

# The Hybrid Forms of Mahler's Late Symphonies

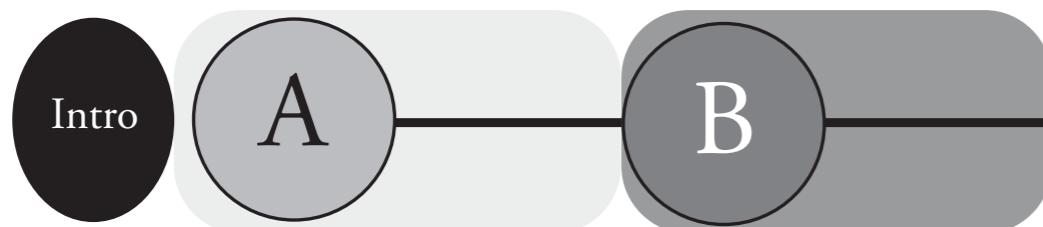
Sam Reenan

Eastman School of Music | University of Rochester

[sam-reenan.com/SMT2018.html](http://sam-reenan.com/SMT2018.html)

SMT 2018 | San Antonio, TX | Sunday, 10am

ROTATION I



ROTATION 3



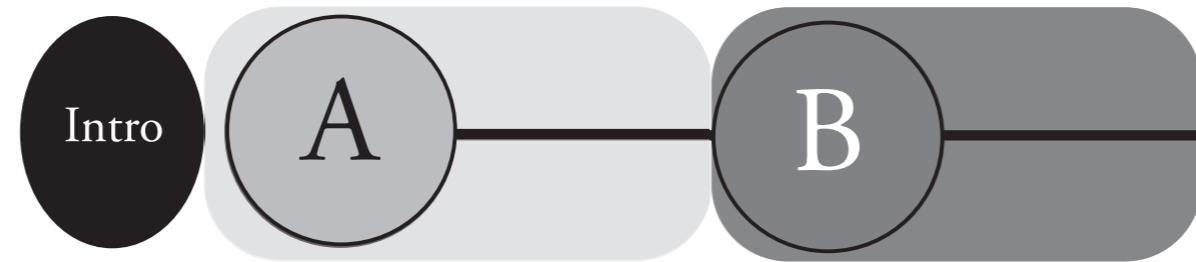
ROTATION 2



ROTATION X



## ROTATION I



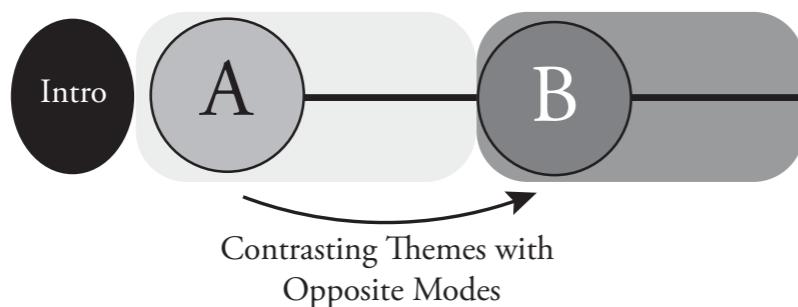
# Rotational Functions in Late Mahler

Two Functional Types:

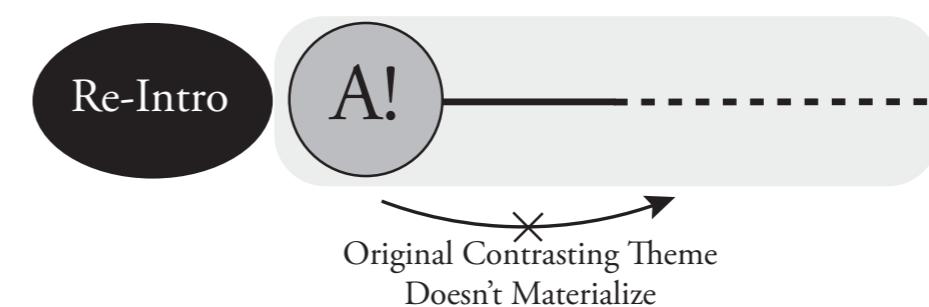
Expositional

Recapitulatory

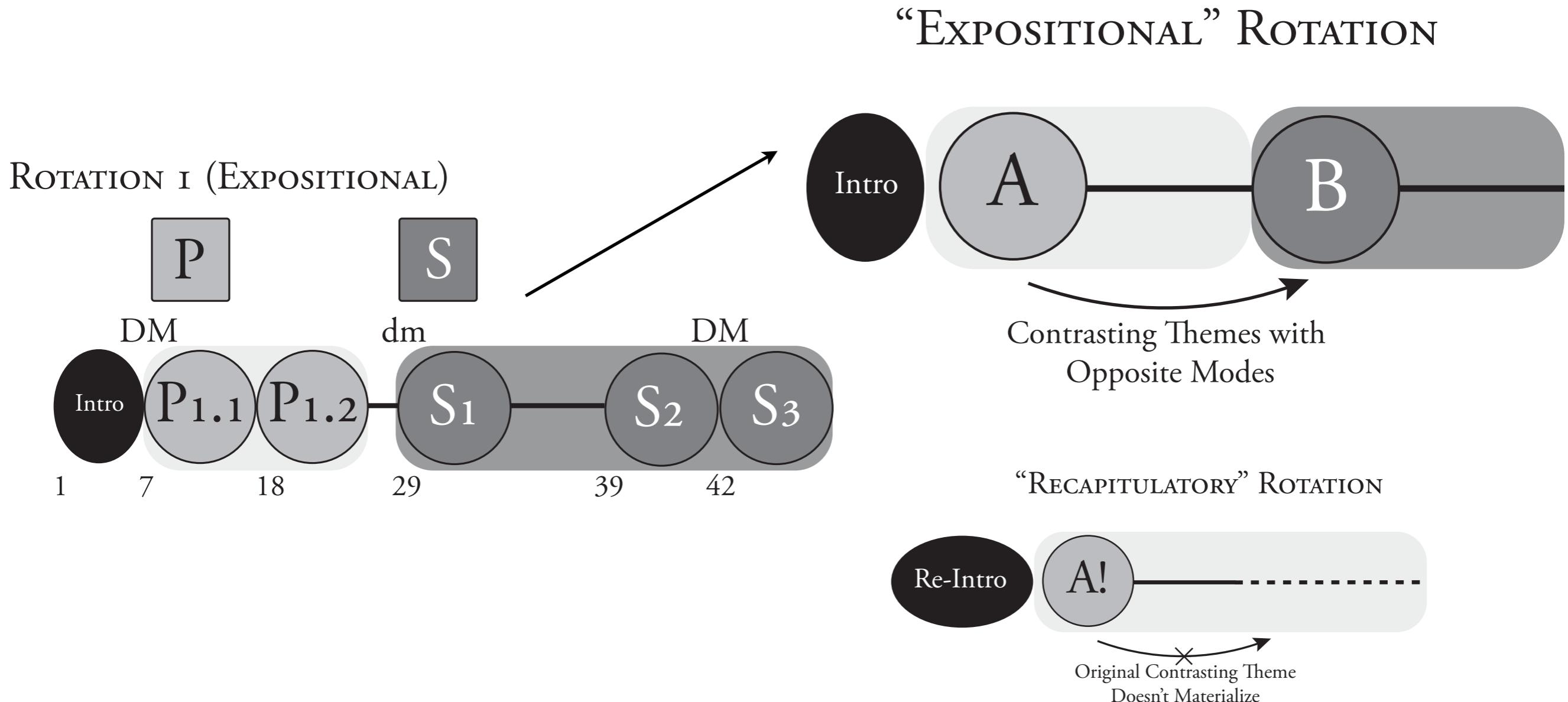
“EXPOSITIONAL” ROTATION



“RECAPITULATORY” ROTATION

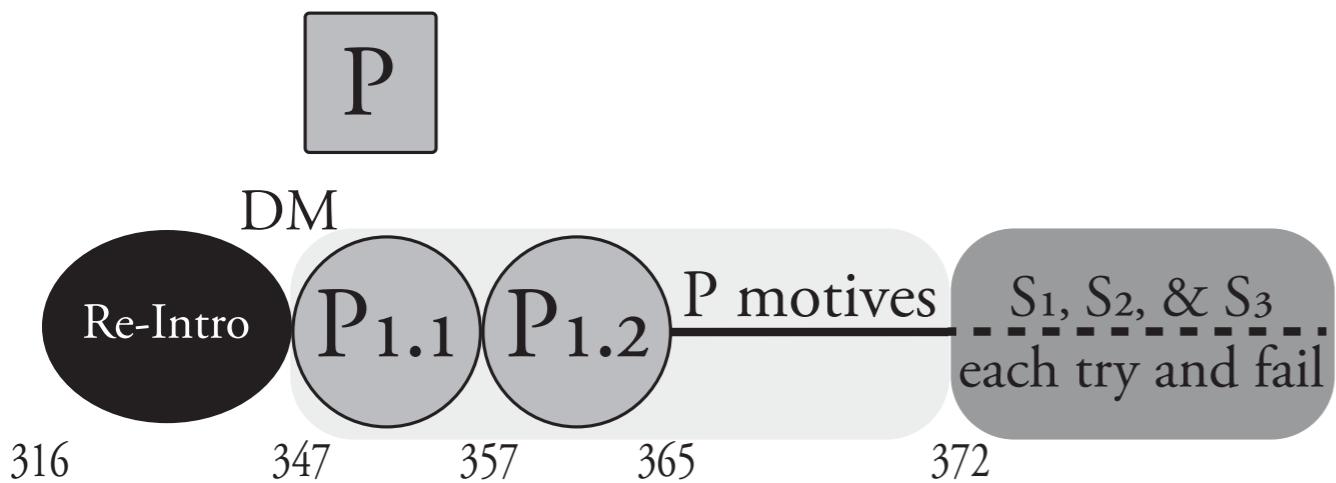


# Mahler, Symphony No. 9, i: A model for late sonata-like movements

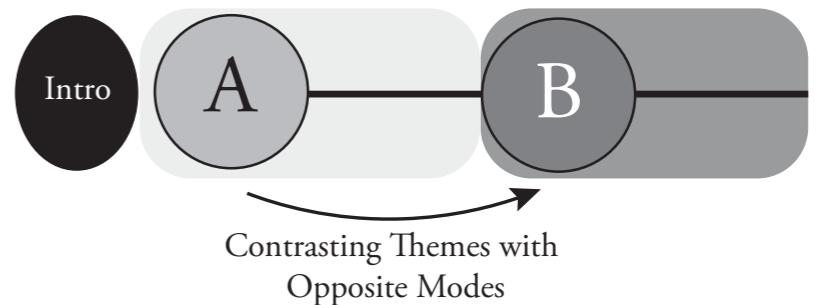


# Mahler, Symphony No. 9, i: A model for late sonata-like movements

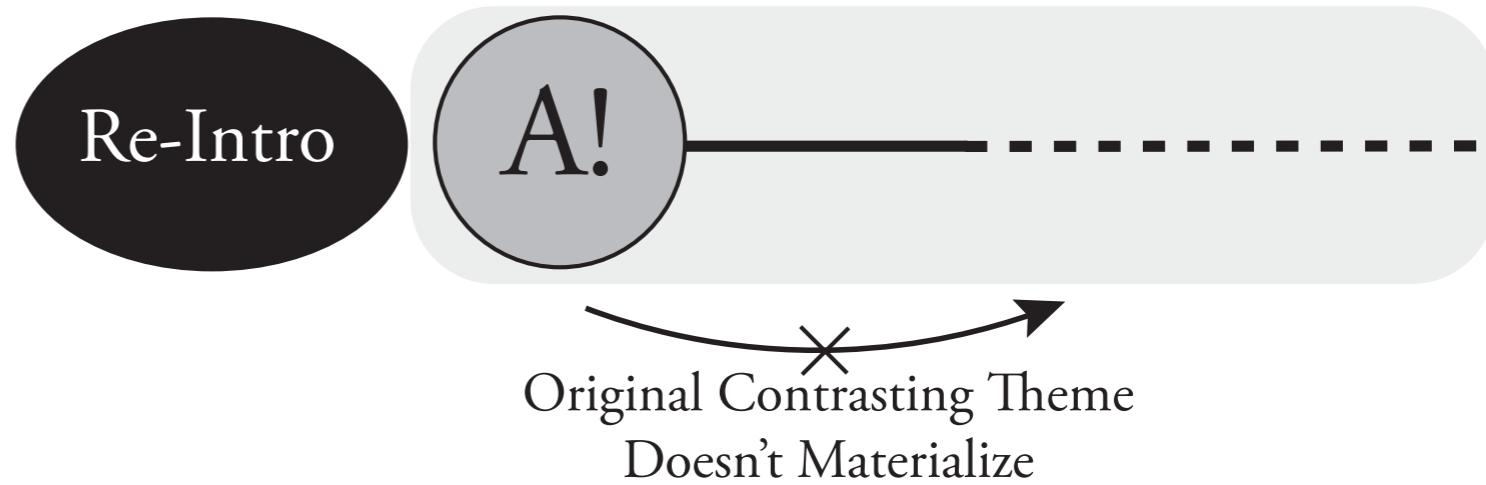
ROTATION 5 (RECAPITULATORY)



