The Cambridge Companion to the Lied

Beginning several generations before Schubert, the Lied first appears as domestic entertainment. In the century that follows it becomes one of the primary modes of music-making. By the time German song comes to its presumed conclusion with Richard Strauss’s 1948 Vier letzte Lieder, this rich repertory has moved beyond the home and keyboard accompaniment to the symphony hall. This is the first introductory chronicle of this fascinating genre. In essays by eminent scholars, this Companion places the Lied in its full context – at once musical, literary, and cultural – with chapters devoted to focal composers as well as important issues, such as the way in which the Lied influenced other musical genres, its use as a musical commodity, and issues of performance. The volume is framed by a detailed chronology of German music and poetry from the late 1730s to the present and also contains a wide-ranging guide to suggested further reading.
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EDITED BY
James Parsons
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David Gramit teaches musicology at the University of Alberta, in Edmonton, Canada. A recipient of the Alfred Einstein Award of the American Musicological Society for his work on the aesthetic context of Franz Schubert’s circle, he has published on a variety of topics including Schubert’s Lieder, the social construction of musical meaning in the nineteenth century, and the social history of German musical culture. He is the author of Cultivating Music: The Aspirations, Interests, and Limits of German Musical Culture, 1770–1848 (University of California Press, 2002).

Graham Johnson lives in London and is one of the world’s most sought-after collaborative pianists. The Songmakers’ Almanac – Twenty Years of Song Recitals in London (Thames Publishing, 1996) tells the story of the ground-breaking series of concerts which established his reputation. His complete set of Schubert Lieder for Hyperion on thirty-seven discs includes contributors from (among many others) Elly Ameling, Janet Baker, Ian Bostridge, Brigitte Fassbaender, Matthias Goerne, Thomas Hampson, Felicity Lott, Ann Murray, Peter Schreier, and Christine Schäfer. A Schumann Lieder project on twelve discs now is halfway completed; both series are issued with Mr. Johnson’s own commentaries. He is Senior Professor of Accompaniment at London’s Guildhall School of Music, and co-author of the comprehensive and wide-ranging A French Song Companion (Oxford University Press, 2000). Studies of the songs of Britten and Schubert are in preparation.

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Franz Liszt “List of Works” for the revised edition of The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians, and they are also co-authoring the forthcoming new Franz Liszt Thematic Catalogue (Henle Verlag).

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Jürgen Thym is Professor Emeritus at the Eastman School of Music (University of Rochester) where he served as musicology department chair from 1982 until 2000. He has lectured, both in the United States and abroad, and published on the music of Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Wolf, Weill, and others (mostly on text–music relationships in German Lieder). He is the co-editor of several volumes in the Arnold Schoenberg Gesamtausgabe and co-translator of music theory treatises by Johann Philipp Kirnberger and Heinrich Schenker. In 1983 he received ASCAP’s Deems-Taylor Award. He currently is working on a volume of essays, Of Poetry and Music: Approaches to the German Lied in the Nineteenth Century, and an edition of the writings by composer Luca Lombardi, Construction of Freedom.

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xiv Notes on the contributors

Fourth Symphony, in the series Studies in Musical Genesis and Structure published by Oxford University Press, as well as articles and reviews in the Journal of the American Musicological Society, Notes, and the Journal of Musicology. He is the editor of the two-volume critical edition of Mahler’s score for Weber’s opera Die drei Pintos, published recently in the series of Recent Researches in the Music of the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries (A-R Editions, 2000) and given its first performance at Lincoln Center in 2002. Articles on Mahler and Strauss are forthcoming in several collections of essays devoted to those composers.
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xiv Acknowledgments

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Lastly, I am grateful to my family – my mother, Patricia Parker; my brother and his wife, Randy and Brenda Parsons, their vivacious and adorable children, Sarah and Aaron; and my grandmother, Louise M. Vines – for a rare gift that has enriched my life as of late and, I can only hope, theirs too.
The Lied in context: a chronology

1729 Johann Christoph Gottsched, *Versuch einer critischen Dichtkunst vor die Deutschen* (dated 1730; 4th expanded edn. 1751), provides one of the earliest definitions of modern Lied: "nothing but an agreeable and clear reading of a verse, which consequently must match the nature and content of the words."

1732 Joseph Haydn born.

1736 J. S. Sperontes, *Singende Muse an der Pleisse* (to 1745; enlarged 1747).


1738 Johann Adolf Scheibe devotes entire issue of his journal *Der critische Musikus* to the Lied; C. P. E. Bach appointed harpsichordist to Prussian Crown Prince Frederick.

1739 J. Mattheson, *Der vollkommene Capellmeister*.

1740 Frederick II (the Great), thirty-eight, ascends Prussian throne; Maria Theresa, twenty-three, inherits Austrian and Habsburg throne.


1742 Friedrich von Hagedorn, *Oden und Lieder* (Hamburg); J. V. Görner, *Sammlung Neuer Oden und Lieder* (Hamburg [vol. II 1744]).

