

The Louis Pradher Tradition

Piano Traditions Through Their Genealogy Trees

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Biographies

Adam, Louis

French

Muttersholtz, Bas-Rhin, December 3, 1758 — Paris, April 8, 1848

Adam was a teacher at the Paris Conservatory from 1797 to 1842. Among his pupils were Frédéric Kalkbrenner and Ferdinand Hérold. He devised two educational methods for the piano: the *Principe général du doigté pour le forté-piano* and a *Méthode du piano du Conservatoire*. Adam composed several piano sonatas and other smaller works.

[See the [Louis Adam Tradition](#)]

Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel

German

Weimar, March 8, 1714 — Hamburg, December 14, 1788

C.P.E. Bach was one of the most important composers of the second half of the 18th century, particularly admired as a teacher and composer of keyboard works. In addition to studying music, he was also studied law. His teacher was his father, Johann Sebastian Bach. His *Essay on the True Art of Playing Keyboard Instruments*, published in two parts in 1753 and 1762, respectively, was to turn into one of the most influential treatises, and the first one to refer specifically to the pianoforte as a separate and distinct instrument. Both Haydn and Beethoven knew it and used it in their teaching. C.P.E. Bach also composed chamber, orchestral and vocal music.

[See the [Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach Tradition](#)]

Bascourret de Guéraldi, Blanche

French

1896 — 1983

Blanche Bascourret the Guéraldi was a pianist. She studied with Alfred Cortot and Sophie Chéné. She taught at the École Normale de Musique in Paris. Her students included Jean-Paul Sevilla, Pascal Devoyon and Eric Heidsieck.

Bordes-Pène [née Pène], Léontine Marie

French

Lorient, November 25, 1858 — Rouen, January 24, 1924

Léontine Bordes-Pène was a pianist. She studied with Félix Le Couppey at the Paris Conservatoire where she won the Premier Prix in 1872. She was the

dedicatee of Franck's *Prélude, arial et final* and premiered his *Sonata for violin and piano* with Ysaye. She suffered a paralytic strike in 1890.

Chaminade, Cécile

French

Paris, August 8, 1857 — Monte Carlo, April 13, 1944

Cécile Chaminade was a pianist and composer. She took her first music lessons from his mother. Subsequently, and because her father did not want her to enter the Paris Conservatoire, Chaminade studied privately with some renowned teachers such as Félix Le Couppey and Antoine-François Marmontel. She concertized in the United States with a great acclaim. She was the first woman composer who received the Légion d'Honneur in 1913. Chaminade produced a number of recordings, most of them piano rolls. She composed about 200 piano pieces including the *Concertstück op. 40* for piano and orchestra, *Piano sonata op. 21*, *Scarf dance* and over 125 *mélodies*.

Chéné Sophie

French

Sophie Chéné was a pianist and teacher. She studied with Félix Le Couppey and taught such notable artists and pedagogues as Blanche Selva, Blanche Bascourret de Guéraldi and Marguerite Long.

Couppey, Félix Le

French

Paris, April 14, 1811 —Paris, July 4, 1887

Félix Le Couppey was a pianist, composer and teacher. He studied with Victor Dourlen and Louis Pradher at the Paris Conservatoire and received the Premier Prix in piano in 1825. He wrote such pedagogical traits as *ABD du piano*, *École du mechanism de piano* and *Cours de piano élémentaire et progressif*. He also published a series of piano études. Le Couppey had numerous pupils such as Cécile Chaminade, Sophie Chéné and Léontine Bordes-Pene.

Devoyon, Pascal

French

Paris, April 6, 1953

Pascal Devoyon is a pianist. He studied with Blanche Bascourret de Gueraldi, with Lélia Gousseau at the Paris Conservatoire, where he won the Premier Prix in 1971, and at the École Normale de Musique. He was awarded at such international competitions as the Busoni, Tchaikovsky and Leeds. He has taught at the Paris Conservatoire, Berlin University of the Arts and, since 2003, the Geneva Conservatory. Devoyon frequently performs chamber music with Steven Isserlis and Dong-Suk Kang.

