

Music Trail Discovery Pass

Notenspur - Entdeckerpass

13 Stories and Questions:
All about the
Little Leipzig Music Trail
(Kleine Leipziger Notenspur)

I am Toni!



www.notenspur-leipzig.de

Kleine
Leipziger
Notenspur

What is the Notenspur, or Music Trail?

Certainly you already know that they call Leipzig the City of Music. Many famous musicians and composers lived, worked and studied in our city. Some of them were born here in Leipzig, for others it became their final resting place.

The Leipzig Music Trail connects some of the places where famous composers lived and worked in a city tour, on which you will learn a lot about the City of Music. It will be exciting to hear stories about musicians, their families and their children. With the help of the Discovery Pass („Entdeckerpass“) you can solve riddles or listen to musical scenes adapted for children via phone at some of the stations of the Little Leipzig Music Trail.

To find out more, visit us on

www.notenspur-leipzig.de

Rules: How to Use the Discovery Pass

You will find 13 stories as well as 13 riddles and 13 bonus questions in your Discovery Pass. Words that will probably be new to you are marked with (an arrow symbol) and clarified in a glossary beginning on the page 28. Fill in your answers on the page 32. Then rip the page out and hand it in at one of the Stations marked with (a Toni symbol). It's there that you will find out if you responded to the questions correctly. And if you did, you will be rewarded! But keep in mind: it is valid only if it is an original answer sheet. Have fun!

Good to know:

Please don't be surprised, we didn't forget anything: the stations of the Little Leipzig Music Trail have the same numbers as the stations of the main Music Trail. Not every station offers activities for children, so you won't find the following station numbers in the Discovery Pass: 4, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 22.



Hello!

I am Toni!



Who knows, maybe on the historic streets or in the historic houses you will meet this or that musician from the time when it all began...

Hello, discoverer!

Would you like to be taken on a very special tour through our city? Your answer is "yes"? Well, then discover the music world with the mascot Toni - join him on the Little Leipzig Music Trail!

You like to listen to music, maybe you sing in a choir, in a school band or maybe you play a musical instrument? Then you will also be interested in finding out how it all started. Who were the Superstars 300 years back? Where and how did they live? Did they have children? Or friends? What did their instruments look like?

This little book will transfer you back in time while you are searching for exciting and unusual stories.



Follow these trails made of stainless steel! They are built into the ground and show you the way!



Little Leipzig Music Trail – a musical discovery

01

What a name can tell - the New Gewandhaus



Good to know:
Sighard Gille
was born in 1941.
Gustav Mahler
lived from 1860
to 1911.

Gewandhaus? What a funny name for a concert hall! But it tells us a lot about the history of the building, namely that earlier, more than 200 years ago, musicians gathered at the Fair House of Cloth Merchants to give concerts there. „Gewand“ means clothing, and the Gewandhaus used to be a place where cloth merchants used to keep their cloth. The musicians that performed there were members of the „Gewandhaus Orchestra“ - the oldest citizens' orchestra in the world.

You will come across the word „citizen“ quite often on your tour around the musical city of Leipzig.

Just like the word “Gewandhaus”, the word “citizen” speaks for itself: no king rules

here, but things are decided by the city inhabitants - citizens. These were, for instance, merchants who prospered and wanted to experience something beautiful in their free time - music. They got together and founded concert associations or had opera houses built.

Leipzig citizens selected music pieces to be played and also paid the musicians. That's why they call it a citizen music culture.

You surely understand that the building in front of you cannot be the former house of cloth merchants. You will come across that one later, if you follow the Little Leipzig Music Trail.



QUESTION:

In 1479 the City employed its first musicians. The restaurant at the *Gewandhaus* was named after them. Who were these "forefathers" of the *Gewandhaus* musicians? You can read the name from outside.

A

Night watchmen
(Nachtwächter)

B

Village wind instrument players
(Dorfbläser)

C

Town pipers (Stadt Pfeiffer)

D

Community fiddlers (Gemeindefiedler)

BONUS QUESTION:

The 3rd letter of the keyword is the first letter of the first name of the Leipzig painter mentioned.

This magnificent building was opened as a concert house in 1981. Inside you will see a large concert hall, which can seat almost 2 000 spectators. It has got a big organ as well.

There is also a smaller hall (500 seats), which was named after composer Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. If you look through the front windows, you will discover a huge ceiling painting "Gesang vom Leben" (Melody of Life"), which was painted by the Leipzig artist Sighard Gille, inspired by Gustav Mahler's composition "Lied von der Erde" ("Song of the Earth"). At night, when the whole building is illuminated, it looks especially beautiful and solemn.

02

Flowers, notes and
musical history -
the Mendelssohn
House

Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy grew up in a musical family in Berlin. One of his biggest role models was Johann Sebastian Bach. When he was 15 years old, his grandmother presented him with a copy of Bach's → "**St Matthew Passion**". 5 years later he performed this composition with the Berliner → **Singakademie**. His passion for Bach's music was contagious. Mendelssohn came to Leipzig in 1835 and became the *Gewandhaus* Music Director, even though he was only 26 years old. Many famous musicians came to Leipzig to play music with the *Gewandhaus* Orchestra under



Good to know:
Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy lived from 1809 to 1847.



his direction. Sometimes he would put his conductor's baton aside to perform as a pianist, inter alia together with Clara Wieck. (Later you will find out who she was.) Mendelssohn's commitment to the promotion of Bach's legacy remained very strong. He established the world's first Bach monument, which you can see later on the Little Leipzig

QUESTION:

Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy admired nature and loved being outdoors. A flower in the garden of the Mendelssohn House was named after him. Have you found it? What flower is it?