1744 Johann Gottfried Herder, J. A. P. Schulz born.

1745 Construction begins on Frederick the Great’s palace, Sanssouci, under supervision of architect Georg Wenceslaus von Knobelsdorff.

1748 Ludwig Christoph Heinrich Höltz born.

1749 Last public execution of witch in German-speaking lands; Goethe born; Maria Theresa unites Austria and Bohemia; J. P. Uz, *Lyrische Gedichte* (Berlin).

1750 J. S. Bach, G. Sammartini die.

1751 *Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers* (to 1772).
The Lied in context: a chronology

1752 Benjamin Franklin invents lightning rod; Johann Joachim Quantz, Versuch einer Anweisung die Flöte traversiere zu spielen (3rd edn. 1789); Christian Gottfried Krause, Von der musikalischen Poesie; J. F. Reichardt born.

1753 Founding of British Museum; C. P. E. Bach, first part of Versuch über die wahre Art das Clavier zu spielen (2nd edn. 1787); Oden mit Melodien, ed. K. W. Ramler, C. G. Krause; Krause, Von der musikalischen Poesie (Berlin).

1754 Hagedorn dies.

1755 Samuel Johnson, A Dictionary of the English Language; Johann Joachim Winckelmann, “Gedanken über die Nachahmung der griechischen Werke in Malerei und Bildhauerkunst.”

1756 Seven Years War begins; Leopold Mozart, Versuch einer gründlichen Violinschule; W. A. Mozart born; Friedrich Gottlob Fleischer, Oden und Lieder mit Melodien.

1757 Johann Friedrich Agricola, Anleitung zur Singkunst.

1758 C. P. E. Bach, Gellert Geistliche Oden und Lieder (Berlin); Zelter born.

1759 A. B. V. Herbing, Musikalischer Versuch in Fabeln und Erzählungen des Herrn Professor Gellerts; Handel dies; Schiller born.

1760 George III ascends British throne; Zumsteeg born.

1762 Catherine II becomes Empress of Russia; James Macpherson, Poems of Ossian; C. P. E. Bach, second part of Versuch über die wahre Art das Clavier zu spielen; C. P. E. Bach, Oden mit Melodien (Berlin); Johann Christoph Schmügel, Sing- und Spielodenvormusikalische Freun.de componiert (Leipzig).

1765 Joseph II crowned Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, co-regent with Maria Theresa until 1780; Bishop Thomas Percy, Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.

1766 Haydn named Kapellmeister at Esterházy; C. P. E. Bach, Der Wirth und die Gäste eine Singode von Herrn Gleim.

1767 Lieder der Deutschen mit Melodien (Berlin, 4 vols. –1768, 240 songs), poetry by Ramler, music by Krause; Telemann dies.

1768 Captain James Cook’s first circumnavigation; Johann Michael Vogl, Austrian baritone and frequent Lied collaborator with Schubert, born.

1769 C. F. Gellert dies; Napoleon born.

1770 Friedrich Hölderlin, Ludwig van Beethoven born.

1772 Herder, Über den Ursprung der Sprache; Hiller, Lieder mit Melodien; Novalis born.

1773 Ludwig Tieck born.
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1774 Discovery of oxygen; Goethe, *Die Leiden des jungen Werther*; Goethe moves to Weimar to tutor future Duke Karl August of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

1775 Reichardt, *Gesänge fürs schöne Geschlecht*.

1776 American Declaration of Independence; Joseph II establishes Nationaltheater, Vienna; Friedrich Maximilian Klinger’s play *Wirrwarr; oder, Sturm und Drang* – name taken for literary movement; Höltz dies.

1777 Schiller publishes first poem, “Der Eroberer.”


1780 Kirnberger, *Gesänge am Clavier*; Maria Theresa dies, succeeded by Joseph II; Conradin Kreutzer born.


1783 Montgolfier brothers, J. M. and J. E., launch first hot air lift balloon.

1784 First political cartoons by Thomas Rowlandson; Ernst Wratislaw Wilhelm von Wobeser, *Ein Roman in fünf Liedern*; Louis Spohr born.

1786 Frederick the Great dies, succeeded by Frederick William II; Goethe’s Italian journey (until 1788); Schiller, “An die Freude,” other poems; Mozart, *Le nozze di Figaro*; Corona Schröter publishes *Fünf und Zwanzig Lieder* (includes first setting of Goethe’s “Erlkönig”); Carl Maria von Weber, J. Kerner born.


1788 Carl Gotthard Langhans, Berlin chief city architect, begins work on Brandenburg Gate; C. P. E. Bach dies; Eichendorff, Rückert, Arthur Schopenhauer born.

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1790 Zumsteeg, Des Pfarrers Tochter von Taubenhayn von G. A. Bürger; Joseph II dies, succeeded by Leopold II.

