

structured in the traditional three-movement concerto form:

Allegro con brio: The first movement opens with a powerful orchestral introduction, followed by the solo piano's dramatic entrance. It features a lively and virtuosic dialogue between the piano and the orchestra, with brilliant passages and lyrical themes.

Largo: The second movement is a beautiful and introspective Adagio. It contrasts with the intensity of the first movement, featuring lyrical melodies and expressive passages for the piano. It is a moment of serene tranquility in the concerto.

Rondo. Allegro: The final movement is a fast and spirited Rondo. It begins with a lively and energetic main theme introduced by the orchestra, followed by the piano's virtuosic variations and improvisatory sections. The movement showcases the pianist's technical prowess and brings the concerto to an exhilarating conclusion.

Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3 is a masterpiece of the classical concerto repertoire, displaying the composer's unique musical language and innovative approach. It represents a significant transition from the classical style to the more expressive and dramatic compositions of Beethoven's later period.

Beethoven
CONCERTO No.3

GRAFFMAN
CHICAGO SYMPHONY

Walter Hendl conducting



Gary Graffman is an American pianist who was born on October 14, 1929, in New York City. He is renowned for his virtuosic technique, interpretive depth, and wide-ranging repertoire. Graffman began studying piano at a young age and quickly gained recognition for his exceptional talent.

In 1949, at the age of 19, Graffman made his debut with the Philadelphia Orchestra under the baton of Eugene Ormandy. This performance launched his career and established him as one of the leading pianists of his generation. He went on to perform with major orchestras around the world and collaborated with renowned conductors such as Leonard Bernstein, George Szell, and Zubin Mehta.

Graffman's repertoire encompassed a wide range of composers, from the classical masters like Beethoven and Mozart to Romantic composers such as Rachmaninoff and Brahms. He was particularly acclaimed for his interpretations of the Russian repertoire, with performances of works by composers like Prokofiev and Shostakovich.

Unfortunately, in 1979, Graffman's career as a concert pianist was dramatically affected when he developed focal dystonia, a neurological condition that affected his right hand. Despite this setback, Graffman continued to contribute to the music world

as a teacher, conductor, and administrator.

From 1980 to 2006, Graffman served as the president of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, a renowned music conservatory where he had studied earlier in his career. He also dedicated himself to teaching and master-classes, sharing his knowledge and experience with aspiring young pianists.

Throughout his career, Gary Graffman left a lasting impact on the piano world, both through his extraordinary performances and his dedication to musical education. He overcame adversity with grace and continued to inspire generations of musicians through his artistry and commitment to music.

Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3 in C minor, Op. 37, is one of his most famous and frequently performed piano concertos. Beethoven composed it between 1800 and 1803 and premiered it in Vienna on April 5, 1803, with the composer himself as the soloist.

The concerto is written for solo piano and a full orchestra consisting of strings, woodwinds, brass, and timpani. It is

Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 3

Gary Graffman, piano

Walter Hendl - Chicago Symphony

1 Allegro Con Brio 15:44

2 Largo 9:32

3 Rondo: Allegro 8:35

Released by RCA 1960

Engineer – Richard Bayne

Producer – Richard Mohr



For more info e-mail us:
info@highdeftapetransfers.ca
or visit our website:
www.highdeftapetransfers.ca