“EXPOSITIONAL” ROTATION

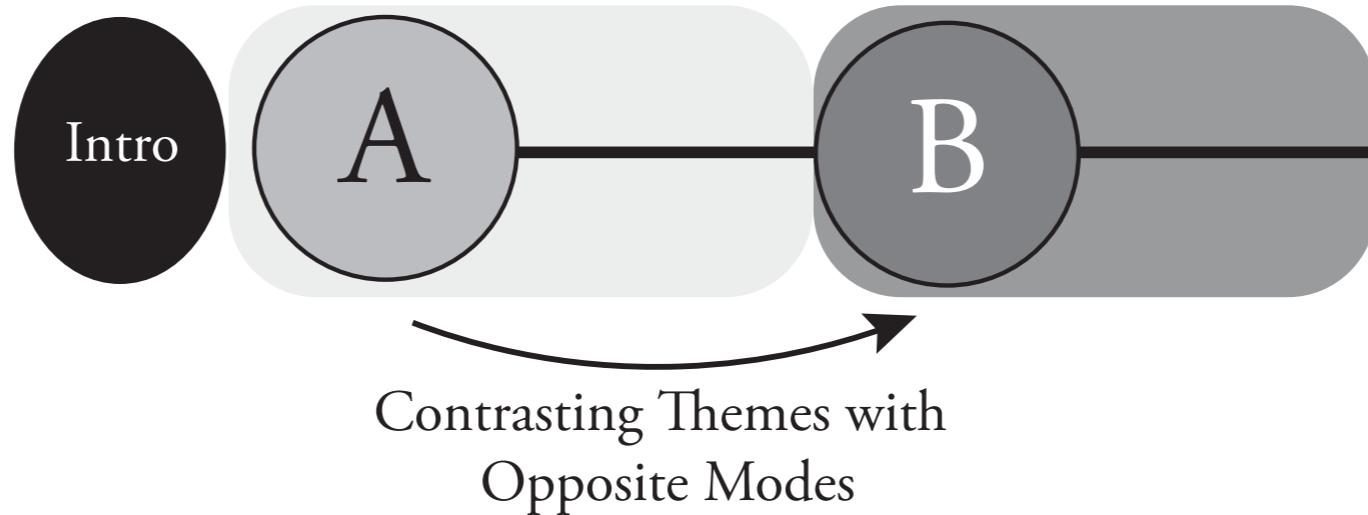


“RECAPITULATORY” ROTATION

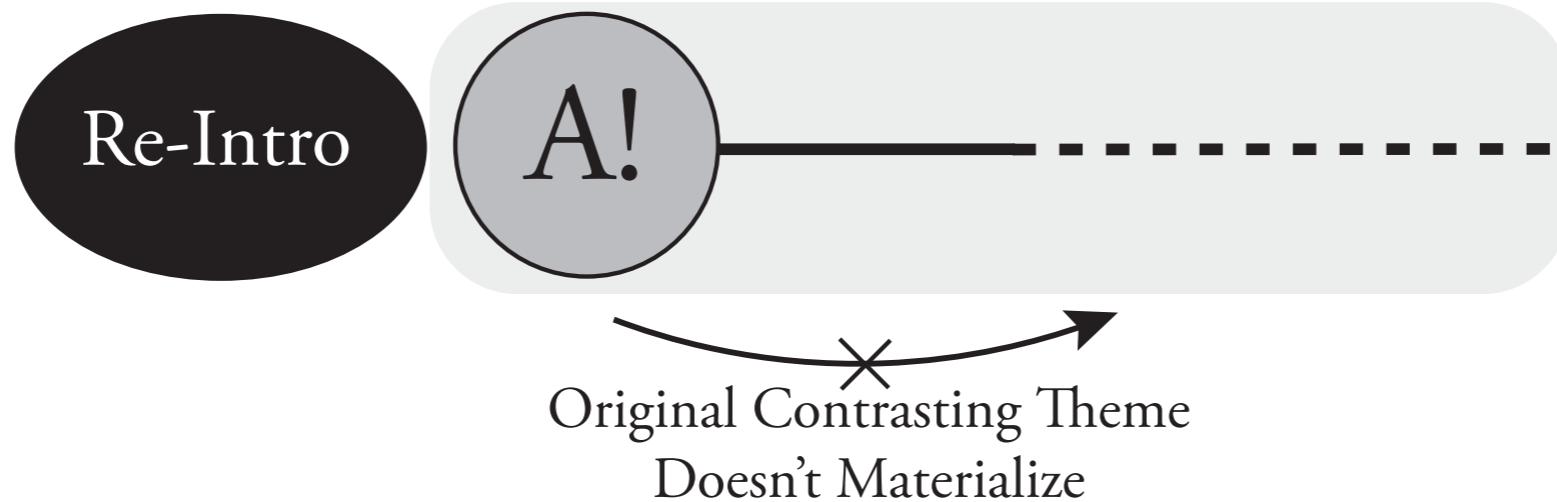


# Rotational Functions in Late Mahler

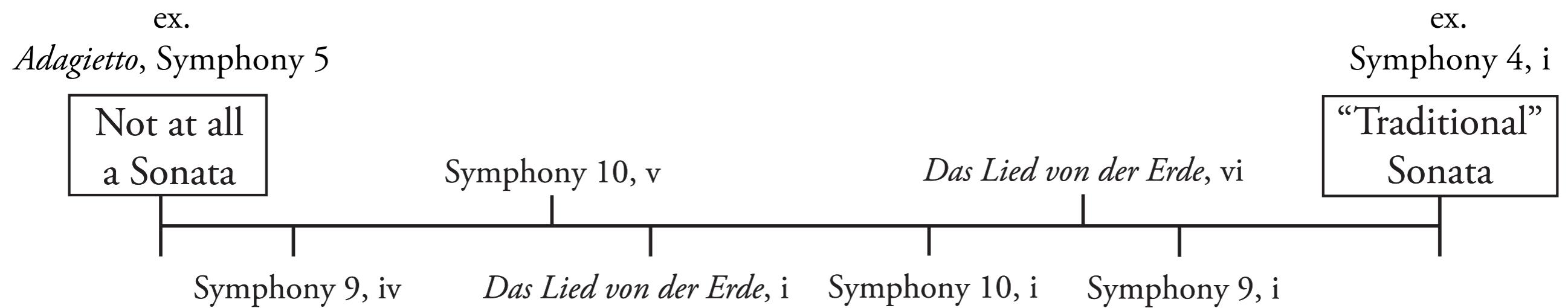
## “EXPOSITIONAL” ROTATION



## “RECAPITULATORY” ROTATION



# Mahler's Late Sonata-Like Movements in relation to Mahler's Broader Practice

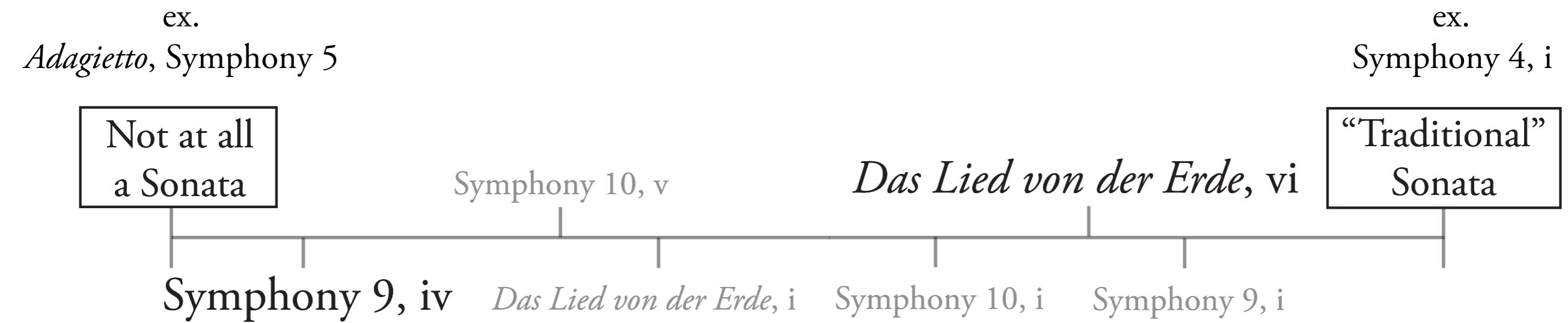


What is the *virtue* of considering these  
movement in dialogue with sonata form?

*Das Lied von der Erde, vi*

Symphony 9, iv

# Mahler's Late Sonata-Like Movements



Is sonata form even generically *available*  
in these slow movements?

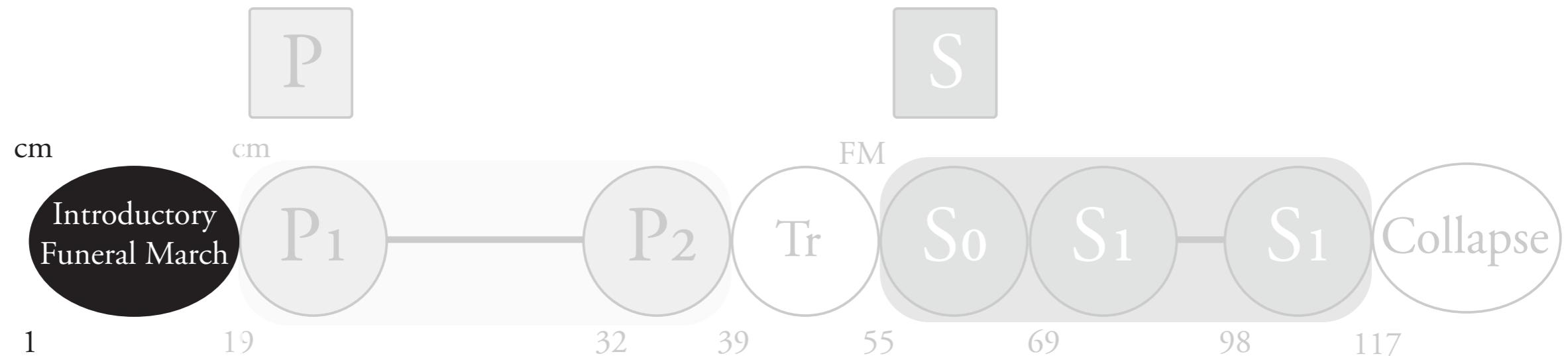
Mahler, “Der Abschied”: A cross between song cycle and symphony (1908)

1. More clear connections to sonata form are recognizable
2. M. 303 as a dividing point in the movement
3. A tonal teleology exists: the move from cm to CM (*per aspera ad astra*)

*To what degree should the movement be considered  
in dialogue with sonata form?*

# EXPOSITION I (ROTATION I)

New Philharmonia Orchestra  
Otto Klemperer, Christa Ludwig, 1966



**Schwer.**

Oboe

Horn

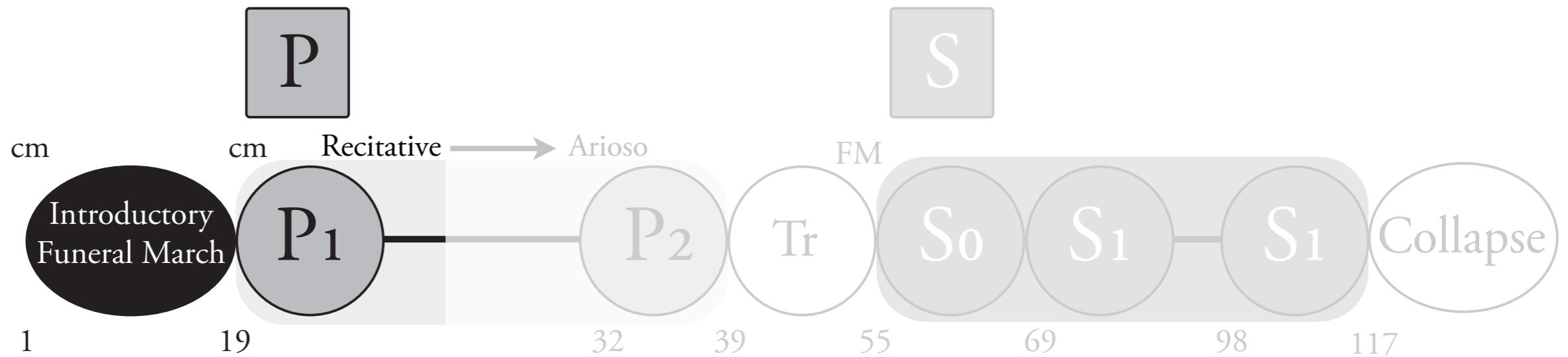
Cellos *sfp* *sfp* *pp*

(Tam-Tam)

*sfp* *p* *sfp* *p* *sfp* *sfp*

Musical score for three staves. The top staff is treble clef, 4/4 time, key signature of four flats. The middle staff is treble clef, 4/4 time, key signature of four flats. The bottom staff is bass clef, 4/4 time, key signature of one flat. The score consists of six measures. In the first measure, the Oboe has a sixteenth-note pattern. In the second measure, the Oboe has a sixteenth-note pattern, followed by a dynamic *sfp* and *p*. In the third measure, the Oboe has a sixteenth-note pattern, followed by a dynamic *sfp* and *p*. In the fourth measure, the Horn plays a sustained note with a dynamic *sfp*. In the fifth measure, the Horn plays a sustained note with a dynamic *sfp*. In the sixth measure, the Horn plays a sustained note with a dynamic *sfp*. The Cellos play sustained notes with dynamics *sfp*, *sfp*, and *pp*. The Tam-Tam is indicated to play at the beginning of the piece.

