

Lesson 12 Schubert and Biedermeier era



Strong political control of revolutionary movement

More conservative citizen's' attitude

Rise of upper-middle class and their support to musicians

Decline of aristocrats

Schubertiads at salon

Lieder and ballade

Let's enjoy this song !! オペラ歌手が歌う 心の瞳 リモート合唱

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6lMAw5h6nrg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hu0JZWqbZ7E> (瑠璃色の地球、my favorite song)

The rise of the middle class citizens and music environment : Biedermeier style

After the Congress, Metternich (chairperson of the Congress) increased his political power and became a Chancellor of Austria. He reinforced the Austrian police in order to suppress liberal opinions and revolutionary activities such as gathering of youth.

Under these circumstance, the behavior of the public became more complex and individualistic. Consequently, the Biedermeier style (both artistic and attitude) flourished in the prosperous middle-class homes in Austria and in Germany. It started about 1815 and continued until 1848 (Revolution of 1848). “Biedermeier” came from “Papa Biedermeier,” a fictitious.

This style is characterized by classical simplicity. Chairs had curved legs, and sofas had rolled arms. Mahogany, grained ash, pear, and cherry were used.

It influenced the artistic styles in the fields of literature, music, the visual arts and interior design.



Franz Peter Schubert (1797— 1828)

Austrian composer who bridged Classical and Romantic music. Famous for the songs (lieder) and chamber music. Also *Symphony No. 9 in C Major (The Great; 1828)*, *Symphony in B Minor (Unfinished; 1822)*, masses, and piano trio.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GBuHBQaYZoU> piano trio

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VGBFK6N_SeQ

Schubert: Heidenröslein (Goethe) シューベルト : 野ばら (ゲーテ)

He lodged in Schober's residence. During that stay, he attempted to increase the household resources by giving music lessons. On October 1814, his first poem-music, "Gretchen am Spinnrade" ("Gretchen at the Spinning Wheel"), from *Faust*.

During the early 1820s, Schubert was part of a close-knit circle (like salon) of artists and students who had social gatherings known as ***Schubertiads***. Many of them took place in Ignaz von Sonnleithner's large apartment (salon) in the Gundelhof (Brandstätte 5, Vienna).



Lied (plural Lieder) : its history

The earliest so-called lieder date from the 12th and 13th centuries. These are the works of minnesingers, poem-singers of courtly love (*Minne*).

Many surviving *Minnelieder* reflect southern German origins. These songs are based on poetic models.

The Lied comprises two sections, the first phrase of music (*a*) repeated with different words, and the second phrase (*B*), again with different words *aaB*. This is the form favored by German composers and often expanded in various ways.

The 15th century saw a flowering of polyphonic lieder for as many as four voices singing together. These polyphonic settings, unlike the courtly *Minnelieder*, are addressed to educated scholars and clergy as well as nobles. Thus lieder became important vehicles for spreading Protestantism.

The 19th century saw German composers again turning to lied production. Late 18th- and early 19th-century Romanticism gave great impetus to serious popular poetry, and many poems of such masters as Goethe were set by lied composers. Franz Schubert, who composed more than 600 lieder.

Schubert's *Symphony No. 9* and Beethoven's influence (to be checked)

Symphony No. 9 reveals the deep influence of Beethoven on Schubert.

Beethoven lived in Vienna during Schubert's life. Schubert revered but never dared to meet him.

Schubert draws upon Beethoven's compositional approaches, in terms of forms and structures. His symphony nearly as long as Beethoven's *Symphony No. 9*.

Several Associations of musicians in Vienna: support shifted from noblemen to middle class citizens

The Tonkünstler-Societät ("Society of Musicians") was a benevolent society for musicians in **Vienna**, which lasted from the mid 18th century to the mid 20th.

Its purpose was "to support retired musicians and their families by organizing concerts, often with performers including **Joseph Haydn**, **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**, and **Ludwig van Beethoven**.



The Gesellschaft der Associierten

The Gesellschaft der Associierten was an association of music-loving noblemen centered in Vienna and founded by Baron Gottfried van Swieten in 1786.

The society sponsored concerts, often reviving music from the past, and also commissioned new works.

The founder was Gottfried van Swieten. He had an extremely strong interest in music, particularly in the revival of music by great composers of the past such as J. S. Bach and Handel.

There were two organizations that bore this name.

The original, founded in 1786, was called the "Gesellschaft der associierten Cavaliers", "Society of Associated Noblemen". This was dissolved In 1799 because of the decline of aristocrat society. This association was refounded with the curious name "Gesellschaft der Associierten" ("Society of the Associated").

For both groups, van Swieten served as "Secretär", secretary.

Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien (English: Society of Friends of Music in Vienna)

楽友協会の設立

The Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien (English: Society of Friends of Music in Vienna), known as the Musikverein, was founded in 1812 by Joseph Sonnleithner, general secretary of the Court Theatre in Vienna, Austria.

Its official charter, drafted in 1814, states that the purpose of the Society was to promote music in all its facets. In early 1818, Franz Schubert was unfortunately rejected for membership in this association as a professional musician, that might have blocked his musical career. (Later he was accepted.)

The Society founded the Vienna Conservatory **The University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna** (*Universität für Musik und darstellende Kunst Wien*, abbreviated *MDW*) and constructed the Musikverein building in 1870. It is now one of the world's leading music archives.

Reference: The Vienna New Year's Concert (*Neujahrskonzert der Wiener Philharmoniker*)