

Multivalent Form in Gustav Mahler's *Lied von der Erde* from the Perspective of Its Performance History

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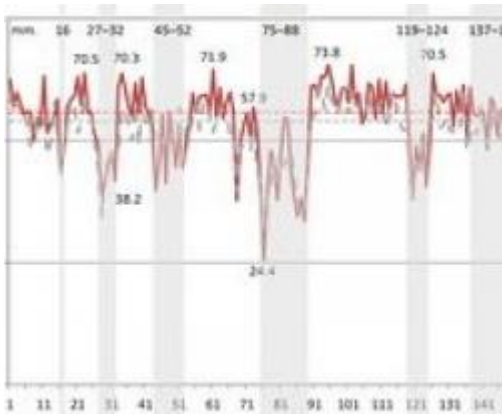
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Abstract

The challenge of reconstructing Gustav Mahler's aesthetics and style of performance, which incorporated expressive and structuralist principles, as well as problematic implications of a post-Mahlerian structuralist performance style (most prominently developed by the Schoenberg School) are taken in this article as the background for a discussion of the performance history of Mahler's *Lied von der Erde* with the aim of probing the model of "performance as analysis in real time" (Robert Hill). Following a method proposed by Nicholas Cook, the article interrelates quantitative tempo analyses of recorded performances ("distant listening") and analytical observations of musical details in individual interpretations ("close listening") in order to explore the broad field of performance strategies that Mahler's music affords. Different options for taking tempo and sound dramaturgy as a means of structuring the formal process in performance in 23 recordings of the *Lied's* first movement bring out different facets of its multivalent structure between strophic lied and rotational symphonic sonata, between architectonic and processual form. An outlook on the performance dramaturgies of the entire six-movement cycle, based on quantitative data from 92 recordings as well as on a close listening to a key section from the finale, demonstrates contrary concepts of performed form that particularly concern the proportional weight and significance of the finale: performances of *Der Abschied* conceptualize it either as a unique, "disproportional" *telos* of the cyclic formal process, optionally enhancing its fragmentary character, or as a balanced counterpart to the first and second movements, amplifying the symphonic framing of the cycle. Although the technique of using tempo as a means of "formal analysis in real time" may plausibly be traced back to Mahler's own interpretative practice, "authentic" and "inauthentic" readings of Mahler's *Lied* cannot ultimately be neatly segregated from one another.

1. Problems of Mahler Performance Practice^[1]

[1] Although Gustav Mahler conducted about 70 performances of his own works during his lifetime,^[2] some of which are fairly well documented, it is not easy to grasp the performance style he developed for his own music in a coherent manner. What we do know is that many performances (conducted by himself or others) prompted Mahler to continually revise his scores with considerable scrutiny in an attempt to “elucidate” or “bring out” the meaning of the score-script,^[3] resulting in a number of detailed performance instructions in his scores that is unusually high for this period. In respect to tempo, Mahler most of the time refused to indicate metronomic tempo marks, as he insisted that the “correct” tempo – as well as dynamics and orchestral balance – had to be adapted to the interplay between composed structure, performance space, performing musicians, and audience:

[...] [in my scores] everything is spelled out in detail by means of the note-values and rests. Of course, I am referring to the things that can be written down. All the most important things – the tempo, the total conception and structuring of a work – are almost impossible to pin down. For here we are concerned with something living and flowing that can never be the same even twice in succession. That is why metronome markings are inadequate and almost worthless; for unless the work is vulgarly ground out in barrel-organ style, the tempo will already have changed by the end of the second bar. Therefore the right inter-relationships of all the sections of the piece are much more important than the initial tempo. Whether the overall tempo is a degree faster or slower often depends on the mood of the conductor; it may well vary slightly without detriment to the work. What matters is that the whole should be alive, and, within the bounds of this freedom, be built up with irrevocable inevitability.^[4]

Many sources testify that Mahler in his orchestral concerts indeed changed tempi from bar to bar^[5] in the *tempo rubato* tradition (labelled “Phrasierungsrubato” by Jürg Stenzl^[6]) oriented towards melody (*Melodie*), cantability (*Gesanglichkeit*), and clarity (*Deutlichkeit*), as set most prominently by Richard Wagner’s essays *Über das Dirigieren* (1869) and *Beethoven* (1870), a tradition which – mediated by Hans von Bülow – was of considerable influence on Mahler’s concept of orchestral performance,^[7] although Wagner’s, Bülow’s, and Mahler’s performance aesthetics surely cannot simply be equated. In any case, the skepticism towards a “literal,” one-dimensionally text-oriented performance, also mirrored in Mahler’s much-discussed revisions of the established symphonic repertoire (encompassing most prominently Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony), which can be traced back to the Romantic aesthetics of the ineffable essence of the musical art work,^[8] forms a strong link between Mahler and the Wagnerian tradition and allows one to distinguish Mahler’s performance aesthetics from the more “classicist” approaches of his contemporaries Karl Muck and Richard Strauss,^[9] although at the same time his relentless insistence on “clarifying” musical structure^[10] testifies to a specific variant form of modernity-driven text-oriented conducting.

Despite this skepticism towards a regulation of tempo, some metronome marks for individual movements from Mahler’s symphonies have been transmitted. Metronome marks in the conducting scores of Willem Mengelberg – who stood in Mahler’s highest esteem – were in most cases made in close communication with Mahler, documenting Mahler’s own tempi as witnessed by Mengelberg in many rehearsals and performances, as for example in the case of the Fourth Symphony^[11] – though in this case the metronome marks were clearly *not* observed in Mengelberg’s recording of this symphony.^[12] Anton Webern also claimed to have received metronome marks for the first three movements of the Fifth Symphony from Mahler personally.^[13] In some works metronome marks in the manuscript score were removed by Mahler for the

printed edition,^[14] but in several cases metronome marks found their way into the final score, as in several sections of the First Symphony. Finally, the durations of some of Mahler's performances of his works have been measured (by the composer himself and others), allowing for tentative conclusions about the chosen tempi.^[15] "Historically informed performances" of 19th- and early 20th-century music are still rare, and in Mahler's case it is mainly Roger Norrington's recordings of the Symphonies 1, 2, 4, 5 and 9 that have been associated with an explicit attempt at taking performances of Mahler's own time as a (flexible) point of orientation, with such inherited reference points playing a considerable role in the conductor's concept of performance.^[16]

Hermann Danuser pointed out already in 1992, however, that Mahler was very well aware of the limitations and discrepancies of such an "auctorial performance tradition."^[17] After an obviously unsuccessful performance of his Second Symphony in an arrangement for two pianos, featuring among others his friend and assistant Bruno Walter as one of the performers, he lamented that this event showed "the truth about every so-called [*sic*] 'tradition': there is no such thing! Everything is left to the whim of the individual, and unless a genius awakens them to life, works of art are lost."^[18] The elusiveness of tempo indications in particular frustrated Mahler repeatedly: "'One would almost be tempted to write in no tempi and no expression marks,' he said in exasperation, 'and leave it to the performer to understand and articulate the music in his own way.'"^[19]

The objectives of the *Mahler-Bund*, founded during the Mahler Festival in Amsterdam in 1920 (with Arnold Schoenberg acting as its first president) and dedicated to firmly establishing a performance practice of Mahler's music committed to the composer's ideals, could not obscure the fact that early on even those conductors who were declared (or declared themselves) Mahler's "heirs" or "soulmates," particularly Oskar Fried, Willem Mengelberg, Bruno Walter, and Otto Klemperer, not only pursued radically differing concepts of Mahler interpretation in general – in simplified terms: biographical and motivic-thematic (Mengelberg), classicist (Walter), and objectivist (Klemperer) – but in many cases introduced readings which were clearly at odds with Mahler's own performances.^[20] This situation is further complicated by the observation that performances of the same work by the same conductor may reveal profound deviations. Klemperer's 1971 recording of the Second Symphony lasts 28 minutes longer than his 1951 recording.^[21]

[2] Mahler's piano performances of his own works, documented on a 1905 Welte-Mignon piano roll,^[22] testify to a highly flexible conception of tempo with bar-to-bar tempo changes as described above.^[23] Mahler stated that the "correct" tempo was arrived at "when everything can still be heard" – a statement by which he obviously implied that the tempo "space" required by singers should be respected:

"A tempo is correct when everything can still be heard. When a figure can no longer be perceived because the notes begin to overlap, the tempo is too fast. In a Presto the limit of distinctness is the right tempo: beyond that, the effect is lost," to which he added that "when the audience seemed unmoved by an Adagio, he slowed down the tempo instead of increasing it, as is usually the case."^[24]

In order to "bring out the intention," Mahler even encouraged others to make changes to his scores "if required by the performance space and the quality of the orchestra."^[25] It is documented that Bruno Walter, for example, indeed followed this practice by adding retouchings in the orchestration of some sections of Mahler's works, including the beginning of the

recapitulation in the first movement of *Das Lied von der Erde*.^[26]

Whereas many sources testify to a considerably high tempo of Mahler's performances,^[27] the intention to "bring out" details of the musical structure may to some extent require, in contrast, a relatively slow pace. Theodor W. Adorno in particular seems to have defended the latter principle, even against one of the apparently most "authentic" Mahler conductors Bruno Walter, whose 1952 recording of *Das Lied von der Erde* met with Adorno's criticism that in the first movement "just to make it go quickly, the pesante element of the basic character is missed completely."^[28] A rehearsal in which Jascha Horenstein had the Vienna Symphonic Orchestra play a passage from the first movement of the Ninth Symphony "in slow motion, in order to technically control the entangled, dissociated string voices," in contrast, was highly praised by Adorno and Hans Wollschläger. The two listeners agreed that "it should sound like that, if it could still sound like that."^[29] In addition, the two Mahler advocates shared a deep skepticism towards the increasingly fast tempi of the "star conductors" during the 1960s, who, according to Adorno, tended to conceal the fragility of Mahler's works by the "urgency of 'I know that already,'"^[30] thus making unheard the ruptures in the musical structure, the signs of modernity in Mahler's scores.

In sum, it seems exceptionally difficult to draw sound criteria for tempo design and performance aesthetics from these historical sources. Hans Wollschläger's argument that every Mahler movement has a "basic tempo of which all apparent changes only form organic deviations"^[31] in particular is not supported by convincing evidence. The performance history – as will be amply demonstrated in the present essay – is a strong argument against such a normative concept of interpretation; it rather constitutes Mahler's work as an inexhaustible source of potential, new, or re-invented performance strategies. Still – to cite three categories of performance introduced by Hermann Danuser^[32] – in the case of Mahler's music, the idea of a "historical-reconstructive mode" of performance, oriented mainly (though not exclusively) towards the performance style favoured by the composer-conductor himself, arguably cannot neatly be distinguished from "traditionalist" and "contemporary" styles of performance. The imagination of a performance "faithful" to Mahler's principles – even though it might be impossible to pin them down to authoritative "rules" – has occupied an important place for many performers and commentators from the beginning, considerably shaping the way musicians and audiences have conceived of Mahler's music.

2. The Limitations of Structuralist Performance Styles vs. Performance as Analysis in Real Time

Mahler's proposition that the key criterion for the disposition of tempo is that "everything can still be heard" may be regarded as a main source for a specific type of structuralist performance style that came to be associated with the Schoenberg School. The intentions of the *Verein für musikalische Privataufführungen* were to pursue "the greatest possible clarity" and the "fulfilment of all intentions of the author as derived from the work."^[33] Rudolf Kolisch explained that for Arnold Schoenberg, "all technical means are to be subordinated to the musical idea without utilising associations from the spheres of emotion."^[34] Similarly to the Schoenberg School's aesthetics of orchestration, the function of which, according to Adorno, was to provide an "X-ray photograph" (*Röntgenphotographie*) of the work,^[35] performance, for Schoenberg and his followers, had the foremost function of bringing out musical lines and communicating the

structural design.^[36] This tendency was considerably grounded by the adoration Mahler enjoyed in the Schoenberg school.

