


BRUCKNER



Food, Beer, Inns, Doctors,
and a bit more ...



An insightful compilation of texts and images taken from the internet prepared by Gilles Houle

Personalities



Bruckner's grandfather
Josepha Pruckner, senior



Josepha (or Josephus) Pruckner « senior » was born in 1749 in Œd near Amstetten, in the region of Upper-Enns, Lower-Austria. He learned the trade of cooper (barrel-maker) in the work-shop of his father (who also made brooms) . However, his ideal was to become a teacher, and he did. Not yet 16, Josef leaves his father's work-shop and goes to Linz for a period of six weeks in order to receive a formal training at the Imperial-Royal Academy (« Kaiserlich-Königlich Präparandie ») , located at « Hofgasse » Number 23, to become a teacher. This profession was the most noble after that of the priesthood.

Bruckner in the Mühlviertel

Village dances

The « Mühlviertel » region in Upper-Austria had a very special tradition : the « Rocka Roas » . During the period of Carnival, the girls would meet each week in the afternoon on a different farm to sing, to work the cattails, to spin the linen, and, naturally, gossip. In the evening, after work, the boys came spontaneously to join them to dance until very late into the night. Anton Bruckner always had been a lively and good dancer. In his hometown, he had gone to gatherings and joined in the country-dances, maybe to the tunes of Franz Schubert and Ludwig van Beethoven. He always took the time to transcribe in his personal diary the most relevant information concerning his female partners during the village dance of the previous night. He wore relatively short and very loose trousers (not very elegant) which favoured his foot-work at the organ but also his leg movements and his steps on the dance-floor. His written comments included several nicknames given to the dresses of his charming ladies : « Zottel » , « Gschnürleten » , « Gigerl » , « Blauen » , « Weichen » . A peasant once said to Bruckner : « Let me tell you : My boy won't leave the house unless a village dance is organized by the shoe-maker ! »



Bruckner in St. Florian

Bruckner, the teacher



September 1845 : The young Anton Bruckner signed a contract of employment with the Seminary and Market School of St. Florian, thereby returning to the school that he had attended as a boy-chorister. He taught at the school for a decade, first as an assistant teacher, and later, as an Upper-School teacher. From 1850, he also served provisionally as the monastery's organist.

Theresia Helm in Sierning « Zum Krößwang » Inn

The « Zum Krößwang Inn » (also named « Taverne zu Neuzeug ») , right next to the parish church of St. Stephanus in the town of Sierning, was the childhood home of Theresia Helm (Bruckner's mother) . The beer-hall is still there at « Theresia-Helm-Straße » Number 28. Her father, Johann Ferdinand Helm (an office governor) was the host of the inn ; he also kept the order in the pub which was mainly attended by raftsmen.



Death of Bruckner's mother Theresia Helm



Sunday, 11 November 1860 :

Bruckner's mother, Maria Theresia Helm, died at the age of 59 of a lung disease (tuberculosis) at her apartment of « Schmiedhaus » (the Blacksmith's house) Number 70 in Ebelsberg. The building has since been demolished ; the site now corresponds to « Kremsmünsterer-Straße » Number 2 where the local community centre (« Volkshaus Ebelsberg ») was erected. Bruckner will bring a photographer, named Zinnogger, from Linz specially to immortalize his mother, lying on her death-bed. He will keep the picture in a special place in his room (covered with a green curtain) for the rest of his life.



Anton Bruckner in Vöcklabruck Rosalia (« Sali ») Hueber

Anton, the eternal bachelor, was « attracted » by Rosalia's cooking skills : she was a real « cordon bleu » !

Bruckner will maintain an abundant correspondence, marked by tenderness and brotherly love. Over the years, he will send her many gifts. (Today, the descendants of Bruckner's sisters and sisters-in-law treasure these numerous artifacts.)

Over a period of 40 years, he will spend part of his annual vacation in Vöcklabruck with the Huebers. He will feel at home each time.

Bruckner was not only a familiar figure in this town (he had a lot of friends) but also a key-element of its musical life. He founded the « Vöcklabrucker Liedertafel » (Vöcklabruck Choral Society) .



Ignaz Bruckner

Meat poisoning

Anton Bruckner was bereft when his brother Ignaz almost died in 1890. His message in this letter is one of joy at the recovery of Ignaz.

Monday, 3 February 1890 : Letter from Anton Bruckner (Vienna) to his brother Ignaz (St. Florian, near Linz) :

« Dear Brother !

How very alarmed I am over your misfortune, you can only imagine. We thank God out of fullest heart that “ He ” has saved you so wonderfully. All the same, be really careful about what you eat, and inspect each bite you intend to eat. “ Frau Kathi ” and I congratulate you on your life’s being saved ! Please, find 10 “ Florins ” enclosed. Be careful later about eating smoked meat, and I will be grateful. “ So, be really careful ! ” “ Sali ” complained that she had to give the doctor 45 “ Florins ”. Do you know anything of that ? “ I received no answer. ” Farewell !

Your Brother,

Anton

Talk has it, in Vienna, that there is a teacher whose name is Anton Bruckner ; and he pretends to be my brother.

Thank you very much ! »



Bruckner and « Frau Kathi »

The Top-Hat

Anton Bruckner's faithful house-keeper, Katharina Kachelmayr, needed a good memory to bring the right hat. The « Top-Hat » was a collapsible Opera hat of prehistoric design, which he put on only for very special ceremonious occasions. The basic principle of his wardrobe was spacious and comfortable - which he carried to grotesque lengths. His way of living was as simple as he himself was, and anyone who saw the Master slurping-up his soup from the bowl would have thought that he was in the company of a farm-hand grown old in honourable service rather than a great composer. Kathi was very controlling - even tyrannical. She was obsessed with order and cleanliness (she even bullied him for misplacing a slipper !).

Saturday, 22 September 1888 : Transfer and restoration of Franz Schubert's remains at the Vienna Central Cemetery (« Zentralfriedhof ») . Professor Anton Bruckner and representatives of the « Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde » are in attendance. At noon, Bruckner puts on his best black suit with its trousers too short and too wide, his Sunday St. Florian jacket, and his top-hat which « Frau Kathi » refuses to brush because, she says, it is no use, the « Herr » Professor had let it get wet again, the night before. So, Bruckner brushes it himself at great length.



Bruckner in Vienna

Recovering by miracle !

Saturday, 8 December 1894 : Dramatic decline of Anton Bruckner's health for several days. Doctors lose hope. Ignaz Bruckner sends a telegraph from St. Florian. The last sacraments are administered to Bruckner for the second time in his life.

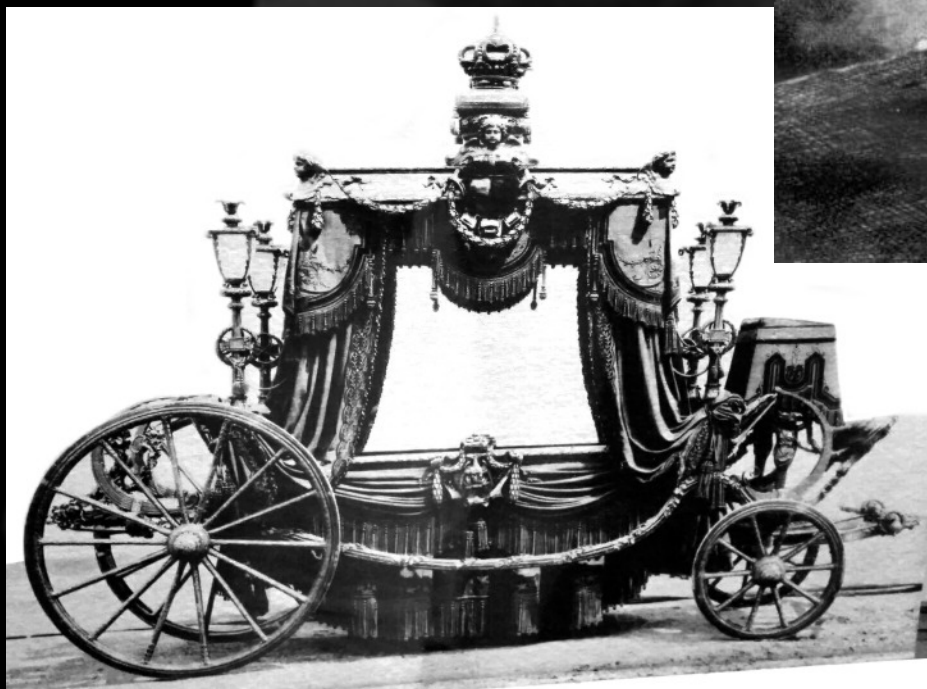
After Sunday, 9 December 1894 (or after 14 December 1894 ?) : Anton Bruckner recovers almost by miracle ! He explains his (supernatural) improvement by the intercession of Linz Bishop Franz-Josef Rüdiger.

The beatification process of Rüdiger commenced on Thursday, 28 February 1895.



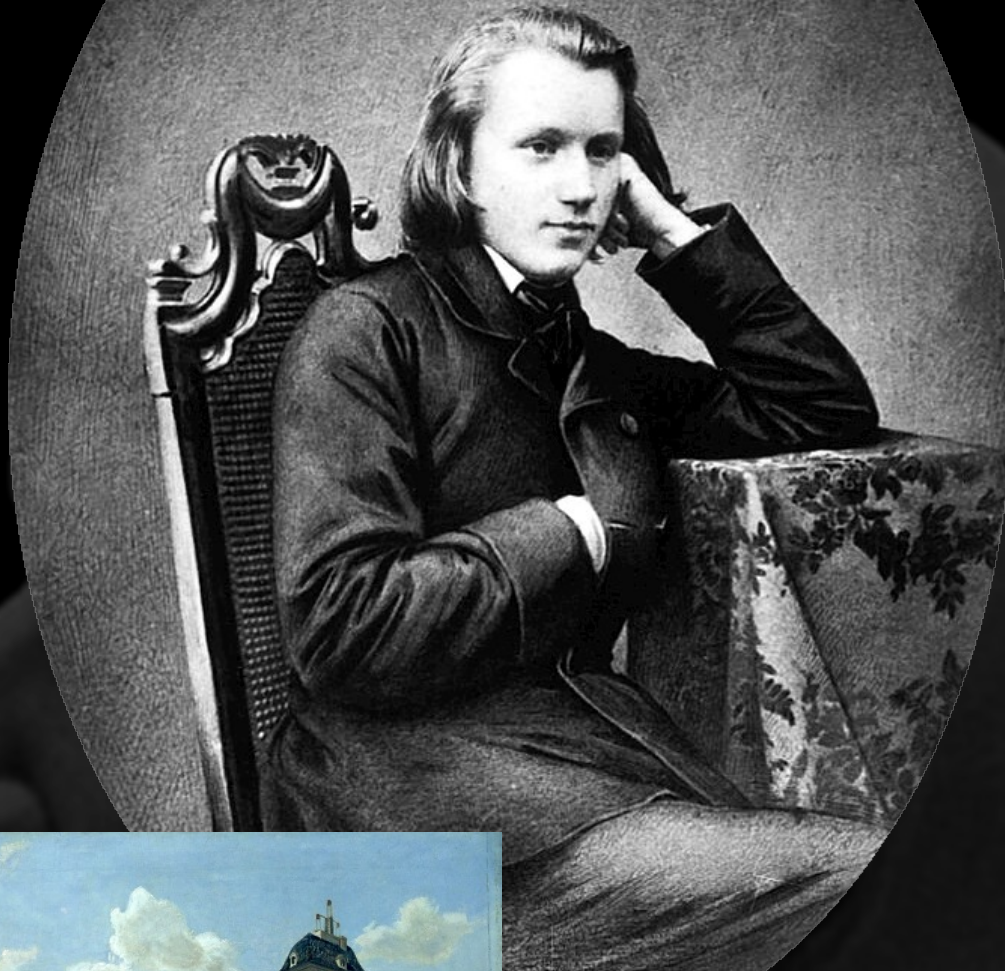
Vienna : Upper-Belvedere Bruckner's Death

Sunday, 11 October 1896 : Anton Meißner, who had just seen Bruckner shortly before, and Father Heribert Witsch who was nearby the « Schloßkapelle » were immediately brought to the « Kustodenstöckl » by « Kathi's » daughter. In their presence, « Kathi » closed the eyes of the Master. Meißner joined Father Witsch in reciting the « de Profundis » . Meanwhile, « Kathi » telephoned Doctor Heller who arrived half an hour later in company of Leopold Schrötter.



Brahms's in Hamburg

His darkest secret



Johannes Brahms played in Hamburg's water-front bars in his early teens. The prostitutes molested him. He was traumatized by the experience. It wrecked his relations with women. He told his story to Clara Schumann in his 20's. In middle-age, he told it to his surgeon friend Doctor Theodor Billroth. In old age, he told it to music-critics Hans Gal and Max Graf, to friend Max Friedlander - and to Max Kalbeck.

Brahms in Vienna

The naughty gentleman

After his death, when asked about his love-life, his house-keeper would only say :
« He was a very naughty old gentleman. »

Johannes Brahms and Henriette Hemala at the door step of the Villa Miller-Aichholz (1894)



Venice

Wagner's Death

Wednesday, 14 February 1883 :

Anton Bruckner receives at the Vienna Conservatory a telegram from Venice (sent by Luigi Trevisan, the Master's condolier) announcing the death of Richard Wagner. Bruckner had planned to go to Bayreuth with his road-secretary Friedrich Eckstein, but fell sick on the day of the departure.

« When I heard the tragic news, I wept. God, how I wept ! » (Bruckner's evening prayer records are unusually extensive.)

Upon hearing the news, Hugo Wolf plays the funeral march from « Götterdämmerung », then spends the rest of the day on a tree, crying.

Jacques Manheit, a baritone in the Olmütz Opera, recalled :

« Just as I was going from my home to the Theatre, I saw a man running through the streets ; he was quite distraught, sobbed loudly, and pressed his handkerchief against his eyes ; I recognized Gustav Mahler with difficulty. I went up to him anxiously and asked him quietly :

“ In heaven's name, has something happened to your father ? ”.

He howled at the top of his voice :

“ Worse, worse, much worse. The worst, the worst has happened, the Master has died. ”

After that, it was impossible to talk to Mahler for days. He came to the Theatre for rehearsals and performances, but was inaccessible to everybody for a long time. »



Bayreuth Wagner's Death

Saturday, 17 February 1883 :

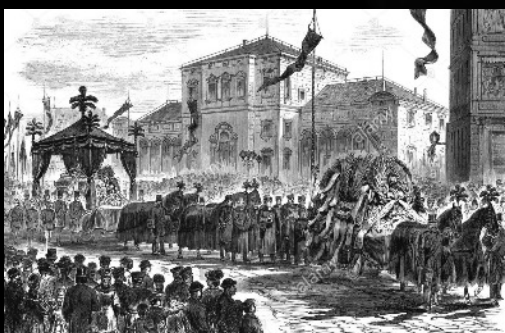
Nowhere had the news of Wagner's death produced more consternation than at Bayreuth, the city rejuvenated by his genius. A special mourning car carried the remains.

The whole town was draped in mourning. Before the arrival of the funeral train, the hotels had again filled-up, as during Festival days.

A black flag floated over the theatre on the hill, black flags darkened the windows along the main avenues, and the street-lamps were draped in black.

On the arrival of the funeral train at the railway station, after the coffin had been removed from the car to a tribune, a public ceremony took place.

The proceedings began at 4 o'clock with the playing of « Siegfried's Funeral March ». The procession was then marshalled into line : first a military-band, then a carriage loaded with wreaths. This was followed by the hearse, drawn by four black horses, attended by all the local clergymen, and the pan-bearers.



Bruckner in Vienna

Death of Hans Rott

Winter 1884-1885 :

Anton Bruckner would have been interested in Hans Rott's compositions before his death.

Wednesday, 25 June 1884 :

Pocket calendar entry by Anton Bruckner : « † » (prayer for the death, presumably for Hans Rott) .

The composer's funeral at the « Zentralfriedhof » in Vienna was attended by Bruckner, who arrived early and spent a significant amount of time alone with the coffin of his young friend and student. At the funeral itself, Bruckner was seen crying, and stated openly that Brahms' uncalled-for, harsh treatment of an already isolated young composer was to blame for his demise. Only his closest friends mourned Rott in Vienna : Gustav Mahler, Carl Hrubý, Friedrich Eckstein, Franz Marschner, and Cyrill Hynais.

Bruckner was devastated : « Already an hour before the funeral began, Bruckner stood at the coffin, lost in dreams, looking down into the pale face of his dear student, and could not tear himself away. When the coffin was put into the hearse, tear upon tear fell from the Master's eyes. »



Vienna

Mahler's Death

Thursday, 18 May 1911 : Physician and writer Arthur Schnitzler walks through the garden of the Loew Sanatorium during lunch-time and meets writer Hermann Bahr who kept an eye on what happened on the street. Alban Berg continues pacing the corridor. Mahler holds a trembling finger over the blanket as if he is conducting.

Alma hears him say : « Mozartl » (little Mozart)

At 10 pm, Doctor Franz Chvostek came to the bedside. He said there was no hope to keep alive the sick man :

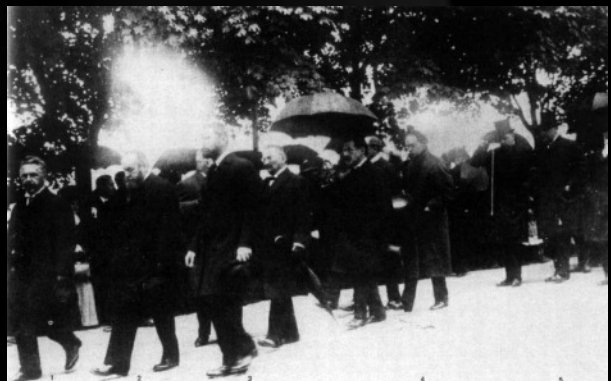
« He is very ill. All symptoms of cripple lungs are there (edema (swelling and fluid retention)) . The patient is completely unconscious. His pulse is 160. His temperature is too high to measure, and the breathing is very quickly. The disease is in the final stages. »

Beside Mahler are : his wife Alma, his sister Justine, Arnold Rosé, Carl Moll and Anna Sofie Moll-Schindler-Bergen, Bruno Walter accompanied by his wife. Also present : Doctor Franz Chvostek junior and Doctor Michalik.

Mahler died at 11:07 pm, aged only 50. Heart-stitch was performed. This was common in 1911 as a result of the fear of being buried alive.



When the procession came down from the church to again climb later, only the sound of the bell tower was there. Everyone was dressed in black. Despite Mahler's request for sobriety, there were a lot of flowers in the church-yard, some 400 wreaths. The trees moved by the wind. The procession arrived at the open grave and it came to a stop. The silence became even more intense when the coffin was placed in the grave. Immediately afterwards came the dull thud of the earth Carl Moll and Arnold Rosé dropped on the metal box. At that moment there came a sunbeam through the broken clouds.



Bruckner in Vienna

The Wagner Society

Monday, 22 December 1884 : Concert of the Vienna Wagner Society at the « Bösendorfer-Saal » .

Ferdinand Löwe plays at the piano the first movement of Bruckner's 4th Symphony.

Josef Schalk plays at the piano the third movement of Bruckner's 3rd Symphony.