1791 Thomas Paine, The Rights of Man; Goethe heads Weimar Court Theater; waltz becomes fashionable in England; Mozart, Die Zauberflöte, Requiem (incomplete), dies; Theodor Körner born.

1792 Mary Wollstonecraft, Vindication of the Rights of Women; Gustavus III, Sweden, assassinated; Leopold II dies, succeeded by Francis II; French monarchy dissolved; Beethoven settles in Vienna; Berlin Singakademie founded; Gioachino Rossini born.

1793 Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette executed – Reign of Terror; Louvre opens; Whitney invents cotton gin; Mackenzie crosses Canada; Paganini debuts; Goethe, Römische Elegien; Hürka, 12 deutsche Lieder.

1794 First telegraph, Paris to Lille; Goethe, Schiller meet; Wilhelm Müller born; Reichardt, Göthe’s lyrische Gedichte; Haydn, VI Original Canzonettas.

1795 First horse-drawn railroad, England; Schiller, Letters on the Aesthetic Education of Man; Zelter comes to Goethe’s attention; Goethe’s Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre published with eight Lieder by Reichardt; Karl Mückler, Die Farben; Haydn’s second set of canzonettas.

1796 Napoleon marries Josephine; Reichardt’s Musikalischer Almanach cycle and Lieder geselliger Freude; Uz dies; J. K. G. Loewe born.

1797 Frederick William II dies, succeeded by Frederick William III; Wordsworth, Lyrical Ballads; Annette von Droste-Hülshoff, Heinrich Heine, Schubert born; Hans Georg Nägeli, Lieder.

1798 The brothers August Wilhelm and Friedrich von Schlegel found literary journal Athenaeum; Reichardt, Wiegendieder für gute deutsche Mütter.

1799 Rosetta Stone found in Egypt; Napoleon becomes First Consul; Haydn, Die Schöpfung; Mozart, Sämtliche Lieder und Gesänge beym Fortepiano (posthumously published); Reichardt, Lieder für die Jugend.

1800 Postal service introduced in Berlin; Schiller, Maria Stuart; Beethoven, Symphony No. 1; Zumsteeg, Kleine Balladen und Lieder (vol. I, II–VII to 1807); Reichardt, Lieb’ und Treue; G. F. Daumer born; Schulz dies.

1801 Schiller, Die Jungfrau von Orleans; Haydn, Die Jahreszeiten; Novalis dies.

1802 H. C. Koch, Musikalisches Lexikon, defines Lied as “the one product of music and poetry whose content today appeals to
every class of people and every individual”; Zumsteeg dies; N. Lenau born.

1803 Louisiana Purchase; Gleim, Herder, Klopstock die.

1804 World population estimated at one billion; Napoleon crowned Emperor, defeats Austria at Austerlitz; Lewis and Clark begin travels; Schiller, Wilhelm Tell; Immanuel Kant dies; Eduard Mörike born; Beethoven, Symphony No. 3; Reichardt, Lieder der Liebe und der Einsamkeit; Himmel, Fanchon das Leyernädchen.

1805 French occupy Vienna (until 1806); Walter Scott, The Lay of the Last Minstrel; Schiller dies; Fanny Mendelssohn born; Reichardt, Romantische Gesänge.

1806 Holy Roman Empire dissolved; Napoleon defeats Prussian army at Jena; A. von Arnim, C. Brentano, Des Knaben Wunderhorn (to 1808).

1807 Peace of Tilsit between France, Prussia; David paints Coronation of Napoleon; Britain abolishes slave trade; first voyage of Fulton’s steamship,克莱蒙特; Pleyel founds pianoforte factory in Paris.

1808 Source of Ganges River discovered; Caspar David Friedrich paints The Cross in the Mountains; Johann Gottlieb Fichte presents lecture Addresses to the German Nation; Goethe, Faust part I; Beethoven, Symphonies Nos. 5, 6; Himmel, Die Blumen und der Schmetterling.

1809 French bombard Vienna, stray shell falls on Royal Seminary where Schubert is enrolled; C. Brentano, Romanzen vom Rosenkranz; Haydn dies; Mendelssohn born.

1810 Peter Durand, in France, develops technique for canning food; Scott, The Lady of the Lake; Mme de Staël, De l’Allemagne; Kleist, Kätchen von Heilbronn; Reichardt, Schillers lyrische Gedichte; Chopin, Schumann born.

1811 Prince Metternich, Austrian chancellor until 1848; Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility; Goethe, Aus meinem Leben: Dichtung und Wahrheit; Franz Liszt born; damper pedals invented for piano; Reichardt, Göthe’s Lieder, Oden, Balladen und Romanzen (4 vols., first issued in 1809); Ries, Sechs Lieder von Goethe, Op. 32; Schubert’s Hagars Klage, earliest surviving complete song.

