux belles Viennoises), Valses sentimentales, Danses viennoises "allemandes" (sic), Premières Valses (qui ne le sont pas), Dernières Valses (qui ne le sont pas non plus), Valses de Graz, Danses allemandes, Valses nobles, Ländler, Allemandes de Atzenbrugg etc. Car ce sont les demoiselles de la bourgeoisie et de l'aristocratie viennoise que vise l'éditeur Diabelli, qui veut de l'accessible, sans trop de dièses ni de bémols — péché mignon de Schubert — et aussi peu de modulations que possible — autre plaisir secret et jouissif du compositeur.

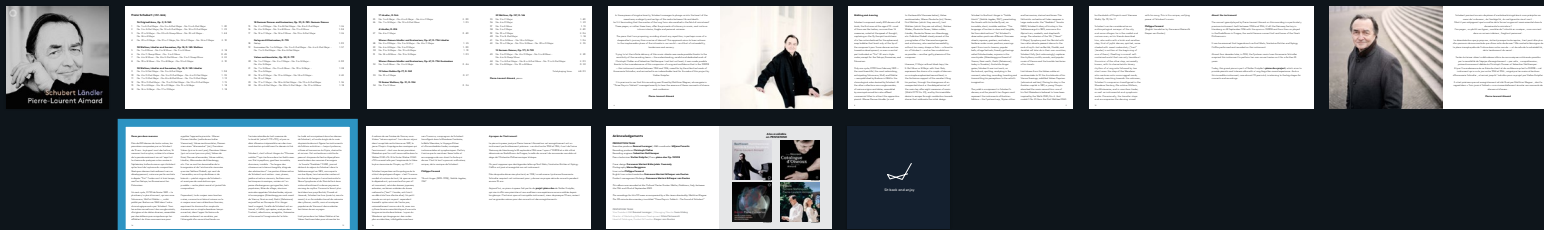
Cependant, le do majeur sans touches noires, comme le mi bémol mineur ou le si majeur avec leurs altérations fournies, expriment le charme d'un couple de danseurs sur un simple deuxième temps accentué, dans l'appui fortissimo du cavalier soulevant sa cavalière, par l'étrangeté d'un accord inattendu ou

l'arrivée retardée de huit mesures de la tonalité (valse D.779 n°23), et par ce désir d'évasion irrésistible vers des rives modulantes qui subliment le dessein initial.

Schubert, c'est le Ernst Jünger de *"Chasses subtiles"** qui s'enfoncent dans les forêts avec son filet à papillons, guetteur immobile, silencieux, invisible : *"La langue des chasseurs est claire et tangible, éloignée des abstractions"*. Les postes d'observation de Schubert sont autres : rues, places, jardins et salons viennois, fanfares sous les kiosques à musique, soirées où l'on passe d'auberges en guinguettes, bals populaires, fêtes de village, réunions amicales appelées Schubertiades, séjours à la campagne (Atzenbrugg au nord-ouest de Vienne, Graz au sud, Zseliz (Zeliezovce) aujourd'hui en Slovaquie). Et si Jünger tend le regard, l'oreille de Schubert est au travail, à l'affût, qui repère, analyse dans l'instant, sélectionne, enregistre, thésaurise et transmet à l'imaginaire de l'artiste.

Le Jodel est omniprésent dans les danses de Schubert, et les dix doigts de la main du pianiste devront figurer les instruments du folklore autrichien — harpe tyrolienne, cithare et harmonica de Styrie, clarinette et cuivres. Cet orchestre en culotte de peau et chapeau de feutre s'éparpillera ensuite dans des oeuvres d'envergure : la Sonate "Gadstein" D.850, journal de bord du séjour de Schubert dans la Salzkammergut en 1825, convoque le cor des Alpes, les clarines des vaches et les chants de bergers. Les scherzos de la 9ème Symphonie et du Quintette à deux violoncelles élèvent la danse paysanne au rang de mythe. Comme le feront plus tard dans leur pays Bartok, Dvorak et Janacek, Schubert se livre (mais lui, sans le savoir) à un formidable travail de mémoire des rythmes, motifs, sons et musiques populaires de Vienne et des modestes territoires de ses voyages.

Liszt puise dans les Valses Nobles et les Valses Sentimentales pour alimenter les



6 cahiers de ses Soirées de Vienne, sous-titrées "valse-caprices". Lors de son séjour dans la capitale autrichienne en 1831, le jeune Chopin s'imprègne des musiques qui l'environnent : c'est une de ses premières Mazurkas que l'on croît reconnaître dans la Walzer D.145 n°6. Et la Erster Walzer D.365 n°25 ne serait-elle pas l'esquisse de la Valse la plus viennoise de Chopin, op.70 n°1 ?

Schubert arpenteur-anthropologue de la cité et de quelques villages : c'est l'homme cordial et curieux de tout, tel que ses amis le dépeindront, qui marche d'un pas vif et insouciant, celui des danses joyeuses, enlevées, certaines ombrées de douce mélancolie ("zart" / tendre, est-il écrit au début de l'une d'entre elles). Un petit monde en soi qui ne peut cependant tressaillir qu'au miroir de l'autre pas, universellement connu celui-là, avec son rythme binaire caractéristique d'une note longue suivie de deux brèves : le pas du Wanderer qui s'engage sur des routes plus accidentées, infatigable marcheur

vers l'inconnu, compagnon de Schubert transfiguré dans la Wanderer Fantaisie, la Belle Meunière, le Voyage d'Hiver et d'innombrables Lieder, musiques instrumentales et symphoniques. Parfois, il arrive que le marcheur fasse halte et accompagne de son chant la foule qui danse. C'est là tout le pouvoir unificateur, unique, de la musique de Schubert.