A

Rose

B

Tulip

C

Carnation

D

Forget-me-not

Mendelssohn was talented in many ways. Apart from composing and conducting he also played violin, piano and organ, spoke several languages and was a great painter. Having received excellent education himself, he founded the Music Conservatory in Leipzig in 1843. It was the first higher education institution of this kind in Germany. A great number of similar schools have appeared since then. The Leipziger Hochschule für Musik und Theater, or the Leipzig Conservatoire, was named after its founder Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy.

The composer, his wife and their 5 children lived from 1845 to 1847 in the house you are standing in front of right now. Quite often they had guests and then they played music in the → **salon**. The first floor of Mendelssohn's former house is now a museum.

BONUS QUESTION:

The beginning letter of Bach's middle name is the 12th letter of the keyword.

03 Music and fairy tale - the Grieg Memorial Centre



One composer from Norway spent many a winter in this house. He was a guest of Max Abraham and Henri Hinrichsen, who were the owners of the music publisher C.F. Peters. (Later you will find out what a music publisher is.) The composer's wife Nina accompanied him during his visits to Leipzig. Norway is a country in Northern Europe. It is very cold and cloudy there in winter. It is not that warm in Leipzig either, but then why would a Norwegian overwinter here?

Once upon a time... It is no fairytale, but maybe just a little bit. So, once upon a time there was a little boy called Edvard. He lived in Bergen, a city in Norway, with his parents and 4 siblings. His mother was a pianist and a piano teacher, his father was a merchant.

Clearly, the children were taught how to play the piano by their mother. Edvard was especially talented and learned fast. However, he wanted to become a priest and not a musician. But one day the best Norwegian violinist of that time - his name was Ole Bull - visited Edvard's family and the boy played the piano for him. When he finished playing, the violinist and Edvard's parents had a talk and it was decided: "Edvard, you are going to Leipzig to study at the →**conservatory**." At the time Edvard was just 15 years old! And so the young boy's journey to the City of Music began. As it was common in his time, he travelled by sea to Hamburg and took a train to Leipzig from there.

QUESTION: As a child, who did Edward Grieg want to become?

A

Musician

B

Priest

C

Baker



D

Violin maker

Just imagine, alone in a new city, a new language and no opportunity to speak to his parents except for writing letters. It

BONUS QUESTION:

The 3rd letter of Grieg's first name is the 6th letter of the keyword.

took them so long to reach the destination that one got a response many days later. But Edvard Hagerup Grieg - that's his full name - found friends here soon, worked very hard and became a brilliant, world-famous composer. Norwegian fairytales and legends about mountain trolls, which he heard in his childhood, influenced his compositions, among other his most famous work, which was written in this house at Talstraße - Peer Gynt, → **Suite** No. 1.

Good to know:

Edvard Grieg lived from 1843 to 1907.

05 Film, sound and piano

Good to know:

The Museum contains 5000 exhibits - the biggest collection of musical instruments in Germany



In front of you is the → **Grassi Museum**. Take your time and look at all the beautiful decorations on the building! (Do you see the construction on the roof? In Leipzig they call it "the gold pineapple".)

The building is home to three museums. One of them is the Museum of Musical Instruments - collection of the University of Leipzig. The employees do research in the field of history, condition and use of musical instruments. They fathom out a great number of secrets around the sound. Apart from that, an exhibition takes you to the world of string, woodwind and brass music. And there lie treasures! For example, the oldest preserved pianoforte in the world, built by Bartolomeo Cristofori in 1726.

The Museum also has a cinema hall with a very rare cinema organ. Such instruments were used in the years of silent film, in order to support the story with music and sounds. The organ can reproduce almost

QUESTION:

The collection of the Museum of Musical Instruments contains an especially rare instrument, the oldest preserved original pianoforte in the world. What is the name of its creator?

A

Thomas Edlinger

B

Gottfried Silbermann

C

Bartolomeo Christofori

D

Franz Dominic Grassi

every sound needed in a film - whether a train or a storm, a bell or rain. It would have been strange to see a pile of plates fall with no sound! A couple of times a year there are films shown and you can see the organ in action.

In the →**sound lab** of the Museum ("Klang-labor") you can explore various musical instruments and have a look inside. Come and see!



BONUS QUESTION:

The 2nd letter of the room where you can try the instruments yourself (the english name) is the 5th letter of the keyword.

07 A musical home - the Schumann House

By the time the married couple Clara and Robert Schumann moved into the house at Inselstraße on the 13th of September 1840, Clara, whose maiden name was Wieck, had already been a well-known pianist. She was born in Leipzig. When Clara was only 9 years old, she gave her first performance at the Gewandhaus. At that time her husband Robert was not known as a composer yet. At their common home he wrote music that brought him fame, including the Spring → **Symphony** (the Frühlingsinfonie) and a great number of songs.

According to Robert Schumann, it was very important to write about music and to apply critical thinking when analyzing its quality. For this reason he founded "The New



Good to know:

Clara Schumann, formerly Wieck, lived from 1819 to 1896, her husband Robert lived from 1810 to 1856.

Journal of Music" in 1834. Schumann was its editor for 10 years. The Journal still exists. Some guests of the Schumanns wrote articles for it, e.g. composer Richard Wagner. Noted musicians visited them, Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, but also fairy tale writer Hans Christian Andersen.

QUESTION:

What profession did Clara Schumann have?

BONUS QUESTION:

The 1st letter of the family name of the fairy tale writer mentioned earlier is at the same time the 11th letter of the key-word.

A

Kindergarten teacher



B

Pianist

C

Doctor

D

Painter

Schumann set Andersen's poems to music. They sat together in the →salon and listened to it.