1812 Girard invents machine for spinning flax; Napoleon defeated in Russia; war between Britain and USA; Brothers Grimm, Märchen (vol. II); Byron, Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage; Tiedge, Das Echo oder Alexis und Ida. Ein Cyclic von Liedern; Niklas von Krufft, Sammlung deutscher Lieder.
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1813 Wieland, T. Körner (German poet-soldier) die – his father publishes his *Leyer und Schwert* posthumously following year; Giuseppe Verdi, Richard Wagner born.

1814 Napoleon abdicates – banished to Elba; Louis XVIII assumes throne as his hereditary right; formal opening of Congress of Vienna; Maelzel invents metronome in Vienna; Schubert composes *Gretchen am Spinnrade* (D118) and nearly 150 other songs; Beethoven, final version of *Fidelio*; Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde founded in Vienna; Reichardt dies; E. T. A. Hoffmann writes that “the very nature of the Lied” is “to stir the innermost soul by means of the simplest melody and the simplest modulation, without affectation or straining for effect and originality: therein lies the mysterious power of true genius.”

1815 Napoleon defeated at Waterloo, banished to St. Helena; final act of Congress of Vienna redraws map of Europe – thirty-eight German states become German Confederation; first steam warship, USS Fulton; advent of Biedermeier styles until c. 1848; Uhland, *Frühlingslieder, Vaterländische Gedichte, Wanderlieder*; Schubert composes *Erlkönig* (D328) and other songs to Goethe poems; Otto von Bismarck, Robert Franz, Josephine Lang born.

1816 Beethoven, *An die ferne Geliebte*, Op. 98, to poetry by Jeitteles; selected songs by Schubert on Goethe poems (including *Erlkönig, Gretchen am Spinnrade*) sent to Goethe – returned without comment.


1818 Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, *Frankenstein*; Karl Marx born; Ludwig Berger, *Gesänge aus einem gesellschaftlichen Liederspiel, Die schöne Müllerin*.


1820 Revolutionary and liberal movements suppressed in Germany; George IV becomes King of Great Britain and Ireland; Venus de Milo discovered; Müller, *Die schöne Müllerin* poems; Loewe meets Goethe; Friedrich Engels born; first use of metal frames in piano construction.

1821 Napoleon dies; Mendelssohn meets Goethe; Schauspielhaus (now Konzerthaus) construction begun in Berlin, to a design by Schinkel; Weber, *Der Freischütz*; Heine, *Gedichte*; Müller, *Griechenlieder* (until 1824).

1822 E. T. A. Hoffmann dies; Pierre Erard patents piano double escapement action; Louise Reichardt, *7 romantische Gesänge*. 
The Lied in context: a chronology

1823 Müller, Die Winterreise (first twelve poems); Schubert, song cycle Die schöne Müllerin.

1824 Leopold von Ranke, German historian, publishes History of the Latin and Teutonic Nations from 1494 to 1514; Müller completes poetic cycle on Die Winterreise; Beethoven, Symphony No. 9; Anton Bruckner, Peter Cornelius born. Loewe publishes Op. 1, 3 Balladen.

1825 First passenger railroad, Britain.

1826 A. B. Marx, Die Kunst des Gesanges, theoretisch-praktisch; Weber dies; Julius Stockhausen born.

1827 Heine, Buch der Lieder; Beethoven, Müller die; Schubert, Winterreise.

1828 Loewe, Gesänge der Sehnsucht; Schubert dies.

1829 Niepce, Daguerré develop photography; Schubert, Schwanengesang posthumously published; Mendelssohn revives Bach’s St. Matthew Passion.

1830 Kingdom of Belgium founded; Hector Berlioz, Symphonie fantastique.

1831 Ross discovers magnetic North Pole; Grillparzer, Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen; Hegel dies.

1832 First continental railway, from Budweis to Linz; Goethe, Faust part II published posthumously; Scott, Goethe, Zelter dies.

1833 Wilhelm Dilthey, Johannes Brahms born.

1834 Loewe, Bilder des Orients, Op. 10; Carl Alexander writes: "Just as language . . . directly represents the development of nations, so the Lied is the most faithful mirror of its soul.”

1835 Edict by German Federal Diet bans books of “Young German” writers such as Heine; first German railroad from Nuremberg to Fürth; Samuel Morse develops communication code bearing his name; Loewe, Der Bergmann: Ein Liederkreis in Balladenform.

1836 Schopenhauer, Über den Willen in der Natur.

1837 Victoria becomes Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; Fröbel opens first Kindergarten; electric telegraph invented; Loewe, Frauenliebe, Op. 60.

1838 Steamship Great Western crosses Atlantic in fifteen days; Chamisso dies; Droste-Hülshoff, first collection of poems; Jenny Lind debuts in Stockholm in Weber’s Der Freischütz.

