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<i>On October 1, 1810, Mikołaj begins teaching at the Warsaw Lyceum, located in the Saxon Palace ~ he opens a boarding school for boys to augment his income ~ the history of the Lyceum and its academic curriculum outlined ~ Fryderyk overhears his sister</i>	

playing the piano and finds his way to the keyboard ~ Mikołaj purchases a Buchholtz grand piano and Wojciech Żywny becomes Fryderyk's teacher ~ Żywny's eccentric personality drawn from contemporary descriptions ~ the boy publishes his first composition, a Polonaise in G minor, age seven ~ he makes his first public appearance on February 24, 1818, not yet eight years old ~ he is called "a Polish Mozart" and appears in the salons of the Warsaw aristocracy ~ the Tsarina of Russia visits Warsaw and Fryderyk presents her with two of his dances ~ he is summoned to the Brühl Palace to play for Grand Duke Constantine ~ Constantine's deranged personality described ~ Fryderyk's friendship with the Grand Duke's son Paul and Alexandrine de Moriolles ~ the soprano Angelica Catalani sings in Warsaw and after hearing Chopin play presents him with a gold watch ~ the boy gives concerts for Warsaw's Charitable Society ~ a holiday in Żelazowa Wola, summer of 1823, and a reminiscence from the octogenarian Antoni Krysiak ~ Fryderyk is admitted to Class IV of the Warsaw Lyceum ~ a description of his classmates and the rector, Dr. Samuel Linde ~ some schoolboy pranks ~ Fryderyk graduates at the end of the first year with a special prize.

EXPLORING POLAND: HOLIDAYS IN SZAFARNIA,
1824–1825

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Chopin travels to the village of Szafarnia for a summer holiday, to the home of his friend "Domuś" Dziewanowski ~ the patriotism of the Dziewanowski family ~ Chopin's daily routine in Szafarnia ~ his failed attempts to ride a horse ~ a letter to his family ~ he issues a satirical journal called the Szafarnia Courier, and issues news bulletins ~ he explores the surrounding countryside of Mazovia and hears Polish peasant music for the first time ~ an early mazurka (the "Little Jew") ~ composes another mazurka, in A-flat major, and dedicates it to his friend Wilhelm Kolberg ~ harvesttime in Szafarnia ~ Tsar Alexander I arrives in Warsaw and opens the Polish Sejm, April 1825 ~ the fifteen-year-old Chopin is invited to play on the newly invented Aeolomelodikon for the tsar, who presents him with a diamond ring ~ two concerts in the Conservatory (May 27 and June 10).

Another holiday in Szafarnia (July 1825) ~ he roams across Mazovia and visits Toruń, the birthplace of Copernicus ~ some merrymaking during the harvest in Szafarnia ~ back in Warsaw the youth is appointed organist at the Church of the Nuns of the Visitation ~ descriptions of his playing ~ letters to his friend Jan Białybłocki ~ a Christmas visit to his birthplace, Żelazowa Wola.

THE DECEMBERIST REVOLT, 1825–1826

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Tsar Alexander I dies of typhus ~ disaffected Russian army officers in Saint Petersburg refuse to acknowledge his brother Nicholas as his successor and the "Decembrist Revolt" breaks out ~ public hangings of the military in Petersburg ~ passive resistance grows in Poland ~ the Russian secret police arrest and torture dissenters in Warsaw ~ the death of the Polish statesman Stanisław Staszic (January 20, 1826) rallies the nation ~ Chopin's

godfather, Fryderyk Skarbek, delivers an oration at the graveside of Staszic ~ Chopin receives a fragment of the Staszic burial shroud and treasures it as a relic ~ he becomes ill and is treated for tuberculosis by Dr. Wilhelm Malcz ~ some memories of Eugeniusz Skrodzki, including a skating accident on a frozen pond and a "tryst" in the botanical gardens ~ Justyna takes Chopin and his sister Emilia to the Reinerz (Duszniki) spa for a five-week "cure" ~ Chopin composes his Polonaise in B-flat minor ~ a description of Reinerz and Chopin's daily regimen ~ he gives two concerts in aid of Reinerz orphans and writes a letter to Elsner ~ visits Prince Radziwiłł on his return journey to Warsaw ~ a drawing of Chopin by Eliza Radziwiłł (1826).

