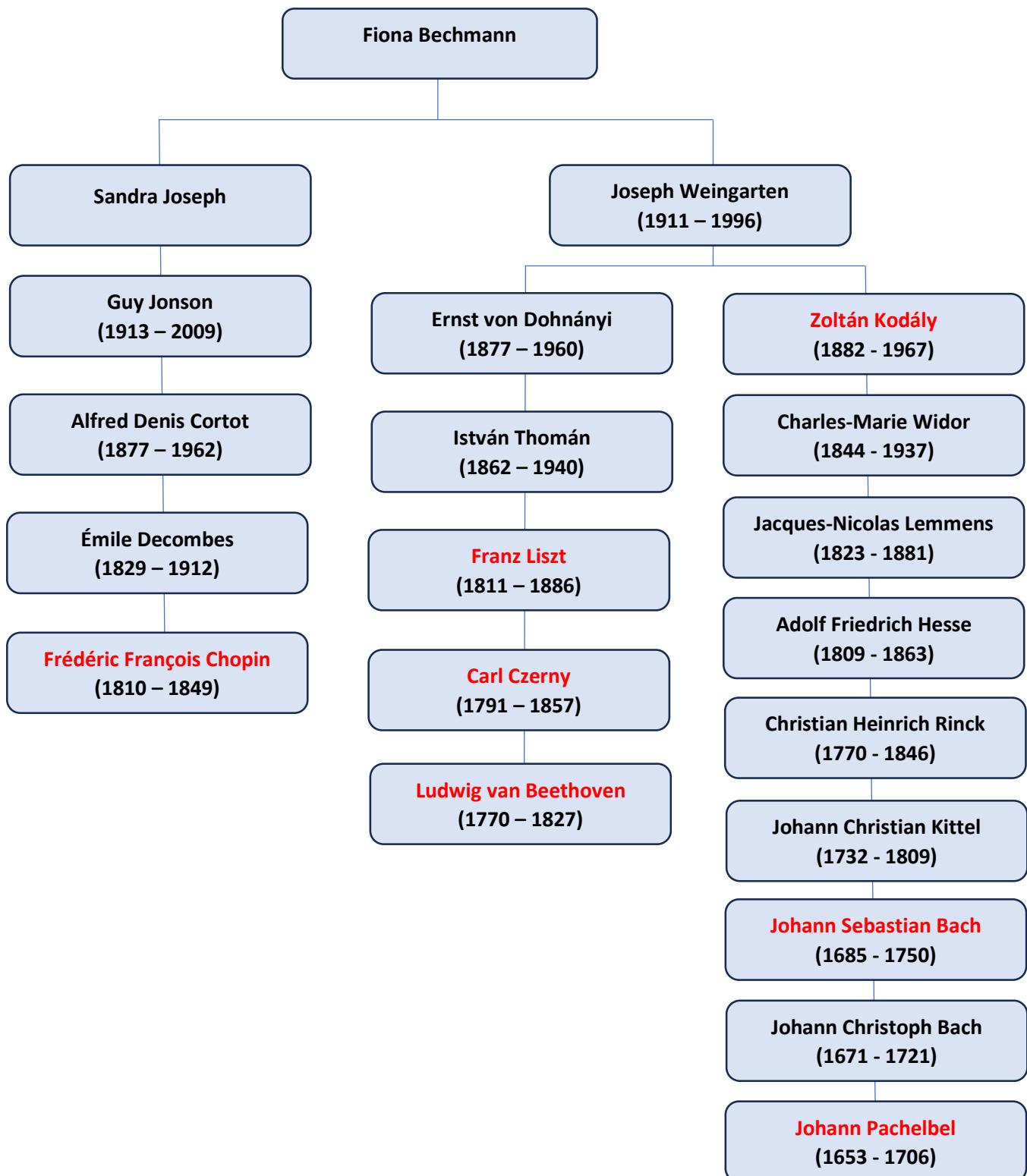


Fiona Bechmann

Musical lineage



Fiona Bechmann (1963 -



Pianist and teacher from England, studied the piano under Sandra Joseph for twelve years until 1981 followed by five years at Trinity College of Music under Joseph Weingarten.

Joseph Weingarten (1911-1996)



Joseph Weingarten was a classical concert pianist and music teacher. Born in Budapest, he began playing piano at 3, and later he studied under Zoltán Kodály, Leó Weiner, and Ernst von Dohnányi. He came to England in 1934, and played extensively with many orchestras. A teacher for 20 years at Trinity College of Music and Birmingham School of Music.

<https://www.discogs.com/artist/7235096-Joseph-Weingarten>

Ernst von Dohnányi (1877 – 1960)



Ernst von Dohnányi (Hungarian: Dohnányi Ernő) was a Hungarian composer, pianist and conductor. He first studied music with his father, a professor of mathematics and an amateur cellist, and then when he was eight years old, with Carl Forstner, organist at the local cathedral. In 1894, in his 17th year, he moved to Budapest and enrolled in the Royal National Hungarian Academy of Music, studying piano with István Thomán and composition with Hans von Koessler, a cousin of Max Reger.

