



Portrait Johanna Martzy

aud 23.424



Audiophile Audition April 1, 2015
(Gary Lemco - 2015.04.01)



Any devotee of great violin playing and kindred instrumental partnerships will treasure this Martzy set with unbounded affection.

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BBC Music Magazine March 2015 (Julian Haylock - 2015.03.01)



Another invaluable collection of Martzy recordings, including a glorious account of the Dvorak Violin Concerto recorded for Berlin radio in 1953, two days before the same artists recorded it commercially.

BBC Radio 3 07.03.2015 (- 2015.03.07)



BROADCAST

Sendebeleg siehe PDF!

**Classica – le meilleur de la musique classique & de la hi-fi Numéro 199 -
Février 2018 (Jean-Charles Hoffelé - 2018.02.01)**

CLASSICA
www.classicmagazine.com

Quelques années avant J.-C.

Johanna Martzy

Quelques années avant J.-C.

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Crescendo Magazine Le 22 juin 2015 (Patrice Lieberman - 2015.06.22)

CRESCENDO
www.crescendomagazine.com

Johanna Martzy, une redécouverte majeure

Johanna Martzy est un pur-sang au jeu noble, altier, fougueux, au son de bronze, pur et noble.

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Der neue Merker Mai 2015 (Dr. Ingobert Waltenberger - 2015.05.01)

**DER NEUE
MERKER**

**AUDITE: Hommage an die legendäre ungarische Geigerin Johanna Martzy auf 2
CDs**

Deutschlandradio Kultur gibt die RIAS Bänder 1953 bis 1966 frei

Bei nachwandlerisch sicherer Intonation zaubert die ungarische Virtuosin einen runden stets sinnlich-sängerischen Klang aus ihrer Carlo Bergonzi Violine. Der edel fokussierte Ton schimmert wie ein roter knackiger Apfel im Abendlicht. Und Martzy verzichtet dabei nicht auf den Hochseilakt der eigenen spontanen Lesart und des Risikos der unbedingten Hingabe an den Augenblick. [...] Das ausführliche Booklet erinnert in einem exzellenten Essay von Rüdiger Albrecht ausführlich an die nunmehr ein Stückchen mehr dem Vergessen entrissene ungarische Künstlerin.

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Diapason N° 634 Avril 2015 (Nicolas Derny - 2015.04.01)

En 1953, Johanna Martzy entrait dans la cour des grands grâce à un concerto de Dvorak enregistré avec Ferenc Fricsay (DG). Quid de celui-ci, capté pour la radio deux jours plus tôt? Un doublon presque parfait. L'interprétation ne change pas d'un iota. La puissance plutôt virile, la passion, la chaleur, le magnétisme ... Tout y est. Seul le finale, un peu moins solide aux entournures, ne se superpose pas exactement à la bande déjà connue. La prise de son, plus cassante ici, offre un point d'observation différent (d'où la soliste ressort moins de l'orchestre). La publication de cette rareté était-elle bien utile?

Autre cheval de bataille de la Hongroise : la musique pour violon seul de Bach, dont elle signa au milieu des années 1950 une intégrale incontournable. Immortalisée le 4 mai 1962 (témoignage déjà édité par le label Coup d'Archet), la BWV 1001 passionne tout autant. Chair généreuse (quelles basses !), vibrato marqué, ligne mélodique soutenue sans répit, sa patte rigoureuse se reconnaît de loin. Abordées dans le même esprit, les Sonates op. 1 n° 3 de Handel et RV 10 de Vivaldi/Respighi sont hors d'âge, et cela fait tout leur charme. Auquel on succombe, jusque dans la moindre inflexion mélodique (chez le Saxon surtout).

Le talon d'Achille de Martzy ? Jean Antonietti, « accompagnateur » fidèle et prosaïque. Difficile, voire impossible, avec un partenaire aussi limité, d'établir le dialogue attendu dans l'Opus 78 de Brahms. La violoniste, qui porte la culotte et se consume de l'intérieur, est aussi coupable en vérité. Pour que le miracle opère, il faut qu'un duo se parle. On préfère se souvenir de lui par ses inestimables Schubert (Diapason d'or, Testament). Ou céder à la Danse espagnole de Falla, la plus délicieuse des miniatures offertes en complément.