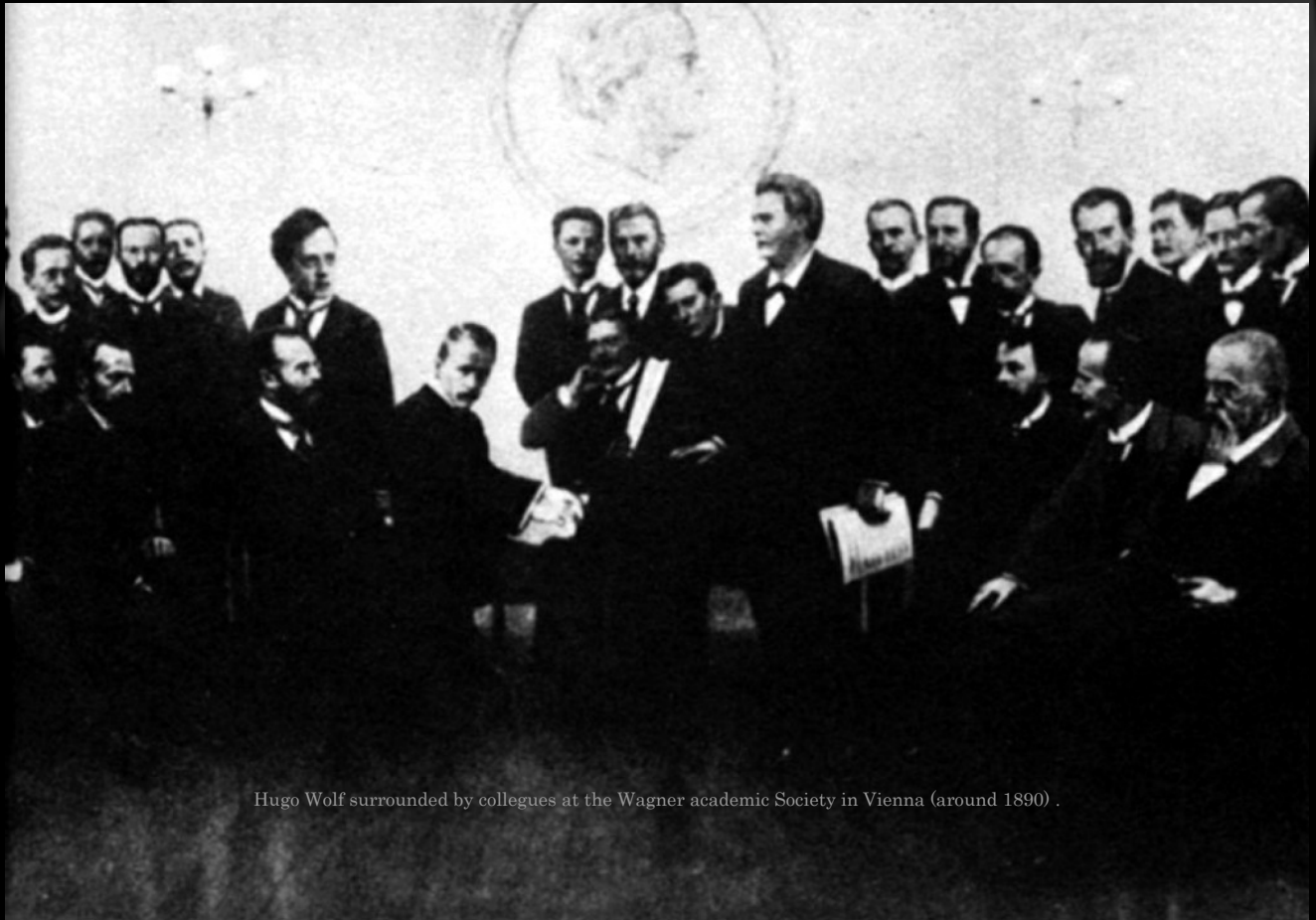
Löwe and Schalk perform the version for 2 pianos, 4 hands (by Löwe) , of Bruckner's 1st Symphony.

Richard Hirsch sings a scene from Richard Wagner's « Die Walküre » .

Anton Bruckner receives a laurel wreath entitled « The Master of German music ! »

(« Dem Meister deutscher Tonkunst ! ») .

Present at the concert : Doctor Theodor Helm, Emil von Hartmann, Hugo Wolf, Friedrich Eckstein, Franz Zottmann. (In spite of an invitation, Julius Winkler, Baron Seiler and Weiß are absent.)



Hugo Wolf surrounded by colleagues at the Wagner academic Society in Vienna (around 1890) .

Thursday, 28 November 1895 : Third private music evening of the Vienna academic Wagner Society at the « Bösendorfer-Saal » . On the programme, songs by Hugo Wolf. Also, Ferdinand Löwe will play at the piano the first 3 movements of Bruckner's 5th Symphony.

Vienna

Wolf's « fatal wound »

Hugo Wolf's musical gift and his charm earned him attention and patronage as soon as he was introduced to Vienna society as a very young man. Wolf was already known in other cultured circles, notably that of the composer and pianist Adalbert von Goldschmidt (which included music-critics Gustav Schönaich and Hans Paumgartner, and conductor Felix Mottl) . They adopted the young Wolf, took him to concerts and Operas, lent him books, music and money. But this fostering may also have proved fatal ...

According to Alma Mahler, Wolf had been infected in 1877, when he was 17, during a visit to the brothel, a customary Viennese initiation. One of his rich bourgeois friends, Goldschmidt, aged 29 at the time, gave him as a gift his « honorarium » for an evening :

« Hugo Wolf as a very young man was taken by Goldschmidt into the so-called “ Lehmgrube ” (brothel) , where Goldschmidt played dance-music for which he was often “ awarded ” with a young woman without charge. He presented this “ honorarium ” once to his friend Wolf, and Wolf took away with him “ the wound that will never heal ”. »



Adalbert von Goldschmidt



Syphilis was perceived to be a consequence of immoral, improper, or promiscuous sexuality, the diagnosis resulting in severe social stigmatization.

Vienna

Hugo Wolf's Death

Sunday, 22 February 1903 : At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Hugo Wolf, aged 42, died in convulsions alone (except for the presence of an attendant) of what the Victorians called « the wound that will never heal » .

Wolf's medical file, interestingly, disappeared from the private sanatorium of Doctor Wilhelm Svetlin as well as the Lower-Austrian Provincial Asylum (« Niederösterreichische Landesirrenanstalt ») . It is suspected that it had been stolen, probably with the intention of selling it to the person who did not wish to make the medical record public.

In the late-19th Century, calomel, mercurous chloride, a purgative and laxative, was used as an inunction and in tablet form and later as an injection to fight syphilis.



Bruckner's university student Anton Ölzelt junior

The philosophy professor Anton Ölzelt junior Ritter von Newin (a disciple of the « Gestalt » School) attended Bruckner's University lectures.

After hearing an afternoon organ recital at Klosterneuburg abbey church, Ölzelt was so impressed by Bruckner's virtuosity that he offered him one of his apartments at the « Hôtel de France » located on « Heßgasse » Number 7.

Ölzelt junior owned a beautiful Villa in the Lower-Austrian village of Mauer on « Kirchengasse » Number 4. In 1859, it was a already a hunting-house with a garden.



Bruckner's barber in Steyr

Josef Stöger

Anton Bruckner always stopped at Josef (« Sepp ») Stöger's « salon » when he was staying in Steyr (visiting him sometimes 3 times a week !). It is said that Bruckner could not bear the « mechanical » hair-clipper.

He said to Stöger : « Turn-off that devilish machine ! »

As instructed, Stöger had to use the « regular » scissors to cut every hair almost to the root !

(Upper-Austrian villagers wore their hair very short.)

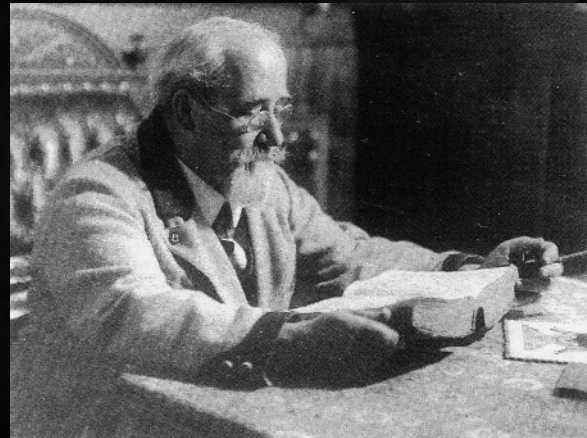
When the session was finally over, Stöger took the time to carefully collect the hair of his famous guest.

Bruckner exclaimed : « What are you doing ??? » Stöger replied that he was collecting his hair as a souvenir.

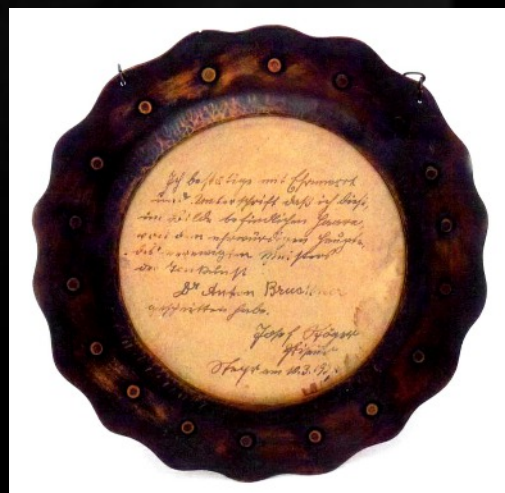
Bruckner retorted : « “ Sö san a Schlaucherl. ” But you are quite right, perhaps a fool would give 100 Guilders for them. »



Fam: Stöber Friseuraktion. Foto: E.Schimarko 2014



Bruckner's barber in Steyr Josef Stöger



Bruckner in Neufelden

Karoline Weilnböck

Tuesday, 16 September 1890 : Josefine (Lang) Weilnböck welcomed Anton Bruckner and Karl Waldeck at her home. Bruckner was surprised and delighted to meet her 14 year old daughter, Karoline - the living replica of her mother ! Kissing the girl, he called her : « lieber Ersatz. » (« My darling substitute. ») Karoline stayed by his side all day ! In her company, all reckoning of time past or present was lost for him and his heart beat once more as swiftly as the vacation moments flew by.

Tuesday, 21 April 1891 : Letter from Anton Bruckner (Vienna) to Karoline Weilnböck (Neufelden) :
« Highly-Esteemed “ Fräulein ” !

Finally, I come to settle my prolonged debt. Why so late - once by word of mouth. How often I contemplate the beautiful picture of “ my dear replacement ”. How often I think of the wonderful hours which you sacrificed all day for me !

Thanks again for them !

Most cordial greetings to your brother and sister ; likewise to your aunt and those who know me and know about me.

To be able to see you again would mean happiness ; in the meantime, your friend kisses your little hand, very sincerely.

Yours,

Anton Bruckner »



1961 : Karoline in front of a painting of her mother, Josephine Lang.



Karoline in 1958.



Karoline waiting to eat a piece of cake (1960) .

Bruckner in Vienna

A bad joke by the students

1875 : A group of students decided to make fun of Professor Bruckner ... the famous hardened bachelor. They asked permission to show-up at his apartment on « Währingerstraße » Number 41 to surprise him. The « surprise » proved to be a notorious prostitute of Vienna. Bruckner did not say a single word. He crossed the room and knelt down on his « prie-dieu » .

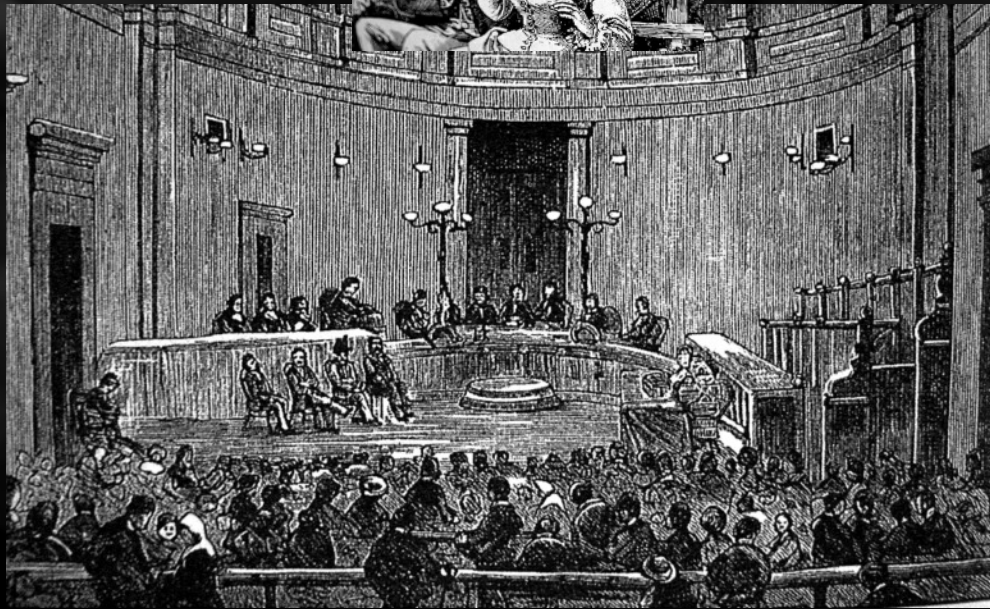
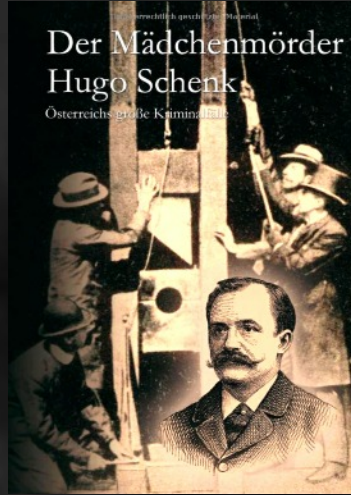
It is not improbable that Gustav Mahler might, had he visited prostitutes in the company of Hugo Wolf or one of his other student acquaintances, have behaved like Arthur Schnitzler's friend Adolf, « who after bestowing his favours on such a lady would follow it up by reproaching her, with unctuous lectures, for her profligate way of life » .

Many of Vienna's famous suburban wine-taverns (« Heurigen ») were prostitution locations.



Bruckner in Vienna

Trial of Hugo Schenk



Thursday, 13 March 1884 : Beginning of the trial against Hugo Schenk.

Anton Bruckner showed great interest in this highly-publicized court case until the execution of the convicted murderer on April 22.

« When the trial against the notorious female-killer Hugo Schenk began, Bruckner pleaded that I should intervene with a friend, the State attorney Gürtler von Kleeborn, so that he would be allowed to attend the trial and, if possible, the execution (...) So, I led the “Master” inside the court-room (...) but Bruckner could not control himself (...) He raised continuously from the bench to get a better view of the murderer. His awkward behaviour was disturbing the peace. A constable came to meet us to demand silence. »

(August Stradal)

Bruckner in Vienna

Trial of Hugo Schenk



Monday, 21 April 1884 :

« On the evening before the execution of Hugo Schenk (Monday, April 21) , me and Bruckner sat down at the “ Riedhof ”, a restaurant near the District Court House. There were also some young and playful physicians in our company who, with the “ funny old man ”, as they say in Vienna, were forming a very wild bunch.

And so, one of these doctors told me that Hugo Schenk expressed the wish to eat a “ Schnitzel ” from the “ Riedhof ” on the evening before his execution. And that the owner had just sent this “ Schnitzel ” to the District court-house.

Bruckner immediately asked the owner to prepare him a piece of that same piece of veal (...) . Bruckner stayed awake all night long, and prayed for the murderer. »

(August Stradal)

The « Wiener Schnitzel » is a popular part of Viennese cuisine. It is made of veal and is traditionally garnished with a slice of lemon and either potato salad or potatoes with parsley and butter.



Food



The Stammtisch tradition

Bruckner, the late partier

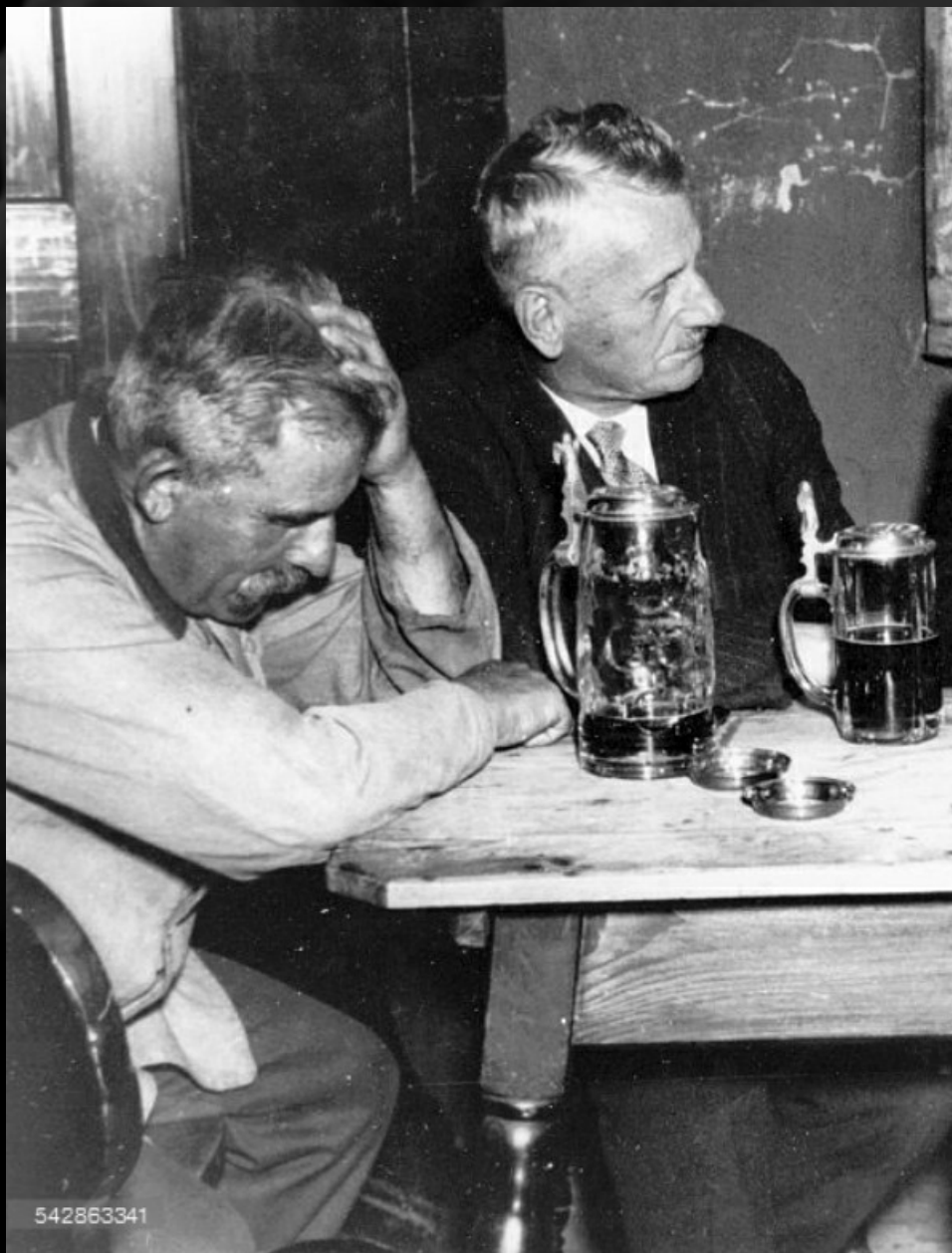
A bachelor, Anton Bruckner used to arrive at the guest-house late in the evening.

But then, he still stayed for a long time with his friends.

If, at an advanced hour, someone in the group was ready to go back home, he replied :

« Come on, stay for a little while, it's so much fun ! »

After saying yes to Bruckner, the poor fellow fell asleep and started to snore loudly.



The Stammtisch tradition

The regulars' table

A « Stammtisch » (German for regulars' table) is an informal group meeting held on a regular basis, and also the usually large, often round-table around which the group meets. A « Stammtisch » is not a structured meeting, but rather a friendly get-together.

