Hagner Sinsonie
As 3 Dmoll

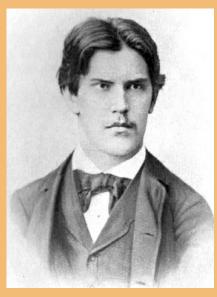
1. Salz





The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony (1878-1948)

Selected dates and events



Rudolf Krzyżanowski



Otto Mahler

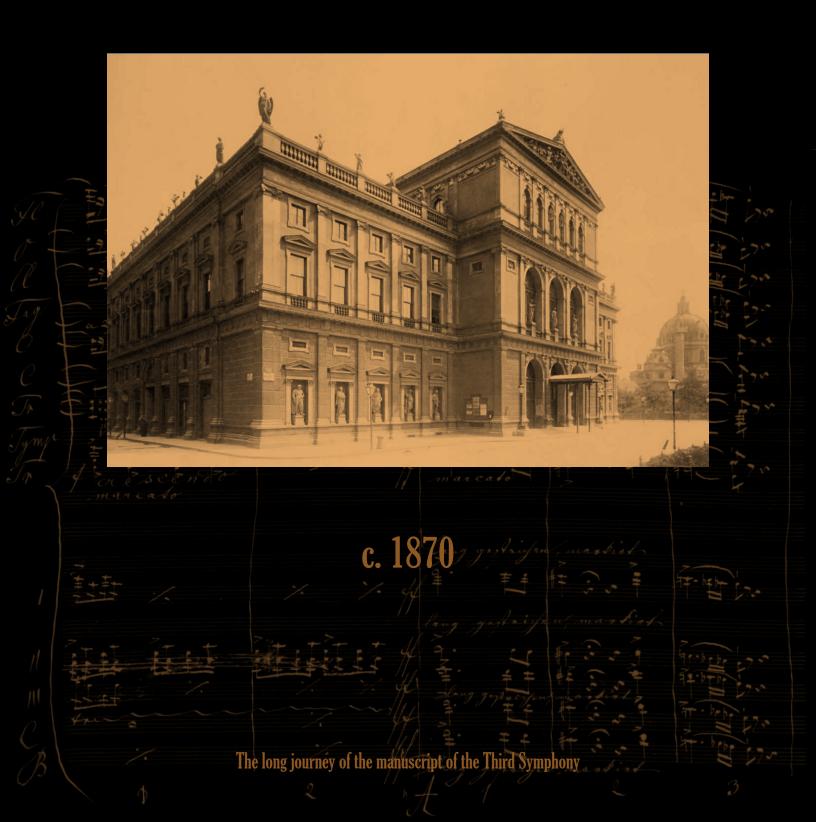


Alma Mahler

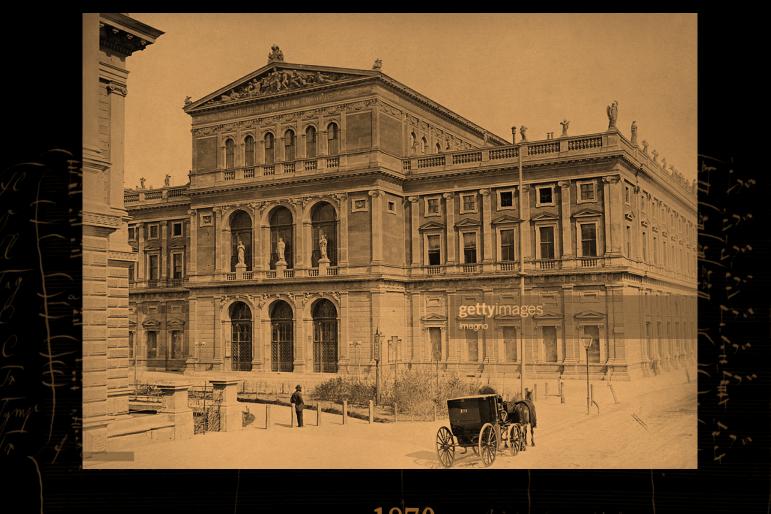




Musikverein, Vienna



Musikverein, Vienna



c. 1870

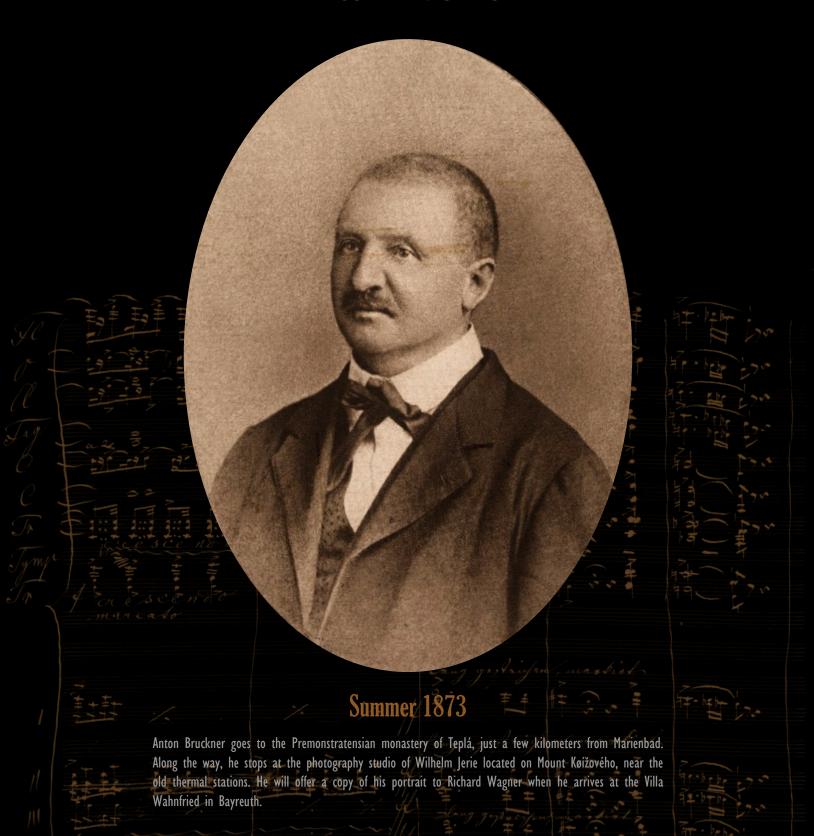
Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde



Josef Hellmesberger senior



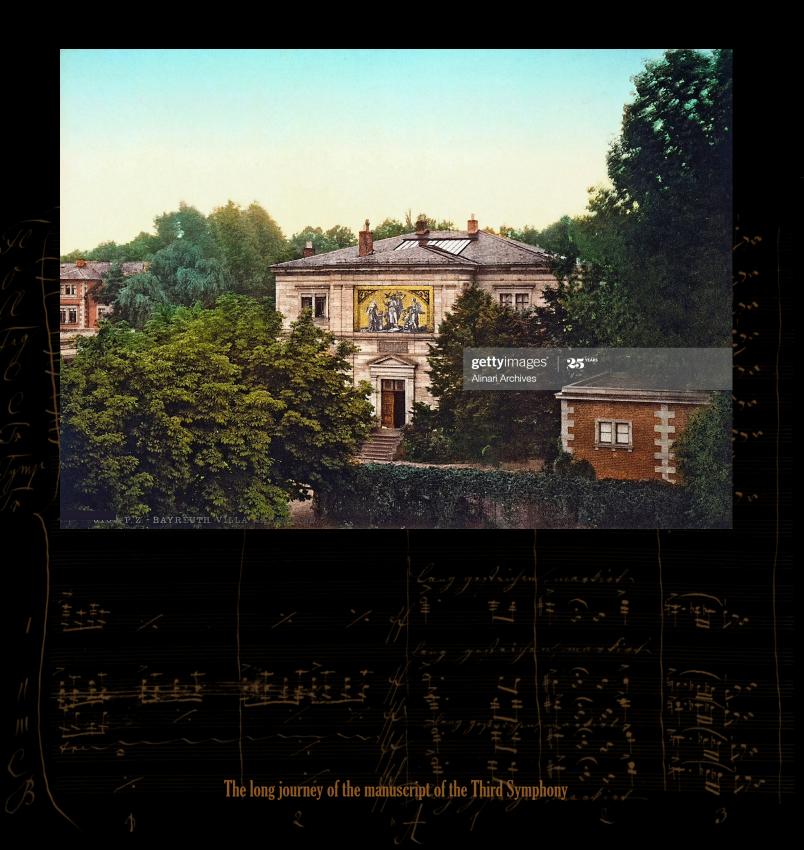
Anton Bruckner



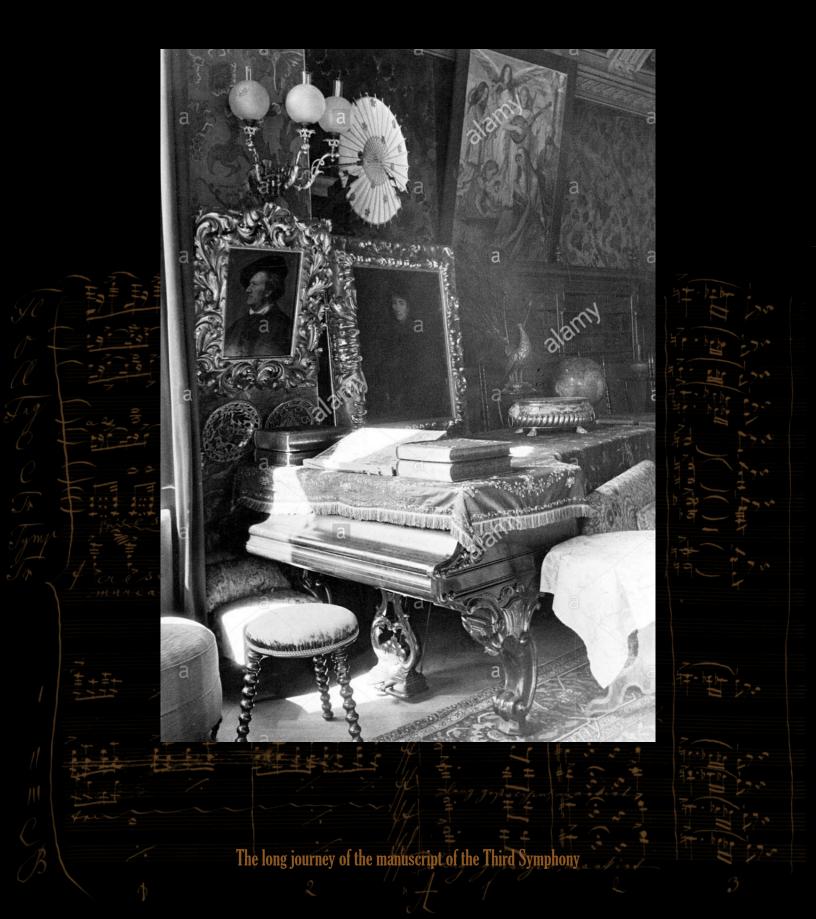
Dedication Note

Symfone in Dmoll Sir Hochwohlgeboren Herrn Herrn Richard Wagner, dem unerreichbaren, weltherishmten und erhabenen Meister der Dicht und Tonkunst in tiefster Chronicht-gewidnit von Anton Bruckner.

Villa Wahnfried



Villa Wahnfried



Anton Bruckner at Wahnfried



Anton Bruckner



Anton Bruckner



The new « Musikverein » concert-hall on the « Karlsplatz » had begun to empty even during the intermission. Then, the 53 year old Anton Bruckner arrived at the podium. The performance will prove to be long and painful. The atrociously obstinate musicians, irked by Bruckner's muzzy beat, played wrong notes and made rude faces. During the first 3 movements, a battle raged, with some audience members applauding so strongly - « in spite of a pallid performance on account of far too few rehearsals » - that efforts on the part of the « opposition » to hiss them down did not succeed. Josef Hellmesberger senior (markedly ambivalent to Bruckner's music) started to laugh loudly. Soon, another colleague got involved. Thereupon, most of the students of the Conservatory made antics. Then, many in the audience began to laugh, whistle and hiss, expressing their own disapproval. Then, more rose abruptly to leave the premises. This scenario was repeated after each movement (instead of applause like it was the custom in the 19th Century) . A « mass-exodus » developed before and during the Finale, which actually consisted of the noisy departure of the Brahmsians followed by the ordinary public, because it was fashionable for the Liberal « bourgeoisie » to favour Brahms against Bruckner. Most of the orchestra vanished even before the last notes had died away, leaving Bruckner completely alone at the rostrum.

Gustav and Otto Mahler



1873 original version





BRUCKNER

Symphony No. 3 (1873 Original Version, ed. Nowak)

Royal Scottish National Orchestra Georg Tintner



1877, 1889 versions



BRUCKNER

DDD 8.555928-29

Symphony No. 3

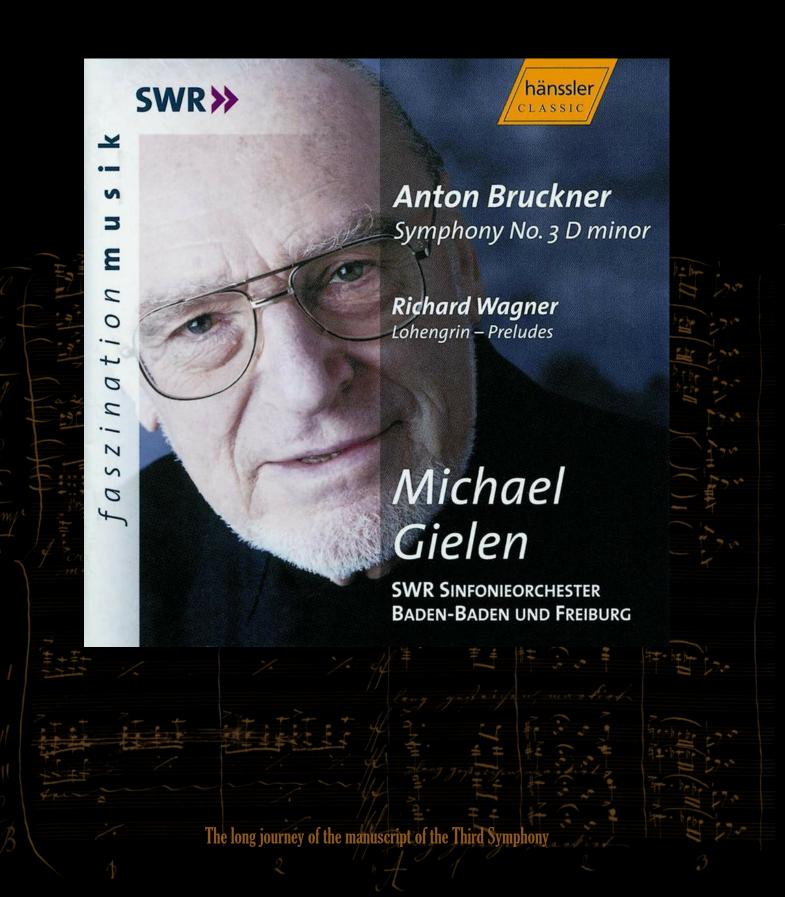
(1877 and 1889 versions)

New Philharmonic Orchestra of Westphalia Johannes Wildner



2 CDs

1877 version



Theodor Rättig



Josef Hellmesberger senior



Josef Hellmesberger senior



Julius Epstein



The Schalk Brothers



Franz Schalk



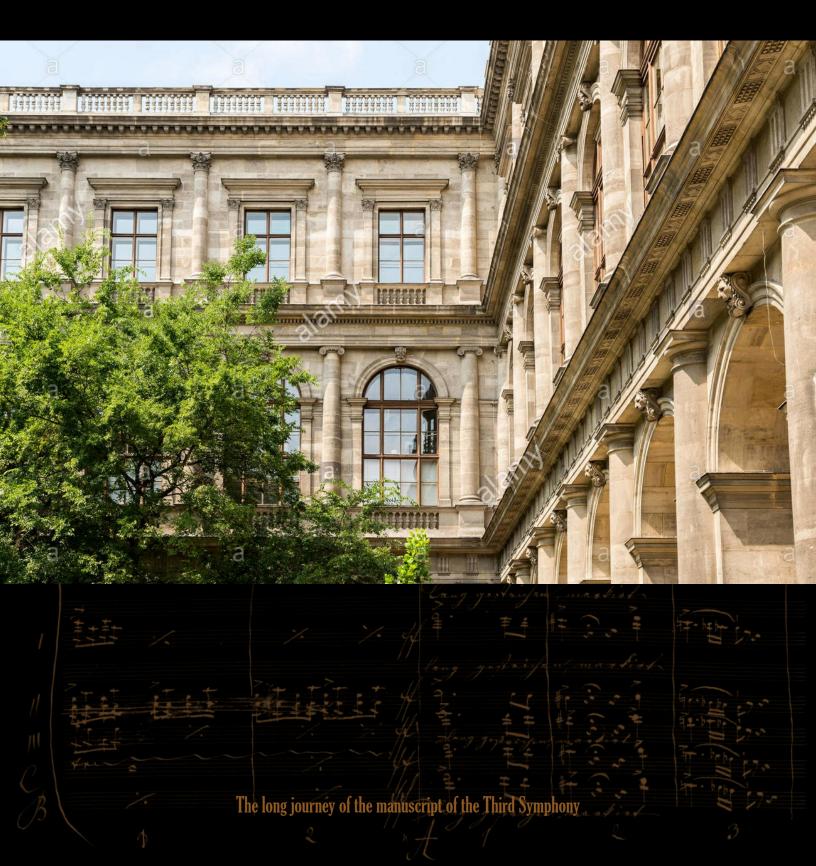
Ferdinand Löwe



University of Vienna



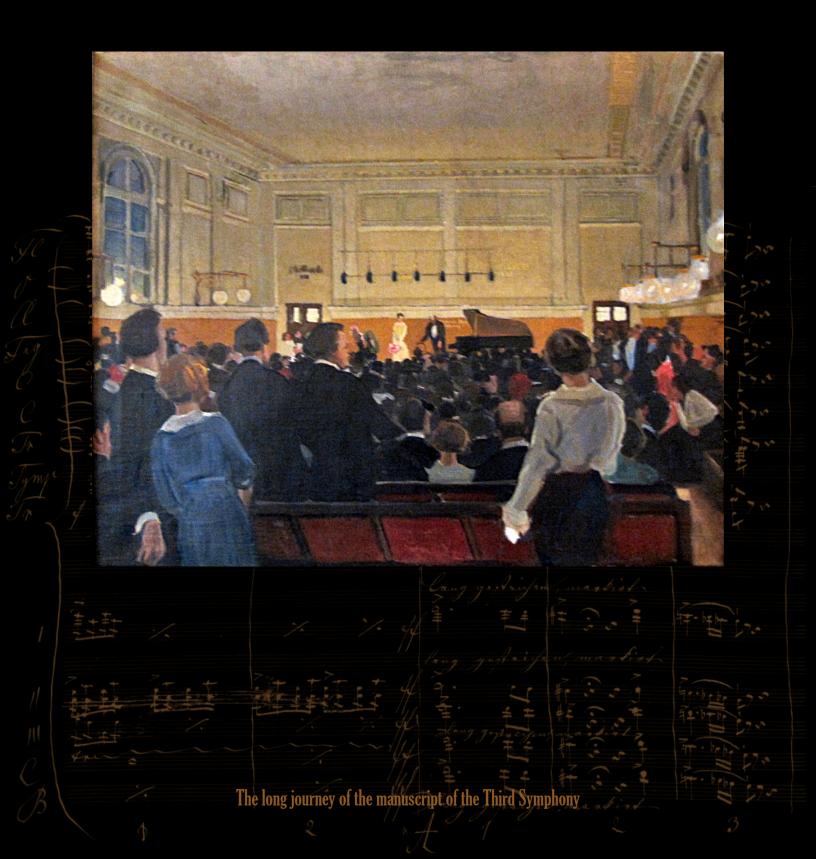
University of Vienna



University of Vienna



Bösendorfer Hall, Musikverein



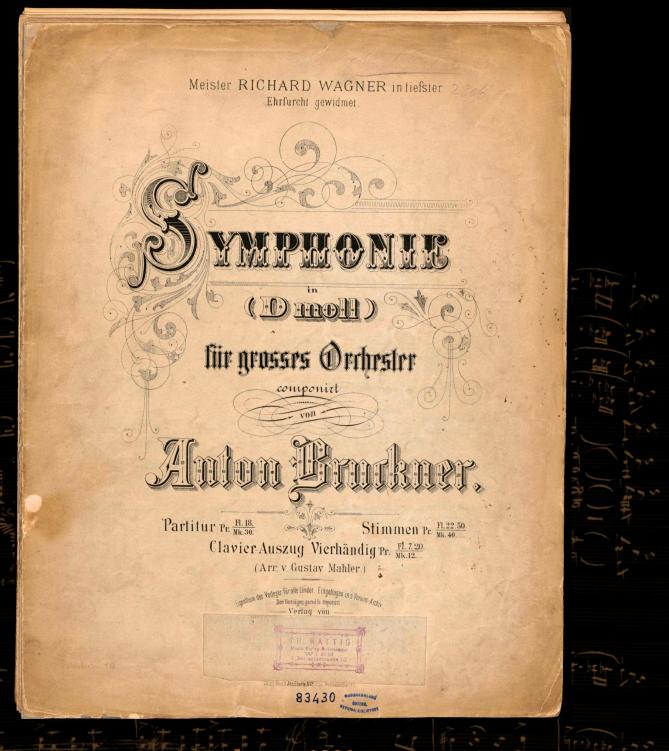
Bösendorfer Hall, Musikverein



Bösendorfer Hall, Musikverein



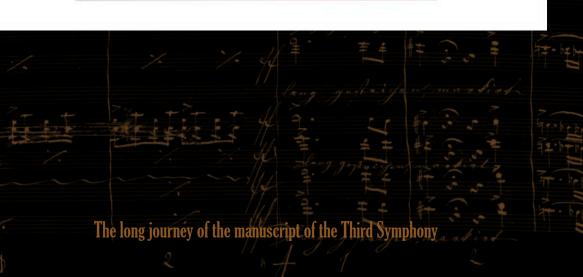
Theodor Rättig



January 1880

Mahler transcription on CD





Mahler transcription on CD

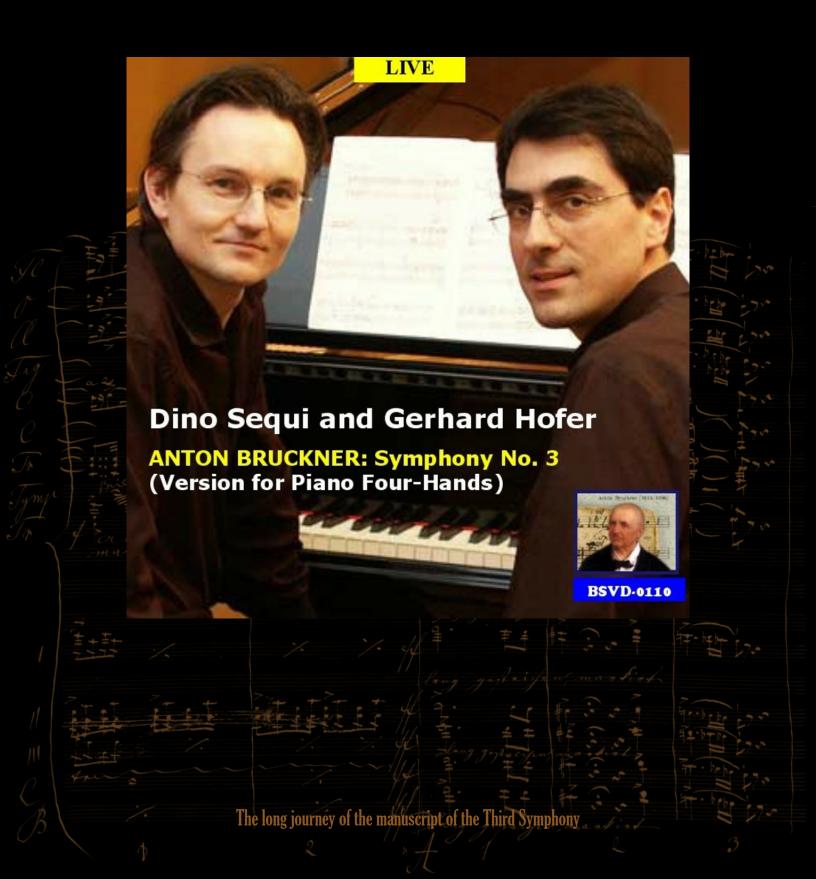
Anton Bruckner · Sinfonie Nr. 3 Franz Liszt · Les Préludes



Marialena Fernandes ⋅ Ranko Marković ⋅ piano four-hands



Mahler transcription on CD



Anton Bruckner



Friday, 15 June 1883

Gustav Mahler pays a visit to Anton Bruckner at his apartment on « Heßgasse » .

The Master lends him the score of his Second Symphony in C minor (WAB 102) .

Bruckner writes on the page of his « Neuer Krakauer Schreib-Kalender » (New Cracow Note-Calendar) :

« 15th of the month. " Herr " Gustav Mahler. Music score of Symphony Number 2. »

(« 15. D [of this month] H[ern] Mahler Score Sinf[onie] N 2. »)
It is still uncertain for what purpose Mahler borrowed the score.

Did Bruckner hope for a performance by the young « Kapellmeister », who was about to start his new engagement in Kassel?

Richard Strauß



Sunday, 31 January 1892
Letter from Richard Strauß (Weimar) to his parents

« (...) Mahler sent me yesterday (from Hamburg) a letter of his 19 year old brother in Vienna, who writes about the work (i.e., "Don Juan") with the greatest understanding, enthusiasm, and thoroughness.

The young are already going along my way $!\ ext{ }$

Anna Hoffmann



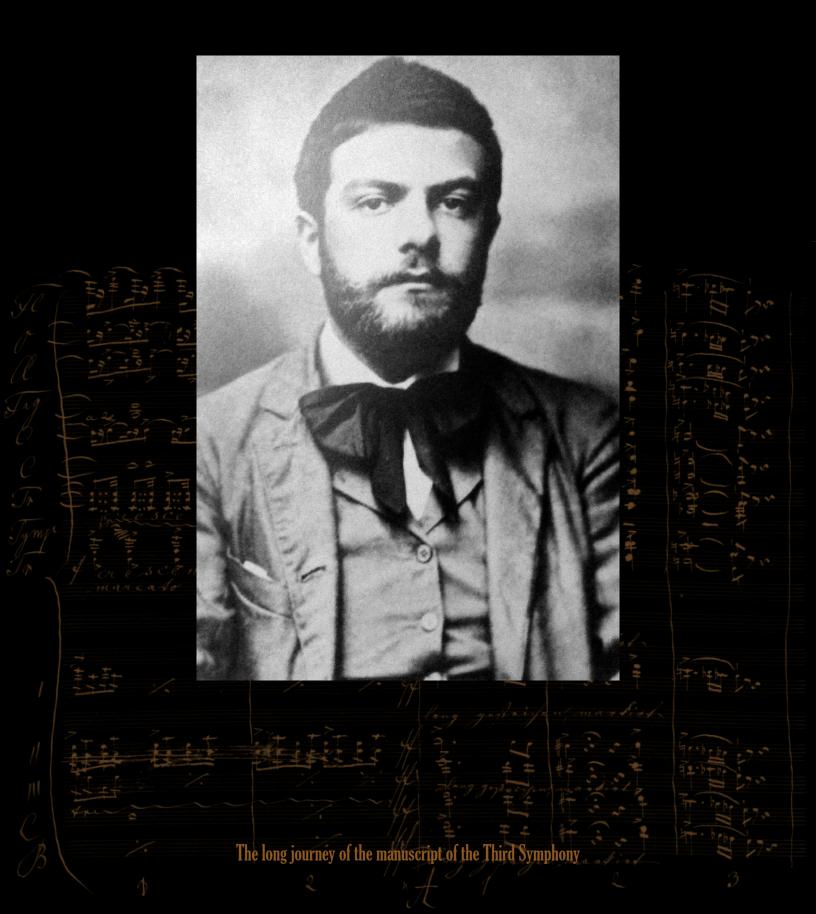
Palais Rothschild, Theresianum-Gasse, Numbers 16-18, Vienna, 4th District.

August 1894

Before moving with Gustav Mahler in Hamburg, Justine and Emma sub-rent for their young brother Otto, who is presently living at Number 39 on « Margarethen-Straße », an apartment in the French neo-Baroque style « Palais » of Baron Nathaniel von Rothschild (surrounded by a lush garden decorated with fountains and sculptures), where a close family friend, the Austrian writer, translator and philanthropist Anna Hoffmann (pseudonym: Norbert H.) lives. Her apartment is located on the third floor (No. 6). « Nina » provided accommodation for Emma the previous summer.

The building itself was heavily damaged during night Allied air-strikes in 1944. The ruins were torn down in 1952; some of the materials were used for reconstruction around the city, apparently including St. Stephen's Cathedral.

Otto Mahler



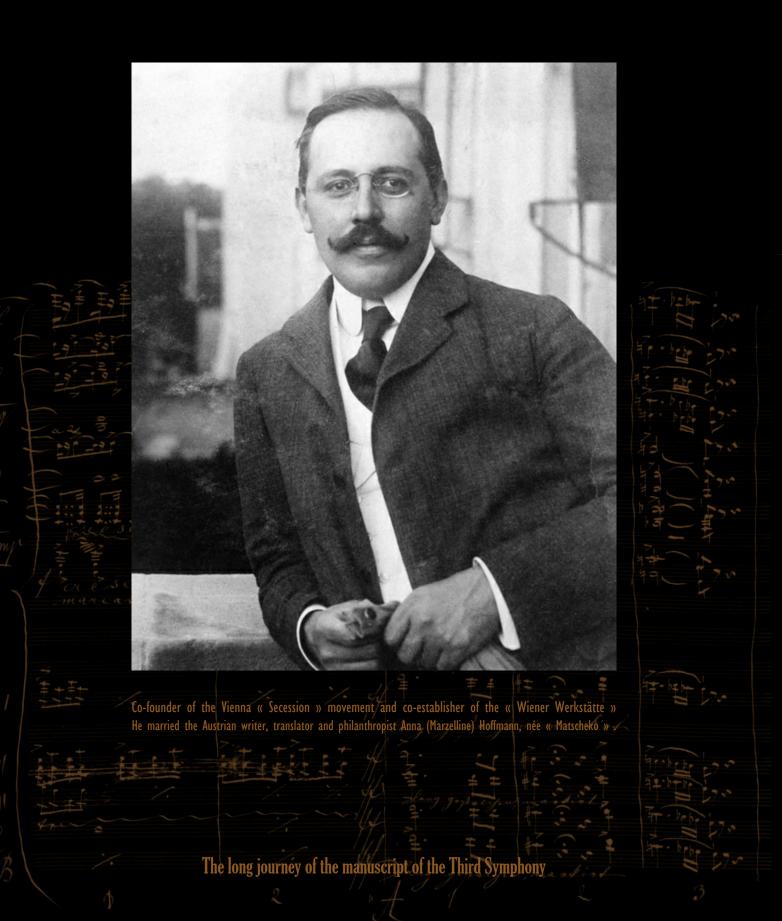
Alois (Louis) Mahler



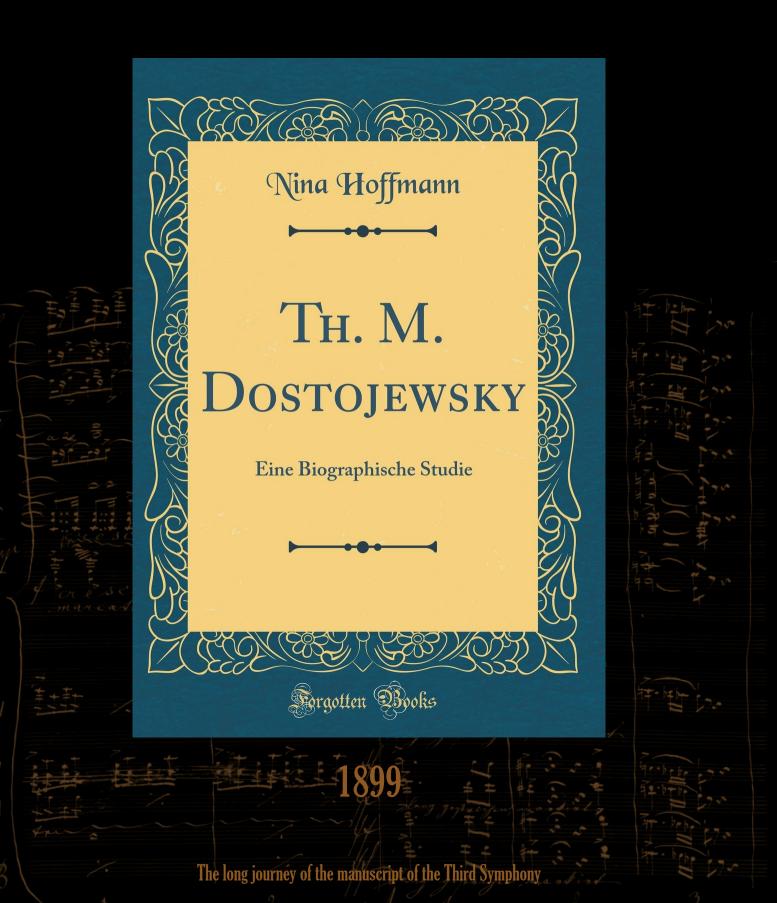
Rudolf Krzyżanowski



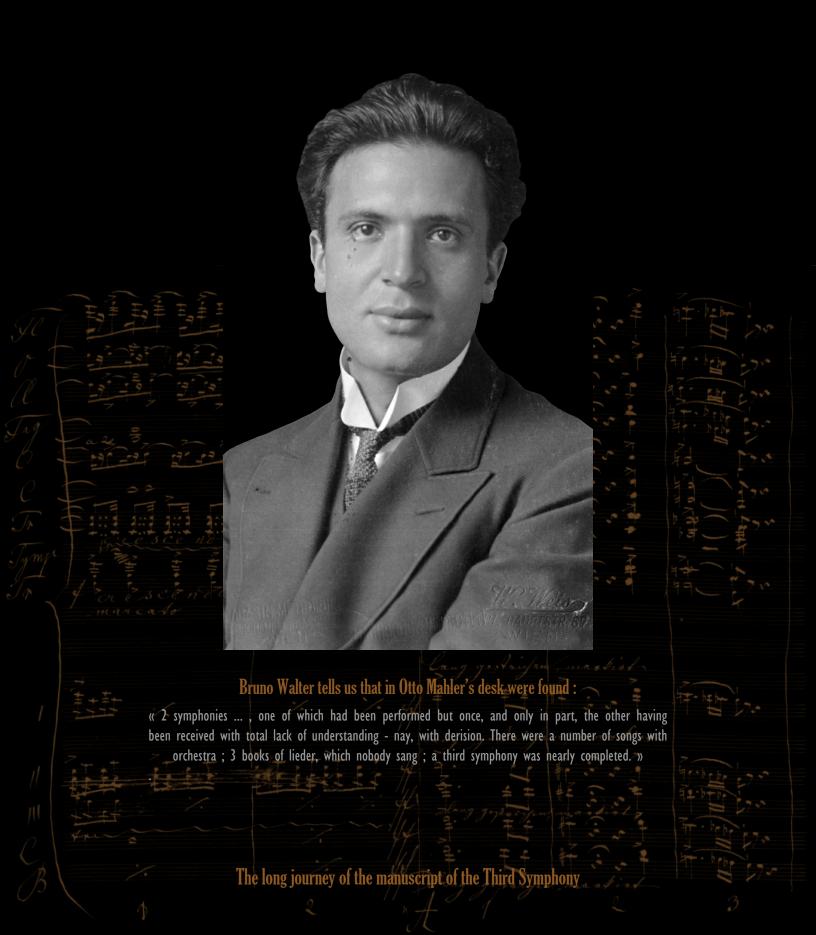
Josef Hoffmann



Anna Hoffmann



Bruno Walter



Alma Mahler



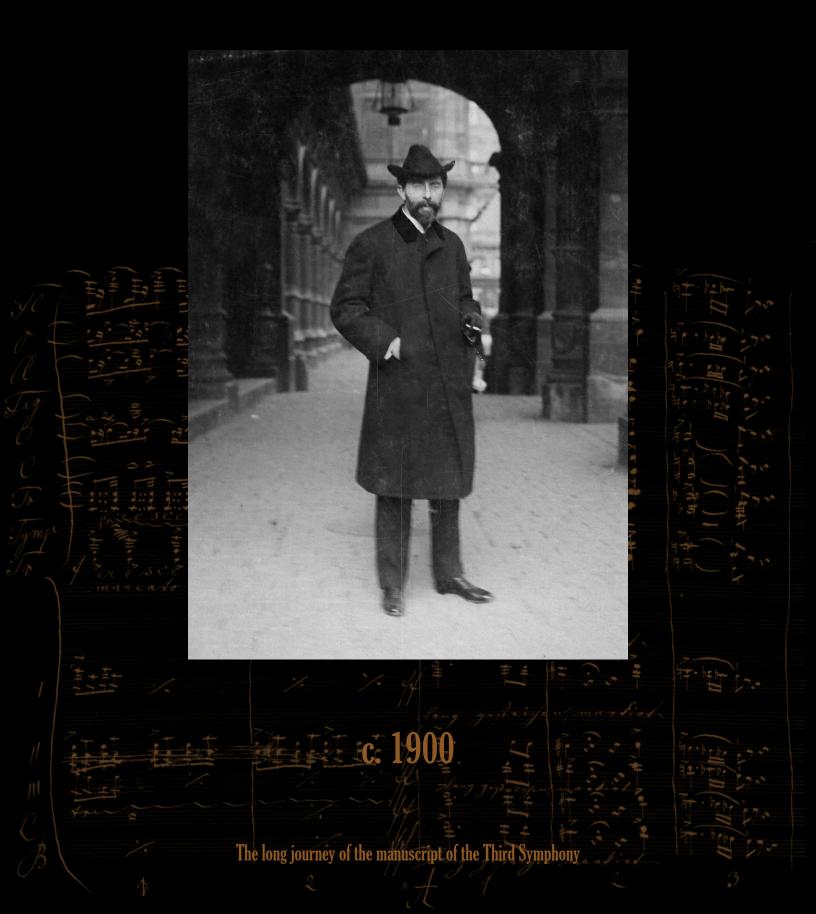


Ringstraße, Vienna

Musikverein, Vienna



Franz Schalk, Vienna Opera



Gustav Mahler, Vienna Opera



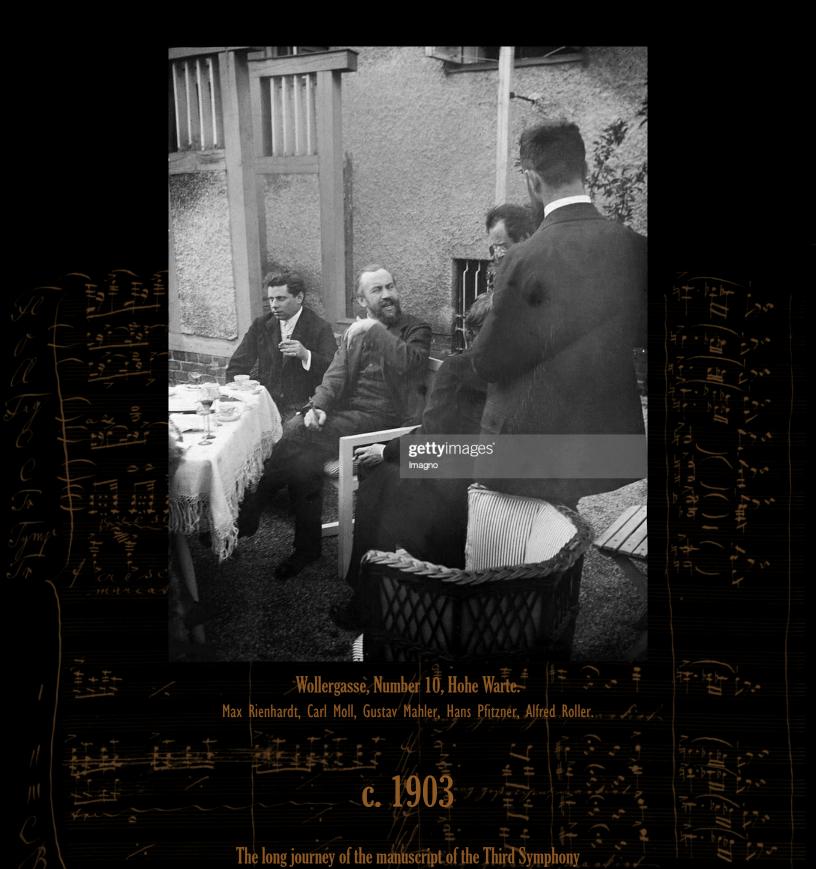
Carl Moll

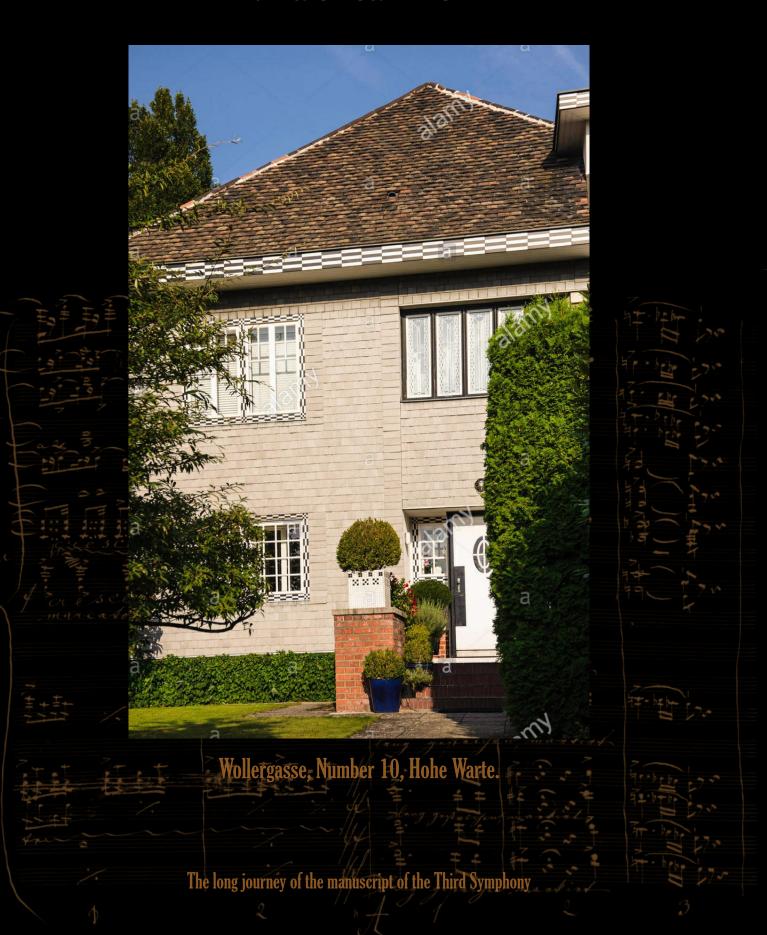




Gustav Mahler, Max Rienhardt, Carl Moll, Hans Pfitzner, Alfred Roller.