# EXPOSITION I (ROTATION I)



**Fließend. Im Takt.**  
Alt-stimme. (In erzählenden Ton, ohne Ausdruck.)

*sempre p*

19 Die Son-ne schei - det hin-ter dem Ge - bir - ge. In al - le Tä-ler steigt der A-bend nie - der mit sei-nen Schat - ten,

Flute

Cellos *pp sempre*

(Tam-Tam)

pp

pp

5

5

5

5

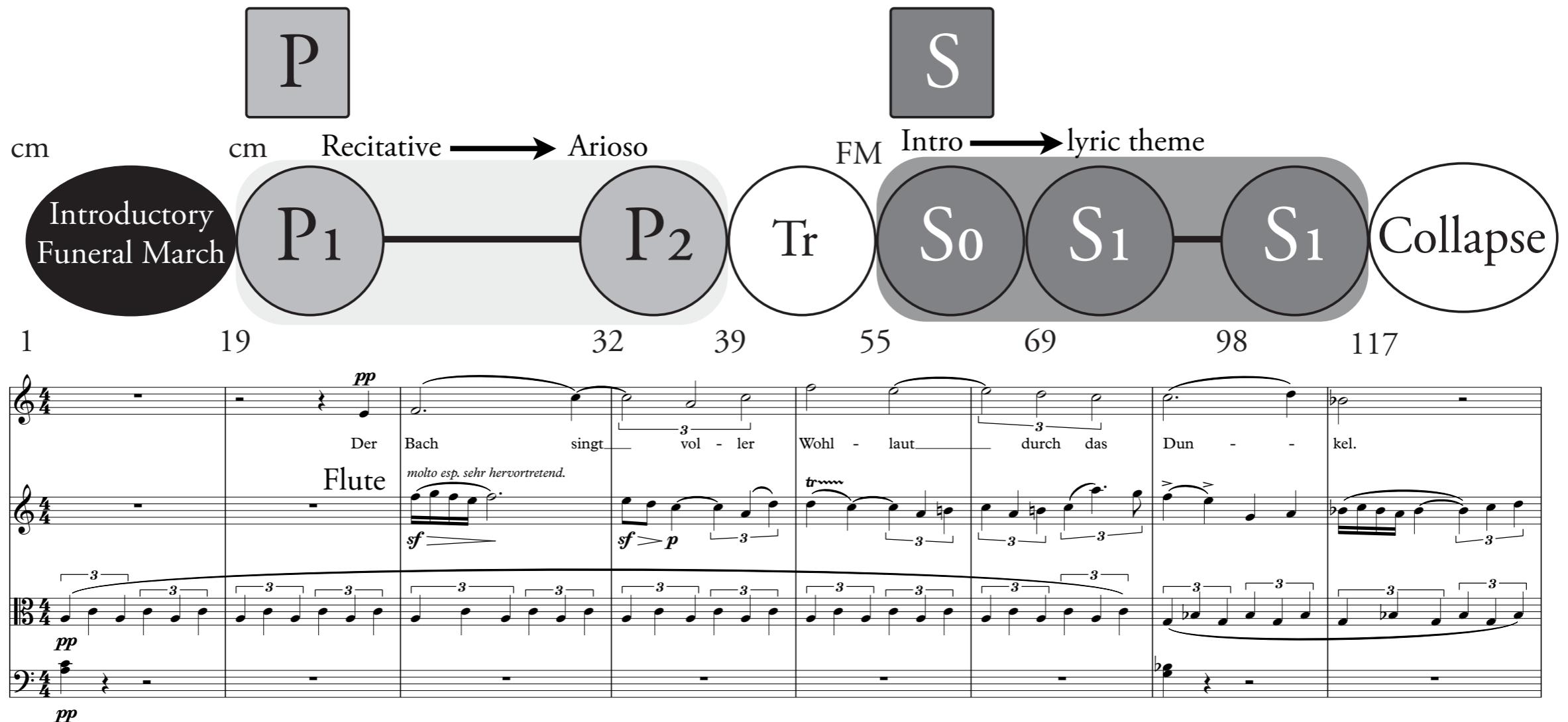
5

5

5

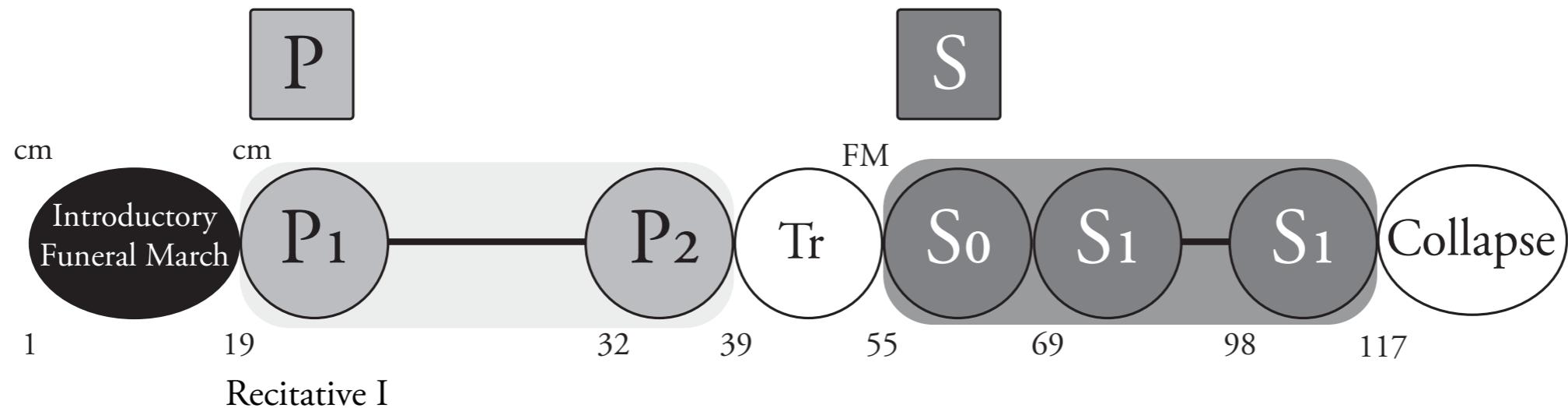
*"The sun sinks behind the mountains  
Evening descends into all the valleys  
with its shadows, full of coolness."*

# EXPOSITION I (ROTATION I)

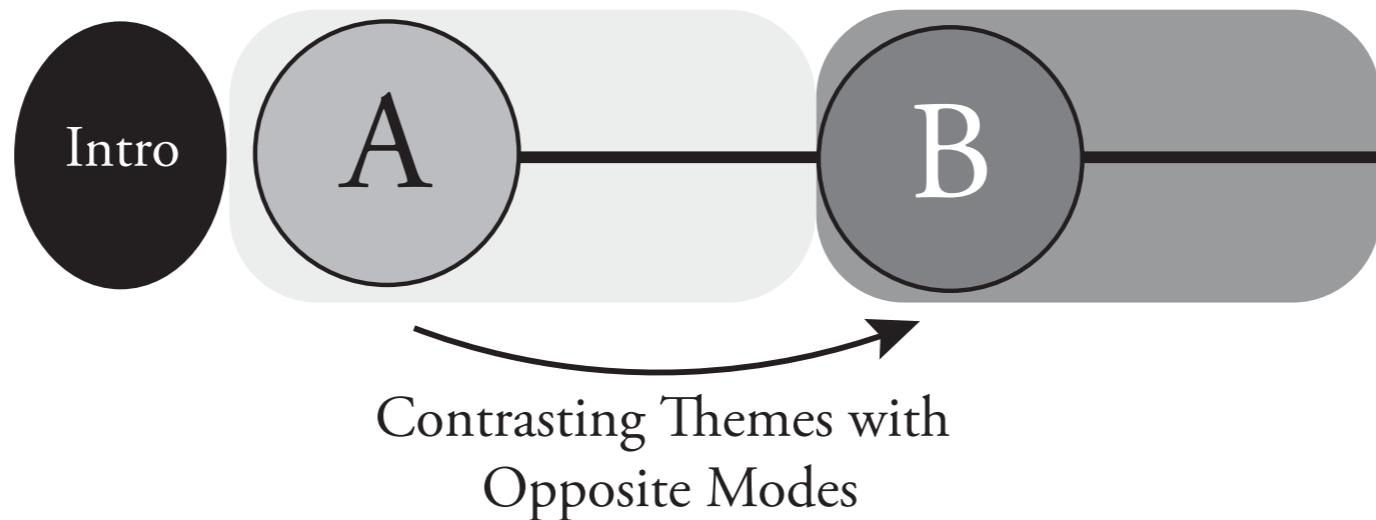


*"The brook sings its beautiful song through the darkness.  
 The flowers grow pale in the twilight.  
 The earth breathes filled with rest and sleep,  
 All longing wants to turn to dreams now."*

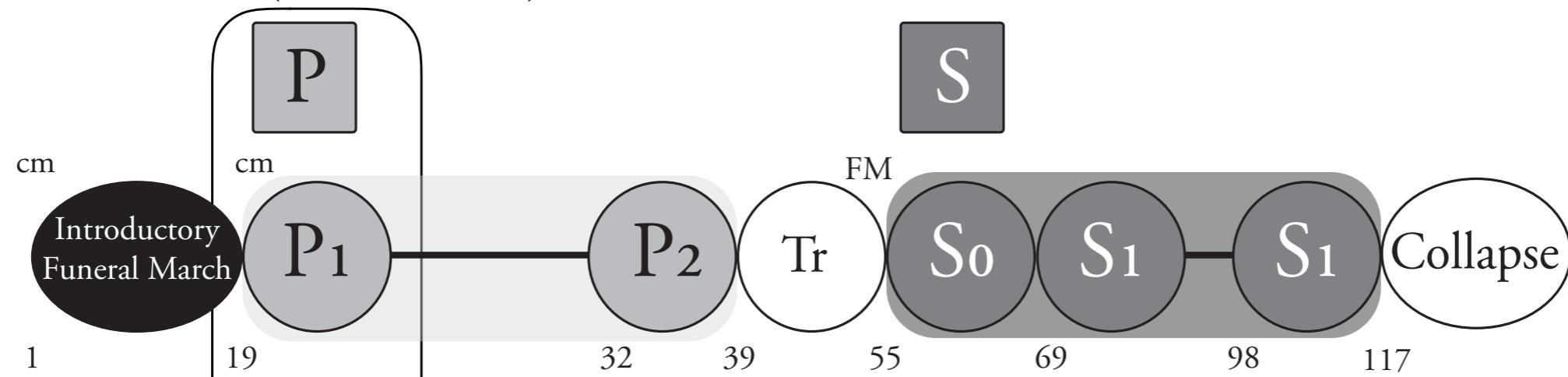
## EXPOSITION I (ROTATION I)



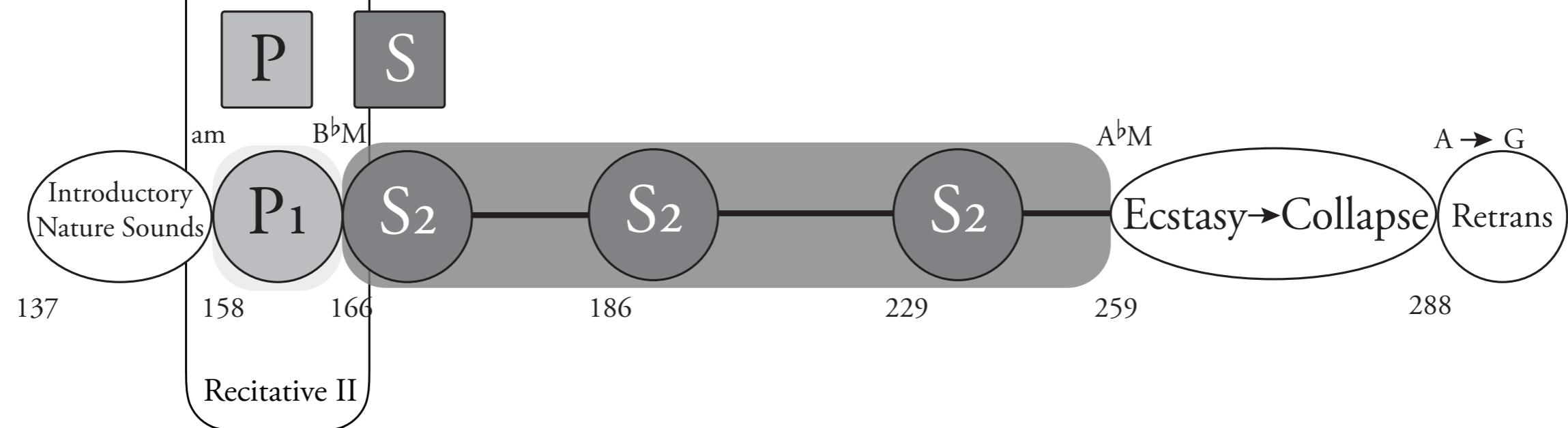
## “EXPOSITIONAL” ROTATION



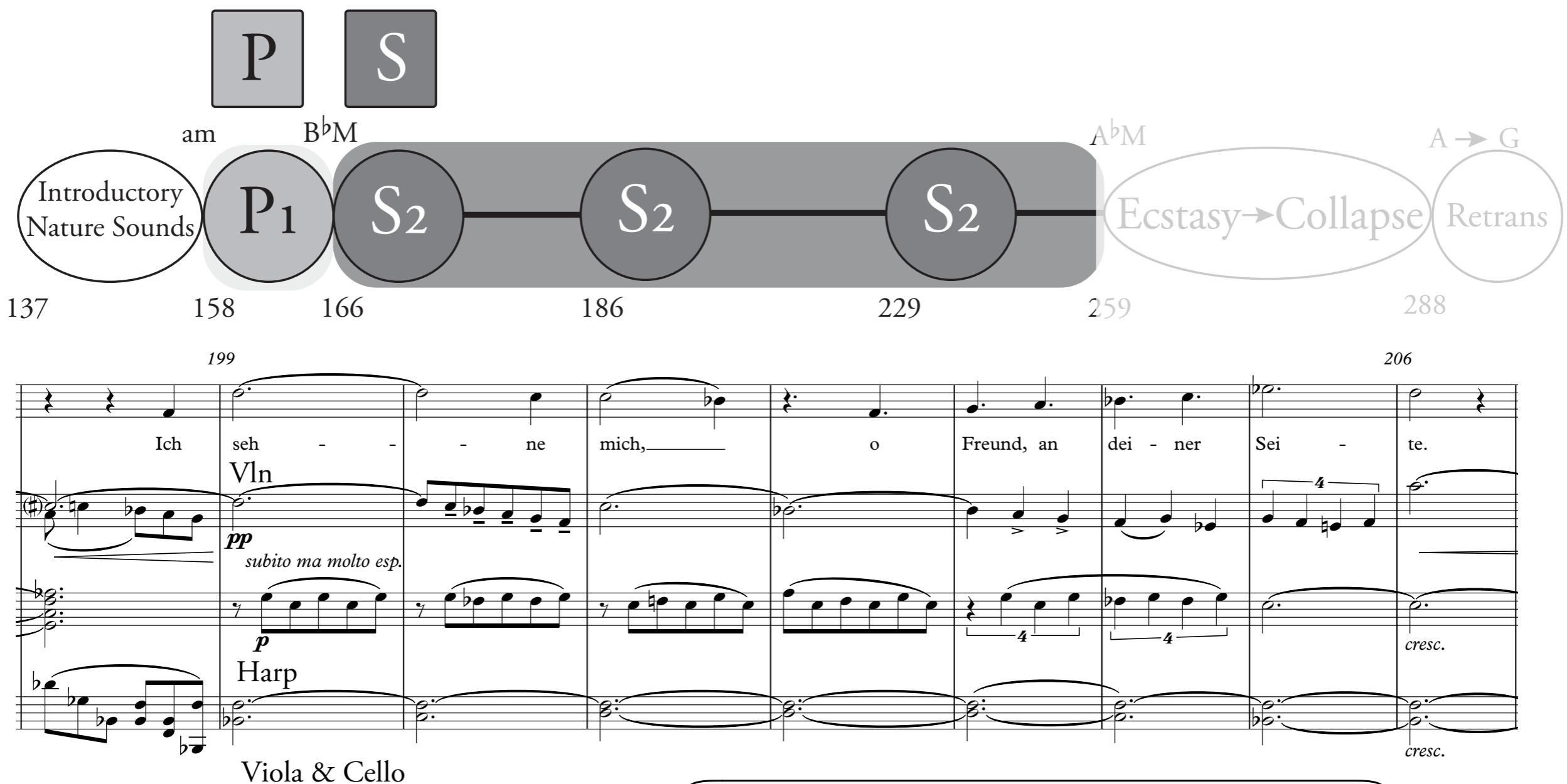
## EXPOSITION I (ROTATION 1)