[El arte de la fuga](#) Sab, 13 jun, 2015 (Roberto Andrade - 2015.06.13)

El arte de la fuga

Johanna Martzy, una estrella del la escuela húngara de violín

Aunque nacida en Temesvar, hoy Timisoara (Rumanía), Johanna Martzy fue, en el siglo XX, unas de las representantes más notables de la escuela húngara de violín. Cuando era apenas una niña entró en la Academia Franz Liszt de Budapest por decisión expresa de Jenő Hubay, con quien estudió hasta el fallecimiento del maestro en 1937. A los 13 años, Martzy realizó una gira por Hungría y Rumanía, pero la guerra detuvo su actividad. En 1947 fijó su residencia en Suiza y ganó el primer premio del Concurso Internacional de Ginebra. A partir de entonces su carrera continuó con toda brillantez hasta que, a partir de 1967, se fue apagando poco a poco, en gran medida a causa de las graves enfermedades que sufrió.

Su discografía para EMI, muy valiosa, ha sido recuperada parcialmente (Bach, Schubert) por Testament, y DG ha rescatado otras grabaciones suyas, pero buena parte de ellas son desconocidas para el aficionado actual. Este doble álbum AUDITE ofrece registros de muy buena calidad técnica, realizados por la RIAS de Berlín entre 1953 y 1966: obras de cámara, el Concierto de Dvorak y algunas miniaturas. Una vez más se confirma que Martzy fue una violinista de alta escuela: bello sonido, limpio, cálido y bien proyectado, técnica muy segura, ajena a alardes virtuosistas, afinación intachable y –cualidad rara hoy día– una fuerte personalidad, que dota a sus ejecuciones de un vigor interno y un carácter que las mantiene vivas para el oyente actual, con independencia de modas o maneras de época, cosa que no han logrado las de otros violinistas de entonces (un solo ejemplo: Mischa Elman). Martzy fue plenamente merecedora del decidido apoyo de Walter Legge a comienzos de los años 50; solo la posterior contratación por EMI de nombres fuera de serie como Oistray y Kogan le retiraron a Martzy el favor de Legge, aunque también se han

aducido motivos extramusicales.

Del programa ofrecido por AUDITE, los registros que más acusan el paso de los años son la Sonata de Haendel y la de Vivaldi en arreglo de Respighi, aunque la colaboración del pianista Jean Antonietti en ambas es correcta. Los resultados son mejores en la Primera Sonata de Brahms, opus 78: Martzy da una versión muy lírica, delicada y elegante, de auténtico sabor brahmsiano; con un pianista más poético, la versión hubiera sido redonda. La Primera Sonata a solo de Bach, BWV1001 en sol menor, atrae por su vigorosa realización, llena de autoridad y radiante de luz, con una fuga de nítida construcción. Por supuesto, el vibrato es intenso, pero Martzy defiende su enfoque con pleno acierto. Muy hermoso el Concierto en la menor de Dvorak: el registro monoaural que propone AUDITE es coetáneo del publicado en su día por DG. La apasionada solista muestra una profunda afinidad con la música de Dvorak y la orquesta RIAS responde admirablemente a la encendida batuta de Fricsay: una de las muy buenas versiones de esta bella obra, con un precioso tiempo lento. Por último, los cuatro bisés o miniaturas bastarían para acreditar la muy elevada talla artística de Johanna Martzy: en cualquiera de ellas, y en unos pocos minutos, Martzy demuestra su excepcional calidad de sonido y su talento innato para amoldarlo al carácter de cada obra, que brilla como una pequeña joya, sea la bellísima Berceuse de Ravel, el encantador Rondino de Kreisler o la sensual Danza de La Vida Breve, transcrita por Kreisler. Un perfecto homenaje a una gran artista que merece ser recordada.

Gramophone April 2015 (- 2015.04.01)

GRAMOPHONE
THE WORLD'S BEST CLASSICAL MUSIC REVIEWS

At first glance the principal attraction in a two-disc set devoted to the art of violinist Johanna Martzy (1924-79) appears to duplicate a recording already available from DG. Martzy's expressively projected account of Dvorak's Violin Concerto from June 1953 recently reappeared in DG's 'Ferenc Fricsay: The Complete Recordings on Deutsche Grammophon, Vol1' (10/14). But a few days earlier a recording of the same work with the same soloists, orchestra and conductor, was made for the RIAS archive at the same Jesus-Christus-Kirche venue. On both, the RIAS Symphony Orchestra under Fricsay offers a detailed and musically sympathetic account of the orchestral score, but the fact that two producers are involved means that the two sound-frames are quite unlike, the RIAS production mellower, more transparent and with a more integrated solo image. DG's relatively up-front recording has a harder edge, Martzy herself is marginally more spot-lit, while her performance, at least in the finale, is a little less genial.