Back then, it was common to keep a diary. Robert and Clara had a very special one - a family diary. Everyone could write in it about what happened during the week. This diary has been preserved and you can have a look at it at the exhibition on the first floor of the house. This is how we know the way the Schumanns lived.

Both their first daughters, Marie and Elise, were born in this house at Inselstraße. The Schumanns had eight children. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy was Marie's godfather. His first name was given to the eighth and youngest child of Clara and Robert.

08

From sound to script -
the Graphic Quarter

Leipzig was the centre of book printing in Germany in the 19th century. The newly appeared music publishers could use the experience of a great number of successfully operating factories. Names like Breitkopf & Härtel, Peters and Hofmeister are still known to the world. Many people who learn to play an instrument played their first pie-

QUESTION: What did they call craftsmen who produced printing plates for note printing?

A

Note carver

B

Note painter

C

Note writer

D

Note engraver

ces from the notebooks of these publishers. Leipzig as the city of fairs fully met the



BONUS QUESTION:

The last letter of the encyclopedia mentioned is also the last letter in our word puzzle.

requirements for the selling of books and →**music supplies**. Due to numerous concerts held in Leipzig the **publishers** were aware of what kind of music literature would bring profit. They also supported new developments in music.

Before the invention of →**note printing**, →**copyists** had to copy all the notes - as often as necessary. The family of Johann Sebastian Bach, his wife and children, helped copy the notes - since Bach conducted the performance of a new composition every Sunday, everything had to be ready for the rehearsal. You can imagine how hard it was, to write everything with ink in a candle-lit room. What a relief it was when they started printing musical compositions like books.

Original copies were now engraved onto a lead plate with a special tool by →**note engravers**. A great number of copies could be printed from these plates. Compared to nowadays, it was still an intricate and time-consuming process, but it meant great progress back then.

The spot you are standing at right now was once the Brockhaus-Verlag (the Brockhaus Music Publishers). The famous Brockhaus Encyclopedia was published here. At first the publishers were settled in the city centre. With the expansion of factories and machines taking over the manual work at the end of the 19th century, there was a need for new publishing and printing houses. There was no room for them in the city. So the fields at the outskirts of the city became the „Graphic Quarter“.



Good to know:

The Graphic Quarter was almost completely destroyed by bombs in World War II and most publishers had to leave Leipzig.

10

Where stories are told with the help of music - the Opera

→ **Opera** - a theatre, where they sing - has existed in Leipzig for more than 300 years. It is very long for a citizen opera house. One of the first composers who wrote music for Leipzig Opera was Georg Philipp Telemann (1681 - 1767).

Composer Albert Lortzing also lived and worked in Leipzig for a while. His opera „Zar und Zimmermann“ („Tsar and Carpenter“)

→ **premiered** in Leipzig in 1837. It tells a story of a tsar, who disguises himself as a craftsman and works at a dockyard. It results in numerous funny confusions, and this is what makes this work so popular with the public. Even today, it is one of the most popular → **comic operas** in existence.



Good to know:
Albert Lortzing lived
from 1801 to 1851.



Have a look at the building. You might think, it can't be 300 years old. Like many other buildings in the city, the former opera house was destroyed in World War II and had to be reconstructed. The today's building is more than 50 years old.

Even though it underwent renovation, it looks just the same as at the time of its opening in 1960.

QUESTION:

Which of the following operas were first performed in Leipzig?

A

Lortzing's „Zar und Zimmermann“ („Tsar and Carpenter“)

B

Wagner's „Walküre“ („Valkyrie“)

C

Weber's „Freischütz“ („Freeshooter“)

D

Beethoven's „Fidelio“

BONUS QUESTION:

The 3rd letter of the family name of the composer of the comic opera mentioned is the 8th letter of the keyword.

The opera doesn't have its own orchestra, so the Gewandhaus Orchestra plays during the performances. Its location is no secret to you, since you have already been to Station 1.

In the →**foyer** you will see →**busts** of famous composers, including that of Richard Wagner. During a guided tour you can have a look at the decorative tiles on the walls on the ground floor and at the fancy lamps along the staircases or in the foyer. For the tour hours, please visit the homepage of the Leipzig Opera.

11

Richard Wagner
and Drama - the
Old St. Nicholas
School

Good to know:
Richard Wagner lived
from 1813 to 1883.

Like pianist Clara Wieck, composer and
→**dramatist** Richard Wagner was born in
Leipzig.

The house where he was born has not been
preserved, but the school he went to still
exists. You are standing in front of it right
now. Richard Wagner went to St. Nicholas
School and later also to St. Thomas
School.

He was not a very hard-working student.
There were misunderstandings between
him and his teachers and schoolmates, and
that's why he didn't enjoy going to school.
Otherwise, Richard had good imagination
and occupied himself with theatre, Greek
and German →**mythology**, and music. All
this fascinated him. Unfortunately, he
didn't get marks for his hobbies. Due to
the poor performance, Richard had to leave
St. Nicholas School without graduating.
Later on he studied at the University of
Leipzig and became a successful, world-
famous composer.

Richard Wagner dedicated his life to
→**opera**. Robert Schumann (you know him
already) and Wagner wrote texts to their
music themselves. They thought they knew
better than anyone, what they wanted to
express through their music. Wagner's
views on music differed from the views of
other composers of his time.

QUESTION: What city was Richard Wagner born in?

BONUS QUESTION:

The 2nd letter of Wagner's first name is the 2nd letter of the keyword.



RICHARD-WAGNER-AULA

A

Dresden

B

Bayreuth

C

Leipzig

D

Wien

Many didn't appreciate his ideas. However, a lot of people thought his music was especially impressive. You can listen to a piece from one of his operas and decide for yourself. You see that Wagner's former school is now a decorative building, with a guesthouse, a café, a museum and the Richard Wagner Auditorium inside. The auditorium looks just like it looked in 1828/29, when Richard was a schoolboy there.

