

many renowned conductors and orchestras, and his performances were praised for their elegance, purity of tone, and interpretive depth.

Apart from his solo career, Grumiaux was also known for his contributions to chamber music. He formed the Grumiaux Trio with pianist Clara Haskil and cellist Paul Szabo. This ensemble gained acclaim for its outstanding performances of the classical repertoire.

Grumiaux's repertoire spanned a wide range of styles, from Baroque to contemporary music. He was particularly noted for his interpretations of the works of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Johann Sebastian Bach, and Ludwig van Beethoven. His recordings of Mozart's violin concertos are considered classics.

Arthur Grumiaux's legacy lives on through his extensive discography, which includes numerous recordings that continue to be cherished by classical music enthusiasts. His influence on the art of violin playing and his dedication to musical excellence have left an indelible mark on the world of classical music.

MOZART 
Violin Concerto No. 2 / Sinfonia Concertante
K. 211 / K. 364
ARTHUR GRUMIAUX, VIOLIN



ARRIGO PELLICCIA, VIOLA
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA | COLIN DAVIS

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante in E-flat major, K. 364, is a masterpiece that showcases the composer's skillful writing for multiple solo instruments.

Mozart composed the Sinfonia Concertante in 1779 during his visit to Mannheim.

The premiere likely took place in Mannheim in 1779, with Mozart himself as the violin soloist and Ignaz Franzl as the viola soloist. The piece is scored for solo violin, solo viola, and orchestra.

The orchestral accompaniment typically includes strings, oboes, horns, and occasionally bassoons.

One of the distinctive features of the Sinfonia Concertante is the dialogue between the solo violin and viola. Mozart carefully crafts interactions between the two soloists, allowing them to engage in a musical conversation.

Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante is considered one of the finest examples of the genre. Its balanced and expressive writing for the solo instruments, combined with the richness of the orchestral accompaniment, has made it a beloved work in the classical repertoire.

This work is celebrated for its beauty, elegance, and the

way Mozart masterfully integrates the solo instruments into a harmonious and engaging dialogue with the orchestra.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart composed five violin concertos, and the Violin Concerto No. 2 in D major, K. 211, is one of them. While perhaps not as frequently performed as some of Mozart's later violin concertos, Concerto No. 2 remains a beloved work in the violin repertoire. It provides insight into the young Mozart's developing style and foreshadows the brilliance that would characterize his later compositions. Violinists and music enthusiasts often appreciate the youthful exuberance and expressive qualities of Mozart's Violin Concerto No. 2 in D major.

Arthur Grumiaux (1921–1986) was a Belgian violinist who is widely regarded as one of the great violinists of the 20th century. He was born on March 21, 1921, in Villers-Perwin, Belgium, and began his violin studies at a very young age. Grumiaux's musical talent and technical proficiency quickly became evident, and he gained international recognition as a soloist and chamber musician. He collaborated with

Mozart Sinfonia Concertante

Arthur Grumiaux, violin

Arrigo Pelliccia, viola

Mozart Violin Concerto No. 2

Arthur Grumiaux, violin

Sir Colin Davis / The London Symphony Orchestra

Sinfonia Concertante In E Flat K 364

1 Allegro Maestoso 13:03

2 Andante 11:12

3 Presto 6:15

Violin Concerto No 2 In D K 211

4 Allegro Moderato *Cadenza-Arthur Grumiaux* 8:10

5 Andante 6:27

6 Rondeau 3:52

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