When such a “structuralist” performance style is subjected to critical scrutiny, it soon appears that it involves many paradoxes and dead ends. This is conceded even in studies which are highly sympathetic of the basic project of harmonizing structural analysis and performance. In a recent study of the 1964 recording of Beethoven’s Violin Concerto by Rudolf Kolisch and René Leibowitz – two performers deeply shaped by Schoenberg’s performance ideals – which involves a thorough discussion of the conceptual background as well as a *close listening* of the musical result – Thomas Glaser outlines that Kolisch and Leibowitz’s “authoritative” performance model, which considers analysis as precondition for any kind of viable (hermeneutic or practical) interpretation, is necessarily confronted with a “difference between theoretical aspiration and the area of practice.”^[37] The mandatory consequences drawn by both performers from a detailed analysis of the musical text do not materialize without compromise and leave many open questions.^[38]

It is for such reasons that recent musical performance studies have articulated considerable skepticism towards “overexposed” structural features in performance – a skepticism that dates back at least to Heinrich Schenker’s theory of performance.^[39] And yet it is evident that the options for a performer to “mark” (or “unmark”) formal-spatial boundaries or macroformal functionality also beyond an “orthodox” realization of “phrase arching,” that is, the conventional way of slowing down the tempo at the beginning and end of musical phrases,^[40] are very rich and multifaceted and that as yet they have hardly been systematized. More importantly, the impact of performance decisions for macroformal perception is not at all limited to a simple “projection” of score-based analysis. The kind of “formal analysis in real time” described by fortepianist Robert Hill^[41] rather comprises a large set of strategies pertaining to tempo/timing/rubato/agogics, synchronicity/ asynchronicity, caesuras/fragmentation/continuation, dynamics/accenuation, timbre, registration, etc. – aiming at a “connection between the moment and the whole” – that has the “potential to expand our listening habits fundamentally.”^[42]

[3] It seems promising, therefore, to explore exemplary situations and strategies of the performers’ impact on the “creation” of large-scale form. However, it should be remembered – keeping in mind Adorno’s and Wollschläger’s criticism of a performance style which “undoes” key features of Mahler’s modernity mentioned above – that “macroformal analysis” here cannot tautologically presuppose a large-scale formal coherence but must prominently integrate the “death-wish”^[43] of formal rupture and disintegration.

3. Performative Strategies in Recordings of the First Movement of *Das Lied von der Erde*

To what extent, then, do recorded performances of Mahler’s *Lied von der Erde* reveal a concept of “formal analysis in real time”? When we think of the structural use of tempo contrasts and deviations – along with the organization of dynamics and the balancing of musical layers or voices – as the most obvious means of marking or “creating” large-scale form in performance, we first have to take into account that – as mentioned above – Mahler’s scores usually tend to point out such deviations with considerable accuracy. Nevertheless, the subsequent discussion will provide ample evidence for the fact that performance concepts even of such a detailed musical

text may vary drastically.

The somewhat contested place of Mahler's *Lied von der Erde* in the history of genres and the ambiguity between strophic lied form and developmental sonata form^[44] may help us to frame the question about an "analysis in real time" during a performance of this work. We might ask, for example, whether it employs developmental strategies which let a whole movement, or ultimately even the entire cycle of six movements, appear as one overarching process, or whether it is possible to observe individual solutions for the different movements or sections of the music that let the *Lied* appear more as a series of "strophes" or even fragments, each of which is somehow contained within itself. Of course this question seems highly theoretical at first and requires differentiation and refinement during the analytical process.

Following a method described as "augmented listening" by Nicholas Cook,^[45] I aim to confront a quantitative analysis of recordings ("distant listening") with a qualitative analysis of specific key sections or processes ("close listening"), aiming at a mutual improvement of the methodological constraints of both strategies. I begin by approaching 23 recordings of the first movement, selected from a recording history of about one hundred titles,^[46] including the entire period spanned by recordings of *Das Lied* (1936–2017) and covering many renowned Mahler conductors (table 1).

	Year of Recording*	Conductor	Soloists	Orchestra	Live	Label	Date of Recording
1	1936	Bruno Walter	Kerstin Thorborg, Charles Kullman	Wiener Philharmoniker	Live	EMI	May 23 & 24, 1936
2	1939	Carl Schuricht	Kerstin Thorborg, Carl-Martin Öhmann	Koninklijk Concertgebouworkest, Amsterdam	Live	MINERVA	Oct 5, 1939
3	1948	Otto Klemperer	Judit Sándor, Endre Rösler	A Magyar Rádió Szimfonikus Zenekarát	Live	archiphon [CD 2012]	Nov 2, 1948
4	1948	Bruno Walter	Kathleen Ferrier, Set Svanholm	New York Philharmonic	Live	NYP Editions	Jan 18, 1948
5	1951	Otto Klemperer	Elsa Cavelti Anton Dermota	Wiener Symphoniker	Live	VOX	May 1951
6	1952	Bruno Walter	Kathleen Ferrier, Julius Patzak	Wiener Philharmoniker		DECCA	May 14, 15 & 16, 1952
7	1964	Josef Krips	Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Fritz Wunderlich	Wiener Symphoniker	Live	DGG	Jun 14, 1964
8	1966	Otto Klemperer	Christa Ludwig, Fritz Wunderlich	Philharmonia/New Philharmonia Orchestra		EMI	Feb 18–22 & Nov 7–8, 1964, Jul 6–9, 1966
9	1966	Leonard Bernstein	Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, James King	Wiener Philharmoniker		DECCA	Mar 1966
10	1972	Leonard Bernstein	Christa Ludwig, René Kollo	Israel Philharmonic Orchestra	Live	SONY	May 18, 20 & 23, 1972
11	1972	Jascha Horenstein	Alfreda Hodgson, John Mitchinson	BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra	Live	BBC Legends	Apr 28, 1972
12	1972	Sir Georg Solti	Yvonne Minton, René Kollo	Chicago Symphony Orchestra		DECCA	May 1972
13	1974	Herbert von Karajan	Christa Ludwig, René Kollo	Berliner Philharmoniker		DGG	Dec 7–10, 1973, Oct 14, 1974
14	1975	Bernard Haitink	Janet Baker, James King	Koninklijk Concertgebouworkest, Amsterdam		PHILIPS	Sep 1–3, 1975
15	1981	Colin Davis	Jessye Norman, Jon Vickers	London Symphony Orchestra		PHILIPS	Mar 1981
16	1984	Klaus Tennstedt	Agnes Baltsa, Klaus König	London Philharmonic Orchestra		EMI	Dec 1982 & Jul 1984
17	1991	Daniel Barenboim	Waltraud Meier, Siegfried Jerusalem	Chicago Symphony Orchestra			Apr–May 1991
18	1992	Michael Gielen	Doris Soffel, Siegfried Jerusalem	SWR Sinfonieorchester Baden-Baden und Freiburg	Live	SWR	Nov 1992
19	1992	Sir Georg Solti	Marjana Lipovsek, Thomas Moser	Koninklijk Concertgebouworkest, Amsterdam	Live	DECCA	Dec 1992
20	1995	Sir Simon Rattle	Thomas Hampson, Peter Seiffert	City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra		EMI	Dec 1995
21	1999	Pierre Boulez	Violeta Urmana, Michael Schade	Wiener Philharmoniker		DGG	Oct 1999
22	2009	Kent Nagano	Christian Gerharrer, Klaus Florian Vogt	Orchestra Symphonique de Montréal	Live/ Studio	Sony Music	Jan + Feb 2009
23	2017	Jonathan Nott	Jonas Kaufmann	Wiener Philharmoniker		Sony Classical	Jun 2016

*In case the recording took place in more than one year, only the last year is indicated.

Table 1: Recordings of Mahler's *Das Lied von der Erde* taken into consideration for the analysis of the first movement

The first movement lends itself particularly well to a tempo analysis, firstly because of its stable 3/4 meter and its clear whole-bar pulse, and secondly for its various indications of tempo change and adjustment in the score. Moreover, this opening movement plays an important role in claiming the *Lied* for the genre of the symphony as it clearly betrays the contours of sonata form, with the principal compositional challenge being to translate the regular stanza-refrain structure imposed on Li Bo's poem by Hans Bethge into the dynamic developmental principle of a symphonic sonata form.^[47] Mahler achieves this mainly by discarding the third refrain after the third stanza, thus creating a close dramatic link between the development (third stanza) and the strongly curtailed recapitulation (fourth stanza), resulting in a basic formal structure of three

continuously expanding musical strophes or rotations. Table 2 provides a synoptic overview of the movement's formal design, with special emphasis on the formal function of the tempo changes indicated by Mahler. The sections rendered in grey colour mark important formal turning points and key moments that deviate from the main tempo *Allegro pesante* (*Ganze Takte, nicht schnell*) more or less obviously. This applies especially to the three refrains which are marked by the indications "Ruhig" [calm], "Sehr ruhig" [very calm], and "Gehalten" [sustained], all three of them being clearly separated from the preceding and subsequent sections by ritardandi. In addition, both expositions (stanzas 1 + 2) distinguish the three verse groups from one another by ritardandi or a modification of the main tempo to "sostenuto" (mm. 29-30; 121-124) and "etwas gehalten" (mm. 45-52; 137-152).^[48] In comparison to these detailed tempo instructions, it is striking that the entire development section (123 measures) eschews tempo changes, with the sole exception of the indication "Leidenschaftlich" [passionately] at measure 291, provoked by the question occurring in the text "Du aber Mensch, wie lang lebst denn du?" - while it is not clear whether this indication also implies a tempo change, and if so whether it suggests a faster or a slower tempo. In any case, this "passionate" character marks the beginning of a long intensification on all musical levels which culminates in measures 353 to 368 ("Hört ihr, wie sein Heulen / Hinausgellt in den süßen Duft des Lebens!"). This intensification creates a very close entanglement between development and recapitulation, despite the clear motivic parallelism of measure 326 with the beginning of the movement.

text	Schon winter der Wein im goldenen Felslein, Doch kühlt nach nicht, anel sing' ich auch ein Lied!			Das Lied vom Kummer Soll aufleuchtend in die Seele auch singen.	Wenn der Kummer naht, Liegen wie die Gärten der Seele, Wirds hin und stört die Freude, der Gesang.	Dunkel ist das Leben, ist der Tod.	strophe 1: 6 verses	
mm.	5-55	56-57-58	59-60	61-62	63-64	65-66		67-68
measures	15	3	2	2	2	2		2
TEMPO	Allegro pesante (Ganze Takte, nicht schnell)	Rit. a tempo	Rit. a tempo	a tempo sostenuto	Rit.	Tempo I		Etwas gehaltener
Harmony	a = C	B/g = a/A	a/A	a/A	a/A	a/g		B
FORM	I.1 Introduction (15)	I.2 Main Thematic Area (17)				I.3 Subordinate Theme (14)	I.4 Refrain 1 (12)	
Exposition 1 (88)								
text	Herr dieses Hauses! Dein Keller bringt die Fülle des goldenen Weins!			Wahr, diese Leute mein' ich mein! Die Leute schlagen und die Gläser weihn, Das sind die Dinge, die zusammen passen.	Ein vortier Bacher Wain zu rechten Zeit ist mehr wert, als alle Reiche dieser Erde!	Dunkel ist das Leben, ist der Tod.	strophe 2: 8 verses	
mm.	89-111	112-118	119-120	121-124	125-126	127-132		133-134
measures	23	7	2	4	2	6		2
TEMPO	Tempo I subito	Rit.	A tempo (sostenuto)	Tempo I	(Etwas gehaltener)	Tempo I (etwas tempo)		Rit.
Harmony	B	B/g = a	a = B = Ges	a = B = Ges	a/B	a/B		a
FORM	II.1 Interlude (23)	II.2 Main Thematic Area (17)				II.3 Subordinate Theme (14)	II.4 Refrain 2 (14)	
Exposition 2 (114)								
text	Das Binnemant blüht einig und die Erde Wird lange Rebnah'n und aufblüh'n im Land.			Du aber, Mensch, wie lang lebst denn du? Nicht hundert Jahre darfst du dich angesehn An all dem marschen Tande dieser Erde!			strophe 3: 12 verses	
mm.	209-229	230-260	261-280	281-290				
measures	27	31	20	10				
TEMPO	a tempo B2			Leidenschaftlich				
Harmony	F = Aa = g	F = Aa = g	F = Aa	F				
FORM	III.1 Interlude (27)	III.2 Main Thematic Area 1 (31)	III.3 Main Thematic Area 2 (20)	III.3 Subordinate Theme (15)				
Development (123)								
text	Sieh dich hinab!	Im Mondschein auf den Gräbern. Hoch eine wild-gespinnene Gestalt. Ein Riff schilt' hört ihr, wie sein Heulen Hinausgellt in den süßen Duft des Lebens!	Jetzt naht der Wein! Jetzt ist es Zeit, Genossen! Leert eure goldenen Becher zu Grund! Dunkel ist das Leben, ist der Tod!					
mm.	326-332	333-346	347-348	349-376	377-379	380	381-391	
measures	7	14	2	8	3	11	11	
TEMPO		Rit.	a tempo (Sehr ruhig)	Gehalten	Rit.	a tempo (Gehalten)	Rit.	
Harmony	a	a - C = a - B - Aa	A = a	A = a				
FORM	IV.1 Introduction (7)	IV.2 Main Thematic Area (14)		IV.3 Refrain 3 (14)				
Recapitulation (37)								
mm.	399-405							
measures	7							
TEMPO	Tempo I							
Harmony	a							
FORM	V.1 Postlude (7)							
Coda (13)								

Tempo I (Allegro pesante): 302 mm.
 [Tempo I] sostenuto: 6 mm.
 Etwas gehaltener: 24 mm.
 Ruhig: 4 mm.
 Sehr ruhig: 35 mm.
 Gehalten: 14 mm.
 Rit.: 18 mm.
 Zurückhaltend: 2 mm.

