



that both were so firmly set in his mind and so circumscribed by his will that there was no room possible for variation or a need to experiment with form and tempo. The massive structuring of the work is like that of the First releases a power and a sweep that match those he unleashed in the First... Symphony—a granitelike monument that is equally an essay in drama and forceful dynamics—and with it Furtwängler 1950, one is struck by the extraordinary consistency of his vision of the piece and his approach to it. It would seem Listening to these performances of the Fourth Symphony conducted by Furtwängler, ranging in time from 1943 to

dizzying sense of controlled abandon, much like the sensations felt in his headstrong realization of the variations of Beethoven's Third Symphony. It is an elation that carries us through the sectional character of the movement, binds the variations rightly together, and peaks in a coda that is Dionysian in its frenzy. Within this high-powered expenditure of energy and passion there is an amazing island of repose—the espressivo variation for solo flute, set against the woodwinds and accompanying strings. passionato. It is fast, it has energy, and above all it is streaked with passion. Along with these qualities, there is also a ..Everything Furtwängler accomplishes in the finale reflects and grows out of Brahms's marking of allegro energico e

movement, but few conductors have seized upon its possibilities to such a concentrated extent, and used them to such high dramatic purpose as Furtwängler has. The most desirable of these four full versions of the Fourth is the Salzburg version of 1950, the only available Fourth with the Vienna Philharmonic. The potential for this momentary release of tension before the great final push is, of course, a feature of the wartime performance in Berlin; it exudes more heat and song than the others, has fewer ensemble problems than the Berlin performance of 1948, greater life than the Berliners in Wiesbaden the next year, and better sound than the

John Ardoin "The Furtwängler Record" (Amadeus Press, 1994) - excepts from entry concerning Brahms Symphony No. 4

Transfer notes

more believeable 442Hz. The latter tallies up with readings of AC electrical hum present in both recordings, and it is to this pitch that the present issue has been matched. XR remastering has done much to improve the sound of the coughs and sneezes from a Berlin audience that sounded not in the best of health at the time. equipment of the day was prone to slight overload distortion at the loudest sections, something I've attempted to alleviate as much as is possible. Elsewhere the sound quality is quite astonishing! I've also done away with a number of originals, bringing a wonderful new sense of life to the orchestra and rounding out the lower end magnificently. V ariations having survived in slightly better condition than the Fourth Symphony. The latter, too, was pitched significantly higher in its EMI release than the V ariations - a ridiculously unrealisting A4=455Hz compared to a far The two recordings presented here both originated at the same concerts, which took place at the Alte Philharmonie in Berlin on 12 and 15 December 1943. They first appeared on Soviet Meladija LP pressings in the 1960s, the recordings Despite the common source, there are some clear sonic differences between the two recordings, with the Haydn having disappeared into Russia at the end of the war. The present transfers were made from an EMI LP issue. Likewise the top end is remarkably extended for a recording of this vintage, though unfortunately the recording

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