circa 1903



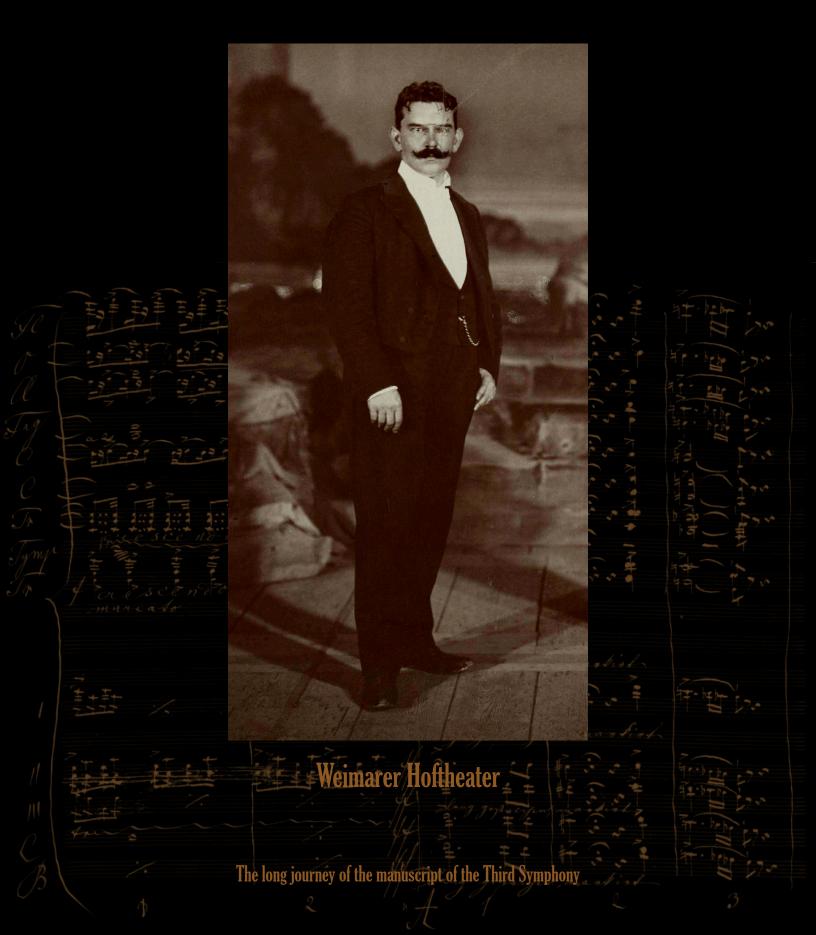




Carl Moll



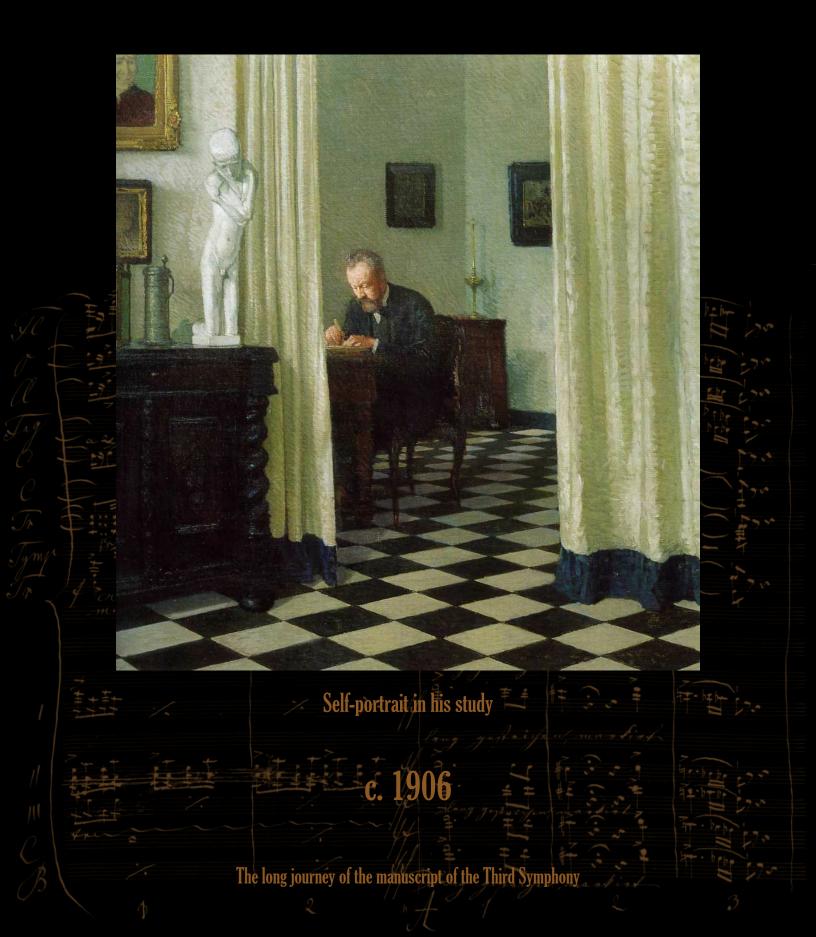
Rudolf Krzyżanowski



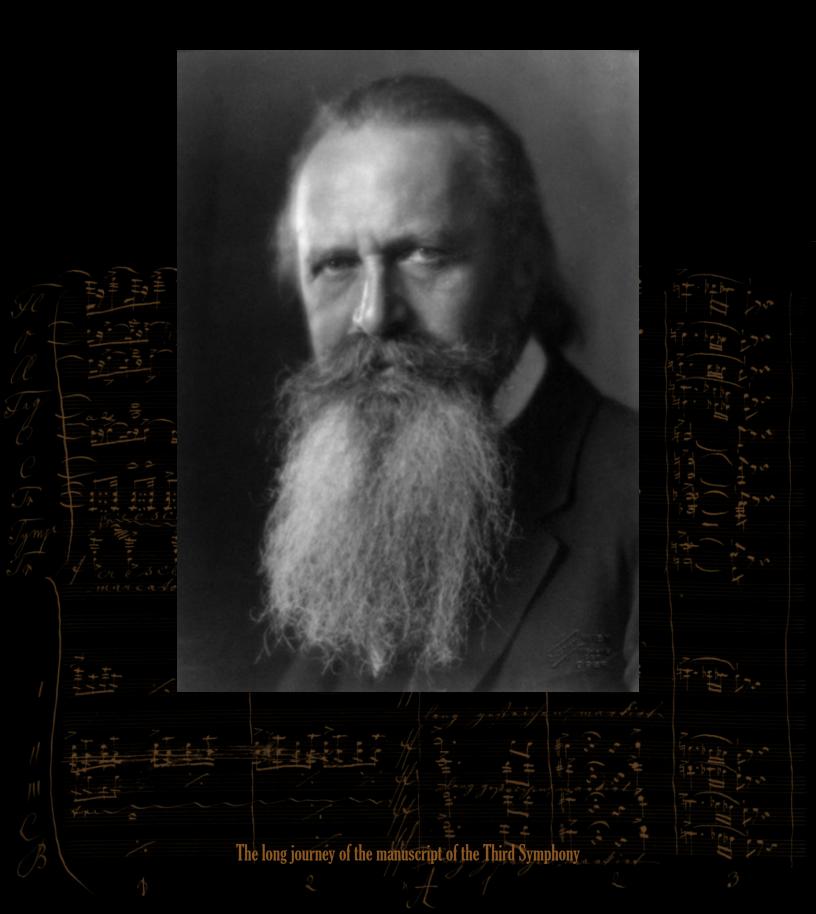
Rudolf Krzyżanowski



Carl Moll



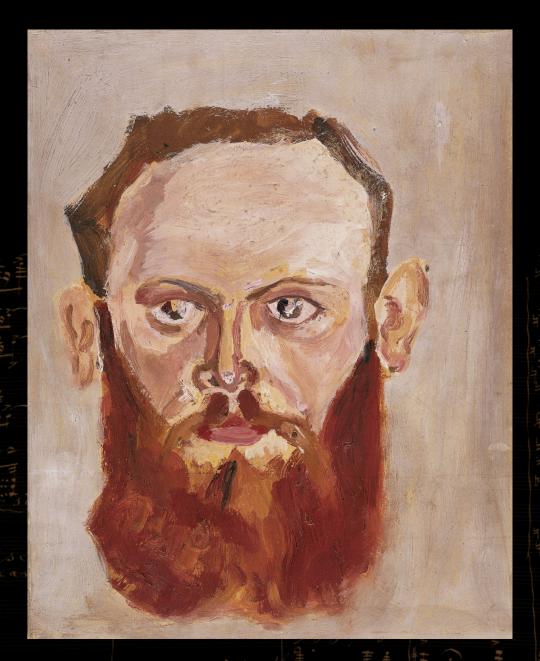
Emil Hertzka



Emil Hertzka

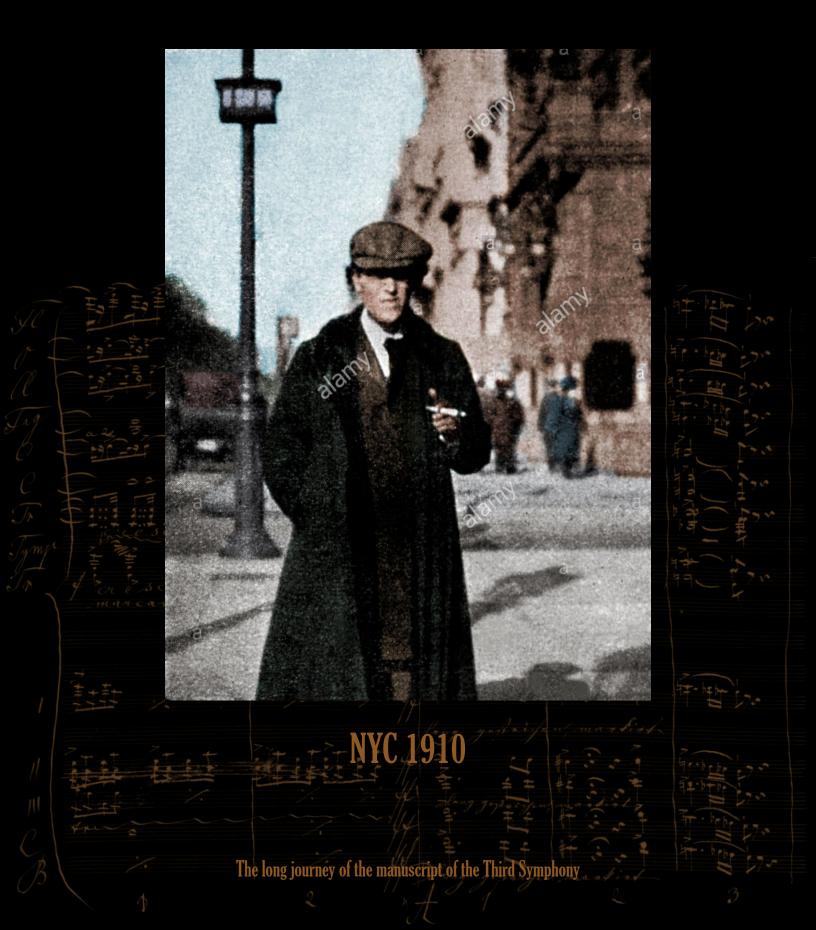


Emil Hertzka



Painting by Arnold Scheenberg

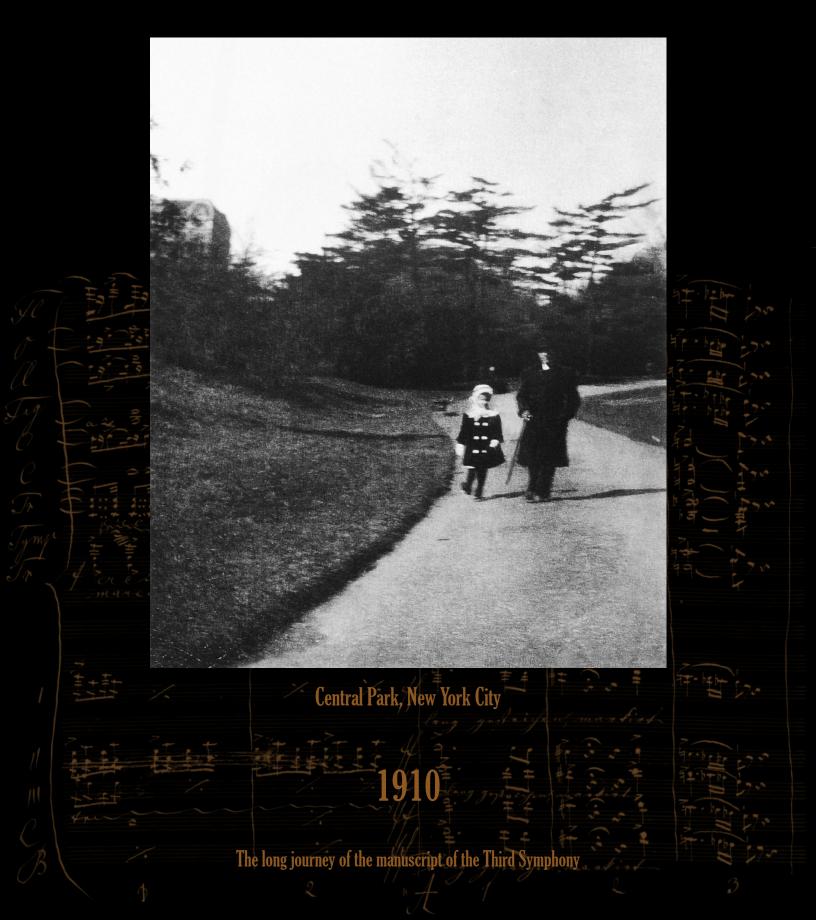
1910



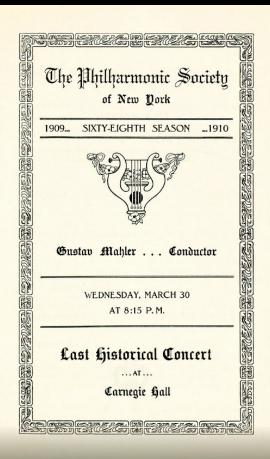
Gustav and Anna Mahler



Gustav and Anna Mahler



Mahler conducts Bruckner



Programme

PFITZNER . . . Overture, "Christelflein"

BRUCKNER . . Symphony No. 4, "Romantic"

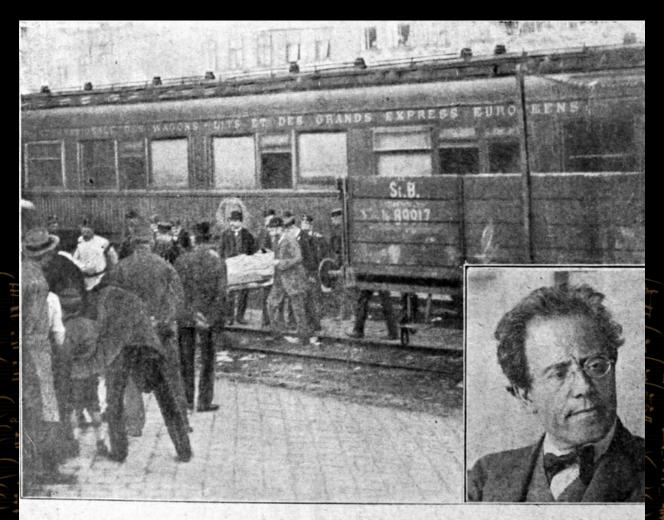
RICHARD STRAUSS . Two Preludes to "Guntram" (Acts I and II)

RICHARD STRAUSS . . "Till Eulenspiegel"



PRINTED BY STYLES & CASH NEW YORK,

30 March 1910



Huftav Mahlers Rudkkehr nach Wien: Der aus Farls nach Wien transportierte geniale Kunftler und ehemalige Pirektor der Wien Sosoper wird im Bestbahnhof auf einer Krankenbahre zur Fahrt ins Sanatorium gebeitet.

(Siehe Seile 12.)

11, 12 May 1911

According to the « Neue Freie Presse », the Orient Express arrived in Munich at 10:45 on the morning of 12 May, and Mahler was said to have coped with the journey relatively well. A later report announced that he had passed through Salzburg at one o'clock in the afternoon and that his condition remained unchanged. The day before, all the Vienna evening papers had reported that the former director of the « Hofoper » would be arriving by the Orient Express the following morning, and that his family had requested his friends not to come to the station since he needed the utmost rest. At 5:55 pm, precisely on time, the train drew alongside the platform where Bruno Walter, Albert Spiegler, Justine and Arnold Rosé, and a few other members of the family were waiting. Mahler was in the middle of the third carriage, but all the curtains in his compartment were drawn. Carl Moll immediately alighted from the train and rushed to the chief of police to explain that Mahler needed to be shielded from the public gaze. The whole carriage was duly uncoupled and shunted to a freight platform that was accessible to the ambulance but not to the general public. Getting Mahler off the train unfortunately presented the same difficulties as getting him on board the previous evening, since the bath-chair they brought along was again too wide for the corridor. It was even suggested that it be passed through the window, but Doctor Franz Chvostek junior opposed the idea. Finally, 2 male nurses had to link hands to form a support on which Mahler could sit, with his arms around their necks. Negotiating the carriage steps proved particularly difficult and distressing for all concerned. Only when Mahler was lying on the stretcher and covered with a blanket were they able to breathe freely again. Chvostek and Alma travelled with him in the ambulance, which sped away from the station and was soon crossing Vienna on its way to the Löw Sanatorium at « Mariannen-Gasse » Number 20 in the 9th District.



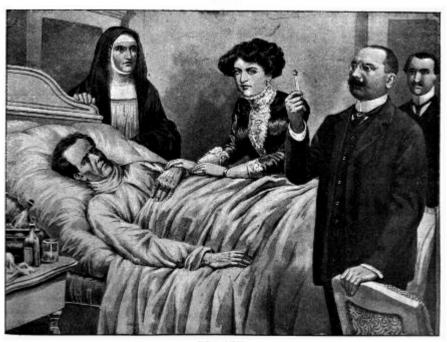
97r. 20

2Bien, Mittwoch, 17. Mai 1911.

XVI. Zahrgano

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Gustav Mahler auf dem Krankenbette



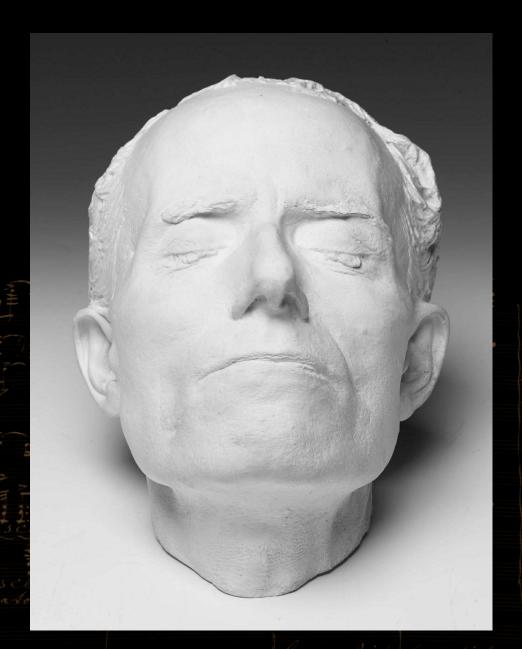
Die neuesten Pariser Hoden * Die Eisenhahn-Ratustrophe bei Przemysl * Das 1400 jährige Jubiläum von Muria-Lanzendorf
Pfingst-Preisrätsel

17 May 1911



Löw Sanatorium, « Mariannengasse » Number 20, Vienna, 9th District.

1911



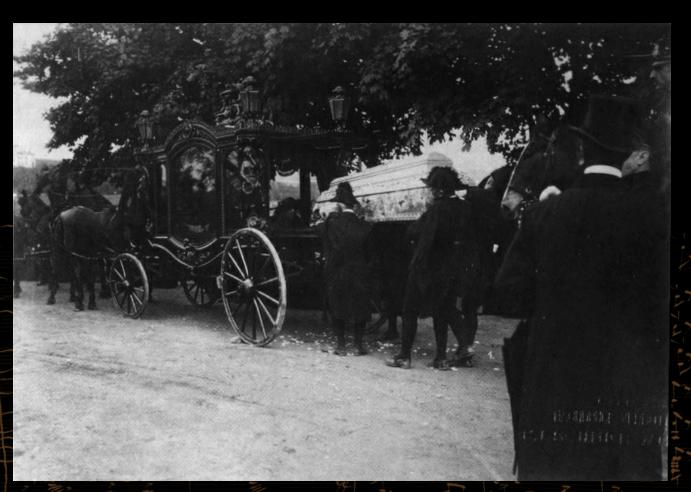
Friday, 19 May 1911

Carl Moll is back at the Lœw Sanatorium at 22:00 to make a death-mask. No autopsy is practised on Mahler.

Alfred Roller later recalled how:

« When I went to take my leave of Mahler's mortal remains on the morning after his death, his features still bore traces of his long and tormenting struggle with death. Klimt, who saw him several hours later, told me how solemnly calm and sublimely beautiful they later became, and it is thus that they appear in the wonderful death-mask taken by Moll.

The above words, recorded at the wish of "Frau" Alma Mahler, represent only what I have personally observed or what I had heard from Mahler's mouth. They are intended for all who love Mahler. For the others, may they - in so far as possible - not be available. »



Monday, 22 May 1911

Gustav Mahler is buried at the Grinzing cemetery located in the suburbs of Vienna, as he had requested. By a quarter to five in the afternoon, the whole area around the tiny funeral is filled with a dense throng of mourners. Towards 5 o'clock, the coffin is brought out of the chapel by 6 members of the undertaker's staff. A priest walks ahead and the whole procession moves slowly down the main avenue, on each side of which hang countless wreaths, until they reach the hearse drawn by 4 horses that is waiting outside the gates. Among the most elaborate wreaths are the ones from the « Regulars in the gods at the Opera »; the Institute for the History of Music at the Vienna University (« Viro et arte et scientia musicæ insigni ») and its founder Guido Adler (« To our friend »); the Dutch Society for the Encouragement of Music; and from Arnold Schoenberg and his pupils with the most heart-felt inscription of all:

« He who had so much to give, Gustav Mahler, the loss of whose saintly presence plunges us into the deepest mourning, has bequeathed to us for life the undying example of his work and influence. »

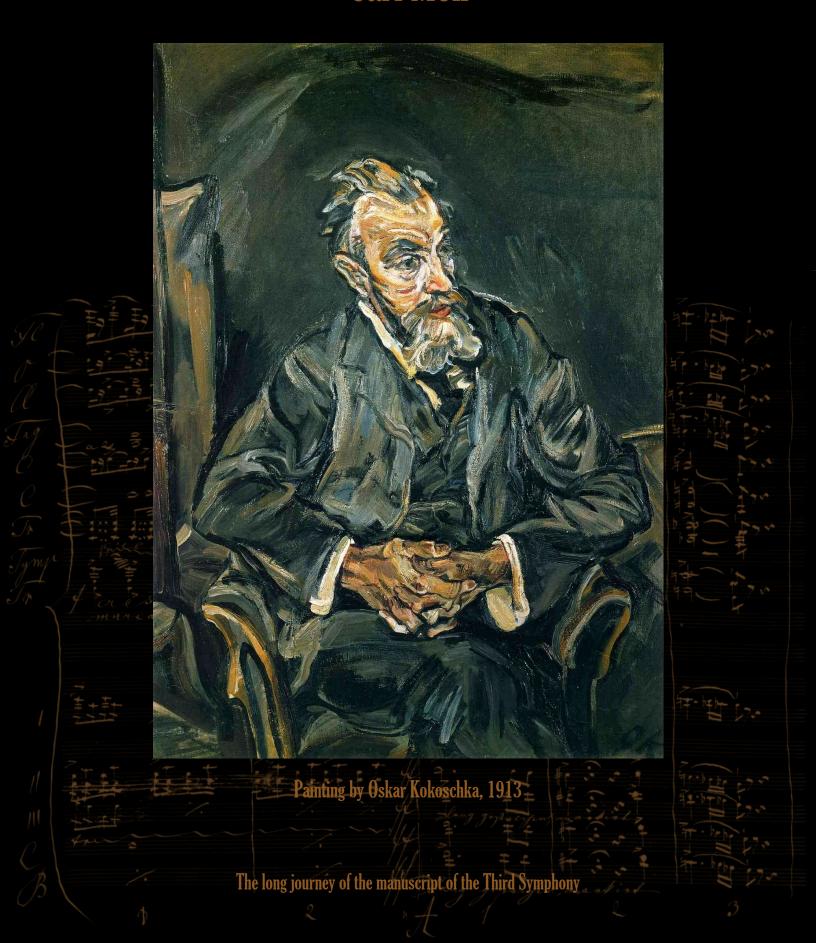
Alma Mahler



Painting by Oskar Kokoschka

1912

Carl Moll



Lili Schalk-Hopfen

Beiträge

zui

Geschichte der amerikanischen Frauenbewegung

von

Lili Schalk-Hopfen.



Separatabdruck aus: Der Bund, Zentralbiatt des Bundes österr. Frauenvereine IX. Jahrgang, 1914.

LEOPOLD HEIDRICH

Contributions to the history of the American women's movement

1914

The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

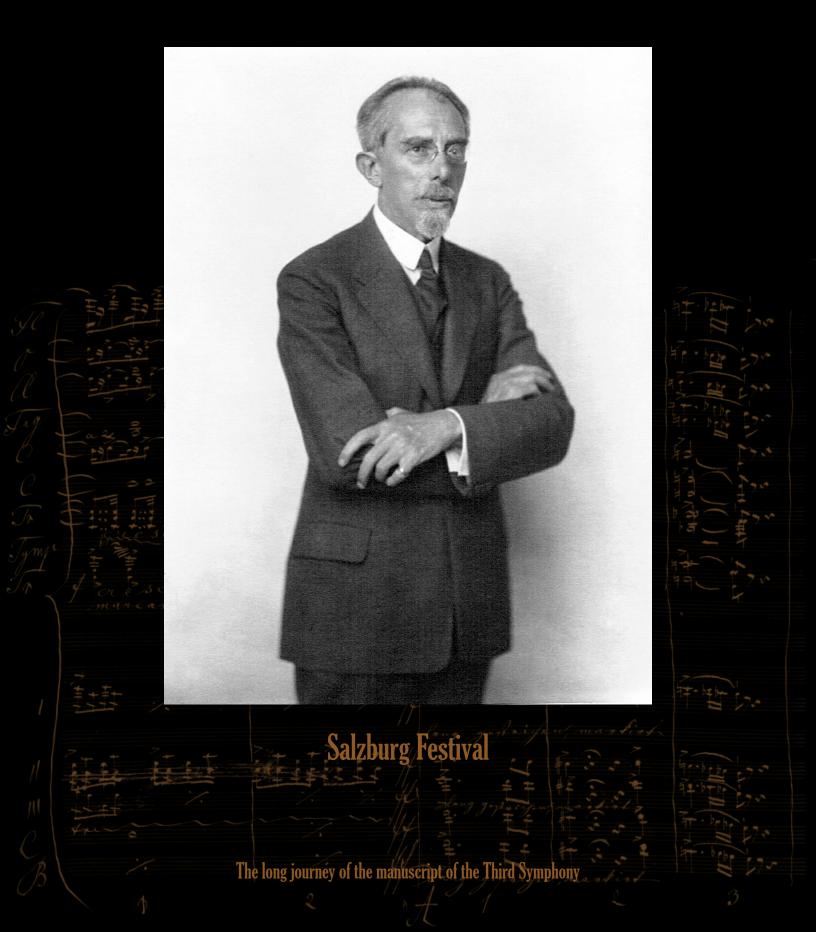
Alma Mahler



Agnes Ida Gebauer

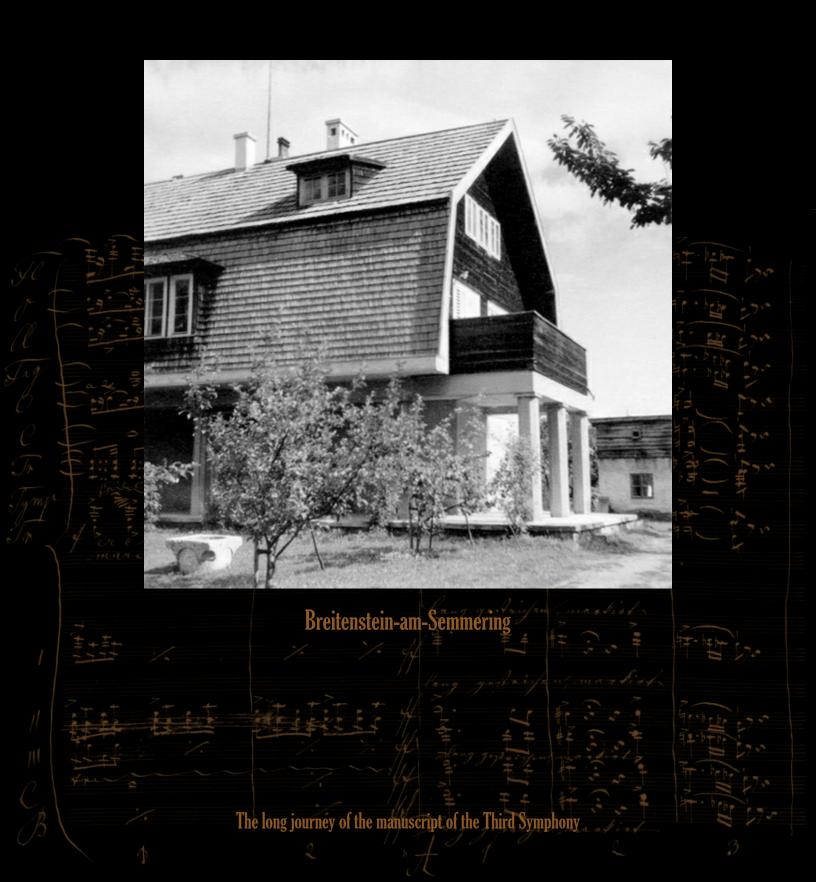


Franz Schalk



Franz Schalk, Vienna Philharmonic



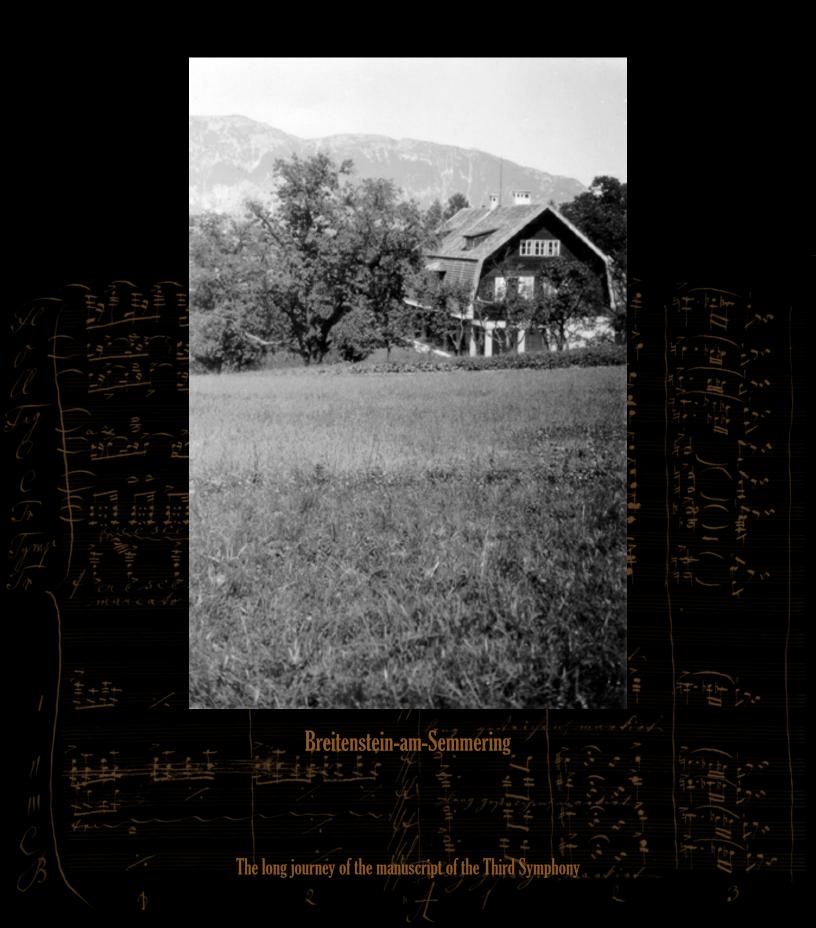




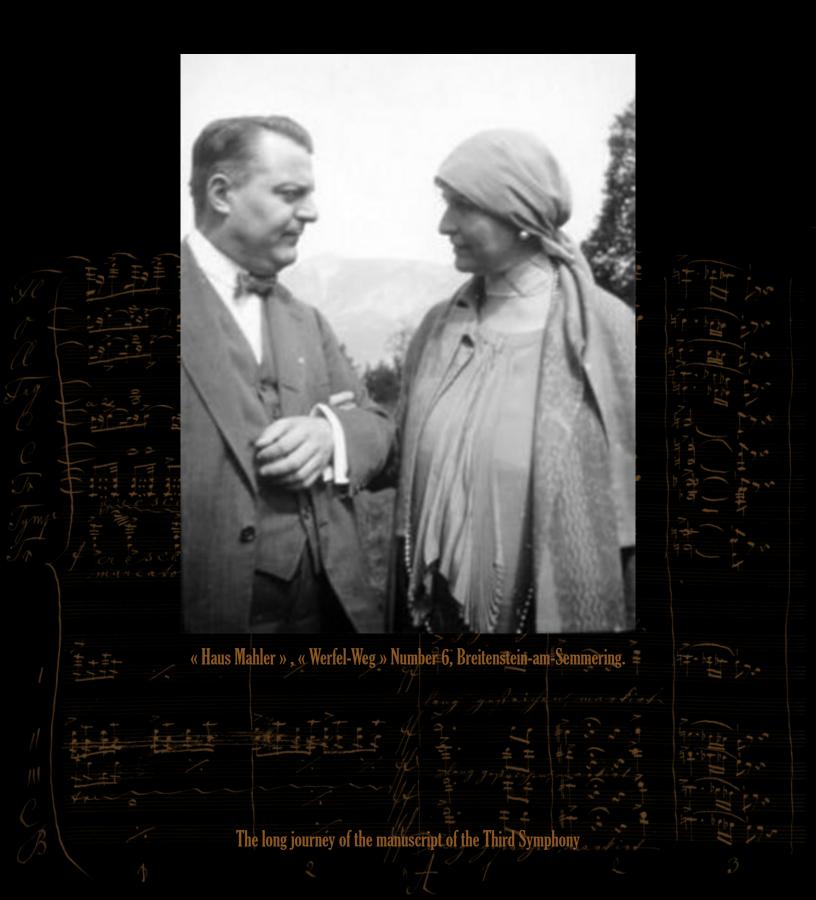
Breitenstein-am-Semmering

The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

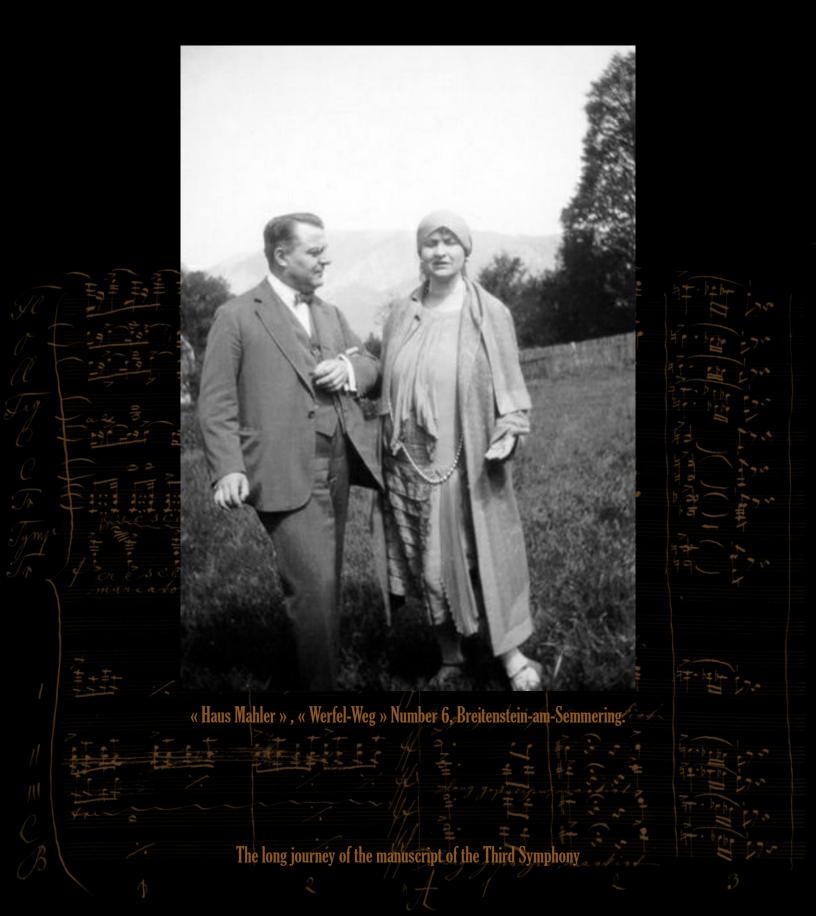




Richard Eberstaller, Alma Mahler



Richard Eberstaller, Alma Mahler



Richard and Maria Eberstaller



The Eberstallers and Anna Mahler



Costume party at the « Haus Mahler »



Alma's country-villa in Breitenstein-am-Semmering.

(1) Agnes Hvizd, (2) Franz Werfel, (3) Richard Eberstaller, (4) Maria Moll-Eberstaller, (5) Anna Mahler.

The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

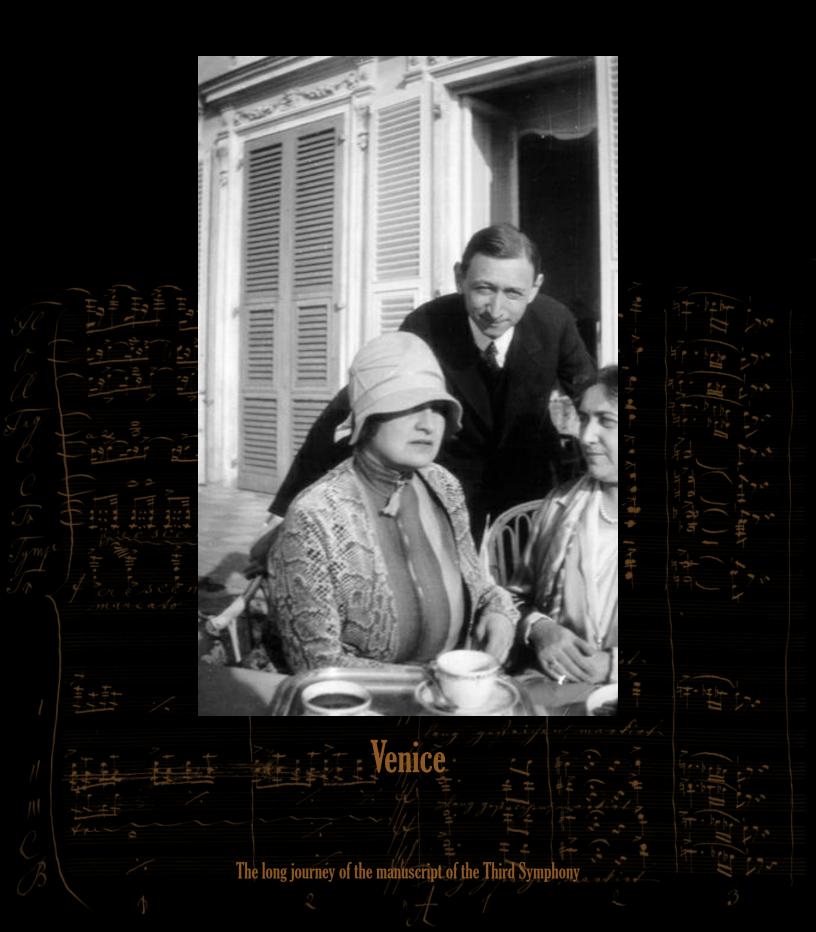
Maria Eberstaller-Moll



Maria Eberstaller-Moll, Alma Mahler



Alma Mahler, Agnes Ida Gebauer



Alma Mahler and the Molls









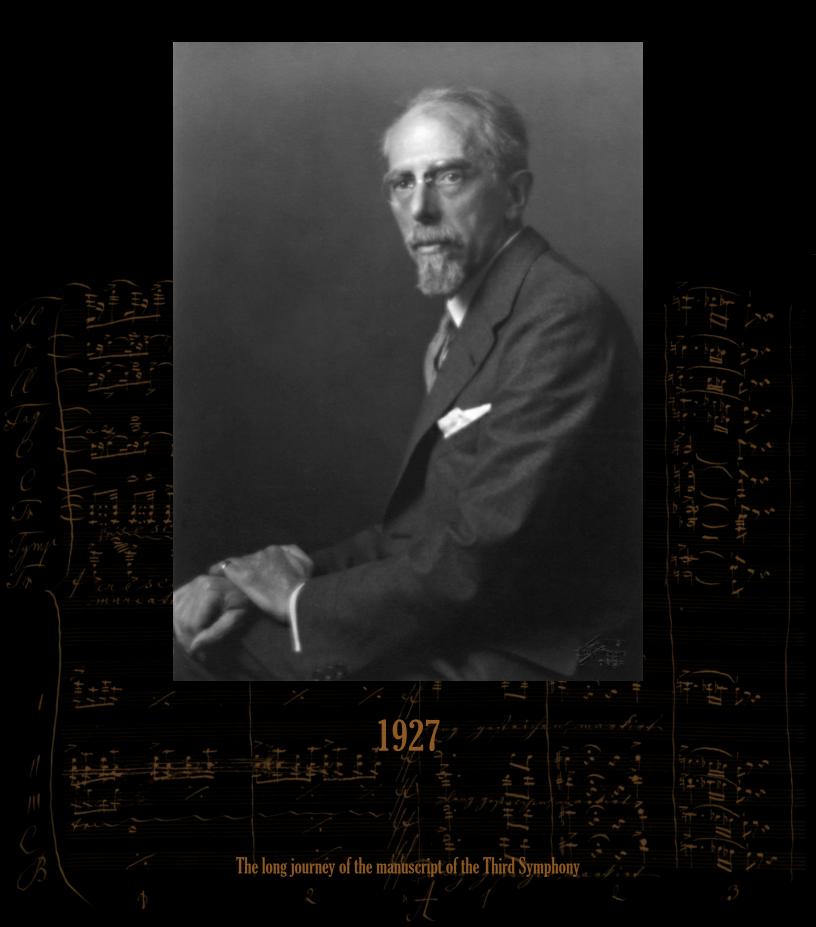




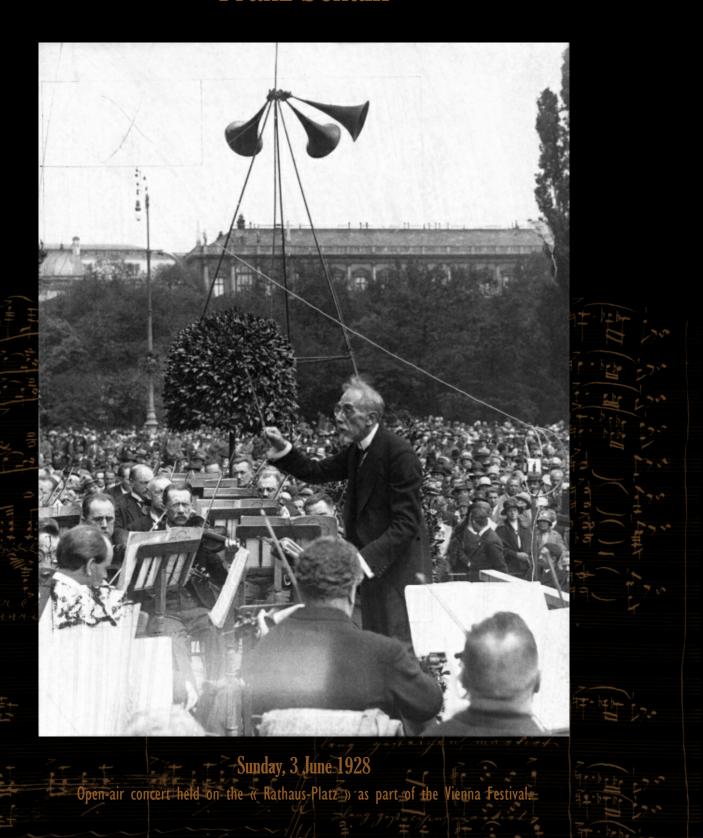
Alfred Orel



Franz Schalk



Franz Schalk



The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

The Bruckner Room

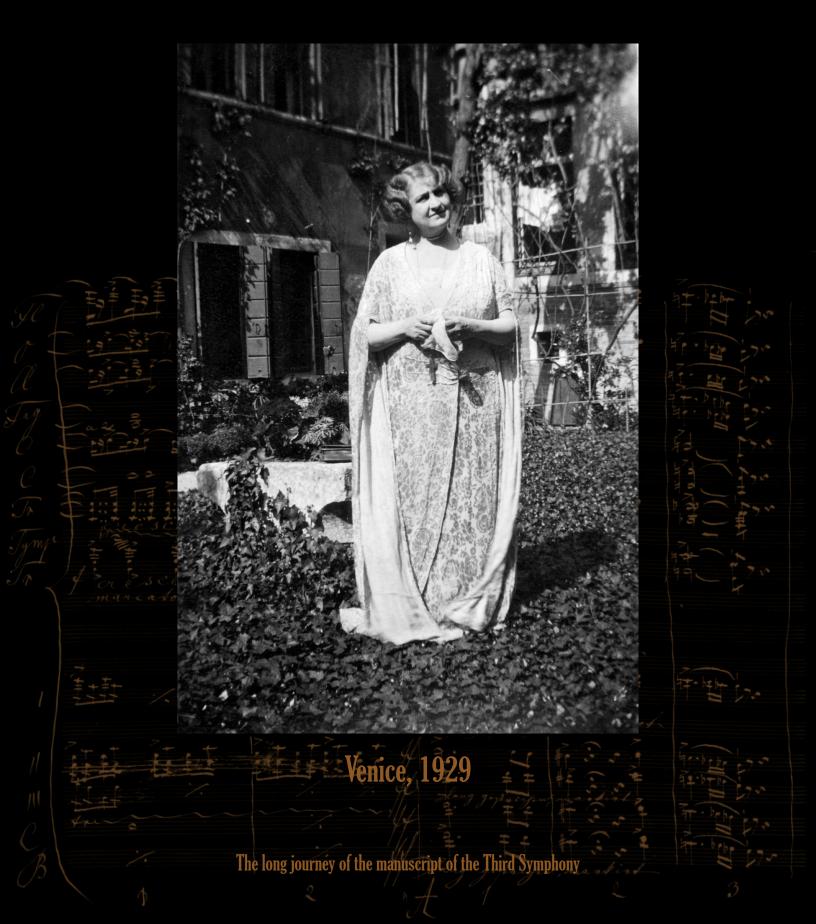


Musicologist Alfred Schlee (third from left) at work with colleagues in the iconic « Bruckner Room » where the Master taught and composed. The mezzanine level was, then, home to the « Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde Konzervatorium ». This is presumably also where the young Gustav Mahler was given his (only !) 2 music lessons by Bruckner - which Mahler called with passion: « artistic father » and « protagonist » of new music.

1929

The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

Alma Mahler



Franz Werfel



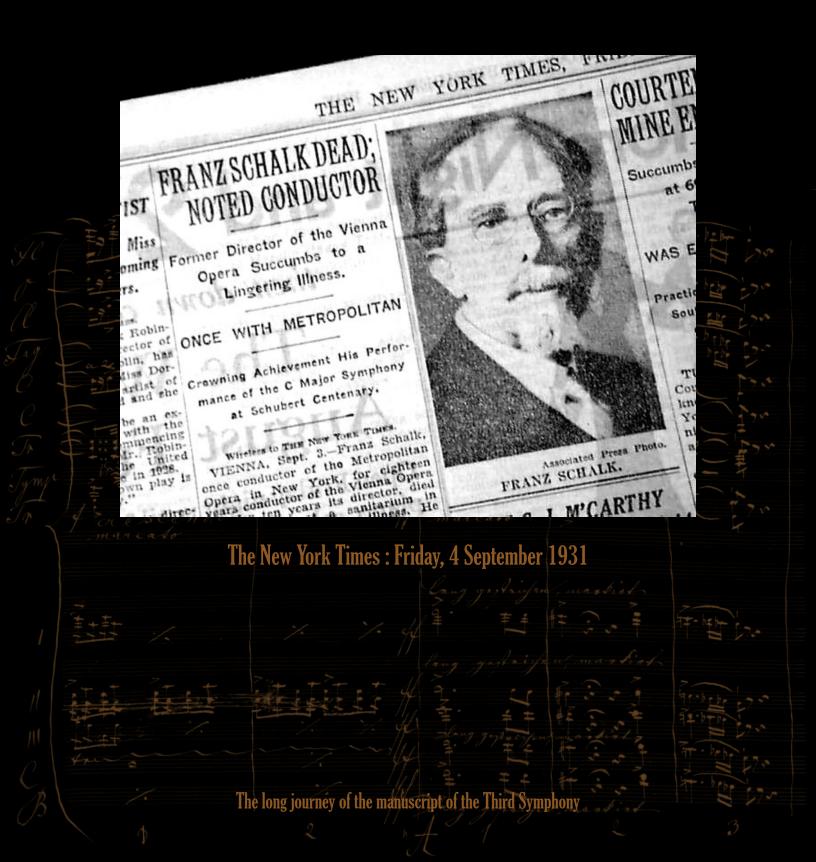
Casa Mahler, Venice

The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

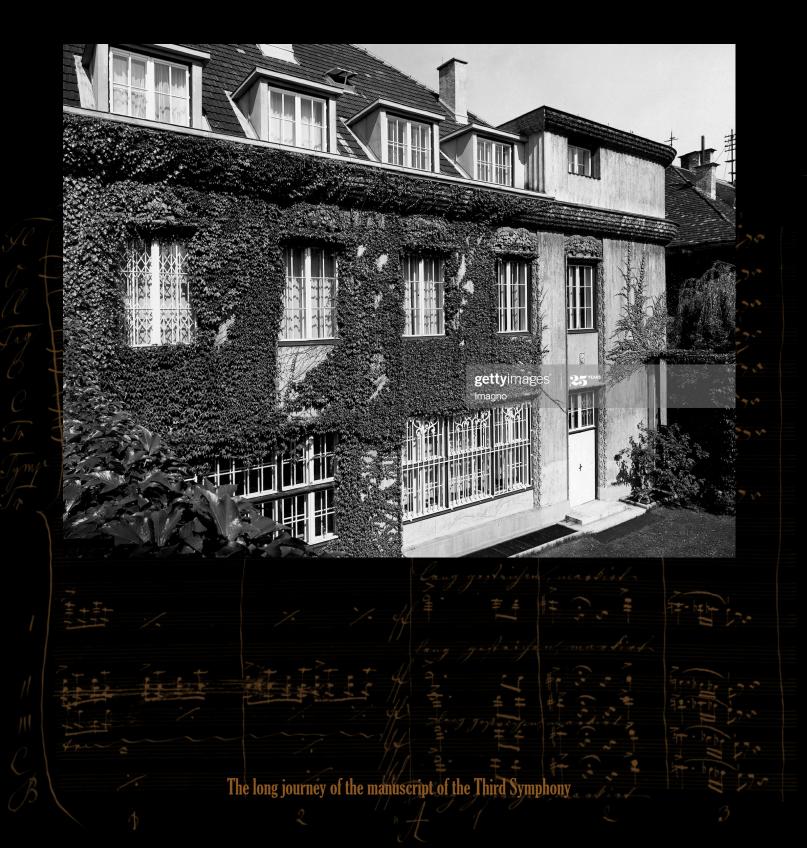
Musikverein, Vienna



Franz Schalk













Villa Ast, Hohe Warte



Edmund Glaise von Horstenau



Austrian Civil War



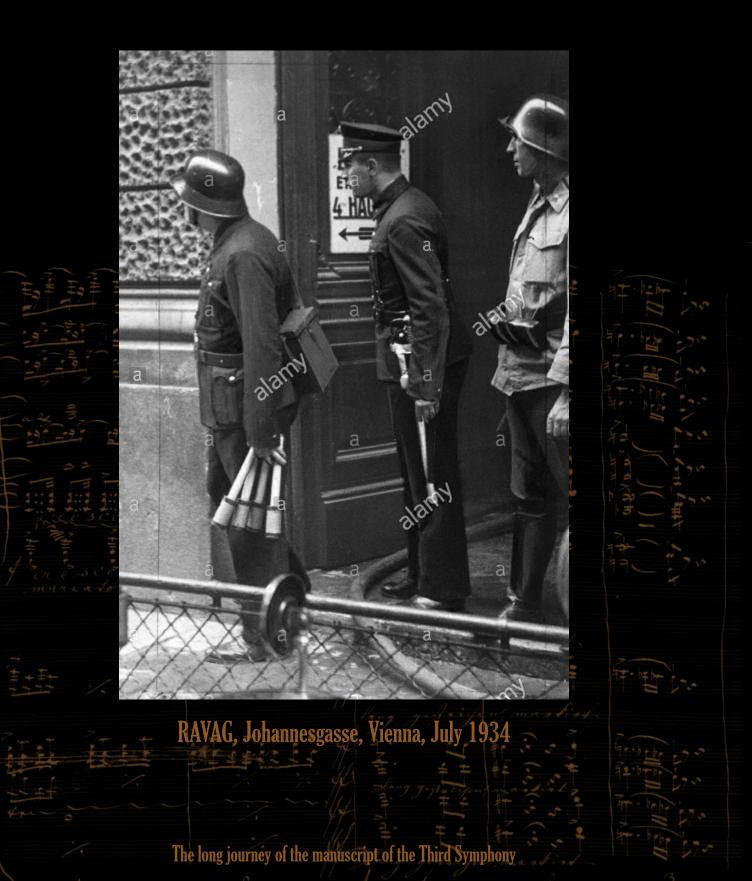
Vienna, 1934

The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

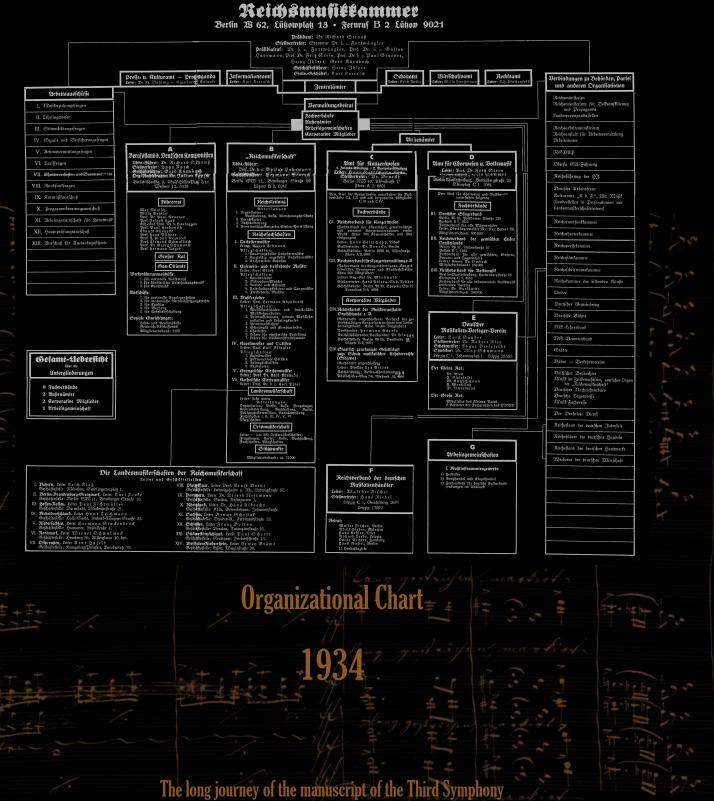
Austrian Civil War



Austrian Civil War



« Reich » Chamber of Music



Oskar Brandstätter Printing Co.