AT THE WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL FOR MUSIC,

1826–1828

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Chopin enrolls at Warsaw's High School for Music, whose rector is Józef Elsner ~ the complex connection between this institution and the Warsaw Conservatory, whose principal is Carlo Soliva ~ Chopin's curriculum of studies at the High School under Elsner ~ Elsner's early career reviewed, together with his maxims about music and musicians ~ Chopin's classmates at the High School ~ he comes across the music of John Field and composes his Nocturne in E minor (op. posth.) ~ the death and funeral of Emilia Chopin, age fourteen (April 10, 1827) ~ the Chopin family moves to the Krasiński Palace ~ Chopin completes his first year at the High School and accepts an invitation to join Count Ksawery Zboiński at his residence in Kowalewo, near Drobin ~ Chopin plans a journey across Pomerania to the northern port city of Gdańsk and begins work on his "Là ci darem" Variations ~ back in Warsaw he moves into his new home in the Krasiński Palace and plays in a concert to mark his father's name day, December 6, 1827 ~ his bosom friend "Jasio" Białobłocki dies from tuberculosis ~ Chopin composes his Sonata in C minor and dedicates it to Elsner ~ Hummel gives concerts in Warsaw and meets Chopin ~ after completing his second year at the High School, Chopin goes to Sanniki in Mazovia for another summer holiday.

FIRST TRIPS ABROAD: BERLIN AND VIENNA,

1828–1829

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In September, Chopin attends an international science conference in Berlin in the company of the Warsaw zoologist Dr. Feliks Jarocki ~ Chopin meets Alexander von Humboldt and other famous scientists, but prefers to spend time at the Berlin opera ~ he hears performances of Weber's *Der Freischütz*, Spontini's *Fernando Cortez*, and Cimarosa's *Il matrimonio segreto* ~ a performance of Handel's *Ode for Saint Cecilia's Day* at the *Singakademie* moves him deeply: "This is nearest to the ideal I have formed of great music" ~ returning to Warsaw, he stops at Züllichau and improvises on the piano at a local inn; it later becomes his *Grand Fantasia on Polish Airs*, op. 13 ~ at Poznań he visits Archbishop Wolicki and Prince Antoni Radziwiłł, who invites him to play at a concert that same day ~ the event is captured retrospectively in Henryk Siemiradzki's painting ~ Chopin dedicates his *Piano Trio in G minor* to Radziwiłł ~ Chopin's studies

at the High School come to an end ~ Mikołaj Chopin appeals to the government for funds to allow his son to study abroad ~ the appeal is rejected: "Public funds should not be wasted for the encouragement of this type of artist."

Tsar Nicholas I comes to Warsaw for his coronation as King of Poland (May 24, 1829) ~ the concerts of Paganini dominate the season ~ Chopin describes the Italian's playing as "absolute perfection" ~ a newspaper war breaks out between the supporters of Paganini and Karol Lipiński ~ Paganini and Chopin meet (July 16) ~ Chopin graduates from the High School for Music with flying colors (July 20); Elsner's report describes him as a "musical genius" ~ he sets out for Vienna (July 22), a journey subsidized by his father ~ an adventure in Ojców ~ he arrives in the imperial city on July 31 ~ Tobias Haslinger promises to publish the "Là ci darem" Variations ~ two concerts in the Kärntnertor Theater (August 11 and 18) ~ Czerny, Ignaz Schuppanzigh, and Count Dietrichstein are in attendance and urge him to stay in Vienna ~ trips to Prague, Teplitz, and Dresden, where he attends a performance of Goethe's Faust ~ back in Warsaw he begins work on some "exercises," the first versions of his Twelve Studies, op. 10.

KONSTANCJA GŁADKOWSKA: THE DISTANT BELOVED,
1829–1830

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Chopin becomes infatuated with the singer Konstancja Gładkowska but does not declare his feelings ~ he unburdens himself instead to his best friend, Tytus Woyciechowski ~ the intimate nature of the friendship between Chopin and Tytus considered ~ Chopin receives an invitation to stay with Prince Antoni Radziwiłł at the latter's hunting lodge Antonin ~ a description of the lodge and Chopin's friendship with the Radziwiłł family ~ Konstancja becomes the inspiration for the Larghetto of the F minor Piano Concerto ~ the first performance of the Concerto in the Warsaw National Theater ~ he meets Konstancja for the first time (April 1830) ~ an encounter with the soprano Henrietta Sontag ~ he visits Tytus at the latter's estate at Poturzyn and presents him with the newly published "Là ci darem" Variations, which are dedicated to Tytus ~ Konstancja makes her debut in the Warsaw National Theater ~ Chopin prepares for a lengthy trip abroad, but procrastinates ~ he visits his birthplace, Żelazowa Wola, for the last time ~ civil unrest breaks out in Warsaw and many people are arrested ~ Chopin visits the military camp of General Piotr Szembek at Sochaczew and plays for him ~ in the midst of growing discontent against Russian rule Chopin gives a "farewell" concert in the National Theater (October 11) ~ before setting out on a tour that is supposed to take him to Austria and Italy, Chopin and Konstancja exchange rings ~ he leaves Warsaw on November 2, 1830, and Elsner and a group of Conservatory students serenade him as he departs the city ~ Tytus joins him at Kalisz and together they proceed to Vienna.