Philippe Cassard

**Ernst Jünger (1895-1998), Subtile Jagden, 1967*

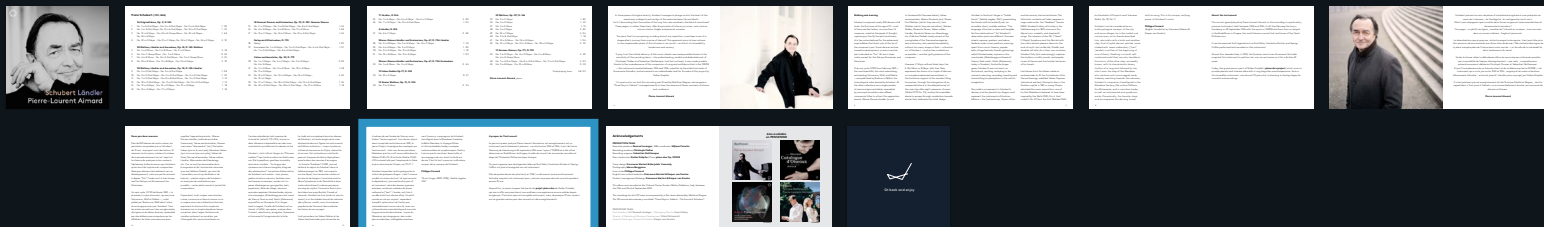
A propos de l'instrument

Le piano à queue joué par Pierre-Laurent Aimard sur cet enregistrement est un instrument particulièrement précieux : construit entre 1954 et 1956, il sort de l'usine Steinway de Hambourg le 24 septembre 1956 avec l'opus n° 353018 et a été utilisé désormais au Rudolfinum de Prague, la salle de concert de renommée mondiale et siège de l'Orchestre Philharmonique tchèque.

On peut supposer que des légendes telles qu'Emil Gilels, Sviatoslav Richter et György Cziffra ont joué et enregistré sur cet instrument.

Près de quatre décennies plus tard, en 1994, la mélomane tyrolienne Annemarie Schindler acquiert cet instrument pour y donner sa propre série de concerts pendant encore 25 ans.

Aujourd'hui, ce piano à queue fait partie du **projet piano duo** de Stefan Knüpfer, qui vise à offrir aux pianistes et aux auditeurs une expérience sonore oubliée depuis longtemps. C'est ainsi que cet incroyable instrument, vieux de presque 70 ans, revient sur les grandes scènes pour des concerts et des enregistrements.



Acknowledgements

PRODUCTION TEAM

Executive producer **Renaud Loranger** | A&R coordinator **Miljana Parcetic**

Recording producer **Christoph Claßen**

Recording engineer **Sebastian Nattkemper**

Piano technician **Stefan Knüpfer** | Piano **piano duo Op. 353018**

Cover design **Francesca Mariani & Marjolein Coenrady**

Photography **Marco Borggreve**

Liner notes **Philippe Cassard**

English liner notes translation **Francesca Mariani & Kasper van Kooten**

Product management & design **Francesca Mariani & Kasper van Kooten**

This album was recorded at the Cultural Center Gustav Mahler, Dobbiaco, Italy, between the 19th and 22nd of September 2022.

The recordings for this CD were accompanied by a film team directed by Matthias Wagner. The 90-minute documentary is entitled "Three Days in Toblach - The Sound of Schubert"

PENTATONE TEAM

Vice President A&R **Renaud Loranger** | Managing Director **Sean Hickey**

Director of Marketing & Business Development **Silvia Pietrosanti**

Head of Catalogue, Product & Curation **Kasper van Kooten**

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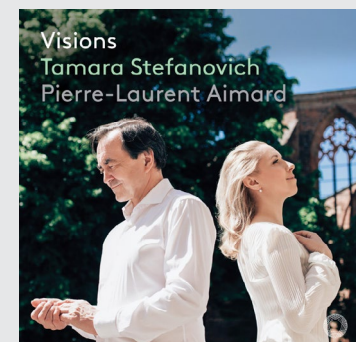
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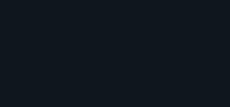
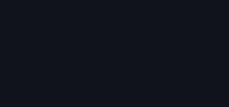
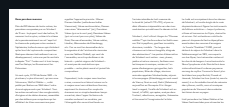
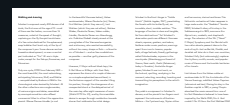
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As a business owner, you have a lot to think about. You have to manage your business, your employees, your customers, and your finances. You have to make sure that your business is profitable and that you are growing. You have to make sure that you are providing the best possible service to your customers. You have to make sure that you are staying on top of the latest trends in your industry. You have to make sure that you are always looking for ways to improve your business. You have to make sure that you are always looking for ways to grow your business. You have to make sure that you are always looking for ways to succeed in your business.

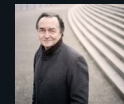
Railing and Raving

Business executives need 200 hours of class to earn a master's degree in business administration from the University of Maryland System, says a spokesman for the school. The University of Maryland System is the only school in the United States to require 200 hours of class for a master's degree in business administration. The school's program is a two-year, full-time program that includes a thesis. The school's program is a two-year, full-time program that includes a thesis. The school's program is a two-year, full-time program that includes a thesis.

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Background The purpose of this research was to determine the effect of a 12-week, low-intensity, supervised exercise program on the physical and psychological health of sedentary, obese, middle-aged women. The study was designed to determine the effect of a 12-week, low-intensity, supervised exercise program on the physical and psychological health of sedentary, obese, middle-aged women. The study was designed to determine the effect of a 12-week, low-intensity, supervised exercise program on the physical and psychological health of sedentary, obese, middle-aged women.

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