



**Edition Ferenc Fricsay (IV) – P. I.
Tchaikovsky: Piano Concerto No. 2 & F.
Liszt: Piano Concerto No. 1**

aud 95.499



**Audiophile Audition December 2008
(Gary Lemco - 21.12.2008)**



A truly happy discovery for the connoisseur, these inscriptions, one live (the...
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CD Compact Marzo 2009 (Emili Blasco - 01.03.2009)

Audite Edición Ferenc Fricsay

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[Die Tonkunst](#) Juli 2013 (Tobias Pflieger - 01.07.2013)



**Edition Ferenc Fricsay – Werke von Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, Bizet,
Brahms, Strauß, Verdi, Bartók u. a.**

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Pairing Romantic pianist Cherkassky and post-modern conductor Fricsay doesn't even seem, on paper, like a good idea, let alone a recipe for success. As a pupil of Josef Hoffman and a representative of an older school that believed in impromptu changes to one's performance approach, Cherkassky rode for 70 years on a wing and a prayer, while Fricsay came from the school of rehearse-exactly-as-you-play. Moreover, Cherkassky's rhythmic and emotional freedom also seemed at odds with Fricsay's insistence on written tempos and rhythms.

The reason Deutsche Grammophon didn't release the 1951 recording of the Tchaikovsky appears to be that someone at the label was disappointed by the sound of the orchestra. Although Fricsay was given carte blanche by DG to build his own orchestra, most of the best musicians were already employed by established orchestras of his time. Thus the RIAS forces had tonal weaknesses, though not technical ones, most evident in the harsh, strident, and somewhat thin string and wind tone (though the concertmaster, probably Fritz Görlach, sounds very sweet in an old Viennese way in the second movement), whereas the brass and percussion sections were powerful and superb. But the label had Cherkassky re-record the concerto a few months later with the Berlin Philharmonic under the solid but pedestrian Leopold Ludwig, and this was the version released. Cherkassky's most famous and widely distributed recording, however, is the 1979 stereo one with Walter Susskind and the Cincinnati Symphony (Vox 7210). I attended one of the actual concerts that Cherkassky gave with Susskind of this concerto, almost unbearably exciting and kinetic, but the studio recording made a week later is a limp dishrag. None of it was played or conducted badly, but it had no coherence or frisson. Yet, despite the stylistic clashes noted above, this previously unreleased performance with Fricsay has everything right.

The Tchaikovsky Second is not as tightly structured as the more famous First Concerto, but more in the form of a rhapsody. Despite a certain amount of thematic development, the score consists of taut dramatic passages for orchestra, or soloist and orchestra, interspersed with a plethora of cadenzas. Fricsay and Cherkassky obviously respected each other well enough to compromise, the pianist reining in his rhythmic impulses in tutti passages and the conductor allowing Cherkassky complete rhythmic and coloristic freedom in the cadenzas. And it works. The only other performance of this somewhat odd concerto I've heard that comes close to making as much sense is the almost equally rare recording by Noel Mewton-Wood with Walter Goehr and the "Winterthur" Symphony (actually a pick-up band of Concertgebouw musicians) made a year after this one (Pristine Classical). This performance is even finer, largely because of Fricsay. Though, like most Hungarian conductors, he usually insisted on strict tempos, even stricter and less imbued with rubato than conductors such as Erich Kleiber or Toscanini, Fricsay was nothing if not a passionate musician, thus the majority of his recordings and performances hold more interest than the average (but not the only) recordings of Reiner, Szell, or Solti.

The sound quality of the Tchaikovsky is stunning for its time. Despite the technical limitations of the RIAS orchestra noted above, the performance is so good that I nearly expected to hear an audience erupt in frenzied applause at the end. Like Furtwängler, Toscanini, Munch, and a few others, Fricsay was one of those conductors who could create the excitement of a live performance in the studio. Listen to the climaxes even in the first movement of the Tchaikovsky: the performance fairly jumps out at you with the energy of a tiger.

Both the orchestra and the tempos sound more relaxed and less strident in the Liszt concerto. We have become so used to thinking of Franz Liszt as a keyboard demon that we tend to forget that he himself favored genial, relaxed tempos for much of his music, being one of those Hungarians who was probably more Romantic than Classical in approach. (We should also recall that he promoted the music of Berlioz and Wagner.) I was even more impressed with the sound quality of this live broadcast than with the studio recording that preceded it. Even the triangle in the soft passages is clearly reproduced, and the warmer acoustic of the Titania-Palast, Berlin, does wonders in minimizing the harshness of the RIAS strings and

winds. I agree wholeheartedly with engineer Ludger Böckenhoff's remark in the booklet that "The remastering—professionally competent and sensitively applied—also uncovers previously hidden details of the interpretations." For aficionados of Fricsay, Cherkassky, and/or these works, then, this new release is very highly recommended.