13

City Musicians -
The Old City Hall

Now you are at the Naschmarkt. Have a look at the Old City Hall - it is called "old", because more than 100 years ago the city municipality moved into another building, the New City Hall at the Martin-Luther-Ring. The most part of the Old City Hall has been turned into museum. Some of the exhibits as well as furnishings have something to do with music. You have already learnt something about the town pipers, as you were passing by the New Gewandhaus. The town pipers, or the → **Stadtpfeifer**, were the forefathers of the present-day Gewandhaus musicians. The City Hall was one of their workplaces. In the ceremony hall on the first floor you can see the Pfeiferstuhl, or the pipers' seat. It is an

QUESTION: On what occasions did the town pipers (Stadtpfeifer) play music?

A

At balls for craftsmen

B

Before international football

C

At funerals

D

At rock concerts



indoor balcony. The town pipers stood or sat there when they played music. They

played instruments you won't see that often today, such as cornetts, crumhorn and others. The City Council gathered in the hall "downstairs". The townpipers played music at receptions, balls, weddings, funerals, and executions.

The museum contains the only original portrait of Bach that was painted when he was still alive. The painter's name is Elias Gottlob Haußmann. Many copies were made of that painting. One copy can be found at the Bach Museum. In the Council office you



BONUS QUESTION:

The 6th letter of the german word for town pipers is the 10th letter of the keyword.

will see a table, at which Johann Sebastian Bach signed his work agreement with the City of Leipzig.

And now you can have a little rest! You've earned it! Go to the Sound Installation (Klanginstallation) at the Kretschmanns Hof. There you can listen to the sounds that were typical for Leipzig 300 or 150 years ago. If you compare them with the city sounds of today, you will notice the differences. The music composed 300 hundred years back differs from the music we have today...



Good to know:

The Old City Hall was built in 1556/57.

15

Secret unions, secret names - The Arabian Coffee Tree



You probably think that earlier things were different from what they are today. But there are traditions that hardly change. For example, 180 years ago people also met with their friends to eat and drink at a restaurant.

At a café called „Zum Arabischen → **Coffe Baum**“ (“The Arabian Coffee Tree”) young people gathered to discuss everything. In those times they talked a lot about music and the „New Journal for Music“ (in German: “Neue Zeitschrift für Musik”) (you have already read about it at the Schumann House) Even Robert Schumann himself was a frequent guest there. While at the café, you can sit down at the Schumann Corner. You can see the names

Good to know: The „Coffe Baum“ is the oldest operating café in Germany.

of the young people that used to meet here on the wall. Each of the names is followed by another name - „Davidsbündler“ (a member of the League of David). This is how it all happened. Robert was a bookworm already as a child. Jean Paul and E.T.A. Hoffmann were his favourite poets. Their works inspired him to found a secret union, the „Davidsbündler“, or the “League of David”. Schumann’s secret names were Florestan and Eusebius. He also gave secret names to his friends and acquaintances. You can surely guess whose secret name Felix Meritis was.

You are right, this was Mendelssohn’s.

QUESTION: Who or what is „Eusebius“?

A

Type of cake

B

Robert Schumann's secret name matches



C

Coffee brand

D

Clara Wieck's parrot

Clara Wieck also had one - Chiara (Italian for Clara)

Why would Schumann do this? Secret unions were nothing special in his time.

BONUS QUESTION:

What is the beginning letter of Clara Wieck's secret name? It is the 4th letter of the keyword.

However, Schumann had a reason to do so. He took all these names and signed articles in his „New Journal of Music“ with them, as if there were many different writers. It would have been boring always to sign articles with “Schumann"! Now he could present various opinions, which made the journal more interesting.

Georg Philipp Telemann, another famous composer, visited this guesthouse before Robert Schumann. He studied at the University of Leipzig. In 1701 he founded the collegium musicum, a student orchestra.

Upstairs at the café's Coffee Museum you will find out, what Johann Sebastian Bach and coffee have to do with each other.

18

Two monuments
to Johann S. -
the Bach
Museum

In the meantime you have already learned something about Johann Sebastian Bach. He lived in Leipzig for 27 years. As →**Thomaskantor** and →**director musices** he had a lot to do. He ran the Thomanerchor, wrote music for church services, burials, visits of important people, performed at the Zimmermann Coffee House with his students, went on tours, tested organs ... A monument to Bach by Carl Seffner has stood in the courtyard of St. Thomas Church since the beginning of the 20th century. Here you can see Johann Sebastian Bach standing before an organ and holding a roll of note paper in his hand. Seffner surely thought Bach was quite



Good to know:
Johann Sebastian Bach
lived from 1685 to 1750.

distraught. If you look closely, you will see that the buttons of his vest are not in the right button holes. What the Thomaskirchhof looked like in the early days is shown at the back of the monument. Visit the Bach Museum on the opposite side, and you will learn even more, for example, that the Bachs had 20 children. Some of them died when they were still babies. The Bachs' house was always full of people - children, schoolchildren, neighbours and travelling musicians etc.



QUESTION: What is Bach holding in his hand in the monument in the courtyard of St. Thomas Church?

A

Conductor's baton

B

Key

C

Pencil

D

A roll of note paper

Bach's sons were not members of St. Thomas Choir, even though they went to

BONUS QUESTION:

The 2nd letter of the sculptor's family name is the 7th letter of our keyword.