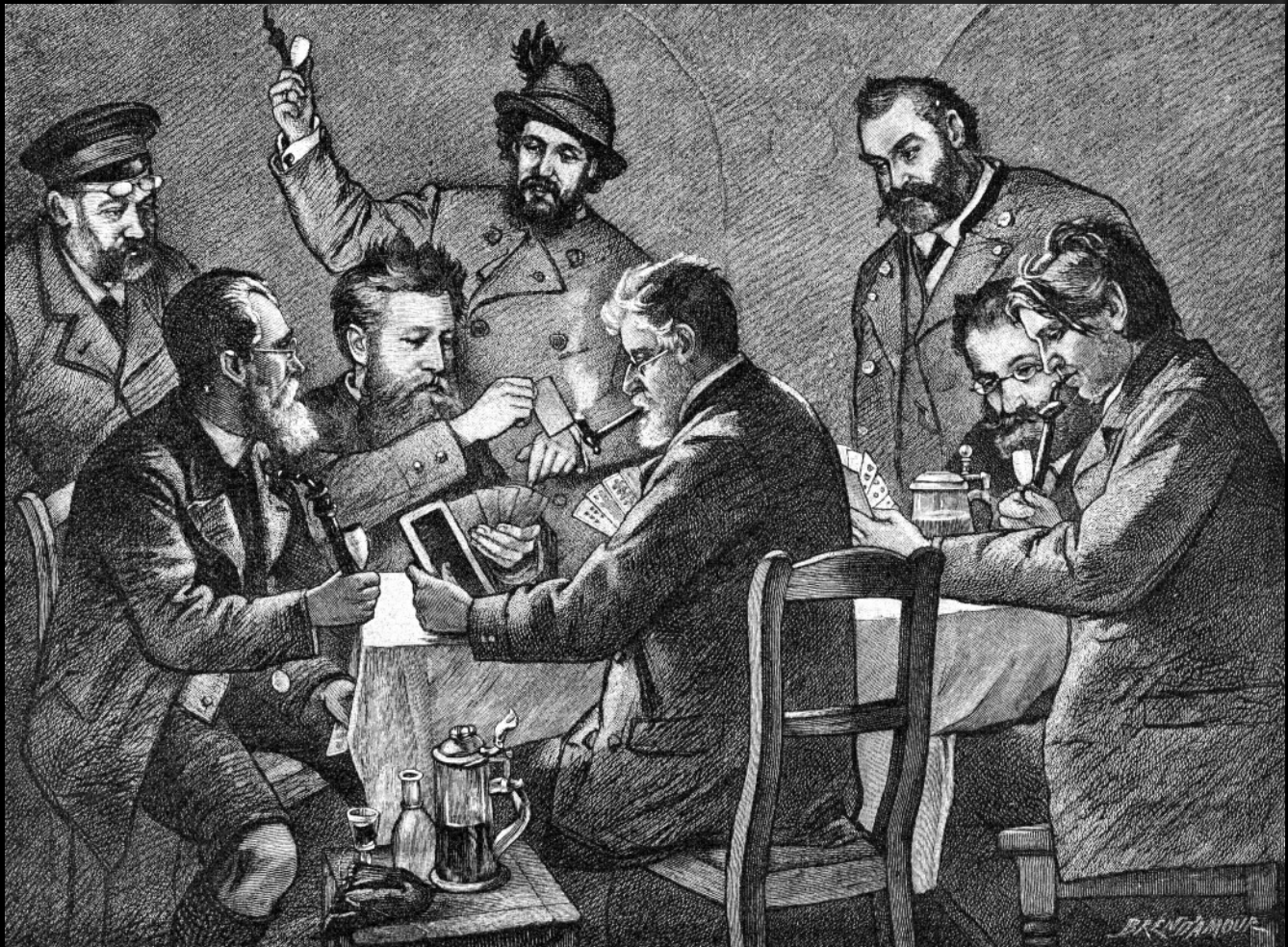
« The neighbour who talked with a Czech or Hungarian accent was just as much a Viennese as he who was born there. One did not laugh at his pronunciation and his peculiarities as at a foreigner, but one saw in him a man like oneself. Thus, sprang-up the spirit of friendliness, companionship and popular humanism which brought Viennese together, caused them to gather in the smoky coffee-houses and inns and made them become friends. » (Max Graf)



The Stammtisch tradition

Bruckner : Lord and King

Anton Bruckner preferred the companionship of his friends and pupils in a modest inn, where « Gemuetlichkeit » (tranquility) was the mood and where polite behaviour and fashionable dress were of no consequence. There, at his « Stammtisch » (regular table, habitually reserved for him) , he was Lord and King, whom nobody dared oppose. There, his sense of humour came into play, sometimes at the expense of his enemies. There, he felt care-free and young, and enjoyed life, forgetting trouble, sickness, and even the doctor's diet prescribed when his ailment grew worse. It was extremely hard for him to follow the diet, for he was very fond of Austrian food, good but rather « heavy » . One must have lived in Vienna to appreciate what a cozy restaurant means to bachelors. The customer enjoys special privileges ; both the host and the waiter vie with each other to satisfy the guest in his individual desires.



The Stammtisch tradition

Rules and privileges

Typically, the « Bürgermeister » (Mayor) , the farmer, the shop-keeper and many others will sit together frequently after church on a Sunday (known as « Frühschoppen ») and on at least one week-day evening to play cards and discuss the affairs of the village. Their table is marked with a metal sign marked « Stammtisch » to signal the unsuspecting visitors that they should sit elsewhere. Many outsiders have made the mistake of sitting at the « Stammtisch » without permission.



The Stammtisch tradition

Social status

Especially in rural areas and smaller villages, being part of the « Stammtisch » was often related to a certain social status. In the second half of the 19th Century, a « Stammtisch » typically consisted of local dignitaries such as the mayor, doctor, pharmacist, teacher, forester or wealthy farmers. Inviting a stranger to take a seat at the « Stammtisch » was a sign of extraordinary appreciation. This was similarly the case with types of regulars' tables in « cafés » consisting of writers and artists.



The Stammtisch tradition

Salzkammergut

The Salzkammergut stretches from the City of Salzburg eastwards along the Austrian Alpine Foreland and the Northern Limestone Alps to the peaks of the Dachstein Mountains, spanning the federal states of Upper-Austria, Salzburg, and Styria. The main river of the region is the Traun, a right tributary of the Danube. The name « Salzkammergut » literally means « Estate of the Salt Chamber » and derives from the Imperial Salt Chamber, the authority charged with running the precious salt mines of the Habsburg Monarchy.

The Salzkammergut has long been one of importance. More than 2,000 years ago, the Romans were mining salt from the mountain-sides in the area, and then groups like the Bavarii Tribes and the Otakars followed suited in the Centuries following. When the region was under the control of the Viennese Empire, it was the salt mines of the Salzkammergut that were a prized possession to the Emperor. In the modern day, many of the the salt mines are regarded as historic relics.

Emperor Franz-Josef I retreated to the area, and to his Kaiservilla, to enjoy the tranquility of the region.



Anton and Theresia « Tonerl » picking apples

The 6 year old « Tonerl » had 2 pairs of shoes : one pair with thin soles, and one pair with thick soles.

One day, the young boy was supposed to wear the hard pair of shoes to pick apples. But he wanted to take the more comfortable and light ones, feeling that the others were much too heavy for him.

The mother tried at first to use good words to dissuade him. Finally, her patience was exhausted :

« I will make the shoes fit easier for you ! » , she cried angrily, and administering a correction to the unruly boy.

Later, Bruckner recalled that he was very proud of his early stubbornness ...



Ignaz Bruckner in St. Florian

Grießschmarrn



When papa died, he was wearing a black cassock and a night cap - which was also black.

I liked the music at papa's funeral. I was laughing a lot.

The lady officiating as a grave-digger said to me :

« You must not laugh, it is your father who is dead. »

I still remember the food that was served at the funeral. Because it was a day of fasting, we were allowed to eat « Grießschmarrn » (semolina pancakes) .

There were also bread dumplings, horseradish, rice and grapes !

(Ignaz Bruckner)

Bruckner in St. Florian

Michael Arneith's warning

The young Bruckner seems to have spent rather more time in lively company in the early days.

« The Prelate Arneith used to like me a lot, but he changed his tune. »

Arneith once said that if the visits to the tavern didn't stop soon, he would have Bruckner and the organ thrown-out.

« It struck me that if the “ Herr ” Prelate had thrown both me and the organ out together, things would have been all right. I wrote a Cantata for the “ Herr ” Prelate's Name-Day and he arranged for me to get 30 Florins holiday money in return. But I wasn't able to thank him ; he never let me. »

Painting of a local tavern



Bruckner in St. Florian

Eat good, play good

Summer 1838 : Anton Bruckner always enjoyed good food and plenty of it, as we know from an amusing story of his earlier days. In St. Florian, he once played the organ so strangely during the service that the Prelate called him at once and asked him, rather resentfully, for an explanation. Bruckner explained that at dinner, since he sat at the end of the table, he got only the remnants of meat which the others had left. With so little food, he could not play better. The Prelate promised improvement, and we hear of no further complaints on that score. Bruckner's thirst was as keen as his appetite.



Bruckner, the bachelor

Homemade cuisine

As a bachelor, Anton Bruckner was lifelong dependent on guest-house catering. In accordance with his simple nature, he always preferred the Upper-Austrian local homemade cuisine. House-smoked preparation with semolina dumplings and sauerkraut was his favourite food. As a table beverage, he preferred the homeland apple cider, or the « Landlbirne » fruit-wine. This was so widely known that he was once entertained for 3 days in a row in private homes in Steyr.

In the various restaurants of Linz, he was served the specialities of the house. Bruckner ate little during the day, but, in the evening, the portions were never large enough for him.

His excuse was : « When I am supposed to work, I must also be fed ! »



Semolina dumpling soup



Potato dumplings

Bruckner in St. Florian

Strudel

« Anton Bruckner was a diligent worker and a hearty eater. His appetite was well-catered for by the monks. His favourite dish was strudel and, for his sake, it often appeared on the table. At St. Florian, everyone went to their rooms after the evening meal ; but Bruckner would go and spend a few hours at the “ Gasthaus ”, drinking rough cider with his old friends. »

(Franz Gräßlinger)



Liebig's Meat-Extract Richard Wagner

Richard Wagner was used to promote Liebig's meat-extract paste. Wagner's sponsorship of what was actually the forerunner of the « Oxo » cube has an extra-dimension, however, as the founder of the Liebig's Extract of Meat Company was organic chemist Justus von Liebig (1803-1873) who was one of young King Ludwig II's science teachers. Ludwig held him in high-regard.



RICCARDO WAGNER

VERO ESTRATTO DI CARNE LIEBIG.

5. „L'isola dei beati" - Triebtschen. Wagner dirige l'Idillo di Siegfried sul pianerottolo della sua casa (1870).

Riproduzione vietata. Spiegazione a tergo.



RICHARD WAGNER

VÉRITABLE EXTRAIT DE VIANDE LIEBIG.

6. Wagner, en compagnie de l'empereur Guillaume I, assiste à l'inauguration du Théâtre de Bayreuth (1876).

Emperor Franz-Josef

The hunter



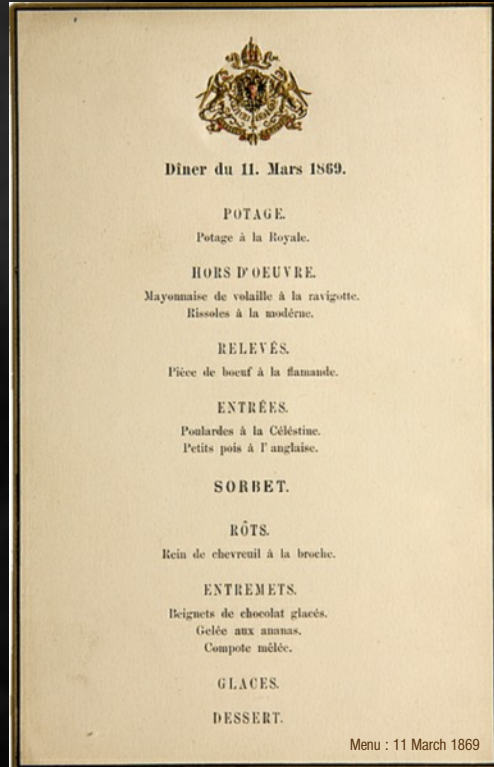
Emperor Franz-Josef At the table



Imperial kitchen



State dinner



Diner du 11. Mars 1869.

POTAGE.

Potage à la Royale.

HORS D'OEUVRE.

Mayonnaise de volaille à la ravigotte.

Rissoles à la modécuc.

RELEVÉS.

Pièce de boeuf à la flamande.

ENTRÉES.

Poulardes à la Célestine.

Petits pois à l'anglaise.

SORBET.

RÔTS.

Rein de chevreuil à la broche.

ENTREMETS.

Beignets de chocolat glacés.

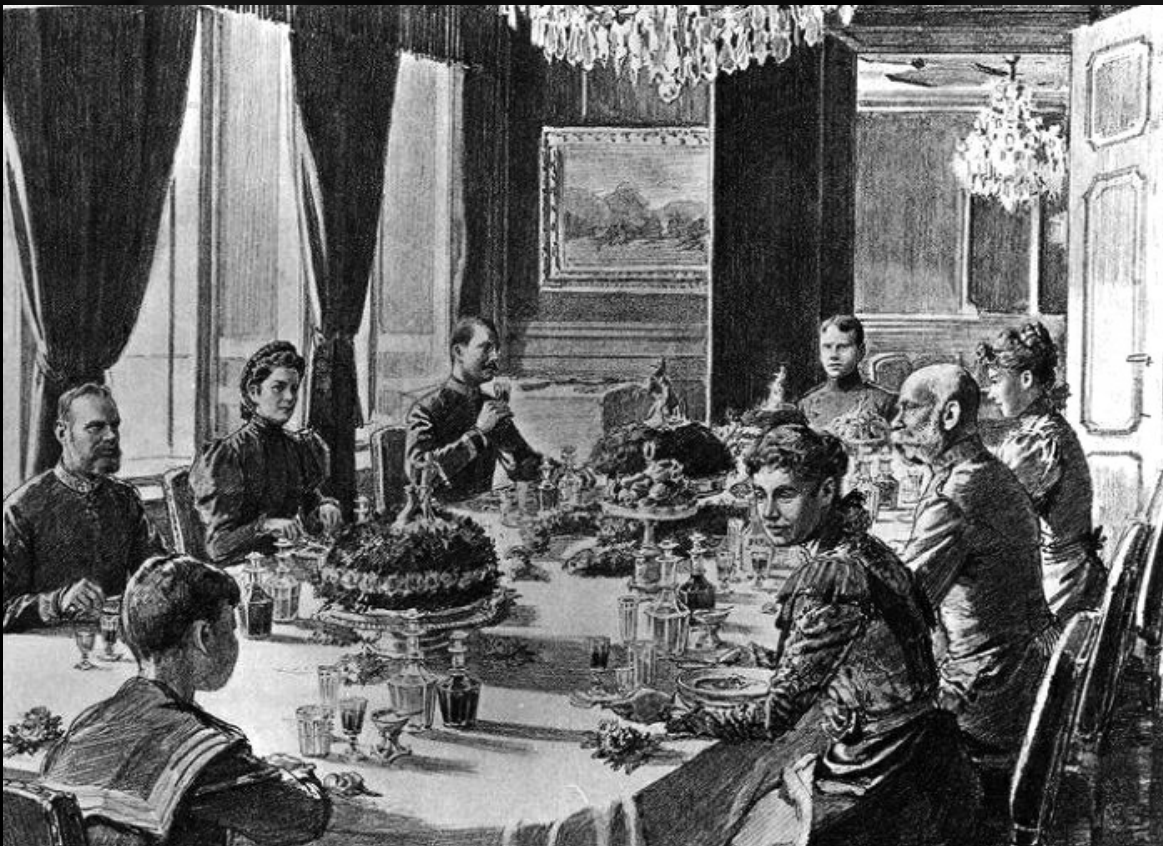
Gelée aux amans.

Compote mêlée.

GLACES.

DESSERT.

Menu : 11 March 1869



Emperor Franz-Josef eating Tafelspitz

Emperor Franz-Josef Kaiserschmarrn

« Kaiserschmarrn » is probably the best-known of all the « Imperial » delicacies. It is a hearty meal frequently found in mountain huts. And it is the source of no end of confusion when this sweet dish is poorly translated as an « Emperor's omelette » .

The « schmarrn » part has now come to mean « rubbish » in colloquial German (« So a Schmarrn » is dialect for « what rubbish ! ») and one of the theories for the name comes from the idea that the dish developed from pancakes that were rejected by the Emperor.

However, it is far more likely that the latter-part of the word comes from the same root as « schmieren » (to grease or smear) and relates to the practice in the poorer communities of frying-up a combination of flour, milk and eggs and using some preserved fruit as added taste.

The legend which stems from this root says that the Emperor Franz-Josef I was served a traditional meal while out hunting but, because it was a meal for the Emperor, more milk and eggs and some raisins were added to the recipe.



Emperor Franz-Josef Tafelspitz

The « Tafelspitz » (boiled beef) , which literally means the « end of the table » where the Emperor used to sit, was Franz-Josef's favourite.

« His Majesty's private table is never without a fine piece of boiled beef. »

Franz-Josef preferred his boiled beef accompanied with freshly grated horseradish, cabbage and stale bread for absorbing the remaining sauce. Except on days of fasting, boiled beef could be found on the Imperial family's menu every day. Not only the Emperor developed this distinct love for beef, but the dish was of great significance for the diet of all social classes.

« His Majesty's private table is never without a fine piece of boiled beef. »



Emperor Franz-Josef Pilsner Urquell

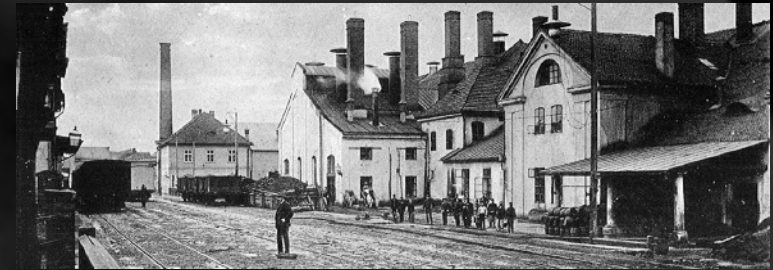
1856 : « Pilsen » beer makes it to Vienna for the first time. An even 65 buckets are delivered to « Herr » Josef Šedivý at « Salvatorstraße » Number 379. The Burghers' Brewery later becomes the official supplier to the Imperial Court.

Friday, 1 July 1870 : A storehouse opens in Vienna.

1885 : Words of praise as the Emperor Franz-Josef visits the Burghers' Brewery of Plzeň :

« It is rather odd that no brewery has been able to duplicate the singular and delicious taste of “ Pilsner ” beer. The breweries at Schwechat and St. Marx have really invested much effort into their brewing undertaking. »

Since this historical visit, the Emperor drank no other beer than « Pilsner Urquell » .



Bruckner in Linz Apfelradeln



One of Bruckner's favourite dessert while in Linz was « Apfelradeln » (baked apple rings) .

Bruckner in Linz Apfelschlangel



One of Bruckner's favourite dessert while in Linz was « Apfelschlangel » : buttery, soft and crumbly layer of short-crust pastry wrapped around tangy sweet cinnamon-spiced apples.



Bruckner in Linz

Fleckerlspeis



Invited in a Linz guest-house, Bruckner loved the « Fleckerlspeis » prepared with leg-meat : a gratin of small pasta squares and left-overs from the Sunday roast.

Bruckner in Linz

Linzertorte



The « Linzertorte » is a very short, crumbly pastry made of flour, unsalted butter, egg yolks, lemon zest, cinnamon and lemon juice, and ground nuts, usually hazelnuts, but even walnuts or almonds are used, covered with a filling of redcurrant jam or, alternatively, plum butter, thick raspberry, or apricot jam. It is covered by a lattice of dough strips. The dough is rolled-out in very thin strips of pastry and arranged to form a criss-cross design on top of the preserves. The pastry is brushed with lightly beaten egg whites, baked, and sometimes decorated with sliced almonds.

An historical characteristic of traditional « Linzertorte » is its lack of a leavening agent. Baking powder did not exist in the 18th Century, so the dough recipe very much resembles that of unleavened cookie dough.

The « Linzertorte » is said to be the oldest cake in the world. For a long time a recipe from 1696 in the Vienna « Stadt- und Landesbibliothek » was the oldest one known. In 2005, however, Waltraud Faißner, the library director of the Upper-Austrian « Landesmuseum » and author of the book « Wie man die Linzer Dortten macht » (How to make the « Linzer-Torte ») found an even older Veronese recipe from 1653 in Codex 35/31 in the archive of Admont Abbey.

The invention of the « Linzertorte » is subject of numerous legends, reporting on a Viennese confectioner named Linzer (as given by Alfred Polgar) or the Franconian pastry « chef » Johann Konrad Vogel (1796-1883) , who, about 1823 at Linz, started the mass-production of the cake that made it famous around the world.

Bruckner in Vöcklabruck

The « Schlaraffia » club

Wednesday, 3 September 1884 :

Anton Bruckner becomes an honorary member of the Vöcklabruck's « Paixhanslia » Chapter, the local branch (« Reych ») Number 315 of the « Schlaraffia » movement.

Bruckner's association with « Paixhanslia » is due to the fact that Friedrich Hueber, his grand-nephew (known as « Trawi Trawi »), was a « Knight » of the local club. The Master of St. Florian will be nicknamed « Es Credo » (« Non confundare in æternam ») because of his « heavy tendency » for piety and devotion.

Good food, beer and music were always at the « rendez-vous » !