The remainder of Audite's set emanates from the 1960s. Dvorak's Concerto is tailed by a vibrant account of Brahms's First Sonata, and Martzy's sound is darker than in the orchestral work, with an Oistrakh-like radiance about it, especially in the first movement. The second CD opens with solo Bach, the G minor Sonata, and a reading that's notable for its rigour and the rhythmic security of the second movement fugue. Sonatas with piano by Handel (Op 1 No 3) and Vivaldi (RV10, arranged by Respighi), like the Bach, take us back to a period prior to the onset of 'original instruments' and sound as refreshing now as the 'authentic' performances sounded then. Martzy was a very musical player and charms in various shorter works (the pianist is Jean Antonietti).

Kulturspiegel März 2015 (sal - 2015.03.01)

KulturSPIEGEL
Deutschlands größtes Kultur-Magazin

Neue Klassik-Alben

Mit der akustischen Ehrenrettung dieser großen ungarischen Geigerin ist Remastering-Experte Ludger Böckenhoff wieder mal eine kleine Großtat gelungen

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Märkische Oderzeitung 02.04.2015 (Peter Philipps - 2015.04.02)



Johanna wer? - Klangtütler von audite graben Schätze aus

Das Violinkonzert von Dvorak sowie die Violinsonaten von Bach (g-moll) und Händel (A-Dur) klingen frisch und mit einer sehr unsentimentalen Wärme. Ravels „Berceuse sur le nom de Gabriel Fauré“ rundet den musikalischen Leckerbissen wie ein vorzügliches Dessert ab

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Preis der Deutschen Schallplattenkritik 13. Mai 2015 (Wilhelm Sinkovicz - 2015.05.13)



Die ungarische Geigerin Johanna Martzy wurde trotz ihrer kurzen Karriere zu einer Interpreten-Legende. Diese Edition versammelt Berliner Rundfunkproduktionen aus den fünfziger und sechziger Jahren und präsentiert einen Querschnitt durch die Stile, von der Bach-Sonate bis zur Fritz-Kreisler-Piece. Immer wieder erweist sich, wie uneitel diese Künstlerin auch im virtuoseren Repertoire agierte. Im Zentrum steht die G-Dur Violinsonate op. 8 von Brahms, begleitet von Jean Antonietti, sowie das hinreißend musizierte Dvořák-Konzert op. 51, dirigiert von Ferenc Fricsay. (Für die Jury: Wilhelm Sinkovicz)

Record Geijutsu 07/2015 (- 2015.07.01)



Japanische Rezension siehe PDF!

The Strad June 16, 2015 (Tully Potter - 2015.06.16)

the Strad

Historic recordings by a great Hungarian violinist

It is a magnificent performance of great power and intensity, especially where it is most necessary, in the Adagio. I normally find non-Czech interpretations of this concerto easy to resist but Martzy and Fricsay pay such attention to the rhythms that the result is irresistible. Even if you have the DG version, you need this one.

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www.artalinna.com 10 mai 2015 (Jean-Charles Hoffelé - 2015.05.10)



Archet de feu

Mais le sommet reste la Première Sonate de Bach dont les polyphonies s'incarnent par un jeu sur les registres sciant – les basses rugissent, les aigus flutent, ce n'est plus un violon, c'est un orgue !

Full review text restrained for copyright reasons.

www.classical.net 01.04.2015 (Brian Wigman - 2015.04.01)



she's [Marty] excellently supported by the radio orchestra and sings sweetly throughout.

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www.concertonet.com 08/15/2015 (Sébastien Gauthier - 2015.08.15)

ConcertoNet.com

La violoniste hongroise (née en Roumanie) Johanna Martzy (1924-1979) est quelque peu oubliée aujourd'hui: voici trois disques qui viennent à juste titre nous rappeler la grande soliste qu'elle fut, en dépit d'une carrière relativement brève qu'elle abandonna dès 1966.

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Recording of the Month

The violinist Johanna Martzy isn't that well known today. Other female violinists, like Erica Morini and Ida Haendel, whose concertizing was contemporaneous, have maintained a higher profile. Collectors, especially those from Japan and Korea, where Martzy has been elevated to cult status, have been at the forefront of promoting her legacy, with her LPs exchanging hands for large sums. Japan has seen the issue of a six-CD set 'The Art of Johanna Martzy', and a thirteen disc box of the complete recordings she made for DG and EMI has been released in Korea. In the UK Testament have made a valuable contribution, and Coup d'Archet issued six CDs of live recordings several years ago, long since deleted.