THE WARSAW UPRISING, 1830–1831

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Chopin's route takes him through Wrocław, Dresden, and Prague ~ he and Tytus arrive in Vienna on November 25 and find an apartment on the Kohlmarkt ~ news reaches

them of the Polish Uprising (November 29, 1830) ~ the Belvedere Palace is attacked by Polish army cadets and Grand Duke Constantine flees the city ~ Tytus rushes back to Warsaw and joins the army ~ Chopin heeds his parents' advice and stays in Vienna ~ a description of Chopin's daily life in the imperial capital ~ he is visited by Hummel and forms friendships with the Czech violinist Josef Slavík and Dr. Johann Malfatti, Beethoven's old physician ~ an encounter with Thalberg: "he is not my man" ~ a homesick Christmas from which emerges the first version of the Scherzo in B minor ~ the Poles remove Tsar Nicholas from the throne of Poland; he responds with a declaration of war ~ an account of the first military battles ~ Chopin composes his Four Mazurkas, op. 6, and Five Mazurkas, op. 7 ~ he visits the Vienna beer halls and hears the waltzes of Strauss and Lanner ~ composes his Waltz in E-flat major, op. 18 ~ unable to secure concert engagements, he runs out of money and his father makes good the loss ~ on June 11, Chopin puts on his own concert in the Kärntnertor Theater but runs up more debt ~ after several delays the Russians issue a passport that allows him to travel to Munich ~ Chopin leaves Vienna in the company of the Polish scientist Alfons Kumelski and travels via Linz and Salzburg to Munich ~ Chopin stays in the Bavarian capital for more than a month and gives a successful concert in the Odeon Theater (August 28) ~ at Stuttgart he hears of the fall of Warsaw ~ an account of the Warsaw bloodbath and the capitulation of the city on September 8 ~ Chopin's "Stuttgart Diary" records his reaction to the catastrophe ~ he composes his "Revolutionary" Study and travels via Strasbourg to Paris, where he begins a new life as a Polish émigré.

AN EXILE IN PARIS, 1831-1833

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Chopin arrives in Paris on October 5, 1831, and moves into an apartment on the fifth floor of 27 Boulevard Poissonnière ~ his first impressions of Paris: "nothing but cries, noise, din, and mud" ~ he confesses to an encounter with "Teresa," a prostitute in Austria ~ from his apartment's balcony Chopin witnesses street fighting against supporters of the unpopular "citizen king," Louis-Philippe ~ General Girolamo Ramorino (who had fought with Napoléon) moves into an apartment opposite Chopin's and his presence attracts a demonstration ~ "Vive les Polonais!" ~ "You cannot imagine what impression the menacing voice of the people made on me," Chopin writes.

The "Great Emigration" gets under way and thousands of Polish exiles arrive in Paris ~ among their number is Wojciech (Albert) Grzymała, who becomes Chopin's closest Polish confidant ~ an account of Grzymała's storied career ~ Prince Adam Czartoryski arrives in Paris and forms a de facto Polish government ~ Chopin becomes attached to the Polish cause ~ he meets numerous musicians in Paris, including Franz Liszt and Friedrich Kalkbrenner ~ Chopin declines Kalkbrenner's offer to give him lessons ~ Kalkbrenner's personality considered ~ he is pilloried by Heine ~ short of money, Chopin instructs his father to sell the diamond ring given to him by Tsar Alexander ~ Chopin gives his first concert in Paris (February 26, 1832), which brings in no income but receives an excellent review from the critic F.-J. Fétis ~ Chopin is turned down for a concert

at the Paris Conservatoire ~ cholera returns to Paris: "a riot of the dead" ~ he moves to a new address at 4 Cité Bergère ~ a description of his apartment by the critic Ernest Legouvé ~ Chopin is chastised by his father for his cavalier attitude to money: "Let me advise you to save what you can, so as not to find yourself without a penny" ~ Chopin meets the Rothschilds, who open doors to the Paris aristocracy ~ "I have found my way into the very best society" ~ he hears John Field play (December 25, 1832) but is not impressed ~ an account of Field's stay in Paris ~ Chopin is elected to membership in the Polish Literary Society ~ he moves into a new apartment at 5 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin with his childhood friend Dr. Aleksander Hoffman ~ "How delighted I am that you are together!" writes Mikołaj Chopin.