1839 In USA, Goodyear discovers “vulcanization” of rubber.

1840 Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert; penny postage stamps introduced in Britain; Frederick William III dies, succeeded by Frederick William IV; in Berlin; Caspar David Friedrich,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Saxophone invented by Adolphe Sax; Schumann, Symphony No. 1; Schinkel dies.</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>First surgical operation using anesthesia; Droste-Hülshoff, <em>Die Judenbuche</em>; polka becomes fashionable.</td>
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<td>1844</td>
<td>Marx meets Engels in Paris; Friedrich Nietzsche born.</td>
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<td>1846</td>
<td>Electric arc lighting at Paris Opéra; Irish potato crop failure; Keller, <em>Gedichte</em>.</td>
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<td>1847</td>
<td>First gold rush in California; creation of Associated Press; Charlotte Brontë, <em>Jane Eyre</em>; Fanny Hensel, Felix Mendelssohn die.</td>
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<td>1848</td>
<td>Year of Revolutions; Marx, Engels, <em>Communist Manifesto</em>; Droste-Hülshoff dies.</td>
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<td>1850</td>
<td>Levi Strauss invents blue jeans; Lenau dies; Bach Gesellschaft founded; Wagner, <em>Lohengrin</em>.</td>
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<td>1853</td>
<td>Tieck dies; Brahms’s first published songs, <em>Sechs Gesänge</em>, Op. 3.</td>
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<td>1854</td>
<td>Crimean War; Cornelius’s song cycle <em>Vater unser</em>; Hanslick, <em>Vom Musikalisch-Schönen</em>.</td>
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<td>1856</td>
<td>Sigmund Freud born; Heine dies; baritone Julius Stockhausen gives first public performance of Schubert’s <em>Die schöne Müllerin</em>; Schumann dies.</td>
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<td>1857</td>
<td>Eichendorff dies.</td>
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<td>1859</td>
<td>Work begins on Suez Canal; Charles Darwin, <em>On the Origin of Species</em>; Spohr dies.</td>
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<td>1860</td>
<td>Gustav Mahler, Hugo Wolf born.</td>
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<td>1862</td>
<td>Bismarck prime minister of Prussia; Peter Altenberg born; Kerner, Uhland die; Wagner, <em>Five Wesendonck Lieder</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Hebbel dies; Dehmel born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Richard Strauss born.</td>
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</table>
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1865  Assassination of Abraham Lincoln; thirteenth amendment to the American constitution outlaws slavery; Wagner, *Tristan und Isolde* first performed.

1866  Bismarck creates North German Alliance; Rückert dies; Ferruccio Busoni, Paul Lincke born.

1867  Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary established; Karl Marx, *Das Kapital*; Alfred Nobel invents dynamite; Johann Strauss (ii), *The Blue Danube*.

1868  Stefan George, Heinrich Schenker born.


1870  Franco-Prussian War (to 1871); creation of German Empire; Bismarck first German Chancellor; John D. Rockefeller founds Standard Oil Company.

1871  Chicago fire; William I proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles; Zemlinsky born.

1872  Schubert statue dedicated in Vienna.

1873  J. Rissé, *Franz Schubert und seine Lieder*; Max Reger born.

1874  Cornelius dies; Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Karl Kraus, Austrian soprano Selma Kurz, Arnold Schoenberg born.

1875  Mörike, Daumer die; Rainer Maria Rilke, Carl Jung born.

1876  Alexander Graham Bell experiments successfully with “harmonic telegraph” – the telephone; Lula Mysz-Gmeiner, German contralto, born; Wagner, *Der Ring des Nibelungen* first performed as a cycle.

1877  Karl Erb, German tenor, born.

1878  Austro-Hungarian Empire occupies the duchies of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Franz Schreker born.

1880  Julia Culp, Dutch mezzo-soprano, born – first to record Schumann’s *Frauenliebe und -Leben*; Josephine Lang dies.

1882  In Berlin Robert Koch announces discovery of tuberculosis germ; Berlin Philharmonic founded; two years after her death, Josephine Lang’s collection of forty Lieder issued by Breitkopf & Härtel; Joseph Marx born.

1883  Brooklyn Bridge completed; Anton Webern, German soprano and mezzo-soprano Elena Gerhardt, Franz Kafka born; Wagner dies.

1884  German Reichstag begun in Berlin to a design by Paul Wallot (completed 1894); Mark Twain, *Huckleberry Finn*; Franz, *Sechs Gesänge*, Op. 52.

1885  World’s first skyscraper built in Chicago; Alban Berg born.

1886  Robert Louis Stevenson, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*; Liszt dies; Schoeck born.
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1888 Deaths of Kaiser William I and Frederick III, accession to the throne of William II; Eastman introduces Kodak camera and roll film; Wolf, *Mörike-Lieder*, *Eichendorff Lieder*; German soprano Elisabeth Schumann, German soprano Lotte Lehmann, German baritone Heinrich Schlusnus born.


