Bruckner and the Liedertafel Tradition: His Secular Music for Male Voices

by Andrea Harrandt

Dem Derdienste um das deutsche Lied"
Däugerbund-frohsinu.
Lim an der donan 1849.
Doktor Anton Bruckner
Mitglied und Chormeister
1855-1848.

Anton Bruckner

Editor's note: This article is based on a paper presented in February 1994 at the first Bruckner conference held in the U. S. ("Perspectives on Anton Bruckner"), Connecticut College, New London.

The beginning of the nineteenth century saw a gradual shift from aristocratic to middle-class dominated social structure. One outgrowth of that shift was the establishment of male choral societies—Liedertafel-Gedanke—that permitted social contact and companionship regardless of class strictures. The development began in Germany where Carl Friedrich Zelter founded the Berliner Liedertafel in 1809. The Berlin model was followed in Leipzig (1815), Breslau and Magdeburg (1819), and Stuttgart (1824). In 1827 the first German festival of songs took place in Plochingen (Württemberg); the next big event was a festival in Würzburg (1845).

Male choral societies were initially banned in Austria by Prince von Metternich, Chancellor of State from 1809 to 1848, because of his political fear of such popular movements. Nevertheless the Vienna male choral society (Wiener Männergesang-Verein) was founded in 1843. Other societies followed in Waidhofen an der Ybbs (1843), Linz (1845), Graz (1846) and Salzburg (1847).

Anton Bruckner came into contact with music for men's voices in Kronstorf, where he founded a men's quartet in 1841. Later he founded a similar ensemble in St. Florian, where he was encouraged by Hans Schläger, a teacher and composer of men's choral music. Bruckner had much closer contacts with

Andrea Harrandt is a collaborator at the Anton Bruckner Institute Linz, Vienna, Austria. She is preparing a new edition of Bruckner's letters for the International Bruckner Society in Vienna. men's choirs during his Linz period (1855 to 1868). After his appointment as town and cathedral organist in Linz, he became a member of the Liedertafel Frohsinn in March 1856. This society was the most important singing club in Linz. Bruckner sang second tenor, though in the archives of the Liedertafel he is listed as a first bass. At the society's meeting of October 31, 1856, he was elected assistant librarian for the season. In that position he was able to acquire first-hand knowledge of the standard Liedertafel repertory.

Repertory

The most popular pieces performed by mid-nineteenth-century Liedertafels are contained in a collection published by the Regensburger Liederkranz, a male choral society founded in 1837 in the Bavarian city of Regensburg.³ The songbook, first published in 1863, could be found in most choral society libraries, including that of the Liedertafel Frohsinn. The types of pieces contained in this collection are listed in Figure 1 along with representative examples in each category.⁴ According to Bruckner biographers August Göllerich and Max Auer, the composer knew this book. After the First Upper Austrian and Salzburg song festival, Bruckner and his friend Engelbert Lanz spent a few days in June 1865 at the castle of Taxberg near Linz, where they sang songs of the Regensburger Liederkranz.⁵

Bruckner also was interested in expanding his knowledge of the Liedertafel repertory. On March 23, 1861, he wrote to the Wiener Männergesang-Verein requesting copies of the following scores:

- · Champagnerlied, August Schäffer
- · Warnung vor dem Rheine, Niels Wilhelm Gade

- Steuermannslied (tenor solo with chorus from the Flying Dutchman), Richard Wagner
- · Jagdlied, Franz Abt
- Landpartie, Hans Schläger
- Minnesänger, Robert Schumann
- · Am See, Franz Mair
- Gesang der Geister über dem Wasser, Franz Schubert

- · Heimweh, Conradin Kreutzer
- Reiterlied, Ott⁶
- Wanderers-Nachtlied, Karl Gottlieb
 Reißiger
- Morgenwanderung, Heinrich Esser
- In einem kühlen Grunde, folk song
- Schwäbisches Tanzlied, folk song
- Ständchen, Würts⁷

Nature

Franz Abt, Auf den Bergen Conradin Kreutzer, Frühlingsnahen Friedrich Wilhelm Kücken, Im Walde Felix Mendelssohn, Sommerlied

Night

Franz Abt, Maiennacht Franz Xaver Chwatal, Nachtgesang Felix Mendelssohn, Abendständchen Franz Schubert, Die Nacht

Love

J. Rupprecht Dürrner, *Treue Liebe; Heimliche Liebe*Karl Friedrich Girschner, *Treue Liebe*

Drinking Songs

Franz Abt, Trinklehre Felix Mendelssohn, Liebe und Wein; Trinklied Heinrich Marschner, Trinklied Albert Schröter, Zechers Wunsch Karl Friedrich Zöllner, Rheinweinlied; Trinklied