CHOPIN AND THE KEYBOARD: THE RAPHAEL OF THE PIANO

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The Paris Virtuoso School as "a theater of stunts" ~ Heine caricatures Kalkbrenner, Dreyschock, Pixis, and others in his *Musikalische Berichte aus Paris* while eulogizing Chopin as "the Raphael of the Piano" ~ the influence of the singing voice on Chopin's compositions ~ Chopin as "the greatest contrapuntist since Mozart" ~ Chopin's "Sketches Toward a Piano Method" ~ some views of Heinrich Neuhaus on Chopin considered ~ Chopin rejects the idea of "finger equalization" in favor of "finger individuation" ~ "The third finger is a great singer" ~ Chopin's fingerings as prescribed for his pupils ~ Chopin's pedaling observed by Antoine Marmontel ~ some special pedal effects in Chopin's music ~ Liszt and Chopin compared ~ Chopin and the Pleyel piano ~ its restricted compass is turned to creative use by Chopin ~ his harmonic innovations arise from physical contact with the keyboard ~ two techniques of composition considered: the "apotheosis of themes" and "developing variation" ~ the demise of the Paris Virtuoso School as its members go their separate ways.

MARIA WODZIŃSKA: "MY MISFORTUNE," 1834–1837 279

The Wodziński family invite Chopin to join them in Dresden ~ Chopin first visits the Lower Rhine Music Festival in Aachen, where he meets Mendelssohn ~ Chopin takes French citizenship (August 1, 1835) and travels via Carlsbad, where he is reunited with his parents (August 15) ~ they spend an idyllic month together and visit Tetschen as guests of the wealthy Thun-Hohenstein family ~ Chopin dedicates his Waltz in A-flat major, op. 34, no. 1, to one of their daughters, Countess Josefina ~ he arrives in Dresden on September 19 and becomes enamored of the sixteen-year-old Maria Wodzińska ~ they go for romantic strolls together along the banks of the Elbe ~ before departing Dresden he dedicates his Waltz in A-flat major, op. 69, no. 1 ("L'Adieu") to Maria and entertains hopes of an engagement ~ a letter to Chopin from Maria ~ he falls ill on the way back to Paris and false reports of his death are circulated in Warsaw ~ he rejoins the Wodziński family in Marienbad the following year and travels with them to Dresden (August 1836) ~ he proposes to Maria at "the twilight hour" on September 9, 1836, and is accepted ~ Mme Teresa Wodzińska insists that the engagement remain secret ~ she

harbors doubts about Chopin's health and eventually withdraws her support ~ her letters to Chopin reveal her manipulative character ~ in early 1837 Chopin falls ill ~ he accepts an invitation from the Marquis de Custine to spend time at the latter's villa in Saint-Gratien ~ a description of this visit from the diary of Józef Brzowski ~ Chopin declines an invitation from Tsar Nicholas to become "Pianist to the Imperial Russian Court" ~ Chopin is caught up in the problems of Mme Wodzińska's son, Antoni, to whom he lends money that is not repaid ~ realizing that his ill-fated engagement to Maria is over, he bundles her letters into a package and labels it "My misfortune" ~ Maria's later life, her failed marriage to Józef Skarbek, and her final days considered.

AN ENGLISH INTERLUDE, JULY 1837

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Camille Pleyel takes Chopin to England ~ some complications in Pleyel's private life ~ Chopin acquires a French passport (July 7, 1837) ~ the pair of travelers arrive in London on July 10 and stay at the Sablonnière Hotel ~ the Polish poet Stanisław Egbert Koźmian acts as their guide ~ Chopin insists on anonymity and is introduced as "Mr. Fritz from Paris" ~ he and Pleyel rent a carriage and in their quest "to spend money" they visit Richmond, Blackwall, and Windsor, among other places ~ at Arundel they observe the parliamentary election of Lord Dudley Stuart, the champion of the Polish cause in Britain ~ Chopin attends the opera and admires the singing of Pasta and Schröder-Devrient ~ he also attends a performance of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto played by Moscheles, which fails to impress him ~ Pleyel takes him to a soirée given by the piano manufacturer James Shudi Broadwood ~ Chopin is asked to play and the identity of "Mr. Fritz" is revealed ~ Chopin signs contracts with his English publisher, Christian Wessel, but objects to the nicknames that Wessel attaches to his works ~ at this time Pleyel probably meets the young Emma Osborn, who later becomes his common-law wife ~ Chopin visits Brighton Pavilion ~ he travels back to Paris from Dover and arrives in the French capital at the end of July.

