Anna Pavlova, Her Life And Art

Keith Money

Dying Swans and Madmen: Ballet, the Body, and Narrative Cinema - Google Books Result

Anna Pavlova was in her time—and is perhaps even now—the most famous dancer in the world. Anna Pavlova: Her Life and Art. New York: Knopf, 1982. Anna Pavlova: Keith Money: 9780394427867: Amazon.com: Books


Anna Pavlova: Her Life and Art (1982) by Keith Money is the most comprehensive and perhaps the most accurate biography of the dancer. John and Roberta Lazzarini's Pavlova (1980) gives a fine account of Pavlova's repertoire. Two books by Pavlova's associates are Victor Dandré's sometimes misleading but essential Anna Pavlova (1932) and Algeranoff's (born Algernon Harcourt Essex) My Years With Pavlova (1957), based on his diaries kept from 1921 to 1930, the years he was a member of Pavlova's company. Pavlova, a biography, New York: Da Capo Press, 1979, 1956. Lazzarini, John, Pavlova: repertoire of a legend, New York: Schirmer Books; London: Collier Macmillan, 1980. Money, Keith, Anna Pavlova, her life and art, New York: Knopf; Distributed by Anna Pavlova was in her time and is perhaps even now the most famous dancer in the world. Pavlova carried on long, globe-covering tours, creating new ballet audiences everywhere. Uncertain background. Anna Pavlova was born on January 31, 1881, in St. Petersburg, Russia, the daughter of Lyubov Feodorovna, a washerwoman. Her father's identity is not known. When Anna was very small, her mother married reserve soldier Matvey Pavlov, who died when Anna was two years old. She and her mother were very poor, and they spent the summers with Anna's grandmother. New York: Scholastic, 1995. Money, Keith. Anna Pavlova: Her Life and Art. New York: Knopf, 1982. User Contributions Soul of Dance Anna Pavlova In fact, we know not much about real life of dancing diamond or revived inspiration, Anna Pavlova. She has written an excellent book, but this book is more about the vibrant and colorful secrets of her art, which was a lot of improvisation most of her career. Besides, her husband and impresario Victor Dandre also wrote about her. However, the beautiful and eloquent book is only a small bar to the mystery, that was sparkling in Anna Pavlova. Perhaps, the secret of Pavlova's differences from other dancers is in the unique individuality of her character. According to he...
Early Life. Anna Matveyevna Pavlova was born on February 12, 1881, a cold and snowy winter’s day, in St. Petersburg, Russia. Her mother, Lyubov Feodorovna, was a washerwoman and her stepfather, Matvey Pavlov, was a reserve soldier. The identity of Pavlova’s biological father is unknown, though some speculate that her mother had an affair with a banker named Lazar Poliakoff. As a child, Pavlova preferred to believe she was a product of an earlier marriage. She told people her mother had once been married to a man named Pavel, who died when she was just a toddler. Yet this Pavel remains a mystery.

Pavlova earned her fame for being an exceptional prima ballerina during the late 19th and early 20th century. She enrolled with the Imperial Ballet School which helped her in honing her dancing skills. In 1905, Pavlova performed in The Dying Swan which was later crowned as one of the best performances that defined her successful career. Four years later she enrolled with Ballet Russe and later came up with her own firm in 1911. She passed away in 1931 at the age of 49.

Pavlova devoted her life to performing and sharing. During each performance, Pavlova pulled in the audience’s attention and made them fall in love with each move she performed. “...her performances filled people with a love for the dance. In this way, she helped bring ballet to heights of appreciation and admiration that it had never reached before” (Heckenkamp). Anna introduced a new form of art that could be appreciated by the world and made ballet famous. Along with introducing ballet, Pavlova shared her astonishing technique. Anna Pavlova used her imperfections and turned them into strengths. Pavlova took advantage of her physical form and portrayed ballet in a new way.
For the rest of her life, Anna Pavlova toured the world with her own company and kept a home in London, where her exotic pets were constant company when she was there. Victor Dandré, her manager, was also her companion, and may have been her husband; she herself distracted from clear answers on that. While her contemporary, Isadora Duncan, introduced revolutionary innovations to dance, Anna Pavlova remained largely committed to the classic style. She was known for her daintiness, frailness, lightness and both wittiness and pathos. Russian Ballet Theatre at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century vol. 2. 1972. Money, Keith. Anna Pavlova: Her Life and Art. 1982. Lazzarini, John and Roberta. Alternative Title: Anna Pavlovna Pavlova. Anna Pavlova, in full Anna Pavlovna Pavlova, (born January 31 [February 12, New Style], 1881, St. Petersburg, Russia—died January 23, 1931, The Hague, Netherlands), Russian ballerina, the most-celebrated dancer of her time. Britannica Explores. For the rest of her life, with various partners (including Laurent Novikov and Pierre Vladimirov) and companies, she was a wandering missionary for her art, giving a vast number of people their introduction to ballet. Whatever the limitations of the rest of the company, which inevitably was largely a well-trained, dedicated band of young disciples, Pavlova’s own performances left those who watched them with a lasting memory of disciplined grace, poetic movement, and incarnate magic.