Dussek, Jan Ladislav

Bohemian

Čáslav, Czech Republic, February 12, 1760 — Saint Germain-en-Laye or Paris, France, March 20, 1812

Dussek distinguished himself as one of the early touring concert pianists. His musical compositions were exceptionally beloved in his lifetime and his works considerably influenced the development of the romantic piano style. According to Václav Jan Křtitel Tomášek, Dussek was the first pianist to play showing his profile to the audience. During the French Revolution he fled to England where he remained for 11 years, appearing in two concerts with Haydn. Dussek married Sophia Corri, a famous singer, pianist and harpist, and got involved in a music publishing company with his father-in-law (Corri, Dussek & Co.). Dussek persuaded Broadwood to extend the piano range from 5 to 6 octaves. Later, when the publishing firm was dissolved, Dussek fled to Hamburg and likely never saw his wife and daughter again. At the end of his life, he became obese, an alcoholic and died of gout.

Edelmann, Jean-Frédéric

Alsatian

Strasbourg, May 5, 1749 — Paris, July 17, 1794

Edelmann was a composer, teacher and harpsichord player. He studied law at Strasbourg University. In 1774, Edelmann moved to Paris where he became a renowned musician. He and his brother were guillotined in 1794 due to accusations as traitors. Edelmann's entire compositional output was written for harpsichord with string accompaniment ad libitum, including the sonatas *Les adieux d'E* and *La capricieuse*, as well as a number of concertos.

Fétis, François-Joseph

Belgian

Mons, Belgium, March 25, 1784 — Brussels, March 26, 1871

Fétis was a multifaceted and highly influential figure in 19th Europe, particularly in the fields of musicology, history, harmony and criticism. Teacher of counterpoint and fugue at the Paris Conservatory, director of the Brussels Conservatory, and *maître de chapelle* to Léopold I, Fétis composed two piano concertos, *Fantaisie chromatique* and *Préludes progressifs*, among other works. His *Biographie universelle des musiciens* (1835-44) and the *Traité de l'harmonie* (1844) are historically significant. He collaborated with Ignaz Moscheles in writing the *Méthode des méthodes de piano* in 1840. His large instrument collection is preserved at the Museum of the Brussels Conservatory.

Fissot, Alexis-Henri

French

Airaines, October 24, 1843 — Paris, January 29, 1896

Alexis-Henri Fissot was a pianist, organist and composer. He entered the Paris Conservatoire at the age of 8 and received five Premier Prix. He studied with Antoine-François Marmontel. In 1865 he was appointed principal organist at

Notre-Dame de Clignancourt and, in 1874, at Vincent-de-Paul. He composed *Douze morceaux de genre op. 2* and *Cent leçons d'harmonie*.

Gobert, Louis

French

1747 — 1822

Louis Gobert was the teacher of Louis Pradher.

Heidsieck, Éric

French

Reims, August 21, 1936

Premier Prix in 1954 at the Paris Conservatory, he enjoyed a successful career performing with major orchestras and appearing at the most important concert halls all over the world. His rendering of Beethoven's 32 sonatas is one of his most noteworthy recordings. He also made recordings of Mozart concertos, for which he published cadenzas, and most of the piano works of Fauré. He frequently appeared in concert with Paul Tortelier.

Hérold, Ferdinand

French

Paris, January 28, 1791 — Paris, January 19, 1833

Of Alsatian descent, he was the son of François-Joseph Hérold, and a famous composer for his *opéras comiques*. Hérold composed his first piano piece at the age of six, and at 15, he entered the Paris Conservatory, studying the violin and the piano. He won the Premier Prix de Piano performing his own *Piano Sonata op. 1*. He died at 42 from tuberculosis, which he endured most of his life. His opera *Le pré aux clercs* received about 1500 performances in Paris by 1900. He wrote four piano concertos, ten sonatas and fantasies on operatic themes, among other works. His *Grandes Variations Au clair de la lune*, for orchestra and piano, were very popular during his lifetime.

Herz, Henri

Austrian

Vienna, January 6, 1803 — Paris, January 5, 1888

A child prodigy, he began to perform and compose at the age of eight. He co-founded the École Spéciale de Piano in Paris with his brother Jacques Simon Herz. He was a famous virtuoso and composer during the 1830s and 40s, concertizing extensively in Europe, Russia, South America and in the United States. He wrote the recollections of his travels in a memoir. A prolific piano composer, he wrote 8 piano concertos, exercises, dances and salon pieces. Examples of his output are the *Trois nocturnes caractéristiques* and the variations on a theme of Rossini's *La Cenerentola*. Liszt asked Herz to compose a variation number 4 for the *Hexaméron* project on a theme of Bellini's *I puritani*. He founded a piano manufacturing company in 1851 and one of his pianos was awarded the first prize at the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

Herz, Jacques-Simon

German-French

Frankfort-on-the-Main, December 31, 1794 — Nice, January 27, 1880

Jacques Herz was a pianist. He studied at the Paris Conservatoire with Louis Pradher. He taught in England and, later, was appointed professor at the Conservatoire. His brother was pianist and composer Henri Herz.

