



# GLAZUNOV



# SYMPHONY NO. 4 IN E FLAT, OP. 48

# ORCHESTRA DELL'ACCADEMIA DI SANTA CECILIA CONDUCTED BY JACQUES RACHMILOVICH

1 1st mvt. - Andante - Allegro moderato

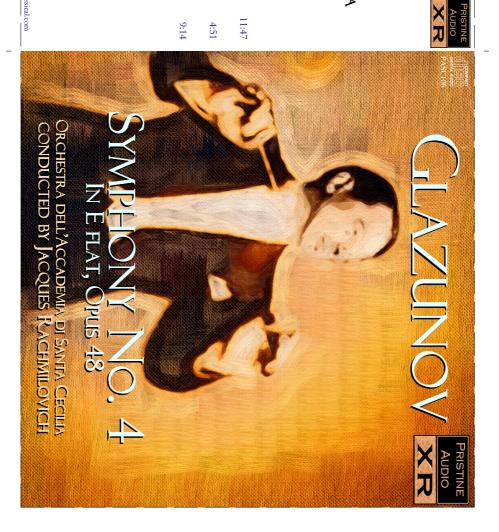
2 2nd mvt. - Scherzo - Allegro vivace

3 3rd mvt. - Andante - Allegro

Recorded in Rome, March 1949, issued as Capitol 78s 89-80105-7 in album ECL 8027 Matrix Nos: 4482-7, suffixes (D.1 - 4D.1 - 2D.1#2 - 2D.1 - 6D.2#2 Transfer and XR remastering by Andrew Rose at Pristine Audio, February 2008 Cover artwork based on a photograph of Jacques Rachmilovich

Total duration: 25:52 ©2008 Pristine Audio.

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Glazunov was born in St Petersburg. He studied music under Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, at the recommendation of Mily Balakirev, whom he had met at the age of 14.

The first of his nine symphonics premiered in 1882 when Glazunov was 16 years old. His popular symphonic poem Stenka Razin also stems from that period. His work started to become well known both in Russia and beyond, due partly to the advocacy of Franz Liszt

Following his conducting debut in 1888, he was appointed conductor for the Russian Symphony Concerts series in 1896. In 1897, he was the conductor at the disastrous premiere of Rachmaninoff's Symphony No 1. This failed utterly at its first attempt, partly because Glazunov seemed to be drunk at the time.

In 1899, Glazunov became a professor at the Saint Petersburg Conservatory, and later its director, where he remained until the events of 1917. After the end of World War I, he was instrumental in the reorganization of the Leningrad Conservatory

Glazunov left Russia in 1928. He toured Europe and the United States, and settled in Paris, where he died. He always claimed that the reason for his continued departure from Russia was "ill health"; this enabled him to remain a respected composer in the Soviet Union, unlike Stravinsky and Rachmaninoff, who had left for other reasons.

In 1929, Glazunov conducted an orchestra of Parisian musicians in the first complete electrical recording of The Seasons. This recording was later reissued on LP and CD; it shows him to be a very competent conductor.

He came to be acknowledged as a great prodigy in his field, and with the help of his mentor and friend Rimsky-Korsakov, finished some of Alexander Borodin's great works, the most famous being the opera Prince [gor, including the popular Polovetsian Dances. He reconstructed the overture from memory, having heard it played only once. Shostakovich reports, however, that Glazunov's "reconstruction" of Borodin's overture was actually original work; Glazunov chose to give full credit to Borodin for the composition which he, Glazunov, wrote. See Solomon Volkov's "Testimony," the memoirs of Dmitri Shostakovich. Glazunov's ability to perfectly mimic Borodin's style is a tribute to his musical creativity.

Notes from Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander\_Glazur

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