Vienna

Signing and drinking

Max Graf : « Viennese women had refined the waltz rhythm, which was originally that of a peasant dance, even by the time of the Schubert waltzes. »

« The Viennese considered himself indestructible even in hard times. He was the born optimist. This quality, along with his sensitiveness and his appreciation of the beauty of Nature, has made him a musician. His un-worried, care-free attitude toward life he expressed by singing and playing and dancing, over wine at the inns, at festivals on the village green, on mountain-climbing excursions. One sang or listened to music because one drank, and one drank because one wanted to sing. All this may have been primitive music, even animalistic music, but through the Centuries, it developed the Viennese into a musician and Vienna into a city of music. »



Bruckner and the Riedhof Circle

Science and brotherhood

Anton Bruckner basically kneeled in front of the high-priests of « Science » like a shy and devout follower. But this did not prevent him from taking 10 or 13 large Bavarian « Seidel » glasses of « Pilsner » beer (one of the largest glasses made for beer, and as such, is good for lower-gravity beers ; the handle helps the drinker hold the large glasses without dropping them or spilling) , even wine, because he stayed as late as 10 o'clock in the evening.

The Bavarian « Seidel » are the massive 1.5 litre large mugs which were made famous by « Oktoberfest » celebrations. They now exist as thick glass, but are descendants of simple krugs (the « Maßkrug » made of earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, glass, silver and pewter ; with or without hinged lid, originally to keep-out the flies) that were used since the 15th Century as drinking-mugs. As glass-cutting and forming techniques became more advanced in the 19th Century, round dimples or other patterns began to show-up in these tanks. Almost obviously, these Classic mugs are reserved for session beers such as Pilsners, Helles, Märzen, Vienna and, of course, « Oktoberfest » beers.

At that time, in « cafés » and taverns, beer glasses began to replace terra-cotta mugs, which gave more importance to the appearance of the product. Limpidity and colouring became essential factors.

Altogether, Bruckner had mixed feelings : he was ashamed but also anxious about his present physical condition, the doctors (in whom he put all his confidence) placed him against his excesses and their bad consequences. Hearth problems was in the making but, for now, the lecturer of Harmony and Counterpoint was essentially interested in being part of this « élite » group of geniuses.

Bruckner never got drunk, but many observers believe too much beer precipitated the attack of his illness. When the doctors forbade all these harmless little pleasures, he complained bitterly. These were the only joys in life the modest fellow had left.



Bruckner in Vienna

Gugelhupf

Anton Bruckner loved large portions of home-made « Gugelhupf » (marble cake) . He decided to control every sip of coffee and every piece of this delicious and refined dessert. Otherwise, he would throw himself into the bowl like a voracious glutton.



Vienna : Hôtel Impérial

Imperial Torte

A speciality of the house is the « Imperial Tart » (« Imperial Torte ») which is a chocolate truffle, supposedly based on a secret recipe that is said to have been created by an apprentice cook who fashioned it when Emperor Franz-Josef opened the « Hôtel Impérial » , in 1873. The confection comes in either a plain pine-wood box or a card-board box (for shipments) , each containing a single torte or group of small tortes. Tortes vary in size, from ones that are the size of an individually wrapped candy to others that are the size of a small cake (approximately 6 inches or 15 cm) . A complementary torte box is provided to each guest-room and additional boxes can be ordered from the hotel for shipment.



Bruckner in Vienna

48 Krapfen

Sunday, 18 December 1892 :

« Musikverein Großer-Saal » . 4th Subscription Concert of the season by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Hans Richter conducts Bruckner's 8th Symphony.

When Richter left by the stage-door, Bruckner awaited him behind the scenes with an enormous tray of 48 steaming hot crunchy « krapfen » , a strange but typically eccentric reward for the exhausted conductor. A « Berliner Pfannkuchen » (shortly called, « Berliner ») is a traditional North German pastry similar to a doughnut with no central hole made from sweet yeast dough fried in fat or oil, with a marmalade or jam filling and usually icing, powdered sugar or conventional sugar on top. They are sometimes made with chocolate, champagne, custard, mocha, or « advocaat » filling, or with no filling at all.



Bruckner in Vienna

Plum Dumpling

End of September 1896 :

Anton Bruckner is visited by Karl Almeroth (from Steyr) and Adalbert Goldschmidt.

Bruckner mentions that he likes a lot « Frau Kathi's » plum dumpling.



Bruckner in Vienna

Capon and apple « purée »

Sunday, 14 December 1884 : Hans Richter conducts the Viennese premiere of Hector Berlioz's « Te Deum » at the « Musikverein » .

Anton Bruckner's pupil and friend, August Göllerich junior, recalls the evening spent with the composer :

« After the concert, although the work clearly made an impression, not a word escaped his lips for a long time. He quickly and firmly grabbed my arm and stormed off to a nearby restaurant, where he invited me to his favourite meal in those days : (roasted) capon and apple “ purée ” .



Bruckner in Vienna

Sachertorte

Saturday, 7 November 1891 :

In the Senate meeting-room of the University of Vienna, Rector Doctor Adolf Exner showed to Anton Bruckner the doctoral degree, with the date : « 29 September 1891 » .

Were also present for the occasion : friends of the Steyr Circle : Count and Countess Lamberg (the donors of the doctoral ring) , Karl Almeroth and Karl Reder ; and Karl Lorenz from the « Wiener Akademische Gesangverein » .

Pocket calendar entry by Anton Bruckner :

« 7 November. Promotion as an honorary Doctorate of Philosophy at the University of Vienna. »

That same evening, Bruckner is invited by the « Steyr consortium » (the Lambergs, Rede and Almeroth) at the luxurious « Hotel Sacher » in the 1st District, « vis-à-vis » to the « Hofoper » .

Bruckner most certainly ordered the specialty of the house : the « Sachertorte » - a chocolate cake with apricot filling topped with whipped cream.

It was 1832 when Prince von Metternich instructed the 16 year old apprentice Franz Sacher to create a cake for his discerning guests. The sweet Masterpiece was to be made with chocolate, apricot jam, and whipped cream. Today, the « original Sachertorte » stands as one of Vienna's best known symbols.



Bruckner in Vienna

Schwäbische Brotsuppe

Sunday, 11 October 1896 :

At sunrise, Anton Bruckner felt surprisingly well. He had some « Schwäbische Brotsuppe » (Swabian bread soup) for lunch, but his appetite was not good. Doctor Josef Sorgo (deputizing for Doctor Richard Heller) arrived right after. He advised Bruckner against leaving for his daily walk. Outside, it was a bright sunny day, but very windy.

Some substantial soups and stews are essential parts of Swabian food culture. The fact that soups and stews are loved by Swabians lead to the nickname « Subbaschwöb » which means « Soup Swabian ». In gastronomy, they are usually served as an appetizer but in home-cooking they are also famous as a main-dish served with bread.

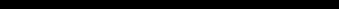


Physicians





Liszt's Doctors



Liszt's Doctors
Dr. Alfred Græfe



Liszt's Doctors
Dr. Richard von Volkmann





Wagner's Doctor



Wagner's Doctor Dr. Josef Standhartner

Austrian neurologist, physician, Court counselor, singer and music-lover. He was one of Richard Wagner's closest and most helpful friends in Vienna - a major benefactor of the composer. He was perhaps the only physician ever to examine him. Standhartner was also a staunch supporter of Anton Bruckner.





Tiefgebeugt vom Schmerze, gibt **Minna Standthartner** in ihrem und im Namen ihrer unterzeichneten Kinder und Enkel Nachricht, daß ihr theurer Gatte

Dr. Josef Standthartner,

k. k. Rath und Primararzt im allgemeinen Krankenhause, Directionsmitglied der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, Vice-Präsident des Rudolfiner Vereines ic. ic., Ritter des Ordens der Eisernen Krone, Ritter des königlich preussischen Rothem Adlerordens dritter Classe, Comthur des königlich bayrischen Michaelsordens, des portugiesischen Christusordens, des Sachsen-Ernestinischen Hausordens, des Sachsen-Weimarischen Falkenordens mit dem Stern, Commandeur des spanischen Isabellenordens und des serbischen Takowa-Ordens,

am 28. August, kurz vor Mitternacht, versehen mit den Tröstungen der heiligen Religion, nach langem schweren Leiden selig in dem Herrn entschlafen ist.

Die entseelte Hülle des theuren Verbliebenen wird Dienstag den 30. d. M., präcise 3 Uhr Nachmittags, vom Trauerhause: IX., Alserstraße Nr. 4, in die Pfarrkirche zur allerheil. Dreifaltigkeit in der Alserstraße geführt, daselbst feierlich eingesegnet und sodann auf dem Friedhose zu Heiligenstadt im eigenen Grabe zur ewigen Ruhe bestattet.

Die heilige Seelenmesse wird Mittwoch den 31. d. M. um 9 Uhr Früh in obgenannter Pfarrkirche gelesen.

W i e n, am 29. August 1892.

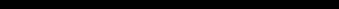
Gustav Schoenaich, Franz Schoenaich, k. u. k. Generalmajor, Mathilde Schnabel geb. Standthartner, als Kinder.

Professor Dr. Isidor Schnabel, als Schwiegersohn.

Carl Schnabel, Rosa Schnabel, als Enkel.

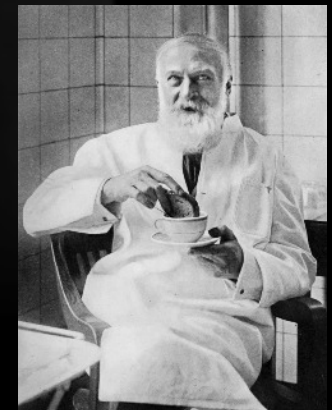
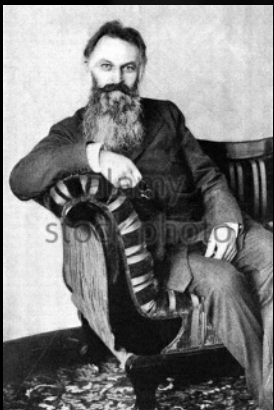
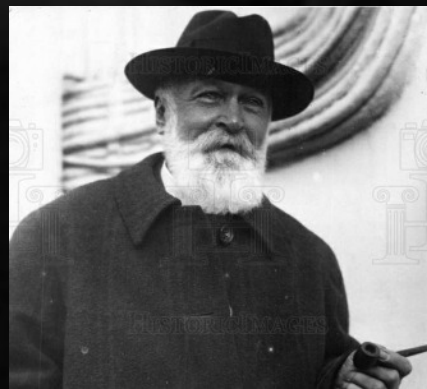
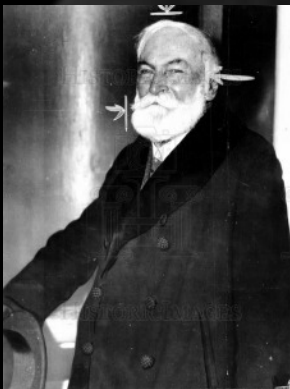
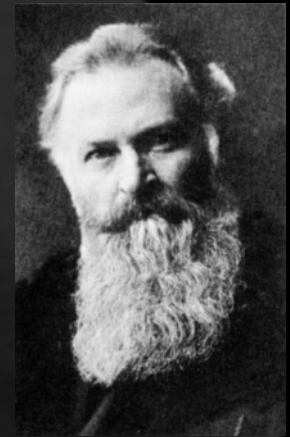
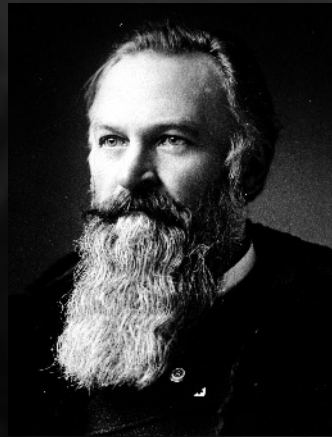


Bruckner's Doctors

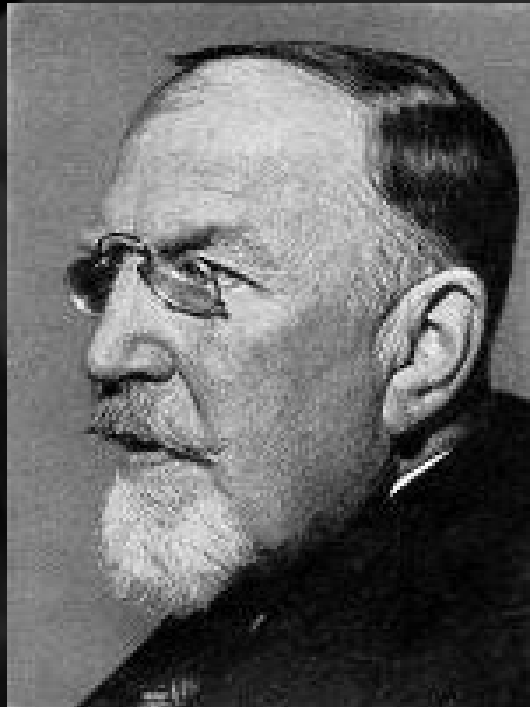


Bruckner's Doctors

Dr. Adolf Lorenz

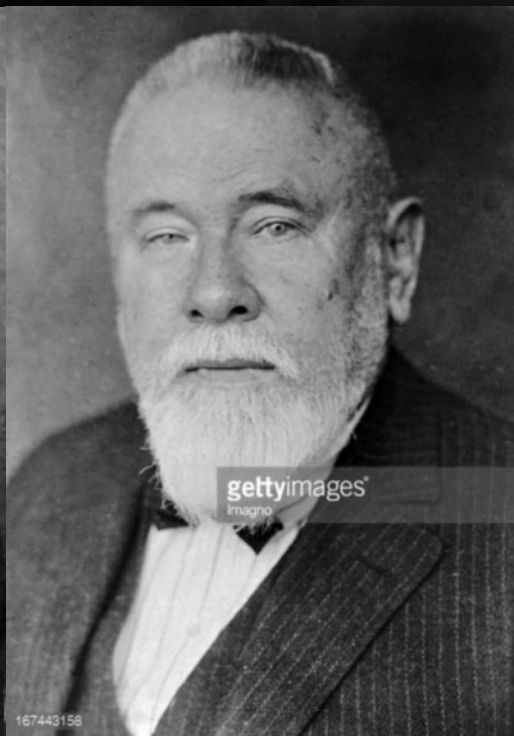
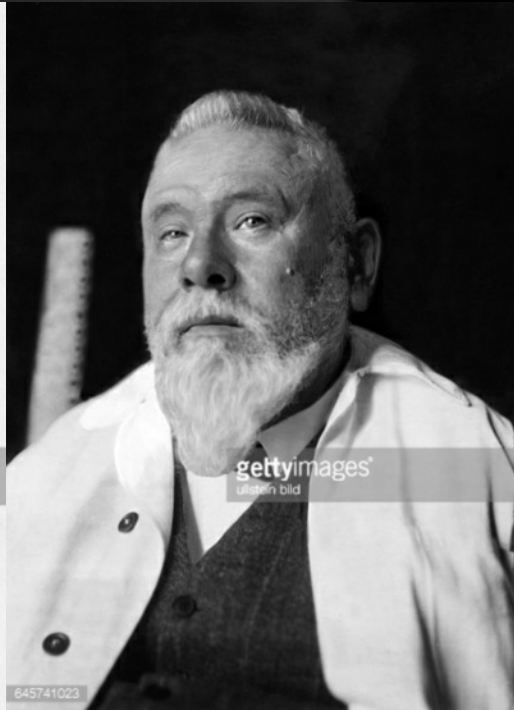


Bruckner's Doctors
Dr. Carl Rabl



Bruckner's Doctors

Dr. Friedrich Kraus



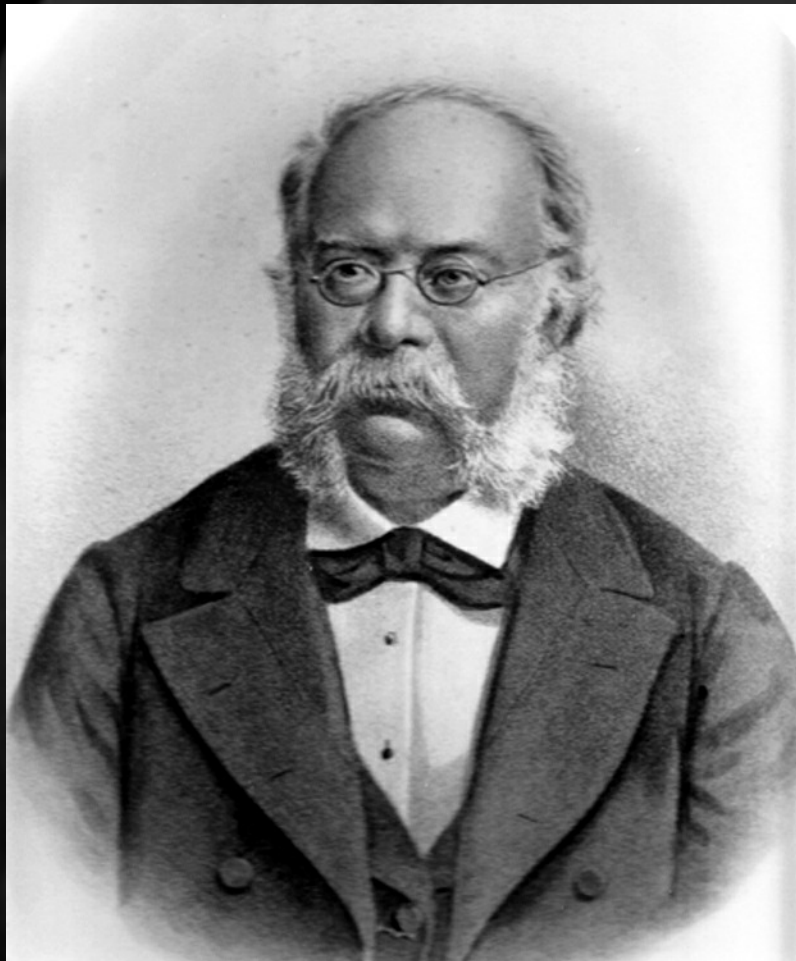
Bruckner's Doctors
Dr. Gustav Riehl senior



Bruckner's Doctors
Dr. Josef Sörgo



Bruckner's Friend
Dr. Karl Schiedermayr



Bruckner's Doctors
Dr. Ottokar Chiari

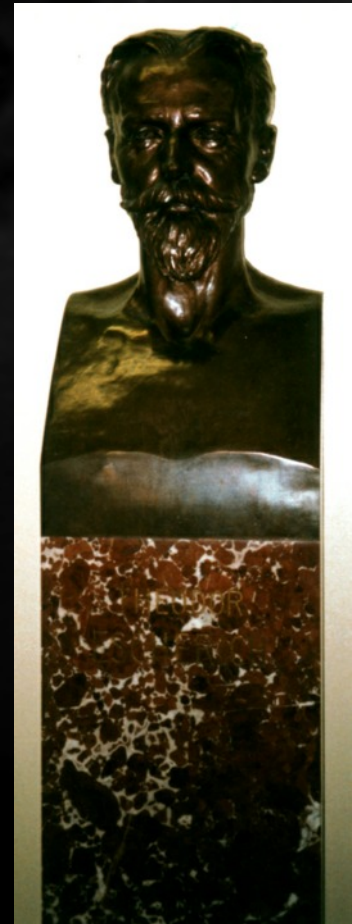
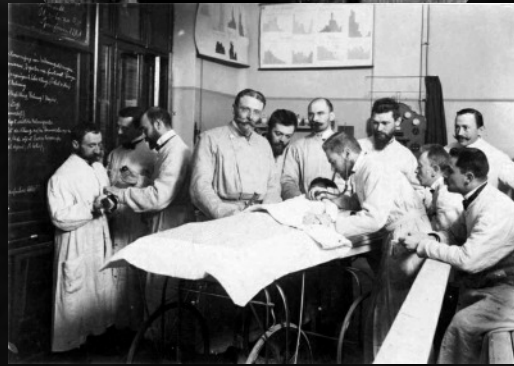


Bruckner's Doctors
Dr. Richard Paltauf



Bruckner's Doctors

Dr. Theodor Escherich



Bruckner's Doctors
Dr. Viktor Eisenmenger



Bruckner's Doctors

Dr. Viktor Klotz



Dr. Viktor Klotz als Arzt der Sanitätsabteilung vom Roten Kreuz der Freiwilligen Feuerwehr Steyr (1908)



Der Innerbergstadt ist auch mit der Geschichte der ersten Sanitätsunterkunft der Feuerwehr verbunden. Die Abteilung wurde 1908 von Dr. Viktor Klotz ins Leben gerufen und nahm 1910 ihre Tätigkeit auf. Die Rettungsfuhrwerke waren lange Zeit im Mittelraum des Innerbergstadts eingestellt.

Primararzt
Dr. Victor Klotz
 wohnt und ordiniert jetzt
Stadtplatz Nr. 20—22, II. Stock
Sparcasse-Gebäude. 1372
Sprechstunden:
 An Wochentagen von 8—9 und 2—3 Uhr, an
 Sonn- und Feiertagen von 8 bis halb 10 Uhr.