BUFFETS AND REWARDS, 1833–1838

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Chopin's position in the world of music has meanwhile been transformed ~ Fétis includes an entry on Chopin in his Biographical Dictionary ~ the Twenty-four Studies, opp. 10 and 25, considered, together with their respective dedications to Liszt and Marie d'Agoult ~ Ludwig Rellstab declares war on Chopin's music ("ear-splitting discords") in the columns of his journal Iris ~ Charles Hallé's recollections of Chopin ~ Princess Cristina Belgiojoso-Trivulzio comes to the aid of the Italian refugees with a fund-raising concert ~ she arranges an "ivory duel" between Liszt and Thalberg and commissions Hexaméron Variations, based on a theme from Bellini's *I puritani*, to which Chopin makes a contribution ~ Bellini's premature death and funeral in Paris ~ his influence on Chopin considered ~ Chopin gives some important concerts in 1838, one of them in benefit of his friend Alkan (March 3, 1838) ~ a vituperative review of his Impromptu in A-flat major, op. 29, is published in *La Revue musicale* ~ Chopin plays in Rouen (March 12, 1838) and receives a glowing tribute from Ernest Legouvé in the *Gazette musicale*.

ENTER GEORGE SAND, 1836–1838

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George Sand's Family Tree ~ George Sand takes up residence in the Hôtel de France, where she meets Chopin at a soirée on November 19, 1836 ~ the evening does not go well: "What an antipathetic woman that Sand is!" Chopin complains ~ he holds a soirée of his own on December 13, which goes much better, and his playing captures Sand's imagination ~ a backward glance at Sand's early life ~ her childhood home at Nohant, where she witnesses the death of her infant brother and her father ~ she is brought up by her grandmother, who places her in a convent school for young girls ~ through her rebellious behavior she becomes a "devil among the nuns" ~ at the age of seventeen she inherits Nohant and attracts several suitors ~ her marriage to Casimir Dudevant in 1822 produces two children, Maurice and Solange ~ the paternity of Solange questioned ~ Casimir and Sand separate and she moves to Paris ~ she meets the writer Jules Sandeau, the first syllable of whose name ("Sand") she adopts as her nom de plume ~ her novel *Lélia* (1833), with its approval of "free love," brings her notoriety ~ she dons men's apparel and smokes cigars to show equality with the opposite sex.

Sand makes several attempts to attract Chopin down to Nohant in 1837 ~ she finally meets him again in Paris in the summer of 1838, when they become lovers ~ her celebrated six-thousand-word letter to their friend Grzymała outlines the pros and cons of an affair with Chopin ~ she breaks with her current lover, Félicien Mallefille, who threatens her and Chopin with violence ~ Delacroix paints his well-known portrait of Sand and Chopin, which is cut into two separate images after the painter's death ~ Sand becomes concerned about Chopin's health and that of her son, Maurice ~ she accepts the advice of her friend Charlotte Marliani, the wife of the Spanish consul, and plans a trip to Majorca ~ a honeymoon in everything but name.

A WINTER IN MAJORCA, 1838–1839

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Chopin and Sand leave France on November 1, 1838 ~ they journey through war-torn Spain to Barcelona and board the paddle steamer *El Mallorquin* for Majorca ~ a smooth voyage across the Mediterranean Sea to Palma ~ Sand rents a house called "So'n Vent" ("House of Winds"), where they stay for a month ~ the winter rains then begin to fall and he becomes ill ~ the local doctors diagnose tuberculosis and report his illness to the authorities ~ driven out of Palma by prejudice against the disease, Chopin and Sand move into a deserted Carthusian monastery in Valldemosa ~ Chopin likens his cell to an upright coffin ~ he cannot compose because his piano has not yet arrived from Paris ~ his illness worsens and a doctor is summoned ~ the piano finally arrives (mid-January 1839) and Chopin resumes work on the Preludes, the second Ballade, and the Third Scherzo ~ Sand's description of Chopin's disturbed mental state: "phantoms and terrors" ~ Chopin's money worries and his dealings with publishers considered ~ unable to tolerate the winter weather, Chopin and Sand return to Palma (February 13) and await passage back to Barcelona ~ during the sea voyage (shared with a hundred hogs) Chopin spits up "bowlfuls of blood" ~ the strange fate of Chopin's piano considered: a

morality tale ~ he is treated in Marseille by Dr. Cauvière ~ the death of the tenor Adolphe Nourrit ~ Chopin plays the organ at the singer's funeral and Sand excoriates both the service and the poor condition of the instrument ~ Antoni Wodziński defaults on the repayment of money he owes Chopin ~ a sojourn in Genoa (May 5 to 16) and a rough sea passage back to Marseille ~ Chopin and Sand finally set out for Nohant ~ they travel along the Rhône River by ferryboat as far as Arles, and then transfer to a diligence, arriving on June 1.