Robert Haas



Alma Mahler and Franz Werfel



Carl Moll



circa 1935

The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

Richard Eberstaller



Friday, 19 February 1937

Speech of Richard Eberstaller, the President of the Austrian Football Association, at the funeral service of Hugo Meisl.

The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony



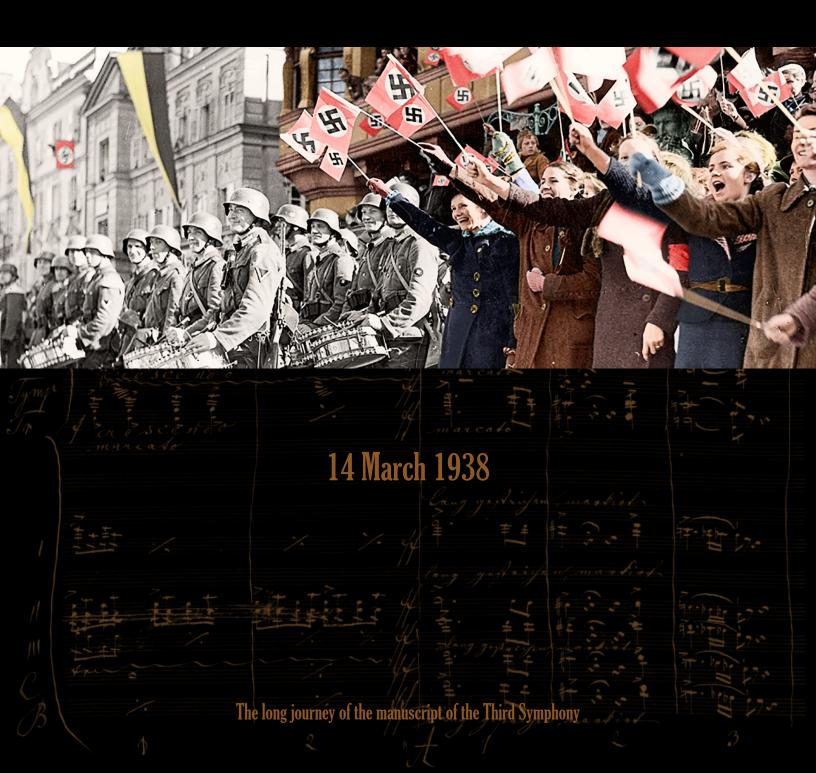
















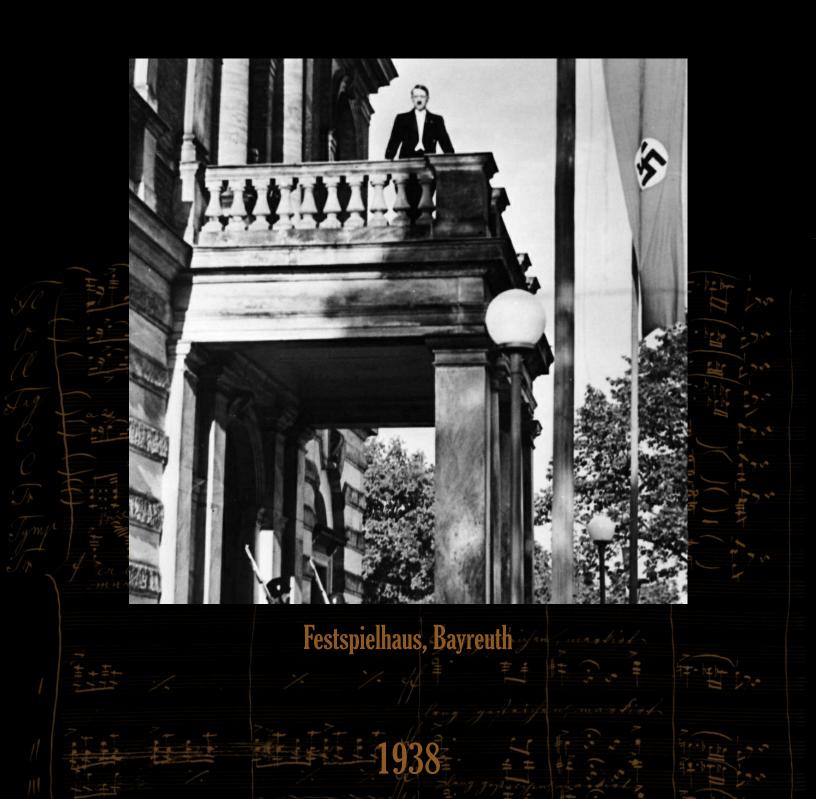
Vienna



March 1938

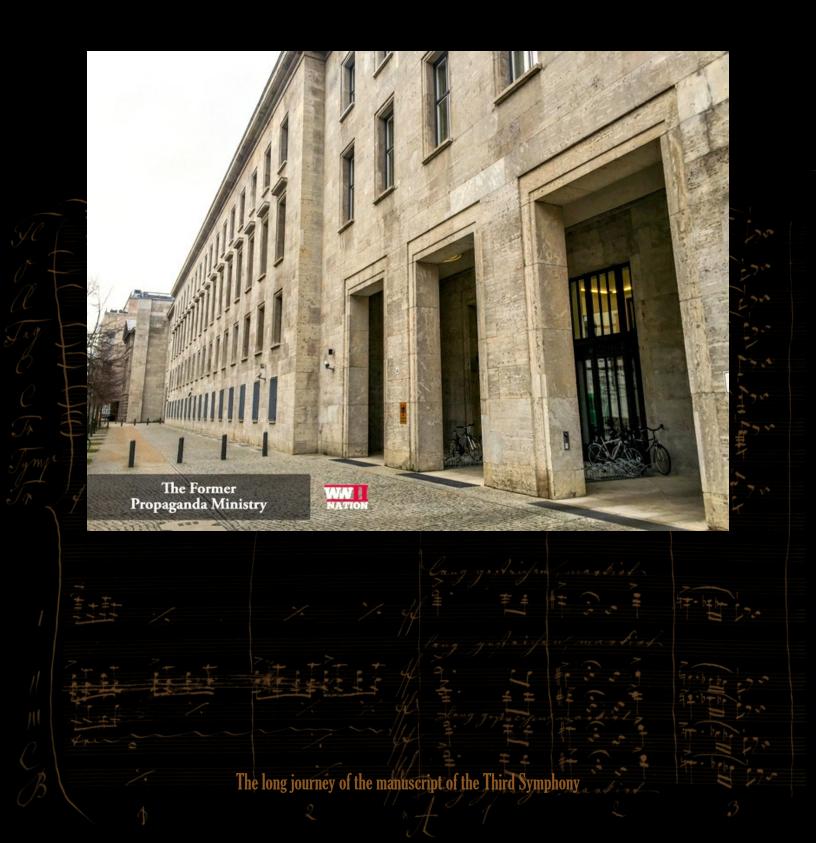
The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

Adolf Hitler



The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

Propaganda Ministry, Berlin



Propaganda Ministry, Berlin



Edmund Glaise von Horstenau



Richard Eberstaller



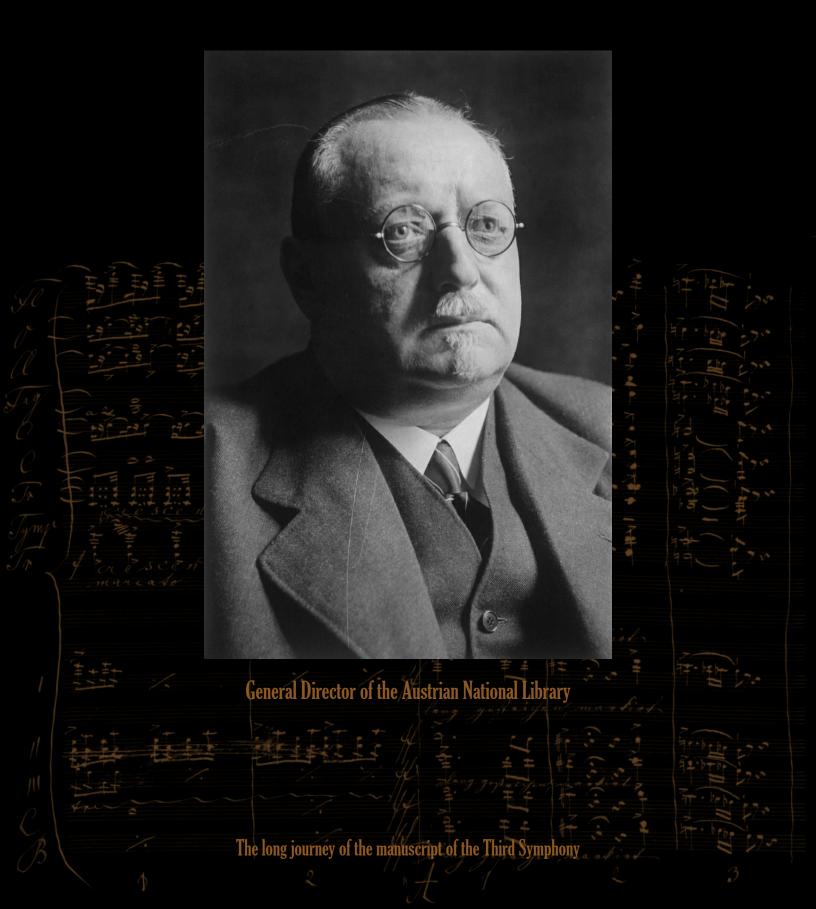
Richard Strauß, Heinz Drewes, Josef Gæbbels



Heinz Drewes



Josef Bick



Hanns Blaschke



Deputy Mayor of Vienna responsible for cultural affairs

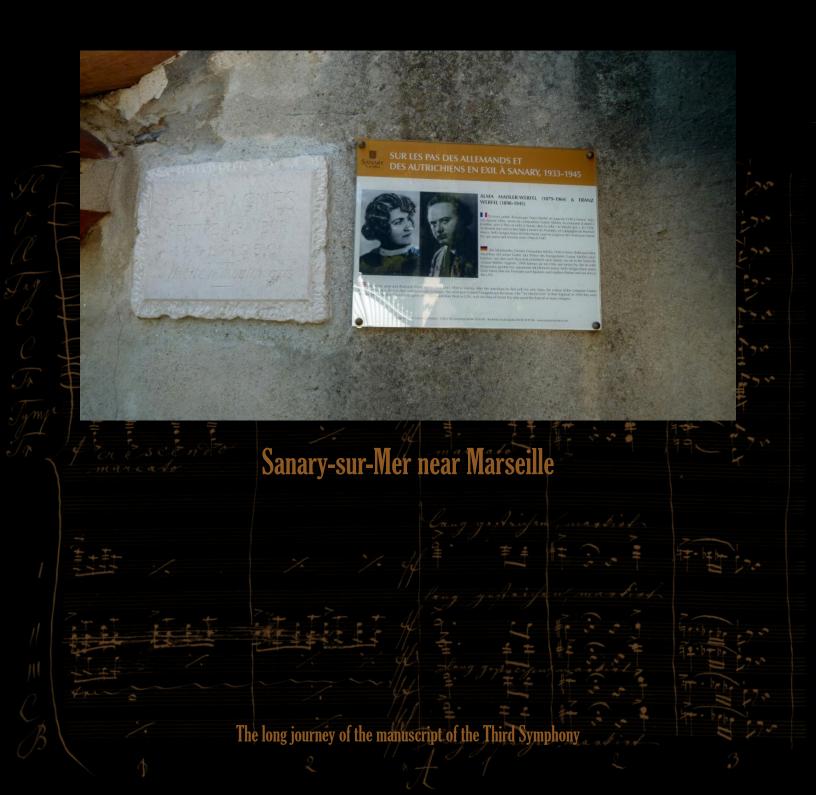
The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

Franz Werfel



Sanary-sur-Mer, south of France











Le Moulin Gris



Le Moulin Gris



Sanary-sur-Mer near Marseille

Le Moulin Gris

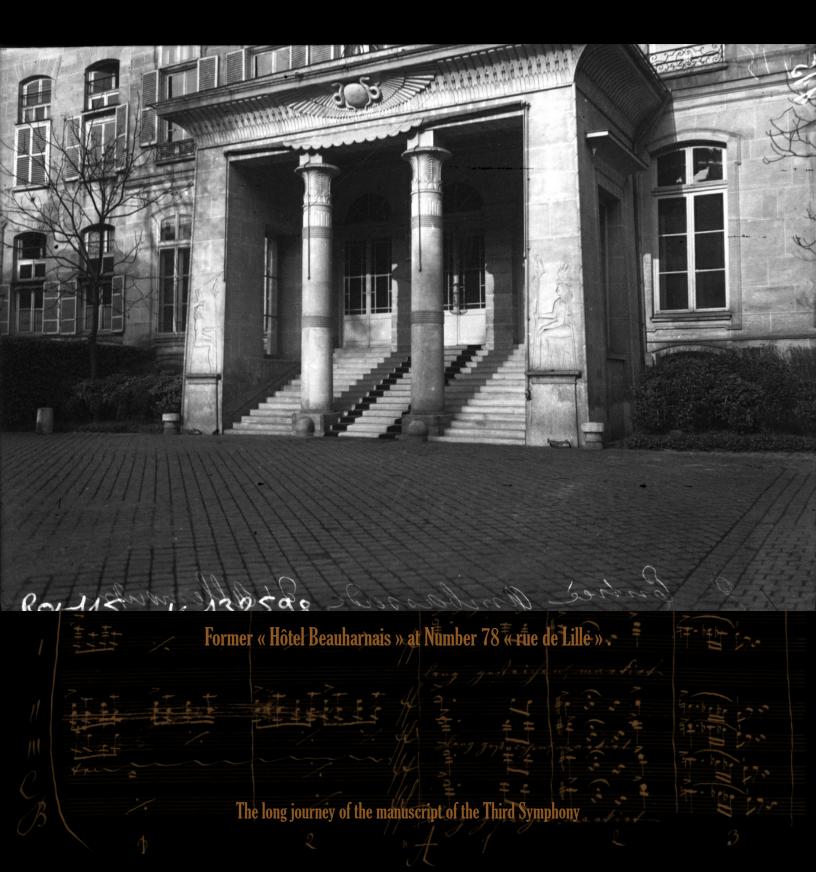


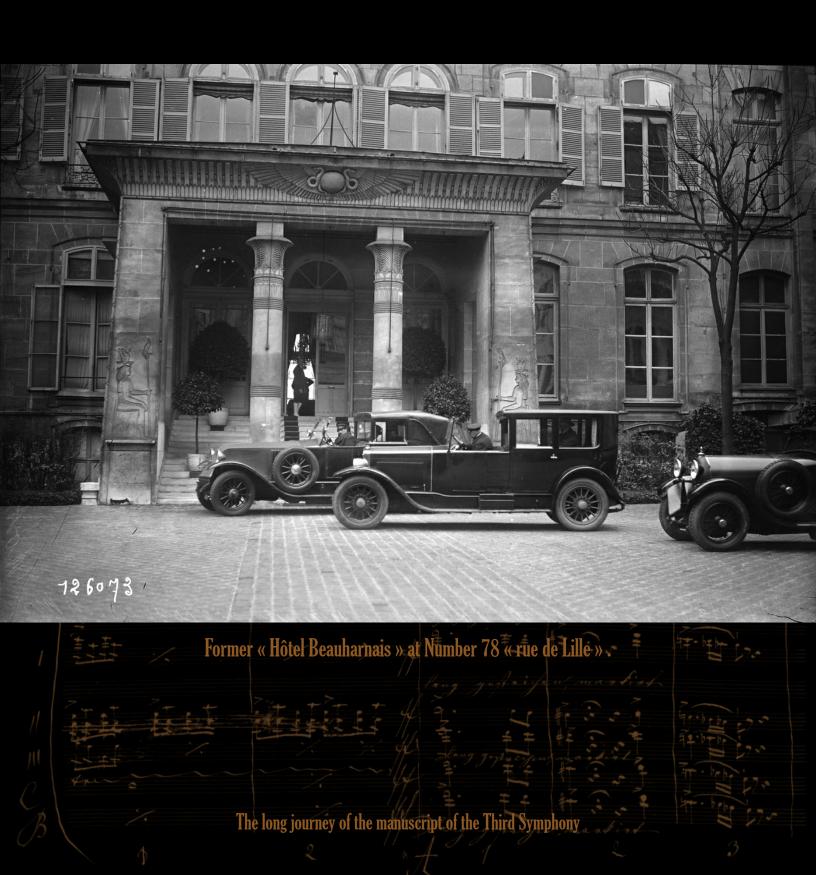
Alma Mahler

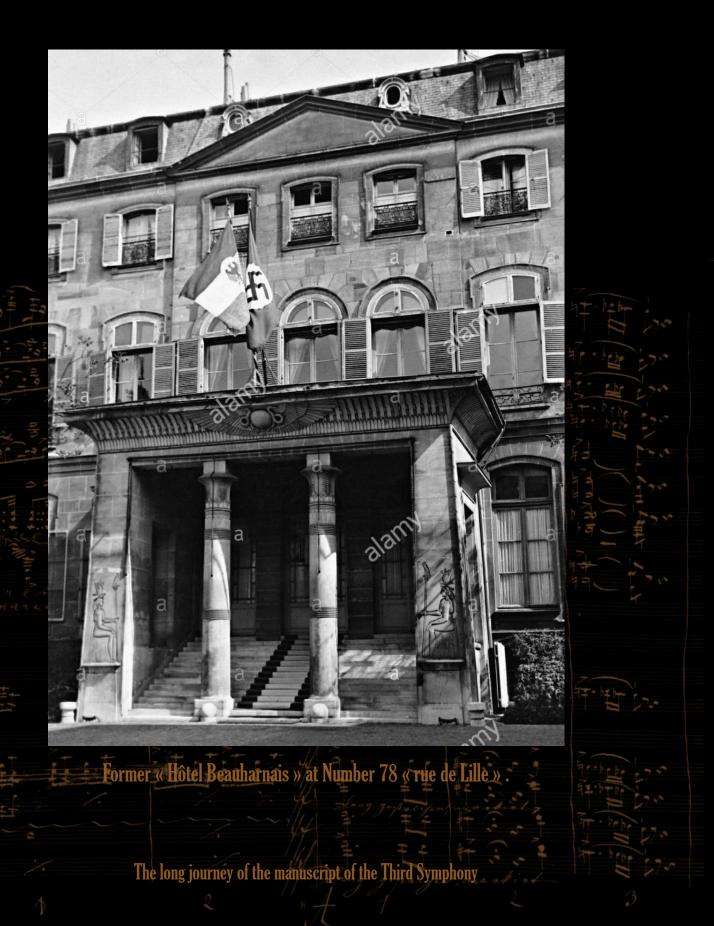






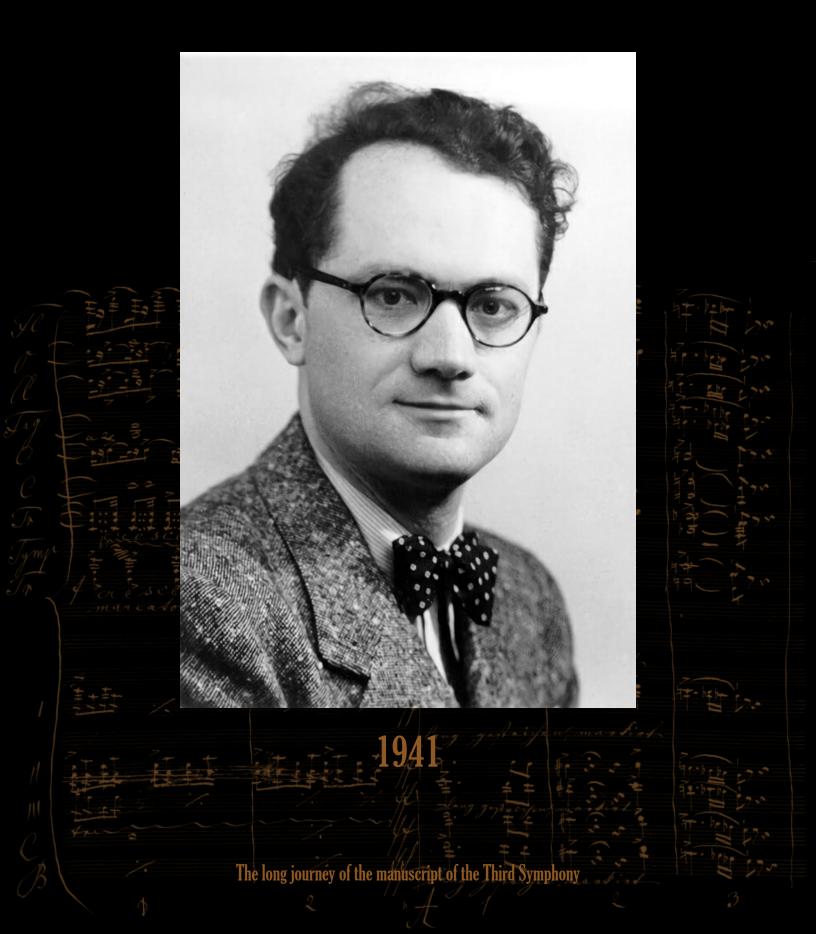












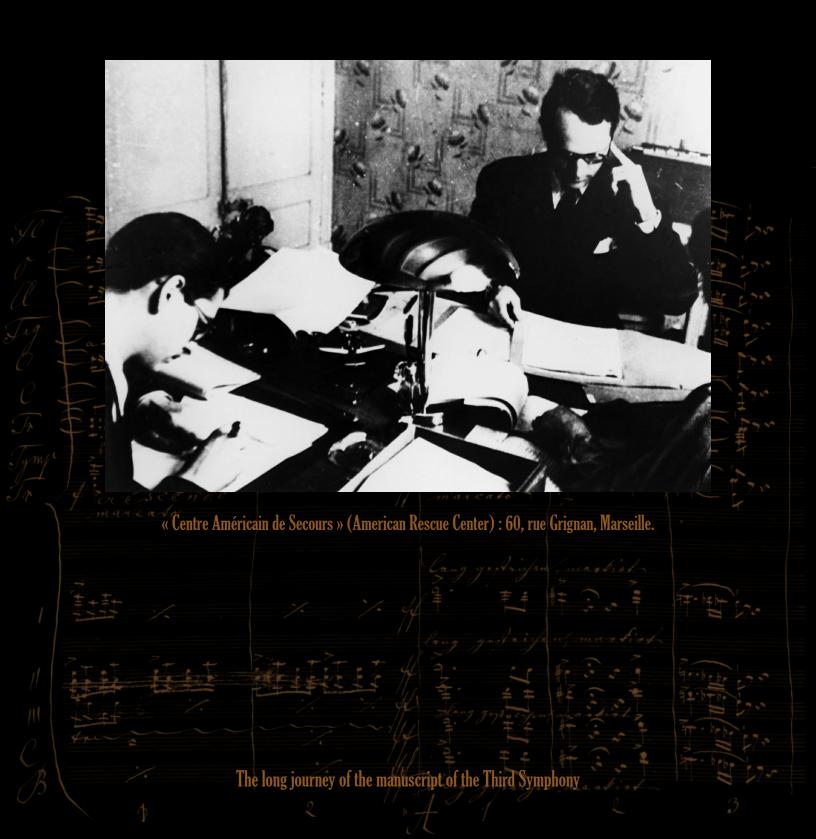


« Centre Américain de Secours » (American Rescue Center) : 60, rue Grignan, Marseille.

Varian FRY
a installé les bureaux
du Centre Américain de Secours
dans cet immeuble, en 1940,
pour sauver les intellectuels
et les Artistes Européens
menacés par les persécutions Nazies.
Le Comité FRY a porté assistance
à plus de 2000 personnes entre
1940 et 1942

« Centre Américain de Secours » (American Rescue Center) : 60, rue Grignan, Marseille.

1940-1942











Marseille

Cerbère (France) - Port-Bou (Spain) Border



Cerbère (France) - Port-Bou (Spain) Border



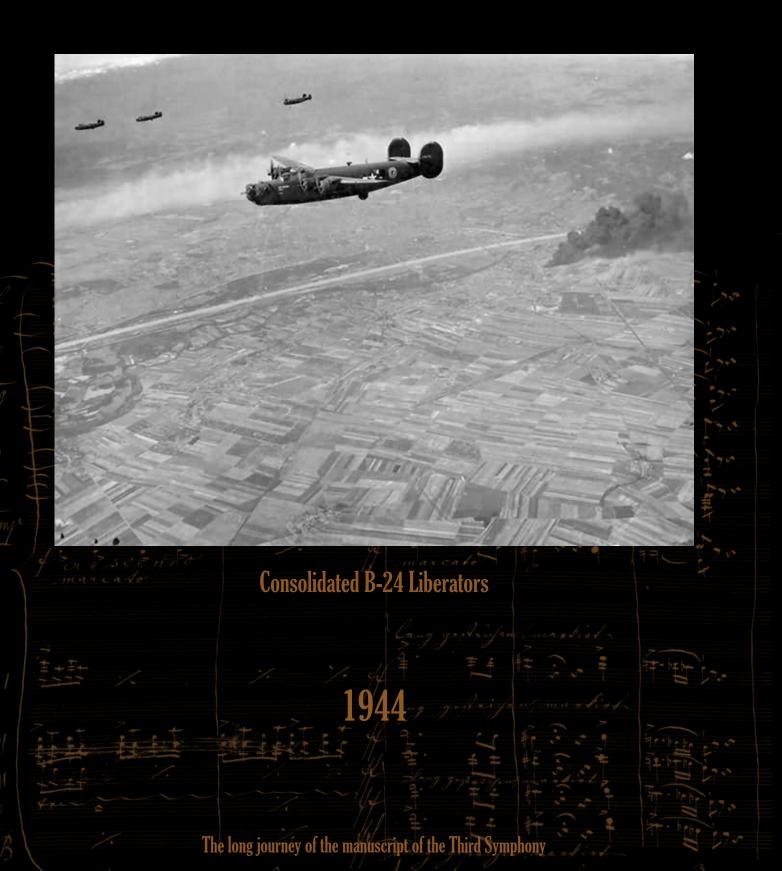
Cerbère (France) - Port-Bou (Spain) Border



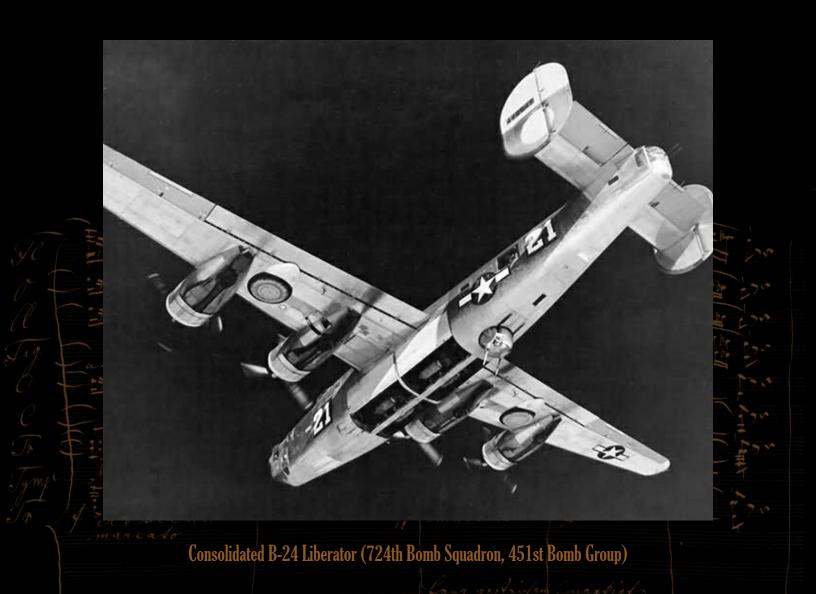
Vienna, Flak Alley



Vienna



Vienna



1945

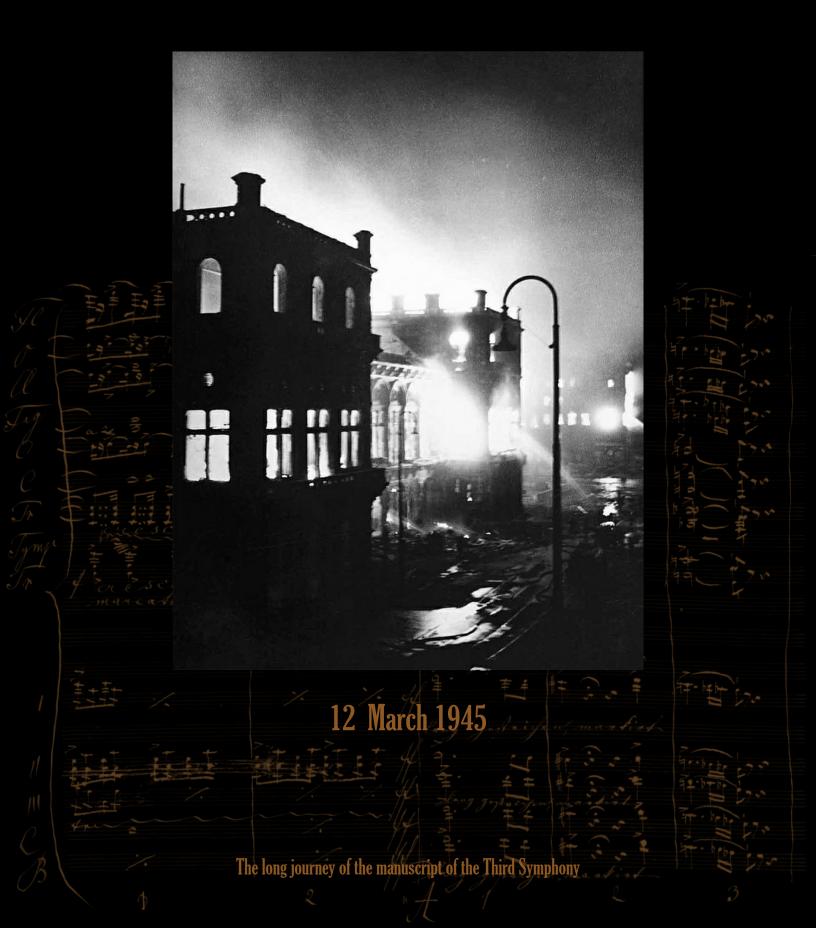
Villa Ast, Hohe Warte



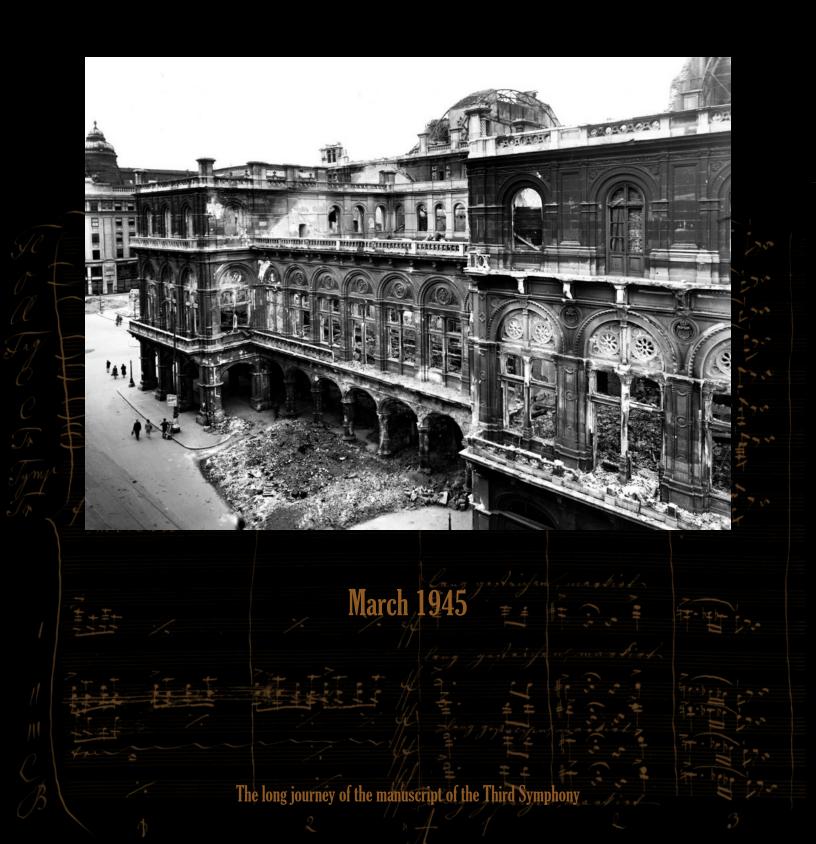
An Allied bombing raid does extensive damage to the Villa (Eduard) Ast on « Steinfeld-Gasse » Number 2 - « Woller-Gasse » Number 12, on the « Hohe Warte » hill in Döbling (19th District). The music library on the top-floor, where Alma placed the better part of Gustav's papers and correspondence, is completely destroyed. A matter of endless regret for Mahler scholars ever since ...

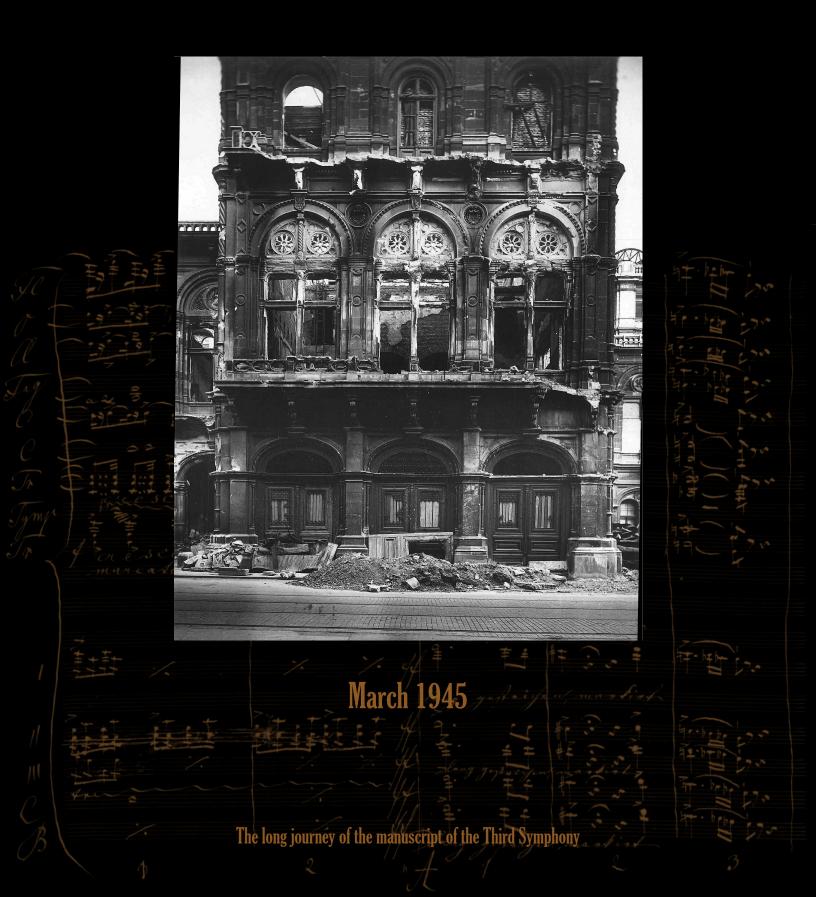
The black trunk containing Otto's personal effects (letters, school books and surviving compositions dating from his academic years at the Vienna Conservatory) is also a total loss.

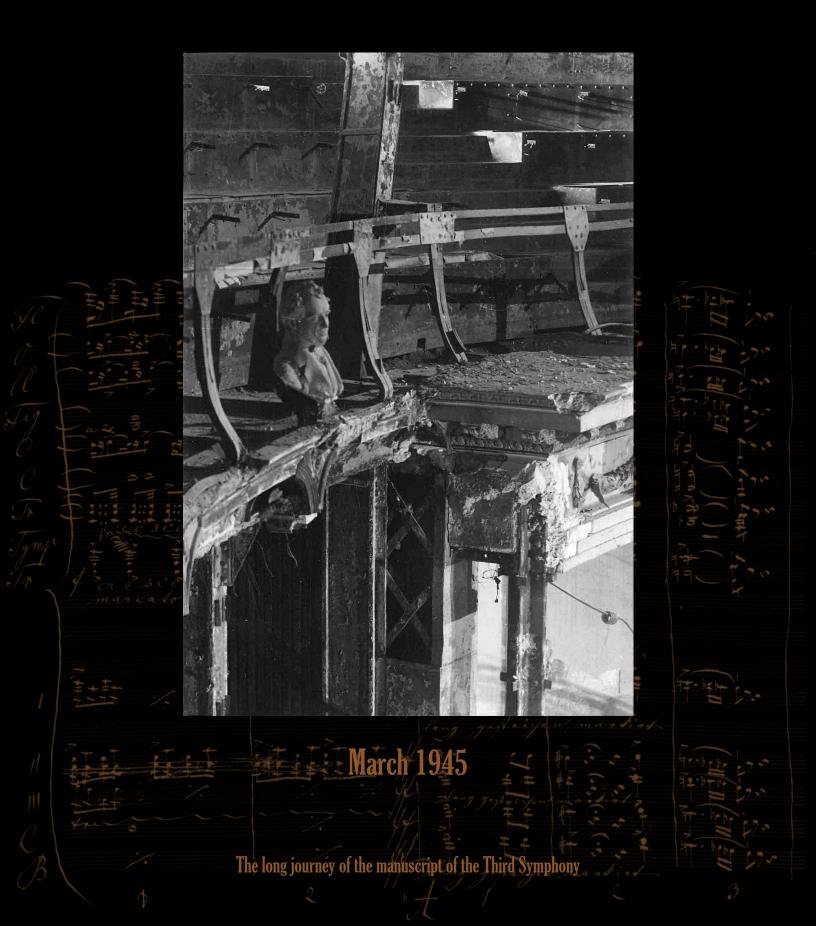
1945







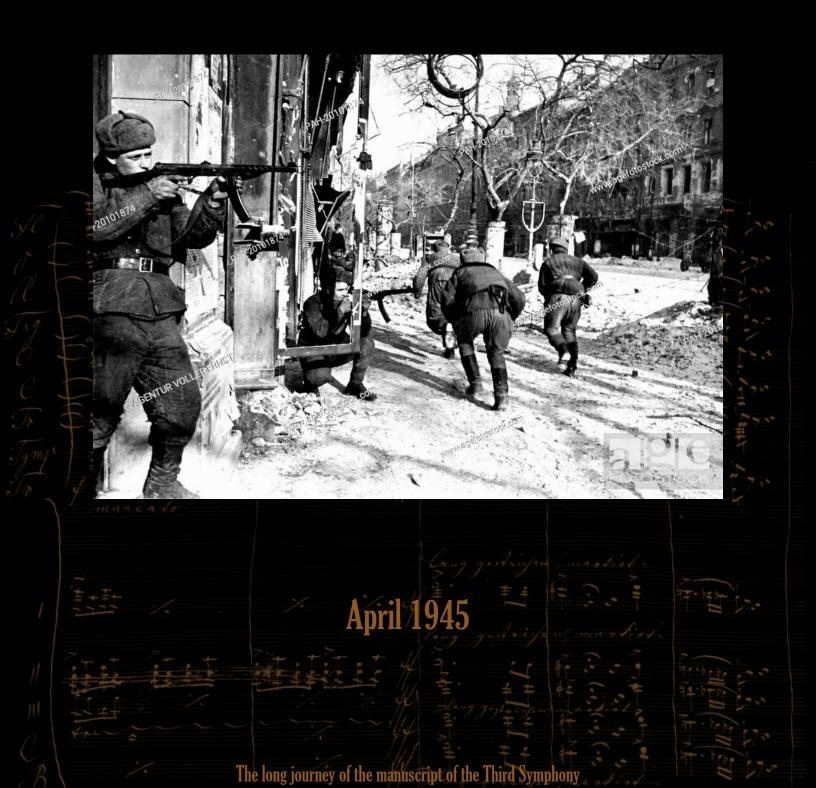








The Red Army in Vienna



The Red Army in Vienna



Villa of Carl Moll



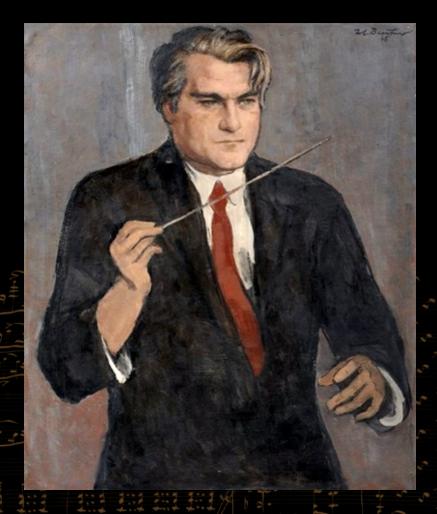
Mid-April 1945

A semi-secret room is found under the staircase of the Moll Villa at « Woller-Gasse » Number 10 on the « Hohe Warte » hill. It is full of cases containing books and scores from Gustav Mahler's library that survived the bombardment of the Villa Ast at « Steinfeld-Gasse » Number 2 (« Woller-Gasse » Number 12). Some of the boxes have been opened. Alma will later bring these contents to her New York residence located at Number 120 on 73rd Street East.

Villa Wahnfried



Joseph Keilberth



The first version of the Third Symphony (1873) no longer existed in Anton Bruckner's hand-written manuscript, as he had himself sorted out, rejected and pasted over score sheets in favour of the 1877 version, whose autograph manuscript was still in the possession of Alma Mahler at the time. Only the dedication score to Richard Wagner is preserved in Bayreuth. Thoroughly revised by Robert Haas, the « Urtext » of the Third from 1873 was ready to go to print in 1944 - which proved impossible in the circumstances. The printing plates for a projected publication had been prepared at the Oskar Brandstätter Company, the official printer and editor of the « Musicological Publishers » (« Musik-Wissenschaftlicher Verlag »), but were destroyed during extensive night air-strikes on Leipzig by the British Royal Air Force on December 4, 1943. The general headquarters of the « German Bruckner Society » was also severly damaged. However, an uncorrected set of proof copies of the score and parts had survived and has been preserved by the Beethoven scholar Willy Heß in Winterthur. From these sources, this first version was reconstructed and premiered on Sunday, I December 1946 at the « Kurhaus & Gasthof Bühlau » located on the edge of the city (which was converted in a makeshift concert-hall and ballroom) by the young Joseph Keilberth (who had arrived in Dresden in 1945 from Prague, and stayed on as general music-director) and the « Staatskapelle » - known briefly at the time as the « Orchestra of the regional capital of Dresden » .

After the concert, Keilberth wrote: « Very fine performance, some revelation. Orchestra played first-class, favourable reception. »

The performance did, indeed, go down in history - though this « original version » of the Third was to be consigned to oblivion for many years.

The delayed premiere (just 50 years after Bruckner's death) was in more ways than one a « notable event », as Keilberth observed in his conducting diary in respect of the public dress-rehearsal on Saturday, November 30. Keilberth was able to include his premiere of the Third in his complete Dresden cycle of Bruckner's symphonies (which does not include « No. 0 »). It is most unlikely that the general music-director had planned such an event - it was a stroke of luck that the restored symphony could be performed from the surviving copies. He was possibly the first conductor who ventured to perform all Bruckner's symphonies in the « original versions » that had appeared only a few years before.