Table 2: Formal design of the first movement *Das Trinklied vom Jammer der Erde* from Mahler's *Das Lied von der Erde*

The results of the "distant listening" sessions of the 23 recordings are summarized in diagram 1 and table 3 (all tempo values throughout this article are rendered in beats per minute = bpm). It is hardly surprising that the tempo stability globally tends to increase in the more recent recordings. The degree of tempo stability/flexibility can be detected from the proportional values

of the standard deviation (second and fourth line of table 3), indicated here for the “Tempo I sections” exclusively (i.e., without calculating the sections where a modified tempo is indicated in the score; table 3, first line) and for the entire movement (table 3, third line).^[49] The maximum of tempo instability, however, is not found in the earliest recordings of Walter 1936 (14.8/20.3%) or Schuricht 1939 (14.2/21.2%) but in Leonard Bernstein’s 1966 recording: Both within Tempo I (15.4%) and for the entire movement (22.3%), Bernstein reaches maximum values; thus, his interpretation indicates a very variable Tempo I as well as a strong difference between Tempo I sections and those with modified tempo.

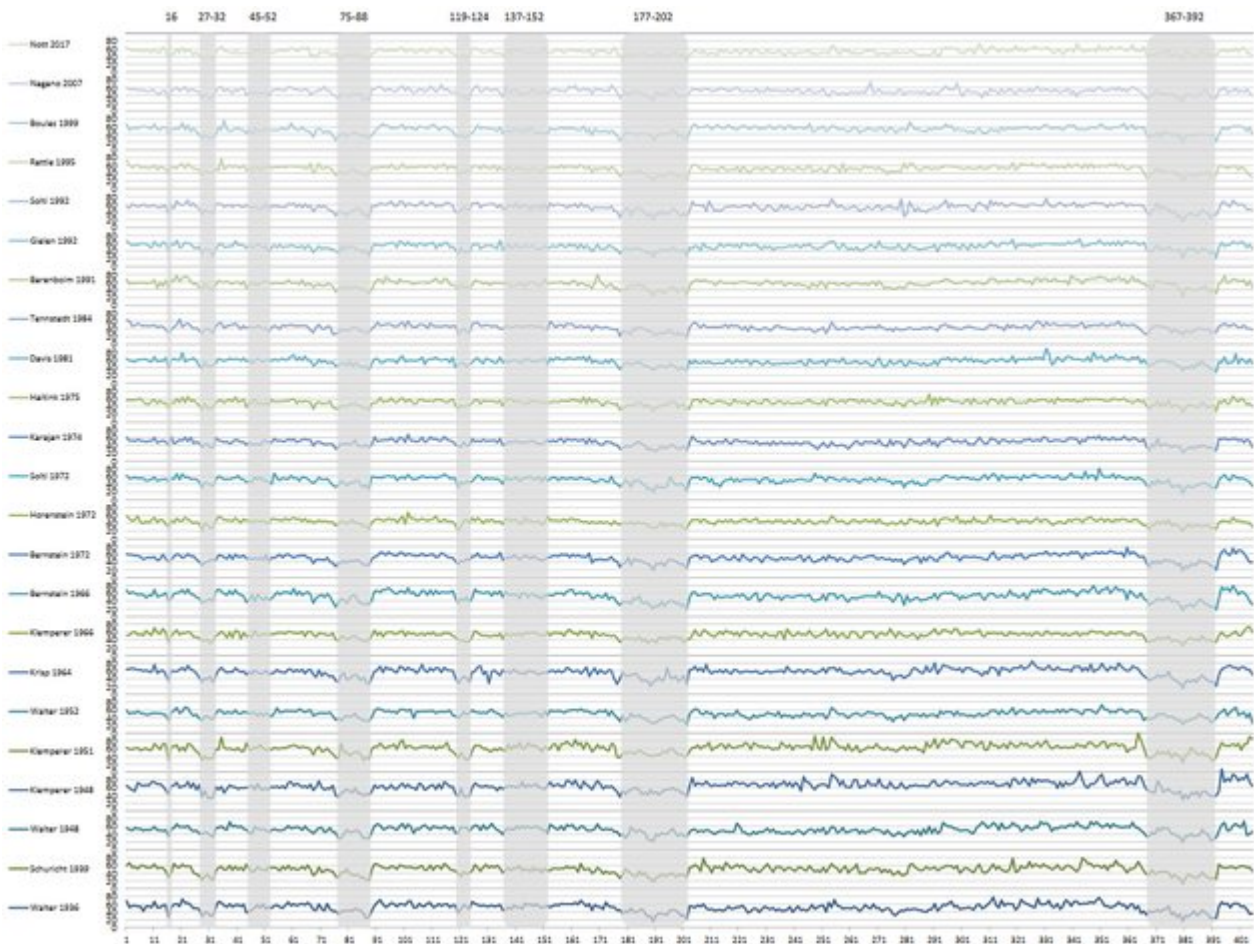


Diagram 1: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i; tempo graphs of 23 recordings; tempo values in bpm referring to a dotted half note/whole bar beat (linear scaling)

	Tempo I	stdv %	mean tempo	stdv %
Walter 1936	54.6	14.8	51.3	20.3
Schuricht 1939	52.8	14.2	48.9	21.2
Walter 1948	53.8	15.0	51.2	18.8
Klemperer 1948	67.9	13.3	63.5	18.9
Klemperer 1951	65.6	12.6	61.3	19.3
Walter 1952	51.9	12.7	49.2	17.1
Krisp 1964	61.0	12.6	56.4	20.5
Klemperer 1966	55.5	10.2	52.5	15.3
Bernstein 1966	56.4	15.4	52.2	22.3
Bernstein 1972	53.6	13.5	50.2	18.9
Horenstein 1972	46.0	11.2	43.8	15.8
Solti 1972	54.1	12.0	51.1	17.5
Karajan 1974	50.4	12.4	47.7	16.8
Haitink 1975	53.0	10.0	50.6	14.2
Davis 1981	57.9	11.7	55.5	15.0
Tennstedt 1984	45.5	12.9	43.1	17.3
Barenboim 1991	58.9	11.5	55.9	16.1
Gielen 1992	53.7	11.5	51.0	15.7
Solti 1992	55.7	12.0	52.3	18.4
Rattle 1995	54.4	11.0	51.2	16.9
Boulez 1999	54.7	11.1	50.9	18.1
Nagano 2007	52.5	11.2	49.9	15.4
Nott 2017	53.9	11.2	51.8	13.7

Table 3: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i; average values and standard deviations of the tempo graphs shown in diagram 3. The four columns of the table (from left to right) refer to (1) the *main tempo* for Tempo I sections (mean value for all sections without tempo modifications in the score), (2) the proportional standard deviation of Tempo I sections (indicates the degree of tempo stability/flexibility), (3) the *mean tempo* for the entire movement, (4) the proportional standard deviation of the mean tempo.

[4] Diagram 2 enlarges the tempo graph of Bernstein's 1966 in comparison to his 1972 performance.^[50] The 1972 (live) recording basically pursues the same dramaturgy, though mostly in a less pronounced manner. Particularly remarkable in the 1966 performance is that Bernstein reduces the tempo in the ritardandi before the development and recapitulation to a virtual standstill to less than a quarter of the subsequent fluent tempi (m. 202 = 17.3 bpm vs. m. 205 = 62.9 bpm; m. 392 = 16.4 bpm vs. m. 394 = 75.2 bpm / m. 398 = 78.8 bpm; diagram 2). Equally obvious is the continuous acceleration of tempo in the second half of the development until the abruptly slanting curve before the beginning of the third refrain (mm. 368-369; video example 1). The intensity which features James King's brilliant performance of this scene of the ape on the graves is substantially indebted to this tempo dramaturgy. The key words "[Du aber Mensch,] wie lang lebst denn du?" (m. 298/299), "an all dem morschen Tande [dieser Erde!]" (m. 317/318), "Seht dort hinab!" (m. 328-330), "Ein Aff' ist's" (m. 348-350) are highlighted by accelerating tempo levels (62.4-67.6-71.9-79.9 bpm), the climax at the words "... hinausgellt in den süßen Duft des Lebens" (mm. 357-365) is intensified by a continuous fast tempo up to measures

358/359 (68.3/66.4 bpm) and an abrupt deceleration immediately before the climax point in measure 360 (43.8 bpm), further decreased to 29.2 bpm at the beginning of the third refrain (m. 367). This large-scale tempo dramaturgy is enhanced by a considerable reduction of tempo in the subordinate theme section in the development (mm. 281–290, *main tempo*: 45.5 bpm/48.1 bpm in 1972), a tempo change which – just like all those previously mentioned – is not indicated in Mahler's score, as well as the sustained tempo in the third and final refrain following the climax (*main tempo*: 35.8 bpm/37.2 bpm in 1972).



Diagram 2: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i: tempo graph Bernstein 1966/1972 (logarithmic scaling)

**Video Example 1: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i, mm. 289-381: Bernstein 1966
(James King; Wiener Philharmoniker; Leonard Bernstein)**

The minimum of tempo deviations in diagram 1/table 3 is *not* found – as might have been expected – in recordings of the recent two to three decades but is marked by recordings from the 1960s and 70s, including the famous rendition of Otto Klemperer with soloists Fritz Wunderlich and Christa Ludwig from 1966 (10.2% for Tempo I sections), as well as those of Bernhard Haitink from 1975 (10.0% for Tempo I sections) and Jascha Horenstein from 1972 (11.2% for Tempo I sections; this value is close to that of the seven recordings since the 1990s, all ranging between 11.0 and 12.0% for Tempo I sections). (All three recordings also have relatively low though less significant values for the deviations for the entire movement, indicating that they do not tend to pronounce the difference between Tempo I and modified tempo areas too rigorously.) Horenstein’s extremely slow reading of the movement (46.0 bpm), with only Klaus Tennstedt’s 1984 interpretation (45.5 bpm) taken at a slower pace, renders an impression of the conductor’s “slow motion” approach testified by Adorno and Wollschläger, cited above. Klemperer, in contrast, who had recorded the movement in a frantic tempo in 1948 and 1951 (67.9 and 65.6 bpm respectively^[51]), tends towards a very moderate approach in 1966 (55.5 bpm), close to that of Haitink (53 bpm). Klemperer’s, Haitink’s, and Horenstein’s interpretations of the climactic area show no stronger or lesser deviations of tempo than during the rest of the movement (diagram 3). Klemperer, for example, provides ample space for Fritz Wunderlich’s restrained “Heulen,” in sharp competition with the insisting counterpoint-ostinato on the E5 of the glockenspiel (which is particularly present in this recording as if to materialize Anton Webern’s enthusiastic report on its role in this movement^[52]; video example 2). Thus, in contrast to Bernstein neither Klemperer, Haitink, nor Horenstein appear at first glance to employ tempo design as a means of sharpening the form of the movement. Relying on a text-oriented performance, they seem to refrain from a clarification of the composed formal structure via tempo organization.

Such a qualification, however, requires a still “closer” listening mode. Similarities and differences between these three “controlled” interpretations might be illustrated by a short listening exercise towards their grasp at the instrumental subordinate theme in the development (mm. 281-293) and the pre-climactic zone marked by “Leidenschaftlich” (mm. 292ff.) up to the recapitulation (diagram 4). All three conductors interpret the first phrase of the “Leidenschaftlich” zone (mm. 292-301) with a slight increase in the basic tempo (Klemperer 1966: 53.1 60.1 bpm; Horenstein 1972: 44.2 47.8 bpm; Haitink 1975: 53.1 54.5 bpm). The basic dramaturgical concepts, however, are clearly discernible: After slowing down the instrumental subordinate theme to 53.1 bpm, Klemperer clearly marks off the individual phrases of the “Leidenschaftlich” section (mm. 292-304; 305-315; 316-325 - as marked by the verses of the text: Du aber, Mensch, wie lang lebst denn du? / Nicht hundert Jahre darfst du dich ergötzen / An all dem morschen Tande dieser Erde!) by differing tempo nuances (60.1-56.7-54.3 bpm), stabilizing his basic tempo 55.5 bpm at the beginning of the recapitulation. The interpretation is very much guided by the “over-pronounced” text-articulation of Wunderlich, apparently in tune with Mahler’s ideals of a tempo guided by vocal melody. Horenstein’s and Haitink’s tempo changes are more linear, as can be seen from the normalized graph in diagram 4: Both continuously increase tempo until the first phrase of “Leidenschaftlich,” starting off from a slower tempo before the subordinate theme. In the further process, Horenstein in particular marks the entry of the recapitulation with a *Luftpause* prolonging measure 325, the glockenspiel octave sharply interrupting the vocal line (video example 3), whereas Haitink enhances the entanglement of development and recapitulation by merging the phrases before and after measure 326 into a larger phrase structure (video example 4).