AT NOHANT, 1839

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Euphoric to be back at Nohant, Sand likens the place to "a Garden of Eden" ~ Sand and Chopin settle into their respective routines: she writes at night and sleeps during the day, he composes during the day and sleeps at night ~ Sand brings in a local physician, Dr. Gustave Papet, who examines Chopin and diagnoses an "inflammation of the larynx" ~ Sand comes to terms with her new responsibilities as Chopin's caregiver ~ she describes their relationship as "chaste," sustained by bonds of platonic friendship ~ Sand's insights into Chopin's complex personality outlined ~ her description of his tormented composing process: "He would spend six weeks on one page, only to return to . . . the first draft" ~ Chopin becomes frustrated with his rustic lifestyle at Nohant and invites Grzymała to join them ~ Grzymała is charged with the task of finding separate accommodations in Paris for Sand and Chopin ~ Chopin composes several works at Nohant, including the Sonata in B-flat minor, op. 35 ~ a description of the Sonata with some commentary on its unusual structural features ~ Schumann's criticism of the Sonata considered ~ Chopin and Sand leave Nohant and get back to Paris on October 11, 1839.

GROWING FAME, 1839–1843

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Sand and Chopin move into separate apartments, hers at 16 rue Pigalle and his at nearby 5 rue Tronchet ~ Sand's new play, *Cosima*, is produced at the Comédie-Française on April 29, 1840, and is a failure ~ she loses 10,000 francs over the debacle, falls into debt, and is unable to return to Nohant in the summer of 1840 ~ Chopin, by contrast, is financially secure through his teaching and the publication of his latest pieces ~ Chopin as a teacher: his pupils include Friederike Müller, Georges Mathias, and Pauline Viardot-García ~ he meets Moscheles, and the two composers are invited to play at Saint-Cloud before the queen and her entourage, October 30, 1839 ~ Chopin composes his *Trois Nouvelles Études* for the *Méthode des Méthodes*, edited by Moscheles and Fétis ~ Sand works on two new novels, *Consuelo* and *Horace*, to help pay off her debts ~ her growing estrangement from Marie d'Agoult and her unflattering portrait of Marie in *Horace* ~ Balzac describes Sand's living quarters at the rue Pigalle ~ Paris is brought to a standstill by the state funeral of Napoléon Bonaparte, December 15, 1840 ~ an account of Napoléon's exhumation ~ Mickiewicz creates a stir with his lectures on the Slavs in the Collège de France, to which Sand "comes with the famous pianist Chopin and leaves in his carriage" ~ Chopin gives a recital in the

Salle Pleyel (April 26, 1841), which nets him 6,000 francs and is reviewed by Liszt for the Revue et Gazette ~ Chopin reacts negatively to Liszt's article ~ the complex background to the review considered.

Chopin and Sand return to Nohant for the summer of 1841 ~ an earthquake at Berry ~ his pupil Marie de Rozières has an affair with Antoni Wodziński ~ a hive of gossip ~ Chopin completes the Ballade in A-flat major, op. 47; the Two Nocturnes, op. 48; and the Fantaisie in F minor, op. 49 ~ back in Paris he plays for the Duke of Orléans in the Pavillon de Marsan, December 2 ~ he gives a second recital in the Salle Pleyel on February 21, 1842, which garners another 5,000 francs ~ Chopin's old teacher Adalbert Żywny dies that same night ~ Chopin's loyal following is likened to a congregation worshipping at "the Church of Chopin" ~ another summer at Nohant, where Sand and Chopin are joined by Delacroix ~ they move into new apartments in the Square d'Orléans (September 1842), where Chopin resumes his teaching ~ his pupils now include Wilhelm von Lenz, Mlle Laure Duperré, and the young Hungarian prodigy Károly Filtsch, perhaps his most gifted student ~ Meyerbeer drops in on a lesson and gets into an argument with Chopin about "tempo rubato" ~ Károly Filtsch's career considered in depth.