Kurhaus Bühlau



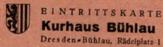
Concert hall and ballroom located on the edge of Dresden

Joseph Keilberth





Bühnen der Landeshauptstadt Dresden



3 0 11 46

Mittelsaal Reihe 4

Platz E

Sonntag, den 1. Dezember 1946, 11 Uhr im Kurhaus Bühlau

4. SINFONIE-KONZERT

Leitung: Joseph Keilberth

ANTON BRUCKNER:

Dritte Sinfonie d-moll (Uraufführung der Erstfassung)

1. Satz: Gemäßigt, misterioso

2. Satz: Feierlich, Adagio

3. Satz: Scherzo

4. Satz: Finale

Offentliche Hauptprobe am Sonnabend, dem 30. November 1946, 17 Uhr, im Kurhaus Bühlau

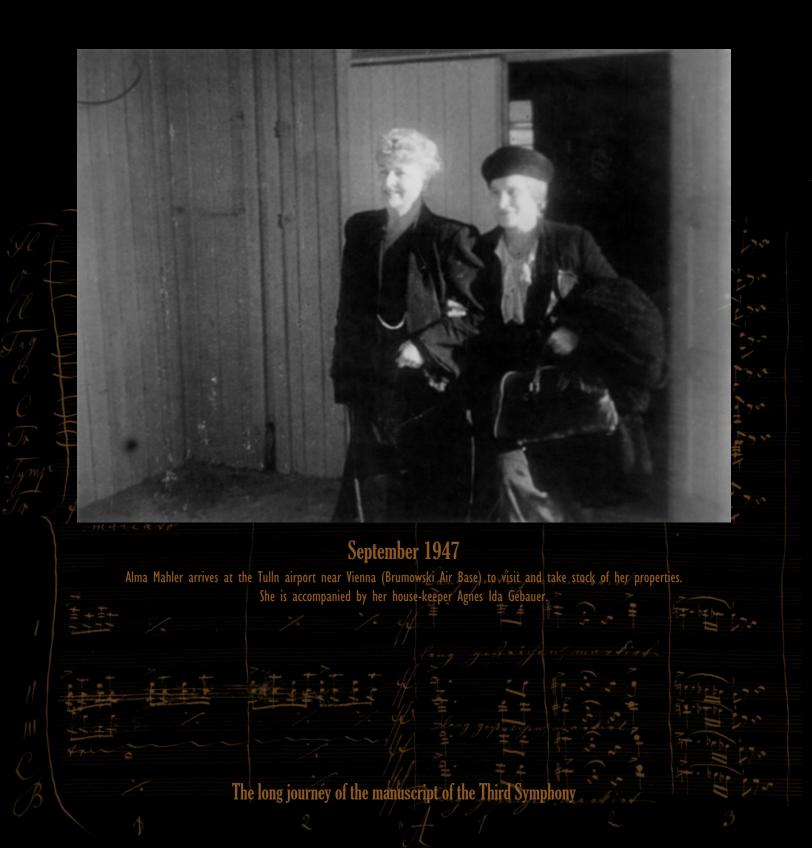
Das nächste Sinfoniekonzert findet am Sonntag, dem 15. Dezember 1946, 11 Uhr, im Kurhaus Bühlau statt. Offentliche Hauptprobe am Sonnabend, dem 14. Dezember 1946, 17 Uhr, im Kurhaus Bühláu.

SPIELZEIT 1946/47

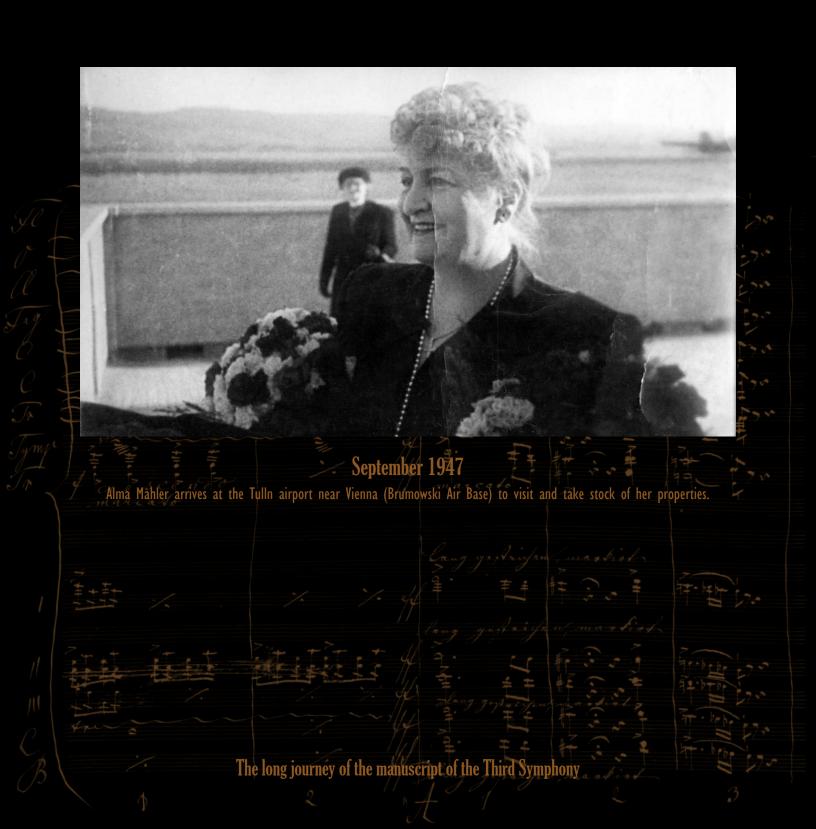
1873 version



Alma Mahler and Agnes Ida Gebauer



Alma Mahler



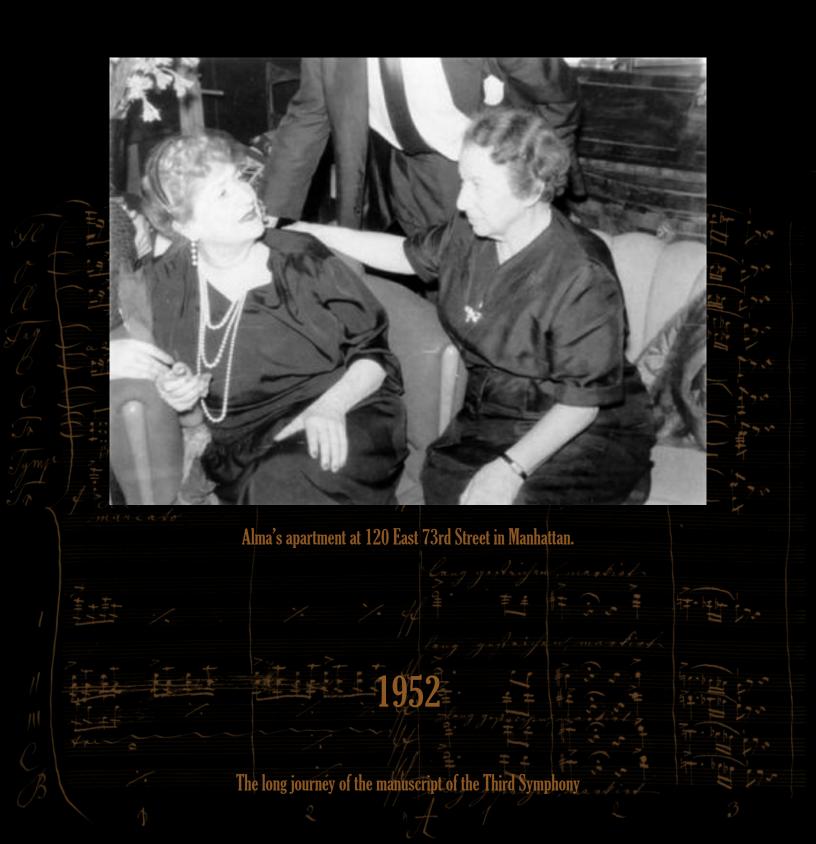
L'Art Ancien S A, Zürich



Wednesday, 17 November 1948

The autograph manuscript of the first 3 movements of Anton Bruckner's Third Symphony (WAB 103) is eventually put up for auction in Switzerland by the renowned gallery « L'Art Ancien S A » located on « Garten-Straße » Number 24 in Zürich (1929-1937 : « Pelikan-Straße » Number 8) . Besides Bruckner's Third, there were manuscripts by Alban Berg (the particell, or draft-score, of the Opera « Wozzeck »), Gustav Mahler (the Ninth Symphony, « Das Lied von der Erde », 3 songs from the cycle « Des Knaben Wunderhorn », a few pages from the Tenth Symphony); and Franz Werfel (the « Verdi » biography and « Die Geschwister von Neapel ») . Felix Rosenthal, the managing director of « L'Art Ancien », had a catalog expressly printed for this purpose containing information on the valuable manuscripts. The publication listed the minimum bids. The highest minimums were for Bruckner's Third and Mahler's « Das Lied » at 35,000 Swiss Francs each, followed by Berg's « Wozzeck » particell (12,000 SF) and Mahler's Ninth (10,000 SF). The Werfel manuscripts were priced at 6,000 SF each, in the middle range. All in all, the manuscripts Alma was offering for sale had a minimum value of 117,500 SF, the equivalent of some 130,210 U.S. dollars in today's purchasing power. Despite exhaustive research, it could not be determined if all the manuscripts were actually auctioned off, and what the final sum was. On learning of the Austrian National Library's interest, Alma offered to part with the manuscript for the asking price, but, by then, it was not possible to withdraw it from sale. The score was nevertheless acquired by the « Osterreichische National-Bibliothek » (« Handschrift Nummer 19.475 ») and the 2 parts of the Symphony were finally re-united! By another of the strange ironies as evident in Bruckner's posthumous career as in his life, the first modern edition of the 1877 version of the Third, which appeared 2 years later, was not based on the autograph manuscript. « L'Art Ancien S A » was founded in 1920 in Lugano, Switzerland, by art historian Doctor Erwin Rosenthal (1889-1981) - an authority on German wood-cuts and other early prints - , and was initially linked to the firm of his father, Jacques Rosenthal, in Munich. In 1935, it became fully autonomous. From 1941 until 1958, Doctor Rosenthal lived in the United States and the firm was managed successively by Arthur Spaeth (1835-1937), Alfred Frauendorfer (1937-1971), and Felix Rosenthal (1971-1983), a son of Erwin Rosenthal. Their characters and preferences shaped the firm's stock: an initial concentration on incunabula and early printed books, medicine and science, gave way to drawings and prints of the 15th to the 20th centuries (notably ornament prints), then to « Art nouveau » and fine-printing. During the 63 years of its existence (1920-1983), the firm issued 72 catalogues and about 200 lists and bulletins, and conducted 22 auction sales in association with « Haus der Bücher » (Basel) and Kornfeld & Klipstein (Bern).

Alma Mahler and Agnes Ida Gebauer



Alma Mahler, Manhattan

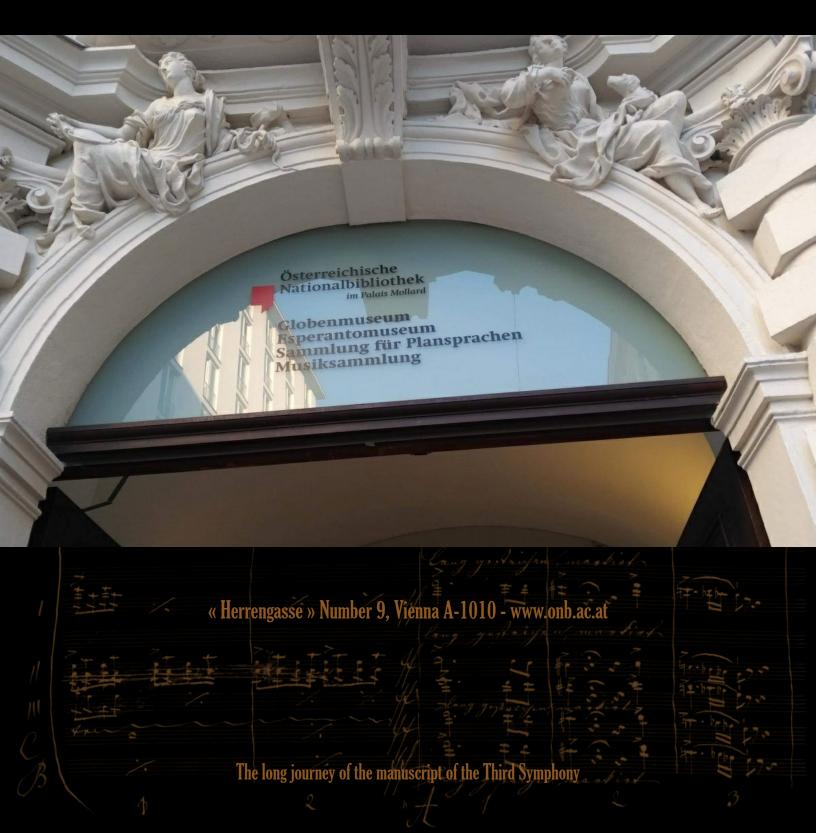


In 2005, the move to the Palais Mollard-Clary meant an extensive physical and administrative new start for the collection, with perfect conditions being created in secure, climate-controlled rooms not only for the library but also for the archive material and museum items.

The music archives (including most of the Anton Bruckner estate) moved there on November 14.