Hewitt, Angela

Canadian

Ottawa, July 26, 1958

Angela Hewitt is a pianist. She received her first piano lessons from her mother and then studied at the Royal Conservatory of Toronto with Myrtle Rose Guerrero, among others. Subsequently, she studied with Jean-Paul Sévilla at the University of Ottawa. She won first prize at the Toronto International Bach Piano Competition. Hewitt lived in Paris and London, where she settled in 1985. She was named an officer of the Order of the British Empire in 2006.

Hüllmandel, Nicolas-Joseph

Alsatian

Strasbourg, May 23, 1756 — London, December 19, 1823

Hüllmandel conceived his entire output for either the harpsichord or the piano, occasionally being accompanied by the violin. He wrote an article entitled *Clavecin for the Encyclopédie méthodique* of Diderot and D'Alambert, and was committed to write another one titled *Piano*, but it did come to fruition because he travelled to England. He was among the first composers to favor the piano as his works show. Although François-Joseph Fétis recounted that Hüllmandel studied with C.P.E. Bach, there is no evidence to support this theory.

Jaëll [née Trautmann], Marie

French

Steinseltz, near Wissembourg, Alsace, August 17, 1846 — Paris, February 4, 1925

Premier Prix at the Paris Conservatory in 1862, she was married to pianist Alfred Jaëll, with whom she toured and performed in Europe. She was a friend of Liszt and carried out duties as his secretary. Liszt wrote a set of variations inspired on her waltz for piano duet. She was the first French pianist to perform the complete Beethoven 32 sonatas in 1893. She was the dedicatee of Saint-Saëns' *First Piano Concerto* and the *Etude en forme de valse*. She was a pioneer in the physiological study of the hand's anatomy and of the movement of the fingers, and wrote a number of books on these subjects, favoring the economy of movement in playing. She composed a handful of piano works.

Kalkbrenner, Frédéric

French

early November 1785 — Enghien-les-Bains, June 10, 1849

Kalkbrenner was a pianist, teacher and composer. He was born en route from Kassel to Berlin. His father, Christian Kalkbrenner, gave him his first music lessons. Subsequently, Kalkbrenner studied at the Paris Conservatory and obtained premiers prix in piano and harmony. Between 1803 and 1804, he travelled to Vienna where he met Haydn, who offered him guidance, and also made the acquaintance of Clementi. In 1814, Kalkbrenner settled in England, where he achieved fame as a pianist, teacher and composer. Ten years after, he returned to Paris and found his place among the most prominent virtuosos of his day, not only in France but all over Europe, attaining an international career without precedent. Kalkbrenner invited Chopin to study with him, but the Polish composer declined the offer. However, Chopin dedicated his *Concerto in E minor op. 11* to Kalkbrenner. As a composer, Kalkbrenner focused mostly on the piano. He produced piano concertos, 13 sonatas, *Élégie harmonique op. 36*, *Caprice op. 104*, and a number of other pieces such as airs variés, romances, rondeaux and waltzes. He also wrote pedagogical pieces including the *24 études dans tous les tons opp. 20* and *88*, *12 études préparatoires*, *25 grandes études de style et de perfectionnement*, and the influential *Méthode pour apprendre le piano-forte à l'aide du guide-mains*. He invented the so-called hand-guide mechanism with the aim of helping the pianist avoid any arm movement and, as a consequence, develop the maximum finger independence possible.

[See the [Frédéric Kalkbrenner Tradition](#)]

Krzyzanowska, Halina

Polish-French

Paris, 1860 — Rennes, 1937

Halina Krzyzanowska was a pianist and composer of Polish descent. She was a distant relative of Chopin on her father's side. She was a pupil of Antoine-François Marmontel at the Paris Conservatoire where she won the Premier Prix in 1880. Krzyzanowska taught at the Conservatory of Rennes. She composed piano sonatas and *Fantasie* for piano and orchestra.