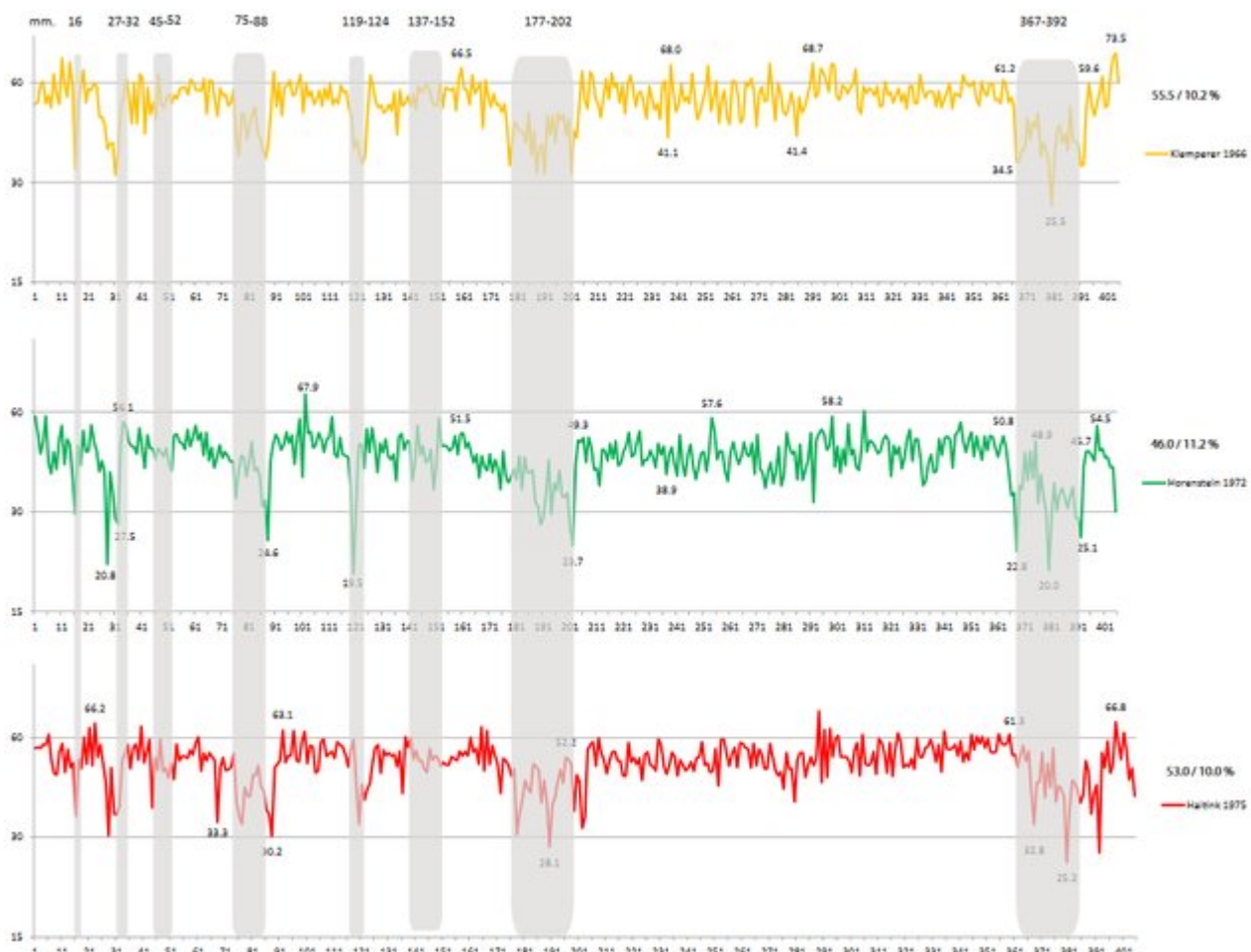


Diagram 3: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i: tempo graphs Klemperer 1966, Horenstein 1972, Haitink 1975 compared (logarithmic scaling)

Video Example 2: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i, mm. 289-381: Klemperer 1966

(Fritz Wunderlich; New Philharmonia Orchestra; Otto Klemperer)

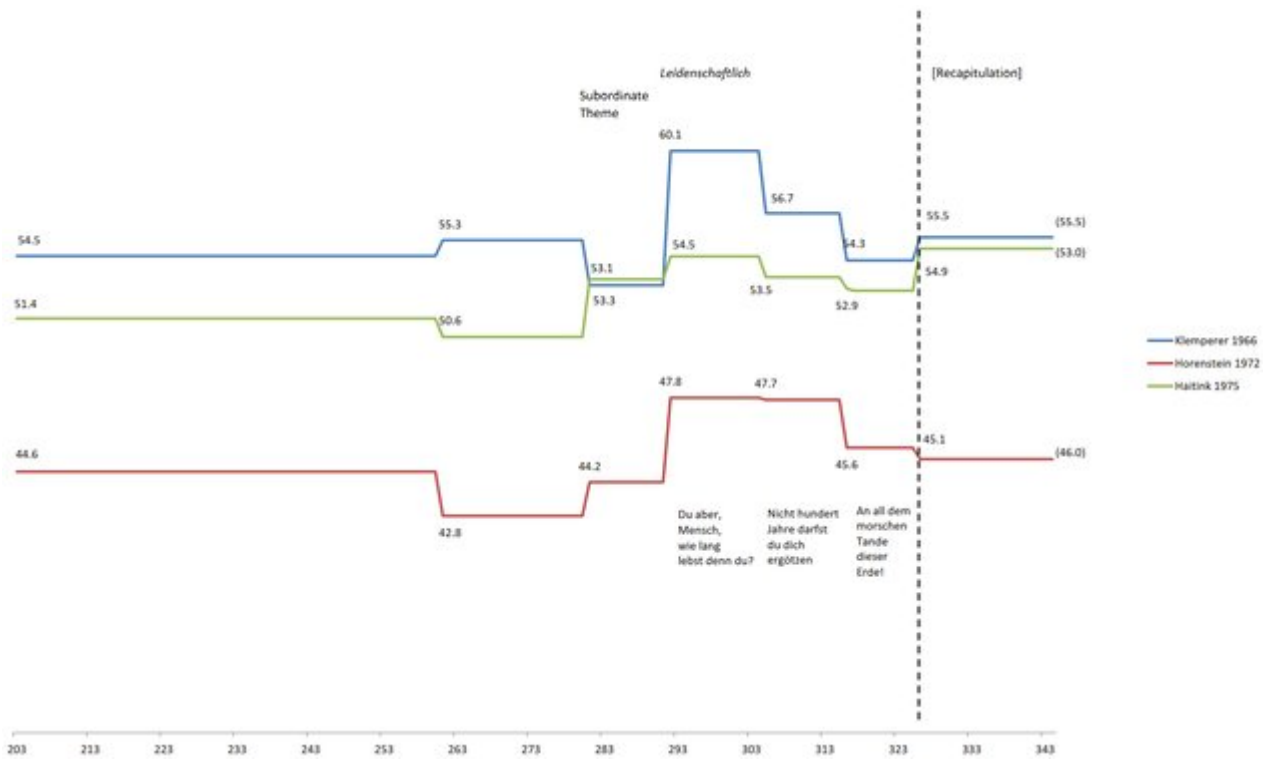


Diagram 4: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i, mm. 203-344, normalized tempo graphs Klemperer 1966, Horenstein 1972, Haitink 1975 compared (logarithmic scaling)

**Video Example 3: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i, mm. 289-381: Horenstein 1972
(John Mitchinson; BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra; Jascha Horenstein)**

**Video Example 4: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i, mm. 289-381: Haitink 1975
(James King; Koninklijk Concertgebouworkest, Amsterdam; Bernard Haitink)**

[5] The interpretations of the three refrains can be considered as a key to understanding the different performance concepts of the entire movement. The recurring maxim “Dunkel ist das Leben, ist der Tod” at the (end of) each refrain is set by Mahler – in contrast to earlier sketches of the music^[53] – in three different keys: G minor, Ab minor and A minor, implying a rising tessitura of the vocal line and thus an intensification of its bodily expressive content. The cadential closure in the first and third refrain is evaded or “deferred” by an open diminished seventh chord on the tonic bass (mm. 90; 393), letting the word “Tod” fall into the abyss as it were, which after the third refrain and the preceding surrealist ape scene rings associations with the absurdity of death and the rebellion against it (further enhanced by the flatter tongue sounds in the high woodwinds of the postlude ritornello that already in the beginning set the atmosphere of the movement together with the glockenspiel).

An obvious tempo dramaturgy in the interpretation of the three refrains set by Bruno Walter’s 1936 recording (table 4) was to decelerate the tempo of the refrain stepwise, making its contrast to Tempo I increasingly more pronounced – an approach which seems to be justified by the difference in Mahler’s indications: “Ruhig”/“Sehr ruhig” [mm. 77–89], “Sehr ruhig” [mm. 179–202], “Sehr ruhig”/“Gehalten” [mm. 369–392]. However, from the 1970s onwards a clear tendency to increase the tempo of the third refrain can be observed, possibly in an attempt to retain the tension aroused by the climactic area and to create the impression of incisiveness towards the end (further enhanced by the short and dry final chord). More recent recordings, namely Jonathan Nott’s 2017 reading, even invert the tempo dramaturgy, rendering the first refrain in the slowest and the third refrain in the fastest tempo.

	Refrain 1	Refrain 2	Refrain 3	Tempo I
Walter 1936	42.5	37.7	37.2	54.6
Schuricht 1939	36.4	35.2	34.6	52.8
Walter 1948	41.0	41.0	41.5	53.8
Klemperer 1948	47.3	50.8	47.9	67.9
Klemperer 1951	47.8	49.0	45.3	65.6
Walter 1952	40.3	38.5	39.5	51.9
Krisp 1964	43.7	42.4	39.4	61.0
Klemperer 1966	43.7	42.8	40.6	55.5
Bernstein 1966	41.8	35.4	35.8	56.4
Bernstein 1972	40.3	38.5	37.2	53.6
Horenstein 1972	40.7	36.5	35.3	46.0
Solti 1972	42.6	39.7	39.3	54.1
Karajan 1974	42.4	36.5	37.6	50.4
Haitink 1975	41.7	43.3	43.4	53.0
Davis 1981	47.4	45.2	48.0	57.9
Tennstedt 1984	36.8	32.8	38.2	45.5
Barenboim 1991	45.8	42.2	48.2	58.9
Gielen 1992	45.0	41.5	43.1	53.7
Solti 1992	41.1	39.5	39.6	55.7
Rattle 1995	43.2	36.8	39.3	54.4
Boulez 1999	38.9	40.1	38.6	54.7
Nagano 2007	40.0	43.7	42.5	52.5
Nott 2017	41.7	44.6	48.0	53.9

Table 4: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i, main tempo of the three refrains

(mm. 77-89; 179-202; 369-392) compared to Tempo I in the 23 analyzed recordings

Independent of the question of “accuracy to the score” (at least the indication “Gehalten” in the third refrain may be said to be ambivalent, as it is not clear whether it suggests a slower or a faster tempo than the preceding “Sehr ruhig”), both dramaturgies might turn out to be convincing. Whereas an increased refrain-tempo in the final refrain might be heard as a consequence of the preceding climax and its grotesque atmosphere, a continuous deceleration of the refrain-tempi might symbolize the inescapability of the maxim’s insight of transitory life. This might be further supported by the important addition of the third refrain, which is, contrary to refrains 1 and 2, expanded by an additional pair of verses (“Jetzt nehmt den Wein! Jetzt ist es Zeit, Genossen! / Leert eure gold’nen Becher zu Grund!”), often marked out by a strong ritardando in measure 381 which ostensibly symbolizes the time the singer-protagonist takes to empty his cup, a further formal marker making the final occurrence of the maxim’s line even more effective and chilling. Thus, a criterion for assessing the plausibility of the different tempo dramaturgies might be whether the tempi chosen for the three refrains principally highlight their architectonic function or whether the tempo dramaturgy communicates the refrains as part of a transformational process spanning the movement as a whole. Approaching this delicate question of course involves taking into consideration parameters beyond tempo. It can be relevant, for example, whether the evaded cadence after the first and third refrain and the “hands-on” character of the ensuing tutti ritornello increase in intensity towards the end of the movement

(which would support a process-oriented reading of the movement's form). A short comparison of three readings of refrain 3 may illustrate the broad choice of solutions available (video examples 5-7).

