Spring Chicken" (9-12-07), Edwards and Aaron's "His Honor The Mayor"--Selection (9-13-07), Rogers! "His Master's Voice" March (9-20-07), Bratton's "The Teddy Bear's Picnic" (9-14-08), Ringleben's "Virginia"--2-Step (9-15-08), Pryor's "Artful Artie" (9-15-08), Zickler and Schermer's "The Ford March" (9-17-08), Theumsen's "The Real Swing March" (9-17-08), Browne's "The Rag" (9-17-08), Moreland's "The Yankee Shuffle" (9-17-08), van Alstyne and Butler's "Ivanhoe" 2-Step (9-19-08), Mills! "Kerry Mills Barn Dance" (9-19-08), Stevens and Frey's "Moon Winks"--3-Step (9-21-08), and Lincke's "Glow Worm" (9-23-08).

With the cakewalks, ragtime, "coon" songs, two-steps, and other similar types of rhythmical titles that defy easy categorization, it is evident that dance music in the years shead would get a big play. The number of show tunes recorded were continuing to increase both in frequency and by their appearance in medleys. The medley would stimulate the manufacture of the 12-inch disc. With an increasing population, the demand for schooloriented recording needed to be satisfied. Burchenal. Crampton, Sharpe, and other music educators were to assist the Victor musicians. By 1908 the Victrola was gaining acceptance universally, and the interest in both American music and the indigenous music of other countries, particularly the rest of our western hemisphere, was growing rapidly. Beginning in 1907 recordings were made specifically for export and for what was called the "U.S. Foreign" market in America. The Dance, Show, Education and Foreign Period of 1909-17 coincided with the public acceptance of the double-sided Victor record and the Lincoln penny.

The DSEF Period was a time of intense productivity of "dance" music, musical comedy tunes ("show"), "educational" recordings (primarily folk music), and "foreign" market selections. What followed might be called the "Phasing Out of Professionals" from 1918 to 1927 or, more aptly, the "POOP" Period. With the advent of the Great Depression the "Golden Era" of Victor military band recordings came to an end.

Frederick P. Williams, a stockbroker with Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co., is a private collector.

HANS ROSBAUD: A DISCOGRAPHY

by

Leslie Gerber

Hans Rosbaud was born in Graz, Austria, on July 22, 1895. His major studies were at the music conservatory of Frankfurt am Main. In 1929 he was appointed to his first major post, director of the Mainz School of Music. He left the following year to become conductor-in-chief of Radio Frankfurt. During World War II he was musical director of the city of Strasbourg. In 1945 he became conductor of the Munich Philharmonic. Rosbaud's most important appointment was made in 1948, when he was picked to reorganize and conduct the orchestra which became the Southwest German Radio Orchestra of Baden-Baden. Although devoting himself to other projects as well, Rosbaud's main interest seems to have been the Baden-Baden orchestra, of which he remained director until his death. In 1952 he became conductor of the Zurich Tonhalle Orchestra, and in 1958 was made chief conductor of the Zurich Stadttheater. Other activities of Rosbaud's last years were his appearances at the Aix-en-Provence Festival and at the Donaueschinger Musiktage. He died in Lugano, Switzerland, on December 29, 1962.

Rosbaud occupies a virtually unique position in the history of conducting. Almost alone among conductors of his generation (Hermann Scherchen is perhaps the only other example), he was as devoted to the most advanced productions of the contemporary avant-garde as to the works of the great classical tradition. As early as 1933 he had the honor of conducting the first performance of Bartok's Piano Concerto No. 2, given over Radio Frankfurt with the composer at the piano. In his later years he was entrusted with the first performances of works by many important composers. There is in existence a series of radio broadcast tapes in which Rosbaud conducts works of such composers as Xenakis, Ligeti and Penderecki. Perhaps the most astonishing event of

Rosbaud's career occurred in March of 1954, when Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt withdrew from the scheduled premiere of Schoenberg's Moses und Aron only a week before the broadcast. Rosbaud took over, and the magnificent results may still be heard in the recording of that actual performance issued by Columbia. Further evidence of Rosbaud's mastery in twelve-tone music may be heard on his disc of works by Berg, Webern and Stravinsky.

Unlike most musicians devoted to contemporary music, Rosbaud remained always a masterful servant of earlier composers. Evidence of this may be heard in his many excellent Mozart recordings, the superlative Haydn symphonies, and the outstanding examples from the music of such diverse composers as Bruckner, Gluck, Mahler, Rameau, Sibelius and Stravinsky. Although the Rosbaud discography is distressingly small, it provides convincing proof of his musical greatness.