1890 Dismissal of Bismarck; Kurt Tucholsky, Franz Werfel born; Wolf, *Spanisches Liederbuch*.


1892 First movies, lasting about fifteen minutes, created; Franz dies.

1894 Brahms, *Deutsche Volks Lieder* (7 vols.); Paul Dessau born.


1896 In Munich, the magazine *Münchner Jugend* begins publishing illustrations by German Art Nouveau artists, thereby ushering in the *Jugendstil* – in Austria, the movement is called *Sezessionsstil*; principal artists and architects in Germany and Austria include Gustav Klimt, Koloman Moser, Otto Wagner, Josef Maria Olbrich, and Egon Schiele; Freud, in "The Aetiology of Hysteria," first uses term "Psycho-Analysis"; Clara Schumann dies; Brahms's *Vier ernste Gesänge*, Op. 121; Wolf, book 2, *Italienisches Liederbuch*; Mahler, *Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen* first performed; Friedrich Hollaender born.


1899 Karl Kraus launches journal *Die Fackel* (The Torch); English collaborative and Lied pianist Gerald Moore born.

1900 Freud, *The Interpretation of Dreams*; Erna Berger, German soprano, Ernst Krenek, Kurt Weill born.
The Lied in context: a chronology

1901  Queen Victoria dies after reign of almost sixty-four years – succeeded by her son, Edward VII; Schoenberg composes eight cabaret songs, the *Brettl-Lieder*; Marlene Dietrich, German baritone Gerhard Hüschen born.


1903  First flight of the Wright Brothers; Wolf dies; Schoenberg, *Sechs Lieder*, Op. 3 (begun 1899).


1905  In Dresden, a group of artists called *Die Brücke* (The Bridge) gather and, inspired by Van Gogh, Gauguin, and Munch, develop Expressionism – German and Austrian practitioners include Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, George Grosz, Oskar Kokoschka, and Russian-born Wassily Kandinsky, who studies in Munich; Expressionism influences other artistic media, especially German film; Richard Strauss, *Salome*, Mahler, *Kindertotenlieder* first given.

1906  San Francisco earthquake; J. Stockhausen dies.

1907  Friedrich Meinecke, German historian, publishes *The Middle Classes of the World and the National State*.

1908  Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*; Berg, *Sieben frühe Lieder* (begun 1905; orch. version 1928); Webern, *Fünf Lieder*; German tenor Peter Anders born.

1909  Frank Lloyd Wright, Robie House, Chicago; Schoenberg completes song cycle *Das Buch der hängenden Gärten*, Op. 15; Schreker, *Fünf Gesänge*; German bass-baritone Hans Hotter born.


1911  Dilthey, Mahler die; Schoenberg writes essay “Das Verhältnis zum Text,” completes *Gurrelieder*; Strauss, *Der Rosenkavalier*.

1913  Henry Ford develops first assembly line; Panama Canal opens; Stravinsky, Le Sacre du Printemps; Korngold, Sechs einfache Lieder; Zemlinsky, Sechs Gesänge (orch. 1922).

1914  Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to Austrian throne, in Sarajevo, leads to World War I; George Bernard Shaw, Pygmalion; Webern, Three Orchestral Songs (begun 1913).

1915  Sinking of Lusitania; Albert Einstein’s General Theory of Relativity; Franz Kafka, The Metamorphosis; German soprano Elisabeth Schwarzkopf born; Reger, Fünf neue Kinderlieder, Op. 142.

1916  Jannette Rankin first woman in US House of Representatives; James Joyce, A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man; Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria since 1848, and Reger die.

1917  Abdication of Tsar Nicholas II; USA enters World War I; Pfitzner’s Palestrina first given, Munich; Hindemith, Drei Gesänge; Joseph Marx, Lieder und Gesänge, 3 vols.

1918  World War I ends; Austrian, German monarchies abolished; Schoenberg founds Society for Private Musical Performance, Vienna, banning critics, applause.

1919  Versailles Treaty signed – imposes heavy conditions on Germany; Election of National Assembly in Weimar, Friedrich Ebert elected Reich President; Rosa Luxemburg murdered; Lady Astor first woman in British House of Commons; RCA founded; Walter Gropius starts Bauhaus; Altenberg dies; Austrian soprano Irmgard Seefried born.

1920  Prohibition in USA, Women’s suffrage (nineteenth) amendment ratified; Edith Wharton, The Age of Innocence; film The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari released in Berlin; Dehmel dies; German soprano Rita Streich born; Hindemith, Acht Lieder, Op. 18.

1921  Rudolph Valentino stars in The Sheik; Weill, Rilkelieder.


1923  Germany experiences raging inflation – attempted coups by right-wing and left-wing radical groups; Rilke, Duino Elegies; Martin Buber, Ich und Du; Yehudi Menuhin, age seven, gives first concert; Cecil B. De Mille, The Ten Commandments; Schreker, Zwei lyrische Gesänge (Whitman).