Österreichische

Nationalbibliothek







« Herrengasse » Number 9, Vienna A-1010 - www.onb.ac.at



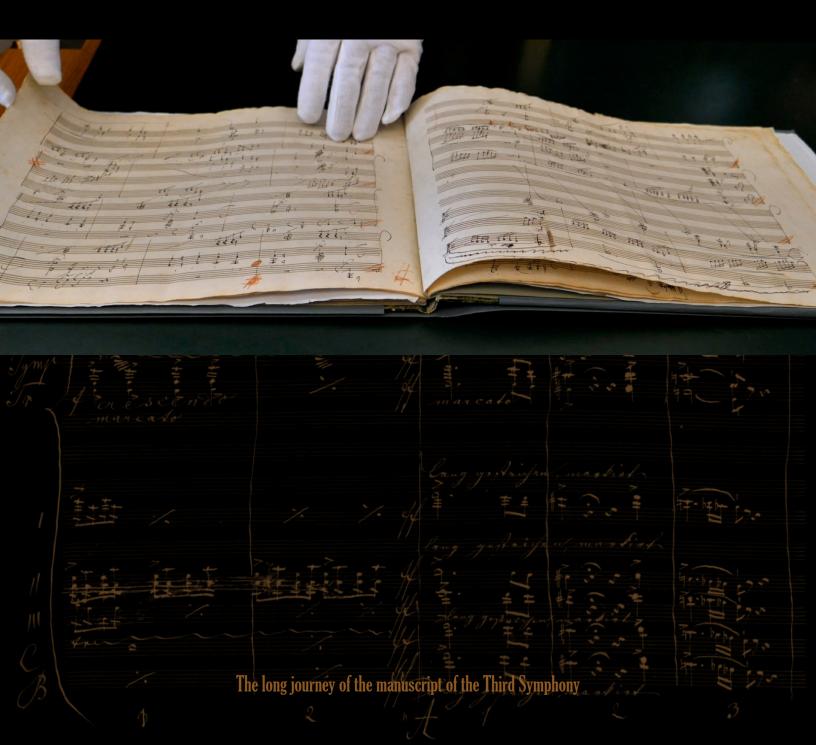


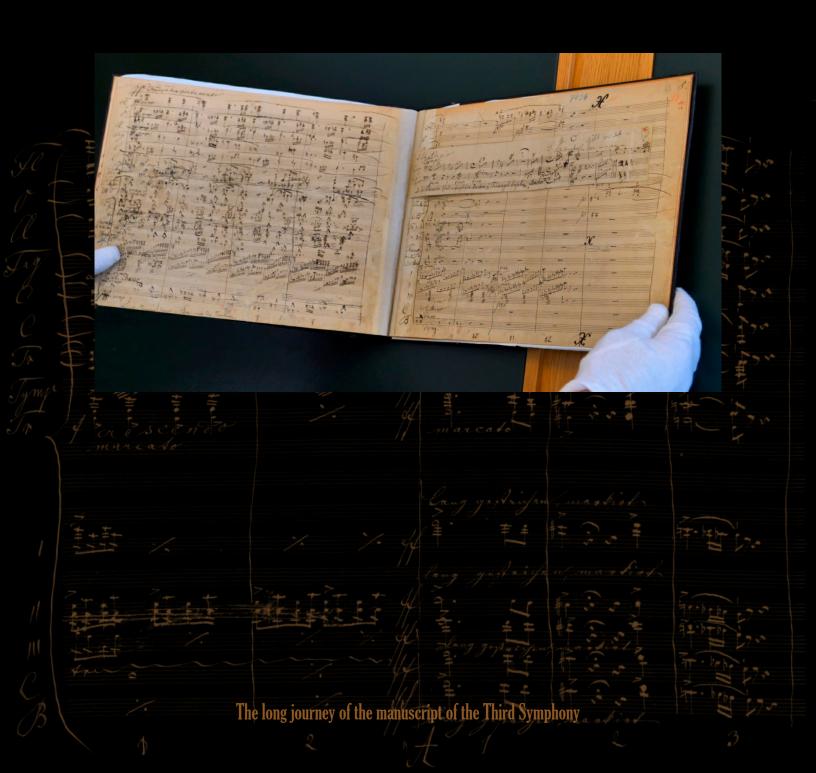




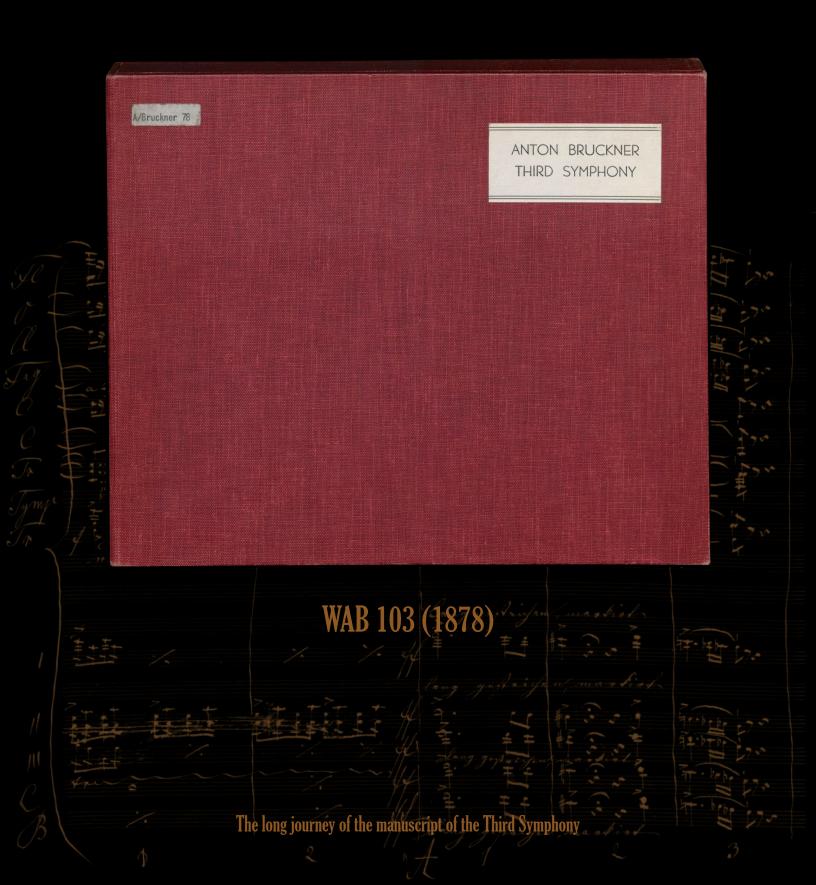


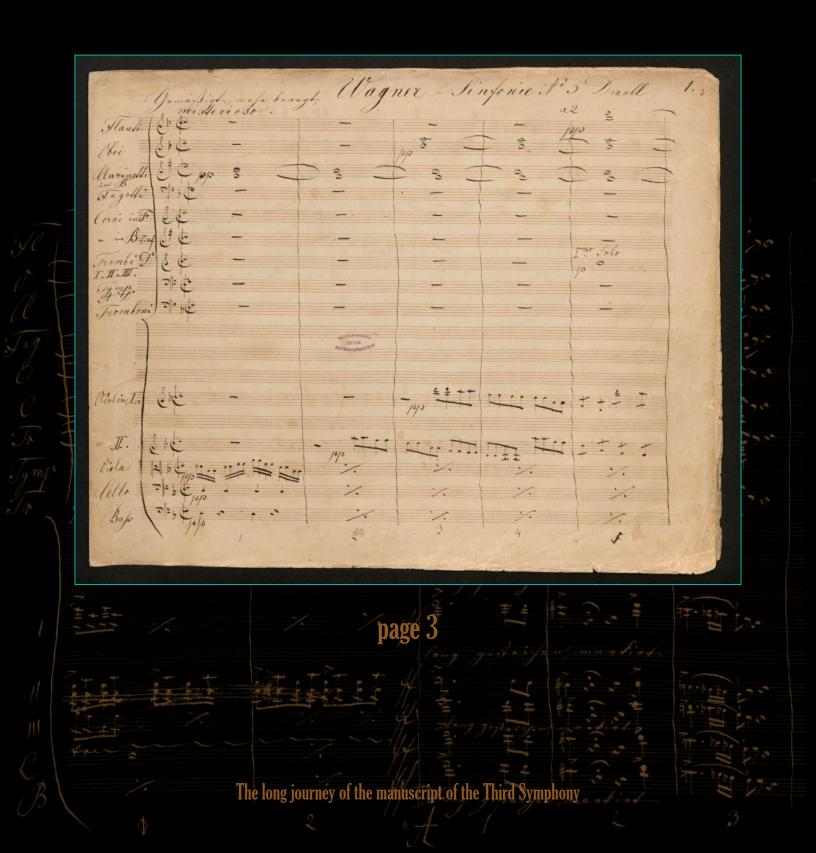


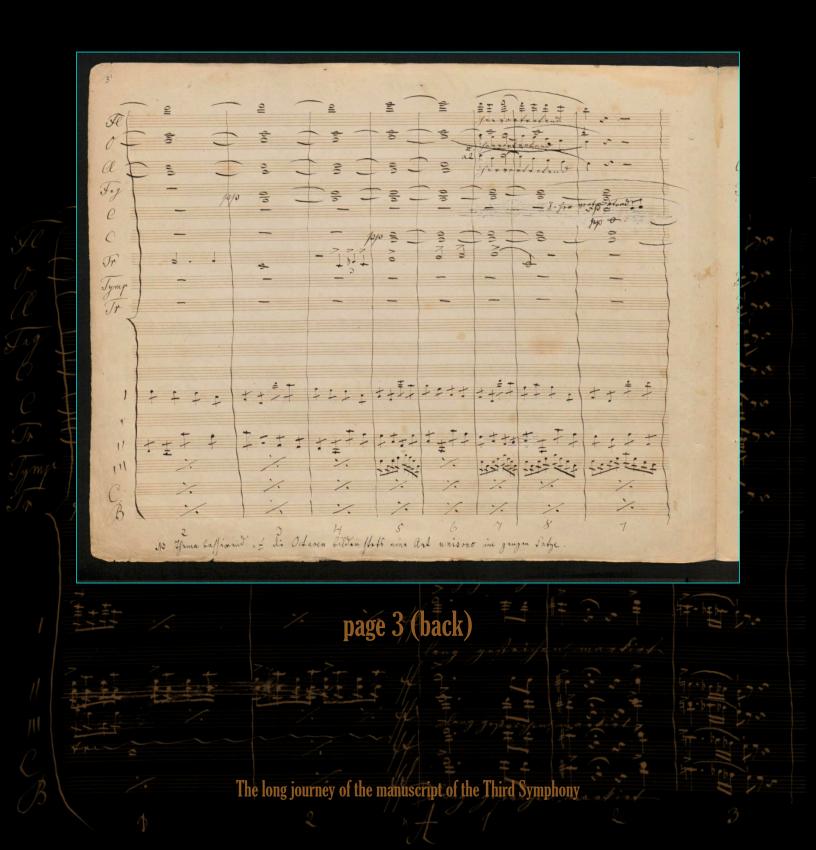


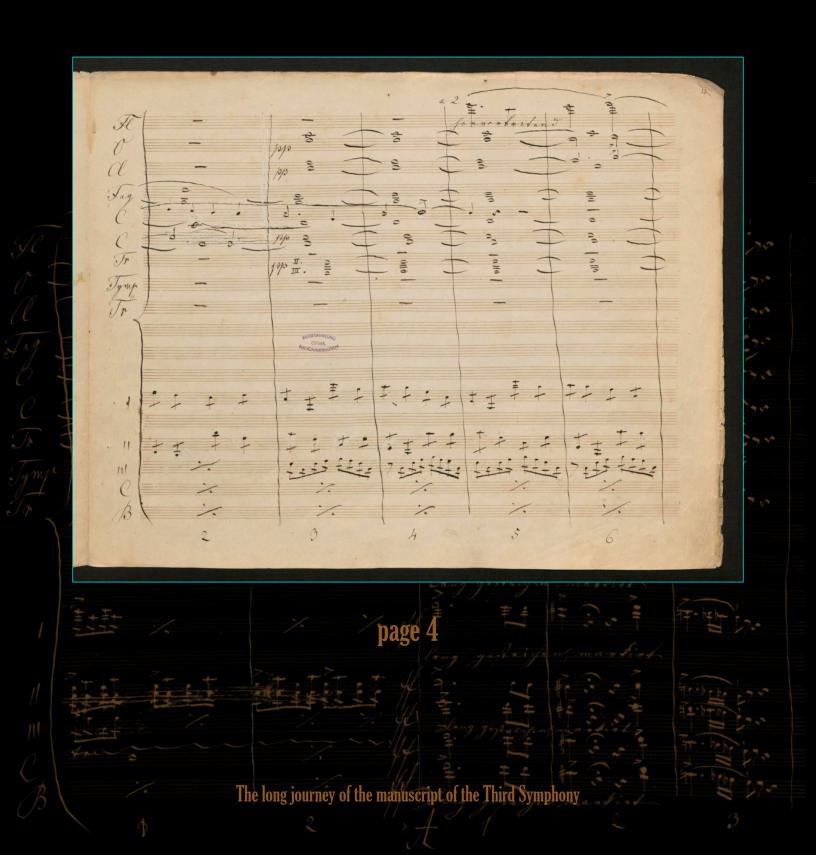


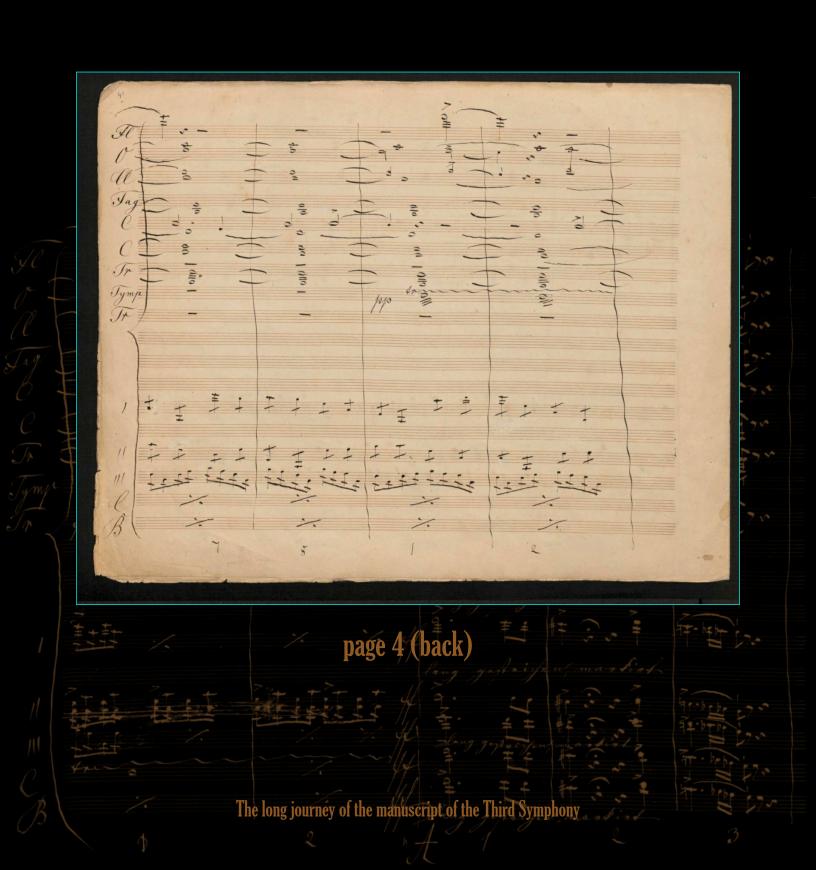
The manuscript score, I-III

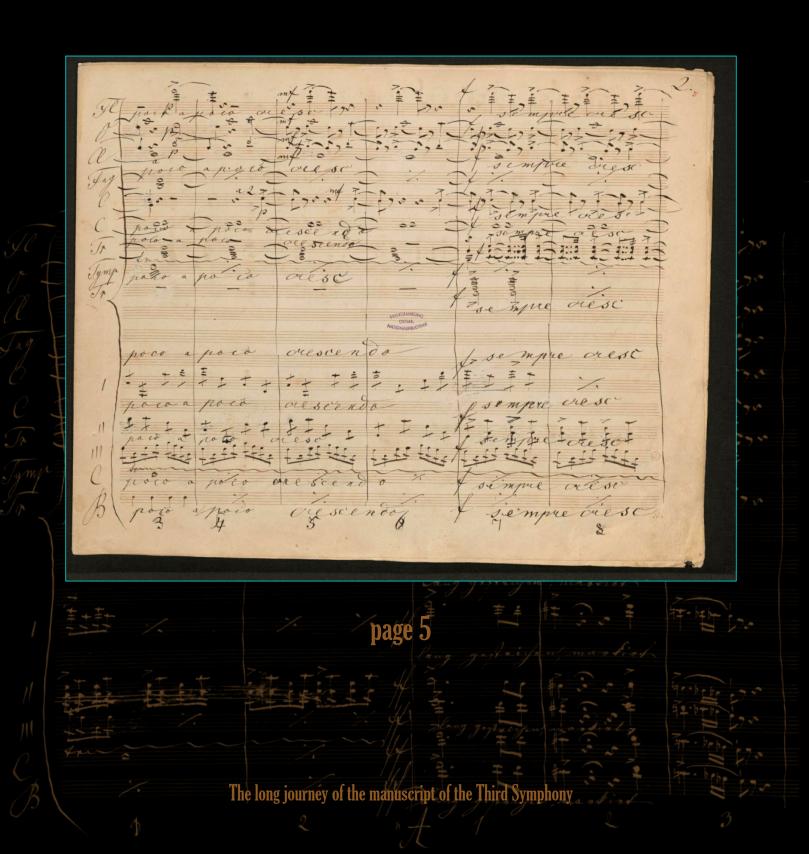


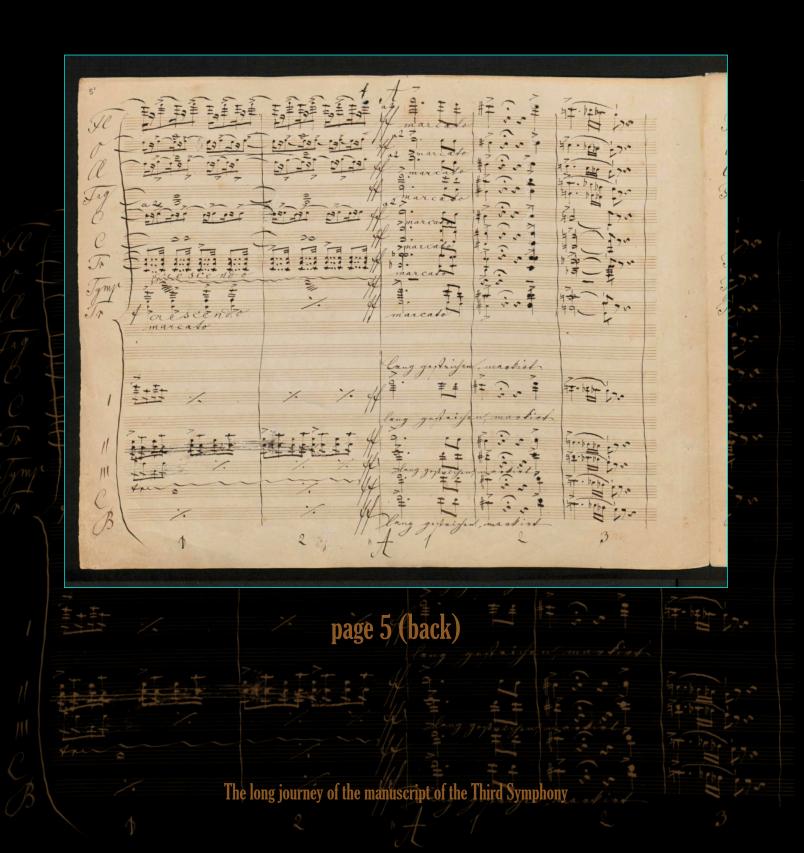


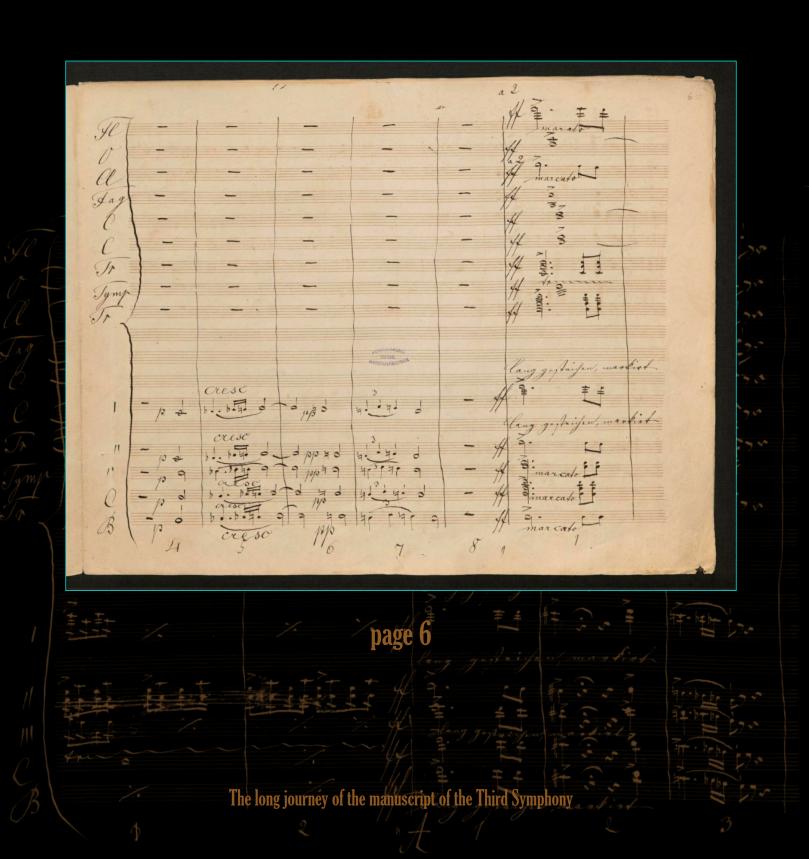




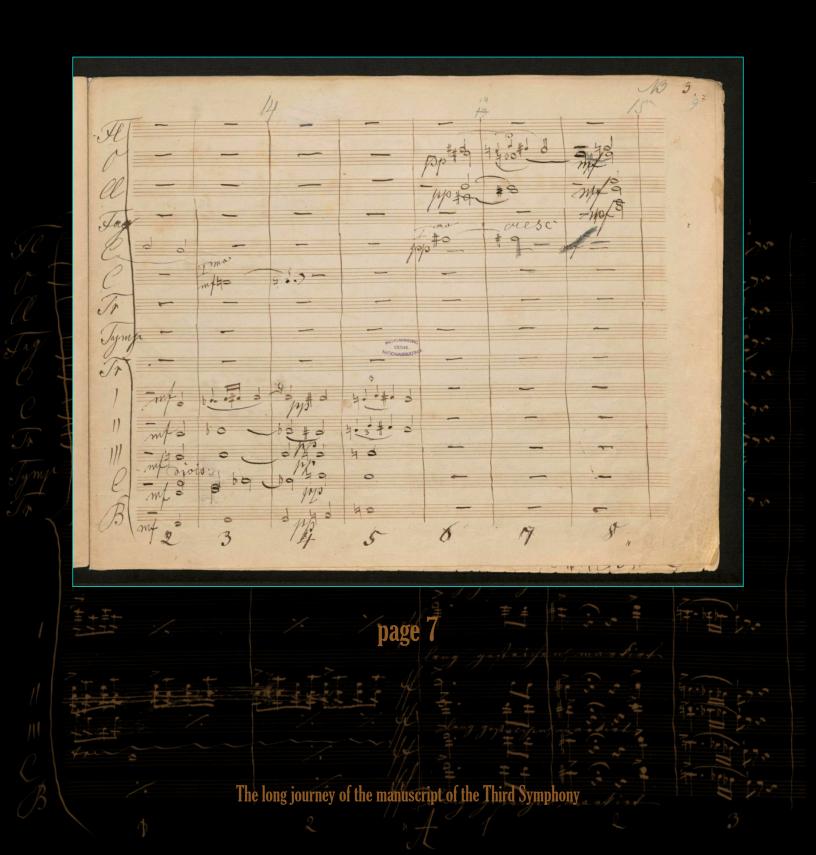


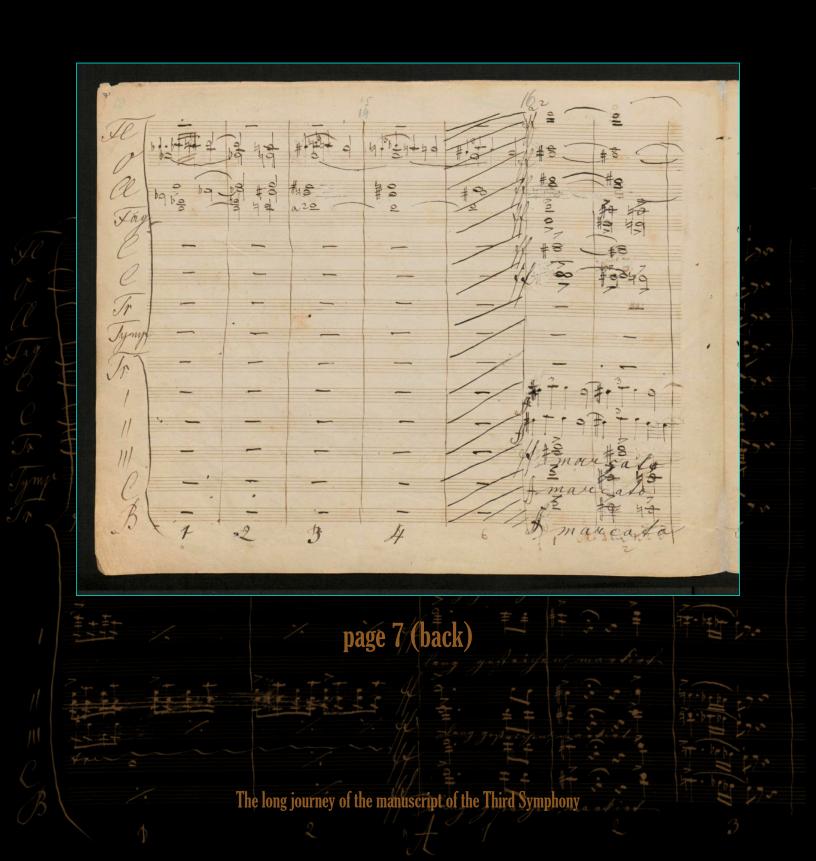








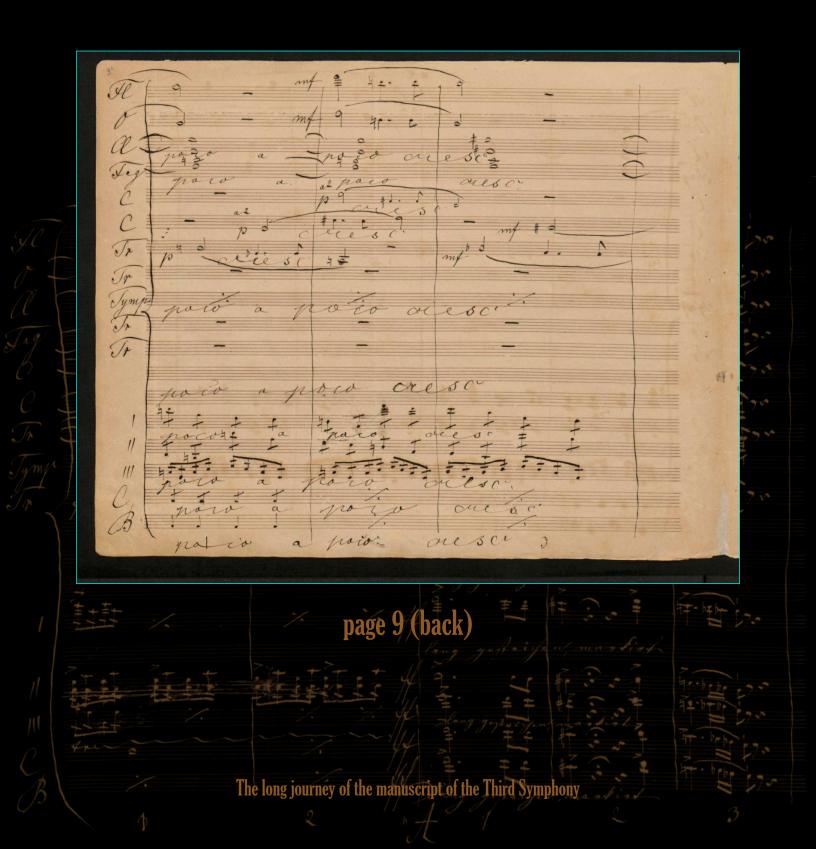


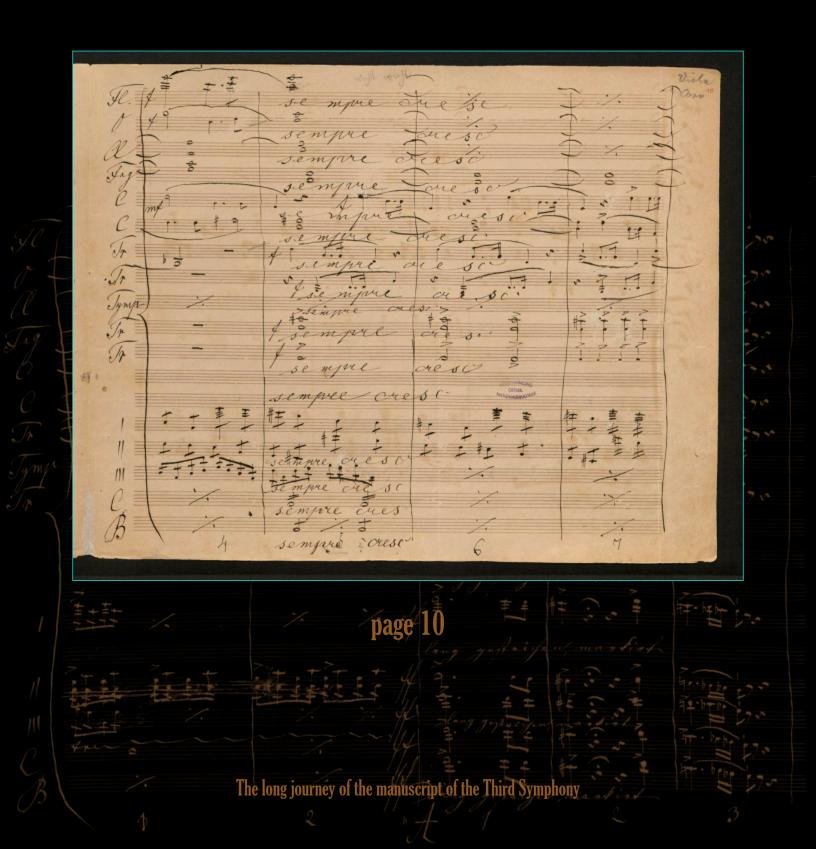


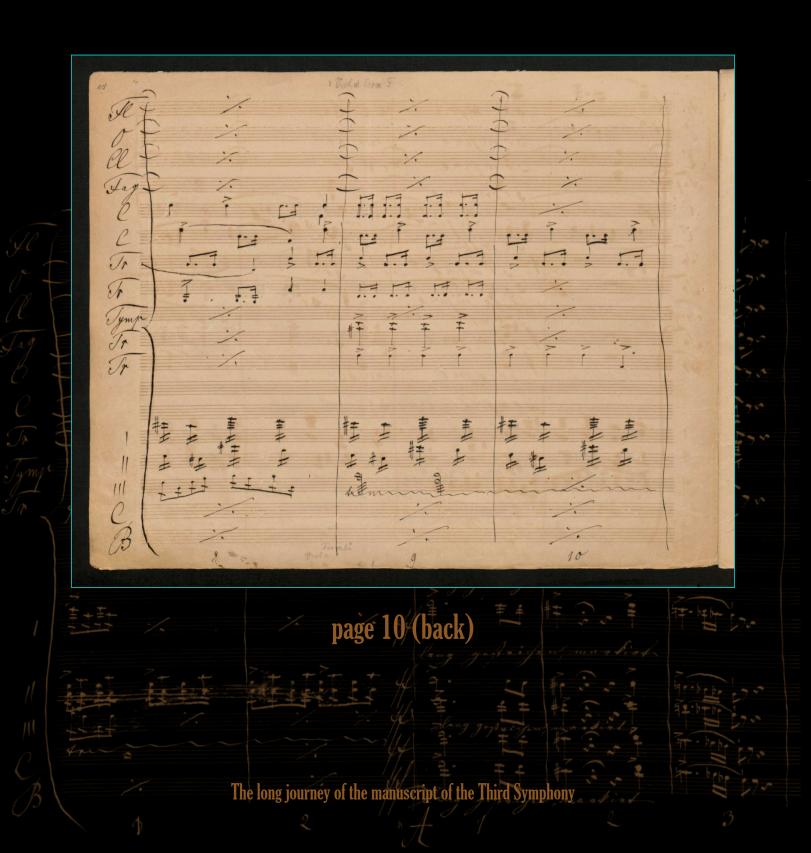


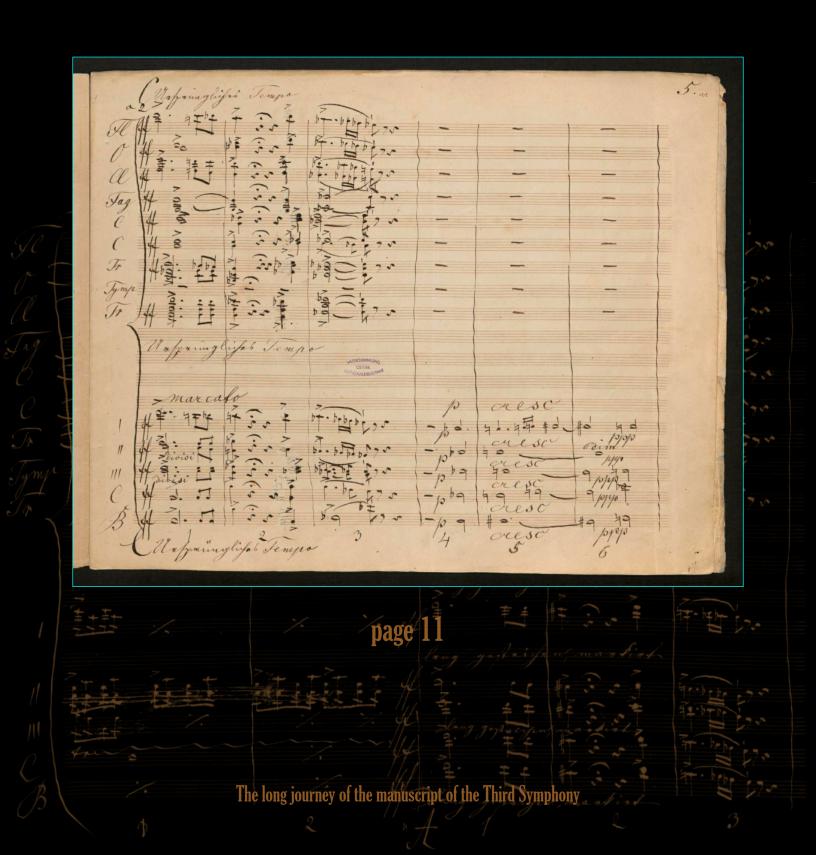


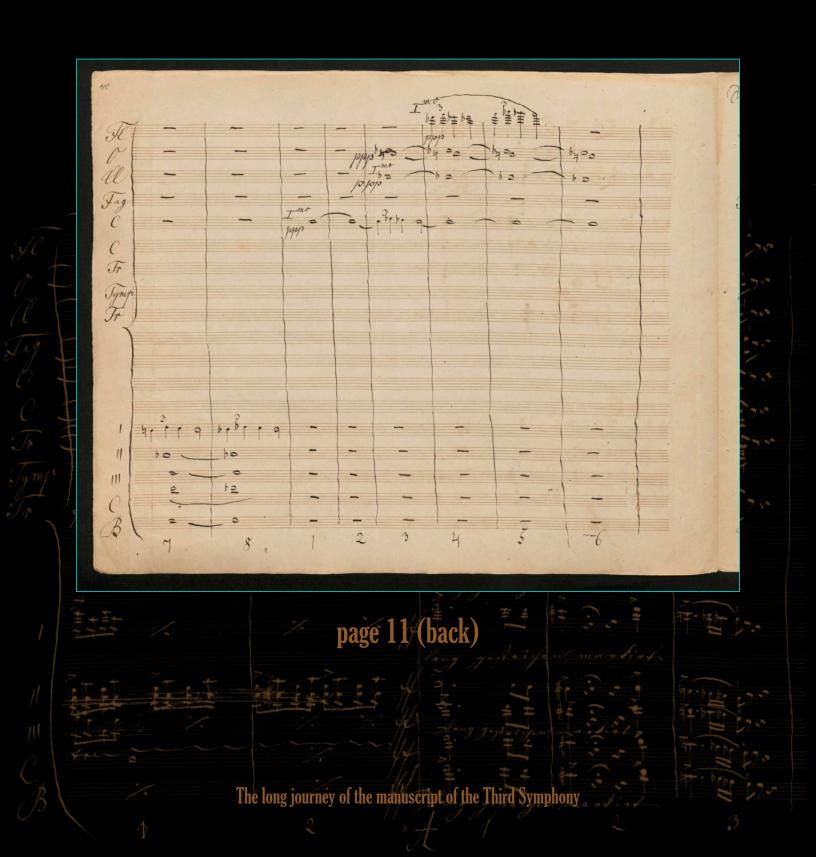


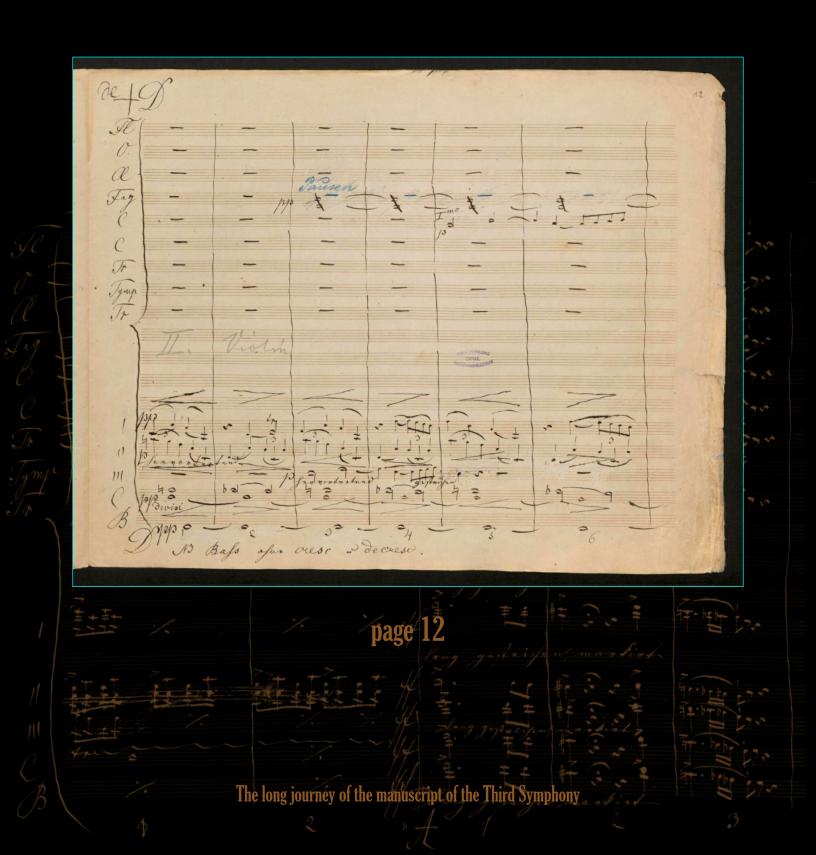


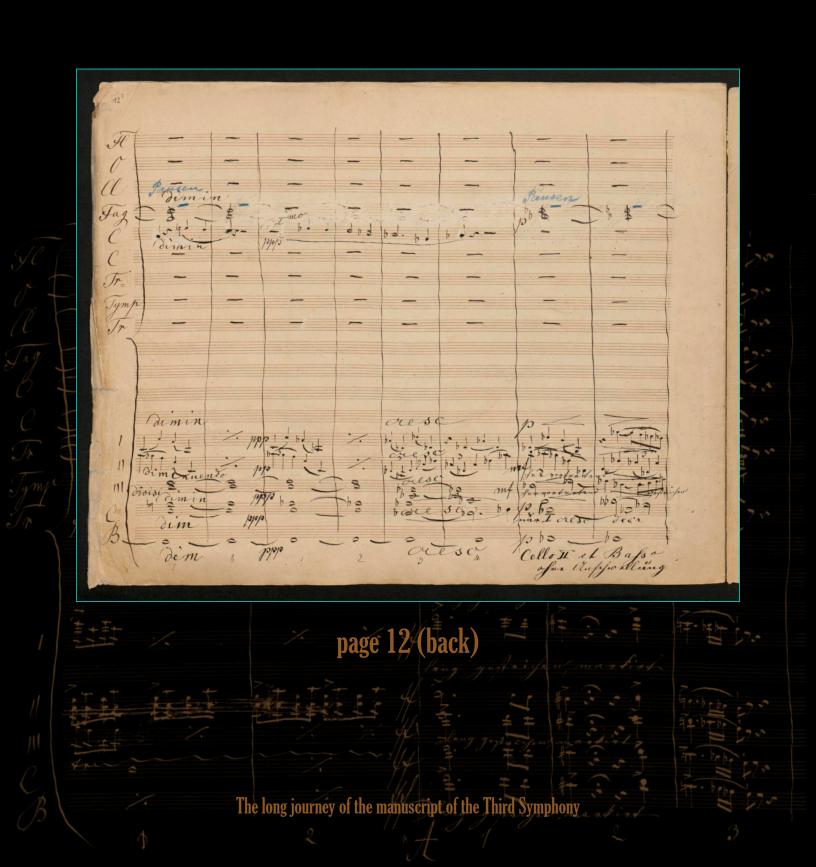




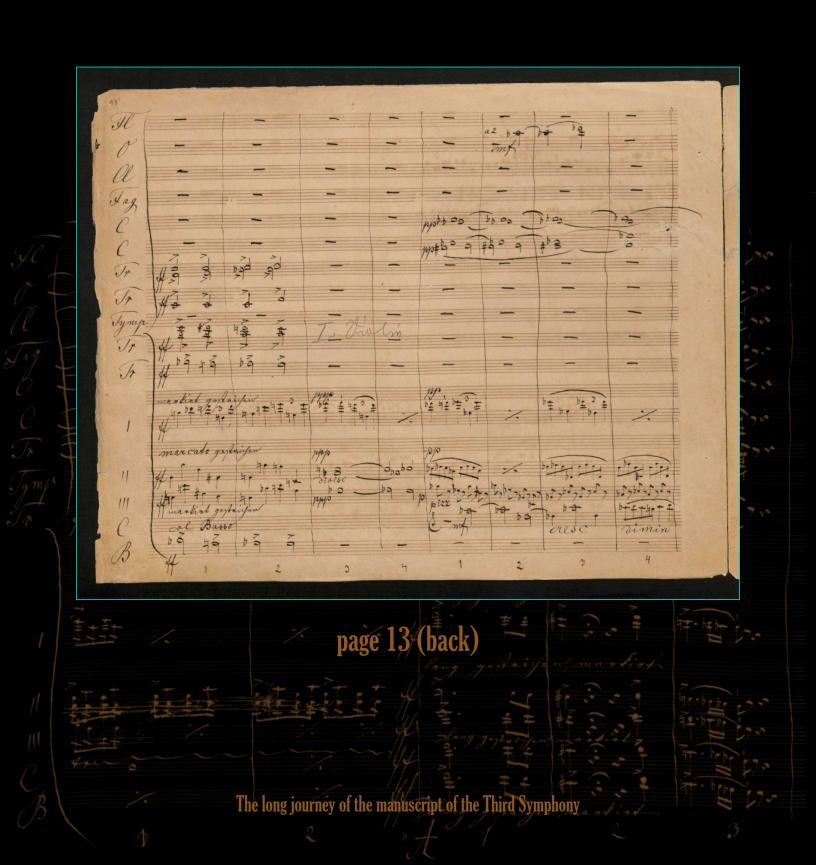








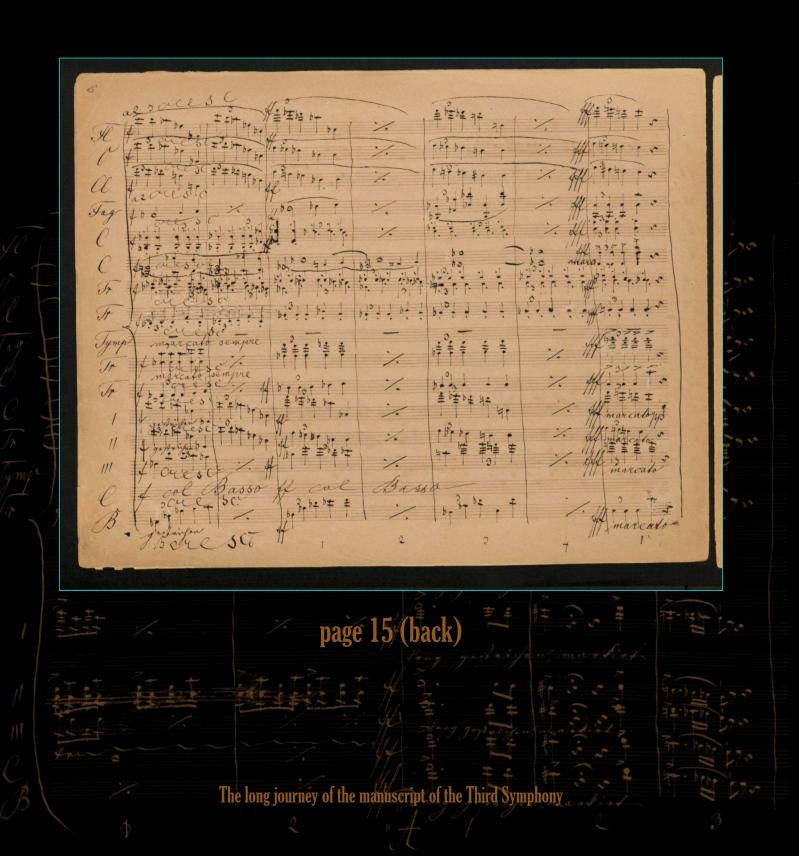