Rosbaud seems to have been revered in the cities where he conducted regularly, but his international reputation during his lifetime was in no way commensurate with his abilities. On those few occasions, mear the end of his life, when he appeared in the United States, his receptions were reasonably enthusiastic, but the critics appear to have been oblivious to his special qualities. Yet to those who love his work most. Rosbaud was virtually the ideal connoisseurs' conductor. a musician who balanced in his work intellectual understanding, technical mastery, surprisingly expert knowledge of a wide variety of styles, and great power to convey emotion. Perhaps Rosbaud's best obituary, aside from his own recordings, is the typically dry comment of Igor Stravinsky: "The most scrupulous of musicians, and one of the few nondelinquent conductors."

## The Recordings of Hans Rosbaud

This listing makes no claims to being definitive. I believe it includes every regularly issued commercial recording conducted by Rosbaud and credited to him, but the possibility of the existence of others cannot be eliminated. The odd 78 rpm single record of themes

from D'Albert's <u>Tiefland</u> immediately arouses ones suspicions. Why would anyone hold a recording session with a conductor and full orchestra to produce only two sides? But in any case the listing is substantially complete, and certainly documents the bulk of the artistic legacy by which Rosbaud must now be judged. Fortunately, there are in existence in various German radio archives a large number of tapes of Rosbaud broadcast performances; one such recording, Schoenberg's <u>Variations for Orchestra</u>, has already been issued.

Most of Rosbaud's recordings have been issued in the United States. However, the early Vox and Mercury LPs had a very short life and they are extremely difficult to find. These recordings, only one of which was issued in Europe, probably come from broadcast performances of some time during the half-decade prior to their release. (One hears suspicious surface noise towards the end of each movement of the Haydn Symphony No. 82, item #15, which sounds like the end of an acetate studio transcription.) Most of them are of little interest, but the Haydn and Mozart symphonies are outstanding.

I have attempted to include every U.S. issue number for each of these recordings; however, I have been more lax about European numbers, not all of which were hunted out. Those few records which are currently available are indicated with asterisks. Dates given are those of the earliest issue of the record, not the recording date, except where indicated by "r." Such additional issue numbers as recorded tapes or 45 rpm discs have not been included, with the exception of the 45 rpm issues of the Sibelius works where a lucky find could substantially help a collector seeking a complete Rosbaud collection. Stereo numbers are underlined; all others are mono.

Many thanks for help in compiling this listing are due to Tom Clear, Tom Morgan, Greg Benko, and especially to Steve Smolian and his Incredible Catalogs. And, in conclusion, if anyone has copies of items #30, 35, and 40 for sale or trade I would very much like to know about it:

Leslie Gerber is the proprietor of Parnassus Records.

