

Music at age 20, he joined Arturo Toscanini's NBC Symphony Orchestra, and almost immediately became associate principal. At 21 he was principal cellist of the Cleveland Orchestra and at 26 was the principal of the New York Philharmonic.

He made many recordings as a soloist after 1951, including concertos with conductors such as Leonard Bernstein, Eugene Ormandy, George Szell and Bruno Walter among others. Rose also joined with Isaac Stern and Eugene Istomin in a celebrated piano trio.

Eugene George Istomin, American classical pianist (born Nov. 26, 1925, New York, N.Y.—died Oct. 10, 2003, Washington, D.C.), debuted at age 17 with the Philadelphia Orchestra and the New York Philharmonic in the same week after winning awards that provided for those performances. Touring extensively, he was considered one of his generation's finest soloists, but he gained even greater renown as a member—with Isaac Stern and Leonard Rose—of a chamber trio whose recordings came to be regarded as classics.

BEETHOVEN TRIPLE CONCERTO

IN C MAJOR FOR PIANO, VIOLIN, VIOLINCELLO AND ORCHESTRA, OP. 56



Isaac Stern

Leonard Rose

Eugene Istomin

Eugene Ormandy, Philadelphia Orchestra

Ludwig van Beethoven's Concerto for Violin, Cello, and Piano in C major, Op. 56, more commonly known as the Triple Concerto, was composed in 1803 and later published in 1804 by Breitkopf & Härtel. The choice of the three solo instruments effectively makes this a concerto for piano trio, and it is the only concerto Beethoven ever completed for more than one solo instrument. A typical performance takes approximately thirty-seven minutes.

Beethoven's early biographer Anton Schindler claimed that the Triple Concerto was written for Beethoven's royal pupil, the Archduke Rudolf of Austria. The Archduke, who became an accomplished pianist and composer under Beethoven's tutelage, was only in his mid-teens at this time, and it seems plausible that Beethoven's strategy was to create a showy but relatively easy piano part that would be backed up by two more mature and skilled soloists. However, there is no record of Rudolf ever performing the work—it was not publicly premiered until 1808, at the summer "Augarten" concerts in Vienna—and when it came to be published, the concerto bore a dedication to a different patron: Prince Lobkowitz (Franz Joseph Maximilian Fürst von Lobkowitz).

Isaac Stern has triumphed not only as one of the premiere violin virtuosos of the twentieth century, but also as a leading political force in the world of music. Stern's trademarks as a violinist, according to *The International Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians*, are "a beautiful, incandescent tone" and a playing style that "is notable for its intensity and power." An active concert and recording artist throughout his career, Stern has received numerous Grammy Awards and was designated by CBS Masterworks Records in 1984 as its first "artist laureate." But Stern is equally well known for his tireless efforts on behalf of musical causes. He has been a leading recruiter of new musical talent, an ambassador bringing his artistry to countries around the world, and the driving force behind saving New York City's venerable Carnegie Hall from the wrecker's ball in the early 1960s. In 1975 Stern received the first-ever Albert Schweitzer Award, bestowed for "a life's work dedicated to music and devoted to humanity."

Leonard Rose was born in Washington, D.C.; his parents were immigrants from Kiev, Ukraine. Rose took lessons from Walter Grossman, Frank Miller and Felix Salmond and after completing his studies at Philadelphia's Curtis Institute of

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Isaac Stern
Leonard Rose
Eugene Istomin
Eugene Ormandy, Philadelphia Orchestra

I. Allegro 18:20

II. Largo 4:39

III. Rondo alla polacca 13:00

Total Time: 36:05

Recorded 1964 in Philadelphia, PA by Columbia Records



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www.highdeftapetransfers.com