

Clifford Curzon



Beethoven Piano Concertos 4 & 5

as being remotely definitive, and believed passionately in the evolution of a composer's work through the heart of nature. This was the reason he made so few recordings, for he refused to consider any performance of a plant, which more than anything else illustrate the sheer vibrancy as well as the constant change which is at fascinating films one occasionally sees when a photograph is taken at regular intervals during the growth and life To him, every performance was something new, and no two were ever the same. It reminded me of those and unique musical humour, his work became a criterion by which other performances have come to be judged. Because of his astonishingly fastidious approach to any score, accompanied by his highly sensitive musicianship performance after performance.

met and started to work with him more than 20 years ago, he was already an institution.

the modest number of recordings he made. It would be fruitless to compare him with other artists. When I first The death of Sir Clifford Curzon on September 1st [1982] is a loss to the musical world out of all proportion to

with the Queen's Hall Orchestra conducted by Sir Henry Wood . His recording career extended over the next 40 years almost exclusively with Decca, culminating in the live recording of the *Thoma and Variations* from Schubert's Trout Quintet with members of the Amadeus Quartet in The Maltings, Snape during the Benson and Hedges Music Festival from September 28th to September 30th, 1977. Curzon's first recording was made on April 1st, 1937 when he recorded the Schubert/Liszt Wanderer Fantasia

normally indicates that the tape machine is running. More recently he flirted with the idea that the only way to record was to "eatch the performance on the wings", but although he was scheduled to record two more Mozart record was completed. Of course this would have applied to the live recording as well... other recordings, which to him became outdated by the further musical discoveries he always made after the the first time he had consented to the experiment. The results would have been fascinating in relation to his concertos with the Concertgebouw Orchestra and Bernard Haitink in January 1984 in live performance, it was He did not like the recording studio at all, and refused to allow the use of the customary red light which

Ray Minshull (Decca Executive Vice-President) - Gramophone, October 1982 (obituary of Sir Clifford Curzon - except)

Transfer notes

stereo spread. Both recordings were rather constrained and a little boxy in sound, something that XR confirmed with electrical hum analysis - both original pitches have been accurately and precisely restored remastering has largely cured. Viennese orchestral pitch was notably high in the Fifth Concerto, something I've here is presented in Ambient Stereo, retaining a central mono sound but allowing hall ambience some realistic These two recordings straddle Decca's move in the mid-50s from mono to stereo - the mono Fourth Concerto

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