Composer and work	Orchestra, Soloists	Speed, Issue Number, Coupling	Date
1. D'Albert: Tiefland (themes)	Berlin Philharmonic		1831
<ol> <li>Beetboven: Piano Concerto No. 1, in C, Op. 15</li> </ol>	Walter Gleseking, planist Berlin State Opera Orchestra		r. c#. 1936
<ol> <li>Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 5, in E-flat, Op. 73 ("Emperor")</li> </ol>	Robert Casadesus, pianist Concertgebouw Orchestra	Columbia (U.S.) set M 308 " 33*Parnassus 7 (w. #21) 33 Philips (Europe) SM 835 086 AY " (England) ABL 3379, SABL	1961
<ul> <li>4. Berg: Three Pieces for Orchestra, Op.6</li> <li>5. Blacher: Concertante Music for</li> </ul>	Southwest German Radio Orchestra, Baden-Baden Berlin Philharmonic	*Columbia Odyssey 32 16 0326 (2s.) 33 Vega C 30 A 154 (w. #s 41,44) Westminster XMM 18807, W. 9707 33 10" DGG LP 16402 (w. #6)	1959
Orchestra, Op. 10 6. Blacher: Piano Concerto No. 2, Op. 42		33 10" DGG LP 16402 (w. #5)	1957
7. Boccherini: Cello Concerto in B-flat (Grützmacher edition)	Dering Filmer Bolls Leo Koscielny, 'cellist Munich Radio Orchestra	33 Vox PL 6560 (ls., coupling not Rosbaud)	1950
8. Brahms: Plano Concerto Mo. 1, in D minor, Op. 15	Walter Gleseking, planist Southwest German Radio Orchestra,	33*International Piano Library IPL 504 (2s.)	r. ca. 1951
9. Brahms: Serenade No. 2, in A, Op. 16 10. Bruckner: Symphony No. 7, in E (Nowak edition)	estrs,	33 Mercury MG 10039 (w. #27) 19: 33 VOX PL 10.750 (2s.), STPL 510752 19: (4e.); VBX-117, SVBX-5117 (3s., coupling not R.)	1950
11. Corelli: Concerto Grosso in G minor,	Munich Radio Orchestra	Eurodisc 70 509 XK (4s.)  33 Vox PL 6250 (4s., couplings not beathard)	1950
up, o, mo. o ( unistans ) 12, Gluck: Orfée (Paris version)	EurydiceSuzanne Danco (soprano) AmorPierrette Alaríe (soprano) OrpheusLeopold Simoneau (tenor) Bocer Blanchard Worst Presemble	33 Philips (Engl.) ABL 3359/60 (4s.) Epic SC 6019 (4s.) Philips World Series PRC-2-014 (simulated series) (4s.)	1957
13. Grieg: Piano Concerto in A minor, Op. 16	Malter Gleseking, planist Berlin State Opera Orchestra	78 Columbia (Europe) 1X 647/50 (7s.)  18	r. ca. 1936
14. Haydn: Symphony No. 45, in Febarp	Berlin Philharmonic	33 10" Electrola E 70374, STE 70374	1959
minor 15. Haydn: Symphony No. 82, in C	Bavarian Radio Orchestra	33 Mercury MG 10050 (1s.) (compling not Reshaud)	1950
16. Haydn: Symphony No. 92, in G	Berlin Philharmonic	33 DCG LPM 18363; Decca DL 9959; Heliodor 478425, *89623 (simulated	1958
17. Maydn: Symphony Mo. 104, in D	Berlin Philbarmonic	<pre>stereo) (all 1s.) (all W-F1/) 33 DGC LPM 18363; Decca DL 9959; Haliodor 478425.*89623 (simulated arerea) (all 1a.) [all 1 w. #16)</pre>	1958
18. Liszt: Piano Concerto No. 1, in E-flat	Rosl Schmid, pianist Munich Radio Orchestra	33 Vox PL 6110 (1s.) (coupling not Rosbaud) Classic (France) 6007 (1s.)	1950
19. Mahler: Des Lied von der Erde	Grace Hoffmann, alto Relmut Welchert, tenor Southwest German Radio Orchestra,	(coupling not known) 33 Vox PL 10.910 (2s.), STPL 510.912 1959 (4s.), STPL 510.910 (2s.) *Turnabout TV-S 34220 (2s.)	2 1959
20. Mahler: Symphony No. 7		33 Urania URLF-405 (4s.) Vox VUX-2008 (4s.) Saga (English) XID 5106/7 (3s.) (compling not Rosbaud)	1953
21. Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 9, in E-flat, K. 271	Walter Gieseking, pianist Berlin State Opera Orchestra	78 Columbia (Europe) LX 559/62 LFX 460/63; LOX 335/38 Columbia (U.S.) set H 291 (all 8s	r. ca. 1936 ia.)
22. Mozart; Plano Concerto No. 20, in D minor, K. 466	Walter Glessking, pisnist Philharmonia Orchestra Dalter Glessking missist	33*Parnassus 7 (16.) (w.#2) 33 Angel 35215 (18.) (w.#23) Columbia (Engl.) 336X 1235 " " 33 Ancel 35215 (18.) (w.#22)	
24. Mozart: Franco Concerto No. 25, and 24. Mozart: Violin Concerto No. 4, in D. K. 218		Columbia (Engl.) 33CX 1235 " " 33 DGG LPM 18314 (1s.) (coupling not Reshard)	
25. Mozart: Don Giovanni, K. 527	Donna AnnaTeresa Stich-Randall (soprano) Donna Elvira-Suzanne Danco (sop.)	33 Pathé DTX 218/21 (8s.) *Pathé DTX 78/21 (8s.) *Pathé DTX PM 30385/7 (6s.) Vex OPBX 162-3 (6s.)	r. 1956
	ZerlingAnna Moffo (soprano) Don OttavioNicolai Gedda (tenor) Don GiovanniAntonio Campo (baritone) LeporelloMarcello Cortis (bass) MasettoAndré Vessières (bass)	Excerpts: Vox QFL 170, PL 15.110, STPL 515.110 ne) (simulated stereo) (all 2s.)	011