In his 1939 recording, Carl Schuricht (Concertgebouw Orchestra; tenor: Carl-Martin Öhmann) offers an extreme ritardando in measure 381 (the emptying of the cup). The main tempo of the third refrain – already taken considerably slowly (34.6 bpm) – is here reduced to 12.4 bpm (video example 5). A pronounced contrast to this interpretation is heard in the most recent recording conducted by Jonathan Nott (Vienna Philharmonic, tenor: Jonas Kaufmann) which almost seems to “rush” towards the “Tod” in m. 393 (video example 6). Nott's tempo dramaturgy is at times almost imperceptible (proven by the small difference between his deviations within Tempo I and within the entire movement, shown in table 3: 11.2/13.7%). In contrast, Schuricht's interpretation offers a clear “escalation” of the formal-dramatic situation in refrain 3 when compared to his rendering of refrain 1. However, both performances miss an important detail in the final key moment of the movement: The “shocking” effect of the evaded cadence in measure 393, compositionally enhanced by the ritardando in m. 392, is mitigated if the soloist and/or orchestra intensify the dynamics of the penultimate note of this cadence – contrary to the score, which does not indicate a crescendo except for the quaver-upbeat in the orchestra immediately before measure 393. Again it is Bernstein who (in both his recordings) stages this contrast in the most pronounced manner, but it is also very clearly audible in the live recording of Josef Krisp and Fritz Wunderlich from 1964 (video example 7).

**Video Example 5: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i, mm. 367-405: Schuricht 1939
(Carl-Martin Öhmann; Koninklijk Concertgebouworkest, Amsterdam; Carl Schuricht)**

**Video Example 6: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i, mm. 367-405: Nott 2017
(Jonas Kaufmann; Wiener Philharmoniker; Jonathan Nott)**

Video Example 7: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, i, mm. 367-405: Krisp 1966

(Fritz Wunderlich; Wiener Symphoniker; Josef Krips)

If the final “Tod” occurs in such a somewhat “expected-unexpected” manner, to some degree unlikely after the protagonist’s harmonious invitation to empty the cup, being further drawn into the coda’s surrealist and short-cut recapitulation of the beginning’s atmosphere and its tendency towards panic, frenzy, and catastrophe, it seems clear that the symphonic character of the movement – and thus of the *Lied von der Erde* as a whole – can be brought out very convincingly. While a macroformal tempo dramaturgy may facilitate the process of grasping the important entanglement of development and recapitulation, emphasizing the movement’s end-oriented formal dramaturgy, the clear articulation of such “ruptures” in the musical narrative might arguably be found even more important for performing “analysis in real time,” not least because these ruptures tend to fulfil important text-related as well as formal functions. This also suggests that the singer’s lied interpretation – the articulation and pronunciation of the text, the characterization of the “tenor persona,” and its development in the course of the movement – and the symphonic dramaturgy may illuminate and consolidate one another.

4. Perspectives on Questions of a Performance-sensitive Analysis of Cyclic Form in *Das Lied von der Erde*

[6] A thorough discussion of the performative strategies applied to the cycle of *Das Lied*’s six movements as a whole is beyond the scope of a single article and would require highly time-consuming “augmented listening” research into the entire recording history. What can be offered here instead is a reflection on which research questions such a study might pose and a short exemplification of distant listening (based on highly selective quantitative data), as well as a short concluding example of how “close listening” might contribute to this research area.

Basic questions to be tackled by research into the performance of the whole cycle are:

(1) How are the individual movements related to one another in terms of tempo/duration as well as dramaturgy (tempo, sound, and timbre changes, articulation of both orchestral and vocal structures/text, etc.)?

(2) Is the relationship between the two large “Abteilungen”^[54] of the *Lied* (movements 1–5/6) balanced, or are there clear indications that the emphasis is placed on the finale?

(3) Does a performance show clear attempts at strengthening the cyclic integration by analogous tempi, by a highlighting of motivic or timbral connections, or by similar means, or is there rather a tendency to “isolate” the six songs into fragmentary pieces? The latter tendency might become particularly dominant during the last movement, the fragmentary, loose-knit character of which has often been discussed. Placing the emphasis on this fragmentary character (which to a certain, though limited, degree may also be observable in the other movements), could imply an interpretation of the *Lied* not as a symphonic form in an empathetic sense but as a more contemplative reflection of the “world” which Mahler’s symphonies aim at creating.

A basic material (to be expanded further) for a discussion of these questions is provided in diagram 5, which lists the durations of all six movements in 92 different recordings.^[55] The fact that there is a difference of more than 18 minutes between the fastest and the slowest recording (50:22/68:41, see table 5) is hardly surprising given the evidence of diverging Mahler

performance traditions cited up to this point. Nor does it come unexpectedly that tempo variability in the slow movements 2 and 6 turns out to be somewhat stronger than in the other four movements.

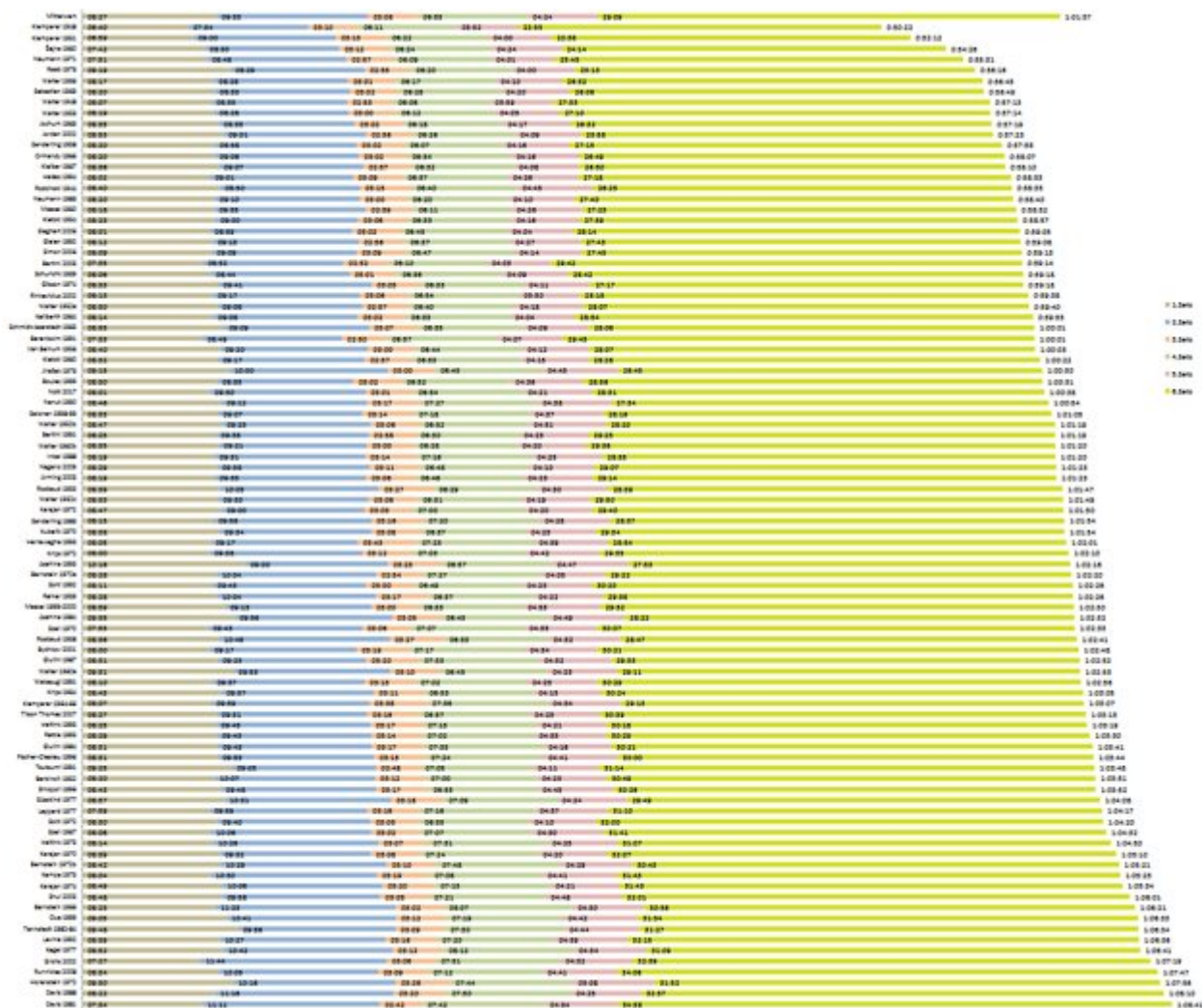


Diagram 5: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, durations of all six movements in 92 selected recordings

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	total
maximum	10:16 <i>Asahina 1995</i>	11:44 <i>Grohs 2002</i>	03:43 <i>Herreweghe 1993</i>	08:12 <i>Kegeel 1977</i>	05:08 <i>Horenstein 1972</i>	34:58 <i>Davis 1981</i>	68:41 <i>Davis 1981</i>
minimum	06:40 <i>Klemperer 1948</i>	07:34 <i>Klemperer 1948</i>	02:42 <i>Davis 1981</i>	06:06 <i>Walter 1948</i>	03:50 <i>Rinkevičius 2002</i>	22:38 <i>Klemperer 1951</i>	50:22 <i>Klemperer 1948</i>
mean	08:27	09:33	03:08	06:55	04:24	29:09	61:37
standard deviation (%)	6.3	7.5	5.4	6.9	5.6	7.5	5.6

Table 5: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*: maximum, minimum, and mean durations as well as proportional standard deviation in 92 selected recordings

It is evident that these absolute values are of limited significance. Diagram 6 therefore aims to complement these data by indicating the proportional values of the individual movements within the overall duration of a cycle (100%). The weight attributed to the *Abschied* finale (movement 6) fluctuates between 50.9% (Colin Davis/Jessye Norman 1981) and a mere 43.4% in Klemperer's 1951 recording with Elsa Cavelti. Colin Davis pursues a particularly interesting dramaturgy in his recording: First, both slow movements are extremely stretched in time - Davis' *Abschied* is the slowest among all recordings with a duration of almost 35 minutes, mostly due to the prolonged

recitatives; his second movement is also among the slowest versions (11:11/11:16 in Davis's second recording 1988), with only Bernstein's (11:23/1966) and Wolfgang Grohs's (11:44/2002) coming in at a slower tempo. Davis' concept could not least be due to a tribute to the prominent soloist, providing her with the necessary "time-space" to unfold the unique qualities of her voice. In contrast, movements 1 and 3 are considerably "compressed," with the 11% proportion of the first movement reaching one of the minimum proportional values and the duration of 2:42 of the third movement the shortest absolute duration among all selected recordings. Klemperer's 1951 recording, in turn, reaches a very high value for the proportion of its second movement: its absolute duration of 9:00 minutes, though below the average value of 9:33, results in a proportion of 17.2%, the maximum among all selected recordings.

A comparison of these two sets of data with the remaining recordings seems to suggest three different basic dramaturgies:

(1) Davis' recording is an example of a strategy in which *Der Abschied* is taken as the *telos* and centre of the work, suggesting a tendency to reduce the other five movements to extended "introductions" to this massive statement; in this concept the two *Abteilungen* last about half of the entire duration each.

(2) Klemperer's dramaturgy, in contrast, tries to balance out the weight of movements 2 and 6 by reducing the finale's weight, increasing that of *Der Einsame im Herbst*, and further reducing the proportion of the remaining four movements. It is clear that this dramaturgy is not at all incompatible with the first one, since both may focus on the architectonic link between the two slow movements.

(3) In contrast, many recordings testify to a more traditionally "symphonic" dramaturgy in which the durations of movements 1 and 2 are almost equal in length, which implies that the first movement gains prominence and can thus function (ultimately in conjunction with the second movement as a form of twofold introduction to the cycle) as a palpable balance to the *Abschied*. This dramaturgy seems obvious in Karajan 1972, Walter 1953, Walter 1960, or Jochum 1963, among others.