1924  Lenin dies, Stalin assumes power in Soviet Union; J. Edgar Hoover becomes FBI director; Thomas Mann, Der Zauberberg.
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George Gershwin, *Rhapsody in Blue*; Pfitzner, *Sechs Liebeslieder*, Op. 35 (Huch); Busoni, Kafka; German mezzo-soprano Christa Ludwig born.


1926 Hirohito becomes Emperor of Japan; Baird demonstrates first television; Krenek, *Jonny spielt auf*; Eisler, *Zeitungsausschnitte*, Op. 11 (10 songs); Rilke dies; Hans Werner Henze born.

1927 World population reaches two billion; Hesse publishes *Steppenwolf*; Heidegger publishes *Being and Time*; Charles Lindbergh flies from New York to Paris; Duke Ellington performs at Cotton Club; Babe Ruth hits sixty home runs; Fritz Lang, *Metropolis*.

1928 First Academy Awards in USA; D. H. Lawrence, *Lady Chatterley's Lover*; Schoenberg's *Variations*, Op. 31, his first serial orchestral work; Brecht, *Die Dreigroschenoper*; German musicologist Carl Dahlhaus born.


1930 Discovery of Pluto, ninth planet; Grant Wood, *American Gothic*; Marlene Dietrich stars in film *Der blaue Engel* – music, including song “Ich bin von Kopf bis Fuss” (“Falling in Love again”) composed by Hollaender.


1932 Charles Lindbergh's son kidnapped, killed; Aldous Huxley, *Brave New World*; Duke Ellington, “It Don't Mean a Thing, If It Ain't Got That Swing.”

1933 Wiley Post flies solo around the world in seven days, eighteen hours, forty-nine minutes; discovery of radioactivity; Hitler appointed German Chancellor; Nazis open first concentration camp at Dachau; school in Berlin; Schoenberg dismissed from Berlin post; Weill, *The Seven Deadly Sins*.

1934 Persecution of Jews in Germany and Austria prompts mass exodus; Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss murdered in attempted Nazi coup; Schreker dies; Webern, *Drei Lieder* (Jone), Op. 25.


1936 Jesse Owens wins four Olympic Gold Medals in Berlin; Germany occupies Rhineland in violation of Treaty of Versailles; George V dies, Edward VIII becomes King of the United Kingdom – the latter abdicates and George VI becomes King; BBC begins public television service; Margaret Mitchell, *Gone with the Wind*; Joseph Marx, *Verklärtes Jahr*, song cycle.

1937 Crash of Hindenburg in New Jersey; Amelia Earhart and co-pilot Fred Noonan vanish over Pacific Ocean during round-the-world flight; Golden Gate Bridge completed; Berg’s *Lulu* first given.

1938 Hitler’s troops march into Austria – political union of Germany and Austria proclaimed; *Kristallnacht*, pogrom against Jews in Germany; Orson Welles’s radio program, *The War of the Worlds*.

1939 Germany invades Poland, thereby prompting Britain and France to declare war on Germany – World War II begins; John Steinbeck, *Grapes of Wrath*; Paul Klee, *La belle Jardinière*; Judy Garland stars in *The Wizard of Oz*; Freud dies; American soprano Arleen Augér, German mezzo-soprano Brigitte Fassbaender, Austrian soprano Lucia Popp born.

1940 Nazi Germany begins aerial bombing of Great Britain; Winston Churchill becomes British Prime Minister; Trotzky murdered in Mexico; Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn star in *The Philadelphia Story*; Ernest Hemingway, *For whom the Bell Tolls*.

1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; Orson Welles, *Citizen Kane*.

1942 Wannsee Conference decides a final and permanent solution to the “Jewish Problem”; first extermination camps in Belzec, Poland; Manhattan Project; Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman star in *Casablanca*; Germany occupies France; Zemlinsky dies.

1943 Goebbels declares “total war”; Germans surrender at Stalingrad – turning point in war; Robert Oppenheimer, Los Alamos; Rogers and Hammerstein, *Oklahoma*; Jean-Paul Sartre, *Being and Nothingness*; Eisler, *Hollywooder Liederbuch* (begun 1942).
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1945  World War II ends, first in Europe and, following Atomic bombs on Hiroshima, Nagasaki, in Japan; Berlin divided into four sectors; George Orwell, Animal Farm; Webern, Werfel die.

1946  Nazi Nuremberg trials; Churchill delivers "Iron Curtain" speech; Dr. Spock, The Commonsense Book of Baby and Child Care; Hesse wins Nobel Prize in Literature; Lincke dies.

1947  English soprano Felicity Lott born.

1948  State of Israel proclaimed; apartheid becomes policy in South Africa; Berlin Blockade and Air Lift; invention of Frisbee; Korngold, Fünf Lieder, Op. 38; Strauss, Vier letzte Lieder; E. Schumann publishes book German Song; Mysz-Gmeiner, Tauber die.