Doctor Viktor Klotz, private office :
 « Sparkassengebäude », « Stadtplatz » Number 20-22, 2nd Floor.



Grabstätte im evangelischen Friedhof von Steyr



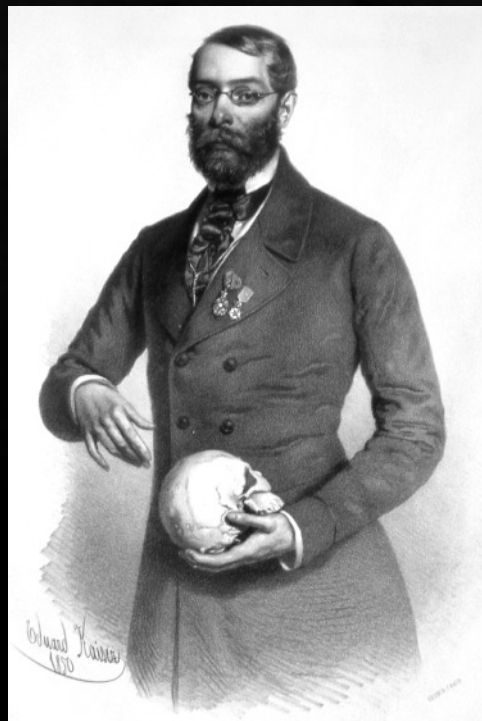
Lazarett Schloss Lamberg (ca. 1915).
 Stehend in der Bildmitte (mit Rot-Kreuz-Armbinde) Primarius Dr. Viktor Klotz.

Bruckner : death and after-life Anatomist Josef Hyrtl

After Tuesday, 17 July 1894 ? (day of death of Josef Hyrtl) :

Anton Bruckner was, by no means, unreflective but thought a great deal about death and an after-life. In a now lost pocket calendar, he wrote-down a sentence of the famous anatomist Josef Hyrtl from the latter's 1864 inaugural address as president of the University of Vienna.

« Is the soul a product of the brain, which functions according to irrefutable organic laws, or is this brain, on the contrary, merely one of those prerequisites, through which the commerce of an immaterial soul with the world is mediated in space ? »





Forensic Medicine

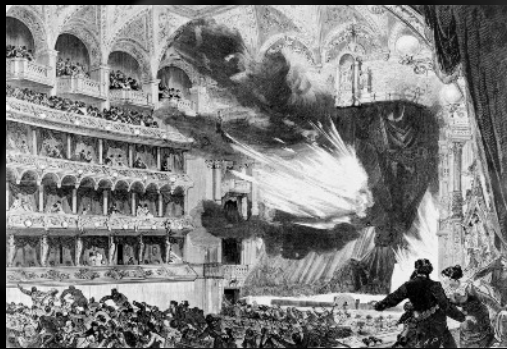


The Ring Fire & Forensic Medicine
Dr. Eduard von Hofmann



Bruckner in Vienna

The Ringtheater Fire





Cholera in Vienna



Vienna Cholera

After 1848, all major European cities build modern sewer systems, including Vienna.
But this transformation was only limited to what was underground.

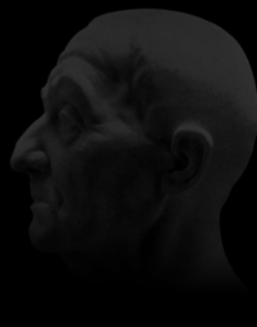


Open sewer.

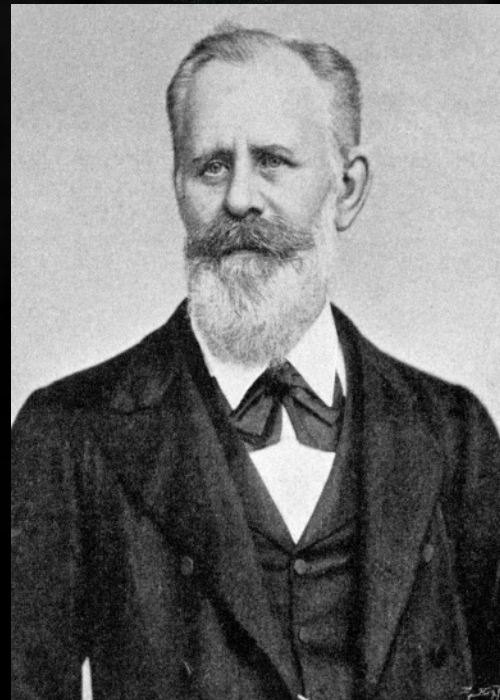


Viennese girl, aged 23, victim of cholera.

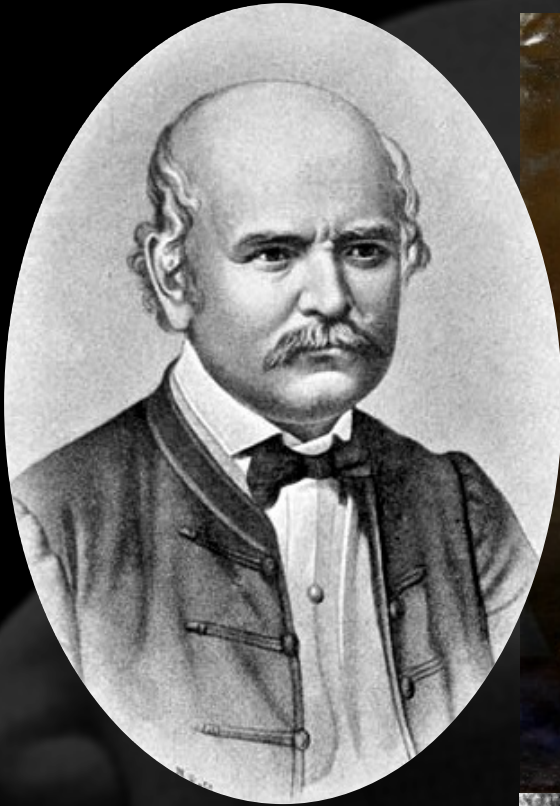
Brahms's Doctors



Brahms's Doctors
Dr. Hermann Nothnagel

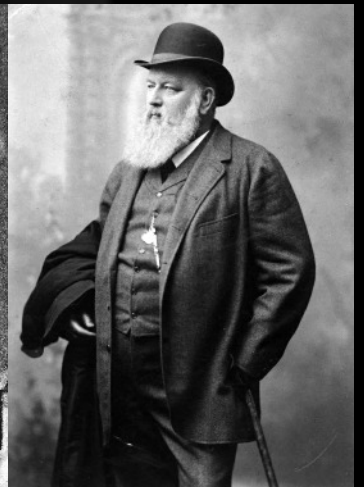


Brahms's Doctors
Dr. Ignaz Semmelweis



Brahms's Doctors

Dr. Theodor Billroth





Krisper's Doctor

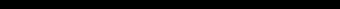


Anton Krisper's Doctors
Dr. Richard von Krafft-Ebing

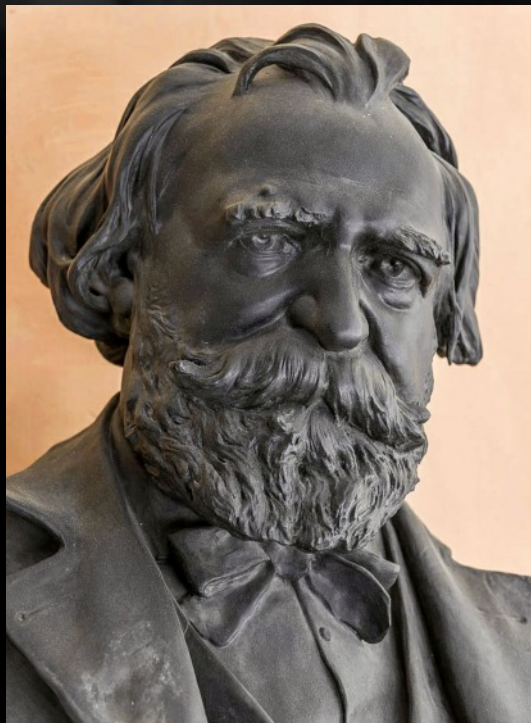




Stroß's Doctor

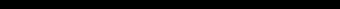


Alfred Strob's Doctor Dr. Theodor Meynert





Rott's Doctor

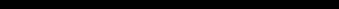


Hans Rott's Doctor
Dr. Ludwig Schlager



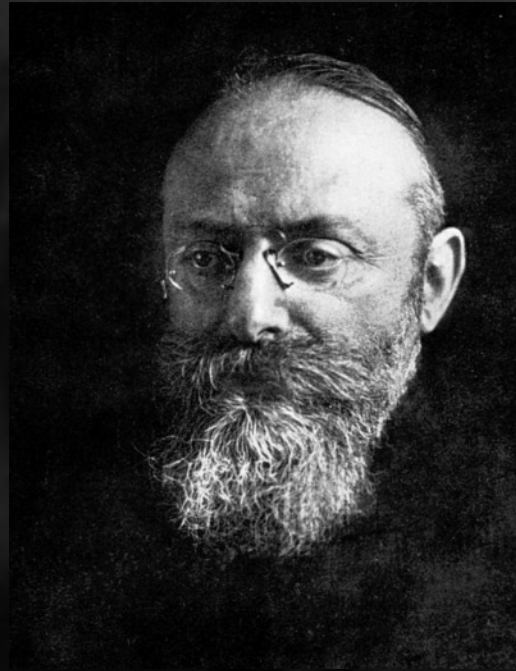


Mahler's Doctors



Mahler's Doctors

Dr. Albert Neisser



Mahler's Doctors

Dr. André Chantemesse



Thursday, 20 April 1911 : Examination of Mahler at the « Hôtel Élysée » Palace by Doctor André Chantemesse. Reconfirmation of endocarditis : streptococcal bacteremia, intermittent fevers, pallor (anemia) , weakness, arthritis and uremia. Prescription of a serum treatment.

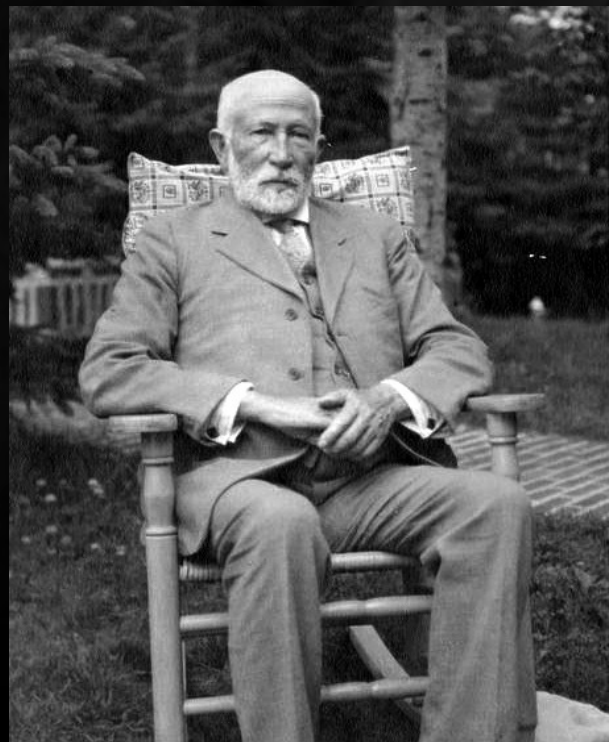
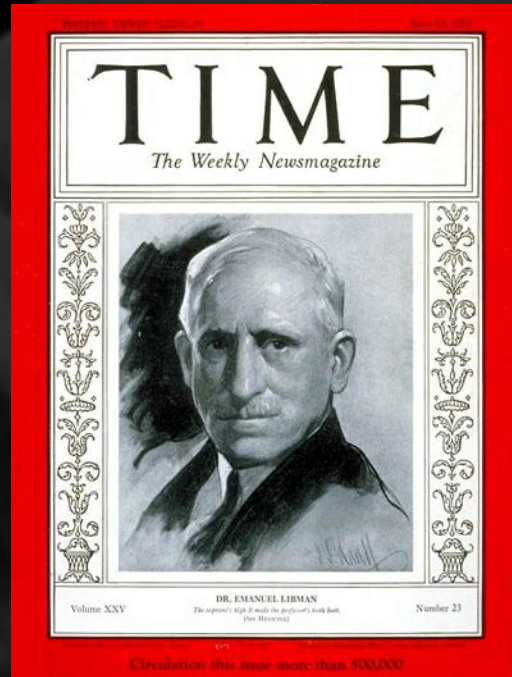
Dr. André Chantemesse at the Paris Medical Faculty, Caricature (1904)

Mahler's Doctors
Dr. Carl Viktor Blumenthal

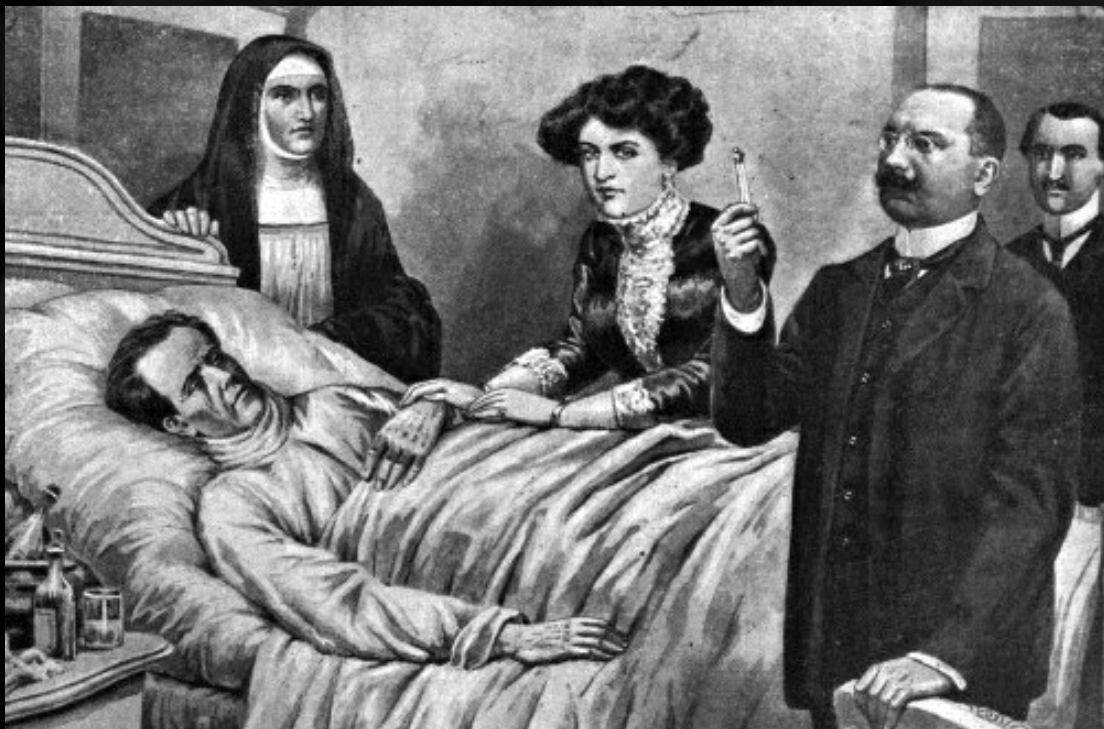
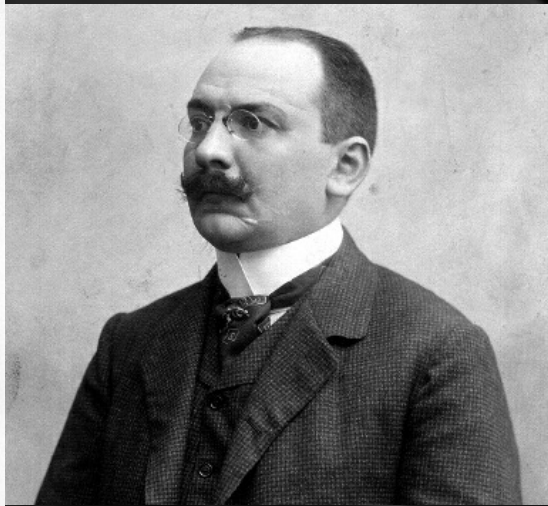


Mahler's Doctors

Dr. Emanuel Libman



Mahler's Doctors
Dr. Franz Chvostek jr.



Mahler's Doctors
Dr. George Baehr



Mahler's Doctors

Dr. Heinrich Lahmann



Mahler's Doctors

Dr. Jean-Joseph Defaut

Friday, 21 April 1911 : Mahler is taken by car to Doctor Jean-Joseph Defaut's sanatorium for a serum treatment by injection. He stays there for 21 days. Mahler leaves Paris for Vienna on the night train (11-12 May) .

Defaut's private sanatorium was located at Number 50 « avenue du Roule » in Neuilly-sur-Seine, on the outskirts of Paris at the time. From the window, one could see the daffodils in the « Bois de Boulogne » .



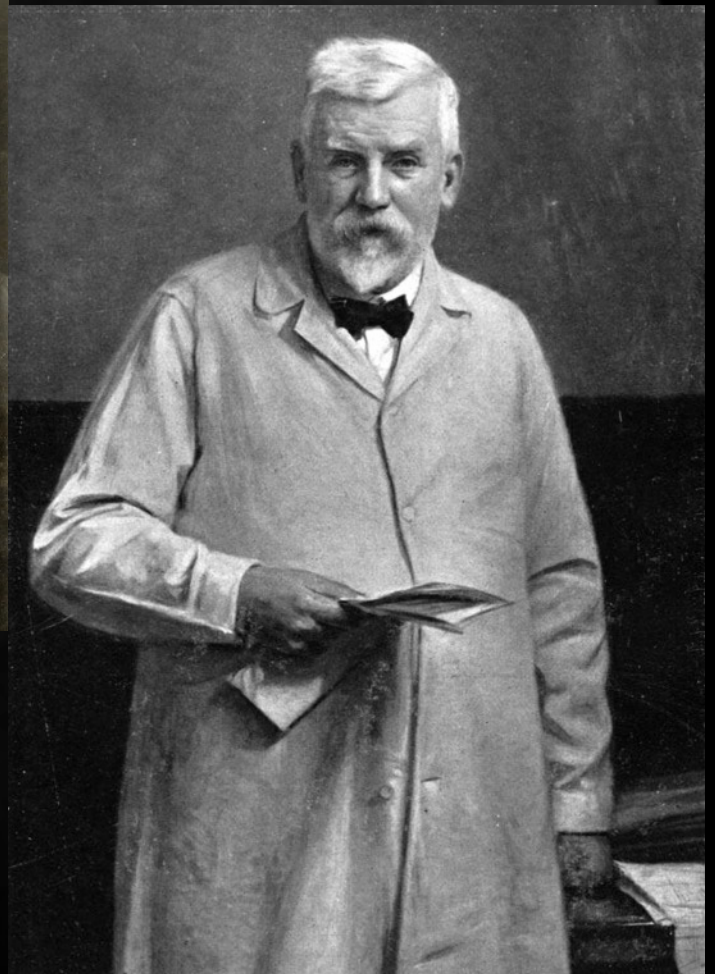
Mahler's Doctors

Dr. Josef Kopfstein

Dr. Josef Kopfstein : General practitioner in the town of Jihlava (Iglau) , located at Number 170 « Hauptplatz » (today, Number 25/643 on « Masarykovo » Square) . Kopfstein was the Mahlers' family doctor.



Mahler's Doctors
Dr. Julius Hochenegg

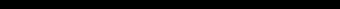


Pernerstorfer Circle
Dr. Max von Gruber



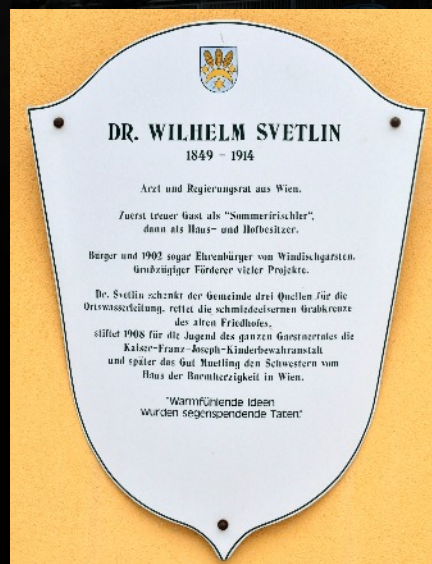


Wolf's Doctor

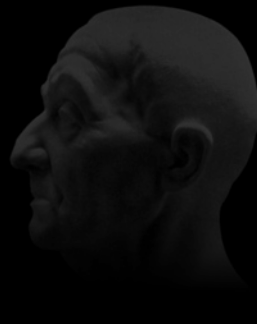


Hugo Wolf's Doctor Dr. Wilhelm Svetlin

Between 1883 and 1884, « nerve doctors » von Zimmermann and Svetlin asked stone-mason Master Eduard Hauser (who used Svetlin's design) to erect a 2 tower building (falsely named the « fool's towers » of Erdberg - « Erdberger Narrenturm ») on « Leonhardgasse » (3rd District of Vienna) . It was considered the best private facility of its kind in Vienna at the time. In 1890, builder Eduard Frauenfeld extended the capacity of the clinic to more than 60 patients.