Fono Forum 12/2008 (Peter T. Köster - 01.12.2008)



Historische Schätze im Sammelpack

Verschiedene CD-Boxen mit wertvollen historischen Orchesteraufnahmen bieten derzeit dem Sammler eine reiche Ausbeute. Aber auch interessante Einzelveröffentlichungen verdienen besondere Beachtung – noch zumal, wenn sie zu vergleichsweise erschwinglichen Preisen erschienen sind

[...] Das "amerikanischste" Orchester im Europa der Nachkriegszeit war ohne Frage das des RIAS (Rundfunk im amerikanischen Sektor) in Berlin, von seinem Chef Ferenc Fricsay unerbittlich zu Präzision und Transparenz erzogen und mit einer vorzüglichen Blechbläsergruppe ausgestattet. Die Aufnahmen des zu Unrecht oft vernachlässigten zweiten Klavierkonzerts von Tschairowsky und des ersten Liszt-Konzerts fesseln gleichermaßen durch Shura Cherkasskys fulminantes Klavierspiel wie auch durch die aufregende Gestaltung des Orchesterparts durch Fricsay. Dass auch Gastdirigenten von den Qualitäten des Orchesters profitieren konnten, belegen die gestochen scharfen, ungewöhnlich gut durchhörbaren Einspielungen der üppigen Strauss-Partituren "Ein Heldenleben" und "Tod und Verklärung" unter Karl Böhm.

Ebenfalls in der erfreulich schnell wachsenden historischen Serie des Labels Audite ist die älteste erhaltene Konzertaufnahme des Verdi-Requiems unter Herbert von Karajan (Salzburg 1949) erschienen, die zum Vergleich einlädt mit dem fünf Jahre später entstandenen Mitschnitt aus dem Wiener Musikverein, den Orfeo zum Karajan-Jahr beisteuert. Nicht nur die Aufnahmetechnik beim österreichischen Rundfunk Rot-Weiß-Rot hatte sich in diesen Jahren beträchtlich weiterentwickelt, auch Karajans Konzept des Werkes hatte an Differenzierung und Geschlossenheit gewonnen. Beide Aufnahmen vermitteln eine Hochspannung, wie sie Karajans Studioeinspielungen des Werkes nicht erreichen. Während bei der älteren Aufnahme der Bassist Boris Christoff die anderen Solisten überragt, hatte Karajan 1954 mit Antonietta Stella, Oralia Dominguez, Nicolai Gedda und Giuseppe Modesti ein rundum ausgewogenes Sängerkvartett zur Verfügung. Das gilt auch für Beethovens Neunte, die im Wiener Live-Mitschnitt von 1955 (mit Lisa della Casa, Hilde Rössel-Majdan, Waldemar Kmentt und Otto Edelmann) noch keineswegs so glatt und stromlinienförmig klingt wie in Karajans späteren Aufführungen.

Böhm und Karajan sind auch in einer dickleibigen Box vertreten, die kommentarlos eine Auswahl wichtiger Dirigenten präsentiert, die um die Mitte des vorigen Jahrhunderts am Pult der Berliner Philharmoniker standen. Freilich sprechen die Aufnahmen für sich: "Klassiker" wie Furtwänglers vierte Schumann, Knappertsbuschs achte Bruckner, Schurichs "Pastorale" oder Celibidaches "Italienische" gehören (obendrein so günstig angeboten) in den Schrank eines jeden Sammlers. Wer sich für zeitgenössische Musik interessiert, sollte sich die letzte Folge der Karel-Ancerl-Edition nicht entgehen lassen, die auf vier sorgfältig kommentierten CDs einen Überblick über das tschechische Musikschaffen zwischen Kriegsende und Prager Frühling gibt und mit einigen kommunistischen "Agitprop"-Werken auch ein Stück Zeitgeschichte dokumentiert. [...]

L'éducation musicale n° 555-556 - septembre/octobre 2008 (-
01.09.2008)



Dans sa collection « Deutschlandradio Kultur », la firme allemande Audite nous...
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Thüringische Landeszeitung Sonnabend, 12. Juli 2008 (Dr. Wolfgang Hirsch -
12.07.2008)



Klang-Welt

Ein eigenwilliger Konzertlöwe

Klang-Welt

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Universitas September 2008, Nummer 747 (Adelbert Reif - 04.09.2008)



Der Dirigent Ferenc Fricsay ist heute eine Legende. Im europäischen...

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www.classicstodayfrance.com Juillet 2008 (Christophe Huss - 15.07.2008)



Même si la technique date (1951 et 1952) et que le piano n'est pas l'instrument...

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There are a few things about this disc that might well strike you as a little strange.

Firstly, its positioning within this Edition Ferenc Fricsay seems bemusing, to say the least. After all, we're only at the fourth volume and yet already the conductor who's the supposed focus is taking not the central role but that of accompanist. Not that there's anything wrong with that, but you might well have assumed that the Audite marketing team would want to be establishing Fricsay's musical credentials with core orchestral repertoire in the earliest issues of a continuing series.

Secondly, the sound, though actually extremely clear and bright for its age, may strike some listeners as a little odd in the Tchaikovsky. If you're old enough to recall the ubiquitous domestic record players of the 1950s or 1960s, usually made by Bush or Fidelity, you'll remember that they had only two controls over the quality of the sound – a dial marked "bass" and another marked "treble". In this G major concerto recording the sound is very reminiscent of those old LPs you played with "treble" turned right up and "bass" turned right down, resulting in rather screechy violins. Personally, I quite like it that way – and, after playing this CD a few times, you'll certainly get used to it – but it will sound decidedly strange at first to anyone who's only familiar with high quality modern recordings with a wide and realistic tonal range.