Marching Songs

Karl Ludwig Fischer, *Wanderlied* Felix Mendelssohn, *Der frohe Wandersmann* Julius Otto, *Sängermarsch* Karl Friedrich Zöllner, *Wanderschaft*

Soldier's Songs

Julius Stern, Soldatenabschied

Patriotic Songs

Vaterland
Joseph Hanisch, Vaterlandslied
Johann Wenzel Kalliwoda, Das deutsche Lied
Conradin Kreutzer, An das Vaterland
Julius Otto, Das treue deutsche Herz
Johann F. Reichardt, Des deutschen Vaterland

Karl Gottlieb Bellmann, Wanke nicht mein

Folk Songs

Loreley

Farewells

Felix Mendelssohn, Abschiedstafel

Figure 1. Regensburger Liederkranz, song types and representative works

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Bruckner received the works he requested but never performed them with the Liedertafel Frohsinn. He probably used these scores for study purposes.

Bruckner as Liedertafel Conductor

On September 2, 1858, Bruckner resigned from the Liedertafel as a singing member reportedly because he had problems with his voice. Only a few months after leaving the Liedertafel Frohsinn, however, Bruckner and his friend Lanz petitioned the government of Linz to found a new singing club called "Gesangs-Akademie." A month later they abandoned their plan.

In April 1860, Anton M. Storch resigned as director of the Liedertafel Frohsinn; in August he moved to Vienna to become a conductor at the theater in the Josefstadt. ¹⁰ In October 1860, Bruckner conducted one piece on a Liedertafel concert, ¹¹ and one month later, he was officially elected as conductor. ¹² According to reports of members, Bruckner carried out his duties energetically and set a high value on distinct articulation, breathing, and correct pitch. ¹³ He chose music of good quality even for informal performances. ¹⁴

He led the choir in successful festival performances in Krems (Lower Austria) and Nürnberg (Germany) in the summer of 1861. In September of that year, he left the Liedertafel for some mysterious, unnamed "offences" mentioned in a letter to his friend Rudolf Weinwurm.¹⁵ He nevertheless maintained cordial relations with the Liedertafel, often playing the piano in concerts as he had done in previous years. In January 1868, Bruckner was again appointed conductor of the Liedertafel. 16 In a review of his first performance one month later, the press noticed the hallmarks of his choral interpretation, "extraordinary precision and singular tender shade."17

Bruckner's Music for Male Voices

Bruckner's output for men's voices is varied and extensive (Figure 2). Most pieces are for four unaccompanied voices; eight add soloists; six are accompanied by wind instruments; four use piano accompaniment; and two employ organ. Bruckner composed many of them in the

Year	Work	Number	Voicing/Instrumentation
Kronstorf			
1843	An dem Feste	WAB 59	Four-part men's chorus
1843	Festlied	WAB 67	Four-part men's chorus
1843	Tafellied	WAB 86	Four-part men's chorus
St. Florian	•		
1845	Das Lied vom deutschen Vaterland	WAB 78	Four-part men's chorus
1846	Ständchen	WAB 84	Men's quartet, men's chorus (humming), tenor soli
1847	Der Lehrerstand	WAB 77	Four-part men's chorus
1848	Sternschnuppen	WAB 85	Men's quartet
1851	Das edle Herz	WAB 65	Four-part men's chorus
1851	Die Geburt	WAB 61	Four-part men's chorus
1851	Zwei Sängersprüche	WAB 83	Four-part men's chorus
1854	Laßt Jubeltöne laut erklingen	WAB 76	Four-part men's chorus, wind instruments
1855	Des Dankes Wort sei mir vergönnt	WAB 62	Five-part men's chorus, tenor and bass soli
Linz		al de la casa de la compaña de la casa de la Casa de la casa de la c	, 가장 하나를 내려보고 하는 것이 있습니다. 그렇는 것이라고 있다. 경우를 받는 것이 하고 되어 있습니다. 그는 것이 되었습니다.
1861/62	Der Abendhimmel	WAB 55	Men's quartet
1863	Germanenzug	WAB 70	Four-part men's chorus, French horns
1866	Der Abendhimmel	WAB 56	Four-part men's chorus
1866	Vaterländisches Weinlied	WAB 91	Four-part men's chorus
1866	Vaterlandslied	WAB 94	Four-part men's chorus, tenor and bass soli
Vienna			
1870	Mitternacht	WAB 80	Four-part men's chorus, tenor solo, piano
1876	Das hohe Lied	WAB 74	Four- to eight-part men's chorus (humming), tenor and baritone soli
1877	Nachruf	WAB 81	Four-part men's chorus, organ
1877	Trösterin Musik	WAB 88	Four-part men's chorus, organ
1882	Sängerbund	WAB 82	Four-part men's chorus
1882	Volkslied	WAB 94	Four-part men's chorus
1886	Um Mitternacht	WAB 90	Four-part men's chorus, tenor solo
1890	Träumen und Wachen	WAB 87	Four-part men's chorus, tenor solo
1892	Das deutsche Lied (Der deutsche Gesang)	WAB 63	Four-part men's chorus, brass
, 1893	Helgoland	WAB 71	Four-part men's chorus, wind instruments, bass drum, cymbal, strings

