



PRISTINE AUDIO X

as one in the other symphonics, the Third or Fifth, for example; it is more a matter of weight than decibels, with are transparent, bowings are light and subtle, and dynamics are carefully monitored. A fortissimo here is not the same feeling of chamber rather than symphonic music and always implants a sense of serenity and well-being. Textures every note speaks. Even while weathering the storm of the fourth movement, Furtwangler's performance conveys a "In Furtwangler's hands, the Pastoral became remarkably expressive clay, to which he brought a plasticity girth and momentum, as clouds start to gather at the end of the movement." accents more a surge than a sharp delineation. It is only with the third-movement scherzo that the music grows in vouchsafed no other conductor. There is a clarity to his performances (including the few prosaic ones) in which

living organism. gesture, a musical embrace that attempts to reach out and gather in everyone and everything. It is like a shout of joy at being alive. There is an abundance of the brio Beethoven asks for, and a true vivace, in the sense of a vivacious, outpouring of well-being permeates both. In the three performances available, Furtwangler opens with a grand though the music is (like the performances) more concentrated in a temporal and formal sense. But the same "The Eighth Symphony, both in actuality and in Furtwängler's approach, continues much in the spirit of the Sixth,

(Amadeus Press, 1994) The Furtwängler Record, John Ardoin - excerpts: p.133 (Symphony 6) & p.137 (Symphony 8)

John Ardoin lists seven Furtwängler recordings of Beethoven's *Sixth* and three recordings of the *Eighth Symphony* in his discography, and though it appears that a fourth, partial 1932 recording of No. 8 exists, he is most insistent that the present, 1953 Berlin recording easily trumps the rest. Here the full benefits of XR remastering can be heard, to the previous boxy and constricted acoustic of earlier issues. This issue is also considerably brighter in tone, a than the "standard" orchestral 440Hz - the 453Hz tuning of the orchestra is however not unusual for Furtwängler. result of the careful analysis of remnants of electrical hum in the original recording, pointing to a far sharper tuning with dramatic improvements in sound quality, orchestral tone and texture immediately apparent to the listener used

contemporary live performances. Once again I found that the original pitching was sharper than concert standard EMI have it at around 446Hz though my own measurements suggested 45Hz was closer to the orchestra's actual tuning. In both recordings I've been able to minimise the use of additional noise reduction processing to keep as open and glorious a sound as possible. recording does seem to have injected a degree of life into it that Ardoin found lacking when comparing it to this too yeilded far greater tonal colour than the original might lead one to believe, and the XR remastering of this It's no great surprise to find less room for improvement over EMI's "studio" recording of the 6th Symphony, yet AR

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