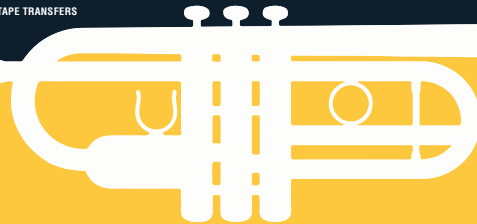


Wobisch was awarded the title of chamber musician . In 1939 Wobisch became a member of the Vienna Philharmonic and promoted by the stage music in the State Opera Orchestra. During the period of National Socialism , he was head of the brass training of the Hitler Youth in the Vienna area. He was led by the Nazi authorities as a "well-informed" informer (spy) of the SD.

After the war Wobisch was dismissed from the orchestra of the Vienna State Opera due to the prohibition law . In 1950 he was reinstated. From 1954 to 1968, the solo trumpeter was managing director of the Vienna Philharmonic. From 1953 he held a teaching assignment at the Vienna Music Academy. In 1958 he was awarded the title "Professor". In 1967 Wobisch received the Grand Decoration of Honor for services to the Republic of Austria.

From the archive of the Vienna Philharmonic , the Nazi involvement of Wobisch is clear, therefore, the Municipal Council of Villach on 31 July 2013, the honorary ring loan to Wobisch (May 1979) revoked. It should also be renamed the Wobisch streets.

In 1969 Wobisch founded together with Jakob Stingl the Carinthian Summer in Ossiach . Until his death, Wobisch was artistic director of the festival.



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# THE VIRTUOSO TRUMPET

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Antonio Janigro conducting the I Solisti di Zagreb

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Music of:

Clarke • Vivaldi • Perti • Torelli  
Purcell • Gabrieli • Corelli • Stanley

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Italian-born conductor and cellist Antonio Janigro is best known to contemporary audiences for his many recordings with the chamber orchestra I Solisti di Zagreb, an ensemble he founded in 1954. Staples of the record-store Baroque section for many years, they helped build the enormous popularity that has since come to the music of Vivaldi and his contemporaries, and they still hold up well as widely available reissues. Janigro came to Baroque music fairly late in life, however. His recordings as a conductor capped a musical career touched by two world wars.

Janigro once described the atmosphere of his childhood as musical but tragic. He was born in 1918 in Milan to a pianist father whose career had ended when he lost an arm to a sharpshooter in World War I. Janigro started out on piano but switched to the cello at age eight, winning admission to the Verdi Conservatory a year later. At age 11 he performed for Pablo Casals, who recommended Janigro for admission to the prestigious Ecole Normale de Musique in Paris. Studying there in the mid-1930s, he had Casals and Nadia Boulanger as teachers, Dinu Lipatti and Ginette Neveu as classmates, and Stravinsky as an eminence. His repertoire as a performer would range from early music to brand-new compositions. Practicing his cello on a train from Paris to Milan, Janigro was heard by a talent agent, and his career was launched.

After a promising start as a recitalist, Janigro took a vacation to Zagreb, Yugoslavia, just as World War II broke out. Essentially stranded, he began a new career as professor of cello at the Zagreb

Conservatory. He continued to tour internationally and to teach cello after the war, with a stint at the conservatory in Düsseldorf, Germany, from 1965 to 1974. In Yugoslavia, however, he worked increasingly often as a conductor. At the behest of the government he formed the Zagreb Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra, serving as its conductor from 1954 to 1964. Taking advantage of Yugoslavia's relative independence from the Soviet domination, he also conducted several top Western European orchestras, but his most extensive touring came with I Solisti di Zagreb. That group, although not affiliated with the historical performance practice movement, offered crisp readings of Baroque orchestral works that sharply diverged from the bloated symphony performances that were the norm at the time.

Helmut Wobisch studied philosophy and chemistry at the University of Vienna, at the same time he attended the Vienna Music Academy. In 1936 the trumpeter became a stage musician at the Vienna State Opera.

Wobisch had since 1 May 1933 (the first illegal) member of the NSDAP (member number 1529268) had, on July plot participated in 1934 and had since November 1934 a member of the SS and brought it to Unterscharführer.

After the "Anschluss" of Austria to the German Reich in 1938

**continued**

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- 1 Trumpet Voluntary: Allegro Maestoso
- 2 Concerto In C For 2 Trumpets, Strings And Cembalo (P.75):  
Allegro - Largo - Allegro 7:12
- 3 Sonata For 4 Trumpets: Andante - Presto - Adagio - Allegro 3:57
- 4 Sonata à 5 (G. 165): Allegro - Largo - Allegro 4:29
- 5 Sonata For Trumpet, Strings And Continuo: Maestoso - Adagio - Lively 4:34
- 6 Trumpet Overture From "The Indian Queen" 3:14
- 7 Sinfonia For 4 Trumpets, Oboes, Strings And Timpani (G. 33):  
Maestoso - Allegro - Adagio - Allegro 6:45
- 8 Sonata For Trumpet: Grave - Allegro - Grave - Allegro 3:30
- 9 Sonata For Trumpet: Lento - Allegro - Grave - Moderato 5:29
- 10 Trumpet Tune: Allegro Marziale Maestoso 3:45

**Transferred from a 2-track tape Recorded 1962 by Vanguard Records**



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