Figure 2. Bruckner's works for men's voices

Liedertafel style of his time—strophic, homophonic, top-voice dominated.

Throughout his male-chorus output, the text themes are often representative of those in the Regensburger Liederkranz. The following fall in the category of festive songs: An dem Feste, Festlied, Laßt Jubeltöne laut erklingen, and Tafellied. Bruckner wrote them for occasions such as birthdays (An dem Feste) or name days or for special occasions such as the welcome of the emperor's bride (later empress Elisabeth of Austria) to Linz in 1854 (Laßt Jubeltöne laut erklingen). One of Bruckner's earliest choruses, An dem Feste, is written in four-

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measure, homophonic phrases in a simple homophonic style (Figure 3).

Bruckner wrote six male chorus works on nature topics: Abendhimmel, Das hohe Lied, Mitternacht, Ständchen, Sternschnuppen, and Um Mitternacht. These pieces express their texts through a variety of imaginative means: use of soloists, piano accompaniment, distant or hidden choirs, humming, and wind instruments. Only three of them are unaccompanied.

In some choruses describing night, nature, and imitations of natural phenomena Bruckner used "Brummstimmen," humming voices, which was very common in the nineteenth century. In *Um Mitternacht* the tenor soloist sings above a humming chorus that creates the dreamy atmosphere of midnight. The text tells of consolation (Figure 4).

In the traditional category of fatherland songs for men's voices, Bruckner composed the following: Das deutsche Lied, Germanenzug, Helgoland, Das Lied vom deutschen Vaterland, Vaterländisches Weinlied, Vaterlandslied, and Volkslied. Songs of this type were popular in the middle of the nineteenth century. Germanenzug was performed at the Sängerbundes-Fest in Linz in 1865. The principal interest of this and other festivals was the "deutsches Lied," a celebration of nationalism expressing the desire for unification of the German people. Germanenzug was Bruckner's first work as a professional composer after he had finished his studies. The piece is cast in the form of a cantata in three parts: opening chorus with an instrumental introduction ("Germanen durchschreiten des Urwaldes Nacht"), a lyric solo quartet accompanied by French horns ("In Odins Hallen ist es licht") (Figure 5), and a closing chorus ("Da schlagen die Krieger mit wilder Gewalt"). 18 Germanenzug was apparently not well received by the festival judges who awarded first prize to Bruckner's friend Rudolf Weinwurm for his piece Germania. In spite of this initial failure, Germanenzug became one of Bruckner's most performed works.

In November 1866 after the War between Prussia and Austria and after the disintegration of the German federation, Bruckner composed both *Vaterlandslied* and *Vaterländisches Weinlied*. It was a time of new Austrian patriotism. On February 13, 1868, Bruckner first performed

Vaterländisches Weinlied, a twelve-measure patriotic ballad with a text by August Silberstein, author of *Germanenzug* and *Vaterlandslied*. It is a work with unexpected harmonic changes and chromatic parallel octaves (Figure 6).

The Choirmaster Moves to Vienna

On July 6, 1868, Bruckner was appointed to a teaching position at the conservatory of music in Vienna. The Liedertafel did not want to accept the loss:

Our own destiny was hanging in the air: the question of the chorusmaster! Hardly had Mr. Bruckner become chorusmaster, hardly had he conducted the Liedertafel in some glorious performances, a misfortune befell us as we would again lose this man because he received an honorable call to Vienna. The Liedertafel owes great thanks to him, the exquisite shade and the great effect we got to know with him and the precision in the performances he conducted. He was elected unanimously an honorary member of the society. ¹⁹

On September 29, 1868, the Liedertafel Frohsinn held a farewell celebration for their beloved chorusmaster. In a letter the members apologized for the problems he had experienced as their conductor, thanked him for his untiring efforts on their behalf, and wished him well in his new prestigious position.²⁰ An important chapter in Bruckner's compositional development came to a close.