Hospitals



St. Florian monastery
The monks' old hospital



Bruckner's Doctors Linz : Old General Hospital



Bruckner's Doctors

Steyr : St. Anna's Hospital

On New Year's Day 1892, Doctor Viktor Klotz took-over as head-physician the management of the old St. Anna's Hospital in Steyr.

He brought the first real medical knowledge and skills to the establishment. He developed an outstanding surgical department under the most difficult conditions.



Die ehemalige Pestkapelle an der Sieminger Straße (Bereich Kreuzung Annaberg) um die Jahrhundertwende



Hans Rott's Doctor

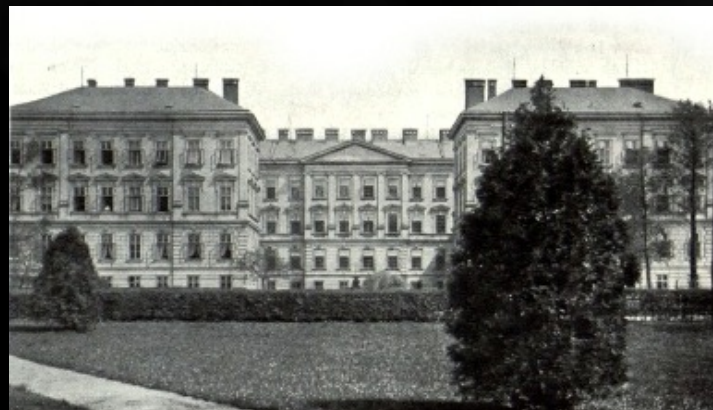
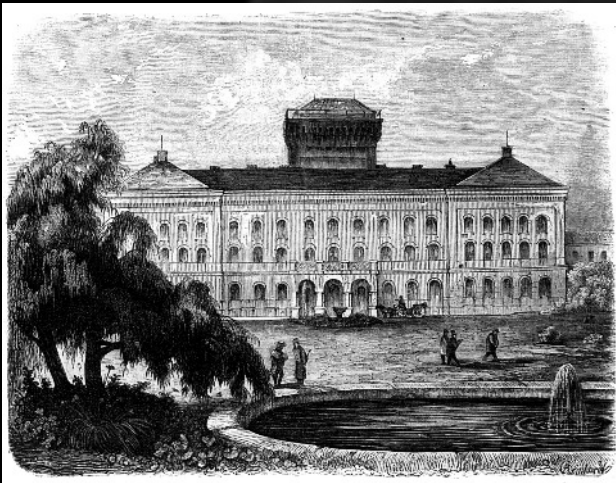
Brünnefeld : Lower-Austria Provincial Lunatic Asylum

Sunday, 24 December 1882 : On Christmas Eve, Joseph Seemüller visits Hans Rott at the Provincial Lunatic Asylum of the Crown land of Lower-Austria in Brünnefeld (« Niederösterreichische Landesirrenanstalt am Brünnefeld ») .

At the beginning of the conversation, Seemüller says :

« ... I was with " Herr Doktor " (Ludwig) Schlager. He told me that he had encouraged you to write something for Professor Anton Bruckner. You have written and played 2 lines of notes, but you have not gone beyond them. »

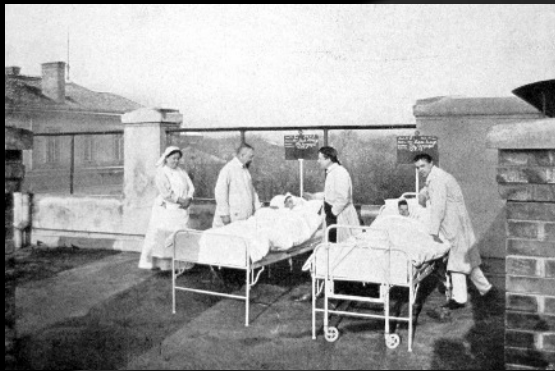
Doctor Ludwig Schlager was director of the asylum during the entire period of Hans Rott's hospitalization. Professor Schlager was one of the most distinguished alienists in Austria.



Bruckner's Doctors Vienna : Old General Hospital



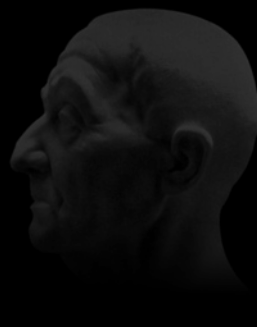
Bruckner's Doctors Vienna : Old General Hospital



Mahler's Doctors Loew Sanatorium



Hydrotherapy



Hydrotherapy

Cold water treatment



Hydrotherapy

Cold water treatment



PLATE 47—Dripping Sheet—Ready.



PLATE 49—Dripping Sheet—Second Stage.



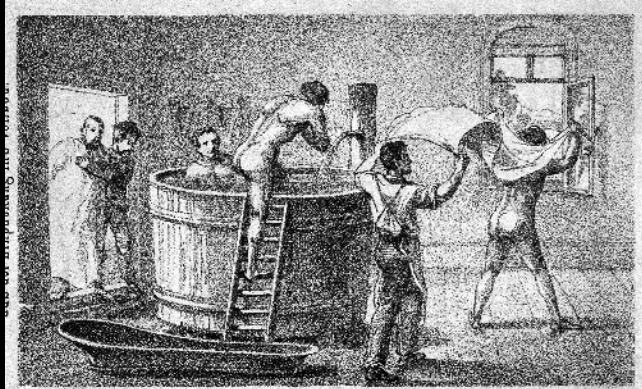
PLATE 48—Dripping Sheet—First Stage.



PLATE 50—Dripping Sheet—Completed.

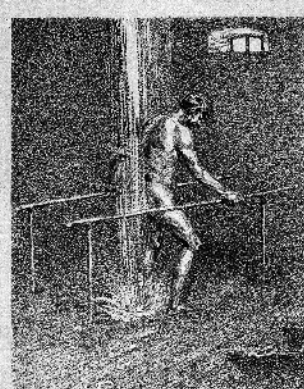
Hydrotherapy

Cold water treatment



Vollbad.

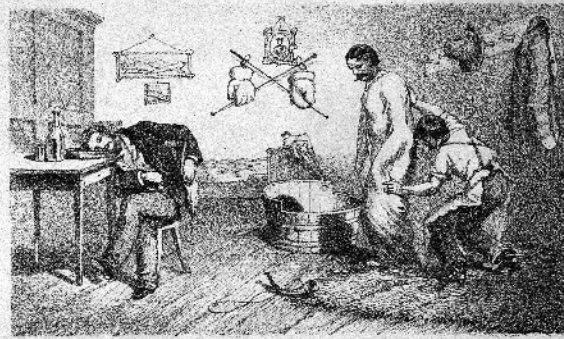
Luftbad.



Douche.



Leibbinde.

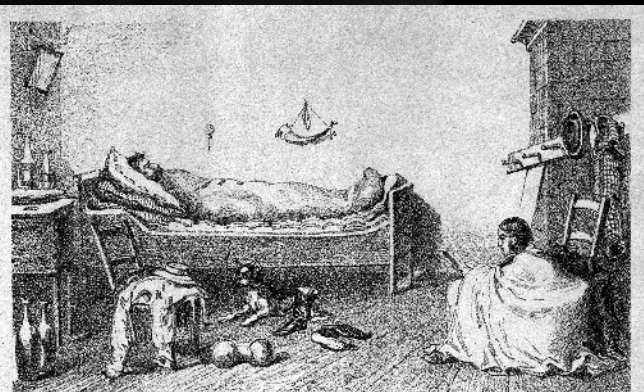


Kopfbad.

Abreibung.



Auspackung.



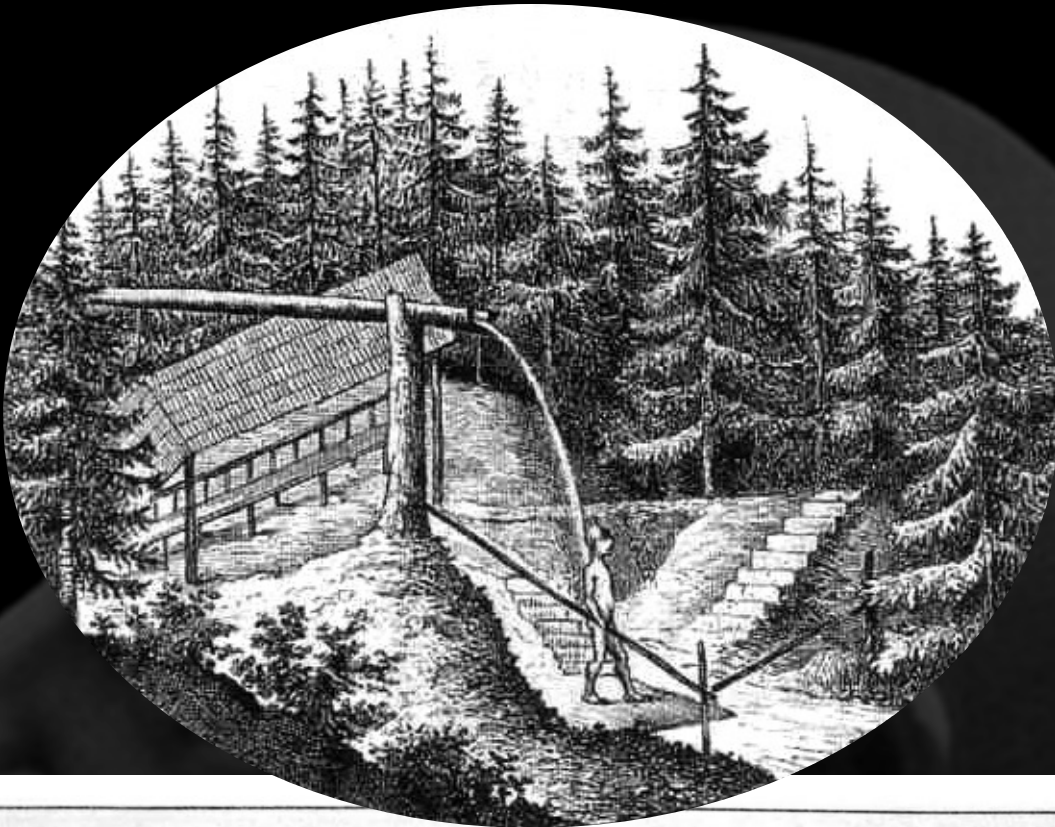
Einpackung.

Sitzbad.

Kreuzen



Kreuzen Schloß



Schloß Kreuzen.

Kreuzen Schloß

Ludwig Haberkorn lived in Kreuzen Castle. He was the administrator of Duke Ernst the Ist of the House of Saxony-Coburg-Gotha. In 1842, Haberkorn, a neurotic individual, learned of the then hardly-known hydrotherapy technique practised by the Silesian naturalist Vinzenz Prießnitz from Gräfenberg. Convinced by the healing power of water, the Duke authorized Haberkorn and his friend, the Court hunter Kajetan Perner, to erect in 1843 the first water shower station nearby the the « Wolf's gorge » (« Wolfsschlucht ») .



Kreuzen : cold water treatment
1850 Publication

Die
Kaltwasser = Heilanstalt
KREUZEN

in

Österreich ob der Enns,

nebst einem Anhange:

Die Burgen und Schlösser
des unteren Mühlviertels,

beschrieben von

Ritter Josef v. Moczarski
zu Moczarz und Trzywodar,
Doktor der Medicin und k. k. Bezirks - Rikter in Perg.

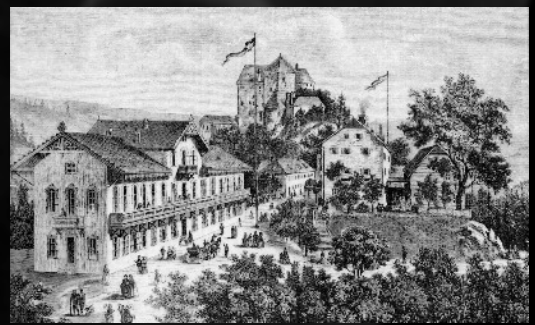
Mit einer Ansicht von Kreuzen.

Linz, 1850.

Verlag von Vinzenz Fink.

Kreuzen

Cold water sanatorium



Kreuzen : cold water sanatorium
1870



Bruckner in Kreuzen

« The Anchor » Insurance

Like his father, Anton Bruckner supplemented his income by playing the violin at community festivities. Out of this paltry sum, the young boy, already remarkably cautious, paid his first contribution to an insurance policy for old age.

At the beginning of 1866, Bruckner had informed Rudolf Weinwurm of several improvements which had been made to his flat - at a cost of 300 Florins which he had to borrow from his insurance society. Was he thinking seriously about marriage and « putting his house in order », as it were, for such an eventuality ?

Thursday, 16 May 1867 : Bruckner takes a loan of 250 Florins from the Linz branch of « The Anchor » (« Der Anker ») Swiss Insurance Society to pay for his convalescence fees at the sanatorium.

This loan of 250 Florins which Bruckner had arranged at the beginning of his 3 month cure covered the total cost of approximately 226 Florins. About a month after leaving Kreuzen, Bruckner wrote to the episcopal office, in Linz, requesting some financial help in view of the amount of money he had to spend on his treatment. He received 60 Florins.

In Austria, the history of « Helvetia » Insurance Society goes back to the establishment of « Der ANKER, Gesellschaft von Lebens- und Rentenversicherung » on December 6, 1858.

1850-1859 : Foundation of the « Helvetia » Insurance Co.

1858 : « The Anchor - Society for Life and Pension Insurance » Co. is founded on a share-holder basis. In Vienna, « The Anchor » becomes a public limited company.

1860-1869 : The « Helvetia » General Insurance Co. opens a branch in Germany.

1864 : « The Anchor - Society for Life and Pension Insurance » Co. already has 30,000 customers and representative offices in Biala, Brünn (Brno) , Graz, Hermannstadt (Sibiu) , Lemberg (Lviv) , Linz, Pest, Prague and Trieste.

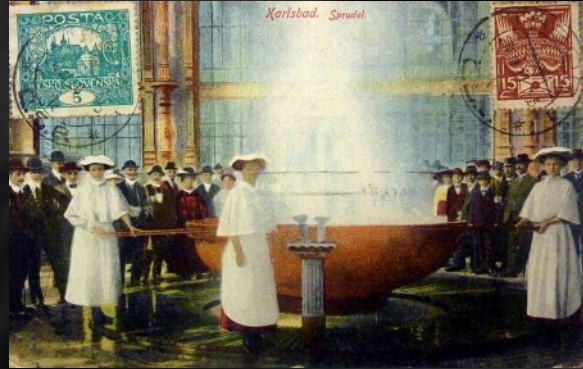


« Der Anker » insurance policy certificate issued in Vienna on November 1940.

Karlsbad



Bruckner in Karlsbad Spa Resort



Bruckner in Karlsbad Hotel Anger

August 1873 :

On his way to Marienbad, Anton Bruckner stopped for a few days at Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary) spa-resort. He will stay at the « Hotel Anger » on « Neue Wiese » .



Marienbad

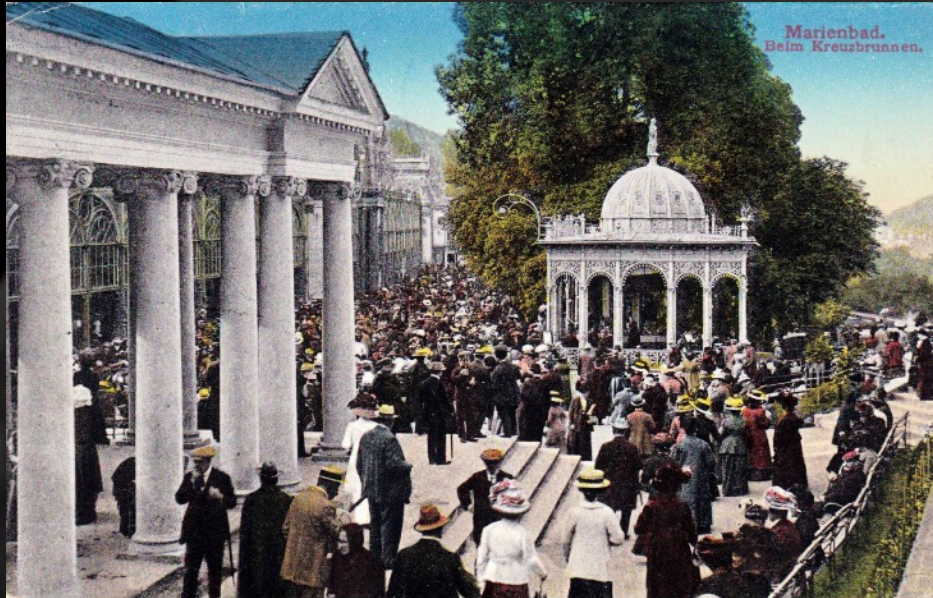


Bruckner in Marienbad

Spa resort

August 1873 :

Anton Bruckner goes to Marienbad (Mariánské Lázně) to take a water cure to improve his health.
Richard Wagner made regular visits there ; Johannes Brahms also.



Bruckner in Marienbad

Spa resort

Mariánské Lázně is a spa-town in the Karlovy Vary Region of the Czech Republic. Surrounded by green mountains, it is a mosaic of parks and noble houses. Most of its buildings come from the town's Golden Era in the second half of the 19th Century, when many celebrities and top European rulers came to enjoy the curative carbon dioxide springs.

The following pictures were taken in 1872, just one year before Anton Bruckner's visit in August. He took time to play the organ at the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension of the Virgin Mary (« Dekanatskirche Mariä Himmelfahrt ») located on the « Stadtplatz » (today, the « Goetheplatz » (Goethovo náměstí)) .



Bruckner in Marienbad « Weissen Rössl » Inn

From Wednesday, 6 August 1873 (?) :

During his stop in Marienbad, Anton Bruckner was staying at the « White Horse » Inn, located at Number 5063 Kurgast (today, Černý kůn) . Its brasserie-restaurant welcomed the public on ground-floor.

Bruckner enjoyed the quiet of his hotel room, allowing him to polish-up the manuscripts of his 2nd and 3rd Symphonies which he hoped to present to Richard Wagner.



Bruckner in Marienbad

Wilhelm Jerie

During his stay in Marienbad, Anton Bruckner visited the Premonstratensian abbey in Teplá, just a few kilometers from Marienbad. On his way, he decided to have his picture taken (finalized in a business-card format !) at the studio of photographer Wilhelm Jerie located on Mount Křižového, near the old stations, so that at his arrival in Bayreuth (at « Wahnfried »), the humble composer would provide as a small gift a sample of his new portrait to his « beloved Master », Richard Wagner.

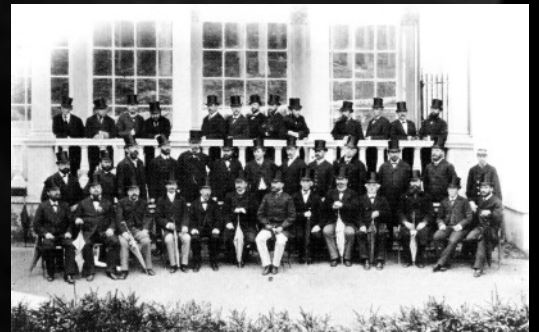
Wilhelm Jerie also photographed Anton Bruckner near the old bath-house (« Kurhaus ») in Kreuzberg.