Liszt, Franz

Hungarian

Raiding, (in Hungarian: Doborján), October 22, 1811 — Bayreuth, July 31, 1886

Pianist, conductor, teacher and composer, he is indisputably one of the greatest piano virtuosos of all time and a pioneer in different areas: he is the father of modern piano technique, inventor of the piano *recital*, the masterclass and of novel concepts in orchestral conducting. He performed complete concerts by memory, performed works from the entire history of the keyboard literature and always opened the lid of the piano towards the audience. His compositions envisioned new harmonic paths which greatly influenced Debussy, Ravel or Scriabin. Born in the Burgenland, a region which nowadays belongs to Austria, located at about 100 kms from Vienna, Liszt's native tongue was German and he never became

fluent or comfortable in Hungarian. His father, Adam, an amateur musician who worked for a long time at the Esterházy estates and met Joseph Haydn, gave him his first music lessons. During his travels, Liszt met Beethoven, Brahms, Anton Rubinstein, Chopin, Schumann, Berlioz, Alkan, Hiller, Grieg and many other contemporary figures. A student of Czerny, Salieri, Reicha and Ferdinando Paer, he went on extended concert tours in Europe, England, Scotland, Russia, Turkey, Spain and Portugal, playing numerous and populated recitals such as the one offered at La Scala in Milan for 3000 people. At the age of 35, he decided to abandon the stage and devote his time to mostly compose, teach and doing a great deal of travelling, especially to Weimar, Rome and Budapest. Always interested in the lives of the saints, religion and spiritual life, he received the four minor Catholic orders in July 1865. He lived at the Vatican for a time and became friends with Pope Pius IX. His compositional output for piano is enormous. His large-scale works include the *Sonata in B minor*, the *Dante Sonata* and the piano concertos. He went beyond the Romantic concept of the étude with the *12 Transcendental Études*, *6 Paganini Études* or the several *Études de Concert*, and wrote numerous *Hungarian Rhapsodies*. He produced numerous sets of pieces including the *Années de Pèlerinage*, *Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses*, as well as the *Ballades* and the *Mephisto Waltzes*. Liszt also made numerous transcriptions of Bach's works, Schubert lieder and Beethoven symphonies and paraphrases on operatic themes such as *Rigoletto*, *Don Juan* and *Norma*. In the late pieces, he explored new harmonic devices, the exploitation of the limits of tonality and atmospheric effects in *Nuages Gris*, *La Lugubre Gondola*, *Unstern!* and *Bagatelle sans tonalité*. He produced editions of the Beethoven complete sonatas, Field's nocturnes, Chopin's complete works, and of pieces by Schubert and Weber. The most authoritative catalogue of Liszt's works was compiled by British composer Humphrey Searle, hence the use of the letter "S" following the titles of Liszt's works. Liszt had three children, two of them died during his lifetime and his daughter Cosima was married to Bülow before she left him for Richard Wagner. By the end of his life, Liszt suffered from dropsy, fevers and cataracts. He likely died of heart infraction at the age of 74.

[See the [Franz Liszt Tradition](#)]

Long, Marguerite

French

Nîmes, November 13, 1874 — Paris, February 13, 1966

Marguerite Long was a pianist and teacher. She studied with Henri Fissot at the Paris Conservatoire, where she won the Premier Prix in 1891, and also took private lessons with Antonin Marmontel. She premiered Ravel's *Le Tombeau de Couperin* and *Concerto in G*. Between 1906 and 1940, Long taught at the Paris Conservatoire such eminent pianists as Samson François, Annie d'Arco and Jacques Février. In 1941, she founded a music school in Paris and, two years later, established a competition with Jacques Thibaud. She published *Au piano avec Claude Debussy*, *Au piano avec Gabriel Fauré*, *Le piano* and *Le petite méthode de piano*.

[See the [Marguerite Long Tradition](#)]

Marmontel, Antonin Émile Louis Corbaz

French

Paris, November 22, 1850 — Paris, July 23, 1907

Antonin Marmontel was a pianist, teacher and composer. He was the son and pupil of Antoine-François Marmontel. He won the Premier Prix in 1867 at the Paris Conservatoire, where he also taught. He was second chorus master at the Paris Ópera. Marmontel composed a number of salon pieces for piano.