NOTES

- Membership journal of "Frohsinn" 1855–56, Linzer Singakademie, Frohsinn-Archiv.
- ² Linzer Singakademie, Frohsinn-Archiv, and Linzer Zeitung, November 18, 1856.
- ³ Regensburger Liederkranz (Regensburg: Ludwig Liebe, 1863).
- ⁴ Alfred Coppenrath, ed., Regensburger Liederkranz 10th ed. (Regensburg: Ludwig Liebe, 1885).
- ⁵ August Göllerich and Max Auer, Anton Bruckner. Ein Lebens und Schaffensbild (Regensburg: Gustav Bosse, 1922–1937); reprint (Regensburg: Bosse, 1974), 3:321.
- ⁶ Maybe Julius Otto.
- ⁷ Maybe Richard Wüerst. Letter from Anton

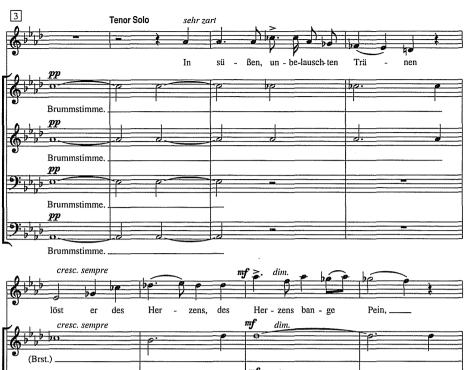




Figure 4. Um Mitternacht



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Figure 5. "In Odins Hallen ist es licht," from Germanenzug

Bruckner to the Wiener Männergesang-Verein, March 21, 1861, Archive of the Wiener Männergesang-Verein 86.

⁸ Letter to the Liedertafel Frohsinn September 2, 1858, Linz, Linzer Singakademie, Frohsinn-Archiv, quoted in Anton Bruckner, Gesammelte Briefe. Neue Folge, ed. Max Auer (Regensburg: Gustav Bosse, 1924), 29.

⁹ Elisabeth Maier, "Anton Bruckner's 'Gesangs-Akademie.' Zum biographischen Umfeld eines bisher unbekannten Dokumentes," Bruckner-Jahrbuch 1982/83 (Linz: Gutenberg 1984), 89–94.

Chronik der Liedertafel "Frohsinn" in Linz
 über den 50jährigen Bestand vom 17.
 März 1845 bis anfangs März 1895, 31.

Welser Anzeiger, October 27, 1860.

Chronik der Liedertafel "Frohsinn" in Linz, umfassend den Zeitraum vom 17. März 1845 bis Ende März 1870 (Linz 1870), 58.

Theodore Albrecht, "Anton Bruckner and the Liedertafel Movement," American Choral Review (January 1980): 12.

Linzer Abendbote, February 2, 1861, quoted in Chronik der Liedertafel "Frohsinn" 1845–1870, 59.

¹⁵ Letter from Anton Bruckner to Rudolf Weinwurm, October 3, 1861, quoted in Auer, Gesammelte Briefe, 39.

¹⁶ Göllerich and Auer, 3:429.

¹⁷ *Linzer Abendbote*, February 15, 1868.

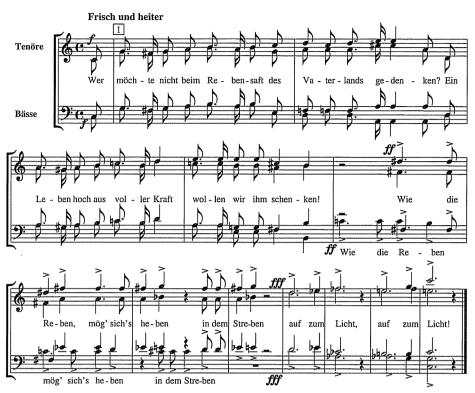
For further information see Paul Hawkshaw, "From Zigeunerwald to Valhalla in Common Time. The Genesis of Anton Bruckner's Germanenzug," in *Bruckner-Jahrbuch 1987*/ 88 (Linz: Gutenberg, 1990), 21–30.

¹⁹ Chronik "Frohsinn" 1845–1870, 128.

Letter from the Liedertafel Frohsinn to
 Anton Bruckner, September 29, 1868,
 Linzer Singakademie, Frohsinn-Archiv.

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