Bruckner in Marienbad

The Symphony Orchestra

Marienbad, together with its Orchestra, grew-up in the renowned region of music and the time of their common rise, at the beginning of the 19th Century, corresponded to the period of an unusual bloom of spa-bands. The birth of the permanent Orchestra was determined by the decision of « Herr » Prelate Karl C. Reitenberger, then superior of Tepel monastery, the owner and founder of the spa, to legalize music performances in Marienbad, in 1821. The relatively small band which played at the springs several times a day, greeted the guests and took part in balls, increased very soon to a middle sized Orchestra. To promenade concerts further concerts increased, « café » concerts from which Symphonic concerts developed took an important place. From the end of the 19th Century, the Orchestra of Marienbad inclined distinctly to the performances of Symphonic music which was usually played on the « colonnade » . The capacity of « Marienbader » musicians to cope with an unbelievably extensive repertoire, their ability to perform as soloists, the success in tours abroad, the public appreciation of the composer Gaspare Spontini, the fact that the spa Orchestra inspired Louis Spohr to the composition of the Waltz entitled « Erinnerung an Marienbad » (Opus 89) and the fact that Richard Wagner dedicated them the copy of a part of the score of the Opera « Rienzi » show their high-level. The conductors were chosen very cautiously, often to the recommendation of the « Wiener » music authorities. The development of the « Marienbader » Orchestra was determined by the level of Marienbad itself and, by the composition of its « clientèle » and its activity, reflected clearly the calibre and the orientation of the town councillors.



Marienbad Spa resort

The springs first appear in a document dating from 1341 where they are called « the Auschowitz springs » belonging to the Tepl Abbey. It was only through the efforts of Doctor Josef Nehr, the Abbey's physician who, from 1779 until his death in 1820, worked hard to demonstrate the curative properties of the springs, that the waters began to be used for medicinal purposes. The place obtained its current name of Marienbad, in 1808 ; became a watering-place, in 1818 ; and received its charter as a town, in 1868.



Mahler in Marienbad « Englischer Hof »

Wednesday, 17 July 1889 :

Gustav Mahler undergoes an operation for hemorrhoids in Munich.

Saturday, 27 July 1889 - Tuesday, 20 August 1889 :

Mahler stays 3 weeks at the Spa facility of the « Englischer Hof » in Marienbad (nowadays Sofia) to recuperate from his operation. The house is located on « Kaiserstraße » - today, at Number 52 « Hlavni » (Main) Street (« Hlavni trida » , cp. 52) .



Ischl



Bruckner in Ischl

« Gasthaus Attwenger »

Summer 1863 to 1890 : As Court organist, Anton Bruckner always went to Ischl for Emperor Franz-Josef's birthday (celebrated on 18 August) and other festive celebrations at the Imperial House (« Kaiservilla ») . Bruckner liked to be called the « Organist of the Emperor » . He always stayed at the inn-tavern « Weinhaus Attwenger » which is owned since 1847 by his old school friend, the teacher and inn-keeper Johann Nepomuk Attwenger who is accompanied by his charming wife. Bruckner took his copious meals there.

Menu : Veal medallions, « schnitzel » (slices) of paprika, breaded pork cutlets, « tafelspitz » (pot roasts) , roast duck served with honey sauce and ginger, fried chicken and several species of fresh fish caught from the lake.



Bruckner in Ischl

« Gasthaus Attwenger »

Summer 1863 to 1890 : Anton Bruckner selected one of the cosy little rooms (made of wooden panels and decorated with rustic trinkets) . Today, a commemorative plaque decorated with a bronze relief (by artist Franz S. Forster) can be seen at the entrance of the « Bruckner room » - a joint donation by the Ischl Bruckner Association (« Brucknerbund ») and the Attwenger family.

The famous composer Franz Lehár lived in a sumptuous villa, right next door. He had the chance to share this peaceful environment ... and the wine glasses from the Attwenger's « Weinhaus » !



Bruckner in Ischl

The Old Brewery

Anton Bruckner paid visits at the local brewery located at « Grazer-Straße » Number 16. He surely wandered through the 400 year old cellar (376 square-metres !) which served as a refrigerator (its temperature, both summer and winter, is a constant 12 degrees) for both the « Ischlerbräu » and the townspeople. (The so-called « Griebkeller » was owned by the company until 1908.) The remarkable, original medieval structure of the vaulted cellar is largely still intact. This includes the stone pillars, which were spaced to make it easy for delivery carts to turn in order to leave the cellar. The marks from digging in the local sandstone rock are still visible.



Bruckner in Ischl

« Hôtel zur Post »

Thursday, 31 July 1890 : During the festivities in Ischl, Anton Bruckner had the honour of playing on the « Kaiser Jubiläums Orgel » at St. Nicholas parish church for the Imperial wedding of Archduchess Marie Valérie (aged 22) with her cousin, Archduke Franz Salvator of Habsburg-Tuscany (aged 24) , which she met in 1886. The wedding banquet was held at the « Hotel zur Post » just in front of St. Nicholas, at about 200 metres from the famous « Zauner » pastry-shop ; about 150 metres from the spa ; about 300 meters from the thermal station ; and about 300 meters from the « Kaiservilla » . The greedy Bruckner was invited to take place at the table of honour ... Emperor Franz-Josef was in excellent mood. He placed in front of his Court organist a succession of delights and delicacies, and warmly encouraged him to start serving himself.



Bruckner in Ischl « Konditorei Zauner »

During his stay in Ischl, Anton Bruckner always took the time to sign the guest-book of the famous « Zauner » pastry-shop (founded in 1832) , located at « Pfarrgasse » Number 7.

As for Franz-Josef, during his stay at the « Kaiservilla » , he visited every morning his mistress, the actress Katharina Schratt, who was living in the neighbouring villa. For fear of missing her homemade « Guglhupf » (a lemon-sponge cake) that the Emperor liked so much, she always ordered a spare one directly from « Zauner » - just in case !

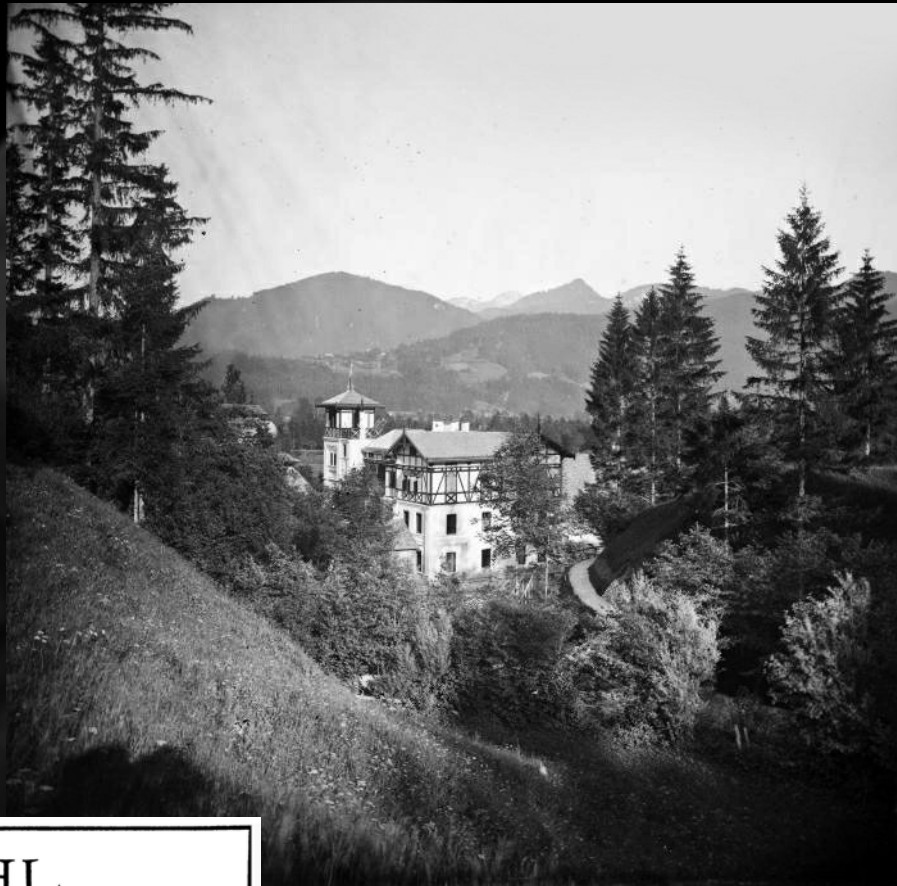


Bruckner in Ischl « Konditorei Zauner »



Brahms in Ischl

Cold water health-centre



ISCHL,

Oberösterreich, Salzkammergut.

Lieblings - Sommeraufenthalt der österreichischen Kaiserfamilie.

Bäder mit Soole, Schwefelwasser, Fichtennadelabsud, Absud von Nuss- und Eschenblättern, Molke, Moorwasser, Schlamm, Malz etc. Inhalation von Soolen- und Fichtennadeldämpfen, zerstäubter Soole. Salzdampf und russische Dampfbäder. Schwimmanstalt und Gymnastik. Kaltwasserheilanstalt.

Kuh-, Schaf- und Ziegenmolke. Kräutersaft. Maria Louisens Salzquelle und Salzberg. Schwefel-Quelle.

Letztjährige Fremdenfrequenz 10.253 Personen.

Badeärzte: Dr. **Josef Ritter von Grenner**, kais. Rath, k. k. Salinen- und Badearzt, Director sämtlicher Badeanstalten. — Dr. **Heinrich Kaan**. — Dr. **Moriz Fürstenberg**, kais. Rath. — Dr. **Leopold Heinemann**. — Dr. **Josef Hirschfeld**. — Dr. **Hermann Stieger**. — Dr. **Heinrich Herzka**.

NB. Im Jänner 1878 wird Ischl durch die schon im Bau begriffene Eisenbahn dem Weltverkehr eröffnet werden und darf mit Recht einem schnellen Emporblühen entgegensehen. — Eisenbahn à la Rigi auf den Schafberg. Grossartiges neues Casino. (Im Bau begriffen.)

End of July 1896 :

Brahms called on Doctor Heinrich Hertzka, the Director of the cold water health-centre (« Kaltwasserheilanstalt ») in Ischl. He received a diagnosis of jaundice and an order to take a cure of Karlsbad salts. The doctor also placed him on a strict diet.

Brahms asked anxiously :

« But no goulash ? »

Doctor Hertzka :

« Absolutely not ! »

Brahms groaned :

« Really ? »

But added slyly :

« Then, I'm going to tell people I didn't see you till tomorrow, and eat goulash at the Eibenschützes' today - after all, it was cooked especially for me. »

Wallsee-Sindelburg



Bruckner's ancestors « Bruckhof »

The oldest documented ancestor of Anton Bruckner is mentioned in the register of the Wallsee-Sindelburg region. If you go from Œd (near Amstetten) to Sindelburg, you will pass through the fertile hill of Teufelsberg, and then, cross the Sommerauerbach bridge. At about 200 meters from there, a peasant named « Jörg hueb au prugk » (George, near the bridge) stayed in a house in 1449. Today, the Lampersberger family (who produces local cider) runs a rustic restaurant-tavern inside the « Bruckhof » - the house of the peasant ancestors of Bruckner. A commemorative plaque on the « B(P)ruckners » adorns the façade of the building since 1999.



Neureug bei Œd



Neureug : Josephus Pruckner senior « Gasthof Redl »

The rise of Josephus Pruckner « senior », the « servile farmer » (and grandfather of Bruckner) , to the ranks of the bourgeoisie was due to his marriage in 1765 with Maria Theresia Perger, the daughter of a wealthy stonemason of the town of Perg. The religious ceremony will be held in the town of Ed near Amstetten. For years, the couple will operate a renowned « Schankhaus » (inn) in Neureug : « Gasthof Redl » . Today, a commemorative plaque adorns the façade of the establishment.



Windhaag



Bruckner in Windhaag

Haunting cemetery

Late in the evening, the parish vicar of Windhaag-an-der-Maltsch, accompanied by « Herr » school Master Franz Fuchs and noble guests were sitting at the usual table of the local « Gasthaus » .

Suddenly, the pastoral servant rushed in the inn, shouting with terror :

« Something is happening in the cemetery ! »

The dignitaries hurried-up to the scene of the extraordinary event, and lo and behold :

Among the graves, lasciviously spooky flames are moving back and forth !

The first witnesses reported this horror-story which quickly spread in the village. The crowd of curious but hesitating spectators got bigger and bigger. Finally, a courageous soul dare to walk in the cemetery, and ... the mystery was solved.

The assistant teacher Anton Bruckner had glued sticks of wax candles on the back of a dozen crabs which quickly inflamed their bodies. He then released the poor crustaceans between the graves.

Bruckner finally got his revenge !



Bruckner in Windhaag Enjoying Oat Beer

Occasionally, for supper, 3 large oat beer mugs brought great pleasure to Anton Bruckner :

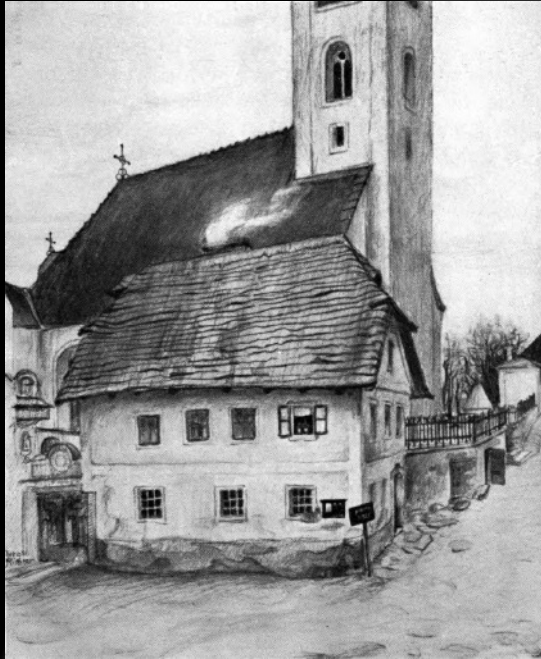
« My God, with this, I do not have to eat any more ! »



Old School Houses

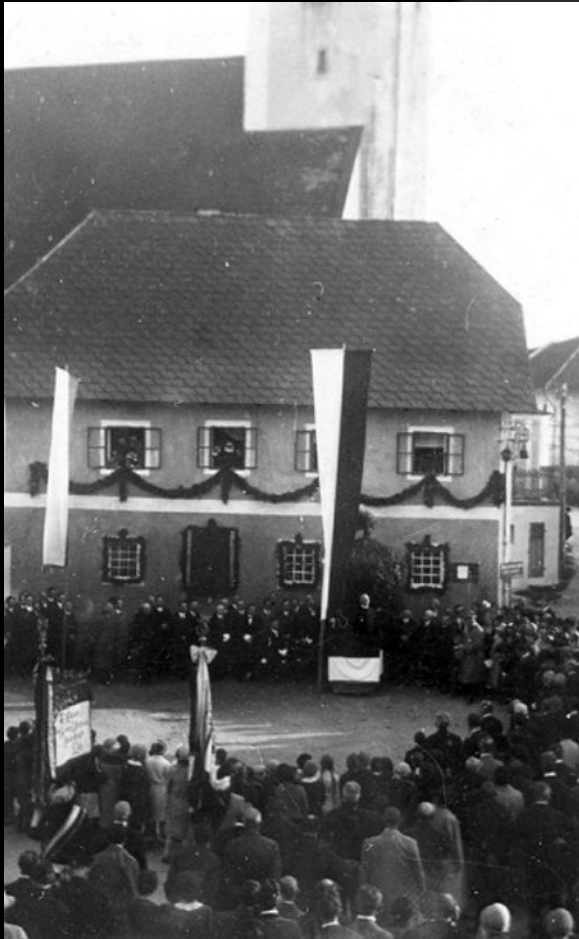


Bruckner in Hörching Old Schoolhouse



Bruckner in Hörching Ceremony

Sunday, 10 October 1931 : Unveiling of a memorial plaque (on the north-side wall of the « Mesnerhaus ») honouring the early years of Anton Bruckner in the town of Hörching (spring 1835 - December 1836) .



Bruckner in Windhaag Old Schoolhouse

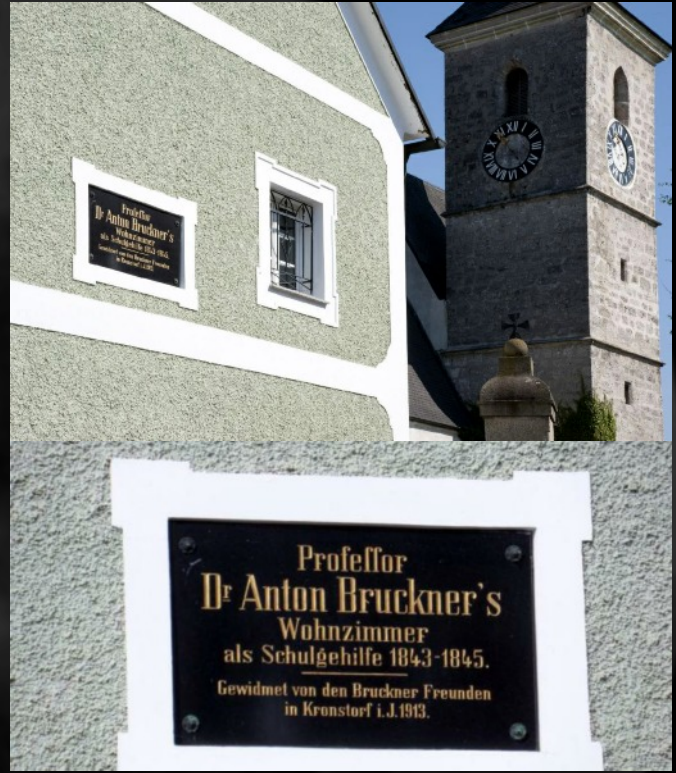
Dem Meister der Tonkunst
Dr. Anton Bruckner,
1824 - 1896.
k.k. Hof-Organist,
Lehrer in Windhaag 1841-1843.
Der Männer-Gesang-Verein Freistadt 1897.
Erneuert 1968



Bruckner in Windhaag Wohnhaus

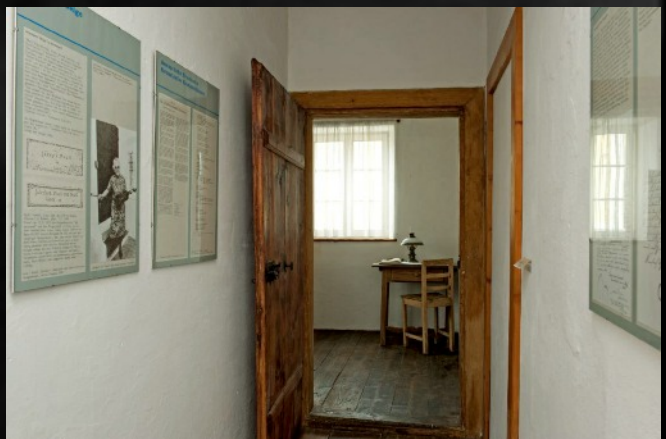
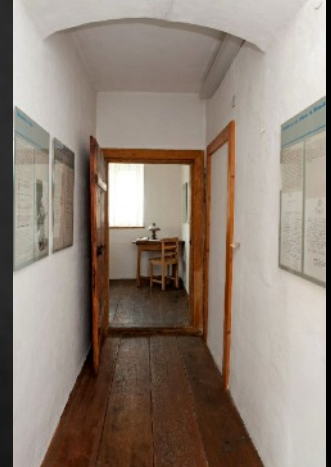