St. Thomas School. It was practical - the Bachs lived in the school building near St. Thomas Church. It is not known if Bach's daughters took lessons. They couldn't have gone to St. Thomas School, because only boys could study there. Did you know that there is another Bach monument, the first one? It was sponsored by Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy (you have already been to his house at Station 2). He was a big admirer of Bach's music. Go down the street to the Dittrichring - you will see the monument on the left side in the green area. Doesn't it remind you of a bird house? In winters the monument gets wrapped, in order to protect the sandstone it is made of from damage.

21

Fabric, cloth & music - Erstes Gewandhaus (the First Gewandhaus)

Do you remember what was told about the Leipzig Gewandhaus, the Gewandhaus Orchestra and its formation? We are now at the place, where the First Gewandhaus (Erstes Gewandhaus) stood - at a former fair house of cloth merchants. There is a big room upstairs, in which cloth and fabrics were kept. It was turned into a concert hall. Before that the Orchestra played in the houses of affluent citizens and in the guesthouse "Drey Schwanen" ("Three Swans") at the Brühl. Now the musicians finally had their own concert hall with very good → **acoustics** and enough space for the audience. The latter sat partly in front of the orchestra - for



a better view. In those days such a big concert was a social event, for which one wore fancy clothes, in order to show not only one's interest in music, but also one's prosperity. A lot of famous works were first performed at the First Gewandhaus. Among them - world-famous pieces by Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Schubert, Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Robert Schumann, Richard Wagner and Johannes Brahms. You have surely heard the music of these composers.

The Gewandhaus Orchestra was founded in 1743 by 16 merchants from Leipzig.

BONUS QUESTION:

The last letter of Felix Mendelssohn's second family name is the 9th letter of the keyword.

From 1781 it performed here at the First *Gewandhaus*, and then from 1884 at the Second *Gewandhaus* (nowadays a university building in the Music Quarter (Musikviertel)). It was heavily damaged in World War II and had to be pulled down. Concerts were then held at the Congress Hall near the zoo. And today? The orchestra has performed at the New *Gewandhaus* since 1981.

The world-famous orchestra is often on tours. The conductor of the *Gewandhaus Orchestra* is called the *Gewandhaus Music Director*. Along with Felix Mendelssohn

Good to know:

The First *Gewandhaus* was a place of performance of the *Gewandhaus Orchestra* from 1781.

QUESTION: What did they keep in the building before it became a concert hall?

A

Cloth

B

Toys

C

China

D

Wood



Bartholdy, Arthur Nikisch and Kurt Mazur are the most famous *Gewandhaus Music Directors*. Ask your parents or grandparents, if they know these names!

23

A cube house - the orchestra and the choirs of the MDR

Good to know:

Architect Peter Kulka designed the black cube especially for rehearsals and recordings.



You listen to music with your MP3-Player, on a CD, in the radio or over the Internet. It is normal for you. 100 years back people couldn't even imagine it.

Nearly 90 years ago musicians and technicians began to „capture“ music. Not everyone was excited about it. Some were even afraid of this “invisible” music or of what others could do with it. Anyway, in 1923

Germany witnessed the introduction of public radio. It took years to learn how to broadcast music via radio, and musicians performed live as if they gave a concert. Only that there were microphones and no audience in front of them.

The first orchestra founded for this purpose in Germany was the →**MDR** Symphony

QUESTION:

Since when could one listen to the radio in Germany?



A 1883

B 1923

C 1950

D 1989

BONUS QUESTION:

The 2nd letter of the name of the Symphony Orchestra is the first letter of the keyword.

Orchestra. Today it resides in the black cube at the Augustusplatz. Apart from that there is a choir of 70 professional singers and a children's choir at the MDR. Both choirs rehearse in this building as well. Of course, you can hear these musicians and singers of the MDR not only in the radio, but also at concerts, often at the neighbouring Gewandhaus. These concerts are broadcasted simultaneously or later via modern media, the MDR Radio, TV and also online. The Youth Music Network CLARA of the MDR offers you plenty of opportunities to discover classical music. Get inspired!

Glossary/Explanations *

Acoustics

Acoustics is a study about sound and its diffusion. Good acoustics means that a room meets all requirements, in order to hear tones/music well in it. Compare how it sounds, if you whistle in a big hall or under your blanket!

Bust

The word „breast“ originated from the Italian „busta“. You have surely seen a statue that shows a person's head, neck and body till the breast part. This work of art is called a bust.

Coffe

Coffe is an old version of the word „coffee“. The restaurant you are standing in front of is called „Zum Arabischen Coffe Baum“ („The Arabian Coffee Tree“). Have a look at it! Over the entrance you see a tree with coffee beans. Coffee grows like cherry on a coffee bush. Coffee beans come later, dried and roasted.

Comic opera

An opera, in which a humorous story is told. Italians call it the „opera buffa“.

Conservatory

Conservatory, or conservatoire, is another name for music school. To conserve means to keep. The Leipziger Hochschule für Musik und Theater is the successor of the conservatory, founded by Mendelssohn in 1843.

Copyist

Nowadays, if you need something to be copied, you go to a copy shop. In times of Bach, Mendelssohn and Schumann people went to a copyist - a person who copies something by hand. Back then, it was even a profession.

Director musices

Music Director is a person in charge of a city's musical life. Bach was hired by the Council of the City of Leipzig as a Thomaskantor and a Music Director.

Dramatist, or a playwright.

A writer of dramas, or theatre plays. A drama is not always something frightening, but a work that is written according to special rules and

* Glossary

from Greek „glossa“, which means „language“. If you want to know more, you can check dictionaries or the Internet. Have fun!

that can usually be performed on stage by a group of actors.

Foyer

In a theatre, opera or concert hall, It is the first room a visitor usually enters before the performance.

