



Forgotten Voices
Rediscovered

HENRIETTE BOSMANS
FANIA CHAPIRO

Brundibár Ensemble

Alexandra Raikhlina
Liubov Ulybysheva
Daniel Grimwood



HENRIETTE BOSMANS (1895-1952)

Sonata for violin and piano

Alexandra Raikhlina violin *Daniel Grimwood* piano

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------|
| [1] | I. Allegro passionato, ma non troppo mosso | 13:16 |
| [2] | II. Non troppo presto | 1:57 |
| [3] | III. Adagio | 3:34 |
| [4] | IV. Moderato assai | 4:20 |

FANIA CHAPIRO (1926-1994)

Sonata for violoncello and piano*

Liubov Ulybysheva cello *Daniel Grimwood* piano

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|-----|----------------------------|------|
| [5] | I. Andantino | 6:07 |
| [6] | II. Scherzo, Allegro molto | 3:51 |
| [7] | III. Allegretto | 3:27 |
| [8] | IV. Presto agitato | 4:01 |

HENRIETTE BOSMANS

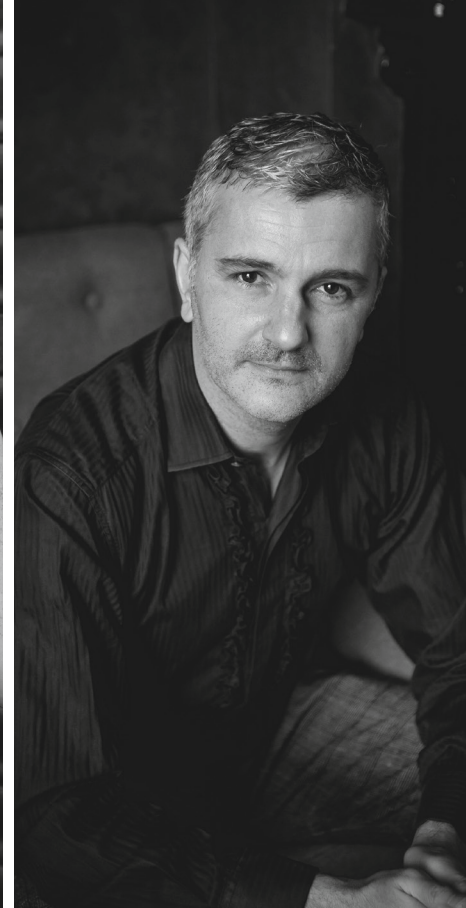
Piano Trio

Alexandra Raikhlina violin *Liubov Ulybysheva* cello *Daniel Grimwood* piano

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|------|
| [9] | I. Allegro con brio | 9:06 |
| [10] | II. Andante Moderato | 8:17 |
| [11] | III. Andante - Molto vivace | 9:09 |

Total time 67:12

* World premiere recording



This CD was inspired by one of Brundibar Arts Festival's themes "Inspirational Women" which lead us to these wonderful Jewish-Dutch female composers who survived the Holocaust.

Brundibár Ensemble was formed through collaborations during the acclaimed Brundibár Arts Festival. The festival brings together exciting musicians from across Europe to perform music by victims of the Holocaust. The festival takes its name from Hans Krasa's children's Opera "Brundibár" performed 55 times by children incarcerated in Theresienstadt concentration camp. Brundibár is a symbol of resilience through creativity, our festival celebrates the astonishing achievements of these artists by giving their voices continuity thus keeping their stories alive.

Henriëtte Bosmans (1895-1952) was a Dutch half-Jewish pianist and composer and a particularly fascinating figure. She began composing in 1914, and by 1919 a first piece had been performed. Simultaneously, her career as a piano soloist was taking off. During the Nazi era, Bosmans was prohibited from performing. Unable to work as a musician, and needing to care for her mother through wartime famine, she focused on composition. After the war, Bosmans published her compositions. She was knighted in 1951 as a member of the Royal Order of Orange-Nassau but was ill and incapacitated for two years due to stomach cancer, which finally claimed her life in 1952.

Violin Sonata (1918), from Bosmans' earliest compositional debuts. This can be sensed in the music: the piece is full of youthful passion, life and charm. She draws her inspiration from all corners of music history and cultures: a predominantly Romantic style, with hints to French Impressionism and the Middle East. In a sudden change of style, the last movement is a Bach/Reger inspired Fuga.

Fania Chapiro (1926-1994) was a Dutch half-Jewish pianist and composer who grew up in the former Dutch Indies. Like Bosmans, she evolved in a musical and

multicultural environment. A Russian father, a violin teacher and a Dutch-Jewish mother. Both recognised her passion and musical talents, encouraged her in that path. At a young age she devoted herself to the piano. By the age of six, her concerts were featured in newspapers.

The family was very connected to the Netherlands, where they would frequently visit. In 1939 due to the Nazi invasion the Chapiros became stuck in the country. Soon after, it became necessary to hide to avoid deportation. Just like Bosmans, she was prohibited from performing. Feeling idle and empty without her music, she organised clandestine house concerts, bringing a shred of hope in dark times. In February 1945, Fania's family survived two bombings. The Chapiros house was burnt down with all their family belongings and some of Fania's compositions.

With the end of the War, soon her career as a soloist was on the rise again. In 1948, the entire family decided to move to New York. In 1950, she became a piano teacher at the Bennington College Nostalgic of the Netherlands, she moved back to Europe in 1953. She was knighted for her merits as a pianist in 1981. She died at the age of 68 in her hometown of Hilversum, Netherlands.

Cello Sonata no.2 (1956) References to Prokofiev are enshrined in the title of the 3rd movement, but his influence pervades the whole work, most telling in the opening soliloquy, answered by the piano, very much like the opening of Prokofiev's sonata. The finale has a strong jazz feel. Despite this, Chapiro writes in a language uniquely her own.

Piano Trio (1921) was a birthday gift by Bosmans to her mother. Premiered in 1938 by two members of the Concertgebouw Orchestra and Bosmans herself. The piece is an early composition, predominantly Romantic with hints of Spanish passion, French Impressionism, and echoes from the Middle East.



We are grateful to Ros & Alan Share for their generosity and for making this project possible.

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A&R Finline by Marcel Landman, Mario Morese & Valentine Laout
Produced by Oscar Torres

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