1949  Germany divided – Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) founded first and, five months later, German Democratic Republic (East Germany); North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) founded; beginning of People’s Republic of China under Mao Tse-Tung; Adorno, Philosophie der neuen Musik; Strauss, Pfitzner die.

1950  David C. Schilling makes first nonstop transatlantic jet flight in ten hours, one minute; Korean War begins; Weill dies.

1951  Color television introduced, USA; Hannah Arendt, The Origins of Totalitarianism; Karlheinz Stockhausen, Olivier Messiaen, Pierre Boulez meet at Darmstadt; Schoenberg, Wittgenstein die.

1952  George VI dies – daughter becomes Elizabeth II; Agatha Christie, The Mousetrap; E. Schumann, Schlusnus die; Wolfgang Rihm born.

1954  Anders dies.

1955  American baritone Thomas Hampson, Swedish mezzo-soprano Anne Sofie von Otter born.

1956  Elvis Presley’s first hit, "Heartbreak Hotel"; Brecht dies; American soprano Barbara Bonney, German tenor Christoph Pégardien born.

1957  Suez Canal reopens; Soviet Union launches Sputnik; H.-G. Adam creates Beacon of Dead monument, Auschwitz; Korngold, Schoeck die; German baritone Olaf Bär born.

1958  Erb dies.

1959  Alaska and Hawaii become forty-ninth and fiftieth states; first known case of AIDS traced to this year; Cuban President Batista
The Lied in context: a chronology

flees – Fidel Castro assumes power; Rogers and Hammerstein, The Sound of Music; American soprano Renée Fleming born.

1960 World population reaches three billion; Alfred Hitchcock, Psycho; American soprano Dawn Upshaw born.

1961 Berlin Wall divides city; Joseph Heller, Catch-22; Jung, Gerhardt die.

1962 John Glenn orbits earth; Anthony Burgess, A Clockwork Orange; Mies van der Rohe designs New National Gallery, West Berlin; Eisler, Flagstad, Hesse die; Danish baritone Bo Skovhus born.

1963 Kennedy Berlin speech “Ich bin ein Berliner”; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Washington, D.C. speech “I have a dream”; Kennedy assassinated; Hindemith dies.

1964 Joseph Marx dies; English tenor Ian Bostridge born.

1967 Thurgood Marshall, grandson of a slave, first Black-American member of Supreme Court; Dr. Christiana Barnard performs first human heart transplant; German baritone Matthias Goerne born.


1969 Willy Brandt elected Chancellor of Federal Republic of Germany; Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin land on moon; first flight of the Concorde; Woodstock Festival.

1970 The Beatles disband; IBM introduces floppy disk; Julia Culp dies.

1972 Mark Spitz wins seven Olympic Gold Medals; Liza Minnelli stars in Cabaret; Gloria Steinem founds Ms. Magazine; Wolpe dies.

1973 World Trade Center completed; Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Gulag Archipelago.

1974 Patzak dies.

1976 Heidegger, Hollaender, Lehmann die; Philip Glass, Einstein on the Beach.


1978 Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Poland becomes Pope John Paul II; Kipnis dies.

1979 Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini takes power in Iran; Dessau dies.

1981 Sandra Day O’Connor first woman in Supreme Court; MTV founded; AIDS enters public consciousness as world health crisis; Lenya dies.

1984 Hüscher, Rauchseisen die.

1985 Confirmation of black holes in Milky Way, other galaxies; tercentenary celebrations of births of Bach, Handel.
1986 Chernobyl nuclear power station disaster; space shuttle Challenger explodes, killing all seven aboard.
1987 Margaret Thatcher, first woman prime minister of Britain, wins third term; Moore, Streich, die.
1988 Seefried dies.
1989 Fall of Berlin Wall; Nelson Mandela released after twenty-seven years in prison; President F. W. De Klerk announces gradual abolition of apartheid, South Africa; wreck of Exxon oil tanker off Alaska; Voyager 2 passes 3,000 miles from Neptune’s North Pole; Carl Dahlhaus dies.
1990 van Gogh’s Portrait of Dr. Gachet sets record as most expensive painting at $82.5 million, New York; Helmut Kohl first Chancellor of reunited Germany; Berger dies.
1992 Paul John Paul II revokes heresy charge against Galileo; Marlene Dietrich, Messiaen, Cage die.
1993 Wolfgang Rihm, Abschiedsstücke für Frauenstimme und 15 Spieler; Auger, Popp die.
1994 South Africa holds first interracial national election – Nelson Mandela elected president; Lemnitz dies.
1995 Geoffrey Parsons dies.
1998 Frank Sinatra dies; Henze song cycle, Sechs Gesänge aus dem Arabischen.
1999 World population reaches six billion; Günter Grass receives Nobel Prize in Literature; new dome over Berlin Reichstag to a design by Sir Norman Foster.
2000 Walter Berry dies.
2001 First artificial heart implanted in human in Louisville; terrorist attack on World Trade Center.
2002 Euro replaces national currencies in twelve participating member states of European Union.