Grassi Museum

Franz Dominic Grassi lived from 1801 to 1880 and was a successful Leipzig merchant and art lover. After his death, he left big fortune to the City of Leipzig. Some museums and monuments were built with this money. The Grassi Museum was named in his honour.

Klanglabor/Sound lab

A room at the Museum for Musical Instruments, in which you can try out instruments and produce different tones yourself.

MDR

Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk is a broadcasting organisation in Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia.

Radio and TV programmes are produced and broadcasted here.

Music supplies

Printed musical works, also known as notes.

Mythology

Everything that has to do with the history of a people, its gods and myths. You probably already know some mythological figures, e.g.: Zeus.

Note printing

Notes are printed almost like books (since the 15th century). At first, a scored plate was covered with printing ink and then printed on paper. Some time later, Johannes Gutenberg invented movable type printing. It you ever used a seal, then you know how it works. Movable type printing for notes was invented at the Leipzig music publisher Breitkopf. You can find out more at Leipzig's Druckkunstmuseum (Museum of the Printing Arts Leipzig) at Nonnenstraße.

Note engraver

Before they started printing notes by movable type printing, a note engraver scored and engraved notes on metal plates made mostly of lead. It was quite stressful. He had to work very carefully, because mistakes could not be erased.

Opera

The word is of latin origin and means „work“. (That's why there is an „Opus Nr. ...“ after some compositions) On the one hand, this word stays for a building - the opera house, on the

other hand it is a musical genre. For the most part texts are sung in operas, while an orchestra accompanies the performance.

Premiere

The first performance of a composition or a theatre play in front of audience is called a premiere.

Publisher

You already know what the word „publisher“ means - it is on every book you read. A publisher is also a person who controls that books or notes are printed and ready for sale.

Salon

It is a room where receptions take place. Earlier, affluent citizens had a small hall in their houses, where they could meet with their friends and acquaintances and listen to music, read out excerpts from books and talk.

Singakademie (Song academy)

In the 18th and 19th centuries people met there to sing together. Today it is not called a song academy, but a choir.

St. Matthew's Passion

It is a story about Jesus Christ's suffering and death, as it is told in the bible (in the Gospel according to Matthew). Many compo-

sers wrote music for it. The most known musical version was composed by Johann Sebastian Bach.

Stadtfeiffer (Town piper)

The word „Pfeifer“ derives from latin „piffan“. That's why it is written with a double f in old scripts.

Suite

A sequence of smaller musical pieces or dances, which are performed in a specific order and without longer pauses in-between.

Symphony

Symphony is a large musical piece for orchestra. It mostly consists of four parts called „movements“.

Thomaskantor

In Bach's time „Thomaskantor“ (cantor of St. Thomas Church) was the director of church music in the four main churches in Leipzig, as well as of the „Thomanerchor“ (St. Thomas Choir). The word „Kantor“ (cantor) derives from latin canere, cantare - „to sing“.

01	Neues Gewandhaus/New Gewandhaus	0341/ 860 99-003 0341/ 860 99-004	 Extracts from the works by Beethoven and Schleiermacher, both first performed by the Gewandhaus Orchestra.  In this audio sample you will find out, which musicians and instruments belong in an orchestra and who their „chef“ is.
02	Mendelssohn-Haus/ Mendelssohn House	0341/ 860 99-007 0341/ 860 99-008	 Listen to the music from the oratorio "Elijah" („Elias“), composed by Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy in this house.  Eavesdrop on Marie and Carl Mendelssohn playing, while their father Felix is at the piano composing!
03	Grieg-Begegnungsstätte/Grieg Memorial Centre	0341/ 860 99-011 0341/ 860 99-012	 You will hear extracts from the piano concerto in A minor by Edward Grieg.  E. Grieg's friends and hosts M. Abraham and H. Hinrichsen, talk to each other.
05	Museum of Musical Instruments	0341/ 860 99-019 0341/ 860 99-020	 The piece „Ach mein herzliebes Jesulein“ by Johann Schelle (1648-1701), played on the pianoforte.  Spooky! One night two ghosts from the nearby Old St. John Cemetery meet at the Museum...
07	Schumann-Haus/Schumann House	0341/ 860 99-027 0341/ 860 99-028	 The Song „Widmung“ („Dedication“) written by Robert Schumann as a wedding gift for his wife Clara.  The married couple Robert and Clara Schumann plan a concert evening in their house over a cup of tea.
08	Graphisches Viertel/Graphic Quarter	0341/ 860 99-031	 A scene from the piano concerto # 1 by Johannes Brahms (1833-1897). Many of his works were published in Leipzig.
10	Oper Leipzig/Leipzig Opera	0341/ 860 99-039 0341/ 860 99-040	 Extract from the 1st Symphony by Gustav Mahler (1860-1911), who was the 2nd Music Director at Leipzig Opera.  You will find out, what is to be done before an opera can be performed in front of the public.
11	Alte Nikolaischule/Old St. Nicholas School	0341/ 860 99-043 0341/ 860 99-044	 Listen to the extract from the piano sonata in B flat major, composed by Richard Wagner at the age of 18.  The 15-year-old Richard Wagner talks to his schoolmate who makes fun of him.
13	Altes Rathaus/Old City Hall	0341/ 860 99-051 0341/ 860 99-052	 From the work by Johann Christoph Pezel (1639-1694), a town piper and the Director of the Collegium Musicum.  You will get to know a Thomaskantor, who is extremely, extremely angry with the City Council.
15	Zum Arabischen Coffe Baum/ The Arabian Coffee Tree	0341/ 860 99-059 0341/ 860 99-060	 Extract from the flute concerto by Georg Philipp Telemann (1681-1767).  Two students talk about the "swarming of lines and dots".
18	Bach-Museum/Bach Museum	0341/ 860 99-071 0341/ 860 99-072	 From the "Notebook for Anna Magdalena Bach", written by Johann Sebastian Bach for his second wife.  The Bachs visit their neighbours, the Bose Family, on the occasion of a birthday - they surely have fun!
21	Erstes Gewandhaus/The First Gewandhaus	0341/ 860 99-083 0341/ 860 99-084	 And now you will hear the beginning of Robert Schumann's Frühlingsinfonie, premiered at the First Gewandhaus.  Robert Schumann's monologue. He sounds strange at times, but back then everyone talked like that.
23	23 MDR-Studio/MDR Studio	0341/ 860 99-091 0341/ 860 99-092	 From the String Quartet # 1 by Erwin Schulhoff, whose works were among the first broadcasted on the radio.  In this scene a sound engineer tells you about the interesting history of the radio broadcasting.