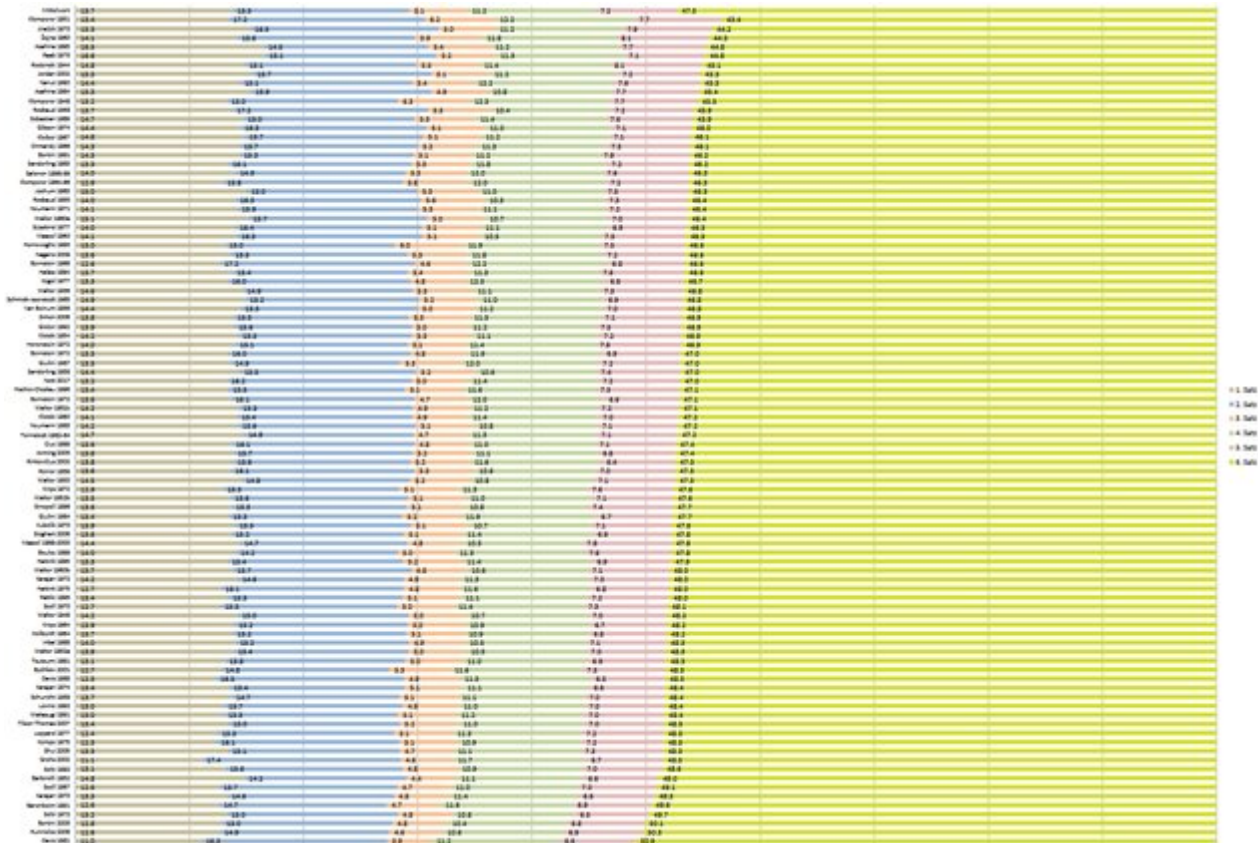


Diagram 6: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, proportions of the six movements in 92 selected recordings

To conclude, let us turn again to the dramaturgies of Davis 1981 and Klemperer 1951 and hear how their contrasting approach materializes towards the “heart” of the final movement as compared to Bruno Walter’s much-discussed recording with Kathleen Ferrier from 1952.^[56] Adorno implied that a difference in character and expression between the “main tempo” sections (indicating the funeral march tempo of the central section, mm. 288–373) and the recitatives was key to the performed form of this movement, a criterion which Bruno Walter’s 1952 recording obviously did not meet: “The recitative[s] in the final movement as expressive as the main themes – thus the entire form wrong.”^[57]

[7] Video examples 8 to 10 document the beginning of the recitative (mm. 374–380) at the outset of the second part of the movement, in which the poem by Meng Haoran has been set, soon punctuated by reminiscences of the preceding C minor funeral march (mm. 381–389). The alto recites “erzählend und ohne Espressivo” [narrating and without expression] over a low C ostinato and accompanied by regular tam-tam strokes. The highly differing articulation of all three soloists, closely though not exclusively emerging from the different tempo conceptions, makes it abundantly clear that we find ourselves in entirely different “narratives” at this point (diagram 7): The funeral march is taken in an extremely hurried tempo by Klemperer (77.8 bpm, fast even when compared to the 68–70 bpm of his recording in Budapest three years earlier), making the recitative (60.7 bpm, 78% of the preceding tempo) appear as a clear formal point of orientation, with the considerable *rubato* (16.6% standard deviation) only slightly masking the hurried character which this tempo still implies for the singer (video example 8). The only real independence from the implicit urgency is gained in the doubled key word “warum” (“Er fragte ihn, wohin er führe / Und auch *warum, warum* es müsste sein”), on which Elsa Cavelti performs a considerably “expressive” tenuto and portamento to expand the cadence before the march enters in an unchanged hurried tempo, leading to almost grotesquely virtuosic woodwind figures in mm. 382–386.

In terms of form, Davis and Norman (video example 9) follow a similar basic principle, their recitative establishing a tempo of 40.4 bpm, about 87.4% of the preceding main tempo of the funeral march (46.2 bpm). Although their recitative has a more stable tempo than Klemperer's and Cavelti's, the massive tenuto causes the impression of a "beat" to vanish from the music entirely (repeatedly falling to beats below 30 bpm). The exact opposite impression is rendered by Walter and Ferrier (video example 10): They even increase the tempo of the recitative (60.0 bpm) compared to the preceding march tempo (57.7 bpm), making the recitative appear as a sung intermezzo rather than as the beginning of a new formal and narrative area. Though their readings have different consequences on the overall form, we might interpret Walter's and Klemperer's restraint here as an attempt to save Mahler's music - and particularly the final movement of the *Lied*-from the "sentimental" implications it had been associated with early on.^[58]

**Video Example 8: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, vi, mm. 374-389: Klemperer 1951
(Elsa Cavelti; Wiener Symphoniker; Otto Klemperer)**

**Video Example 9: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, vi, mm. 374-389: Davis 1981
(Jessye Norman; London Symphony Orchestra; Colin Davis)**

Video Example 10: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, vi, mm. 374-389: Walter 1952

(Kathleen Ferrier; Wiener Philharmoniker; Bruno Walter)

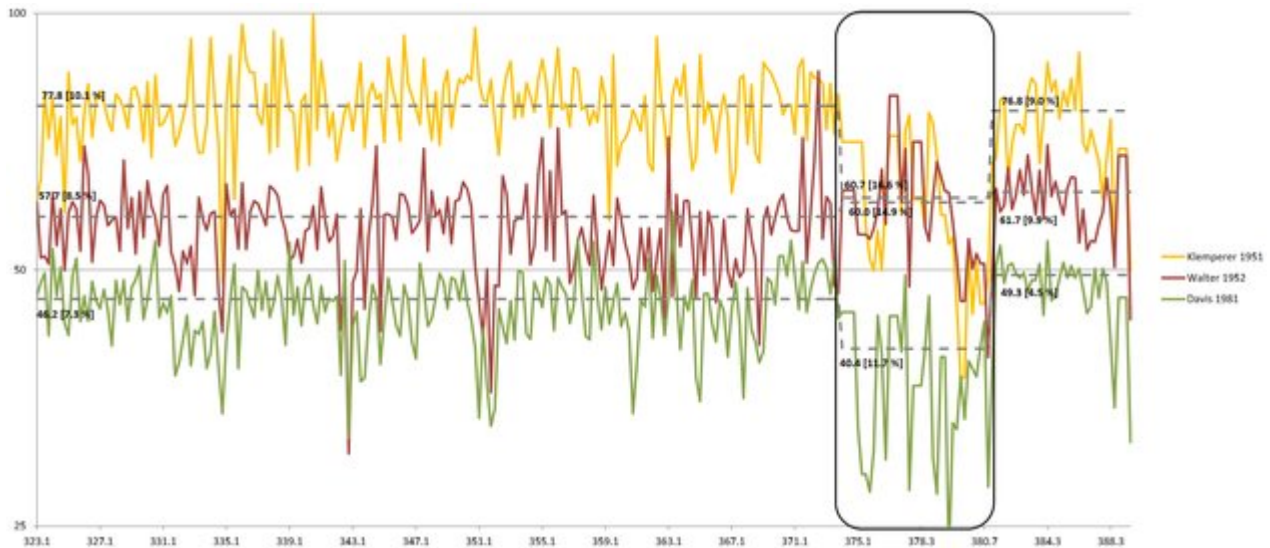


Diagram 7: Mahler, *Das Lied von der Erde*, vi, mm. 323-389, tempo graphs Klemperer 1951, Walter 1952, Davis 1981 (logarithmic scaling)

5. Conclusion

The intention here was not to sort out “authentic” from “inauthentic” Mahler performance styles. Rather, our “augmented listening,” particularly when read against the historical evidence introduced in the first two sections, seems to suggest that it is ultimately impossible to define an “adequate” performative interpretation for Mahler’s work in a narrow sense. Mahler’s objective to “bring out” important details and nuances in performance seems at first glance to be matched particularly well by a slow performance such as Horenstein’s (for the moment ignoring deficiencies in recording technique which can be observed in many recordings far into the 1990s^[59]). But this surely does not render Bernstein’s tempo-based dramaturgy or Klemperer’s “hurried” early recordings “inauthentic.” And neither does it imply that ultimately there are no criteria for distinguishing a “good” from a “bad” interpretation. In terms of the model pursued here, namely performance as “formal analysis in real time,” it seems obvious that the potential for using tempo as a means of marking formal turning points or intensifying formal processes has not only been a part of Mahler’s *explicit* aesthetics of performance as documented in his highly detailed tempo markings and his habit of changing tempo “from bar to bar” but may be traced also as *implicit* in the musical work and its internally “symphonic” dramaturgy, which might be rendered explicit by conductor (as seen most vividly in Bernstein’s example), singer and orchestra. In such a case, the performers indeed seem to act as co-creators who – while doubtlessly believing to a certain degree in an “autonomous” dimension of the work – have gone beyond a simplistic model of “authoritarian” performance practice indebted to a composer’s intentions.

References

1. Many important studies on performance practice and the performance and recording history of Mahler’s

work have been published, although a comprehensive and updated monograph on this thematic area is not available at present; see, among others, Rudolf Stephan (ed.), *Gustav Mahler, Werk und Interpretation: Autographe – Partituren – Dokumente. Ausstellungskatalog Düsseldorf 1980* (Cologne: Volk, 1979); Rudolf Stephan (ed.), *Mahler-Interpretation. Aspekte zum Werk und Wirken von Gustav Mahler* (Mainz: Schott, 1985); Knut Martner, *Gustav Mahler im Konzertsaal. Eine Dokumentation seiner Konzerttätigkeit 1870–1911* (Kopenhagen, 1985) [expanded English translation: *Mahler's Concerts* (New York: Kaplan Foundation/Overlook Press, 2010)]; Hans Wollschläger, “Die Schlamperei der Tradition oder *Wie authentisch sind die heutigen Mahler-Aufführungen*” [1991], in *Der Andere Stoff. Fragmente zu Gustav Mahler* (Göttingen: Wallstein, 2010), 27–71; Hermann Danuser, “Mahlers Vortragsbezeichnungen. Ein Schlüssel zur Erkenntnis des musikalischen Gehalts?” in *Das Gustav-Mahler-Fest Hamburg 1989. Bericht über den Internationalen Gustav-Mahler-Kongress*, ed. Matthias Theodor Vogt (Kassel: Bärenreiter, 1991), 459–467; Christoph Metzger, *Mahler-Rezeption. Perspektiven der Rezeption Gustav Mahlers* (Wilhelmshaven: Noetzel, 2000); Jens Malte Fischer, *Gustav Mahler. Der fremde Vertraute* [2003] (Munich: dtv, 2010), 871–891; David Pickett, “Mahler on Record: The Spirit or the Letter?” in *Perspectives on Gustav Mahler*, ed. Jeremy Barham (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005), 345–377; Reinhold Kubik (ed.), *Musikinstrumente und Musizierpraxis zur Zeit Gustav Mahlers* (Vienna: Böhlau, 2007); Henry Louis de La Grange, *Gustav Mahler, vol. 4: A New Life Cut Short (1907–1911)* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), 1619–1635, 1657–1669 [co-authored by Sybille Werner]; David Pickett, “‘Ich muß aus dem Gefühl der Selbsterhaltung heraus und der Achtung vor mir selbst Konzerte dirigieren’ – Über Mahlers schöpferische Aktivitäten im Konzertsaal: Repertoire und Quellen,” in *Gustav Mahler. Interpretationen seiner Werke*, vol. 2, ed. Peter Revers and Oliver Korte (Laaber: Laaber, 2011), 428–484; Hartmut Hein, “Mahler-Interpretation(en): Zur Aufführungsgeschichte und Diskologie,” in *Mahler-Handbuch*, ed. Bernd Sponheuer and Wolfram Steinbeck (Stuttgart/Kassel: Metzler/Bärenreiter, 2013), 453–471; Wolfgang Schaufler (ed.), *Gustav Mahler. Dirigenten im Gespräch*, Vienna: Universal Edition 2013; Lena-Lisa Wüstendörfer (ed.), *Mahler-Interpretation heute. Perspektiven der Rezeption zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts* (Munich: edition text + kritik, 2015). ↑