The third thing that will seem odd to some listeners is the Tchaikovsky concerto's overall running time of only just over 35 minutes, compared to the 44 or 45 minutes that we might expect. That's because nowadays we usually hear the full uncut version of the andante non troppo slow movement that clocks in at about 15 or 16 minutes, while here [and also in his later recording with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under Richard Kraus, now available in Deutsche Grammophon's The Originals series] Cherkassky opts for the version drastically edited by Tchaikovsky's pupil Alexander Siloti. Slashing the length of the slow movement by roughly half, Siloti's cuts create a completely different balance both within the movement itself and in the concerto as a whole.

So, parking those points to one side, what did I make of this CD? Well, especially in the case of the Tchaikovsky, I enjoyed it immensely. Looking at my notes, I see that the words I used most to describe the first movement were propulsive and powerful, with Cherkassky's very obvious disinclination to linger reflected in the overall timing of 19:53. That's sprightlier than any other account on my shelves - Gary Graffman (20:50), Emil Gilels (21:03), Igor Zhukov (21:08), Sylvia Kersenbaum (21:34) and Werner Haas (21:48), never mind the plodding "unabridged original version" recorded by Andrej Hoteev that comes in at a staggering 26:40. Even Cherkassky's own later recording with Kraus, at 20:00, is marginally slower than this one.

This opening movement fully lives up to its allegro brillante designation. The orchestral sound is very well balanced – both within the RIAS orchestra's own ranks, as we might expect from well-known orchestra trainer Fricsay, and vis-à-vis the soloist. Moreover, the dialogue between piano and orchestra is very well maintained, with musical phrases and their responses tossed between them most engagingly. Both Cherkassky and Fricsay employ a notably wide dynamic range, but even in the quieter, more reflective passages - where Cherkassky frequently plays with especial delicacy and sensitivity - the strong propulsive thrust is maintained, resulting in a near-ideal combination of ruminative introspection with rhythmic vitality and carefully controlled power.

Clever dynamic control and characteristic touches of rubato are well to the fore in the slow movement and make it clear that Cherkassky has considered the significance of each individual note within a musical phrase with some care. The violin and cello solos (neither player is named) are beautifully played and a real plus, even in Siloti's truncated version, but are a little more sonically recessed than we are used to in today's uncut recordings which naturally accord them a higher profile. In yet another instance of his great skill, Fricsay carefully controls the orchestra's contribution at the movement's conclusion rather than just

rounding things off in a routine way: as a result, you really do listen to it.

The strong propulsive thrust is back with us at the opening of the finale and, while Cherkassky's delicacy and lightness of touch are still apparent in the piano's skittering opening phrases, the positivity of the partnership with Fricstay is again evident in some imaginative phrasing in the dialogue between piano and orchestra. By this time, in fact, one has come to appreciate the far stronger than usual contribution that the very skilled RIAS (Rundfunk im Amerikanischen Sektor or Broadcasting in the American Sector) Orchestra and its conductor have made to the overall success of this performance – so perhaps its high-profile placing in the Edition Ferenc Fricstay can be justified after all.

Unfortunately, the Liszt recording - with a live and occasionally chesty audience - did not grip my interest to the same extent. In part, that reflects a concert hall acoustic that is far less sharp and clear. That said, listeners who habitually preferred to turn up the "bass" control on those old Bush record players may enjoy it more than I did. The balance between soloist and orchestra is also less carefully managed than in the Tchaikovsky studio recording. Perfectly acceptable for long stretches, it deteriorates on occasion when Cherkassky at full power can drown out some important orchestral detail.

Cherkassky's approach to the Liszt concerto is notably less propulsive and even dreamier than in the Tchaikovsky. That is especially apparent at the opening of both the initial allegro maestoso and the succeeding quasi adagio where his finely controlled playing is exceptionally beautiful. There are some moments of genuine excitement where you would expect them - the conclusion of the allegro animato sees soloist and conductor upping both tempo and volume to good effect – but, for me, the overall combination of comparatively dull sound and a not so striking performance relegates this recording to the status of a filler ... and, given the CD's total timing of 53:53, a rather short one at that.

If, however, the Tchaikovsky is your main point of interest – and if you are prepared to accept the Siloti butchery – then I think that, like me, you'll enjoy this disc a great deal.

Inhaltsverzeichnis

Audiophile Audition December 2008.....	1
CD Compact Marzo 2009.....	1
Die Tonkunst Juli 2013.....	1
Fanfare Issue 32:5 (May/June 2009).....	2
Fono Forum 12/2008.....	3
L'éducation musicale n° 555-556 - septembre/octobre 2008.....	4
Thüringische Landeszeitung Sonnabend, 12. Juli 2008.....	4
Universitas September 2008, Nummer 747.....	4
www.classicstodayfrance.com Juillet 2008.....	4
www.musicweb-international.com November 2008.....	5

