and passionate expression. It's a work that demonstrates Franck's mastery of symphonic form and his ability to create deeply emotional music.

Bernstein's rendition of Franck's Symphony in D minor with the New York Philharmonic is praised for its emotional depth, expressive phrasing, and dynamic contrasts. It captures the Romantic spirit of the symphony while showcasing Bernstein's skill as a conductor in bringing out the richness and complexity of the music.





César Franck's "Symphony in D minor" is a cornerstone of French symphonic repertoire. It's often considered one of his greatest achievements. Composed between 1878 and 1888, it's structured in three movements:

Lento - Allegro non troppo: This movement begins with a brooding introduction in the strings, setting a mysterious and somber tone. The Allegro non troppo section that follows introduces the main themes, showcasing Franck's use of cyclical themes, where motifs from one movement reappear in later movements.

Allegretto: The second movement is a

contrast to the intensity of the first. It's a serene and lyrical interlude featuring woodwind solos and delicate orchestration. This movement provides a moment of introspection and calm amidst the symphony's emotional journey.

Allegro non troppo: The final movement brings back the energy and drama of the first movement, building towards a powerful conclusion. It features a lively main theme and undergoes various transformations and developments before reaching its triumphant climax.

Franck's Symphony in D minor is known for its harmonic richness, thematic unity,



- 1 Lento; Allegro Non Troppo; Allegro
- 2 Allegretto
- 3 Allegro Non Troppo



D Minor - Leonard Bernstein, New York Philharmonic

6