THE DEATH OF MIKOŁAJ CHOPIN, 1844

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Chopin's father dies from tuberculosis on May 3, 1844, and is interred in Warsaw's Powązki Cemetery ~ the news reaches Chopin three weeks later and devastates him ~ the Warsaw Courier publishes a panegyric to Mikołaj (May 12) ~ George Sand's letter of commiseration to Justyna Chopin: "He thinks only of you, his sisters, and all his family" ~ Chopin contacts his brother-in-law Antoni Barciński requesting a full account of his father's last days ~ Barciński reveals that Mikołaj wished that his body be cut open and the heart removed, "lest I be buried alive" ~ Professor Józef Bełza's influence in this matter ~ Chopin's sister Ludwika and her husband, Kalasanty, travel to France to spend a holiday with Chopin ~ he takes them sightseeing in Paris and brings them down to Nohant, where they are guests of Sand (August 1844) ~ family life in Nohant ~ Chopin completes his B minor Sonata, op. 58: the Sonata considered in detail ~ Kalasanty explores the countryside and Sand reads aloud from her new novel, The Miller of Angibault ~ Ludwika and Sand form bonds of attachment ~ Chopin returns to Paris with Ludwika and her husband, and arranges a farewell party for them on September 2, attended by a small audience, which listens to him and the cellist Auguste Franchomme play a short recital ~ the party does not break up until 2:00 a.m., when Chopin copies out his song "Wiosna" in Ludwika's album ~ a few hours later (September 3) Ludwika and Kalasanty return to Warsaw ~ after resting in Nohant for several weeks, Chopin returns to Paris (November 29), where he encounters the first of the winter snowstorms and falls ill ~ Sand arrives in the city and acts once more as his caregiver ~ during the Easter weekend they hear Mozart's Requiem and Haydn's Creation at the Conservatoire ~ the English actor William Macready visits Sand ~ an un-

usual encounter with North American Indians ~ "I no longer have anything to do here, and I am bored," writes Sand ~ Chopin buys a new carriage and they depart for Nohant on June 12.

A HARVEST OF SORROWS, 1845–1847

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*The first fissures in the Chopin-Sand relationship appear ~ Nohant is swept by rainstorms and the Berry region is flooded ~ Chopin is marooned there, together with Pauline Viardot, who works on her vocal arrangements of Chopin's mazurkas with the composer's approval ~ Sand adopts the nineteen-year-old Augustine Brault and brings her to live at Nohant ~ Sand's daughter, Solange, objects to the presence of her new "sister" and roils the household with her rebellious behavior ~ a dark secret: Maurice Sand begins a clandestine affair with Pauline Viardot ~ in the midst of the turmoil Chopin brings his Three Mazurkas, op. 59, to fruition ~ Sand and Chopin return to Paris (November 1845), where he falls ill and once more becomes Sand's "resident patient" ~ Mickiewicz calls Chopin the "moral vampire" of Sand ~ after returning to Nohant (May 1846), Chopin resumes work on his Cello Sonata, op. 65, and completes his Polonaise-Fantaisie, op. 61 ~ a consideration of his "late style" ~ an account of Chopin's piano playing by Elisa Fournier: "an astonishing tour de force" ~ Sand's family circle begins to fall apart ~ Maurice and Solange at loggerheads ~ Sand works on her novel *Lucrezia Floriani*, a thinly disguised account of her declining relationship with Chopin ~ Solange is seduced by the sculptor Auguste Clésinger and they marry in haste at Nohant (May 1847) ~ a squandered dowry and a violent quarrel between Clésinger and Sand, who exchange blows ~ Chopin, back in Paris, learns of the fiasco from Solange and takes her side ~ Sand accuses Chopin of "going over to the enemy" ~ he and Sand make a final break: "There is no point in ever discussing the rest."*

DEEPENING SHADOWS, 1847–1848

542

*A bleak winter ~ Chopin plays for Baron James de Rothschild and Prince Czartoryski ~ Jane Stirling emerges as his chief caregiver ~ he visits the atelier of Louis-Auguste Bisson and sits for a daguerreotype (autumn of 1847) ~ friends persuade Chopin to give a concert in the Salle Pleyel (February 16, 1848), at which he plays the last three movements of his newly published Cello Sonata with Franchomme and his Barcarolle, op. 60 ~ a description of his playing by Charles Hallé and a revue in the *Revue et Gazette musicale*: "The sylph has kept his word" ~ an unexpected encounter with Sand outside the home of Charlotte Marliani: "allow me to inform you that you are a grandmother" ~ revolution breaks out in Paris and King Louis-Philippe abdicates ~ rumors circulate that Chopin might return to Poland.*