Marmontel, Antoine-François

French

Clermont-Ferrand, July 16, 1816 — Paris, January 16, 1898

Antoine-François Marmontel was a pianist and teacher. Winner of the Premier Prix in 1832 at the Paris Conservatory, he taught there solfège first and then piano, succeeding his former teacher Pierre Zimmermann. His son Antonin-Emile-Louis Corbaz was also a pianist and became also professor at the Conservatory. Marmontel published a number of books on music including *Les pianistes célèbres*, *Histoire du piano et de ses origins* and *Virtuoses contemporains*, and composed piano studies, sonatas and other piano works. He edited a large number of compositions for the *École classique du piano*.

[See the [Antoine-François Marmontel](#) Tradition]

Marx-Goldschmidt, Berthe

French

Paris, July 28, 1859 — 1925

Berthe Marx-Goldschmidt was a pianist. She studied with Henri Herz and Stephen Heller. She toured in Europe, Mexico and the United States with Pablo de Sarasate, playing over 600 concerts. She made a piano arrangement of Sarasate's *Spanish dances*. In 1894, she performed over 250 concerts in Berlin and Paris completely by memory. In 1894, Berthe Marx married Otto Goldschmidt, Sarasate's friend and manager.

Massart, Louise Aglaé

French

Paris, June 10, 1827 — Paris, July 26, 1887

Louise Aglaé Massart was a pianist, composer and teacher. She studied with Louis Adam at the Paris Conservatoire and also with Henri Herz. In 1849, she married violinist Lambert Massart. In 1874, she was appointed professor of the Paris Conservatoire.

Montgeroult, H el ene-Antoinette-Marie de Nervo de

French

Lyons, March 2, 1764 — Florence, May 20, 1836

H el ene de Montgeroult was a pianist and teacher. In 1795, she was appointed professor of the *premi ere classe* at the recently founded Paris

Conservatoire. Montgeroult wrote three piano sonatas and later a *Complete Course for the Teaching of the Piano* in three volumes, admired by Marmontel. She died in Italy and is buried in Florence.

Montigny-Rémaury, Caroline

French

Pamiers, January 22, 1843 — Paris, June 19, 1913

Caroline Montigny-Rémaury was a pianist. She studied with Félix Le Couppey and Franz Liszt. She was frequently the dedicatee of works by Pierné, Fauré and Saint-Saëns, who wrote for her the *Études pour la main gauche seule op. 135*.

Pleyel, Marie Denise Moke

French

Paris, September 4, 1811 — St Josse-ten-Noode, near Brussels, March 30, 1875

Mariel Pleyel was a pianist, teacher and composer. When she was 19 years old, she taught at a school in Paris where Ferdinand Hiller and Hector Berlioz also were among the faculty. She got engaged to Berlioz, but a few months after she married composer and pianist Camille Pleyel, whom she ended up divorcing in 1835. She was the dedicatee of Chopin's *Nocturnes op. 9*, Kalkbrenner's *Fantaisie et variations sur une mazourka de Chopin op. 120* and Liszt's *Réminiscences de Norma*. Marie Pleyel was admired by Mendelssohn and Liszt, with whom she performed four-hand duets. She concertized in Bonn, Leipzig, Vienna, Saint Petersburg, Paris and London. She taught at the Brussels Conservatory between 1848 and 1872 and, according to Fétis, she laid the foundation of the Belgian school of piano playing. Pleyel wrote some piano works including the *Rondo parisien pour piano op. 1* and the *Fantasia* on motifs from Weber's *Preciosa*.

Pradher, Louis

French

Paris, December 16, 1782 — Gray, October 19, 1843

Professor at the Paris Conservatory and director of the Toulouse Conservatoire from 1840 to 1841, Pradher composed some operas and piano music, including a concerto, sonatas and works for two pianos. He was a famed teacher and insisted on the independence of the fingers as a fundamental aspect of piano technique. He was piano teacher to the princesses at the court of Louis XVIII and Charles X.

[See the [Louis Pradher Tradition](#)]

Pueyo, Eduardo del

Spanish

Zaragoza, August 28, 1905 — Saint-Genesius-Rode, Belgium, November 9, 1986

Awarded the Premio Nacional de Música in Spain in 1984, he was professor at the Royal Conservatory in Brussels and appointed Extraordinary Professor at the Chapel of Queen Elizabeth, with whom he sometimes performed privately. A milestone of his career was the performance of the complete Beethoven sonatas

in his native city in 1964. Maurice Ravel and Igor Stravinski were among his friends. He recorded for Philips, Fontana, Columbia and Harmonia Mundi. In a homage to del Pueyo, a concert hall and two city streets bear his name. He married twice, firstly with laud musician Adriana Mary and, subsequently, with Belgian painter Josette Smith.

