

persecution and left Germany. He settled in the United States and became a naturalized citizen. Walter went on to become a prominent conductor in the United States, holding positions with the New York Philharmonic and later the Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Known for his insightful interpretations, clarity of direction, and deep musical understanding, Bruno Walter conducted a wide repertoire, including works by Beethoven, Mozart, Brahms, and others. His interpretations were often characterized by a balance of emotional depth and structural clarity.

Walter continued to perform and conduct well into his later years. He passed away on February 17, 1962, in Beverly Hills, California. Bruno Walter's contributions to the world of classical music have left a lasting impact, and he is remembered as one of the great conductors of the 20th century.

MOZART: *Violin Concerto No. 3 in G Major, K. 216*
Violin Concerto No. 4 in D Major, K. 218
ZINO FRANCESCATTI
BRUNO WALTER



Zino Francescatti (1902–1991) was a renowned French violinist. Born René–Charles Francescatti in Marseille, France, on August 9, 1902, he began playing the violin at a very young age and showed exceptional talent. Francescatti studied at the Paris Conservatoire, where he won the first prize in violin at the age of 12.

Throughout his career, Zino Francescatti gained international acclaim for his virtuosity and expressive playing. He was particularly known for his interpretations of the works of composers such as Beethoven, Brahms, Tchaikovsky, and Sibelius. Francescatti collaborated with many leading orchestras and conductors and performed extensively as a soloist.

One of his notable achievements was his recording of the complete set of J.S. Bach's solo sonatas and partitas for violin. He also recorded extensively with various orchestras and conductors, leaving a significant legacy in the classical music recording industry.

Zino Francescatti continued to perform well into his

later years, maintaining a high level of skill and artistry. He passed away on September 17, 1991, leaving behind a legacy of remarkable contributions to the world of classical music.

Bruno Walter (1876–1962) was a German-born conductor and composer who achieved international acclaim for his interpretations of the works of many prominent composers, particularly those of Gustav Mahler. He was born on September 15, 1876, in Berlin, Germany, as Bruno Schlesinger.

Walter started his career as a pianist but soon turned to conducting, making his debut in 1894. He worked in various German opera houses and gained recognition for his interpretations of Richard Wagner's operas. Walter also worked closely with Gustav Mahler, serving as Mahler's assistant and conducting premieres of some of Mahler's symphonies.

In the 1930s, due to the rise of the Nazi regime in Germany, Walter, who was of Jewish descent, faced

Mozart

Violin Concerto No. 3 In G Major, K. 216

Violin Concerto No. 4 In D Major, K. 218

Zino Francescatti, violin

Bruno Walter / Columbia Symphony Orchestra

Concerto No. 3 In G Major (25:50)

1 Allegro 10:40

2 Adagio 8:12

3 Rondo. Allegro 6:58

Concerto No. 4 In D Major (26:17)

4 Allegro 10:17

5 Andante Cantabile 8:20

6 Rondeau. Andante Grazioso - Allegro Ma Non Troppo 7:40

Recorded by Columbia December 10, 12, 15 & 17, 1958 at American Legion Hall.



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