Addresses


01 Neues Gewandhaus/New Gewandhaus

Augustusplatz 9, 04109 Leipzig; T. 0341/12 70 280; ticket@gewandhaus.de; www.gewandhaus.de; Foyer Tour Monday-Friday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

02 Mendelssohn-Haus/Mendelssohn House

Goldschmidtstr. 12, 04103 Leipzig; T. 0341/127 02 94; ims@mendelssohn-stiftung.de; www.mendelssohn-haus.de; daily between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., concerts on Saturdays at 11 a.m.; (a) children until age 16/schoolchildren: free of charge; (b) various guided tours: €2


03 Grieg-Begegnungsstätte/Grieg Memorial Centre

Talstraße 10, 04103 Leipzig; T. 0341/993 96 info@edvard-grieg.de; www.edvard-grieg.de,  Tuesday - Friday from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; (a) free of charge (b) charitable donation requested

05 Museum für Musikinstrumente der Universität Leipzig/ Museum of Musical Instruments of the University of Leipzig

Johannisplatz 5-11, 04103 Leipzig; T. 0341/973 07 50; music.museum@uni-leipzig.de; www.mfm.uni-leipzig.de; Tuesday-Sunday and public holidays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; (a) children/schoolchildren until age 16 and those with the "Familien-Pass Sachsen" (Saxony Family Pass): free of charge; (b) group excursions (weekdays): €3, discount for groups of min. 8 people.

07 Schumann-Haus / Schumann House

Inselstraße 18, 04103 Leipzig; T. 0341/ 393 96 20; info@schumann-verein.de; www.schumann-verein.de;  Wednesday-Friday from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; (a) Children until age 6: free, reduced price: €2; (b) group excursions: €1,5 per person, museum's educational offers for families / school groups (please inform us in advance if you wish to participate)

08 Grafisches Viertel - Musikverlage / Graphic Quarter - Music Publishers

Dörrienstraße/Großer Brockhaus, 04103 Leipzig

10 Oper Leipzig / Leipzig Opera

Augustusplatz 12, 04109 Leipzig; T. 0341/ 126 10; service@oper-leipzig.de; www.oper-leipzig.de

11 Alte Nikolaischule/ Old St. Nicholas School

Nikolaikirchhof 2, 04109 Leipzig; Tel. 0341/211 85 18; kulturstiftungleipzig@t-online.de; www.kulturstiftungleipzig.de

13 Old City Hall

Markt 1, 04109 Leipzig; T.: 0341/ 965 13 20; stadtmuseum@leipzig.de ; www.stadt-geschichtliches-museum-leipzig.de ; Tuesday-Sunday and public holidays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; (a) children/schoolchildren till age 16: free of charge; (b) excursion fee for school groups per schoolchild: €1
*Sound Installation
Kretschmanns Hof, entrance Katharinenstraße, near the Leipzig Tourist Information

15 Zum Arabischen Coffe Baum/ The Arabian Coffee Tree

Kleine Fleischergasse 4, 04109 Leipzig; T. 0341/961 00 60/61; kontakt@coffe-baum.de; www.coffe-baum.de; museum opening hours: daily from 11 a.m. till 7 p.m.; (a) children/schoolchildren until age 16: free of charge; (b) excursion fee for school groups per schoolchild: €1

18 Bach-Museum/Bach Museum

Thomaskirchhof 15/16, 04109 Leipzig; T. 0341/913 72 02; museum@bach-leipzig.de; www.bach-leipzig.de; Tuesday-Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; (a) children/schoolchildren till age 16: free of charge; (b) museum's educational services, entry price: €1-€2

21 Erstes Gewandhaus / The First Gewandhaus

Location: Universitätsstr. 16, Städtisches Kaufhaus (The City Mall)

23 MDR Studio - Orchester u. Chöre des MDR/ MDR Studio - Orchestras and Choirs of the MDR

Augustusplatz 9a, 04109 Leipzig; Tel. 0341/300 87 32; mdr-klangkoerper@mdr.de ; www.mdr-konzerte.de

The Leipzig Tourist Information Office (Leipzig Tourismus und Marketing GmbH)

Katharinenstraße 8, 04109 Leipzig; Tel. 0341/71 04-260/-265; info@ltm-leipzig.de; www.ltm-leipzig.de; opening hours: Monday-Friday from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. (November-February from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.), Saturdays from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sundays and public holidays from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.



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Kleine Leipziger Notenspur

...den Tönen auf der Spur.

9. An welchen Stellen der Leipziger Hofkirche kann man die mit einer Fläche von 714 m² größte organische Deckenmalerei bewundern?