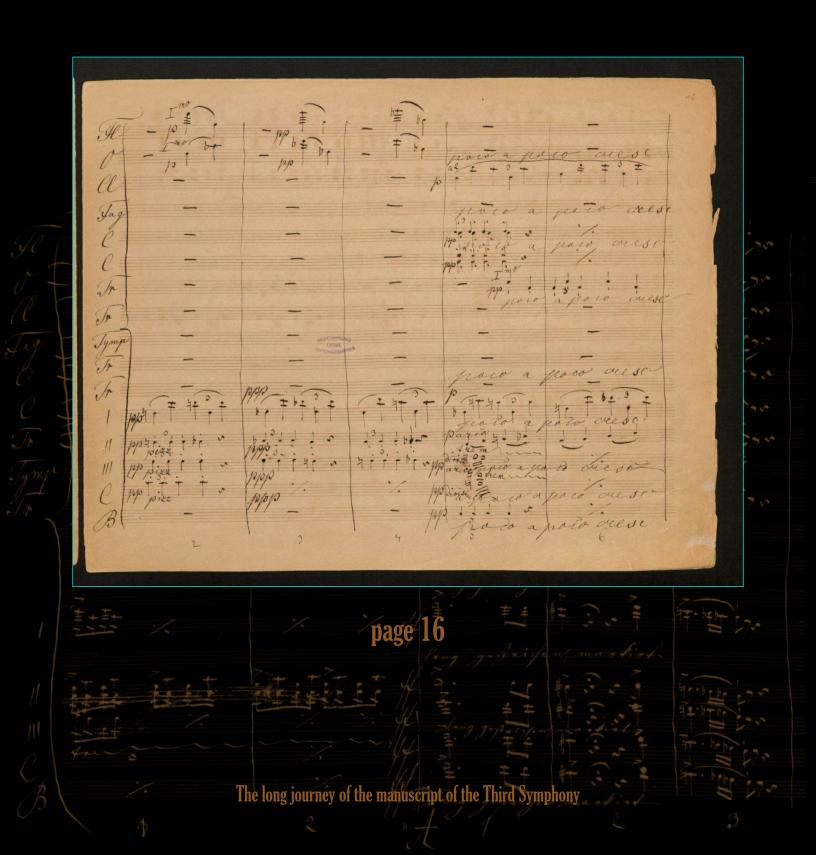


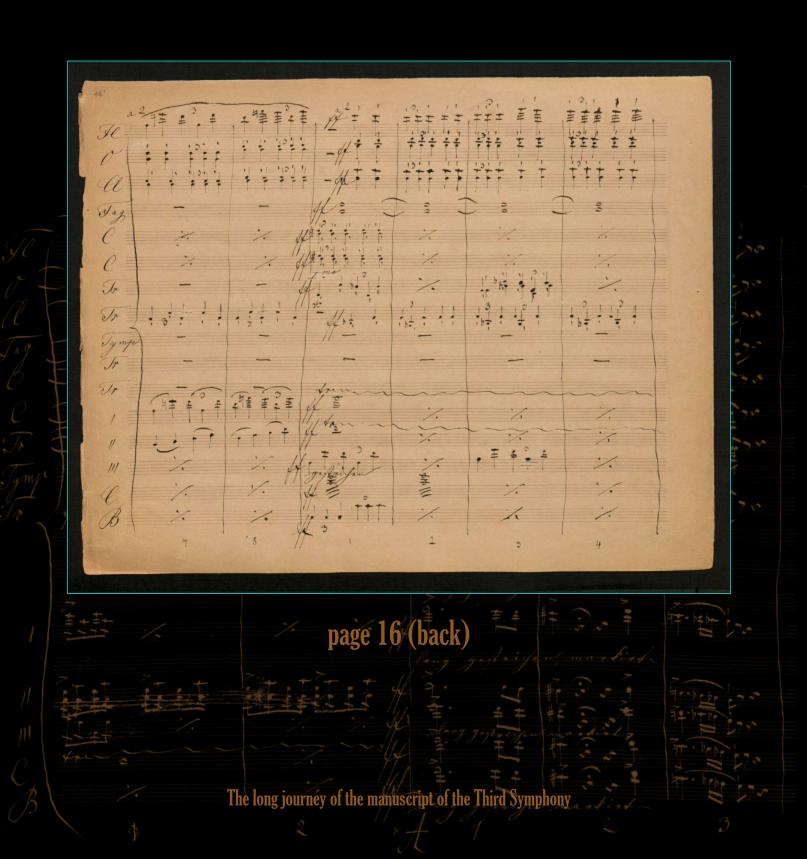


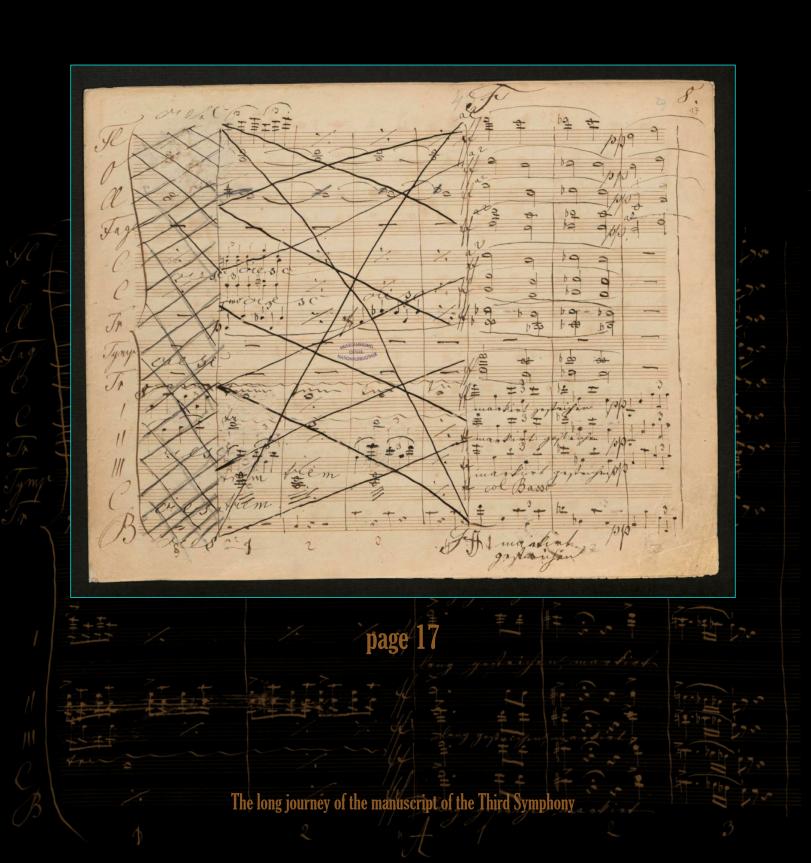


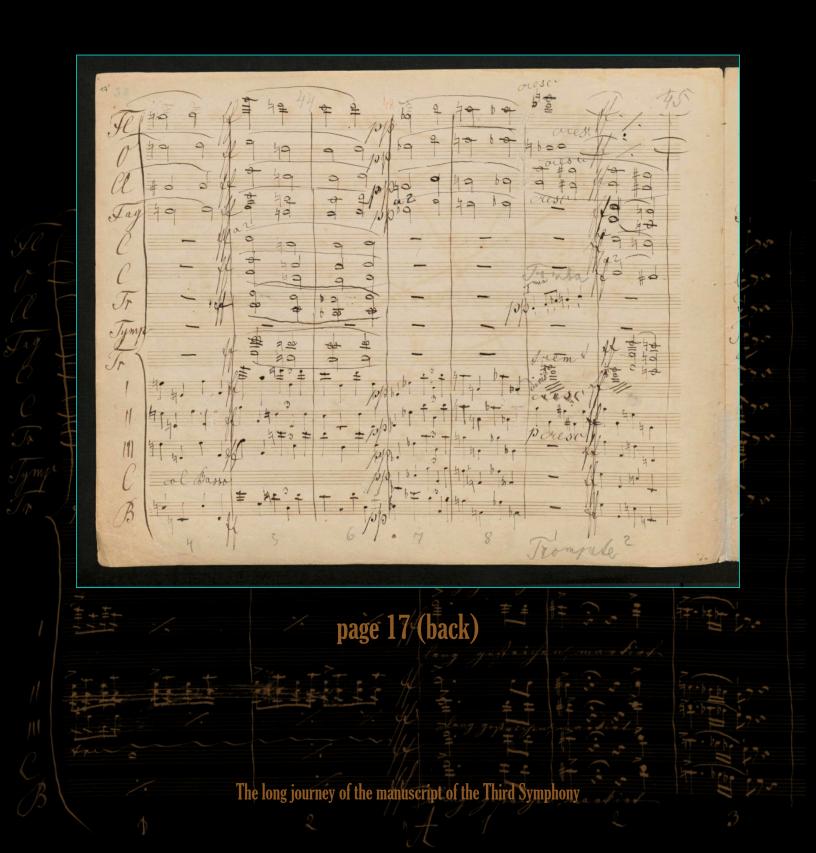


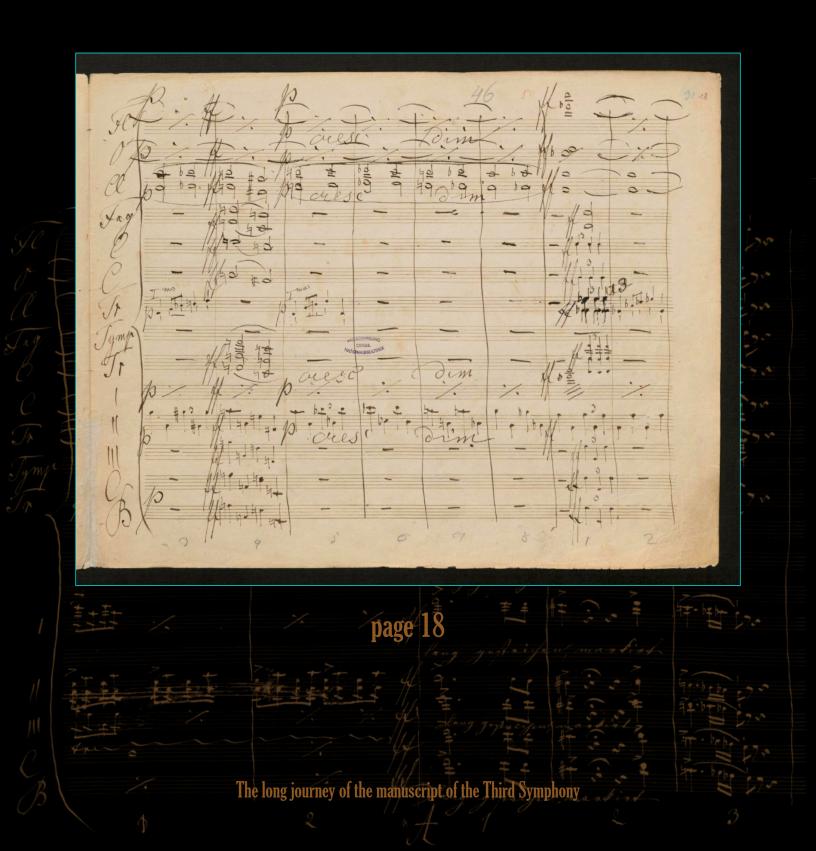


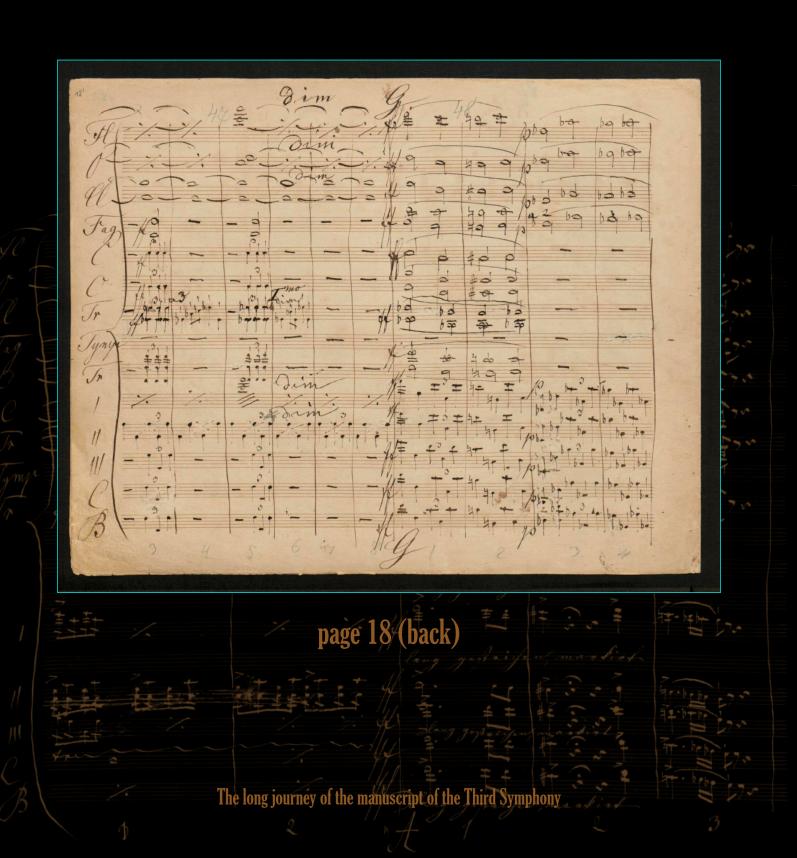


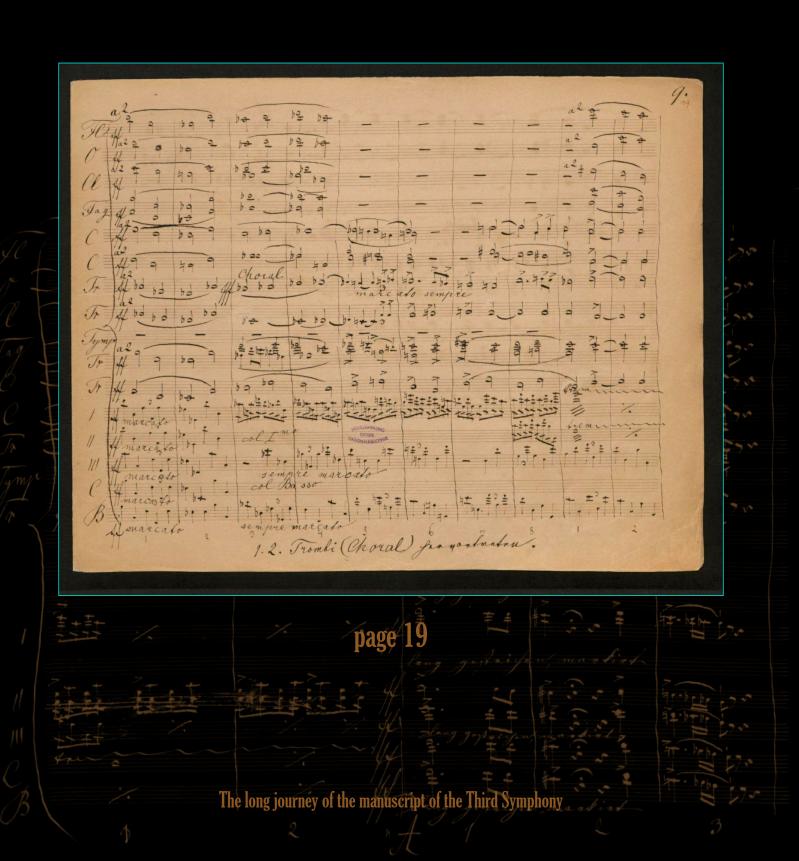


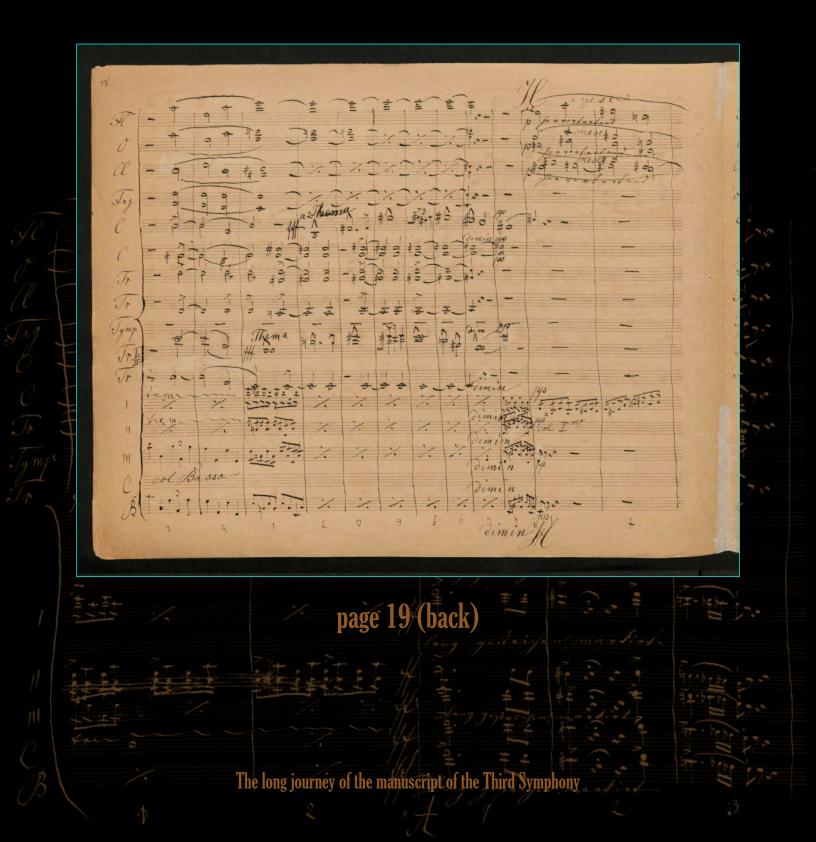




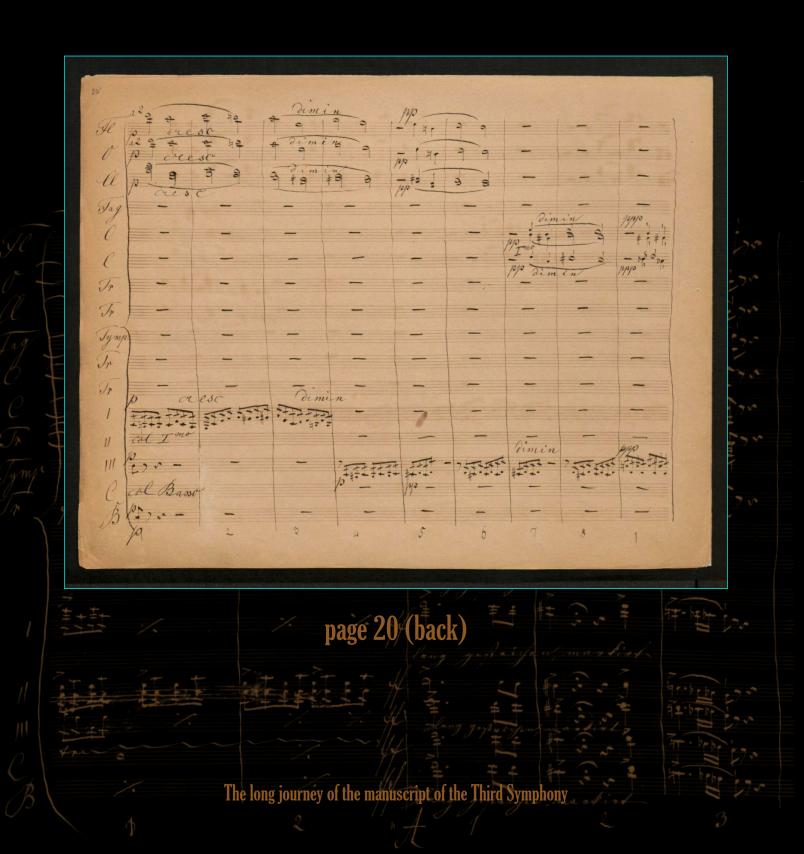








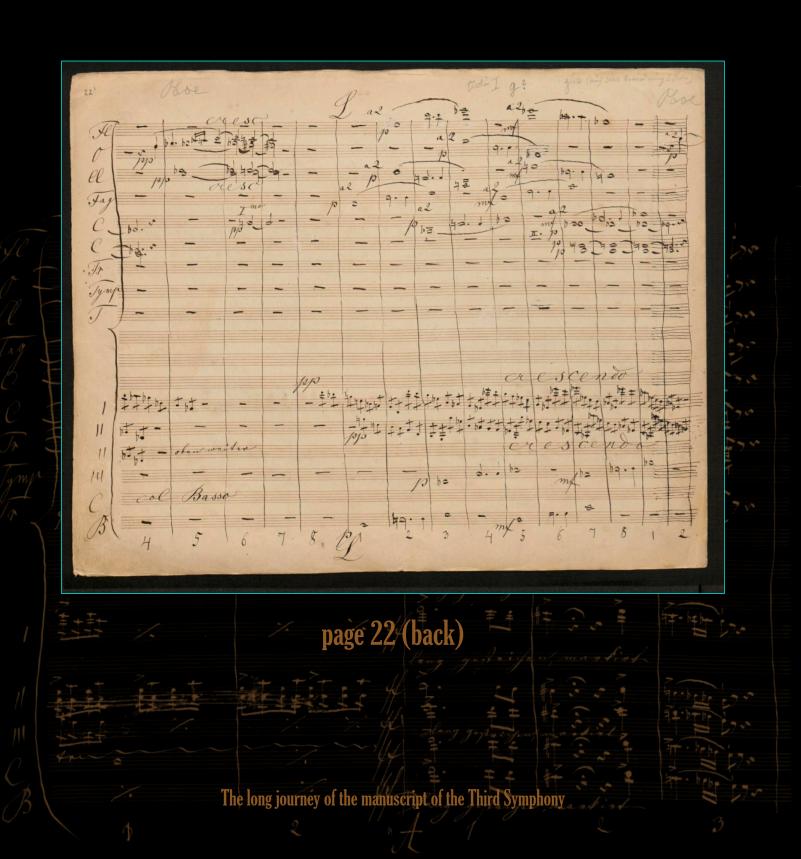


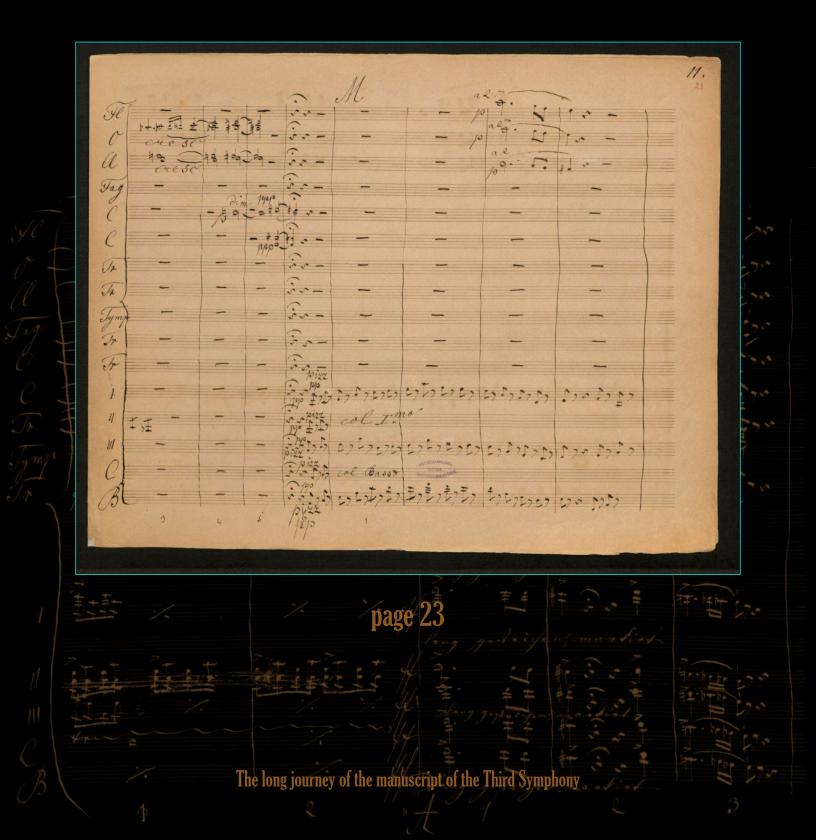


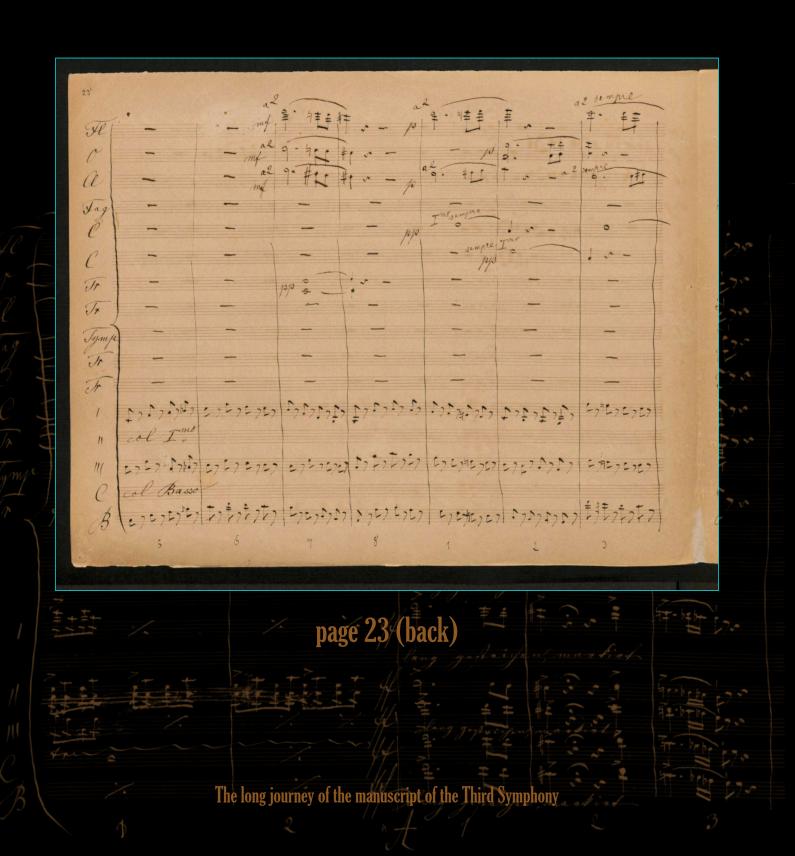


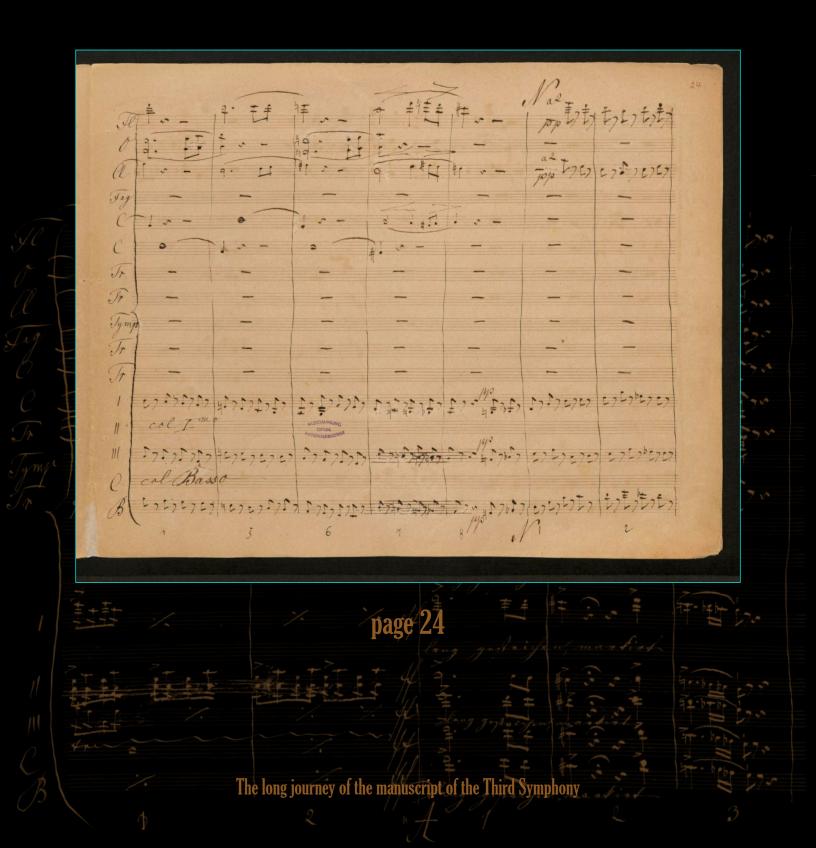


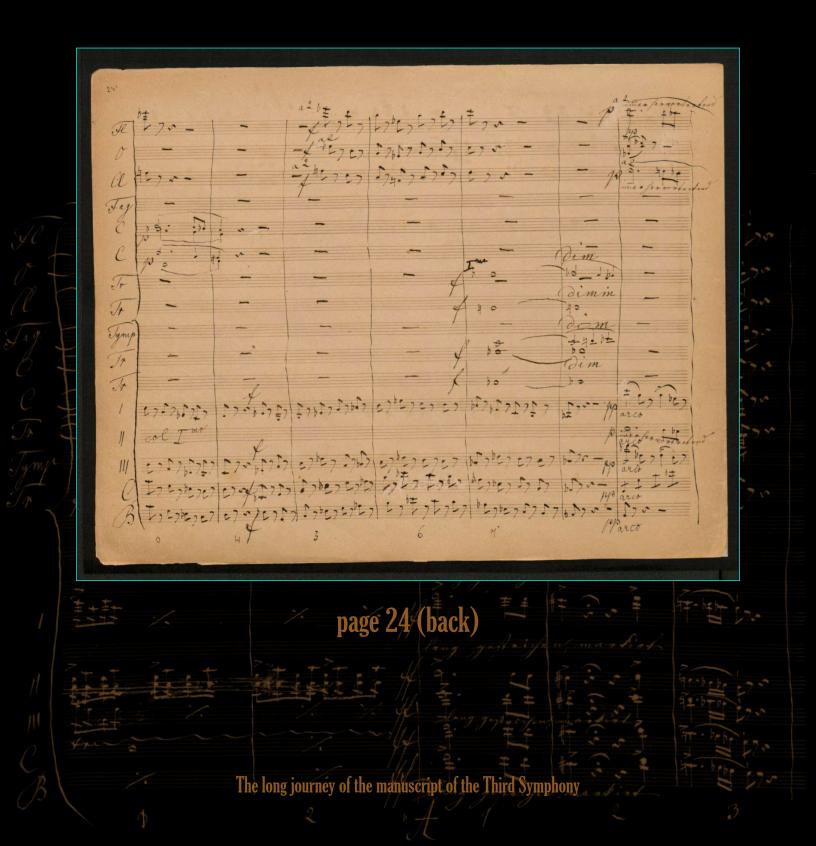


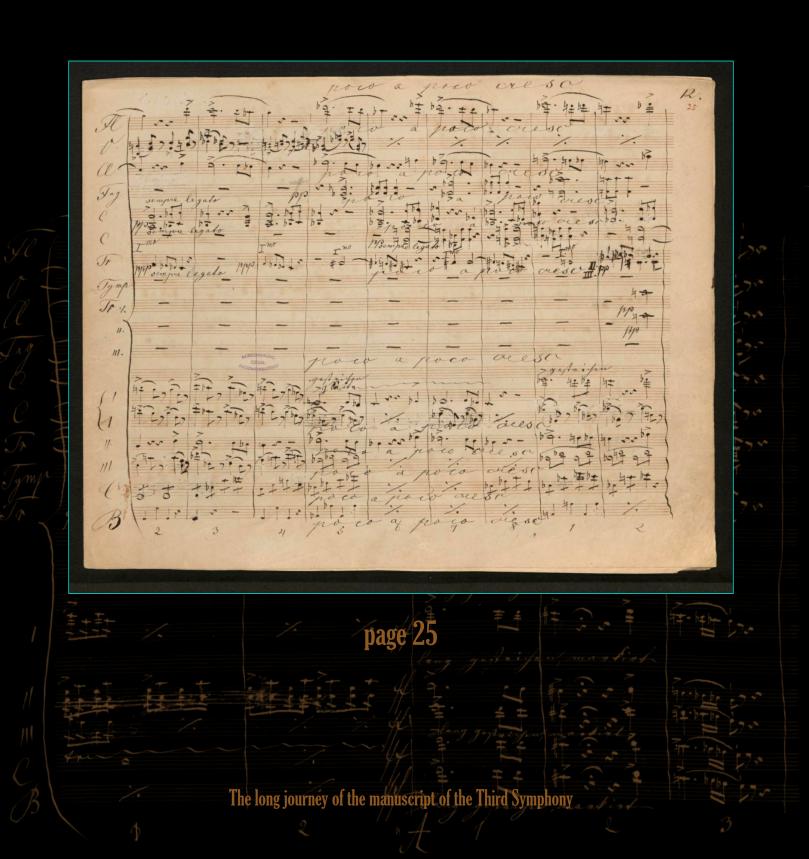


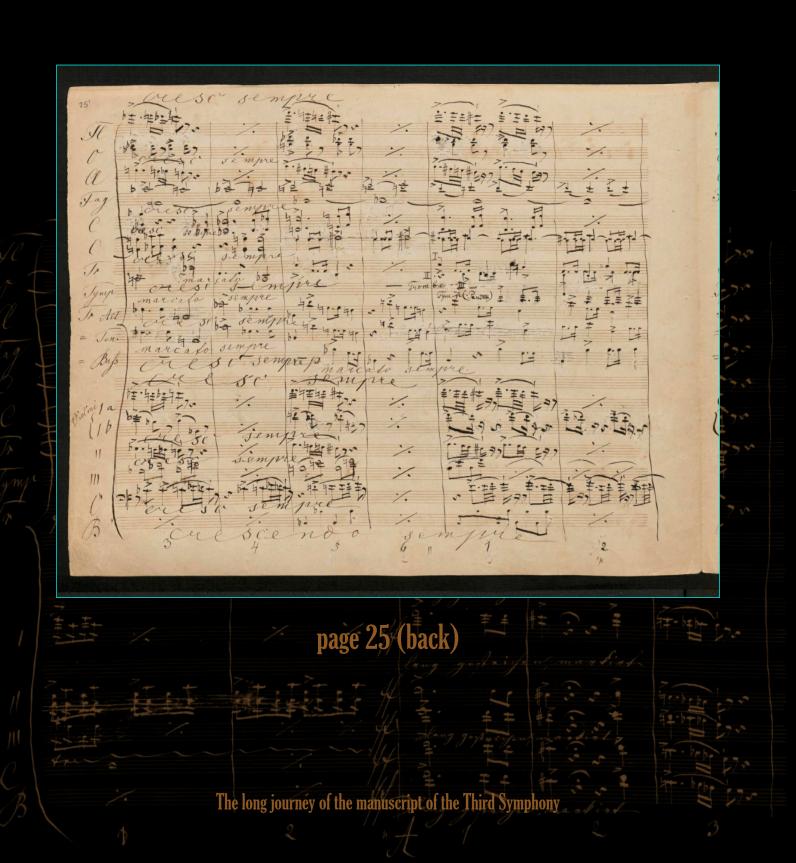


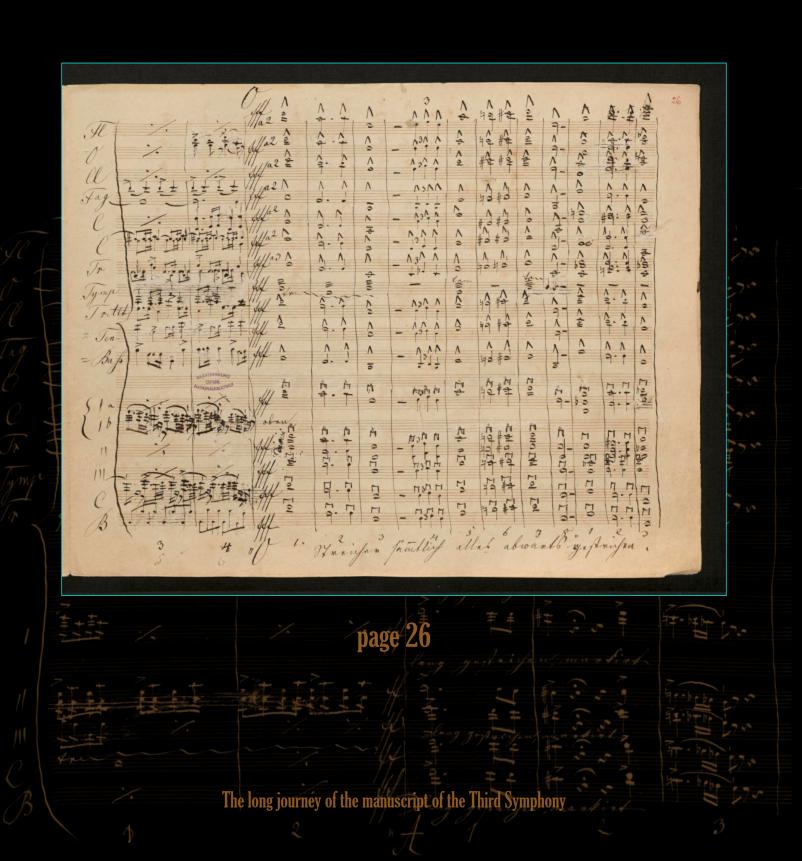




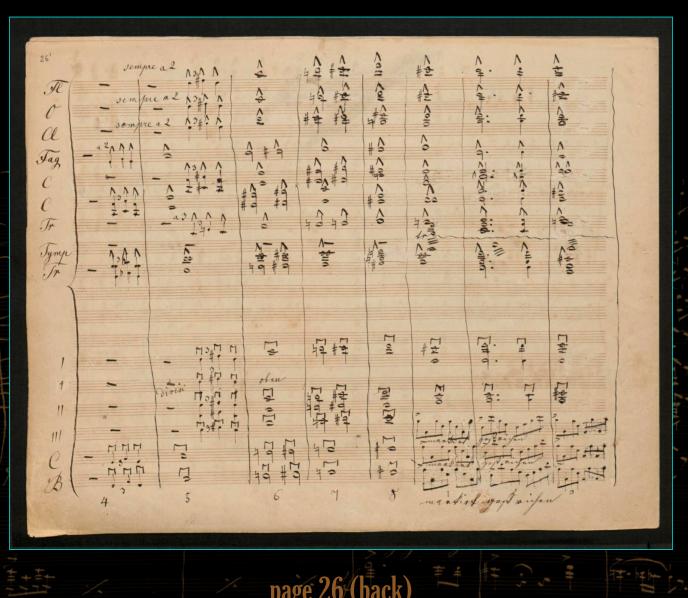








I. Gemäßigt, mehr bewegt, misterioso

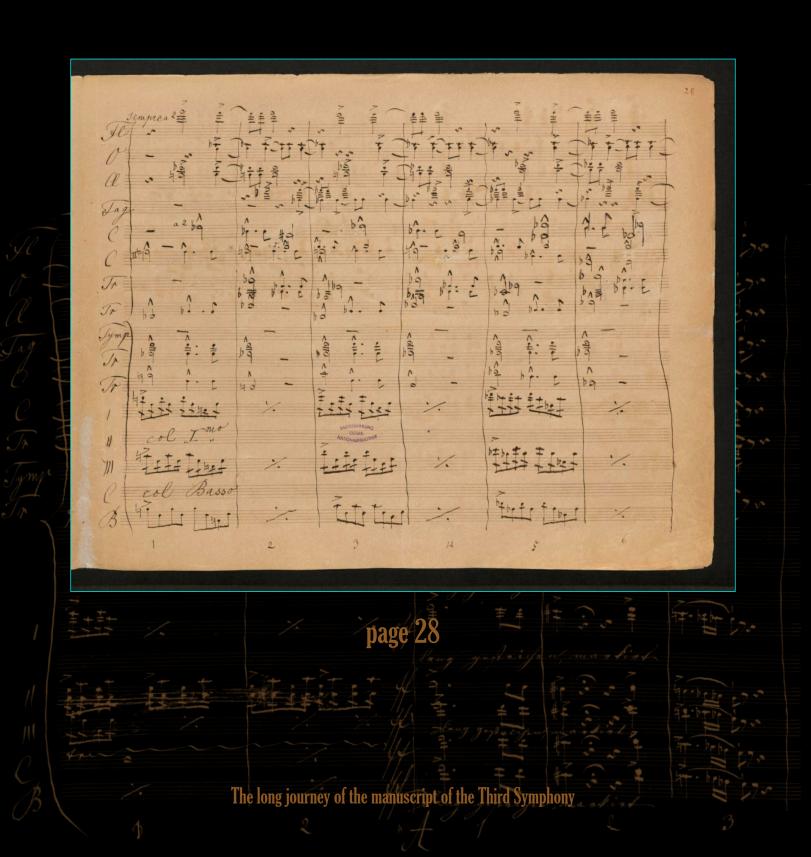


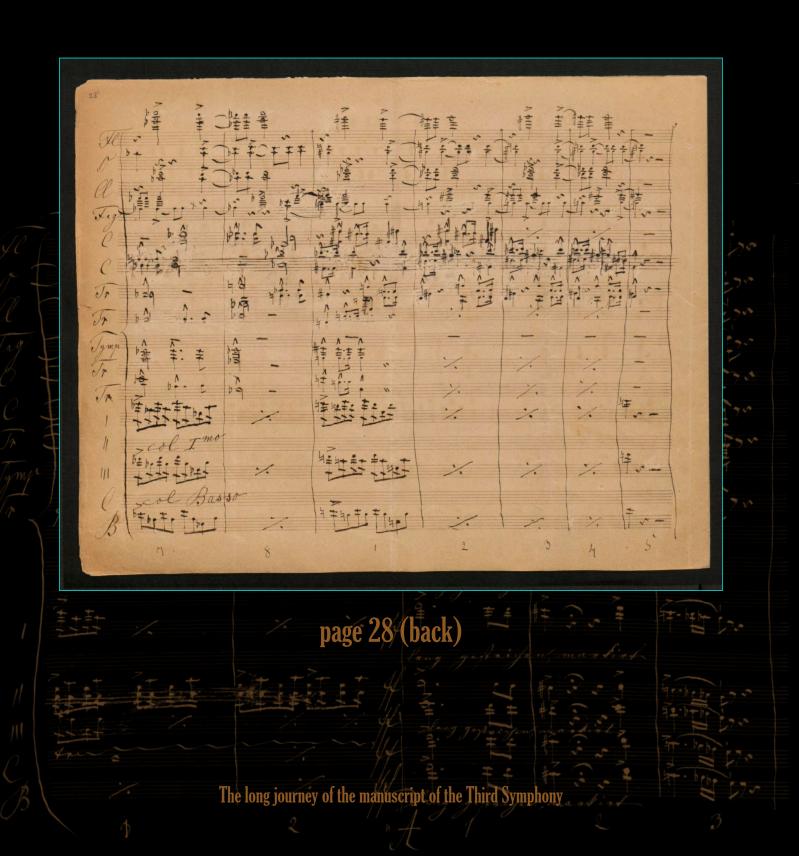
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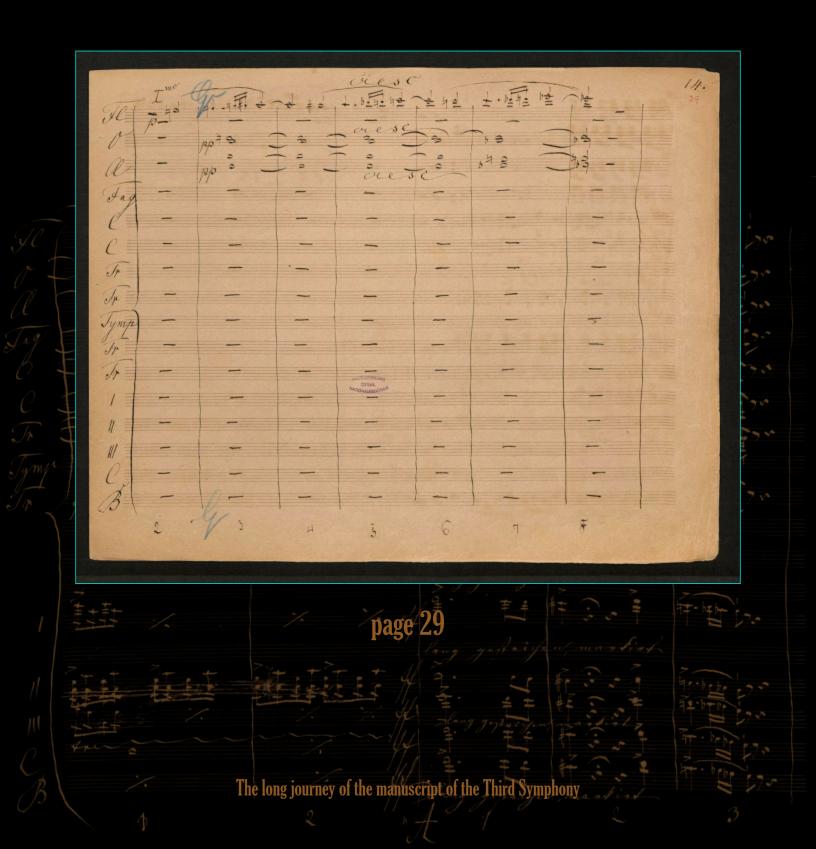
The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