## EXPOSITION II (ROTATION 2)

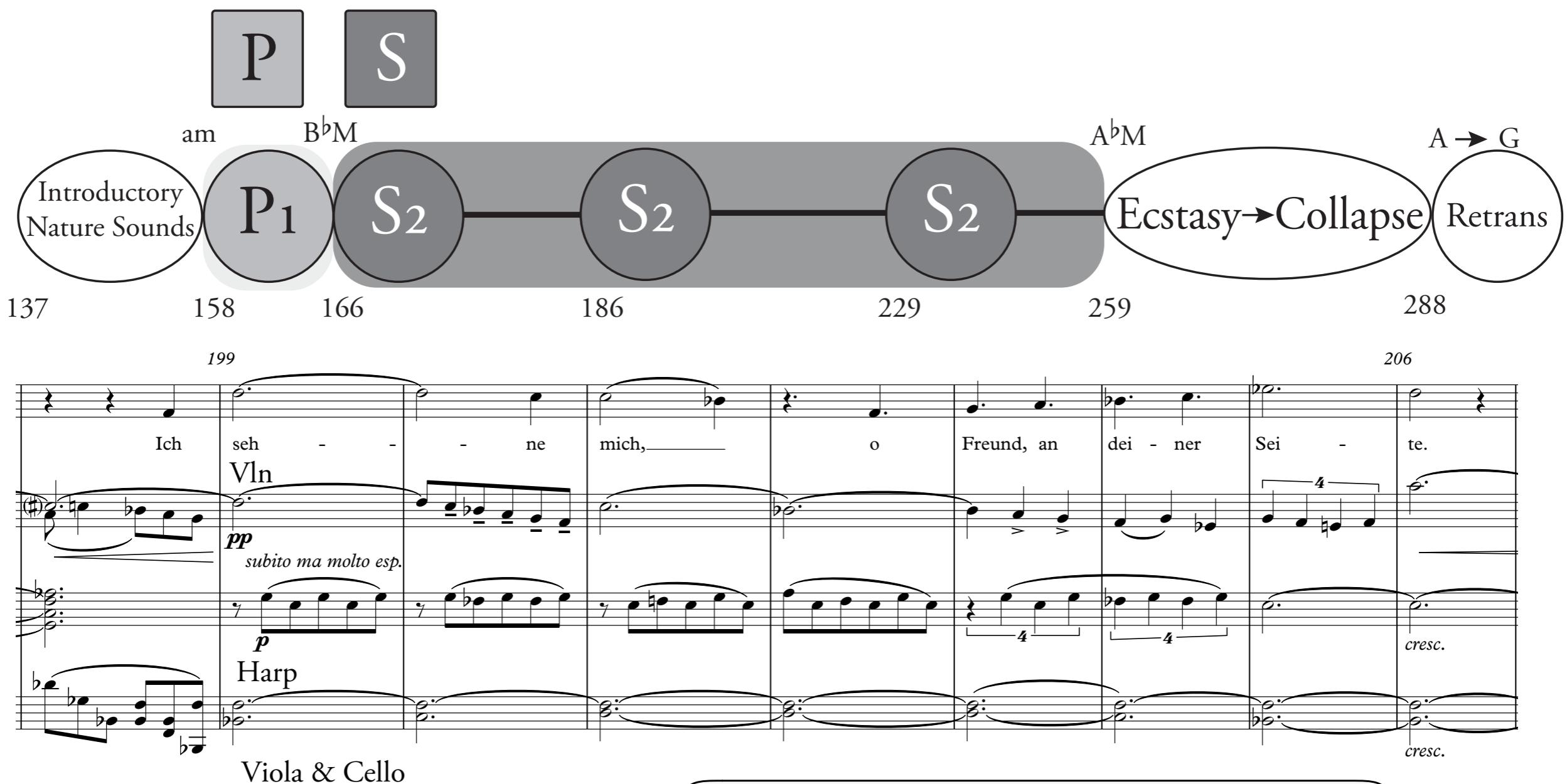


## EXPOSITION II (ROTATION 2)



*"I long, o friend, to enjoy the beauty  
Of this evening at your side."*

## EXPOSITION II (ROTATION 2)



*"I long, o friend, to enjoy the beauty  
Of this evening at your side."*

## RECAPITULATION (ROTATION 3)

P

Expanded Funeral March  
Apotheosis

P<sub>1</sub>

March Continues  
Kindertotenlieder Quote

303

374

382

Funeral "Hymn" warps into frenzied Funeral "March"

319

New Motive

41 A tempo subito.

sf

cresc.

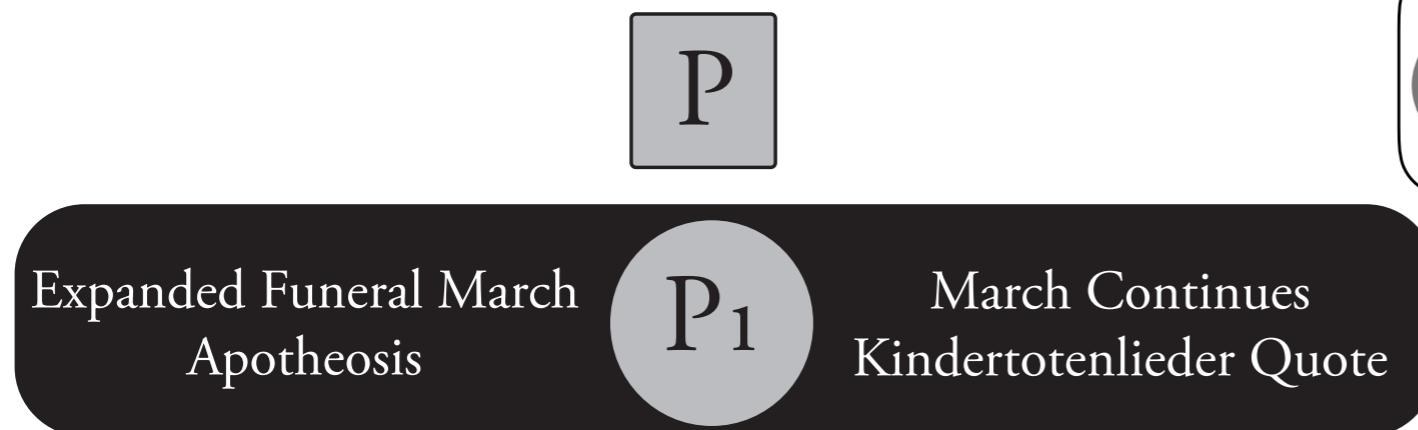
p

ppp

esp.

## “RECAPITULATORY” ROTATION

### RECAPITULATION (ROTATION 3)



303                    374                    382

A!

Original Contrasting Theme  
Doesn't Materialize

New Motive

353

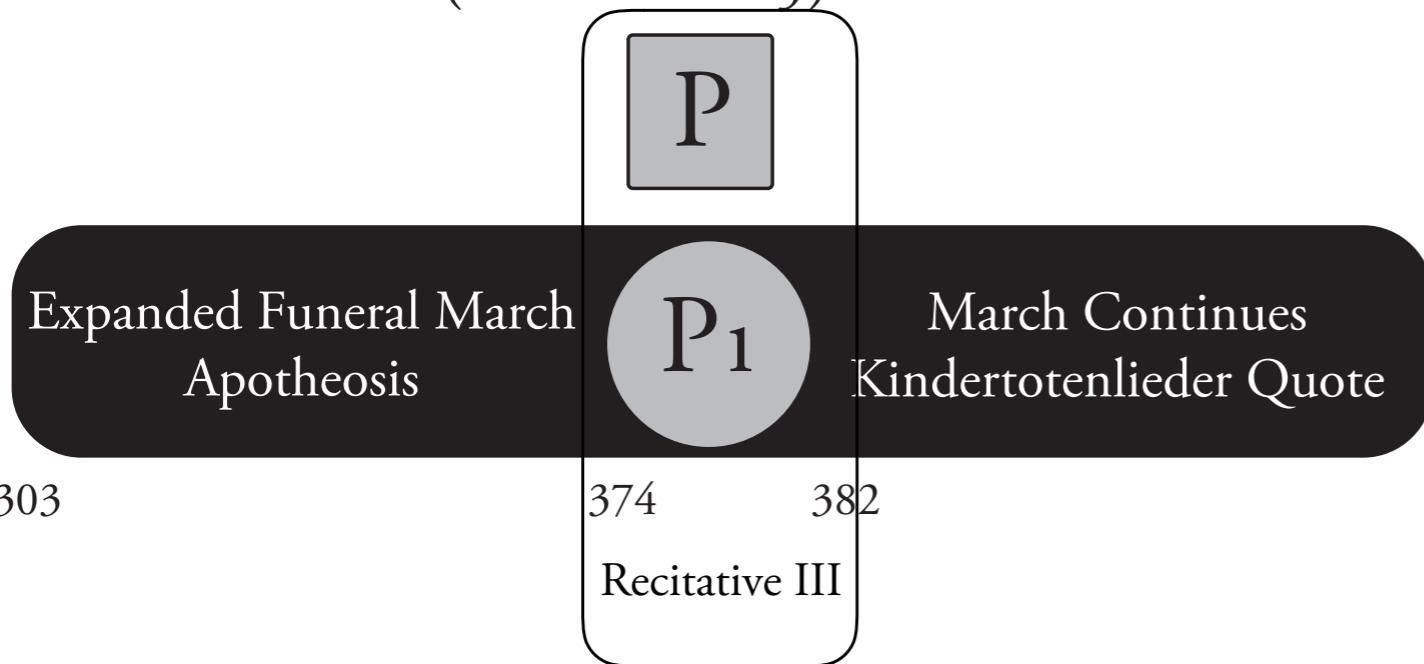
**46**

*p*      *cresc.*      **ff**

*f*      *f*      *f*      *>*

*f*      *fp*

## RECAPITULATION (ROTATION 3)



371

Woodwinds

Horns

Clarinets

Bass & Tam-Tam

Bassoon

375 *(erzählend und ohne Espressivo)*

Er stieg vom **p** Pferd und reich-te ihm den Trunk des Ab-schieds dar. Er fra...

**sf**

**ppp**

## RECAPITULATION (ROTATION 3)

P

Expanded Funeral March  
Apotheosis

P<sub>1</sub>

March Continues  
Kindertotenlieder Quote

303

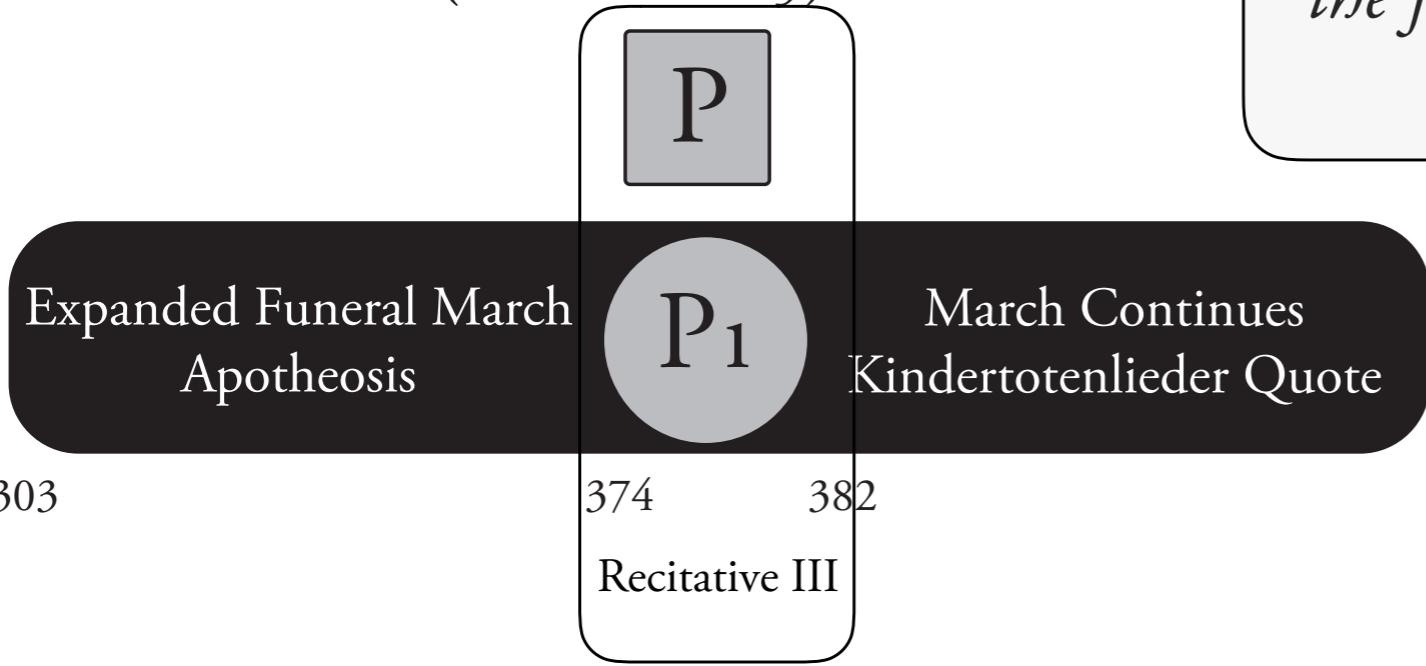
374

382

Recitative III

Musical score for Recitative III, measures 381-382. The score consists of five staves. The first staff features lyrics in German: "ihn, wo-hin er füh - re und auch war - um, war-um es müß - te sein." The second staff contains a bassoon line. The third staff features a bassoon and clarinet line. The fourth staff shows cellos playing. The fifth staff shows oboes playing. Measure 381 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and ends with a piano dynamic (pp). Measure 382 begins with a piano dynamic (pp) and ends with a forte dynamic (f). Articulation marks like sfp and poco esp. are present.