Queffélec, Anne

French

Paris, January 17, 1948

Anne Queffélec is a pianist. She studied with Blanche Bascourret de Guéraldi as a young kid and, in 1964, was a pupil of Lélia Gousseau at the Paris Conservatoire where she won the Premier Prix. Queffélec also studied with Jean Hubeau, Alfred Brendel and Paul Badura-Skoda. In 1968, she won first prize at the Munich International Festival. She recorded Ravel's complete works for piano, and Mozart and Schubert duets with Imogen Cooper.

Réty, Émilie-Charlotte

French

September 19, 1828 — 1907

Émilie-Charlotte Réty was a student of Henri Herz.

Rosellen, Henri

French

Paris, October 13, 1811 — Paris, March 18 or 20, 1876

Henri Rosellen was a pianist, composer and teacher. He studied at the Paris Conservatoire with Louis Pradher and Pierre Zimmermann and, privately, with Henri Herz. He published *Manuel du pianiste*.

Selva, Blanche

Brive, Corrèze, January 29, 1884 — Saint-Amand-Tallende, December 3, 1942

Blanche Selva was a pianist and pedagogue. She studied with Sophie Chéné at the Paris Conservatoire where she won the Première médaille. She also studied composition with d'Indy at the Schola Cantorum, where she taught piano from 1901 to 1922. Selva also taught at the Strasbourg and Prague conservatories. She founded a music academy in Barcelona. In 1904, she performed Bach's complete keyboard works in a series of 17 recitals in Paris and premiered numerous works by her contemporaries. Selva published *L'enseignement musical de la technique du piano* and *Las sonatas de Beethoven*, and edited works by Clementi, Froberger and Séverac.

Schweitzer, Albert

Alsatian

Kaysersberg, Upper Alsace, January 14, 1875 — Lambaréné, Gabon, September 4, 1965

Organist and musicologist, he also studied theology, philosophy and medicine. He pursued an in-depth study of organs and organ building and wrote about authentic historical performance of the works of Bach. He published a fundamental edition of Bach's complete organ works. He was part of the circle of friends of Cosima and Siegfried Wagner. He founded a hospital in 1913 in Lambaréné, in Africa.

Sevilla, Jean-Paul

French-Canadian

French Algeria, 1934

Jean-Paul Sevilla is a pianist of Spanish ancestry. He studied at the Paris Conservatoire where he won the Premier Prix and Prix d'honneur. He won first prize at the Geneva International Competition in 1959. He taught at the University of Ottawa, at the Schola Cantorum and, as a guest professor, at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music. Among his students were Angela Hewitt and Guillermo González. Sevilla premiered works by Gabriel Pierné and Soulima Stravinsky which he recorded in a cd.

Štěpán, Václav

Czech

Pečky, Bohemia, December 12, 1889 — Prague, November 24, 1944

Václav Štěpán was a pianist, composer and writer. He studied with Josef Čermák in Prague, James Kwast in Berlin and Blanche Selva in Paris. He taught at the Prague Conservatory. Štěpán introduced works by Czech composers such as Suk, Novák, and Axman.

Tunis, Andrew Logan

Canadian

Fredericton, April 30, 1956

Andrew Tunis is a pianist and teacher. He studied at the University of Ottawa and at the Manhattan School of Music. His teachers included Douglas Voice and Jean-Paul Sevilla. He is a founding member of the Alexandria Trio. Tunis is a professor at the University of Ottawa since 1981. His recordings include *Patrick Cardy's Dances and Dirges* and *Music of Harry Somers*.

Zimmermann, Pierre-Joseph-Guillaume

French

Paris, March 19?, 1785 — Paris, October 29, 1853

Pierre Zimmermann was a pianist, teacher and composer. His father was a Parisian piano maker. Zimmermann entered the Paris Conservatoire in 1798, where he became a student of Boieldieu and won the Premier Prix in 1800, surpassing

Frédéric Kalkbrenner. He started teaching at the Conservatoire in 1811. Charles Gounod was his son-in-law. He published the *Encyclopédie du pianist* in 1840.

[See the [Pierre Zimmermann](#) Tradition]

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