Romanian by birth, Martzy took up the violin at the age of six, later becoming a student at the Franz Liszt Academy, Budapest. Her teacher was Jenő Hubay (1858-1937), the Hungarian violinist and composer, whose students included Szigeti, Telmányi, Székely, Geyer and Sándor Végh. She made her début at the age of thirteen and graduated from the Academy in 1942. In 1947 she won first prize in the Geneva Competition. Starting her recording career with DG, she was later brought under the wing of EMI by Walter Legge. Her commercial recorded legacy is slender, and her international career was short-lived. In 1969 she married the wealthy Daniel Tschudi and thereafter seemed to lack the financial incentive to continue in an active role. She died of cancer in 1979, largely forgotten.

Martyz's brief recording career began with DG, and lasted only three years. On 8 June 1953 she was scheduled to make a RIAS studio radio broadcast recording of the Dvorak Concerto with the Hungarian conductor Ferenc Fricsay. In addition, due to worries about the future of the orchestra at the time, a commercial recording was made for DG two days later (10-12 June), with the same forces and in the same venue, in order to strengthen its finances. A projected Tchaikovsky Concerto with the conductor was also on the cards for 1953, but never materialized. Like Martzy, Fricsay was not blessed with a long life, succumbing to cancer at the young age of forty-eight in 1963.

The Dvorak Concerto is the most substantial offering on this set. It is a compelling performance, technically accomplished, standing comparison with the best in the catalogue, especially that of Josef Suk/Czech Philharmonic/Neumann which heads my list of favourites. The work is an amalgam of Czech national music and folksong. In the first movement, Martzy lovingly caresses the more lyrical moments, imbuing them with a sense of longing. In the slow movement, which forms the emotional heart of the Concerto, there is fervour without over-sentimentality. The Finale is rhythmically engaging, and permeated with a Czech flavour. Everything is kept buoyant and dance-like. Comparison between the DG commercial recording and this version reveal no interpretive divergence, however the violin is more forwardly positioned and consequently more prominent in the former.

The violinist's only solo contribution in this set is the Bach Violin Sonata No. 1 in G Minor, BWV 1001. Martzy recorded the complete Sonatas and Partitas for Columbia in 1954-55 at Abbey Road Studios in London. This radio broadcast from 4 May 1962 has had a previous incarnation on Coup d'Archet (COUP CD007). Comparing the two side by side, the Audite transfer is a slight improvement. Noticeable is some slight background distortion on the Coup d'Archet transfer. Another live performance of the Sonata from the Redpath Hall Montreal dated 1960 on the Doremi label (DHR-7753) is in less than ideal sound. I have always enjoyed Martzy's solo Bach for the beauty of tone, spotless intonation and richness of colour she draws from her Carlo Bergonzi fiddle. Especially distinctive is the precision of the counterpoint and clarity of articulation she brings to the fugue.

It was when performing at the Dutch Radio Station VARA that Martzy met Jean Antonietti (1915-1994), the director of music there. He is the pianist in the remaining works, and became a regular partner. Though starting off as a soloist, Antonietti's career eventually became concentrated in accompanying, working with

Elisabeth Schwarzkopf and the cellist Tibor de Machula. Martzy and Antonietti appeared for the first time together in February 1949 in Amsterdam.

The Brahms and Handel Sonatas were set down at the same session as the Bach, in the RIAS Funkhaus – Studio 7. The Brahms Sonata is marked by warmth and elegance and the outer movements never sag. It's a lyrical work, and the players are expressive in the account they deliver. Beauty of tone is a distinctive hallmark of the Handel Sonata. It is a performance of refinement and nobility, with both players demonstrating a great affection for the music.

The Vivaldi Sonata has, surprisingly, been arranged by Respighi, and is a piece new to me. Nevertheless, it is a tastefully performed delight. The remaining four small encore pieces from April 1955 have already seen the light of day on Coup d'Archet (COUP CD006). The Beethoven/Kreisler Rondino is loaded with Viennese charm, without sounding in any way schmaltzy. The de Falla Danse Espagnole was recorded commercially for DG by Martzy and Antonietti in 1951. Again it is a Kreisler arrangement, dispatched brilliantly with suavity and elan.

This is a smartly presented, elegant gatefold digipak. Excellent, informative booklet notes by Rüdiger Albrecht, in German and English, provide a biographical portrait of the violinist and discuss the context and provenance of the recordings. Audite have done a wonderful job re-mastering these original analogue tapes from the RIAS archives, and sound quality throughout is top-notch. Though not stated, all the recordings are in mono.

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