10. Im Jahre 2006 wurde einem der Emporen der Hofkirche in Leipzig ein Denkmal gewidmet. Wem?

11. Im Jahre 2006 wurde einem der Emporen der Hofkirche in Leipzig ein Denkmal gewidmet. Wem?

12. Im Jahre 2006 wurde einem der Emporen der Hofkirche in Leipzig ein Denkmal gewidmet. Wem?

...m auch die Art, sie aufzu-
Damit konnten Komponisten
nicht nachgemacht wer-
für die traditionellen Musik-
passiert, wenn man einen
auf seine Saiten legt?
e man solche Klänge an
zeichnen neue Symbole ein,
natürlich ist auch ganz oft
reiben. Diese Darstellungen

Braille-Noten

Notenschrift für blinde und sehbehinderte Menschen. Die Musiknoten auf Linienpapier kennt jeder. Aber wie kann man sie festhalten. Eine besondere Form der Notenschrift wurde von Louis Braille (1809–1852) entwickelt. Neben seiner Erfindung der Braille-Schrift konnte er auch die Musiknoten darstellen, entwickelte er ein System aus Punkten. Dieses System wird als Braille-Notenschrift bezeichnet. Braille wurde im Jahr 1879 offiziell anerkannt und ist heute die weltweit am häufigsten verwendete Notenschrift für Blinde in Leipzig landesweit.

Zum Anhören des Audio...

Braille music notation

Musical notation for the blind. Everyone knows musical notation. But how can it be written in Braille notation. At the end of the 18th century, Louis Braille (1809–1852) started to create a system by which blind people could read musical notation. He used combinations of dots to represent musical notes. This system is called Braille notation. The dotted form of writing by Braille was first used in 1829. It was later expanded by a printing system. Braille is now the only place to go for blind music notation.



8

Graefischer Viertel – Musikverlage

Im 19. Jh. entwickelte sich Leipzig zu einem der bedeutendsten europäischen Musikmetropolen. In Leipzig wurde nicht zuletzt die Tätigkeit vieler namhafter Komponisten, wie z. B. des ältesten noch existierenden Komponisten der Welt, Johann Sebastian Bach, sowie zahlreicher Werke von Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Wagner und Chopin eng mit der Leipziger Musikverlagslandschaft verbunden. Im Jahr 1829 wurde das erste gegründete Bureau de Musique in Leipzig gegründet. Es wurde von dem Komponisten Louis Goussier, dem Bruder von Edvard Griegs, gegründet. Bereits in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts waren bereits in Leipzig die ersten noch existierenden Institutionen für die Verbreitung von Musik entstanden. Zu den noch existierenden Institutionen gehören das Hofmeister Musikverlag, die Hofmeister Musikverlage, die Hofmeister Musikverlage und Heinrich Marschner auch die Frühjahrsausgabe des Hofmeister Musikverlags. Die Hofmeister Musikverlage wurden durch die Zerstörung des Graefischen Viertels im Jahr 1945 zerstört. Die Hofmeister Musikverlage in Leipzig wurden im Jahr 1990 eröffnet. Die Hofmeister Musikverlage sind heute die wichtigsten Musikverlage in Leipzig, der Hofmeister Musikverlag.



Answer Sheet Discovery Pass

Station	Question:												
	01	02	03	05	07	08	10	11	13	15	18	21	23
A													
B													
C													
D													



Tick a box for the right letter to answer the question. But be careful! Some of the questions have two correct answers!

Letter	Bonus-question:												
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13



Which word is encoded here? Fill in the letters from the bonus questions in the right place.



- 1 Neues Gewandhaus / New Gewandhaus 🗨️
- 2 Mendelssohn-Haus / Mendelssohn House 🗨️
- 3 Grieg-Begegnungsstätte / Grieg Memorial Centre 🗨️
- 4 Ehemalige Musikbibliothek Peters / Former Peters Music Library 🗨️
- 5 Museum für Musikinstrumente / Museum of Musical Instruments 🗨️
- 6 Alter Johannisfriedhof / Old St. John Cemetery 🗨️
- 7 Schumann-Haus / Schumann House 🗨️
- 8 Grafisches Viertel – Musikverlage / Graphic Quarter – Music Publishers 🗨️
- 9 Wagner-Denkmal / Wagner Memorial 🗨️
- 10 Oper Leipzig / Leipzig Opera 🗨️
- 11 Alte Nikolaischule / Old St. Nicholas School 🗨️
- 12 Nikolaikirche / St. Nicholas Church 🗨️
- 13 Altes Rathaus / Old City Hall 🗨️
- 14 Museum der bildenden Künste – Beethoven / Museum of Fine Arts – Beethoven 🗨️
- 15 Zum Arabischen Coffe Baum / The Arabian Coffee Tree 🗨️
- 16 Hôtel de Saxe 🗨️
- 17 Thomaskirche / St. Thomas Church 🗨️
- 18 Bach-Museum / Bach Museum 🗨️
- 19 Standort Geburtshaus Clara Wieck / Site of Clara Wieck's Birth Place * 🗨️
- 20 Standort Altes Konservatorium / Site of the Old Conservatoire * 🗨️
- 21 Standort Erstes Gewandhaus / Site of the First Gewandhaus * 🗨️
- 22 Paulinum – Aula und Universitätskirche St. Pauli / Paulinum – Auditorium and University Church St. Pauli 🗨️
- 23 MDR-Kubus - Rundfunkklangkörper / MDR-Cube – Broadcasting Ensembles 🗨️

- ★ Sound Installation – City Sounds from three centuries 🗨️
 - ℹ️ Leipzig Tourist Information Office
 - 🗨️ Stations of the Little Leipzig Music Trail (Kleine Leipziger Notenspur)
- * The historic building has not been preserved

Leipzig Music Trail and Little Leipzig Music Trail