r. 1955 1950 1950 1950 1950 1949	r. 1956	r. 3/12/54 urg)	r. 1959 1956 1956	1958 1958 )) 1956	1958	" r. 1962 1950 1959
Pathé DTX 206/08 (6s.) Pathé DTX PM 30391/3 (6s.) Vox OPEX 165-6 (6s.) Excepts: Vox OPL 190, PL 15,120, STPL 519 (simulated stereo) (sll 2s.) Mercury MG 10039 (3/4s.) (w.#9) Mercury HG 10038 (1s.) (w.#29) DGG LM 68357/61e (9s.) DGG LP 18053 (2s.) Heliodor LPX 29254 (14s.) (coupl	not Rosbaud) thé DTX 223/24 (4s.) ectrola E 80439	33 Columbia K3L-241, CK3L-241 (6s.) r. Philips (Engl.) ABL-3398/9 (4s.) 3/hmar (tenor) ritone) sic and the North German Radio (Hamburg) Ramburg)	33*Beliodor (U.S.) 2549 006 (simulated stereo) (1s.) (coupling not Rosbard) 33 DG DGM 17025 (w.#s 35,38,40) DGG LPRN 19485 (w.#s 37a-40) DGG LPRN 19485 (w.#s 37a-40) DGG LPRN 19485 (w.#s 37a-40) DGG CBN 17025 (w.#s 35,38,40) DGG DGN 17025 (w.#s 35,38,40) DGC BN 9938 (w.#s 37-39)	*Hellodor 89 798 (simulated stereo) (w.fm 37-39) 33 Decca DI 9938 (w.fm 36,38,39)  *Hellodor 89 798 (simulated stereo) (w.fm 36,38,39) 33 DG LPEM 19185 (w.fm 35,38-40) 33 DG DGM 17025 (w.fm 35,36,40) DGG LPEM 19185 (w.fm 35,36,40) DGG LPEM 19185 (w.fm 35,38,40)	**Hellodor 89.720 (w.fs. 36.37.8)  **Hellodor 89.73.9)  **Rellodor 89.78 (w.fs. 35.37a.38,40)  **Rellodor 89.798 (w.fs. 36.38)  ***Rellodor 89.798 (simulated stereo)  (w.fs. 36.38)  ***DGC DEM 17025 (w.fs. 35,36,38)  ***DGC LPEM 19185 (w.fs. 35,37a.39)  45.DGC epi 30097 (8.7. (%.5.)	33 Vega C 30 A 154 (w.fs 4,44) Westminster XWN-18807, W-9709 " 32 Philips (Europe) SM 835 144 AY (ligs.) (coupling not Resbaud) World Series PHC 9051 (2s.) 33 Mercury MC 10048 (1s.) (couplings not Resbaud) 33 Vega C 30 A 154 (w.fs 4,41) Westminster XWN-18807, W-9709 "
CountessTeresa Stich-Randall (soprano) SusannaRita Streich (soprano) CherubinoFilar Lorengar (soprano) MarcellinaChristiane Gayraud (merzo-soprano) Figaro-Rolando Panerai (baritone) CountHeinz Rehfuss (bass) Aix-en-Provence Festival Chorus Paris Conservatory Orchestra (Rosbaud conducts from the harpsichord) Soloists from the Bavarian Radio Orchestra Bavarian State Radio Orchestra Julian von Karolyi, planist Munich Philharmonic Orchestra	La FolieJamine Micheau (soprano) 33 Par Clarine; ThalieNadine Sautereau (soprano) PiatéeMichel Séméchal (tenor) Thespis; MercureMicolal Gedda (tenor) MomusJean-Christophe Benoit (tenor) CitheronJacques Jamaen (baritone) JupiterHuc Santana (baritone) Aix-en-Provence Featival Chorus Paris Conservatory Orchestra (Rosbaud conducts from the harpsichord) Erik Then-Berg, pianist.  Southwest German Radio Orchestra.	Southwest Cermin Radio Orchestra, Baden-Baden Young Gill-Ilona Steingruber- 33 Columbia K3L Wildgans (soprano) Auron-Helmut Krebs (tenor) Andrent Pan-Horst Ginter (baritone) Ephraimite; Priest-Hermann Rieth (baritone) Moses-Rans Herbert Fiedler (speaker) Choruses of the Ramburg Academy of music and the Nor Orchestra of the North German Radio (Hamburg)	Southwest German Radio Orchestra, Baden-Baden Berlin Philharmonic Berlin Philharmonic	Berlin Philharmonic Berlin Philharmonic Berlin Philharmonic	monic	Southwest German Radio Orchestra, Baden-Baden Concertgebouw Orchestra Hans Westermeier, pianist Bavarian State Radio Orchestra Southwest German Radio Orchestra, Baden-Baden
26. Mozart: Le Nozze di Figaro, K. 492  27. Mozart: Serenade in C minor for eight winds, K. 388  28. Mozart: Symbhony No. 39, in E-flat, K. 543  29. Mozart: Symphony No. 41, in C, K. 555 30. Rachmaninoff: Piano Concerto No. 2, in C minor, Op. 18	<ol> <li>Rameau: Platée</li> <li>Reger: Piano Concerto in F minor, On. 114</li> </ol>	Moses und Aron	34. Schoenberg: Variations for Orchestra, Op. 31 35. Sibelius: Finlandia, Op. 26 36. Sibelius: Scenes historiques, Op. 25. No. 3. Bolero ("Festivo")		Sibelius: T	41. Stravinsky: Agon 42. Stravinsky: Petrouchka (1947 version) 43. Weber: Konzertstück in F minor, Op. 79 44. Webern: Six Pieces for Orchestra, Op. 6
	52				53	