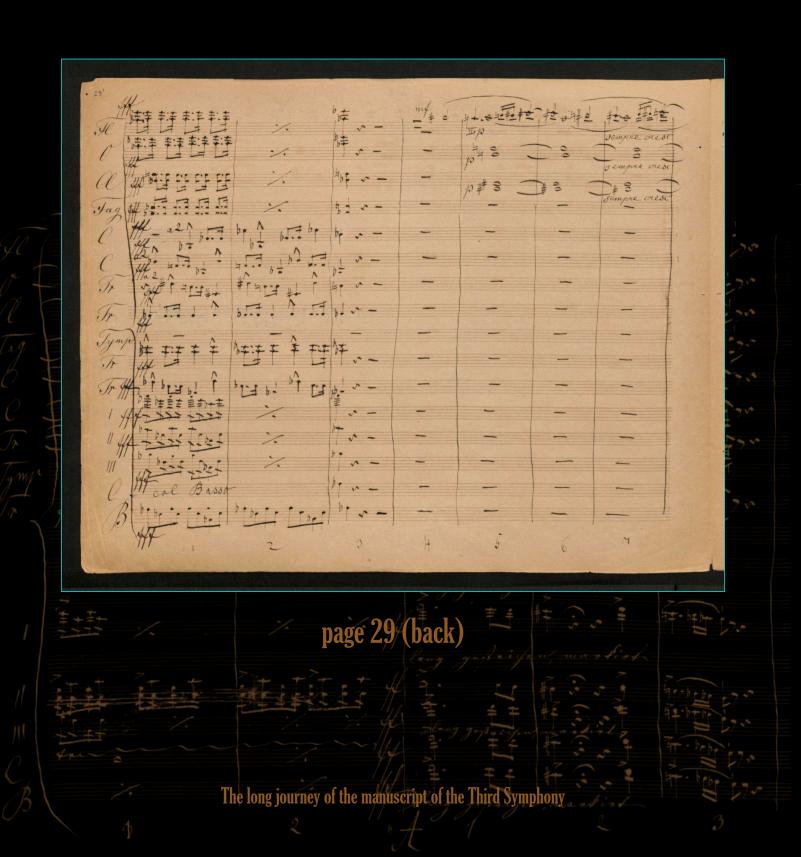


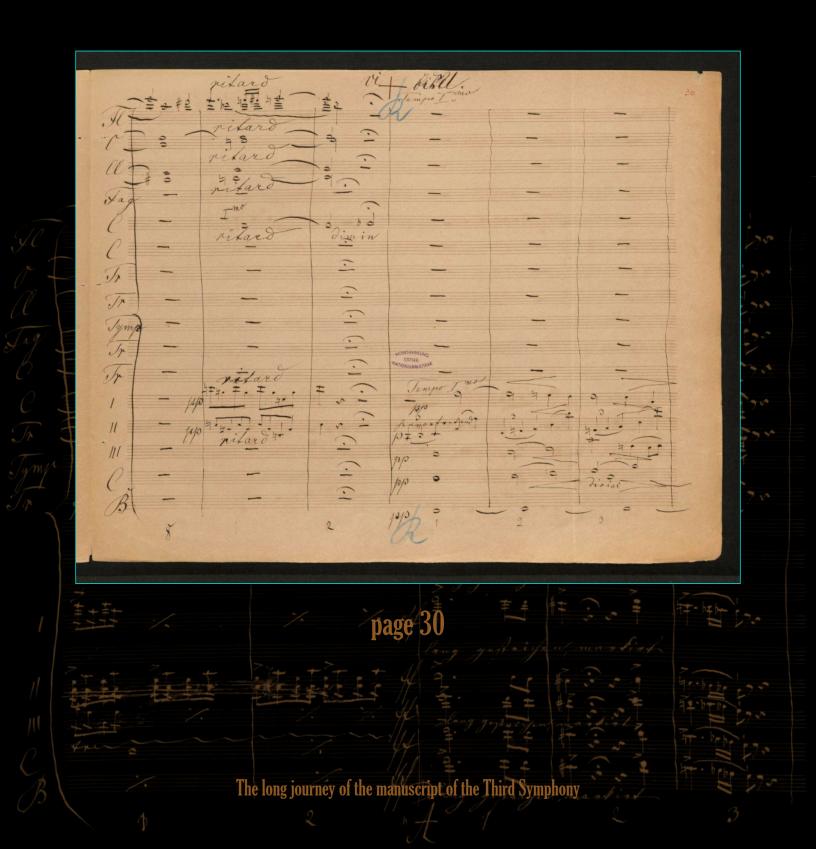


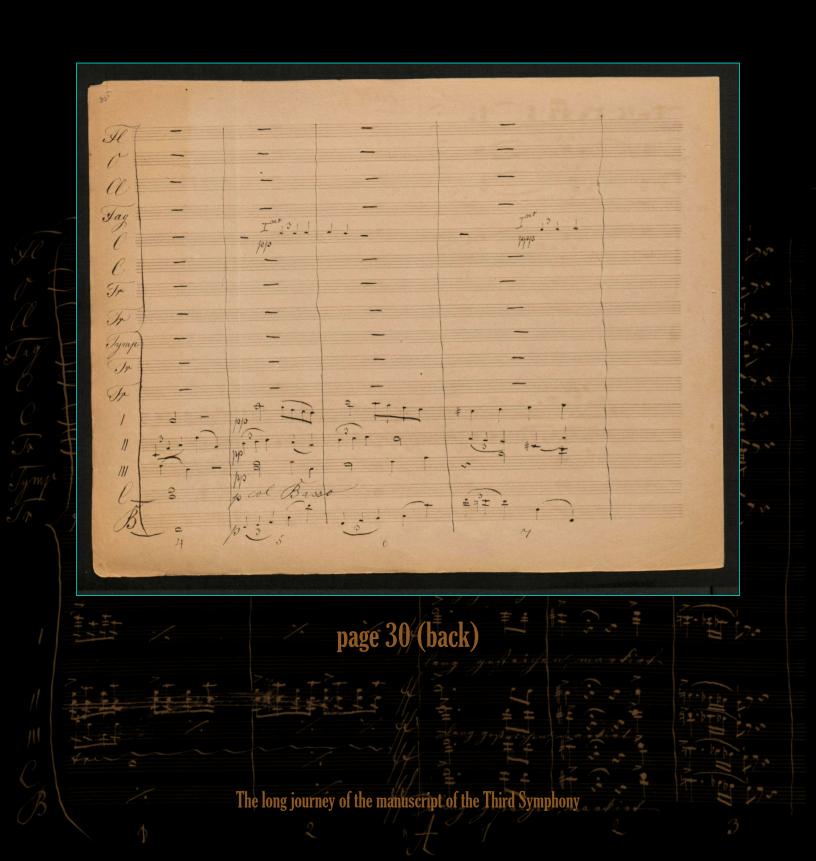


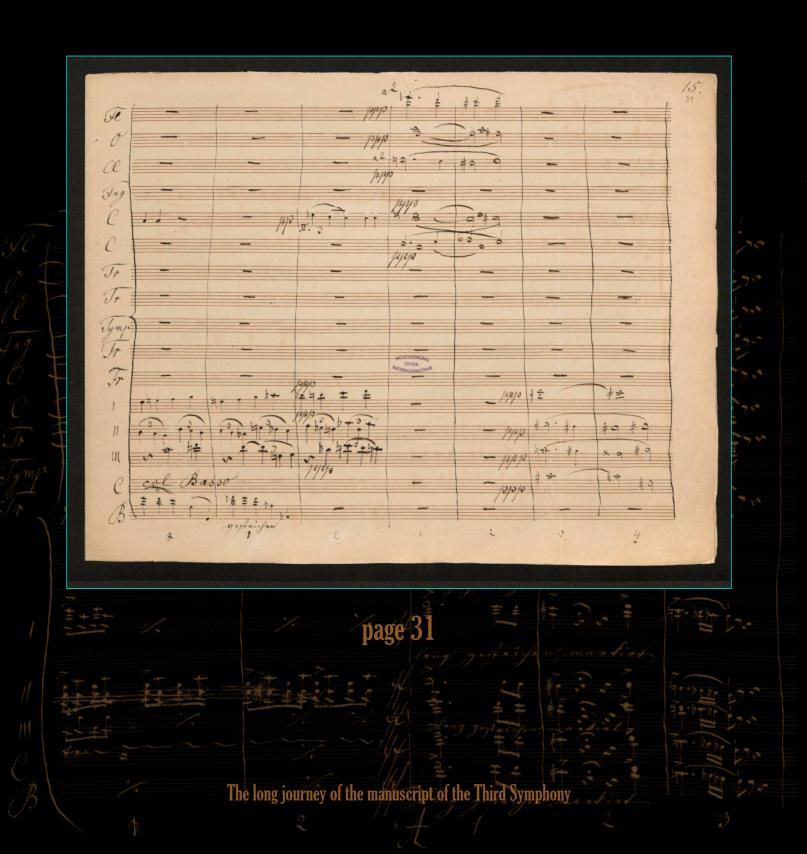




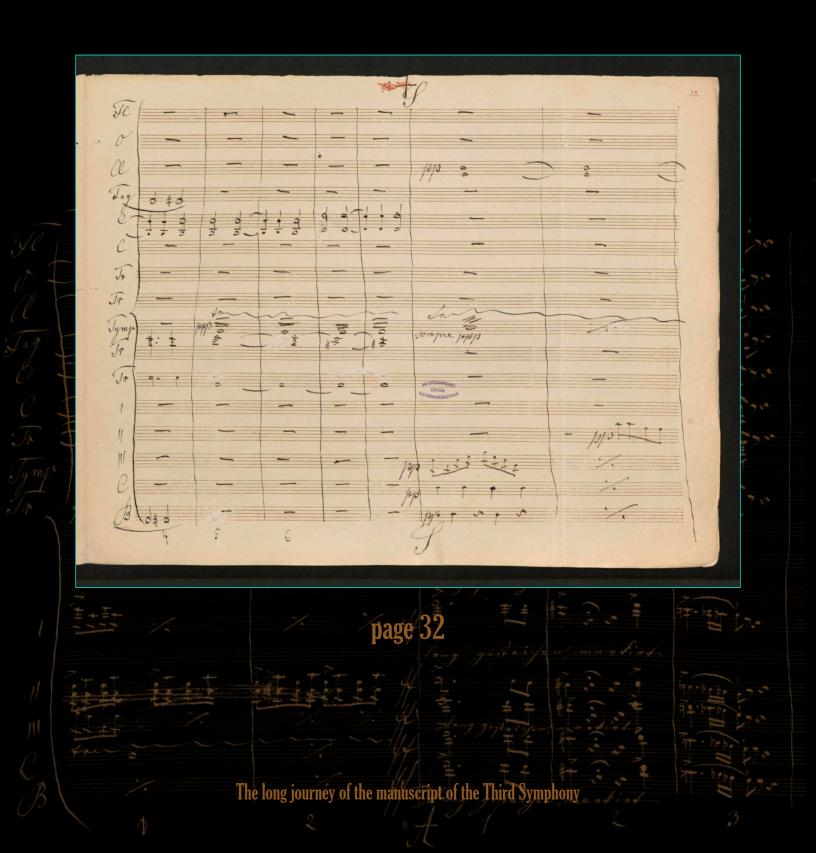


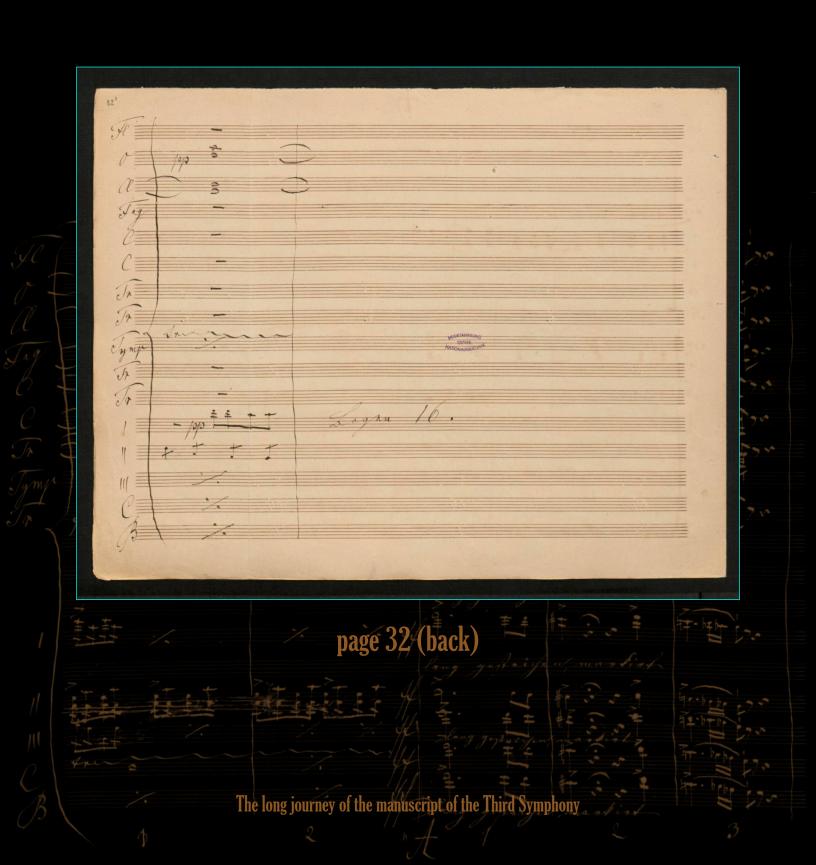


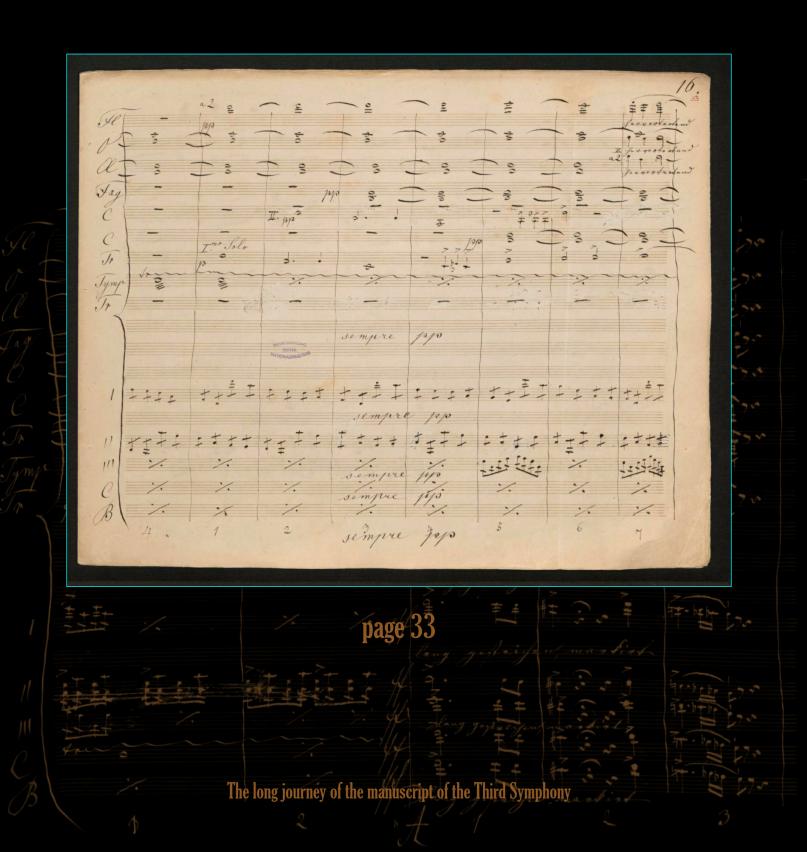




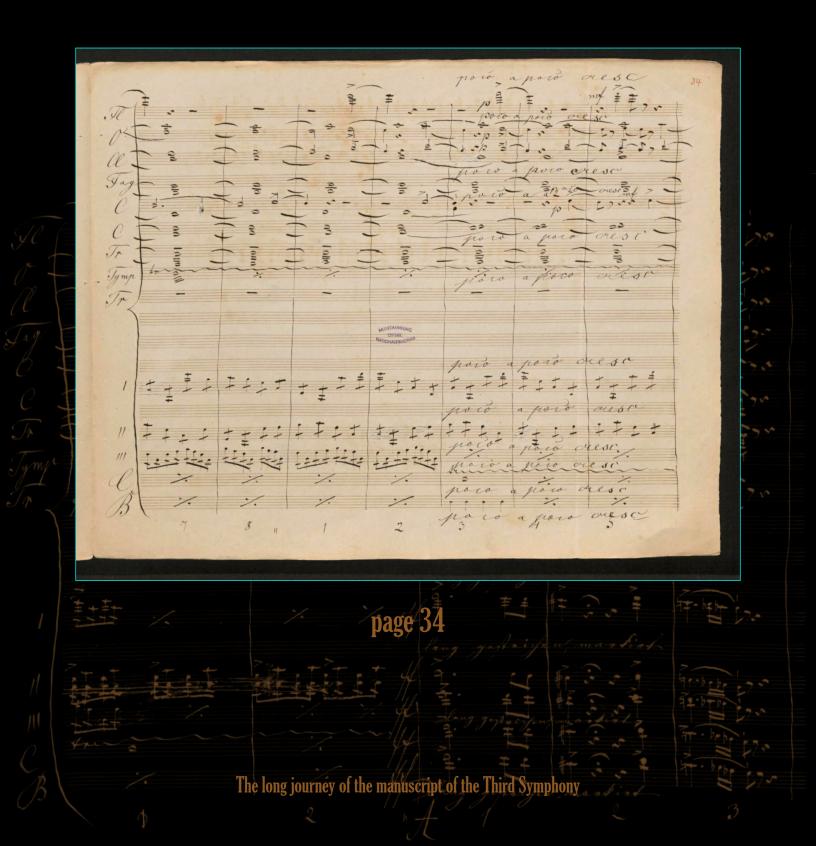




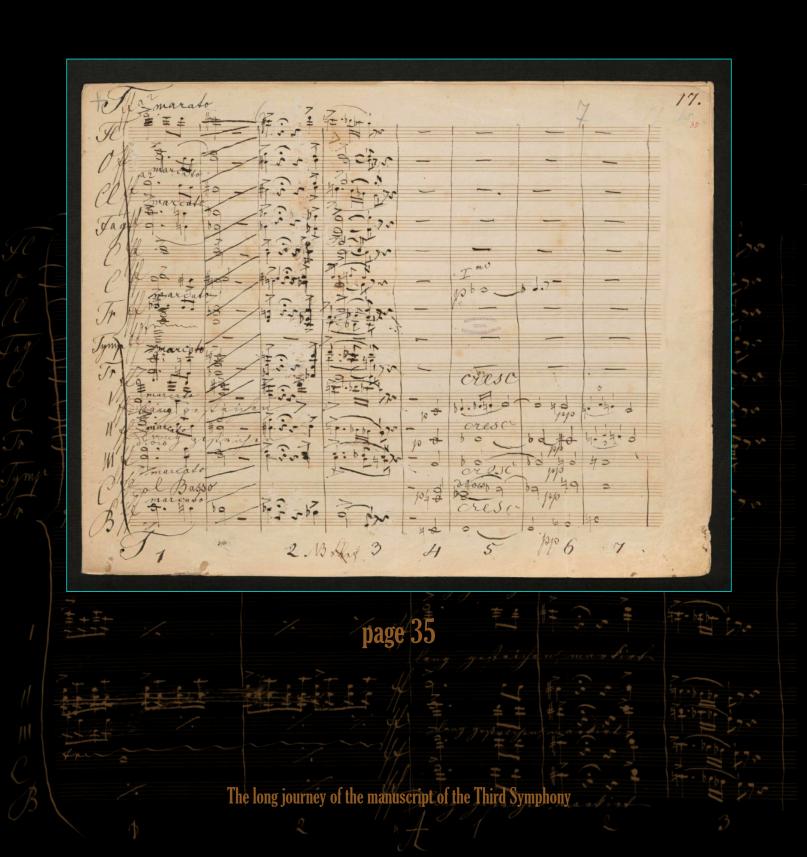


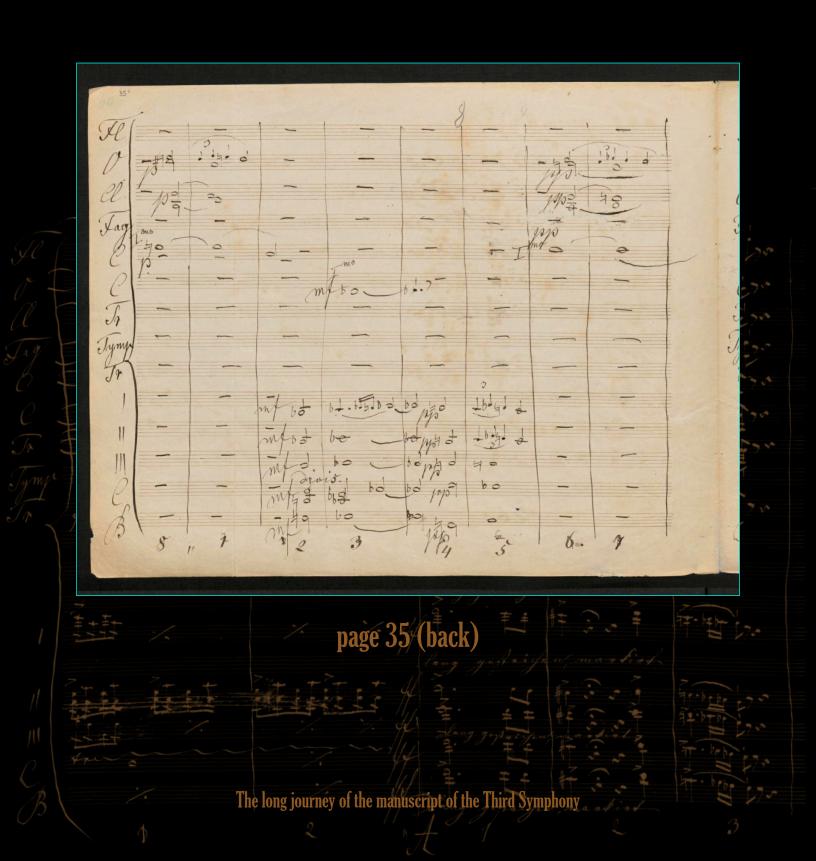






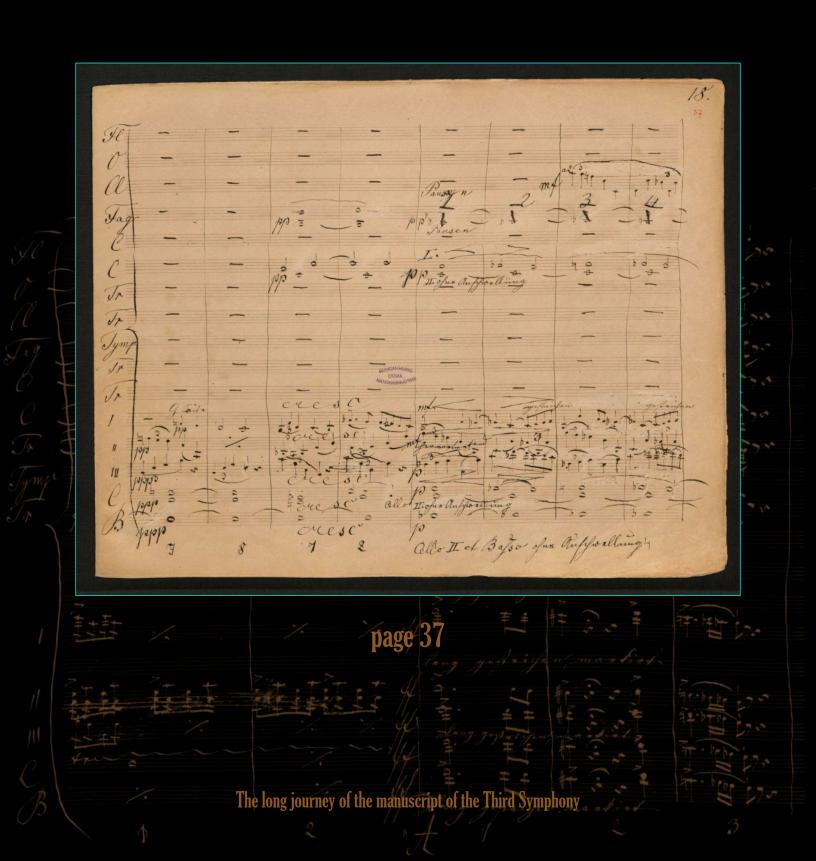






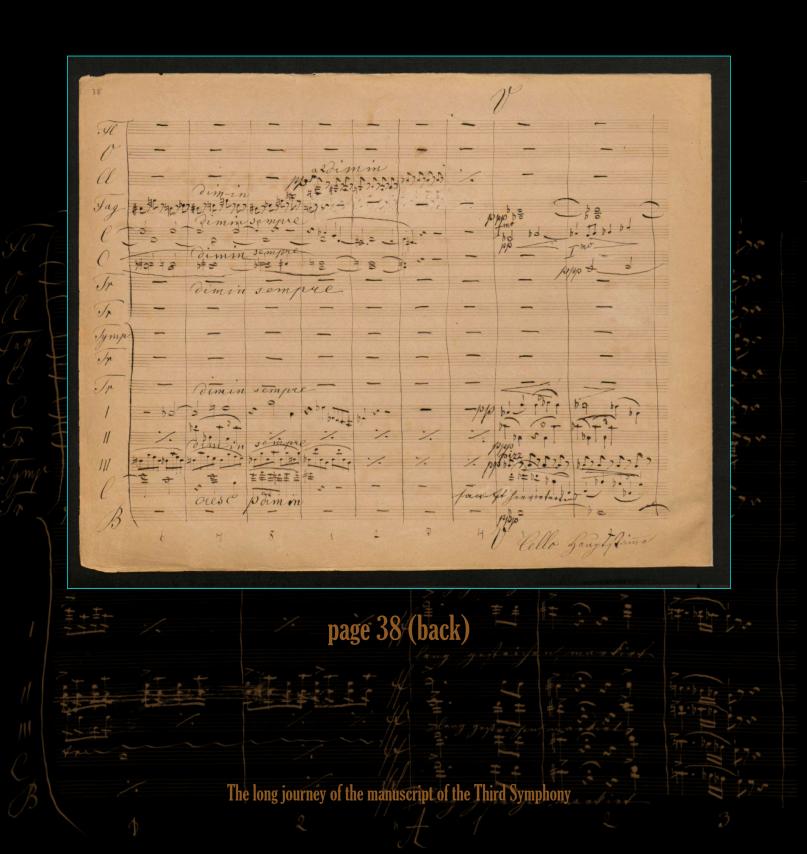


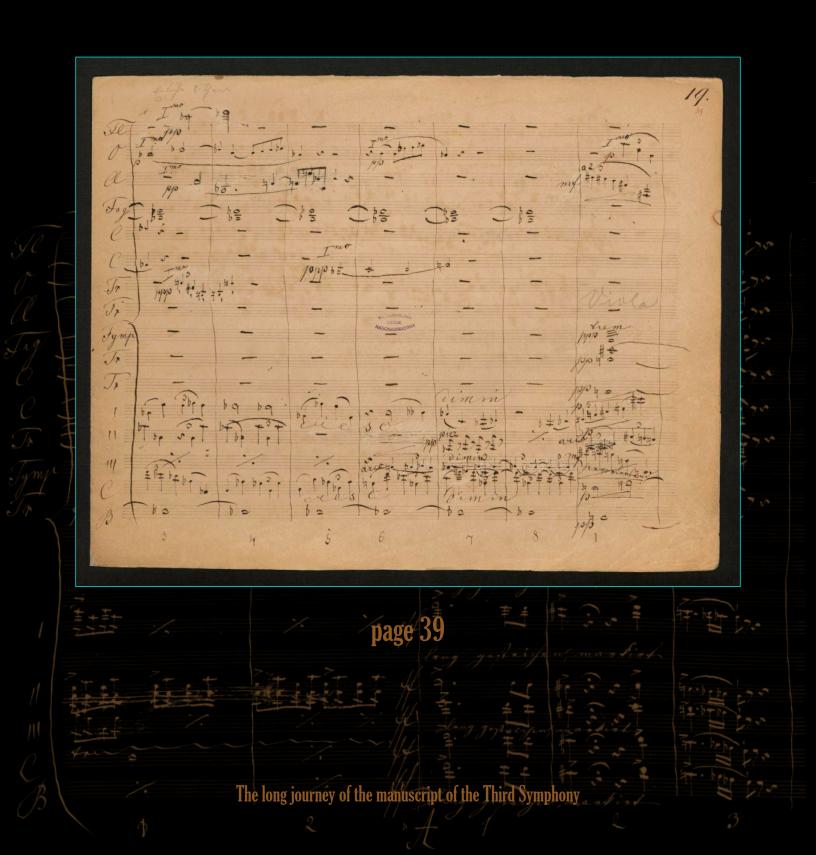


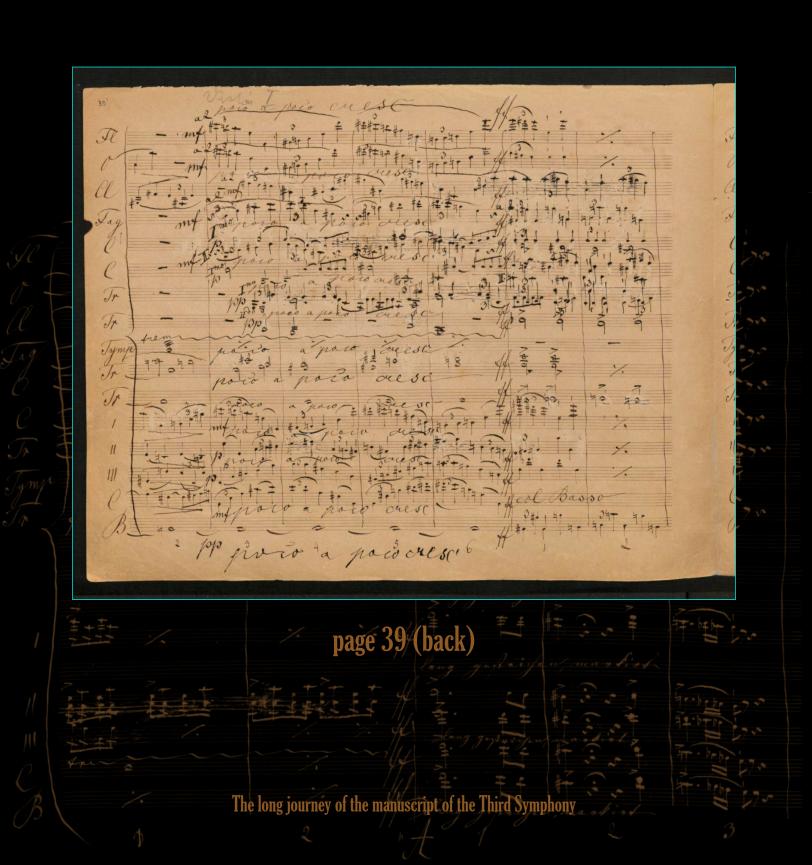


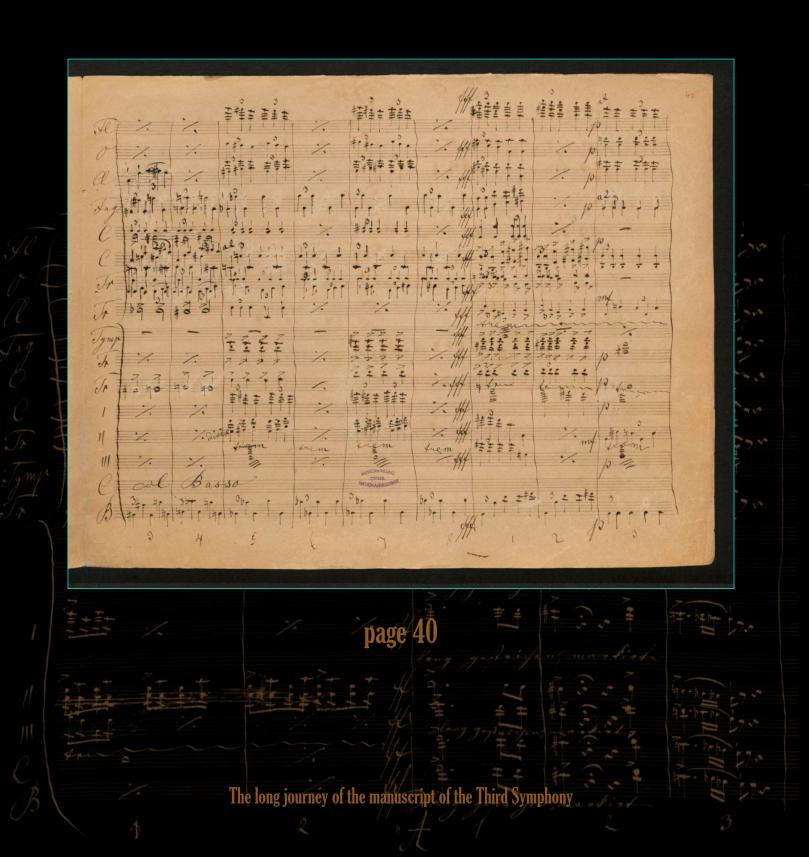


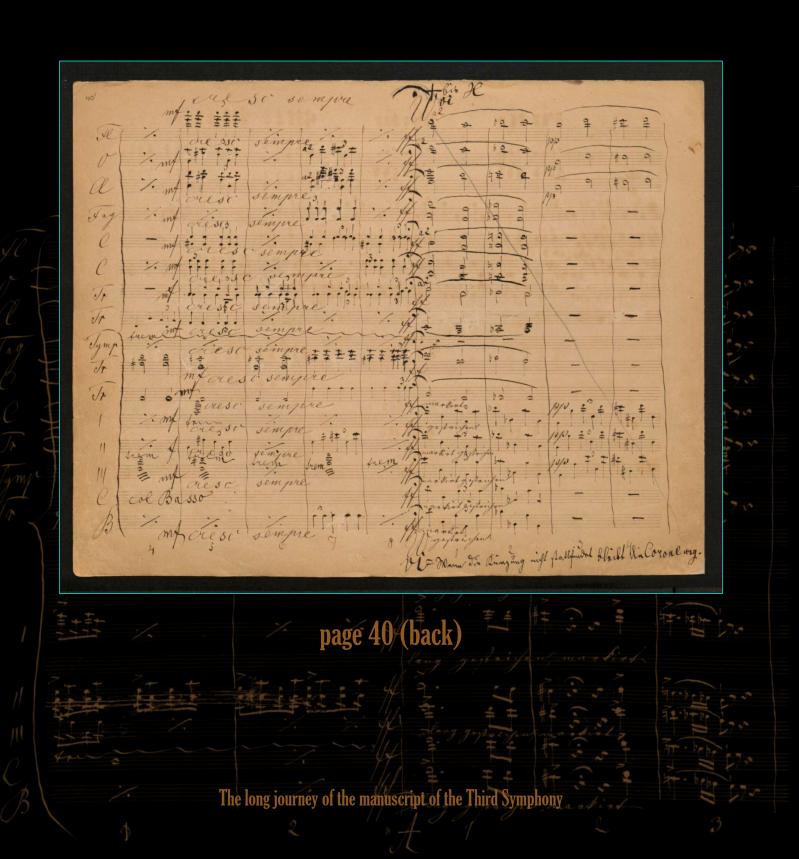


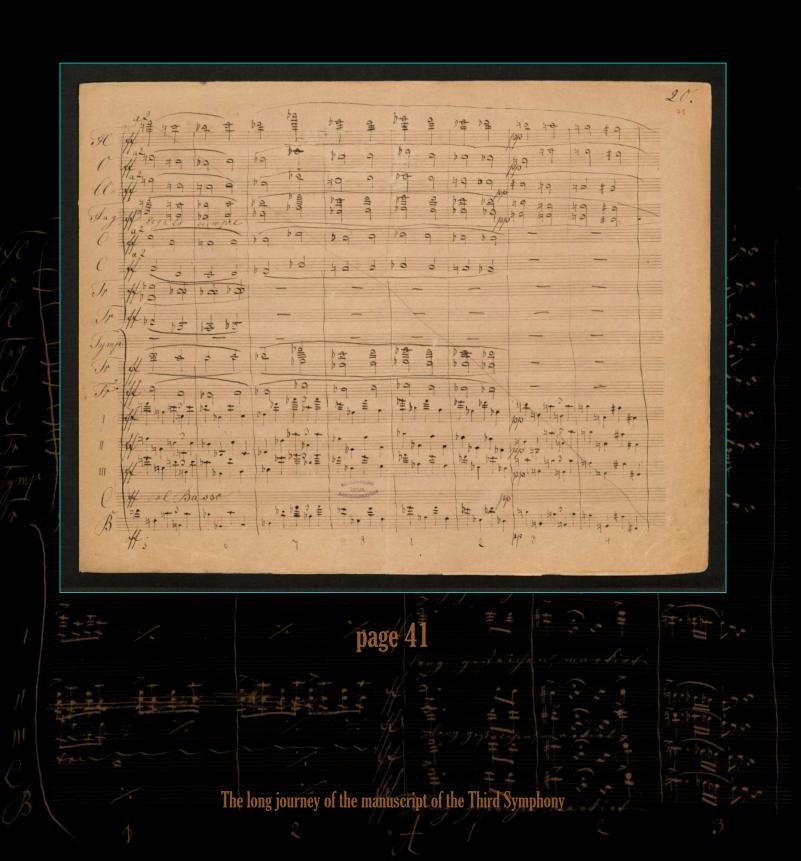




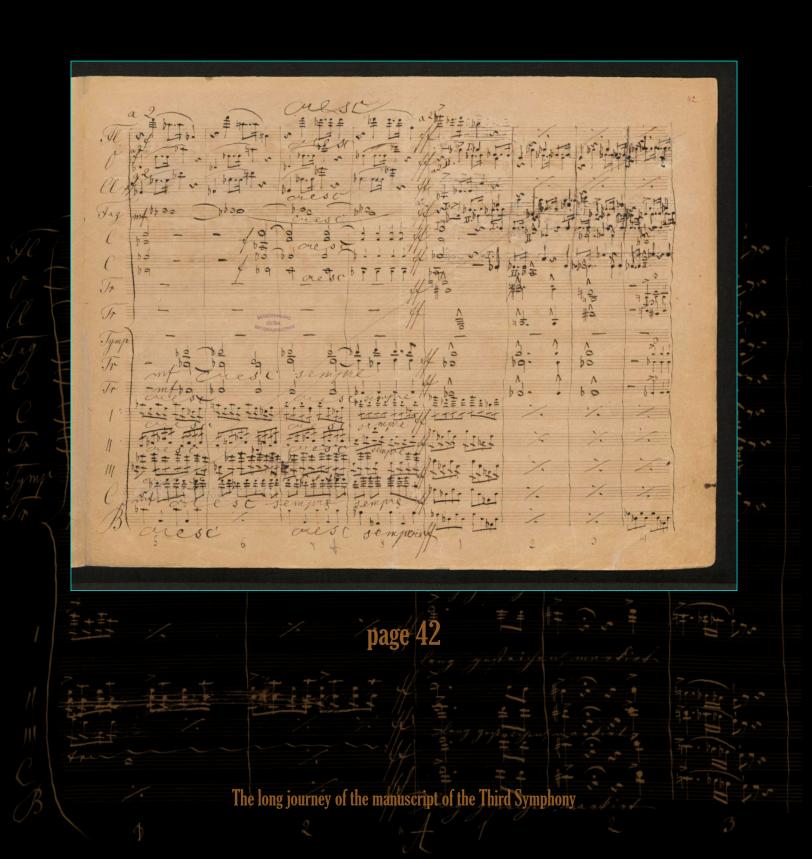


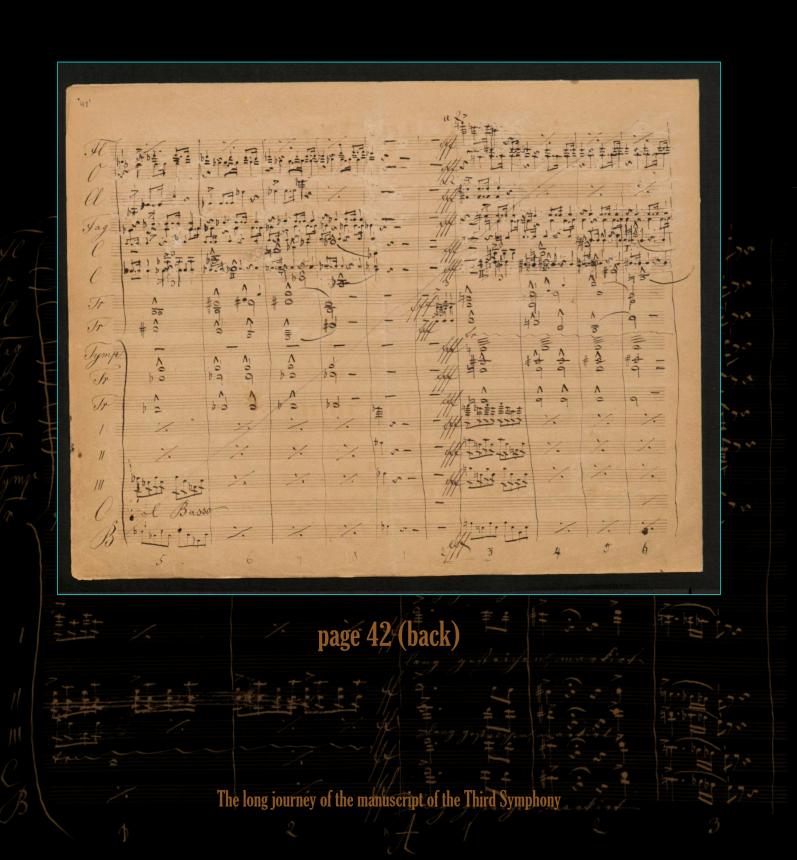


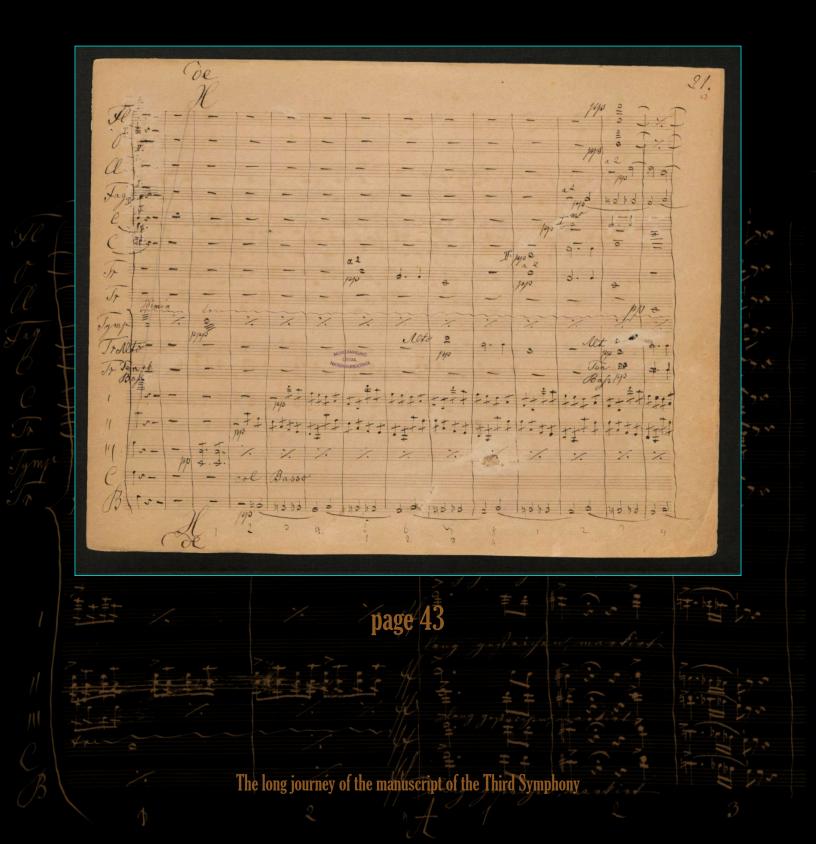


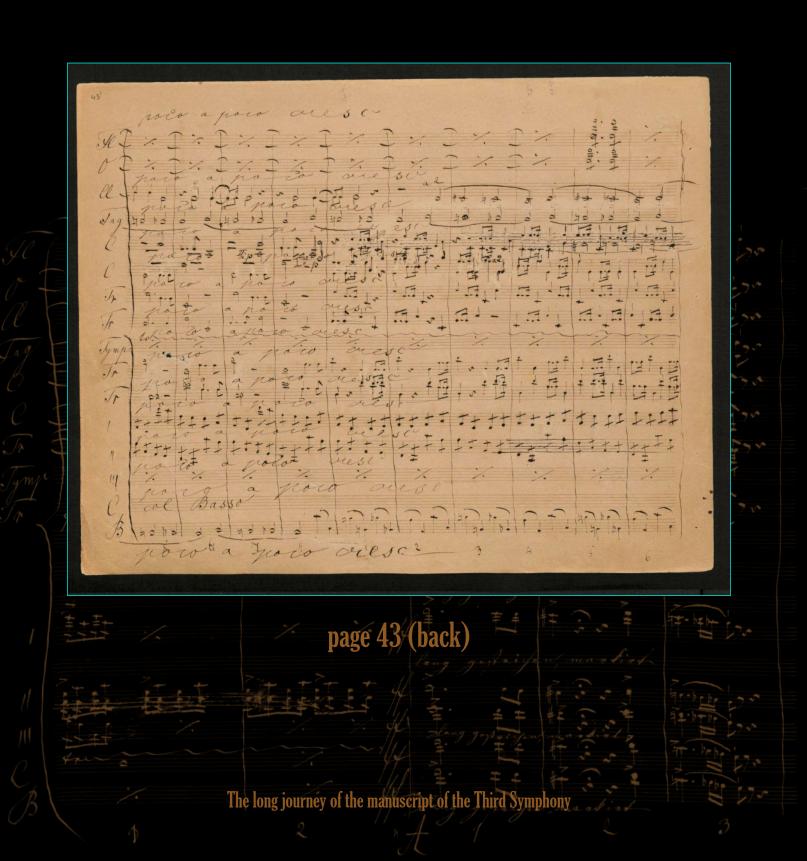


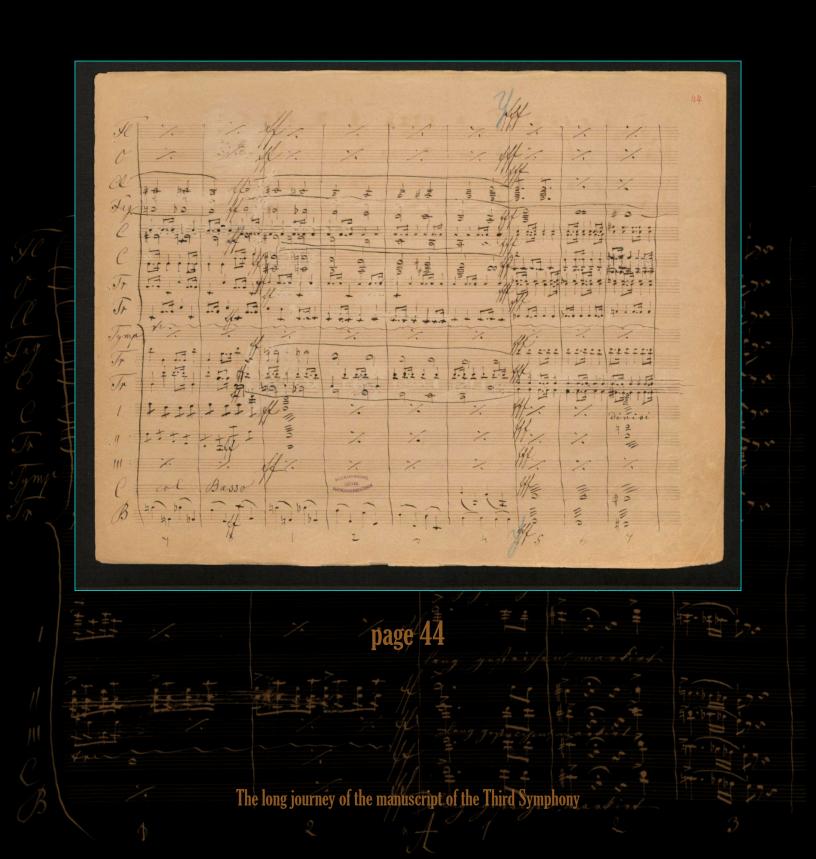


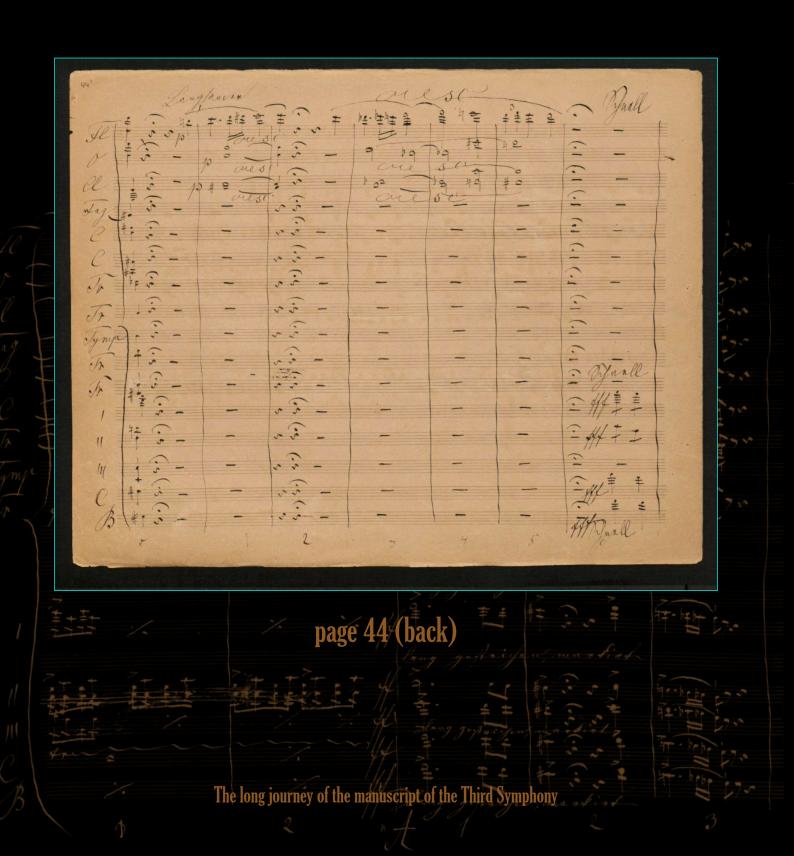


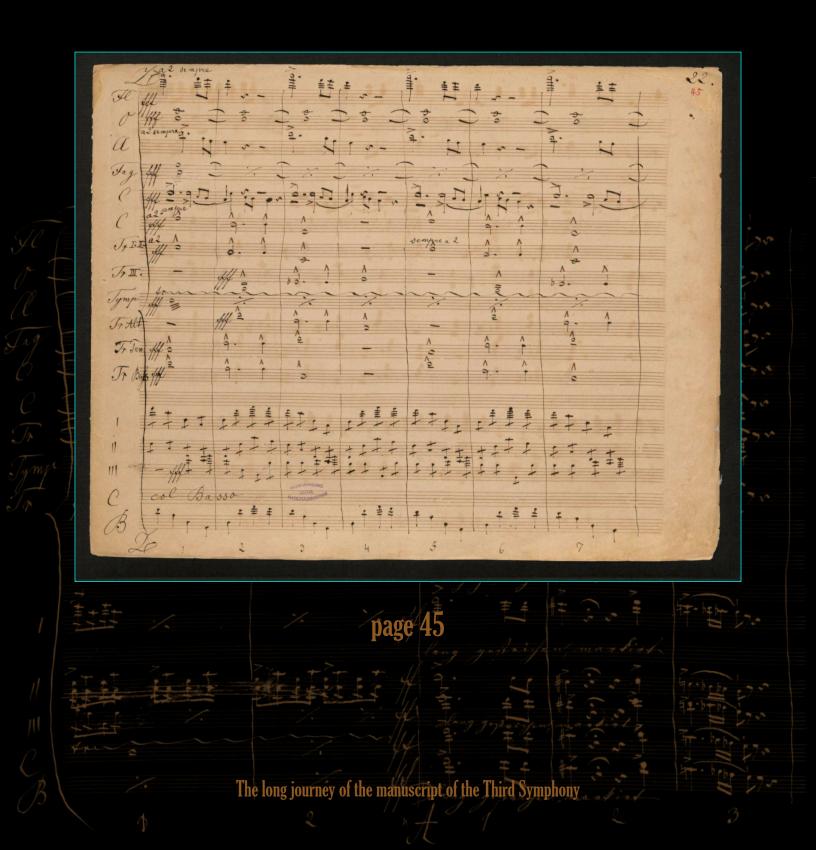




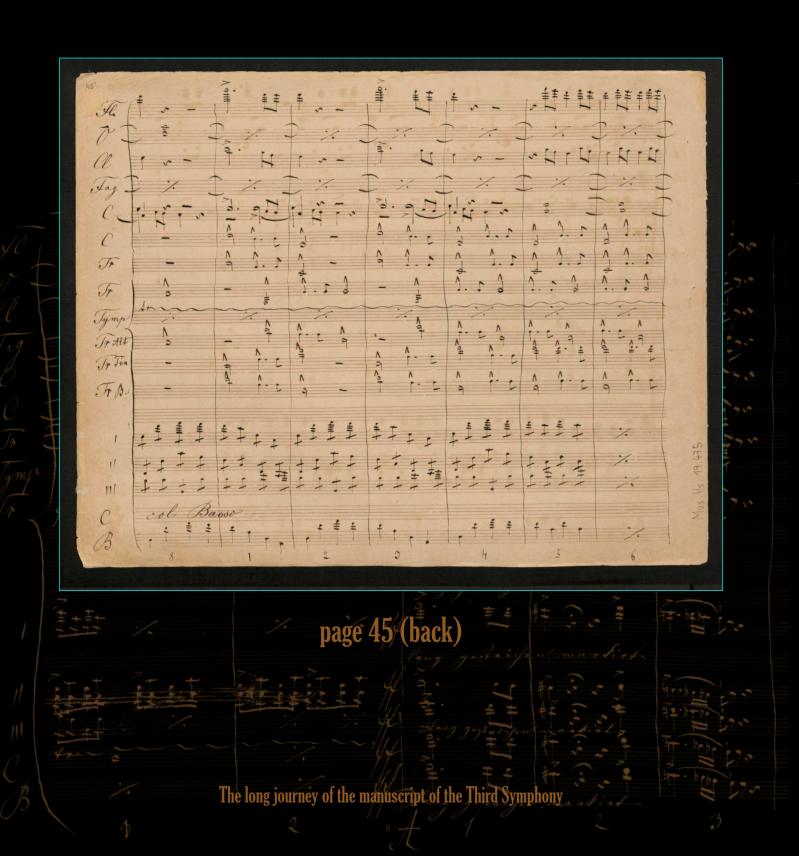




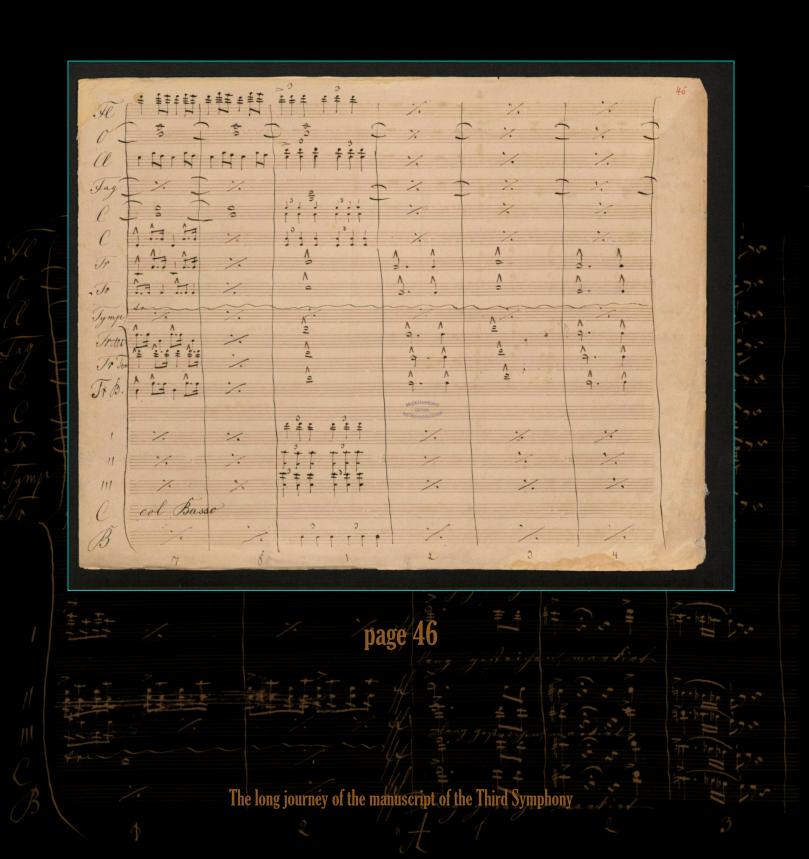




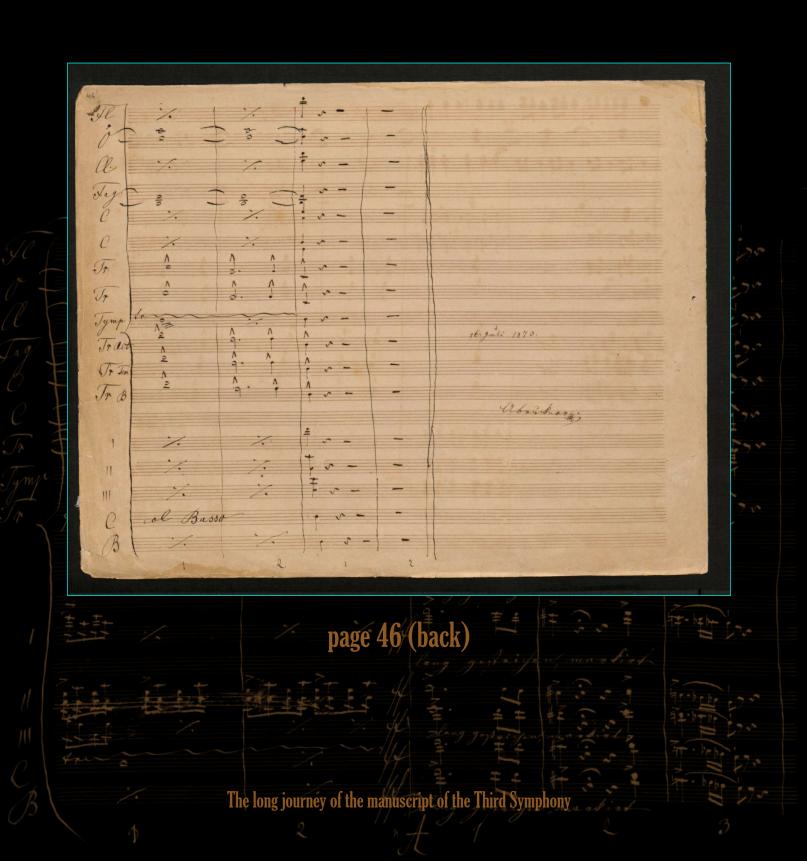
I. Gemäßigt, mehr bewegt, misterioso

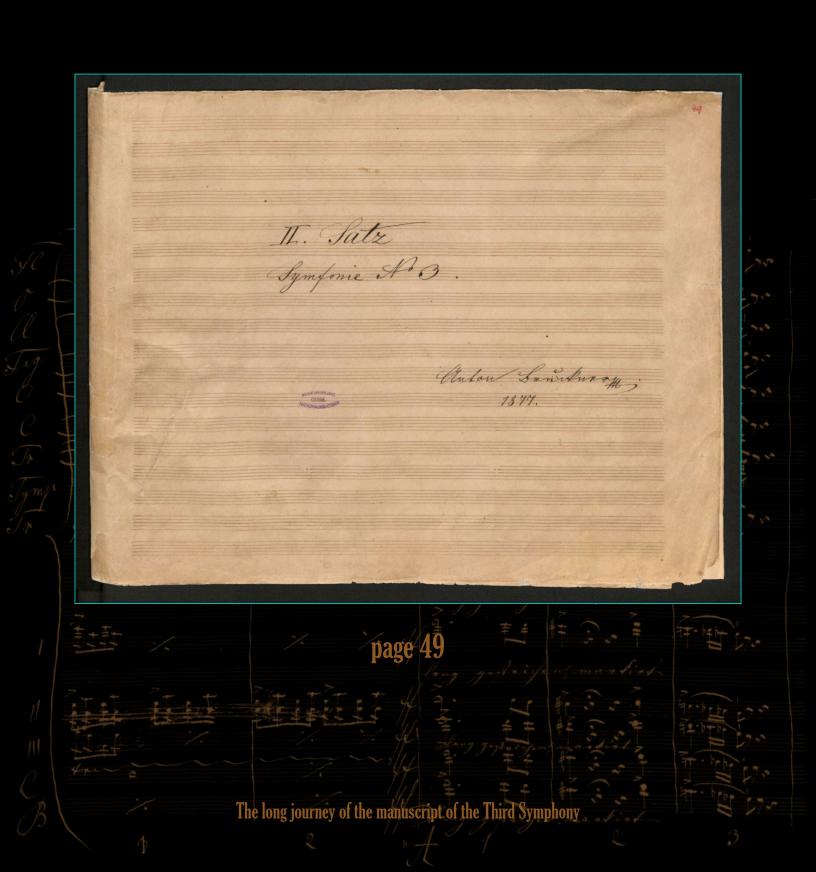


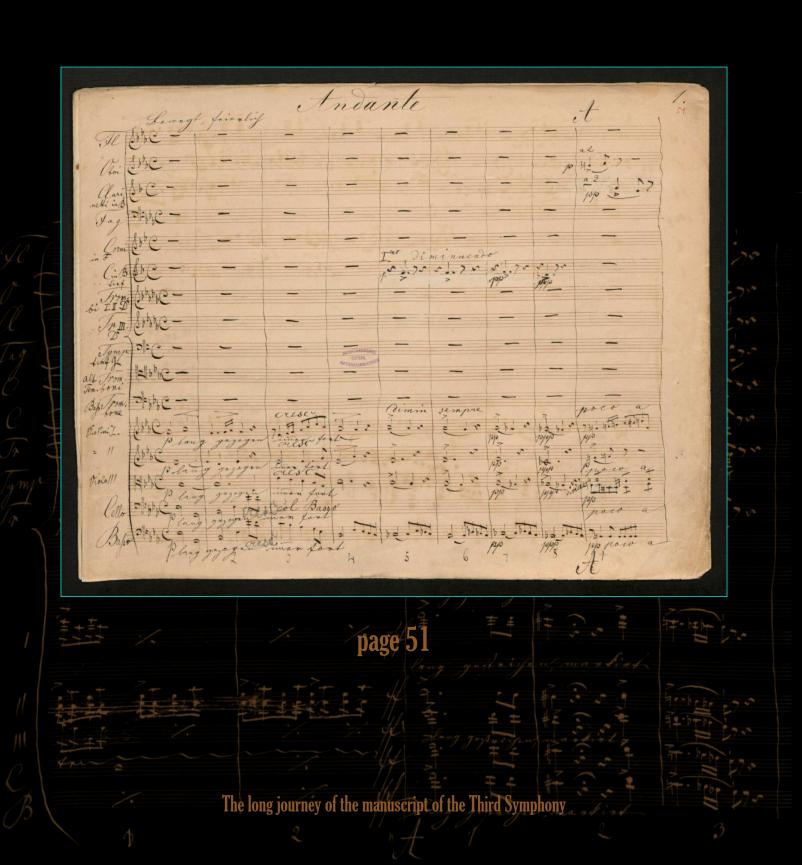
I. Gemäßigt, mehr bewegt, misterioso

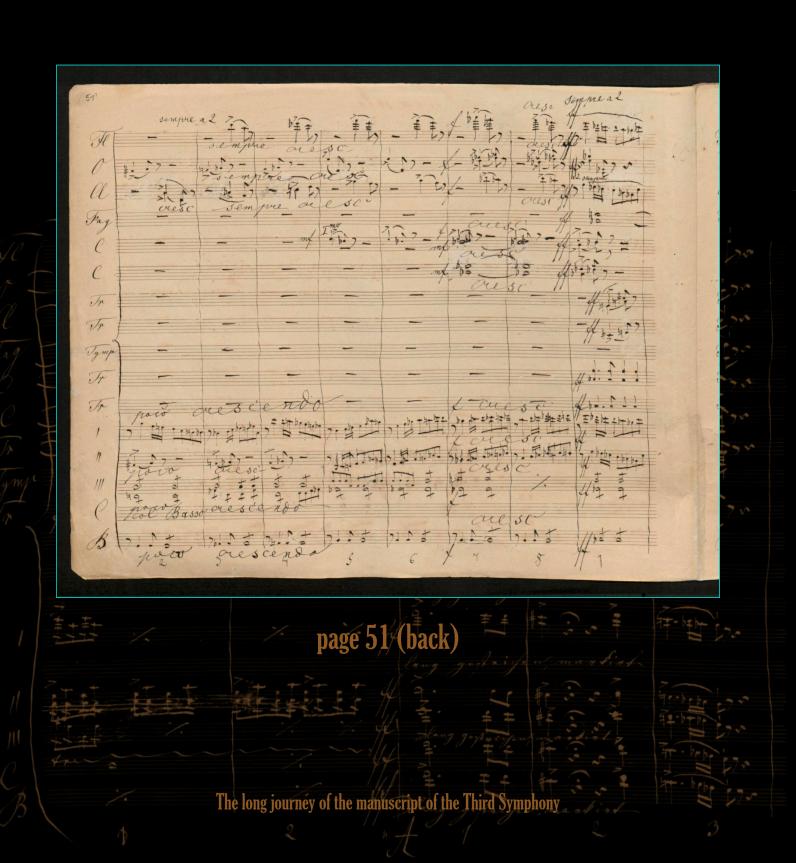


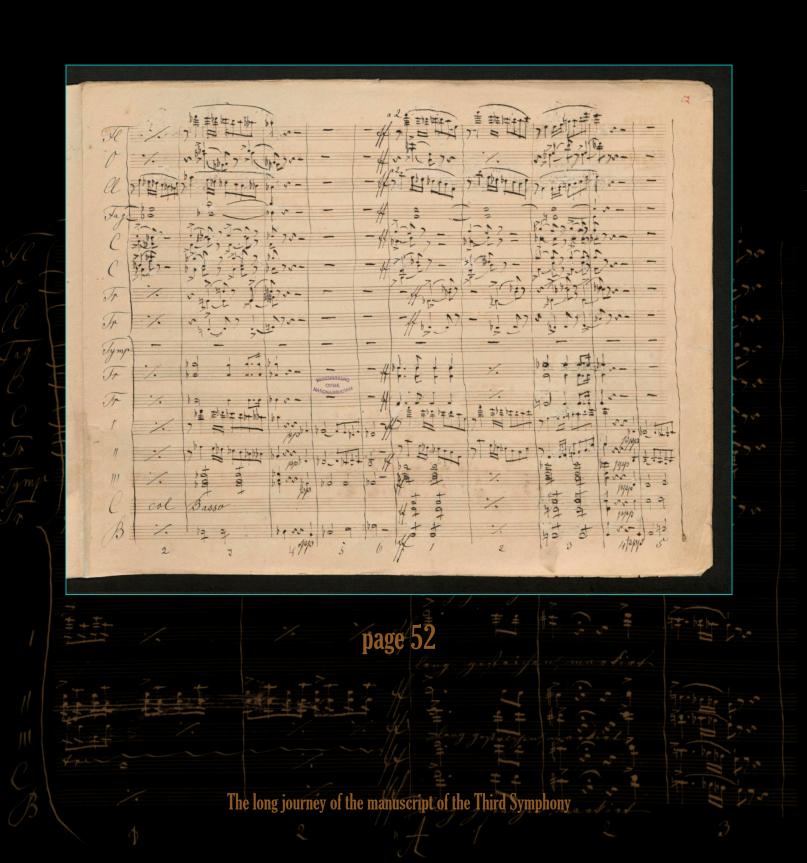
I. Gemäßigt, mehr bewegt, misterioso