## RECAPITULATION (ROTATION 3)



*“He descended from his horse and handed him the farewell drink. He asked him where he was going, and why it had to be.”*

(erzählend und ohne Expressivo)

Er stieg vom Pferd und reich-te ihm den Trunk des Ab-schieds dar. Er frag-te ihn, wo-hin er füh - re und auch war - um, war-um es müß - te sein.

**p**

Bassoons & Clarinets

**f**

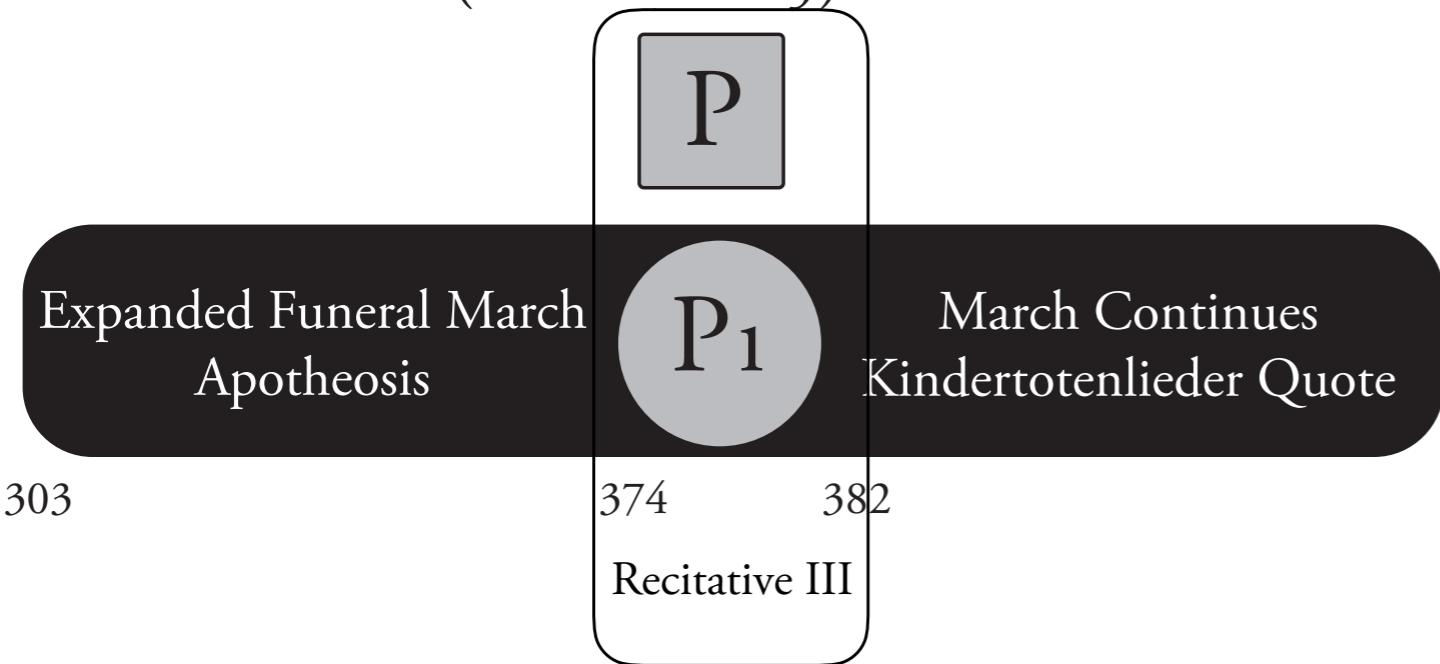
Cellos

**sfp**

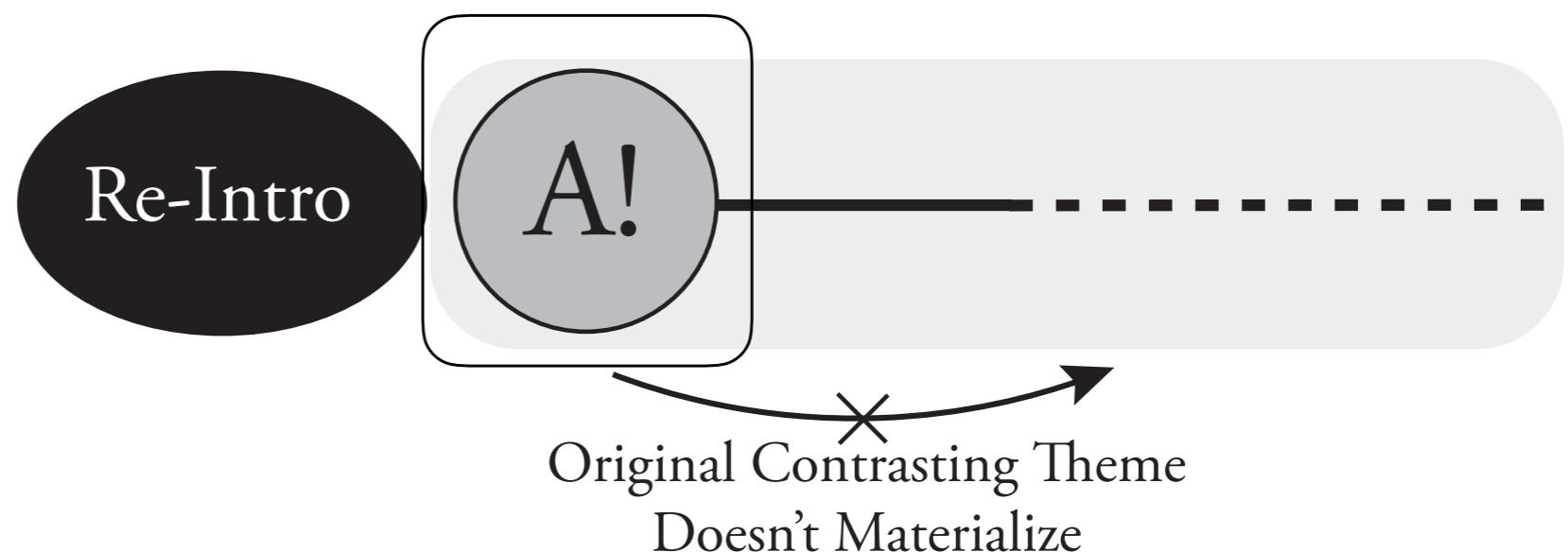
381

New Motive

## RECAPITULATION (ROTATION 3)

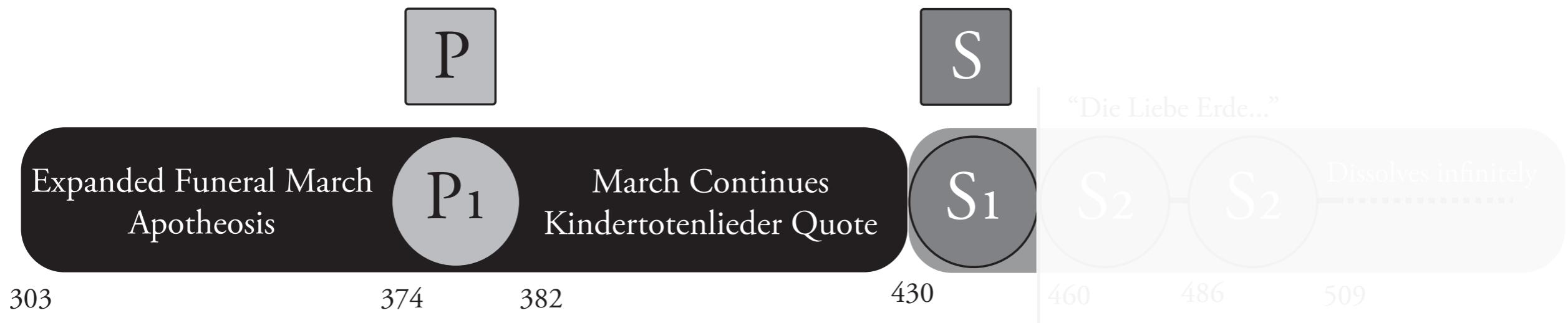


## “RECAPITULATORY” ROTATION



New Philharmonia Orchestra  
Otto Klemperer, Christa Ludwig, 1966

## RECAPITULATION (ROTATION 3)



454

pp

Strings

pppp

8

460

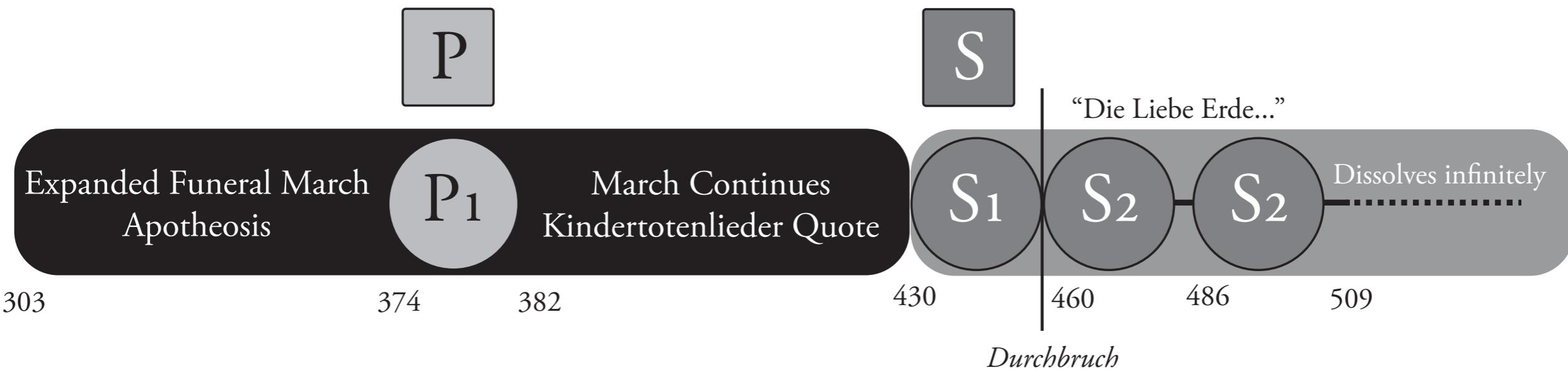
Vlns

pp

Harp and Strings

New Philharmonia Orchestra  
Otto Klemperer, Christa Ludwig, 1966

## RECAPITULATION (ROTATION 3)



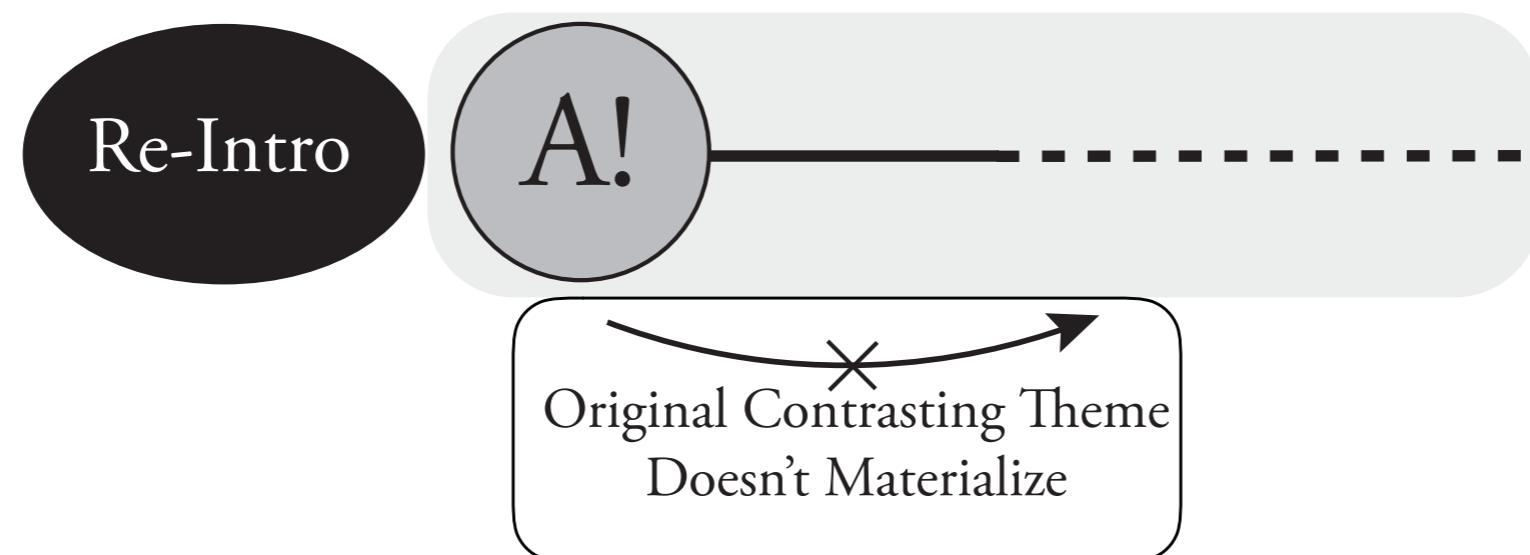
Musical score for measures 460-509:

- Measure 460:** Vocal line: "Die lie - - be Er - - de".
- Measure 460 (cont'd):** **Vlns** (String Quartet) play eighth-note chords in **dolcissimo** dynamic.
- Measure 460 (cont'd):** **Harp and Strings** play eighth-note chords in **pp** dynamic.
- Measure 460 (cont'd):** Bassoon and Double Bass provide harmonic support.
- Measure 470:** Vocal line continues with "be Er - - de".
- Measure 470:** **Vlns** play eighth-note chords in **dolcissimo** dynamic.
- Measure 470:** **Harp and Strings** play eighth-note chords in **pp** dynamic.
- Measure 470:** Bassoon and Double Bass provide harmonic support.
- Measure 480:** Vocal line continues with "de".
- Measure 480:** **Vlns** play eighth-note chords in **dolcissimo** dynamic.
- Measure 480:** **Harp and Strings** play eighth-note chords in **pp** dynamic.
- Measure 480:** Bassoon and Double Bass provide harmonic support.
- Measure 490:** Vocal line continues with "de".
- Measure 490:** **Vlns** play eighth-note chords in **dolcissimo** dynamic.
- Measure 490:** **Harp and Strings** play eighth-note chords in **pp** dynamic.
- Measure 490:** Bassoon and Double Bass provide harmonic support.
- Measure 500:** Vocal line continues with "de".
- Measure 500:** **Vlns** play eighth-note chords in **dolcissimo** dynamic.
- Measure 500:** **Harp and Strings** play eighth-note chords in **pp** dynamic.
- Measure 500:** Bassoon and Double Bass provide harmonic support.