István Thomán had been a favorite student of Franz Liszt, while Hans von Koessler was a devotee of Johannes Brahms's music. These two influences played an important part in Dohnányi's life: Liszt on his piano playing and Brahms on his compositions.

Dohnányi did not study long at the Academy of Music: in June 1897 he sought to take the final exams right away, without completing his studies. Permission was granted, and a few days later he passed with high marks, as

composer and pianist, graduating at less than 20 years of age.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernst_von_Dohn%C3%A1nyi

István Thomán (1862 – 1940)



István Thomán was a Hungarian piano virtuoso and music educator. He was born in Homonna, Zemplén County, Kingdom of Hungary (now in Slovakia) in 1862 to Jewish parents. Recognised for his talent, he became a favourite student of Franz Liszt. Liszt appointed him to teach at the Royal Hungarian Academy of Music in Budapest, but had to retire suddenly at the age of 45.

Thomán toured with Liszt, was present at his death and was a pallbearer at his funeral. Thomán, along with fellow Liszt student Árpád Szendy, were important in carrying on the Liszt style through their teaching at the Royal Hungarian Academy of Music.

As a teacher at the Royal Academy, Thomán took on a 17-year-old Ernő Dohnányi as a student in 1894. Other notable students include Béla Bartók, Oscar Peterson, Gisela Selden-Goth, and Georges Cziffra. His six-volume *Technique of Piano Playing* is still in use today.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Istv%C3%A1n_Thom%C3%A1n

Franz Liszt (1811 – 1886)



Franz Liszt was a Hungarian composer, pianist and teacher of the Romantic period. With a diverse body of work spanning more than six decades, he is considered to be one of the most prolific and influential composers of his era and remains one of the most popular composers in modern concert piano repertoire.

Liszt received piano lessons from Carl Czerny, who in his own youth had been a student of Beethoven and Hummel. He also received lessons in composition from Ferdinando Paer and Antonio Salieri, who was then the music director of the Viennese court.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Czerny

Carl Czerny (1791 – 1857)



Carl Czerny was an Austrian composer, teacher, and pianist of Czech origin whose music spanned the late Classical and early Romantic eras. His vast musical production amounted to over a thousand works and his books of studies for the piano are still widely used in piano teaching. He was one of Ludwig van Beethoven's best-known pupils.

In 1801, Wenzel Krumpholz, a Czech composer and violinist, scheduled a presentation for Czerny at the home of Ludwig van Beethoven. Beethoven asked Czerny to play his *Pathétique* Sonata and *Adelaide*. Beethoven was impressed with the 10-year-old and accepted him as a pupil. Czerny remained under Beethoven's tutelage until 1804 and sporadically thereafter. He particularly admired Beethoven's facility at improvisation, his expertise at fingering, the rapidity of his scales and trills, and his restrained demeanour while performing.

Beethoven selected Czerny as pianist for the premiere of the former's Piano Concerto No. 1 in 1806 and, at the age of 21, in February 1812, Czerny gave the Vienna premiere of Beethoven's "Emperor" Piano Concerto. Czerny wrote that his musical memory enabled him to play virtually all of Beethoven's piano works by heart without exception and, during the years 1804–1805, he used to play these works in this manner at Prince Lichnowsky's palace once or twice a week, with the Prince calling out only the desired opus numbers. Czerny maintained a friendship with Beethoven throughout his life, and also gave piano lessons to Beethoven's nephew Carl.

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 – 1827)



Ludwig van Beethoven was a German composer and pianist. Beethoven remains one of the most admired composers in the history of Western music; his works rank amongst the most performed of the classical music repertoire and span the transition from the Classical period to the Romantic era in classical music.

The young Carl Czerny, who later became a renowned music teacher himself, studied with Beethoven from 1801 to 1803.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_van_Beethoven

Fiona Bechmann

Sandra Joseph

Guy Jonson (1913 – 2009)

English classical Pianist and distinguished music teacher. The youngest ever Professor at the Royal Academy.

Pupil of Betty Humby. Studied under Alfred Cortot at the Royal Academy of Music.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guy_Jonson

Alfred Denis Cortot (1877 – 1962)



French pianist, conductor, and teacher who was one of the most renowned classical musicians of the 20th century. Also well known for his piano trio with violinist Jacques Thibaud and cellist Pablo Casals.

He studied at the Paris Conservatoire with Émile Decombes (a student of Frédéric Chopin), and with Louis Diémer, taking a premier prix in 1896.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Cortot

Émile Decombes (1829 – 1912)



French pianist and teacher. Little is known about his life other than that he was one of the last pupils of Frédéric Chopin in Paris.

His students included Alfred Cortot, Édouard Risler, Reynaldo Hahn, Gabriel Jaudoin, Joseph Morpain, Maurice Ravel, and Erik Satie

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89mile_Decombes

Frédéric François Chopin (1810 – 1849)



Polish composer and virtuoso pianist of the Romantic period, who wrote primarily for solo piano. He has maintained worldwide renown as a leading musician of his era, one whose "poetic genius was based on a professional technique that was without equal in his generation".