TWILIGHT IN BRITAIN, 1848

556

Revolution and cholera bring Paris to a standstill ~ Chopin accepts an invitation from Jane Stirling to visit Britain ~ he arrives in London on April 20 and rents an apartment at 48 Dover Street ~ the artistic life of London ~ he is taken up by high society and

gives several concerts in private homes ~ he plays for Queen Victoria and Prince Albert at Stafford House ~ Pauline Viardot and her arrangements of the Chopin mazurkas considered ~ J. W. Davison's opposition to Chopin ~ Chopin's jaundiced views on the British aristocracy ~ Jane Stirling and Katherine Erskine loom large ~ he travels to Edinburgh and stays in Calder House as a guest of Lord Torphichen ~ Chopin suffers bruises when his carriage is overturned ~ a concert in Manchester (August 28) hosted by the industrialist Salis Schwabe ~ some mixed reviews ~ Chopin becomes a patient of the Polish homeopath Dr. Adam Łyszczyński ~ in the company of Jane Stirling he endures visits to Johnstone Castle, Strachur House, Milliken House, Keir House, and Hamilton Palace, among others ~ a concert in Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, September 27 ~ a description by the Scottish diarist Sir James Hedderwick ~ Chopin's letters to Grzymała ~ a concert in Edinburgh's Hopetoun Rooms, October 4 ~ Chopin lampoons the Scottish gentry ~ he returns to London on October 31 and plays at the Guildhall in aid of Polish refugees despite his illness: "a well-intentioned mistake" ~ Chopin returns to Paris and suffers a seizure during the channel crossing.

THE DEATH OF CHOPIN, 1849

603

Chopin turns to three physicians for help: Dr. Pierre Louis, Dr. Jean Blache, and Dr. Jean-Baptiste Cruveilhier ~ cholera returns to Paris and Chopin moves to an expensive apartment in the suburb of Chaillot ~ Jane Stirling sends him an anonymous gift of 25,000 francs, which is mysteriously "lost" and traced with the help of the famous clairvoyant Alexis ~ Chopin's illness reaches a critical stage ~ he writes to his sister Ludwika asking her to come to Paris ~ she arrives with her husband, Kalasantz, and fourteen-year-old daughter, "Ludka" ~ among the friends who visit him at Chaillot are Jenny Lind, Franchomme, his pupil Gutmann, and Charles Gavard, who leaves a memoir of his visit ~ Chopin composes at Chaillot what some consider to be his last work, the Mazurka in G minor, op. 67, no. 2 ~ a visit from the poet Cyprien Norwid ~ in mid-August, Chopin moves into a new apartment at 12 Place Vendôme, where he is besieged by curiosity seekers ~ Delfina Potocka visits him and sings for him ~ the deathbed drawings of Teofil Kwiatkowski ~ Chopin is the unwilling recipient of extreme unction from the Polish cleric Jełowicki ~ Chopin dies on October 17 ~ a partial autopsy is carried out by Dr. Cruveilhier ~ Chopin's funeral service in the Madeleine Church ~ a committee is formed to raise a monument to his memory ~ Ludwika's "Confession" ~ Chopin's effects are auctioned ~ Ludwika returns to Poland carrying an urn containing Chopin's heart ~ the fate of George Sand's letters to Chopin.

EPILOGUE

635

The Chopin family commissions Julian Fontana to bring out Chopin's unpublished manuscripts ~ Fontana's credentials as an editor ~ his problems, both financial and personal, considered ~ modern criticism of Fontana's posthumous edition of Chopin is rebuffed: "it is difficult to overestimate his contribution" ~ he refuses remuneration for his work, which he undertakes as a tribute to Chopin ~ Fontana's career considered in detail

~ he travels to Cuba, where he meets Camila Dalcour, his future wife ~ they marry in New York and move to Paris ~ Camila dies in childbirth ~ a distraught Fontana spends his final years facing illness and encroaching deafness ~ he commits suicide on December 23, 1869.

The search for a Chopin biographer ~ Grzymała and Fontana emerge as candidates, but their work founders ~ Liszt arrives on the scene with his book *F. Chopin*, a publication that incurs Jane Stirling's disapproval: "he spat on the plate to spoil the others' appetite" ~ the biography of Moritz Karasowski: "weaver of legends" ~ Frederick Niecks, Chopin's first modern biographer ~ the Polish scholar Ferdynand Hoesick takes command of the field ~ the spurious correspondence of Chopin and Delfina Potocka considered ~ the forged "Journal" of Chopin creates more pitfalls ~ "a lantern on the stern" ~ Chopin's heart is interred in Warsaw's Church of the Holy Cross ~ it is removed for safekeeping during World War II to the suburb of Milanówek ~ on October 17, 1945, the ninety-sixth anniversary of Chopin's death, the heart is returned to Warsaw via Żelazowa Wola and the nation pays homage ~ requests to take tissue samples from the heart to determine the cause of Chopin's death are denied by the Polish government.

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