2. Metzger, *Mahler-Rezeption*, 53–55. ↑
3. See, among others, Reinhold Kubik, “‘Progress’ and ‘Tradition’: Mahler’s Revisions and Changing Performance Practice Conventions,” in *Perspectives on Gustav Mahler*, ed. Jeremy Barham (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005), 401–415. ↑
4. Natalie Bauer-Lechner, *Recollections of Gustav Mahler*, trans. Dika Newlin, ed. Peter Franklin (London: Faber and Faber, 1980), 46 [“Alles wird durch Notenwerte und Pausen bis ins kleinste ausgedrückt. Das gilt nun freilich von dem, was sich darstellen läßt. Über das weitaus Wichtigere: über das Tempo, und vollends die Gesamtauffassung und den Aufbau eines Werkes, läßt sich so nur verzweifelt wenig feststellen, denn hier handelt es sich um etwas Lebendiges, Fließendes, das nie, auch nur zweimal hintereinander, sich völlig gleich bleiben kann. Deshalb ist ja auch das Metronomisieren unzulänglich und fast wertlos, weil schon nach dem zweiten Takte das Tempo ein anderes geworden sein muß, wenn das Werk nicht dreihörig, niederträchtig, heruntergespielt wird. Weit mehr als auf die Anfangsgeschwindigkeit kommt es daher auf das richtige Verhältnis aller Teile untereinander an. Ob das Tempo im Gesamten um einen Grad geschwinder oder langsamer ist, mag oft von der Stimmung des Dirigenten abhängen und, ohne Nachteil für das Werk, um ein Geringes variieren. Wenn das Ganze nur ein Lebendiges, und innerhalb dieser Freiheit mit unumstößlicher Notwendigkeit aufgebaut ist.” Natalie Bauer-Lechner, *Gustav Mahler in den Erinnerungen von Natalie Bauer-Lechner*, ed. Herbert Killian (Hamburg: Wagner, 1984), 41–42]. ↑
5. See Pickett, “Mahler on Record,” 346. Mahler also considerably changed the tempo of the same pieces in different performances (see *ibid.*). ↑
6. Jürg Stenzl, “Auf der Suche nach einer Geschichte der musikalischen Interpretation“ [1994], in *Auf der Suche nach Geschichte(n) der musikalischen Interpretation* (Würzburg: Königshausen & Neumann, 2012), 15–31: 20. ↑
7. See Johann Layer, “Zur Vermittlung von Gustav Mahlers Beethoven-Interpretation durch Richard

Wagners Interpretationsästhetik," *Nachrichten zur Mahler Forschung* 68 (2014), 8–28; Thomas Seedorf, "Kapitel IV: Die Musik von der Wiener Klassik bis zur Gegenwart. Orchestermusik," in *Musikalische Interpretation (Neues Handbuch der Musikwissenschaft vol. 11)*, ed. Hermann Danuser (Laaber: Laaber, 1992), 341–359: 357; Wolfgang Hattinger, *Der Dirigent. Mythos. Macht. Merkwürdigkeiten* (Stuttgart/Kassel: Metzler/Bärenreiter, 2013), 32–38. ↑

8. See Hermann Danuser, "Einleitung," in *Musikalische Interpretation (Neues Handbuch der Musikwissenschaft vol. 11)*, ed. Hermann Danuser (Laaber: Laaber, 1992), 1–72: 36–38. ↑
9. Detlef Giese, "Espressivo" versus "(Neue) Sachlichkeit". *Studien zu Ästhetik und Geschichte der musikalischen Interpretation* (Berlin: Dissertationen.de, 2006), 263–265. ↑
10. Henry-Louis de La Grange, *Gustav Mahler, vol. 3: Vienna: Triumph and Disillusion (1904–1907)* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999), 350–353. ↑
11. Klaus Kropfinger, "Gerettete Herausforderung: Mahlers 4. Symphonie – Mengelbergs Interpretation," in *Mahler-Interpretation. Aspekte zum Werk und Wirken von Gustav Mahler*, ed. Rudolf Stephan (Mainz: Schott, 1985), 111–175: 116 (note 23). ↑
12. Pickett, "Mahler on Record," 352. ↑
13. Hans Swarowsky, *Wahrung der Gestalt. Schriften über Werk und Wiedergabe, Stil und Interpretation in der Musik*, ed. Manfred Huss (Vienna: Universal Edition, 1979), 273 (note 41). ↑
14. Mahler indicated metronome marks for movements 1–3 of the Second Symphony in the autograph score (1894). They were retained in two hand copies (1894/95) but removed in the printed edition except for at the beginning of the first movement. Many of these earlier metronome marks are considerably faster than the tempo chosen in most performances (e.g., 69 bpm at cue 16 of the first movement or 92 bpm at the beginning of the second movement); see Gilbert Kaplan, *Gustav Mahler, Symphonie Nr. 2 in fünf Sätzen für großes Orchester* (Neue kritische Gesamtausgabe, vol. 2), ed. Renate Stark-Voit and Gilbert Kaplan (Vienna: Universal-Edition, 2010), Textband, 20 and Anhang II; see also Norrington in Wüstendörfer, *Mahler-Interpretation heute*, 166. Some pages from the symphony's manuscript can be seen at:
<https://www.gustav-mahler.eu/index.php/werken/58-symphony-no-2/3103-manuscript-symphony-no-2>, accessed 9 October 2017. ↑
15. There are twelve different sources documenting estimations or measurements of the Fifth Symphony which deviate from one another only slightly; see Gustav Mahler, *Symphonie Nr. 5. Studienpartitur* (Kritische Neuausgabe, vol. 5), ed. Reinhold Kubik (Frankfurt a.M.: C.F. Peters, 2002), Vorwort, XIII. Mahler's friend Herrmann Behn noted the durations of the five movements of the Fifth during a general rehearsal on 12 March 1905 in Hamburg (12'; 15'; 17'; 9'; 15'), Mahler estimated the durations in the second correction copy (35'/30' [1+2]; 17/15'; 10/9'; 14') and Bruno Walter noted down durations (maybe referring to the world premiere) in a study score (12'; 13,5–14'; 15–15,5'; 7,5'; 14'). For the Sixth Symphony, Mahler and others left several – again only slightly contradictory – specifications of the four movements' duration. (1) Mahler had a sheet inserted into the programme book of the world premiere (Essen, 27 May 1907) listing the durations as 22', 14' [Andante], 11' [Scherzo], 30'. (2) In the orchestral part of the sixth horn, the durations of the world premiere are documented as 23', 15', 11', 29'. (3) Mahler noted down durations on the title page of his correction copy (23', 12' [Scherzo], 15' [Andante], 32'). (4) A review by Theodor Helm of the Vienna performance on 4 January 1907 indicated the tempi as 22', 14', 11', 30'; see Reinhold Kubik, "Vorwort," in *Gustav Mahler, Symphonie Nr. 6* (Neue kritische Gesamtausgabe, vol. 6), ed. Reinhold Kubik (Frankfurt a.M.: C.F. Peters, 2010), XXI. Wollschläger's complaint that few recent conductors respect the broad tempo dimensions suggested particularly by these implications for the tempi of the finale (30 to 32 min., see Wollschläger, "Die Schlamperei der Tradition," 65) seems to be partly unjustified as several recordings of this movement last 30 min. or longer. ↑
16. Norrington in Wüstendörfer, *Mahler-Interpretation heute*, 166. ↑

17. Danuser, "Einleitung," 8, 30. ↑
18. Bauer-Lechner, *Recollections*, 141["Daraus kann man lernen, wie es um alle Tradition steht: es gibt eben keine! Alles ist der Willkür des einzelnen überlassen, und wenn nicht ein Genius sie erweckt, sind die Werke verloren." Bauer-Lechner, *Gustav Mahler in den Erinnerungen von Natalie Bauer-Lechner*, 149]. See Danuser, "Einleitung," 30. ↑
19. Bauer-Lechner, *Recollections*, 175 ["Beinahe wäre man versucht, gar keine Tempi und keine dynamischen Ausdruckszeichen hinzuschreiben und es jedem selbst zu überlassen, was er bei näherem Befassen mit dem Werke herausliest und wie er es zum Ausdruck bringt." Bauer-Lechner, *Gustav Mahler in den Erinnerungen von Natalie Bauer-Lechner*, 196]; see Nancy M. Raabe, "Tempo in Mahler as Recollected by Natalie Bauer-Lechner," *Performance Practice Review* 3/1 (1990), 70-72: 72, <http://scholarship.claremont.edu/ppr/vol3/iss1/3>, accessed 27 September 2017. ↑
20. See Pickett, "Mahler on Record," 350-356; Hein, "Mahler-Interpretation(en)," 459-465. ↑
21. Fischer, *Gustav Mahler. Der fremde Vertraute*, 882. ↑
22. *Mahler Plays Mahler*, IMP Classics Golden Legacy of Recorded Music 790202, 2003. ↑
23. See Pickett, "Mahler on Record," 349-350. ↑
24. Translation quoted from La Grange, *Gustav Mahler*, vol. 3: *Vienna: Triumph and Disillusion* (1904-1907), 388. "'Ein Tempo ist richtig, wenn *alles* noch klingen *kann*. Wenn eine Figur nicht mehr erfasst werden kann, weil die Töne ineinander gleiten, dann ist das Tempo *zu schnell*. Bei einem Presto ist die äußerste *Distinctgrenze* das richtige Tempo; darüber hinaus verliert es die Wirkung.' Mahler sagte, wenn ihm ein Adagio wirkungslos auf das Publikum erscheine, so *verlangsame* er das Tempo und beschleunige es nicht, wie es gemeiniglich gemacht wird.'" (Alma Mahler, *Erinnerungen an Gustav Mahler*, ed. Donald Mitchell (Frankfurt a.M.: Ullstein, 1971), 78.) ↑
25. Egon Wellesz related the following quotation by Mahler: "Heil dem Dirigenten, der in meinen Partituren Änderungen anbringt, wenn der Raum und die Qualität des Orchesters es erfordern, um die Intention herauszubringen." Egon Wellesz, "Epilog zum Mahlerfest in Amsterdam," *Musikblätter des Anbruch* 2 (1920), 419-421: 421. ↑
26. See Michael Gielen/Paul Fiebig, *Mahler im Gespräch. Die zehn Sinfonien* (Stuttgart: Metzler, 2002), 171. ↑
27. Mahler's *Adagietto* was famously two minutes slower than Mengelberg's although faster than most more recent performances (Hein, "Mahler-Interpretationen," 463; Wollschläger, "Die Schlamperei der Tradition," 65). Fast average tempi in Mahler's performances are also documented by Bauer-Lechner: "The most extraordinary thing about this is that, although Mahler has every *cantilena* and every melodic passage very *sostenuto*, never rushing like other conductors, his performances are usually shorter than theirs. (In a Wagner opera, this can sometimes make as much as half an hour's difference!) 'That' Mahler told me 'is because most conductors don't understand how to distinguish what is unimportant from what is important. They put the same emphasis on everything, instead of passing more lightly over what is less significant.'" (Bauer-Lechner, *Recollections*, 95) ["Das Merkwürdigste aber war dabei, daß Mahlers Aufführungen, obwohl er je[d]e Kantilene und alles Melodische viel getragener und nie gehetzt machte - wie die andern -, doch gewöhnlich kürzer dauern. (Bei einer Wagner-Oper macht das bisweilen eine halbe Stunde aus!) 'Das kommt daher', sagte mir Mahler, 'daß die meisten Dirigenten nicht verstehen, das Unbedeutende von dem Bedeutenden zu trennen, das heißt alles mit dem gleichen Gewicht machen, statt über das weniger Sagende leichter hinwegzugehen.'" (Bauer-Lechner, *Gustav Mahler in den Erinnerungen von Natalie Bauer-Lechner*, 91-92).] ↑
28. Theodor W. Adorno, *Towards a Theory of Musical Reproduction*, trans. Wieland Hoban (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2006), 147 ["Im Allegro, nur daß es flott geht, das pesante des Grundcharakters versäumt." Theodor W. Adorno, *Zu einer Theorie der musikalischen Reproduktion* (Frankfurt: Suhrkamp, 2001), 191]. See also Wollschläger, "Die Schlamperei der Tradition," 59. ↑