## RECAPITULATION (ROTATION 3)



## “RECAPITULATORY” ROTATION



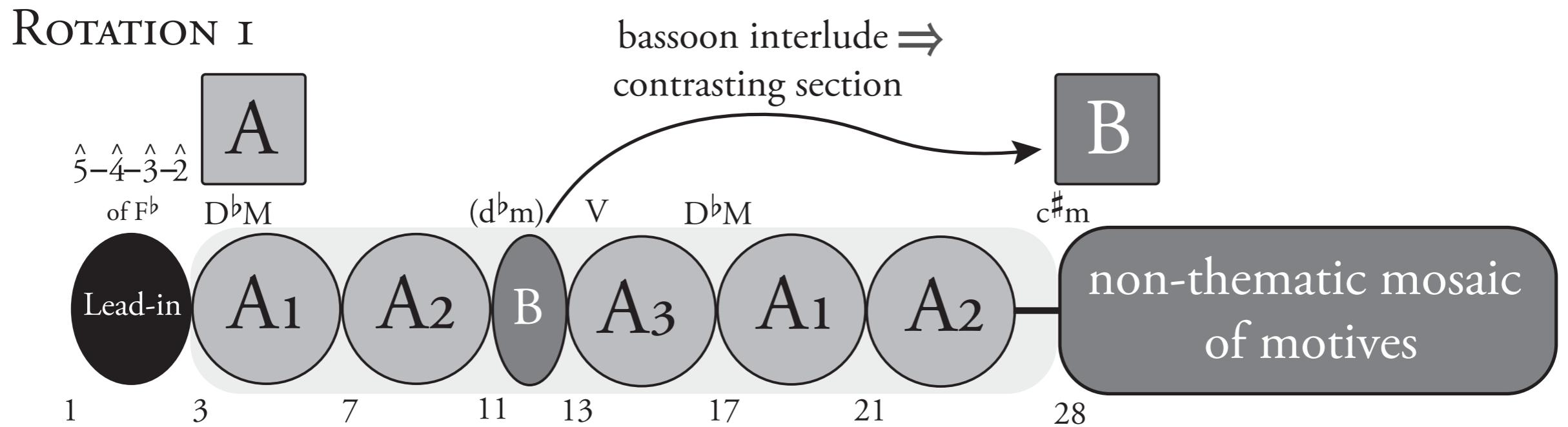
I. Introduction

II. "Der Abschied," *Das Lied von der Erde* VI

III. Symphony No. 9, iv, *Adagio*

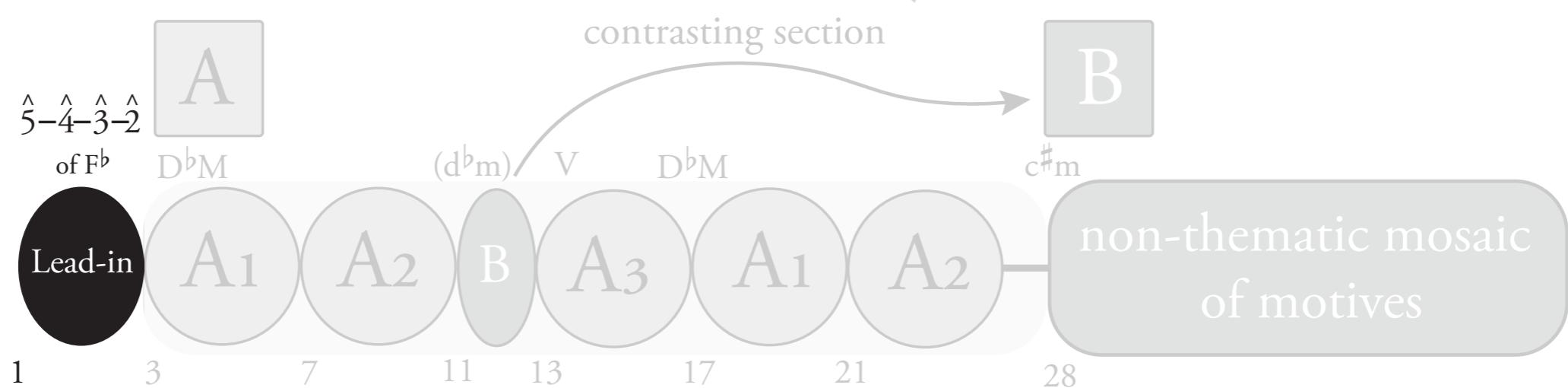
IV. Conclusion

## Mahler 9, iv, Rotational Form Chart, *First Rotation*



# Mahler 9, iv, Rotational Form Chart, *First Rotation*

## ROTATION I



Sehr langsam und noch zurückhaltend

Vlns *lang gezogen*

*dim.*

a tempo (*Molto adagio*)

großer Ton

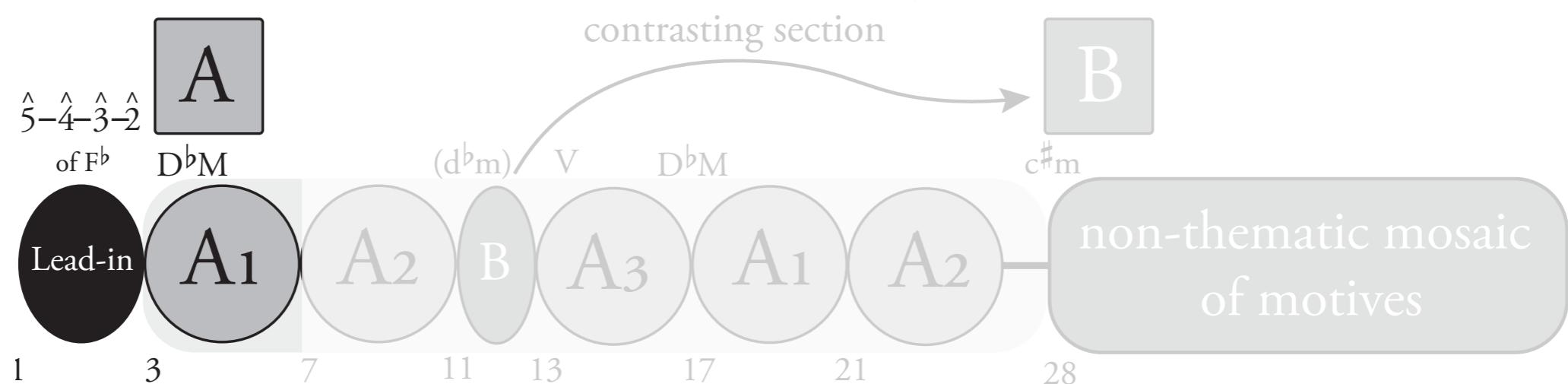
Strings

p molto espressivo

molto espressivo

# Mahler 9, iv, Rotational Form Chart, *First Rotation*

## ROTATION I



Sehr langsam und noch zurückhaltend

Vlns *lang gezogen*

C

dim.

a tempo (*Molto adagio*)

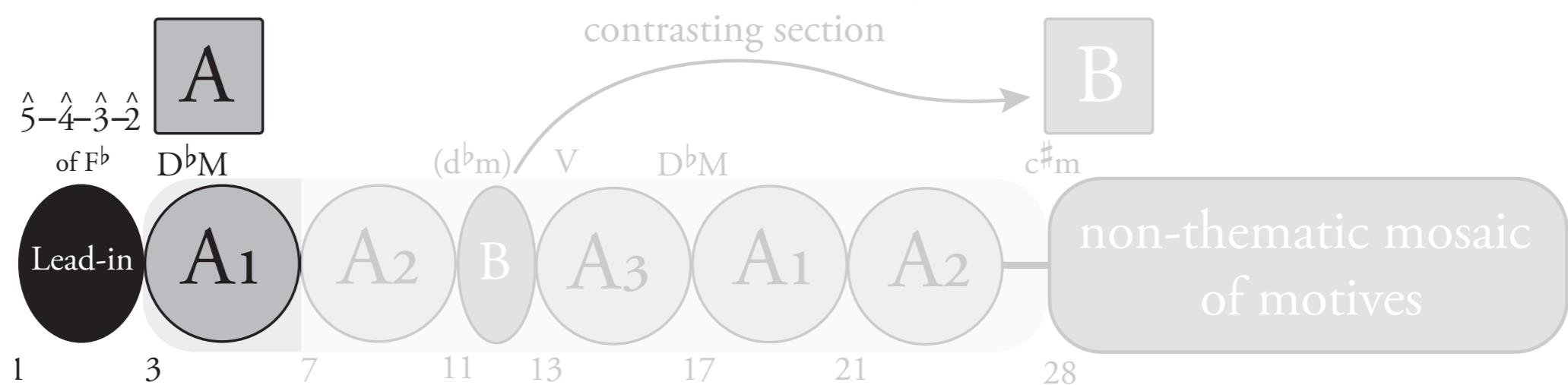
$3$  *großer Ton*  
Strings

*p* *molto espressivo*

Berlin Philharmonic, Herbert von Karajan, 1982

## Mahler 9, iv, Rotational Form Chart, *First Rotation*

### ROTATION I



Sehr langsam und noch zurückhaltend

Musical score for Mahler 9, iv, showing two staves:

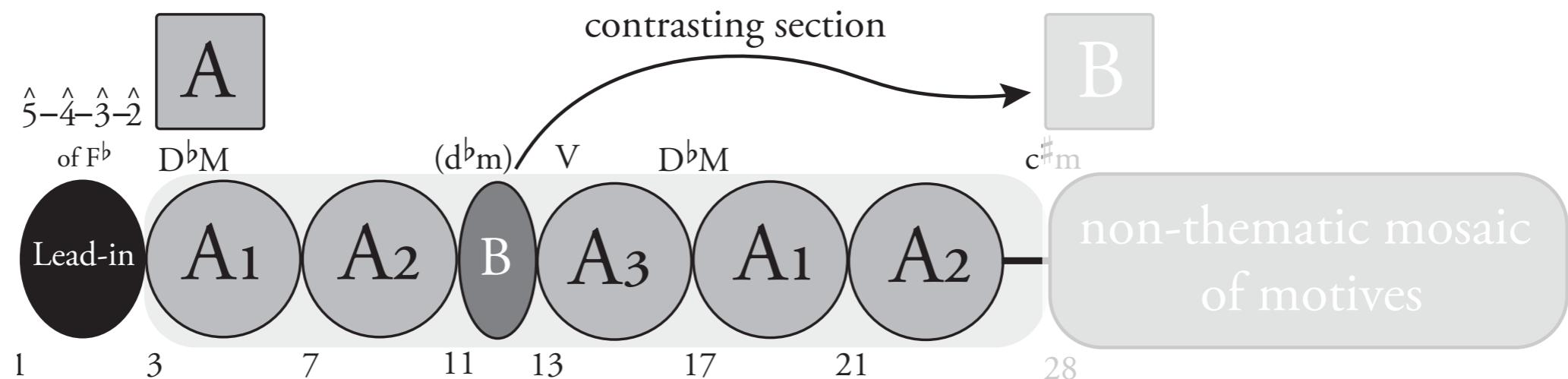
- Top Staff (Violins):** Key signature: C minor (two flats). Time signature: Common time. Dynamics: *lang gezogen*, *dim.*. Articulation: V.
- Bottom Staff (Bassoon):** Key signature: C minor (two flats). Time signature: Common time. Articulation: V.