Chopin and Franz Liszt became friends and lived close to each other in Paris for many years. They performed together on seven occasions between 1833 and 1841.

Chopin may have had some piano instruction from his mother, but his first professional music tutor, from 1816 to 1821, was the Czech pianist Wojciech Żywny.

From September 1823 to 1826, Chopin attended the Warsaw Lyceum, where he received organ lessons from the Czech musician Wilhelm Würfel during his first year. In the autumn of 1826 he began a three-year course under the Silesian composer Józef Elsner at the Warsaw Conservatory, studying music theory, figured bass, and composition.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fr%C3%A9d%C3%A9ric_Chopin

Józef Antoni Franciszek Elsner (1769 – 1854)

Composer, music teacher, and music theoretician, active mainly in Warsaw. He is perhaps best known as the principal composition teacher of the young composer Frédéric Chopin.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%BCzef_Elsner

Fiona Bechmann (1963)

Joseph Weingarten (1911-1996)

Zoltán Kodály (1882 - 1967)

Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist, music pedagogue, linguist, and philosopher. He is well known internationally as the creator of the Kodály method of music education. After completing his studies, he studied in Paris with Charles Widor for a year.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zolt%C3%A1n_Kod%C3%A1ly

Charles-Marie Widor (1844 - 1937)

French organist, composer and teacher of the late Romantic era.[1] As a composer he is known for his ten organ symphonies. Studied in Brussels in 1863 with Jacques-Nicolas Lemmens for organ technique.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles-Marie_Widor

Jacques-Nicolas Lemmens (1823 - 1881)

Organist, music teacher, and composer for his instrument. Lemmens took lessons from François-Joseph Fétis, who wanted to make him into a musician capable of renewing the organ-player's art in Belgium. Fétis sent him to Adolf Friedrich Hesse in Germany to learn Johann Sebastian Bach's tradition.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques-Nicolas_Lemmens

Adolf Friedrich Hesse (1809 - 1863)

He studied in his home town with the organists Friedrich Wilhelm Berner and Ernst Köhler (1799–1847).[1] He was taught within the Bach tradition of Silesia. On his first concert tour in Germany he met the organist Christian Heinrich Rinck, with whom he returned to study for six months in 1828-1829: Rinck was a student of Johann Christian Kittel, who in turn was a student of Johann Sebastian Bach. Considered one of the most important organists in Germany, his virtuosic playing and agile pedalwork dazzled audiences in Paris, where he played an all-Bach programme.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolf_Friedrich_Hesse

Christian Heinrich Rinck (1770 - 1846)

German composer and organist of the late classical and early romantic eras. He studied with Johann Christian Kittel (1732–1809), (a pupil of Johann Sebastian Bach), and eventually became Kantor at the music school in Darmstadt, where he was also a court organist from 1813. He composed prolifically, and an organ primer of his enjoyed wide popularity.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Heinrich_Rinck

Johann Christian Kittel (1732 - 1809)

German organist, composer, and teacher. He was one of the last students of Johann Sebastian Bach.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Christian_Kittel

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 - 1750)

Generally regarded as one of the greatest composers in the history of Western music.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Sebastian_Bach

Johann Christoph Bach (1671 - 1721)

Brother to Johann Sebastian Bach. Studied with Johann Pachelbel.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Christoph_Bach_\(organist_at_Ohrdruf\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Christoph_Bach_(organist_at_Ohrdruf))

Johann Pachelbel (1653 - 1706)

German composer, organist, and teacher.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Pachelbel

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Alfred Denis Cortot (1877 – 1962)

Tobias Augustus Matthay (1858 – 1945) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tobias_Matthay

Walter Cecil Macfarren (1826 – 1905) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Cecil_Macfarren

William Henry Holmes (1812 – 1885) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Henry_Holmes_\(musician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Henry_Holmes_(musician))

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Tobias Augustus Matthay (1858 – 1945) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tobias_Matthay

William Dorrell, 1810-1895 https://hymnary.org/person/Dorrell_William

Friedrich Wilhelm Michael Kalkbrenner (1785 – 1849)



Known as Frédéric Kalkbrenner, was a pianist, composer, piano teacher and piano manufacturer. German by birth, Kalkbrenner studied at the Conservatoire de Paris, starting at a young age and eventually settled in Paris, where he lived until his death in 1849. Kalkbrenner composed more than 200 piano works, as well as many piano concertos and operas.

At the end of 1798, Kalkbrenner was enrolled at the Paris Conservatoire. He was in the piano class of Alsatian pianist and composer Louis Adam, father of the now more famous opera composer Adolphe Adam. Louis Adam was for 45 years the most influential professor for piano at the Paris Conservatory.

In Vienna he took counterpoint lessons from Antonio Salieri and Johann Georg Albrechtsberger.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Kalkbrenner