29. "In einer Probe 1960 in Wien ließ Jascha Horenstein die zweite Durchführung [des ersten Satzes der Neunten Symphonie] von den Symphonikern einmal in Zeitlupe spielen, um das Geflecht der sich dissoziierenden Streicherstimmen technisch zu kontrollieren -: im gleichen Augenblick hatten Adorno und ich dabei die Vorstellung: daß es so klingen müßte, wenn es so noch klingen könnte." (Wollschläger, "Die Schlamperei der Tradition," 69-70.) ↑
30. "Die schnellen Tempi heute - Adorno - Nein! Es ist die Nachspur der Vermutung, die Eiligkeit des 'kenn ich schon', die die älteren Kulturwerke schnell absolvieren möchte, um zum Eigenen zu kommen, das bereits damit fertig ist." Hans Wollschläger, "Notizen aus Toblach zu Gustav Mahlers Spätwerk (ab 1980)," in *Der Andere Stoff. Fragmente zu Gustav Mahler* (Göttingen: Wallstein, 2010), 336-346: 337. ↑
31. Wollschläger, "Die Schlamperei der Tradition," 63 ("Grundtempo, zu dem alle scheinbaren Wechsel nur organische Deviationen bilden"). ↑
32. Danuser, "Einleitung," 13-17. ↑
33. Alban Berg, "Prospekt des 'Vereins für musikalische Privataufführungen'" [1919], in *Schönbergs Verein für musikalische Privataufführungen (Musik-Konzepte, vol. 36)*, ed. Heinz-Klaus Metzger and Rainer Riehn (Munich: edition text+kritik, 1984), 4-7: 4 ("immer nur die Erzielung der größtmöglichen Deutlichkeit und die Erfüllung aller aus dem Werke zu entnehmenden Intentionen des Autors [sind] maßgebend"). ↑
34. Rudolf Kolisch, "Schönberg als nachschaffender Künstler," *Musikblätter des Anbruch* 6 (1924), 306-307: 306 ("Nicht eine Stimmung soll zum Ausdruck gebracht werden, sondern ein musikalischer Gedanke. Nicht das Gefühl des Aufführenden soll gezeigt werden, sondern ein Thema, das vielleicht dieses Gefühl enthält. Die musikalische Gestalt wird aufgebaut, nicht ein Tongemälde entworfen. Alle technischen Mittel des Vortrages werden der musikalischen Idee dienstbar gemacht, ohne daß Assoziationen der Gefühlssphäre in Anspruch genommen werden.") ↑
35. Theodor W. Adorno, "Über einige Arbeiten von Anton Webern" [1958], in *Musikalische Schriften V* (Gesammelte Schriften 18) (Frankfurt a.M.: Suhrkamp, 1984), 673-679: 675. Adorno turned this metaphor into a general model of musical performance in his sketches for a theory of musical reproduction. The notes begin with the statement: "True reproduction is the x-ray image of the work" (Adorno, *Towards a Theory of Musical Reproduction*, 1; "Die wahre Reproduktion ist die Röntgenphotographie des Werkes." Adorno, *Zu einer Theorie der musikalischen Reproduktion*, 9.) ↑
36. See Christa Brüstle, "Interpretation," in *Lexikon Neue Musik*, ed. Jörn Peter Hiekel and Christian Utz (Stuttgart/Kassel: Metzler/Bärenreiter, 2016), 310-317: 311. ↑
37. Thomas Glaser, "Beethovens Violinkonzert als Modellfall. René Leibowitz' und Rudolf Kolischs Projekt einer 'werkgerechten Interpretation'," *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Musiktheorie* 14/1, <http://www.gmth.de/zeitschrift/artikel/891.aspx>, accessed 27 September 2017, ("Differenz zwischen theoretischem Anspruch und dem Bereich der Praxis"). ↑
38. "Denn in Teilen halten die verbindlichen Vorgaben, die beide Interpreten im Werktext zu etablieren suchen, den Bedingungen der musikalischen Praxis letztlich nicht stand. Einem textbasierten Werkbegriff, wie er auch für die Wiener Schule maßgeblich ist, kann entgegen gehalten werden, dass Strukturelemente sich im Vorgang der Aufführung aus der Wechselwirkung von Hörerfahrung und Rezeptionsverhalten der Zuhörer*innen erst konstituieren." (ibid.) ↑
39. "[...] the requirement that a composition's form not be exposed too nakedly frequently demands considerably quicker playing where the seam occurs" (Heinrich Schenker, *The Art of Performance*, ed. Heribert Esser, transl. Irene Schreier Scott (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), 55). See Nicholas Cook, *Beyond the Score: Music as Performance* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2013), 72. ↑
40. Cook, *Beyond the Score*, 182-223. ↑
41. Robert Hill, "Quo vadis, 'Alte Musik'? Zur Rolle der Zeitgestaltung in der historisierenden Aufführungspraxis der Zukunft. Ein Gespräch mit Robert Hill," *Musik & Ästhetik* 19/73 (2015), 5-23: 19.

↑

42. *ibid.*, 13. ↑
43. Theodor W. Adorno, "On the Problem of Musical Analysis," *Music Analysis* 1/2 (1982), 169–187: 182. ↑
44. See Hermann Danuser, *Gustav Mahler: Das Lied von der Erde* (Munich: Fink, 1986), 7–36; Stephen Hefling, *Mahler: Das Lied von der Erde* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000), 80–82; Peter Revers, *Mahlers Lieder. Ein musikalischer Werkführer* (Munich: Beck, 2000), 112–113; Stephen Hefling, "Das Lied von der Erde," in *Gustav Mahler. Interpretationen seiner Werke*, vol. 2, ed. Peter Revers and Oliver Korte (Laaber: Laaber, 2011), 205–293: 228–232. ↑
45. Nicholas Cook, "Between Art and Science: Music as Performance," *Journal of the British Academy* 2 (2014), 1–25: 1; see also Cook, *Beyond the Score*, 135–223. ↑
46. The most comprehensive discography is found online at Vincent Mouret, *Gustav Mahler. A Complete Discography*, <http://gustavmahler.net.free.fr/us.html> accessed 15 September 2017. In total 137 different recordings of *Das Lied von der Erde* are indicated here between 1934 and 2013 (<http://gustavmahler.net.free.fr/daslied.html>); however, this number includes recordings of individual movements as well as of the chamber ensemble and piano versions. Several new recordings have been released in the past four years. See also Peter Fülöp, *Mahler Discography* (Toronto: Mikrokosmos, 2010). ↑
47. See Donald Mitchell, *Gustav Mahler. Songs and Symphonies of Life and Death* (London: Faber and Faber, 1985), 173–205; Danuser, *Gustav Mahler: Das Lied von der Erde*, 37–49; Elisabeth Schmierer, "The First Movement of Mahler's 'Das Lied von der Erde': Genre, Form and Musical Expression," in *Perspectives on Gustav Mahler*, ed. Jeremy Barham (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005), 253–259. ↑
48. All tempo indications placed in brackets – following the score in the Kritische Gesamtausgabe – are additions by the editors based on the strophic design of the music which cannot be found in Mahler's autograph fair copy of the score. See Erwin Ratz, "Revisionsbericht," in *Gustav Mahler, Das Lied von der Erde* (Revidierte Ausgabe) (Kritische Gesamtausgabe, vol. 9), Vienna: Universal Edition [1962] 1964. ↑
49. These values thus resemble the categories "main tempo" (average tempo of stable tempo sections) and "mean tempo" (average tempo of entire pieces or movements) according to Alf Gabrielsson, "The Performance of Music," in *The Psychology of Music*, ed. Diana Deutsch (San Diego, CA: Academic Press, 1999), 501–602: 540–542. ↑
50. Two recordings were issued with Bernstein conducting the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in 1972, among which are a live recording from May 20, 1972 (1972b), and a mix from three concert recordings (May 18, 20, and 23, 1972; = 1972a) which has been more widely distributed and which is referred to here. ↑
51. It is obvious that both early Klemperer performances present a challenge to source criticism in the area of musical recordings (see the general discussion on this question in Cook, *Beyond the Score*, 139–142). At least the first movement in the 1948 recording and the final movement in the 1951 recording appear to have been recorded or digitalized at roughly a semitone too high (presuming that the tuning in the original recording was indeed standardized around 440 Hz). One might possibly speculate whether the recordings have been compressed to fit on a LP or tape. However, even when the audio files are stretched to match the required pitch, Klemperer's tempi in both recordings remain exceptionally fast (see also section 4). For the measurements in this article digitalized versions of these two recordings from the label *archiphone* have been used (1948 recording: ARC-WU 066 // *Klemperer in Budapest*, Vol. 2, 2012; 1951 recording: ARC-WU 205 // *Klemperer in Vienna: Mahler, Das Lied von der Erde (1951) – "LP pure" Vol. 27*). ↑
52. "How remarkable is the glockenspiel in the first movement. This gleam, the way it comes in this fundamentally despairing movement." ("Wie merkwürdig ist das Glockenspiel im ersten Lied. Dieser Glanz, der so in dieses im Grunde doch verzweifelte Lied kommt.") Webern's letter to Alban Berg from 23 November 1911, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Musiksammlung, L6 Alban-Berg-Stiftung. 180.

Mus. Original in Hefling, "Das Lied von der Erde," 277-279: 278; translation in Hefling, *Mahler: Das Lied von der Erde*, 62-63: 62. ↑

53. In an earlier version all three refrains were set in the basic key A minor. See Hefling, *Mahler: Das Lied von der Erde*, 83-84. ↑
54. See *ibid.*, 80-81. ↑
55. The durations are based on the 2010 edition of Peter Fülöp's discography and have been adapted or corrected in only a few minor cases; see Fülöp, *Mahler Discography*, 222-236; 540-541. Since silences between movements have obviously been included in Fülöp's durations and, as Fülöp notes in the preface to his discography, many of the timings are approximate due to different methods and technologies of transfer (*ibid.*, 17), the following discussion is to some degree provisional. ↑
56. Three recordings of this performance and recording series have been issued, listed in diagrams 5 and 6 as Walter 1952a-c, among which 1952a is the widely distributed mix from several concert performances in Vienna in 1952, referred to here in the main text. 1952b and c are live recordings from the same performance series issued separately. ↑
57. Adorno, *Towards a Theory of Musical Reproduction*, 147 ("Die Rezitative im letzten Satz so expressiv wie die Hauptthemen – dadurch die ganze Form verfehlt." Adorno, *Zu einer Theorie der musikalischen Reproduktion*, 191.) ↑
58. Klemperer has repeatedly been associated with such an "anti-sentimental" approach towards Mahler performance as, for example, in the New Grove entry: "[...] perhaps his outstanding achievement was to reveal the full extent of Mahler's genius, by rescuing his music from the rather sentimental style of interpretation that had become widely accepted." (Peter Heyworth/John Lucas, "Klemperer, Otto," in: *Grove Music Online. Oxford Music Online. Oxford University Press*, <https://doi.org/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.15136>, accessed 2 October 2017). In a short radio speech to his 1948 Budapest performance of *Das Lied von der Erde*, Klemperer emphasizes this approach with a short sketch of Mahler's character: "Man tut sehr unrecht, wenn man glaubt, dass Mahler eine weltenschmerzliche Natur war. [...] Ich selber [...] kann bezeugen, dass er eine sehr aktive, gar heitere Natur war [...]" ("Otto Klemperer talks about Mahler," Track 8, CD Klemperer Rarities: Budapest, Vol. 2 (1948), archiphon, 2012). Walter, although commonly associated with a more "nostalgic" Mahler performance style, has equally emphasized that he had learned an "anti-sentimental" approach to performance from Mahler: "How far might I have gone astray in view of my dangerous inclination towards exaggerated sentimentality if I had not learned through Mahler's demands and example how, in the presence of ideal declamation in the works of Wagner, the very fact of rhythmical exactness becomes the surest aid to dramatic expression, and how the co-ordination of the spiritual element with strict musical precepts works altogether to the advantage of a vigorous expression of sentiments!" (Bruno Walter, *Gustav Mahler* [1941] (New York: Dover, 2013), 11). ↑
59. See Pickett, "Mahler on Record," 362. ↑