Performance instructions:

- a tempo (Molto adagio)*
- großer Ton*
- Strings*
- p molto espressivo*
- V*

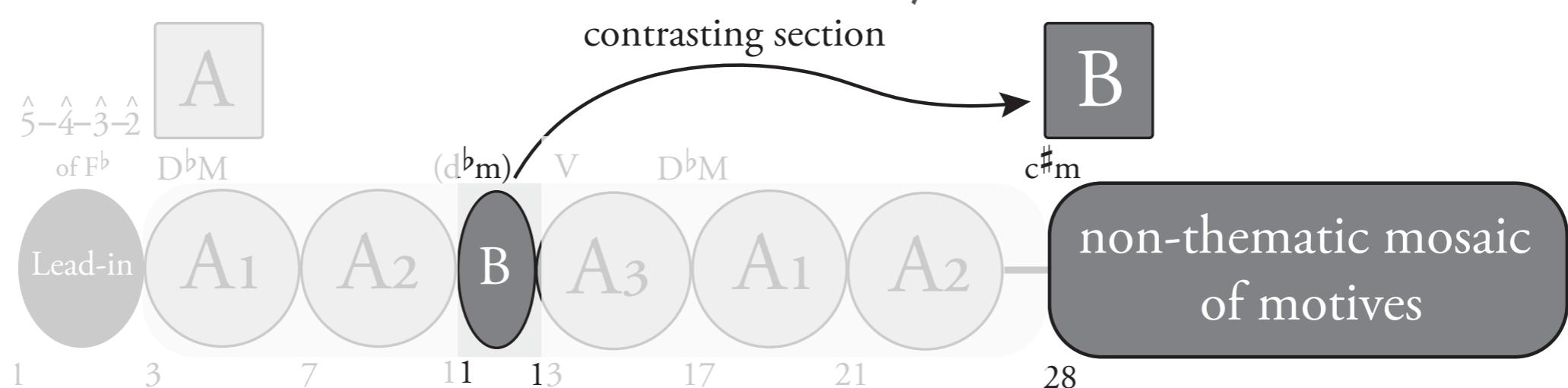
## Mahler 9, iv, Rotational Form Chart, *First Rotation*

### ROTATION I



## Mahler 9, iv, Rotational Form Chart, *First Rotation*

### ROTATION I



Plötzlich wieder sehr langsam und etwas zögernd

28 Vlns <sup>8va</sup> V

pp ohne Empfindung

Cellos

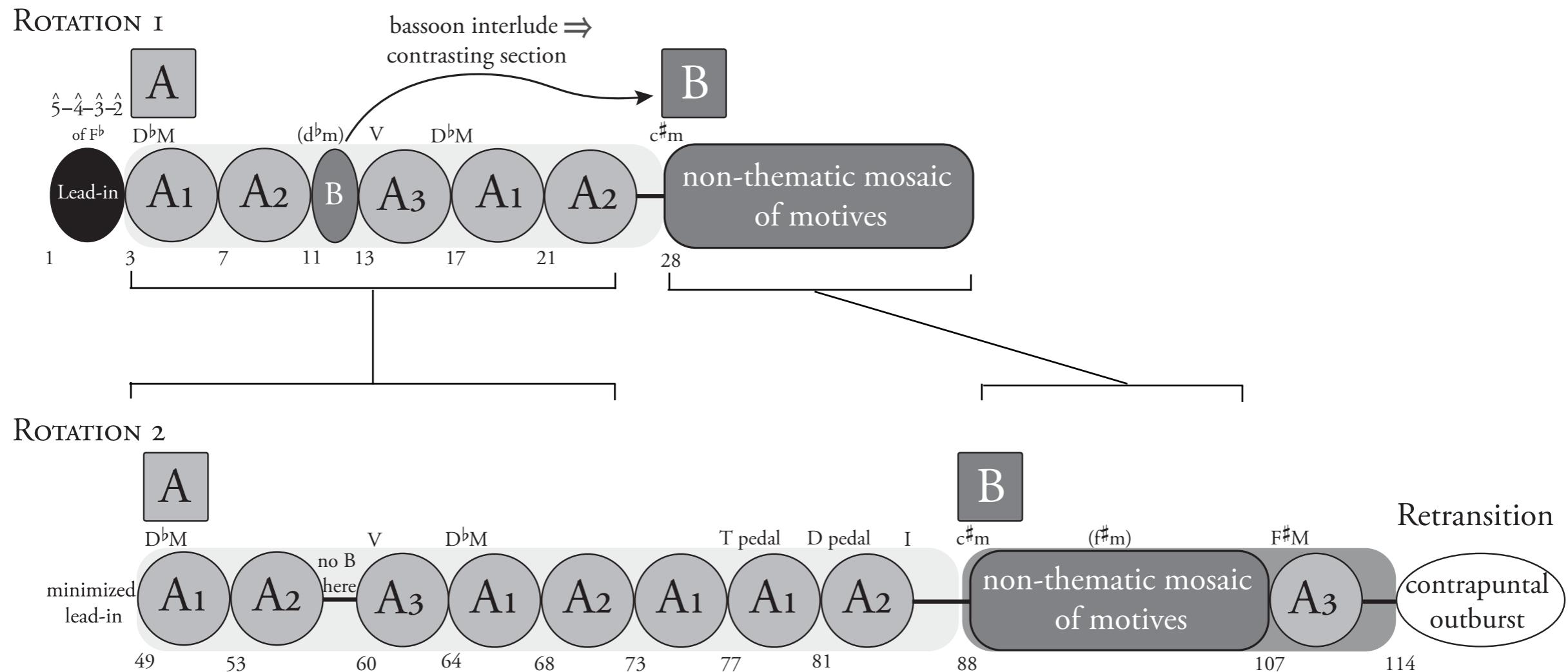
Contrabassoon ppp

Cellos and Basses

1

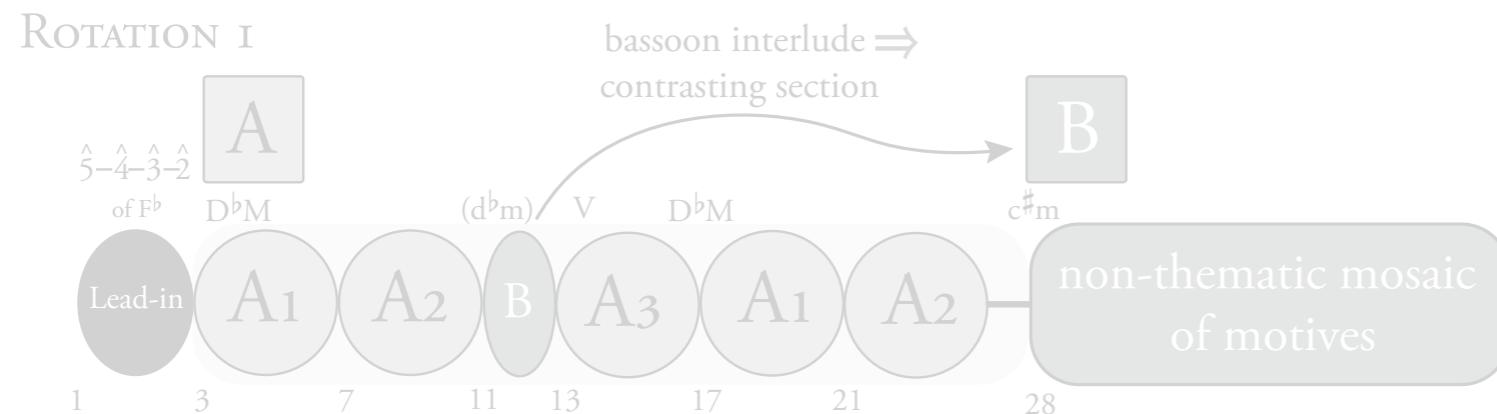
# Mahler 9, iv, Rotational Form Chart,

## *First and Second Rotations*

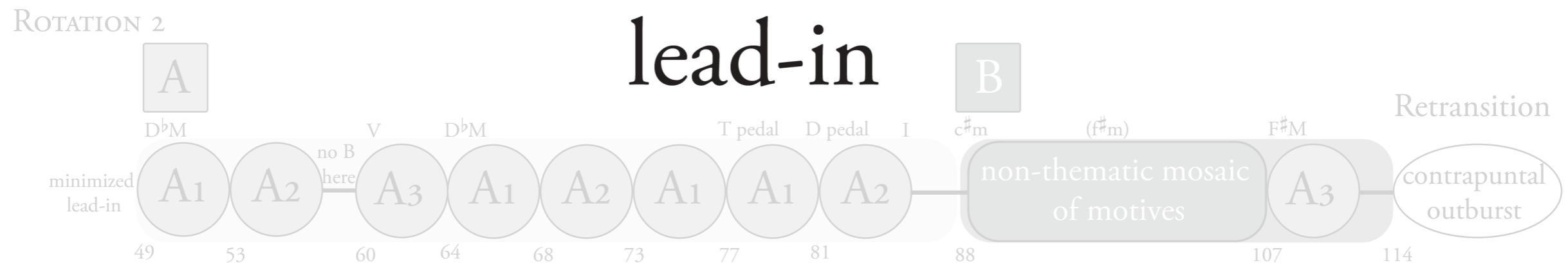


# Mahler 9, iv, Rotational Form Chart,

## *First and Second Rotations*

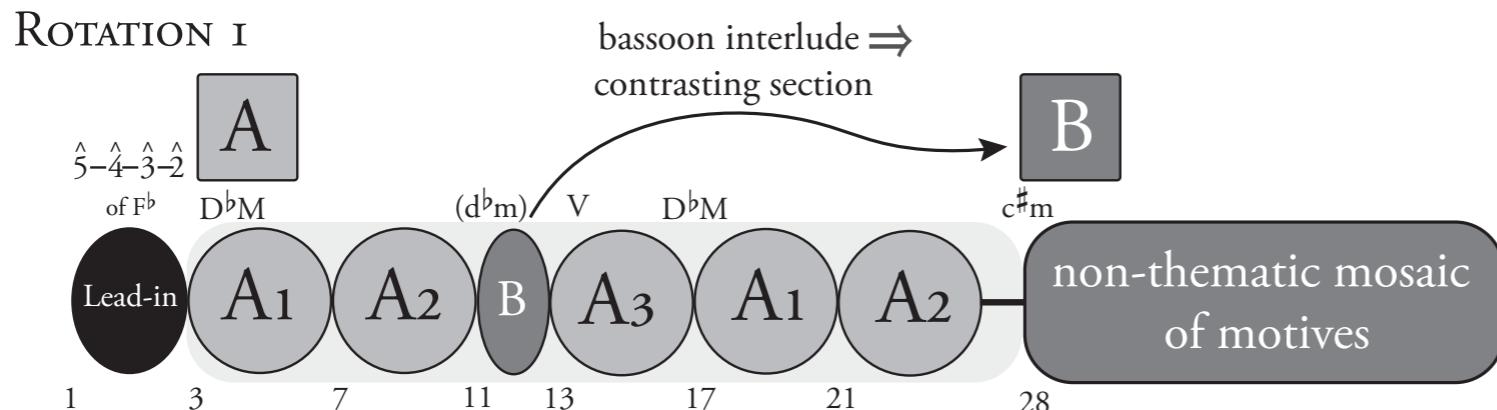


minimized  
lead-in

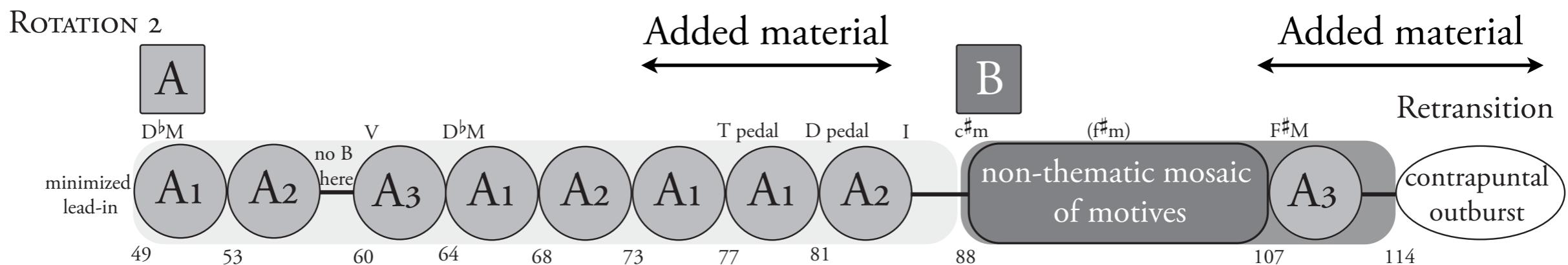
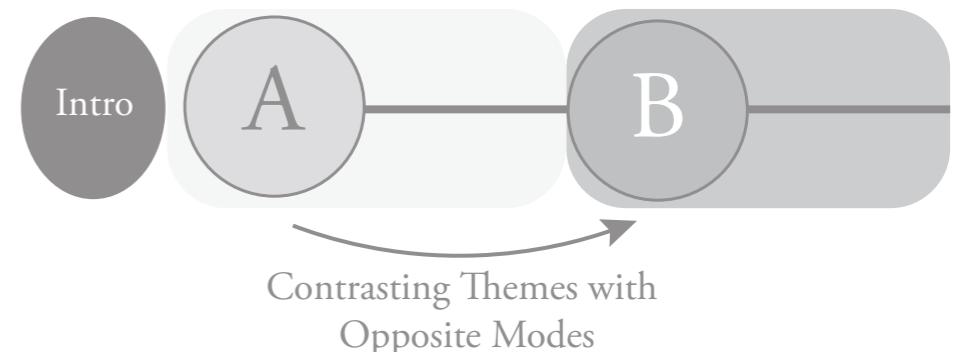