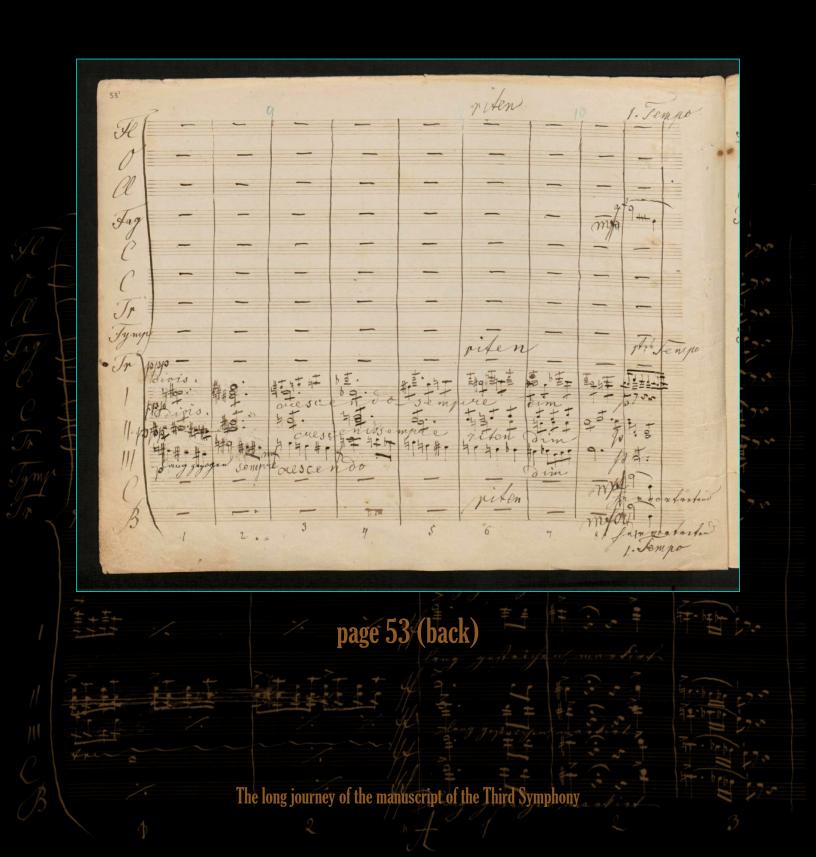




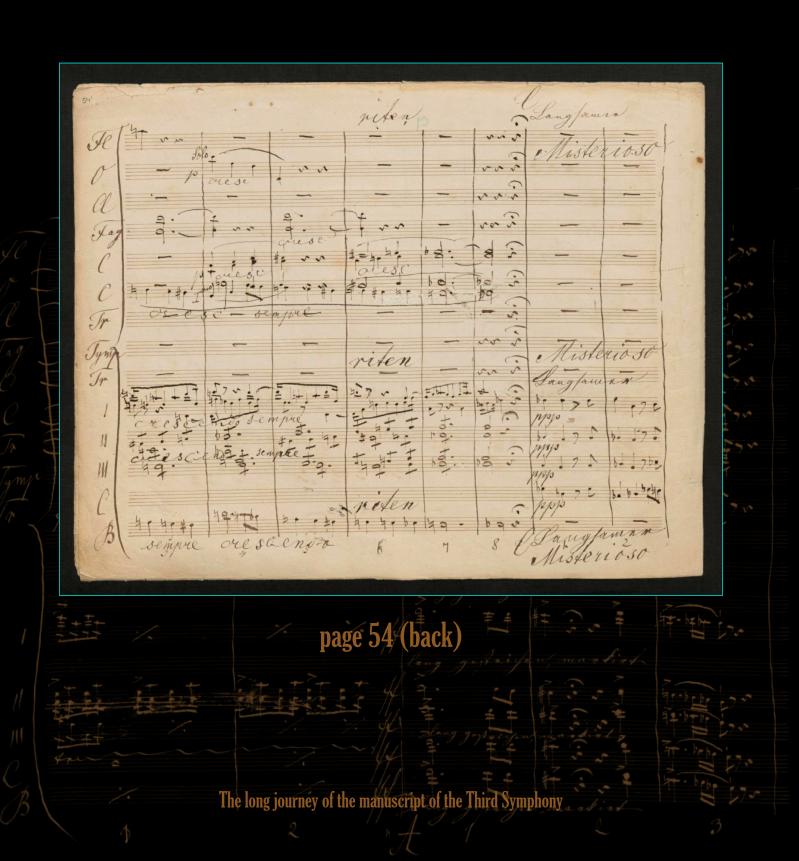


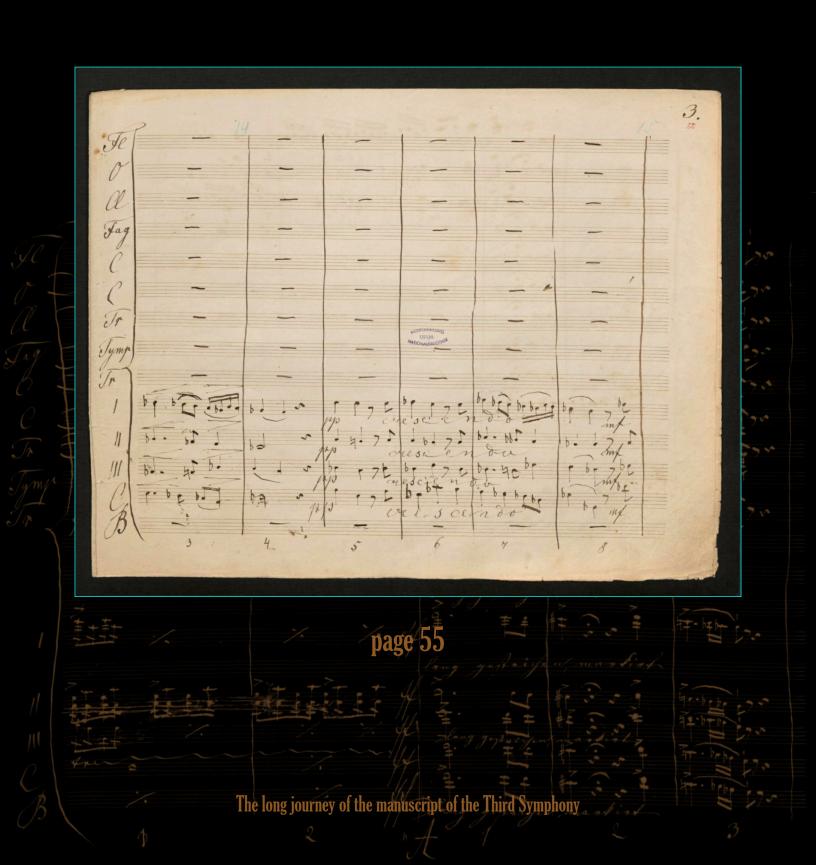




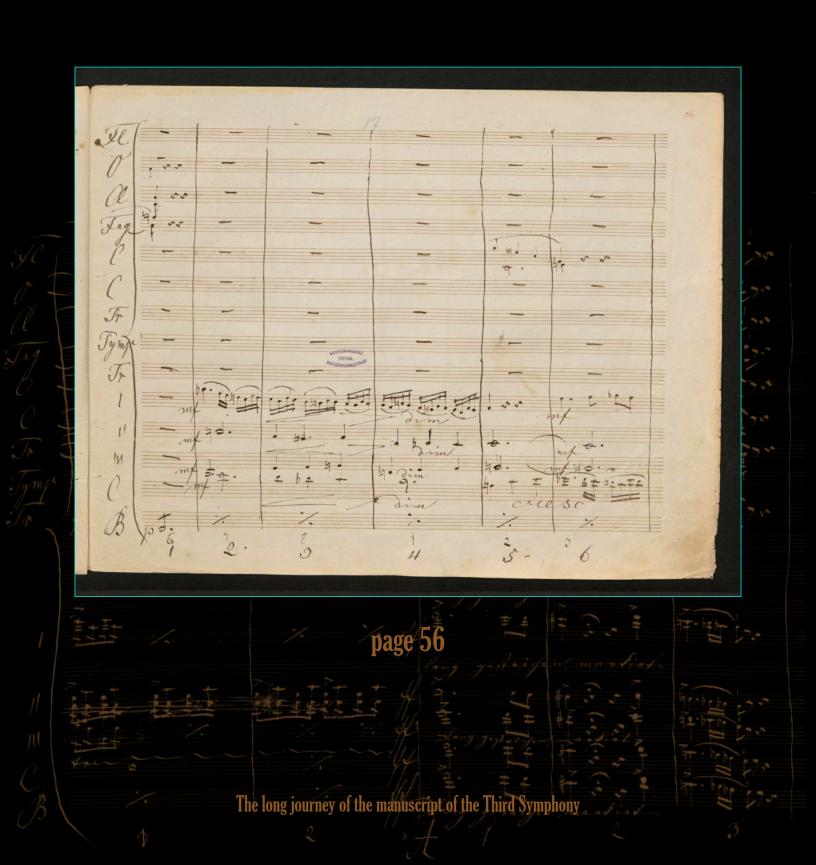


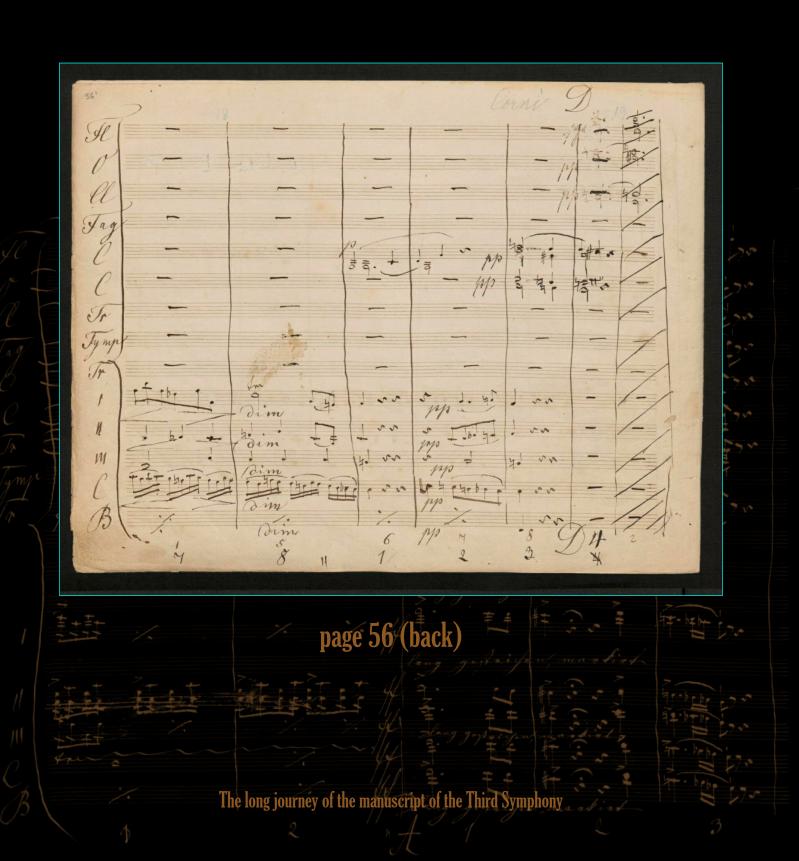


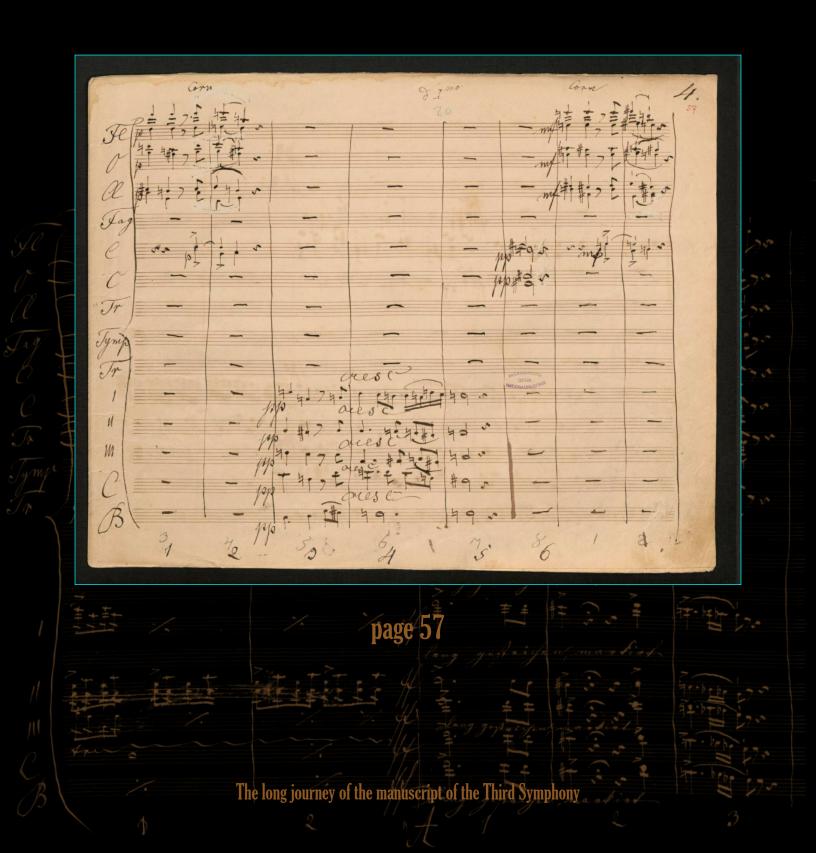




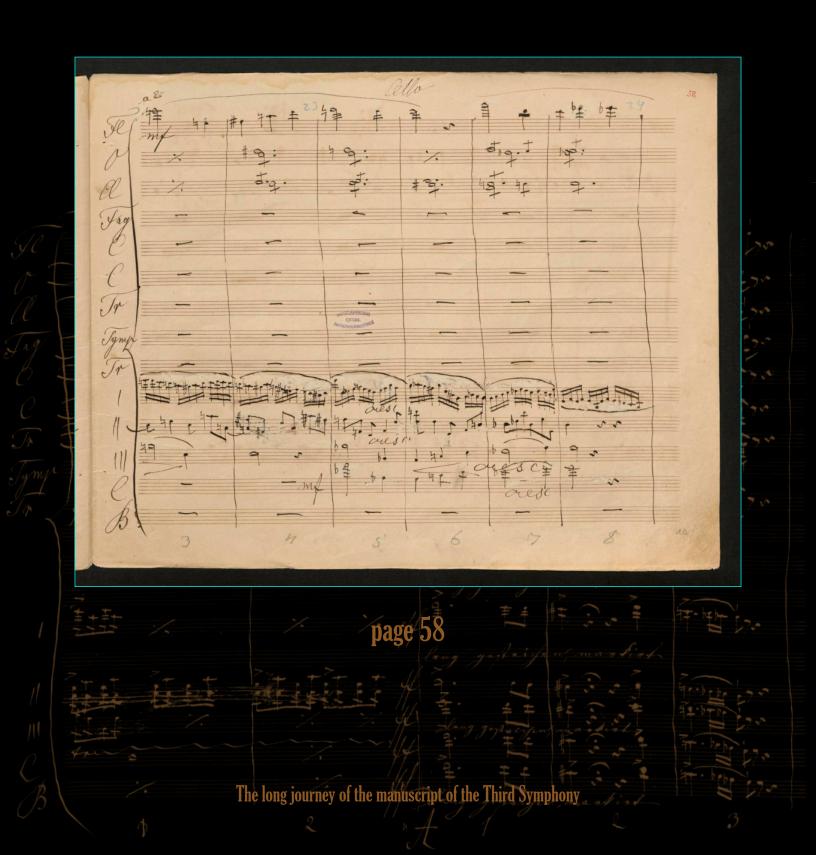




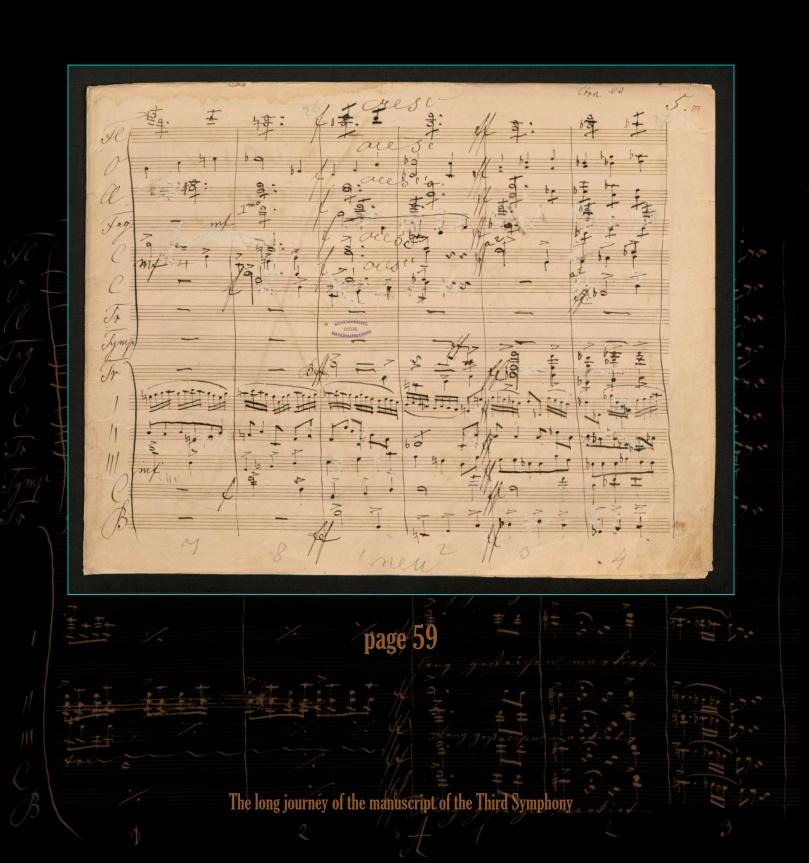


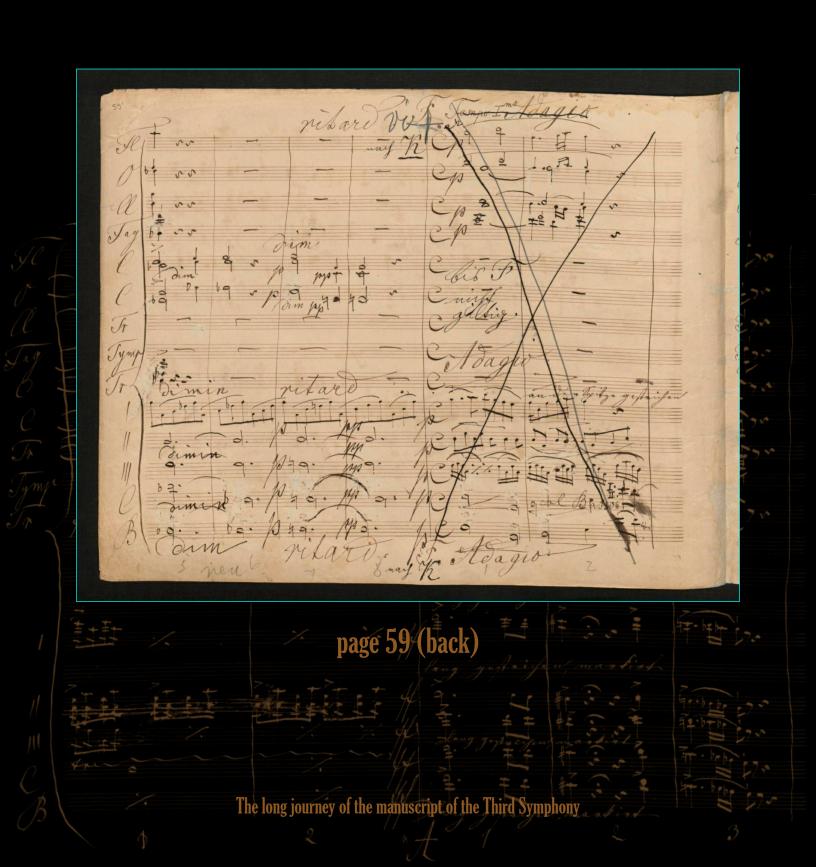


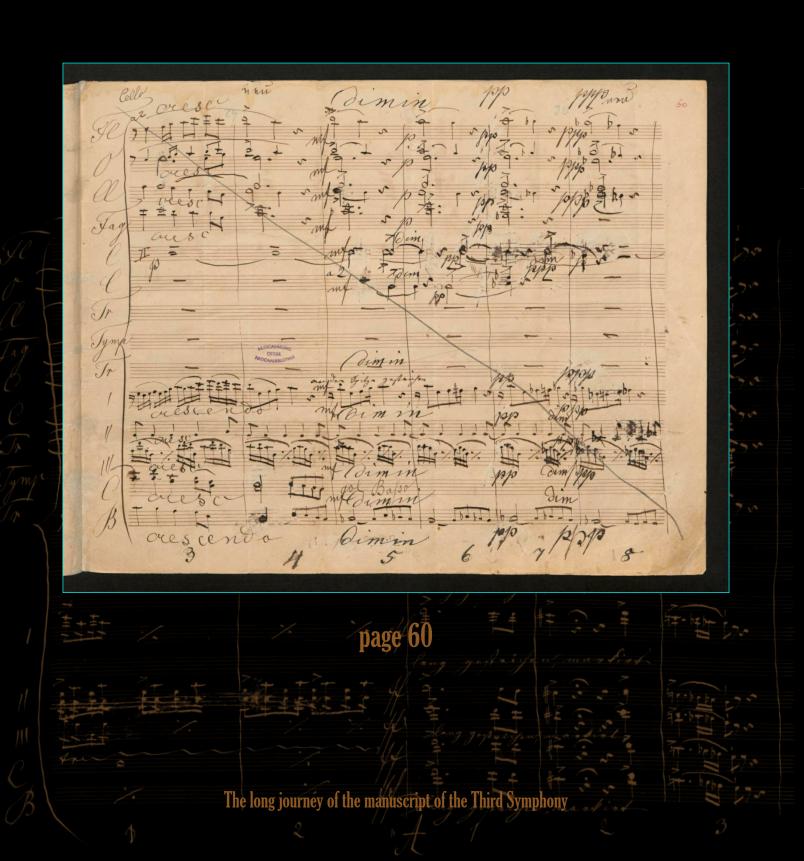


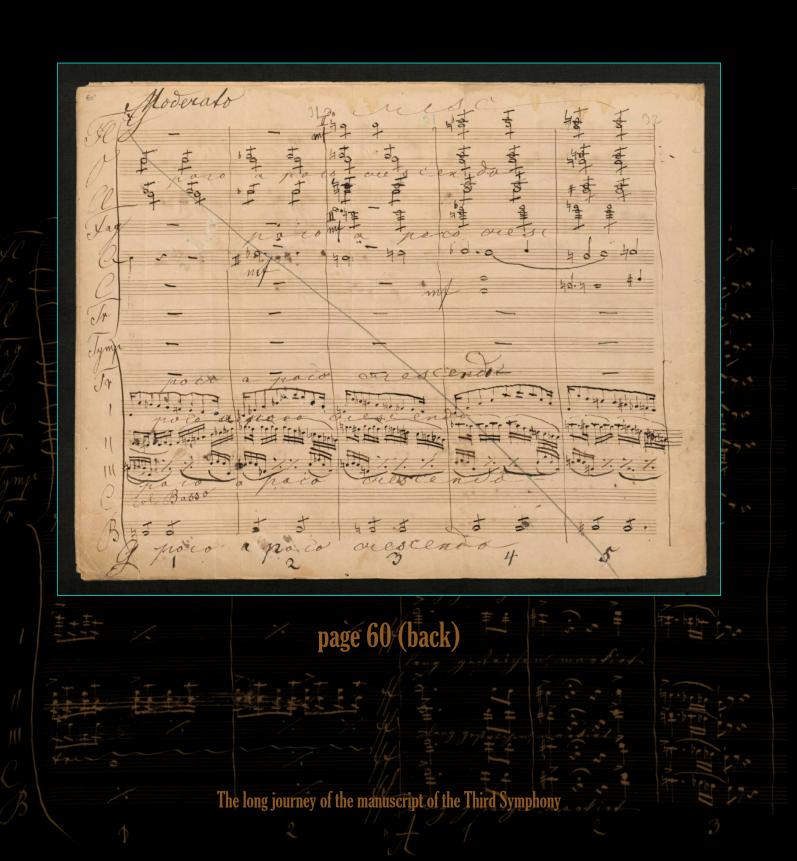


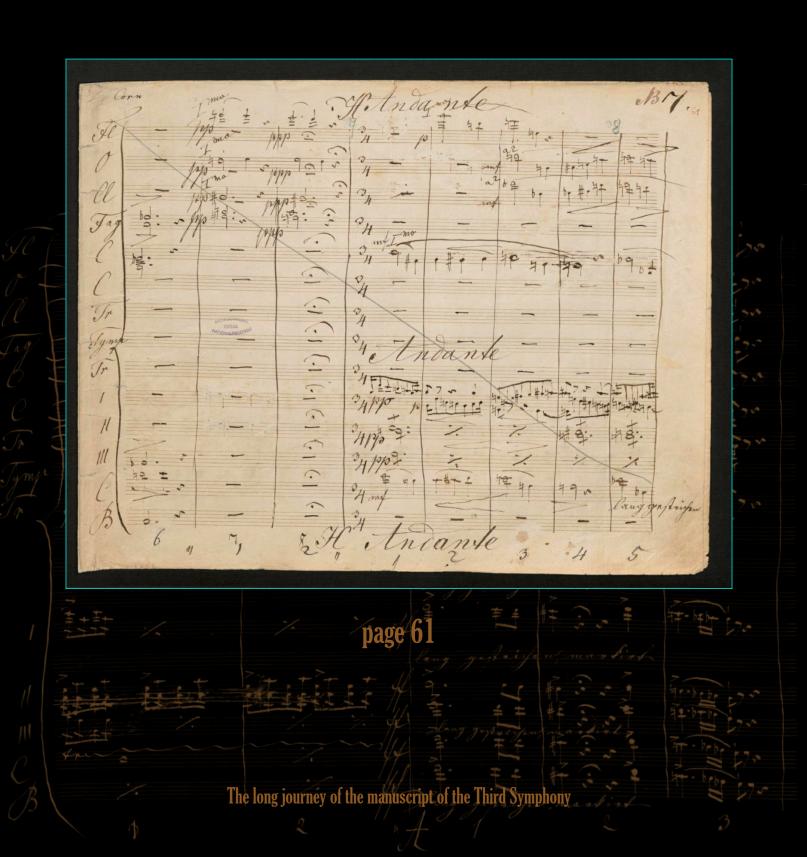






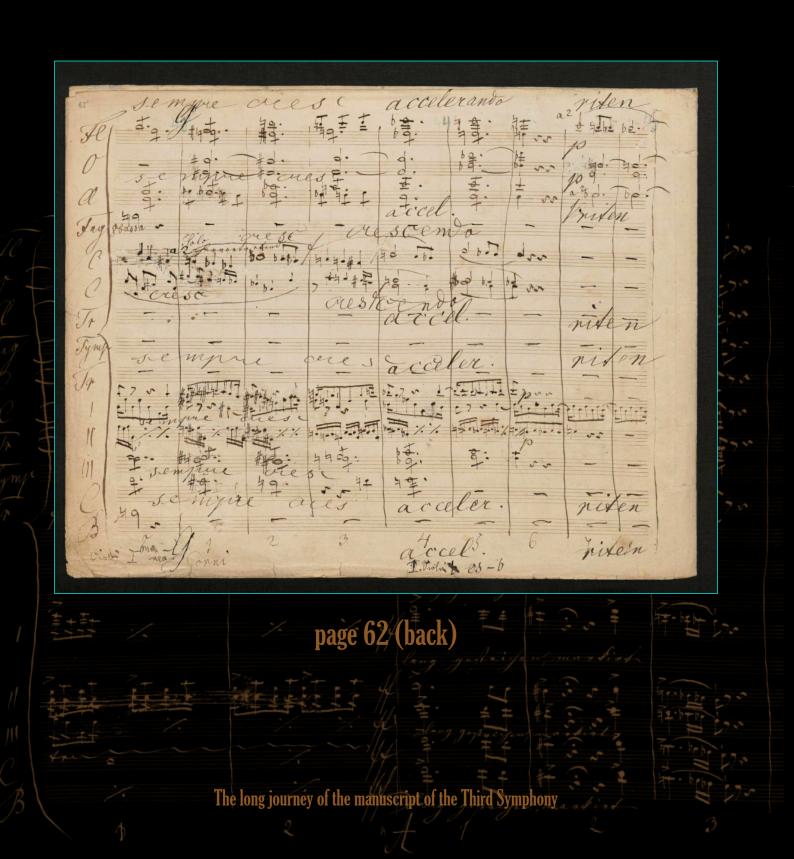




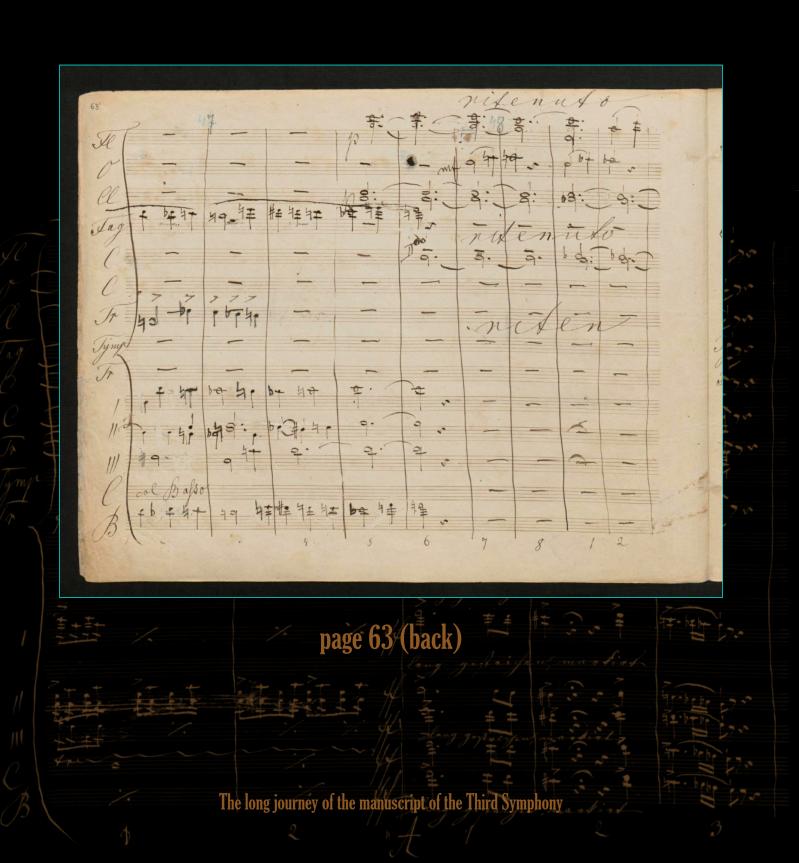


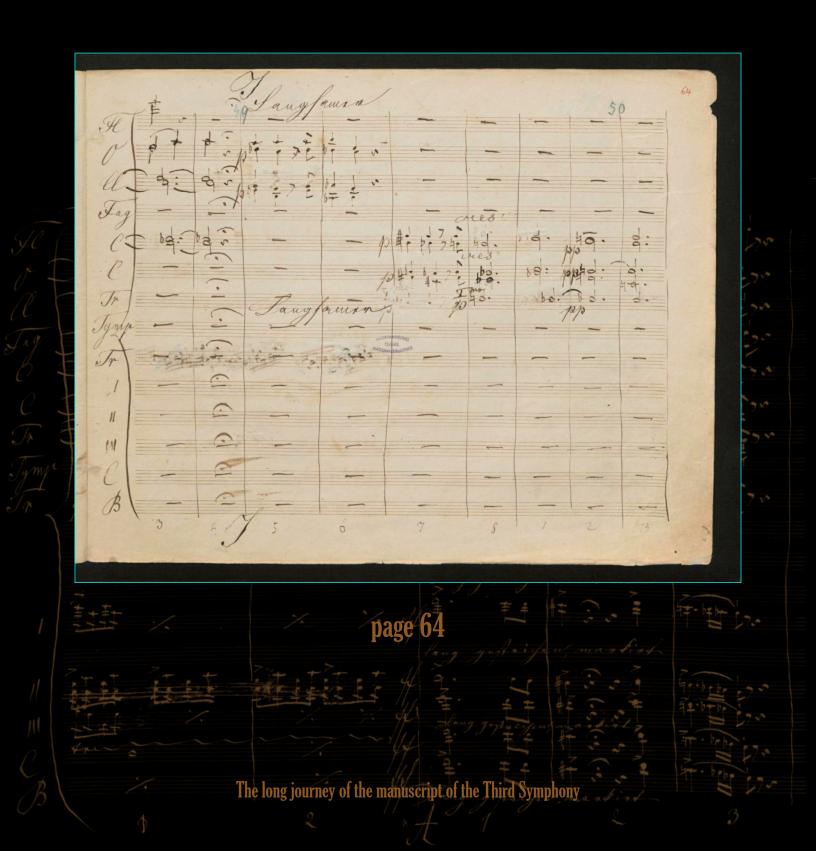




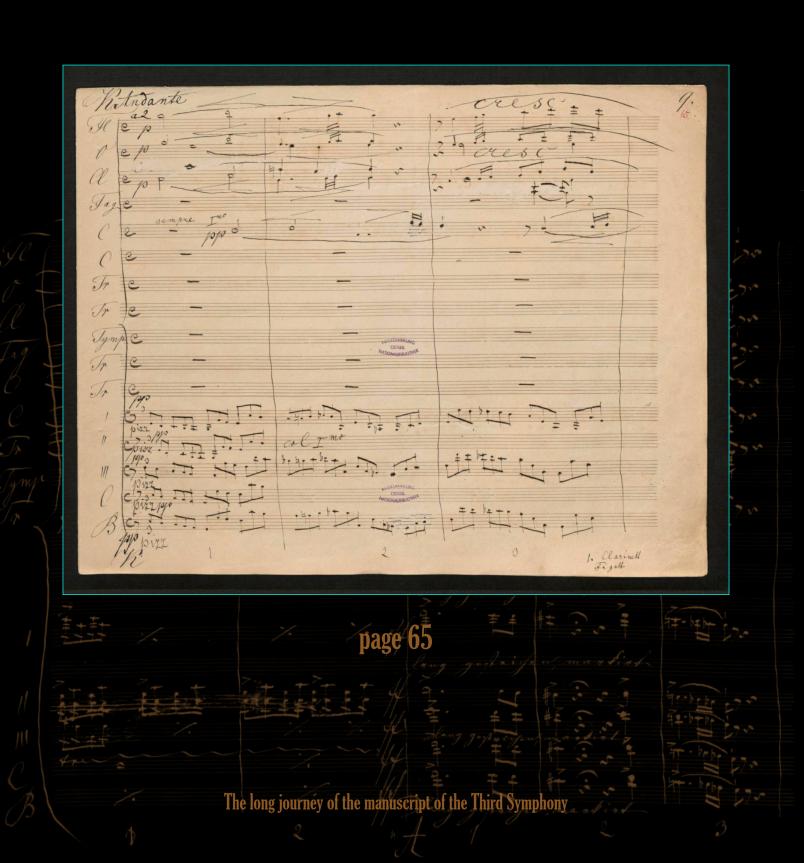




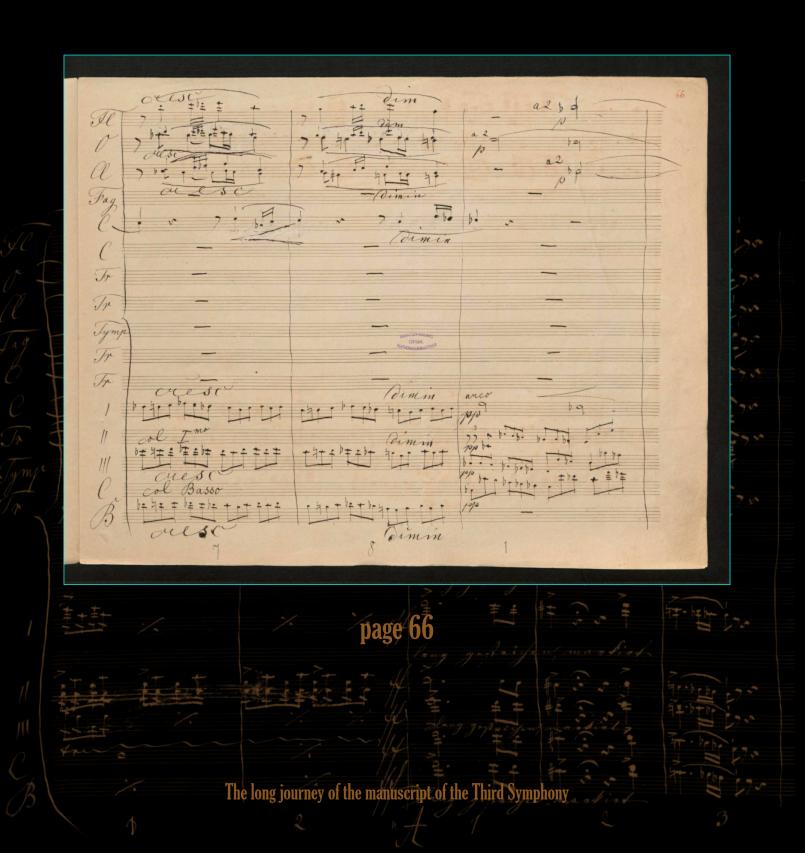


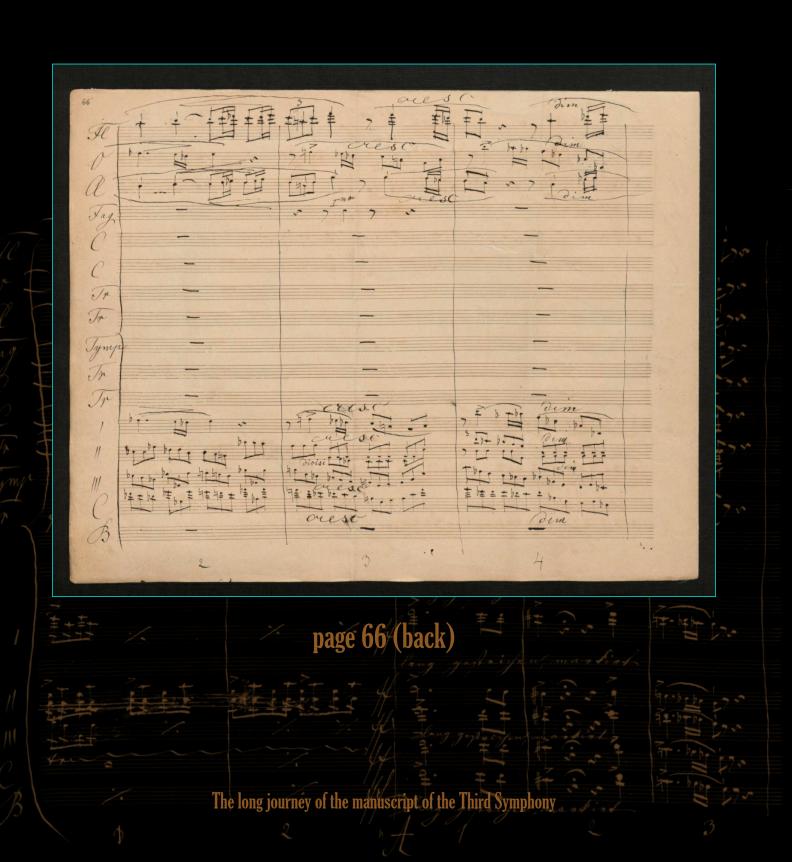




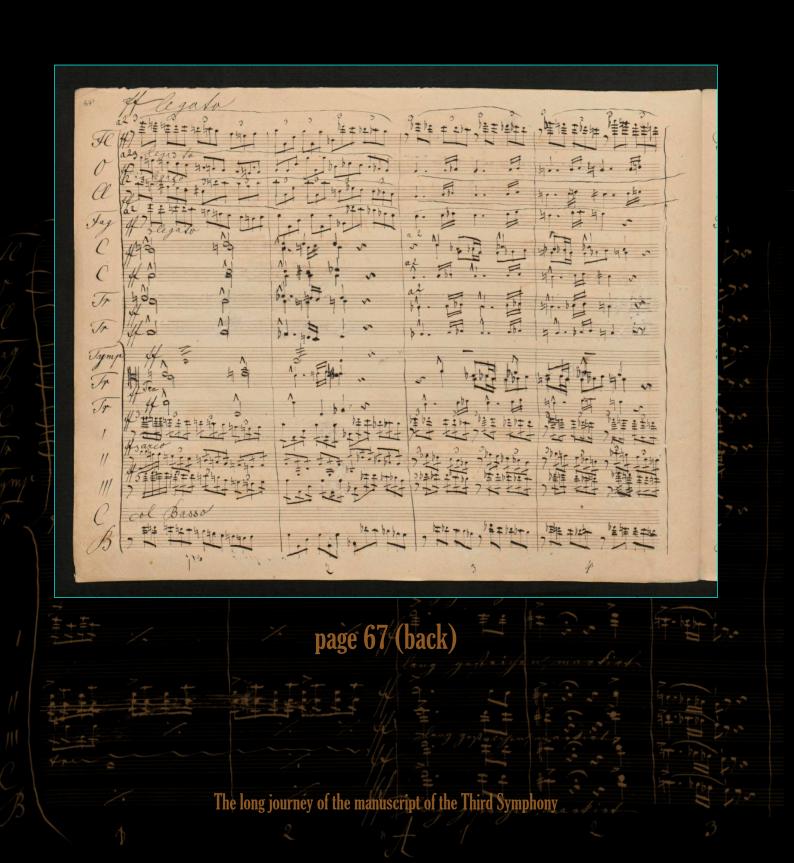




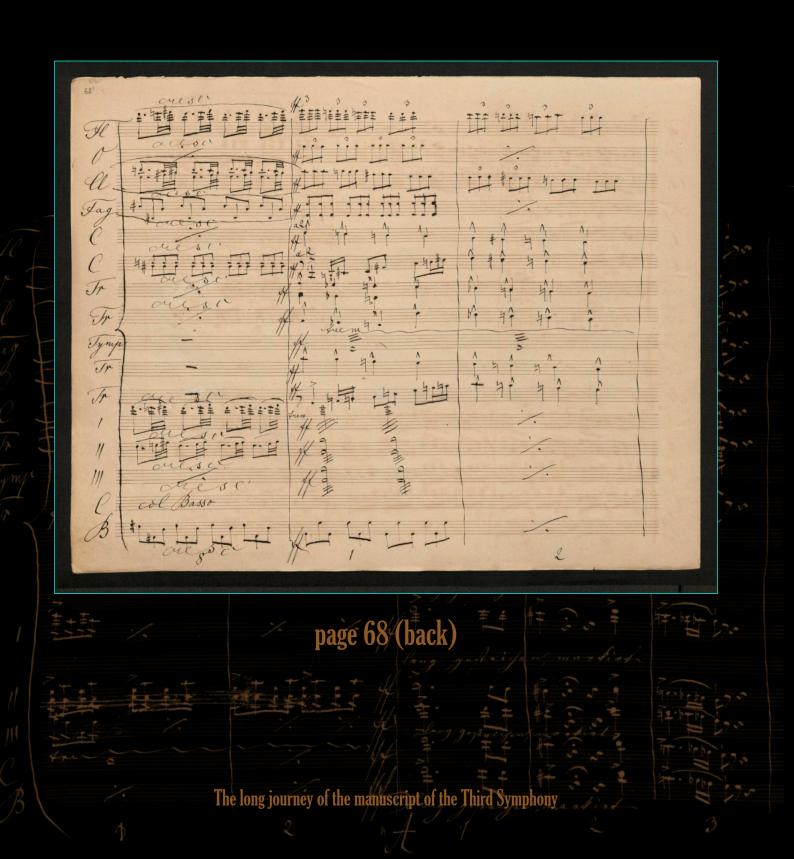


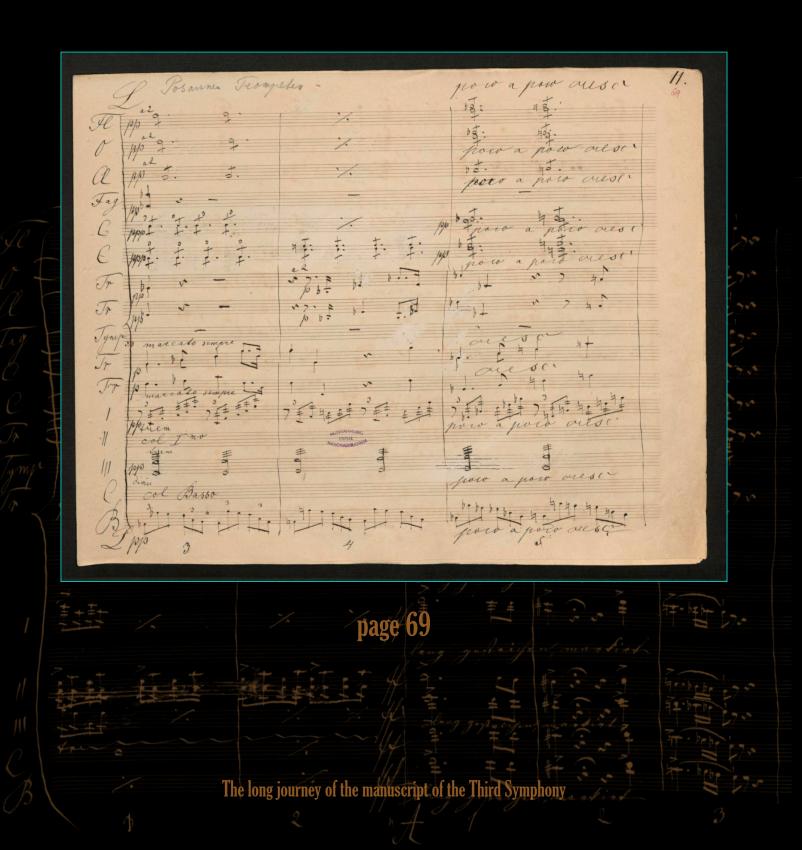


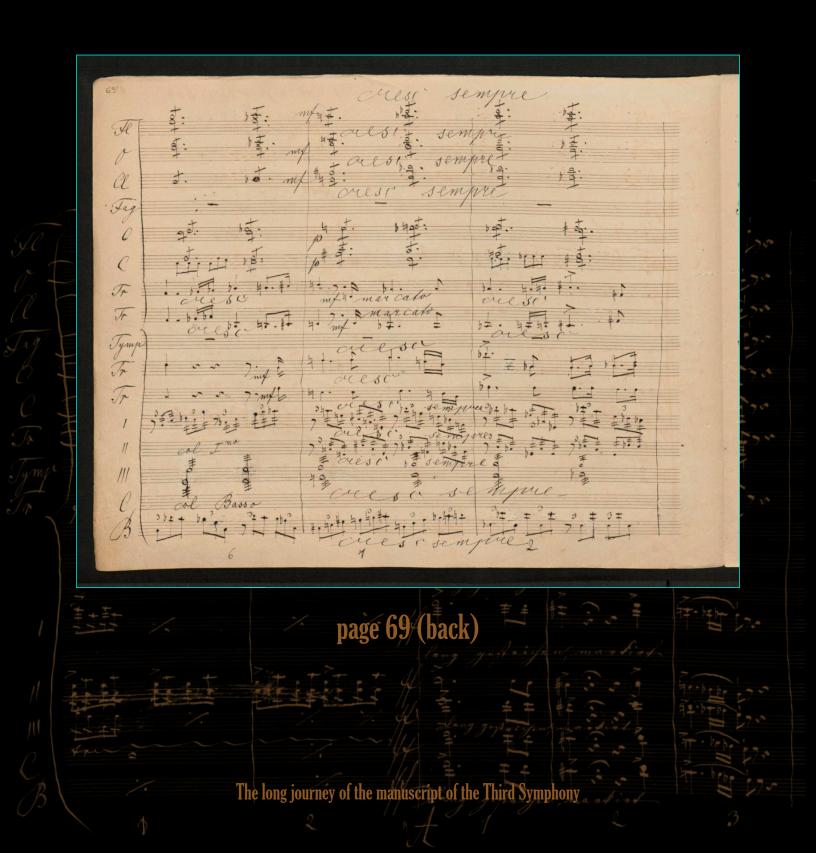


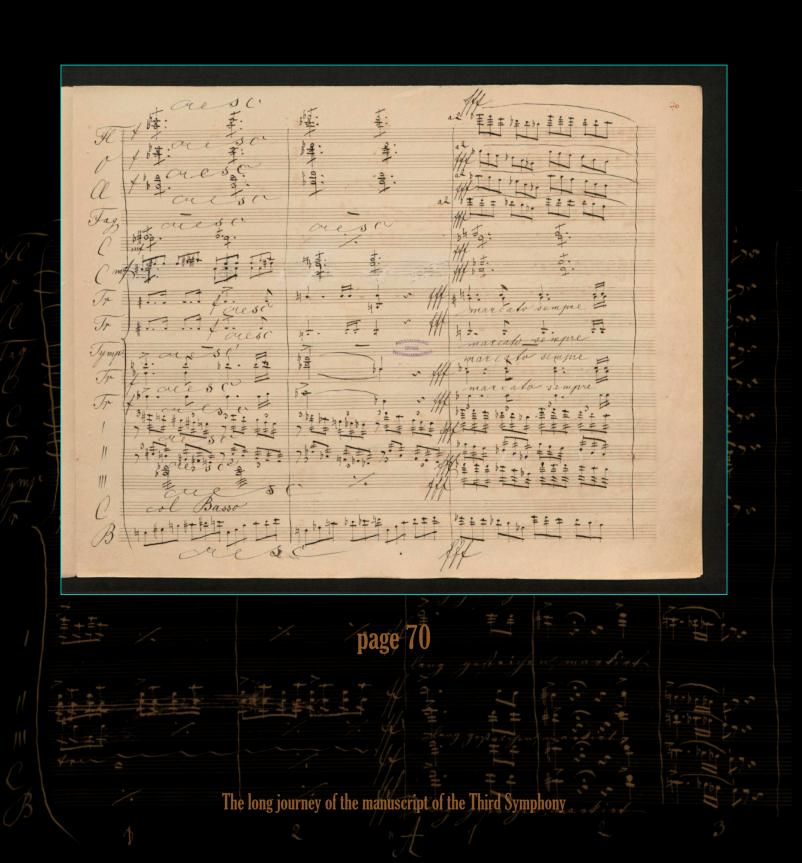












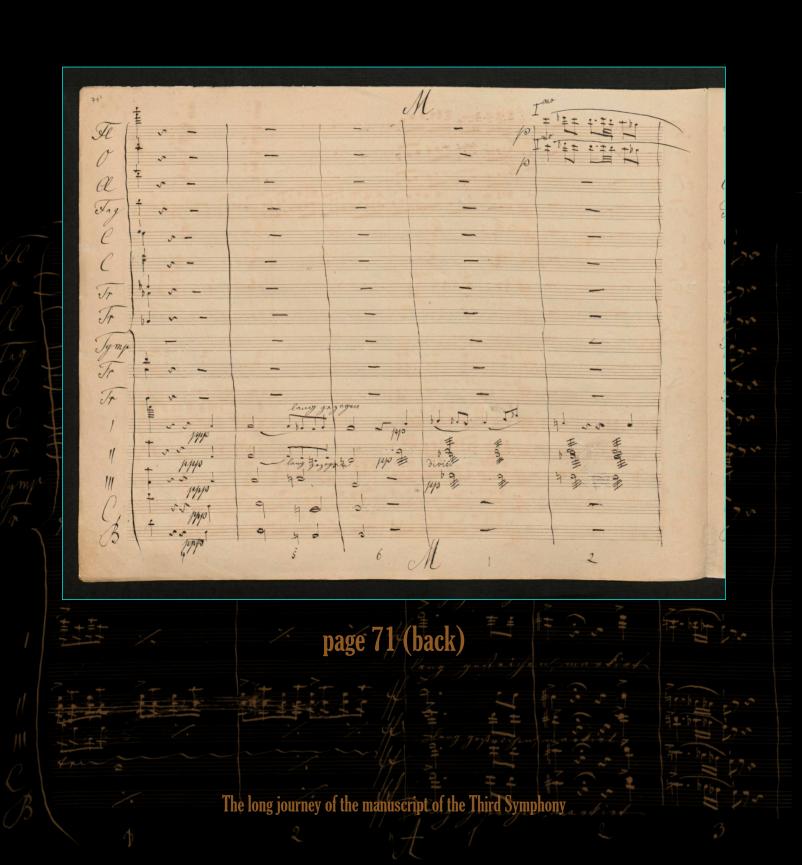
II. Adagio: Bewegt, quasi Andante



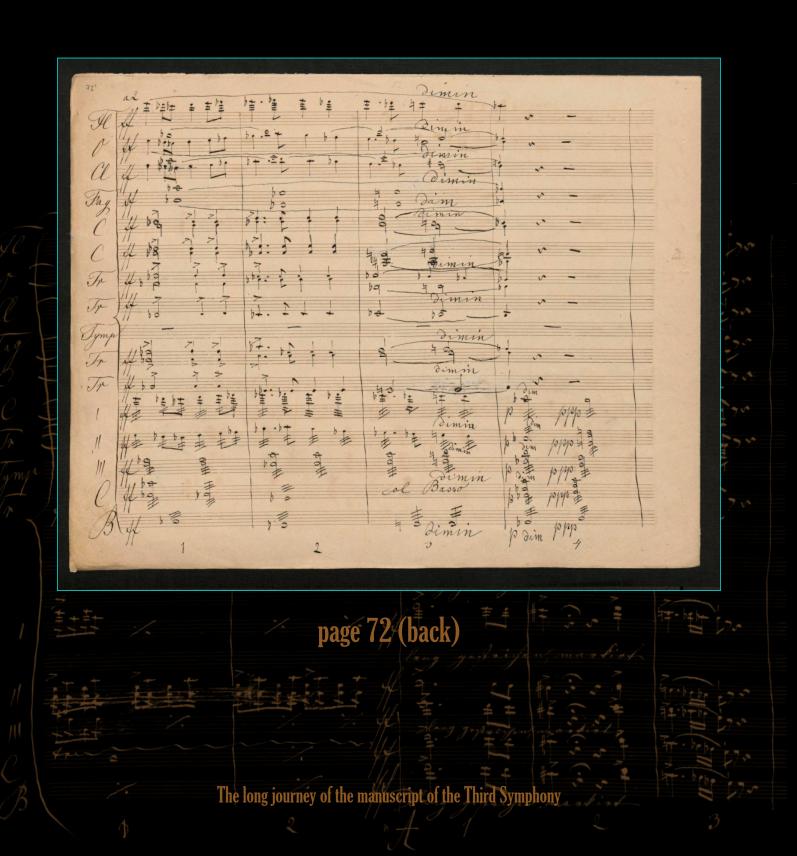
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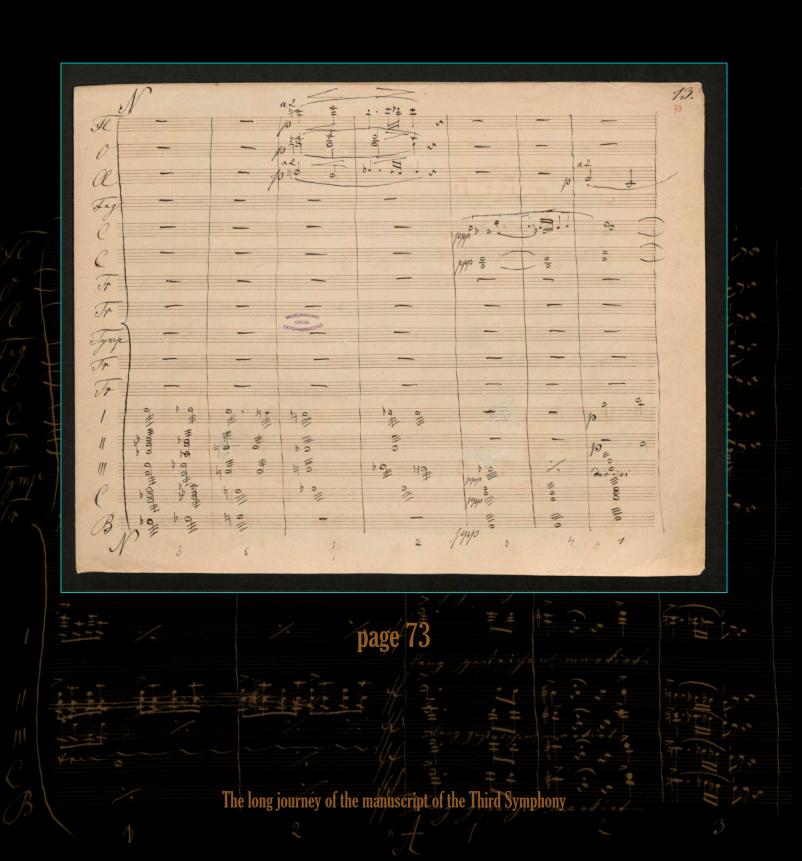
The long journey of the manuscript of the Third Symphony

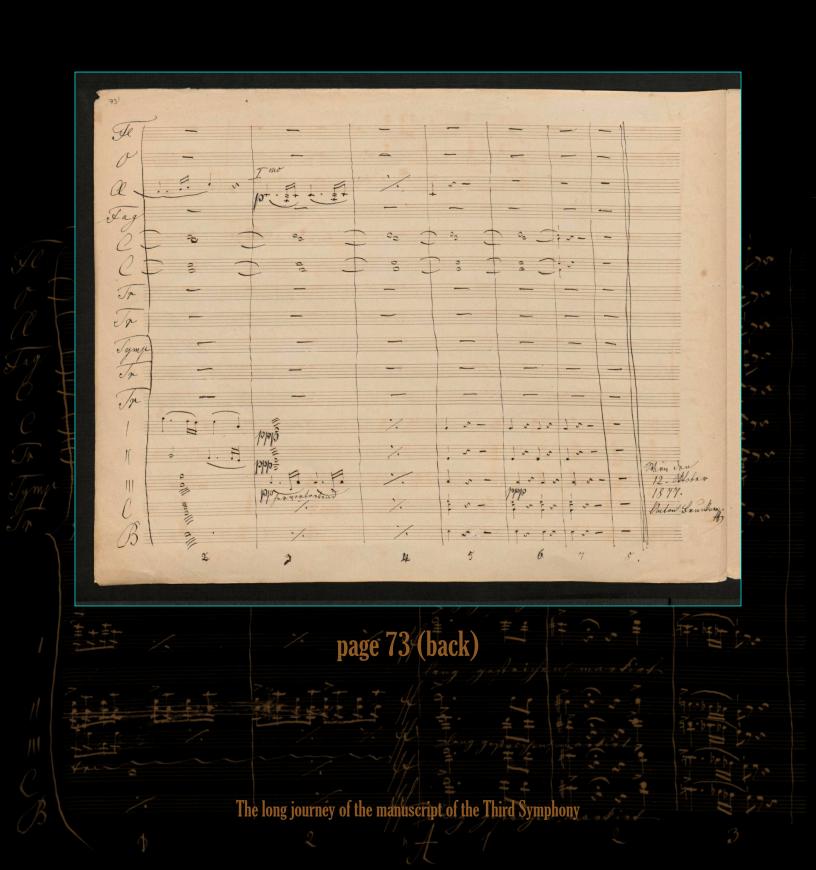


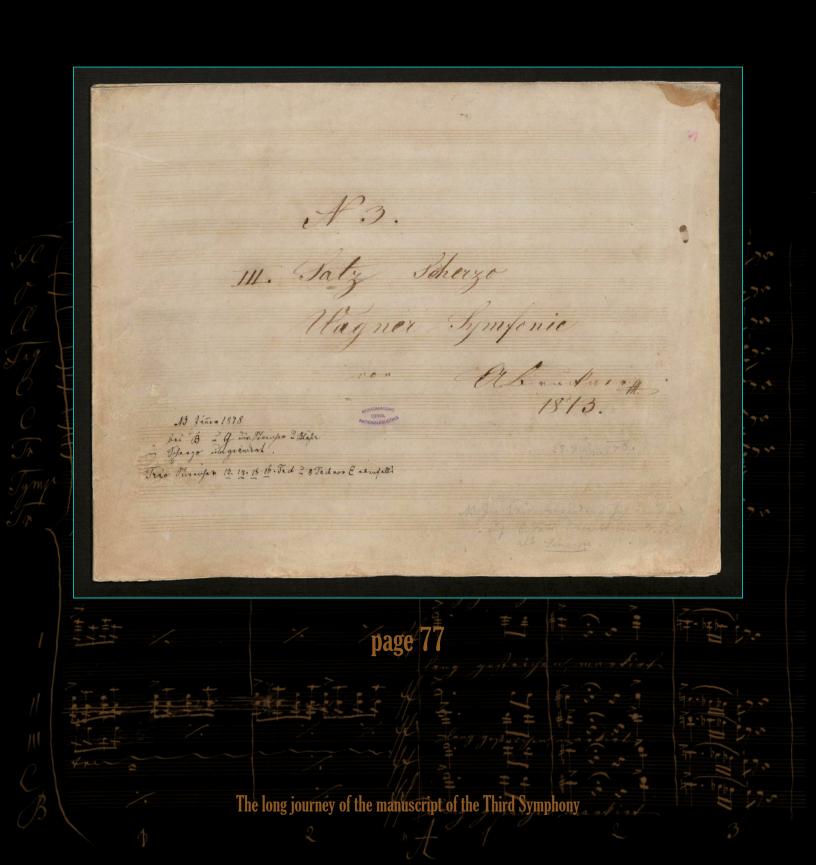


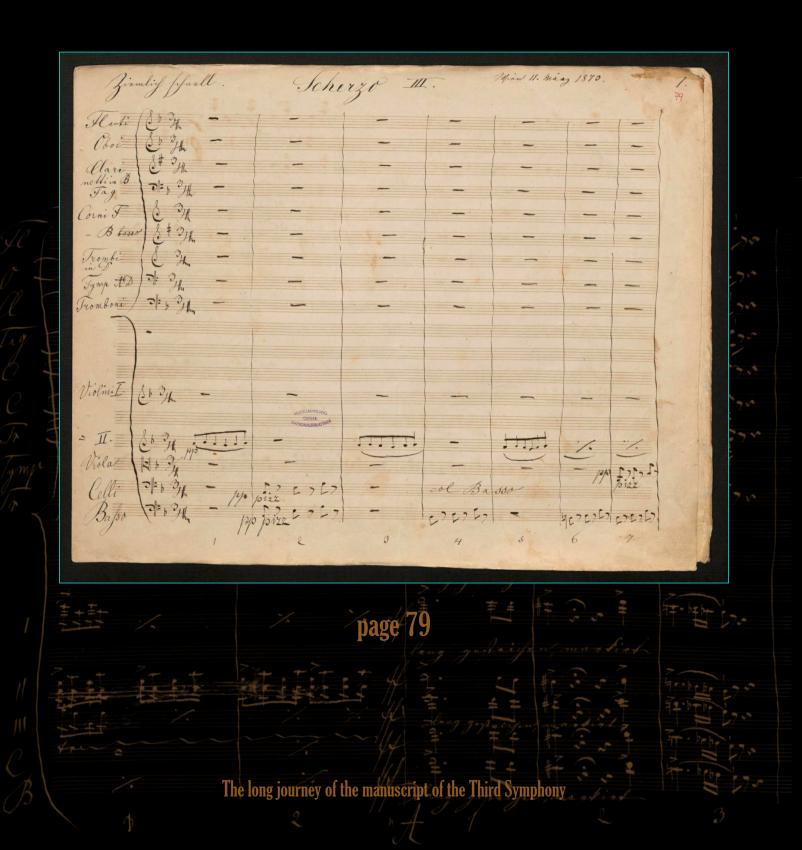












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