# Mahler 9, iv, Rotational Form Chart,

## *First and Second Rotations*

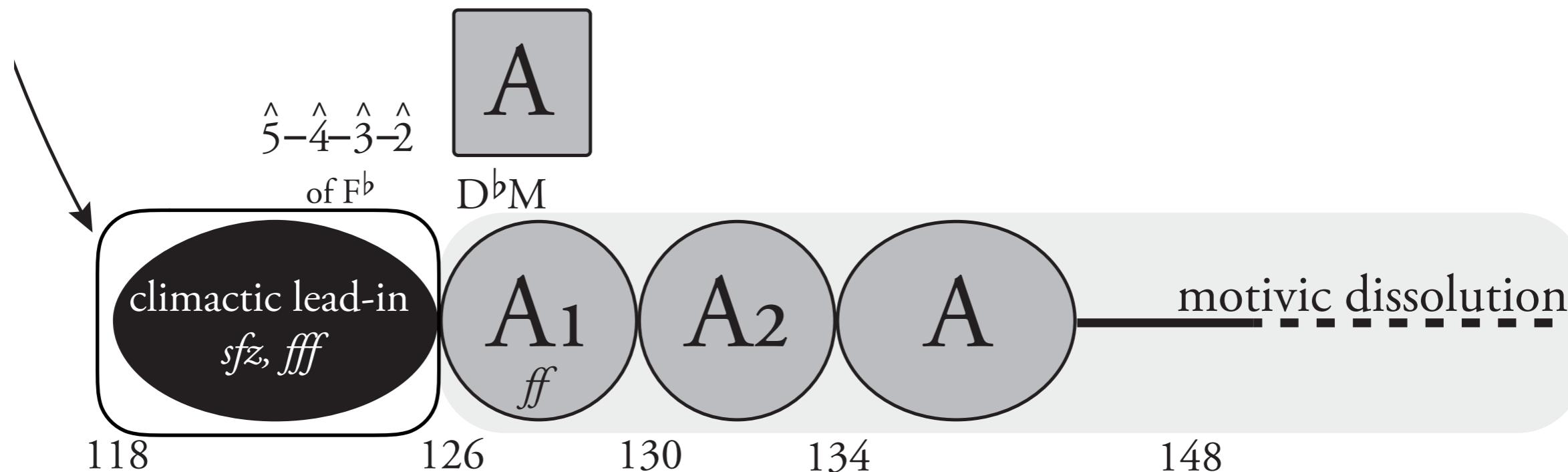


“EXPOSITIONAL” ROTATION



“Modified Repetition” may be more appropriate than “Double Exposition”

# ROTATION 3



**Sehr fließend**

118 Tpt and Oboe *ff*  
Horn

Tbone *ff*

14 Winds  
Tpt  
Vlns

9

Pesante

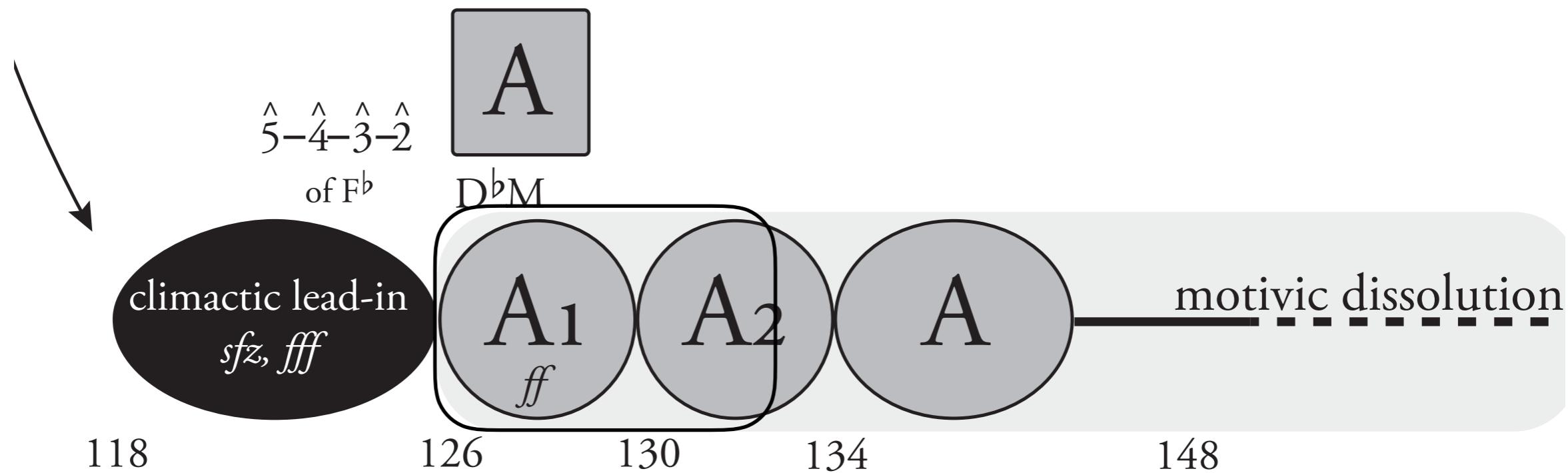
121 Vlns *fff* *sf*  
Strings and Winds

Viel bogen

W

The musical score shows two staves. The top staff includes parts for Tpt and Oboe (dynamic *ff*), Horn, and Winds (marked with a crescendo line). The bottom staff includes parts for Tbone (dynamic *ff*) and Vlns. Measure 14 features a dynamic *ff* and a crescendo line. Measure 9 is indicated by a number 9 above the staff. Measure 121 is labeled "Pesante" and includes dynamics *fff* and *sf*, along with markings for "Viel bogen" and "W". Measure 121 also includes parts for Strings and Winds.

# ROTATION 3



Viel bogen                    Wieder zurückhaltend                    Tempo I. Molto Adagio

121                    Vlns                    126

3                    Strings and Winds                    rit.                    molto rit.

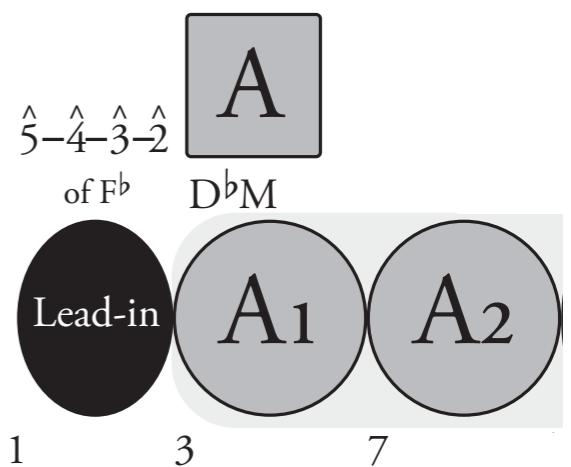
*fff*                    *sf*                    *sf*                    *sf*                    *ff*

*fff*                    *sf*                    *sf*                    *sf*                    *ff*

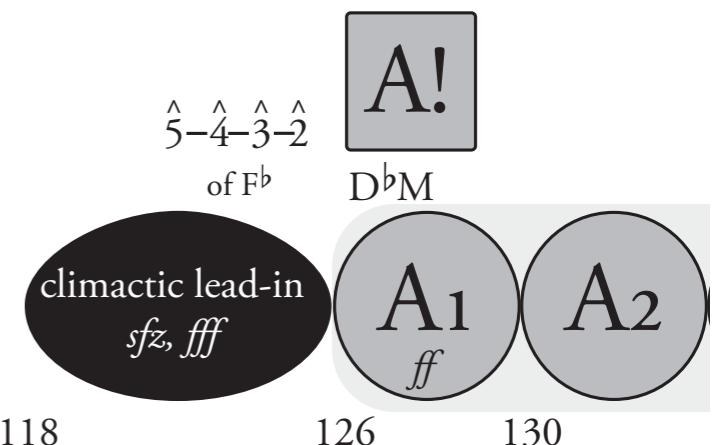
*immer fff*                    *rit.*                    *molto rit.*                    *ff*

The musical score shows two staves for 'Strings and Winds'. The top staff uses a bass clef and the bottom staff uses a treble clef. Measure 121 starts with a dynamic of *fff* and a tempo of 'Viel bogen'. Measure 122 begins with a dynamic of *sf*. Measures 123 and 124 show dynamics of *sf* and *sf* respectively. Measure 125 is a repeat of measure 124 with a 'rit.' instruction. Measure 126 begins with a dynamic of *ff*. The score includes various articulations like slurs, grace notes, and slurs with dots.

## ROTATION I

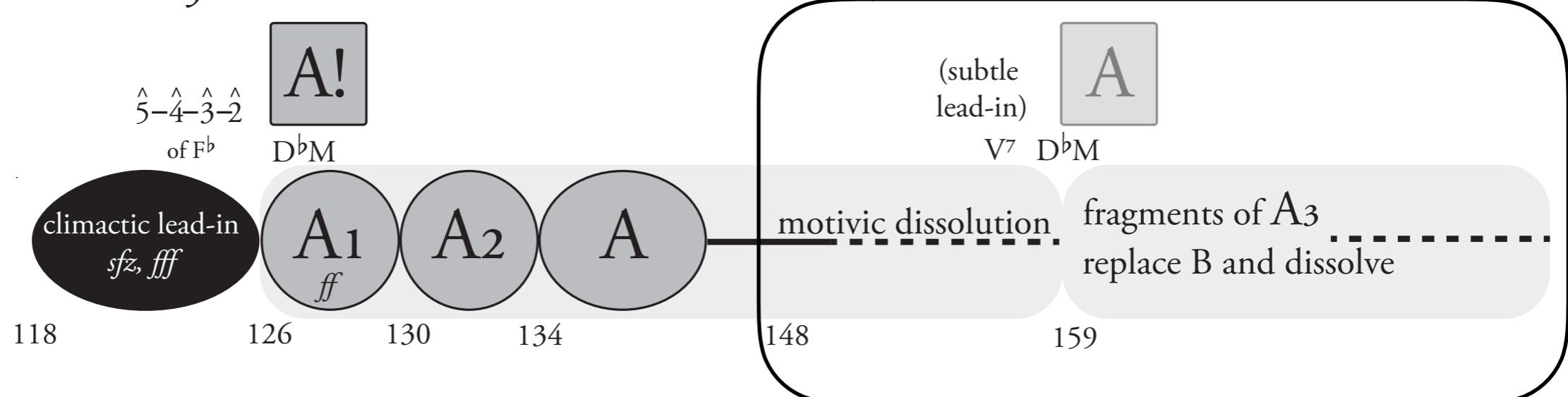


## ROTATION 3

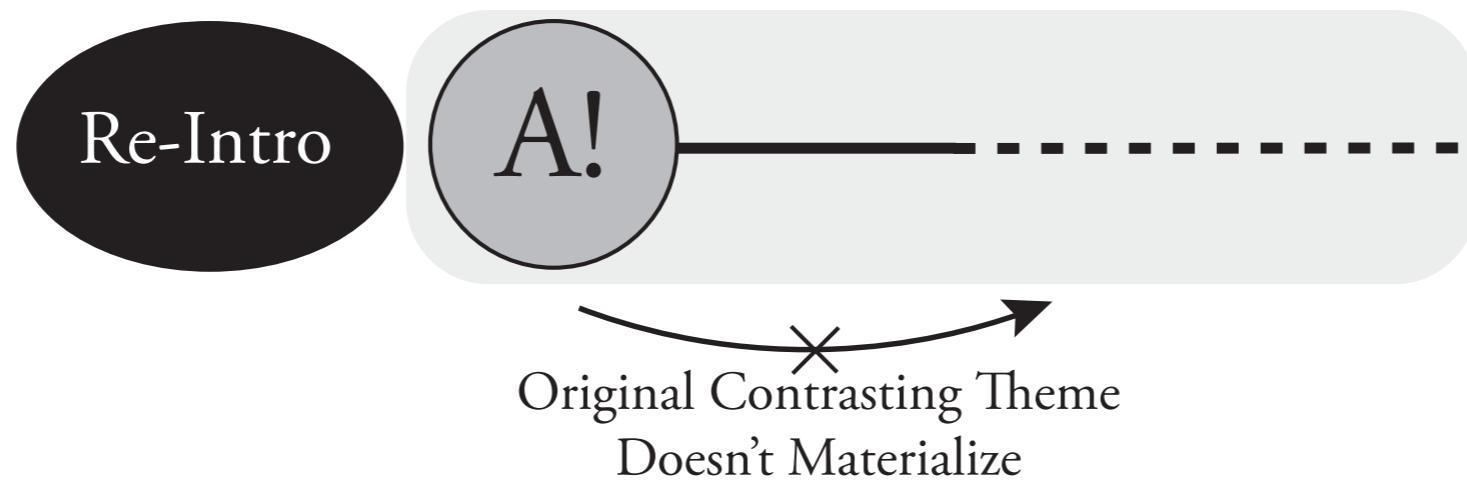


*“A glorious moment of  
recapitulatory reprise”*

## ROTATION 3



## “RECAPITULATORY” ROTATION



What is the *virtue* of considering these movement in dialogue with sonata form?

1. Situate the works within Mahler's late symphonies
2. Understand them as Hybrid Sonata-Like Slow Movements
3. Connect them to the broader Modernist stance toward tradition

Thank you!

## Works Cited

- Adorno, Theodor W. 1996. *Mahler: A Musical Physiognomy*, trans. by Edmund Jephcott. University of Chicago Press.
- Caplin, William. 1998. *Classical Form: A Theory of Formal Functions for the Instrumental Music of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven*. Oxford University Press.
- Danuser, Hermann. 1986. *Gustav Mahler: Das Lied von der Erde*. Wilhelm Fink Verlag.
- De la Grange, Henry-Louis. 2008. *Gustav Mahler, Volume 4: A New Life Cut Short (1907-1911)*. OUP.
- Floros, Constantin. 2003. *Gustav Mahler: The Symphonies*, trans. by Vernon Wicker and Jutta Wicker. Amadeus Press.
- Hefling, Stephen E. 2000. *Mahler: Das Lied von der Erde*. Cambridge University Press.
- Hepokoski, James and Warren Darcy. 2006. *Elements of Sonata Theory: Norms, Types, and Deformations in the Late-Eighteenth-Century Sonata*. Oxford University Press.
- Hurwitz, David. 2004. *The Mahler Symphonies: An Owner's Manual*. Pompton Plains, NJ: Amadeus Press.
- Mitchell, Donald. 1985. *Gustav Mahler: Songs and Symphonies of Life and Death*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press
- Monahan, Seth. 2015. *Mahler's Symphonic Sonatas*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Utz, Christian. 2011. "Die Neunte Symphonie." In *Gustav Mahler. Interpretationen seiner Werke*, vol. 2, edited by Peter Revers and Oliver Korte. Laaber: Laaber-Verlag.

# The Hybrid Forms of Mahler's Late Symphonies

Sam Reenan

Eastman School of Music | University of Rochester

[sam-reenan.com/SMT.html](http://sam-reenan.com/SMT.html)

SMT 2018 | San Antonio, TX | Sunday, 10am