Bruckner in Kronstorf Old Schoolhouse

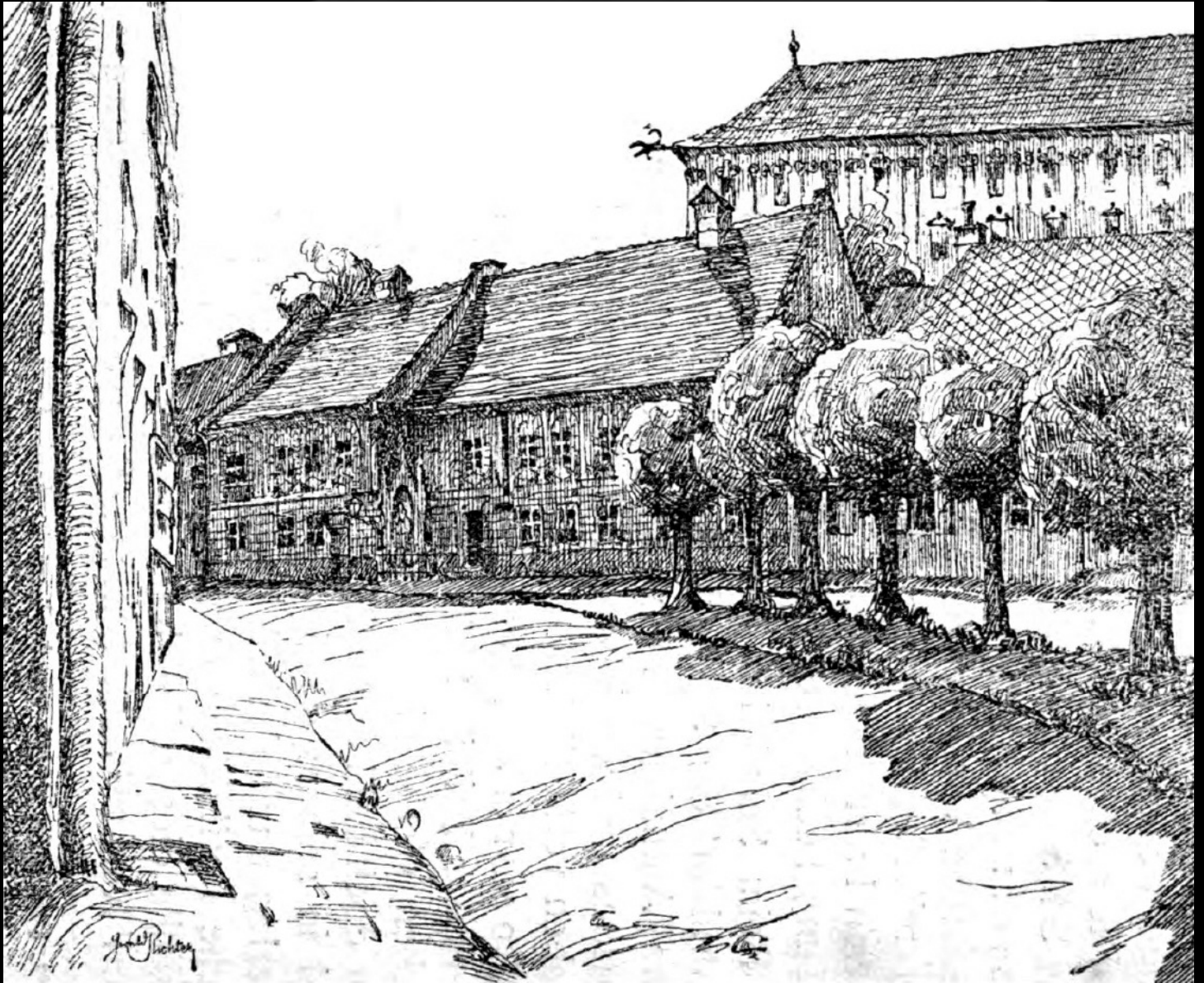


Bruckner in Kronstorf

Bruckner's room



St. Florian
The first school house



St. Florian School House



St. Florian School House



Kronstorf



Bruckner in Kronstorf

« Gasthaus Rahofer »

The « Gasthaus Rahofer » located at « Hauptstraße » Number 56 is an imposing 2 storey square building with a court-yard, which formerly belonged to the Count of Lamberg Castle. The interior partly shows a building fabric still preserved from the 17th Century, with numerous architecturally valuable vaults. The façade structure dates from the middle of the 18th Century. In the course of the Austrian War of Succession, Bavaria and the French invaded Kronstorf in 1741. Napoléon Bonaparte took command of southern Germany in 1805. At the beginning of November 1805, he was coming from Steyr targeting Kronstorf near the Upper-Tavern (« Oberen Taverne ») - today's « Rahofer » Inn.



Bruckner in Kronstorf « Gasthaus Rahofer »

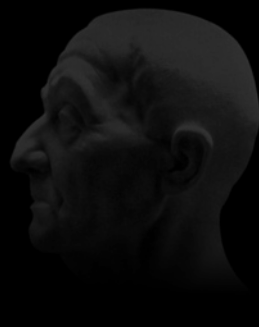


Kronstorf : Brucknerplatz « Gasthaus Steinleitner »

The « Gasthaus Steinleitner » in Kronstorf , located at « Hauptstraße » Number 54, is a 2 storey, 4 cornered building dating back to the 17th Century. The street-front shows a fresco painting from the year 1828, which represents the history of the « Egyptian Joseph » . Between the windows, Joseph, his father Jacob and his brothers are depicted as life-size. Since 1838, the « Brucknerplatz » has been the host of a massive column. At that time, it was set-up as a plague memorial by Friedrich Wilhelm, the host of the « Unterer Wirtshausen » (lower-inn) - today's « Steinleitner » Inn.



Hörsching



Bruckner in Hörsching

Johann Baptist von Weiß

Wednesday, 10 July 1850 : In the morning, a police officer approaches the cottage of composer and teacher Johann Baptist Weiß, uncle and godfather of Anton Bruckner. Terrified, the man fled to the village cemetery where he shot himself in the head. Weiß, under pressure, was forced to pay-off a huge debt for which he was not responsible, which consisted of a misappropriated amount of money belonging to the parish church of Hörsching. Bruckner will try several times, but in vain, to persuade the church authorities to entrust to him the skull of his revered relative.

This tragic surely had serious repercussions on the lack of self-confidence of the young Bruckner.



St. Florian



St. Florian Gasthof Goldener Löwe



St. Florian Landhotel & Gasthof



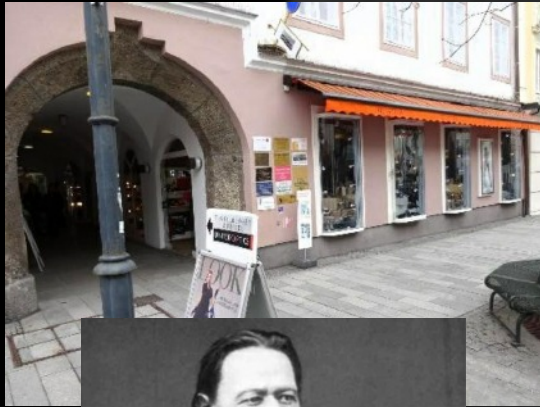
Picture taken from the church tower of St. Florian (1890)

Vöcklabruck



Bruckner in Vöcklabruck « Gasthof Forsthuber »

Anton Bruckner meets Franz Stelzhamer (1802-1874) in Vöcklabruck at the « Paixhanslia » Lodge (« Paixburg ») (a branch of the « Schlaraffia » movement) located in the basement of the multi-storey building at « Stadtplatz » Number 22, 22a. A 17th Century statue of the Virgin Mary placed on the façade, in a niche on the upper-floor, is remarkable. Near the old Town Hall (« Alte Rathaus », Number 15, 17) , the building (which formerly housed the Court of Justice) is only 20 meters away from the « Burgtor » (City Tower) . Originally, the basement was occupied by the « Gasthof Forsthuber » where the lodge was founded in 1855.



VÖCKLABRUCK. - Stadtplatz.



Bruckner in Vöcklabruck

The « Paixhanslia » Lodge

The origin of the word « Paixhanslia » comes from the military cannon « Paixhans » which will be used as a militant symbol : the pleasant and satyric spirit allows its members to shoot with red cannonballs creating a breach in the ramparts of hypocrisy. Ceremonies are parodies of military rituals. The members have purely imaginary names. This social-club « for men only » (usually middle-aged and occupying secure positions) will promote the arts, tolerance, friendship and « joie de vivre » . Incidentally, there is a certain resemblance to Freemasonry. The headquarters of the Vöcklabruck Lodge replicates, on a small scale, a medieval castle that looks like a tavern : « Paixburg » Castle. The foundation manuscript (« Luckenbrief») adorns its walls. It is located in the double-basement at « Stadtplatz » Number 22 and 22a. The patrimonial building has been scrupulously preserved according to the architectural standards established between 1575 and 1625.



Paixhanslia

Honorary members



The famous honorary members of the local « Paixhanslia » :

Anton Bruckner (« Es Credo ») 1824-1896

Rudolf Jungmair (« Es Friedhof ») 1813-1875

Franz Stelzhamer (« Es Piesenham ») 1802-1874

Bruckner in Vöcklabruck Main square



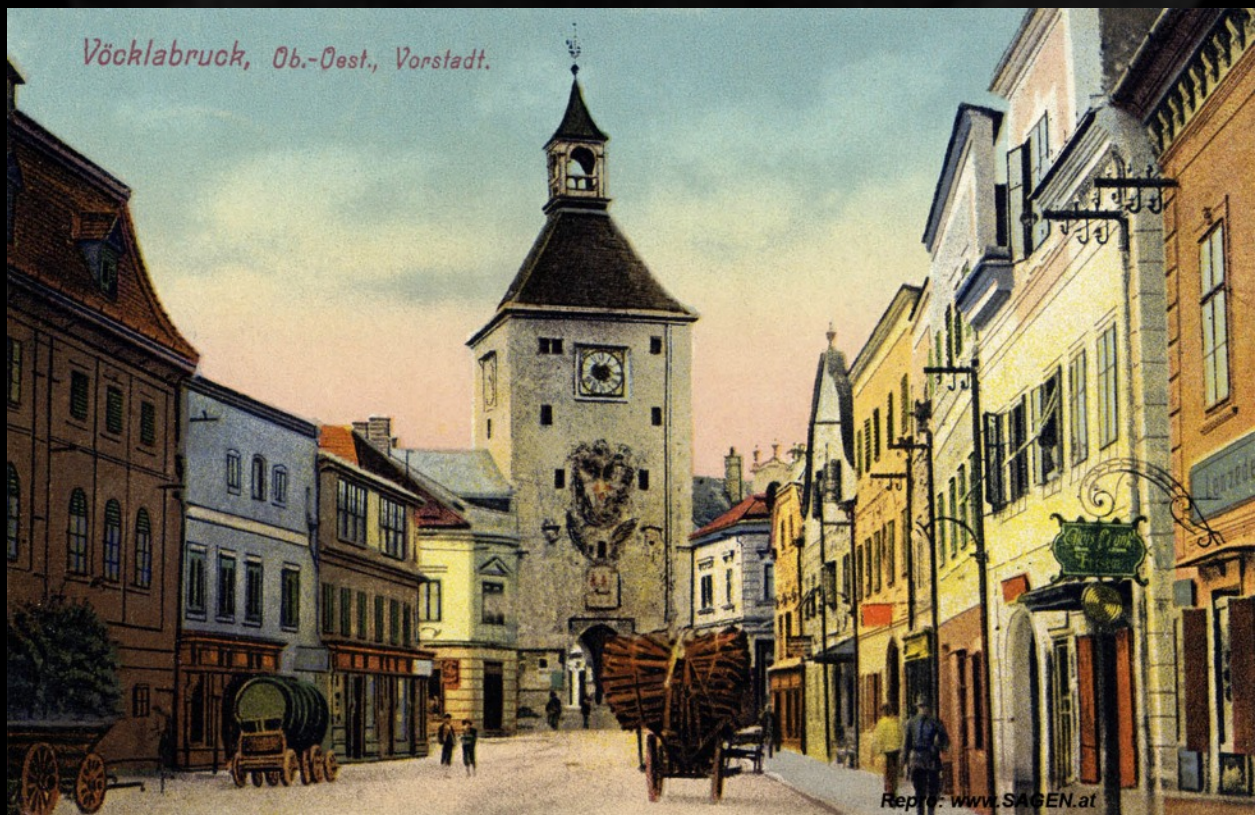
Repro: © www.SAGEN.at



Vöcklabruck

Vorstadtplatz

Repro: www.SAGEN.at



Vöcklabruck, Ob.-Oest., Vorstadt.

Repro: www.SAGEN.at

Anton Bruckner in Vöcklabruck

The Hueber's residence

Tuesday, 16 January 1855 : Rosalia Bruckner marries Johann Nepomuk Hueber (the former gardener of St. Florian monastery, born in 1827) at St. Ulrich parish church in Vöcklabruck. We do not know if Anton Bruckner played the organ during the ceremony. The old historical instrument (in very bad shape) was affectionately baptized « Kletzenruhe » .

The couple will establish a local nursery and garden centre (which is still in operation today !) : a first for the town of Vöcklabruck at the time.

A memorial plaque can be seen on Johann Nepomuk Hueber's Gardener House (« Hueber-Gärtnerhaus ») located at « Graben » Number 15.



Iglau



Mahler in Iglau Hotel Čzap

Saturday, 17 May 1873 : In celebration of the 21st anniversary of the Jihlava (Iglau) « Mannergesang-Verein », the 12 year old Gustav Mahler plays on piano Sigismond Thalberg's Fantasia on Themes from « Norma » in the « Kleiner Fest-Saal » of Hotel Čzap, located at Number 15-1696 Zizkova Street (Sct. Johann's « Platz » Number 50-51) ; now, the « Dělnický dům » (Workers Home) . Both the male-choir and the female-choir participated in the mixed-program « soirée » .



Mahler in Iglau

« Hotel Zu den drei Fürsten »

Saturday, 1 April 1876 :

Gustav Mahler takes part with Anton Door in a piano recital at the assembly-hall situated on the third floor of Iglau's « Hotel Zu den drei Fürsten » (Hotel of the 3 Counts) located on Masarykovo square - Number 44/1189 (« Hauptplatz » Number 371) . The son of the owner of the house, Hans Bruckmüller, was another young musician, who composed a number of musical works and was a friend of Gustav Mahler. Actuary, singer, song-writer, composer, and conductor, Bruckmüller was born on 30 October 1862 and died on 1935. He studied under Anton Bruckner and Franz von Suppé.



1876

Concert

des Herrn
GUSTAV WALTER,
 kais. könig. Hofopern- und Kammer-sänger,
 und des Herrn
ANTON DOOR,
 Professor am Wiener Conservatorium.

Samstag den 1. April 1876
 Abends 8 Uhr
 im Saale des Hotels „zu den drei Fürsten“
 in Iglau.

PROGRAMM:

Nr. 1.	L. v. Beethoven.	Sonata, Op. 31.	Mr. Prof. Door.
Nr. 2.	a) Fr. Schubert.	Clav. mit gepulv. Klaviers.	} Mr. Walter.
	b) F. Schumann.	„	
Nr. 3.	a) A. Door.	Lied über Wien.	} Mr. Door.
	b) Siles.	Gesell.	
Nr. 4.	a) Gounod.	Fühlungst.	} Mr. Walter.
	b) Dessauer.	Nach Scilla.	
Nr. 5.	a) Rubinstein.	Romanz.	} Mr. Door.
	b) „	Concert-Walzer.	
Nr. 6.	W. A. Mozart.	Bildnis-Akt.	Mr. Walter.

Der Concert-Flügel von Kleschka ist aus dem Clavier-Etablissement des Hrn. J. Böhler.

Ordo-Sitz à 2 fl., Parterre-Sitz à 1 fl. 50 kr., Eintrittskarten à 60 kr.
 sind zu haben

der Buchhandlung des Hrn. CARL LEHMANN und am Abend des Concertes an der Cassa

Bruckner's residences



Bruckner in Linz

Sacristains' official residence

Monday, 24 December 1855 to October 1868 : The official residence of the Sacristains, located at « Pfarrplatz » Number 164. The building is demolished (now, « Pfarrplatz » Number 5) . Anton Bruckner visits his new place of residence (where he will not have to pay rent) : the service apartments of the Sacristains' official residence (called « Mesner Häusl » , « Meßnerhäusel » , « Musikantenstöckl » or « Mesnerstöckl ») to the right of the parish church : Bruckner occupied apartment Number 162 on the second floor, which consisted in 2 rooms and a kitchen. This will become his accredited home. « Regens chori » Karl Zappe and Wenzel Lambl, a cathedral singer, were his room-mates. During his stay in Linz, Bruckner often visited the Imperial and Royal Teacher-Training College (« Kaiserlich-Königlich Präparandie ») located at « Hofgasse » Number 23, close to the « Mesnerstöckl » .



Bruckner in Linz

Residential apartments

1840-1841 (« Präparandie » period) :

« Wohnhaus » located at « Pfarrgasse » Number 11. Commemorative plaque offered in 1914. The original building no longer exists. It was demolished in 1951 after serious damage due to WWII bombings.

Tuesday, 13 November to Saturday, 22 December 1855 :

Back in Linz, Bruckner found a place to live near his previous apartment of 1840-1841 :
« Pfarrgasse » Number 7. Commemorative plaque offered.



« Pfarrgasse » No. 8



« Pfarrgasse » Nos. 8, 10, 12



« Pfarrgasse » No. 12

Bruckner in Linz

« Florianer Stiftshaus »

1869 : The « Florian-Haus » (« Florianer Stiftshaus » or « Freihaus des Klosters St. Florian »), the residential home in Linz of the monks of St. Florian located at « Landstraße » Number 22, became Bruckner's « pied-à-terre » after he was officially appointed in Vienna.

Under St. Florian's Provost David Fuhrmann (1667-1689), the « Freihaus » was decorated with stucco and paintings. In 1785, it was confiscated by the religious fund. But, in 1792, it was fully returned to the authorities of the monastery. The ground-floor was largely devalued to accommodate commercial activities.



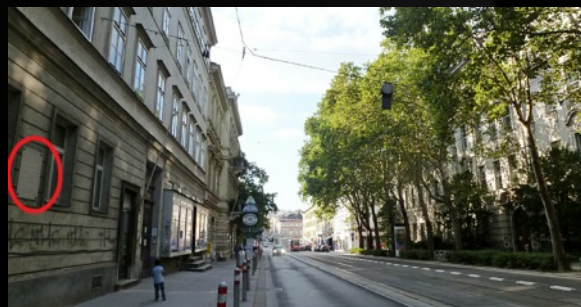
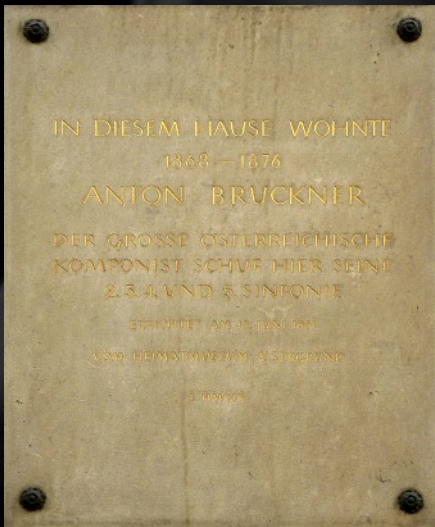
Bruckner's apartment Währingerstraße, Nr. 41

October 1868 - Summer 1876 : Anton Bruckner moved into his first « real » apartment in Vienna, a « Biedermeier » style residential building located on « Währingerstraße » Number 41 (the last floor) , in the 9th District.

On June 18, 1961, a commemorative plaque marking the composer's passage was inaugurated at the entrance by E. Hauser, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Alsergrund Heritage Museum (« Heimatmuseum Alsergrund ») located on the « Josefstädterstraße » .

Inscription :

« In this house lived Anton Bruckner (1868-1876) . The great Austrian composer has created here his 2nd, 3rd and 5th Symphonies. »



Bruckner's apartment Währingerstraße, Nr. 41

Bruckner is now settled in Vienna for good. His modest little apartment (door number 10) , situated on the third floor, consisted of a kitchen and 2 other rooms. The building, called « City of Nuremberg » , consists of a 3 storey wing overlooking the side-streets. It is a typical Viennese house, more spacious than comfortable which was designed in 1838 by the architect Franz Lausch for a certain Katharina Mayer.

Bruckner's younger sister Maria-Anna (known as « Nanni ») will follow him as a house-keeper and confidante. Bruckner will live there until the summer of 1876.



Bruckner's apartment

Heinrichhof

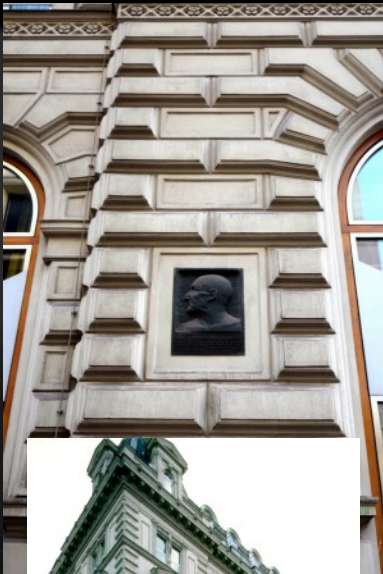
A student of Bruckner reported :

« Once, I was walking with Bruckner beside the great building called the “ Heinrichhof ”, opposite to the Opera House. He stopped and, suddenly, began to count the windows. At first, Bruckner was able to control himself, but began anew, becoming more and more agitated, and he asked me to join him in this exercise until all the windows of the main-façade were counted. Then, he went to the other side and began the same arduous task. When we were passing in front of other large buildings, I witnessed the same thing. Bruckner was never able to explain such a behaviour. »

(August Göllerich - Max Auer, 1922.)



Bruckner's apartment Hôtel de France



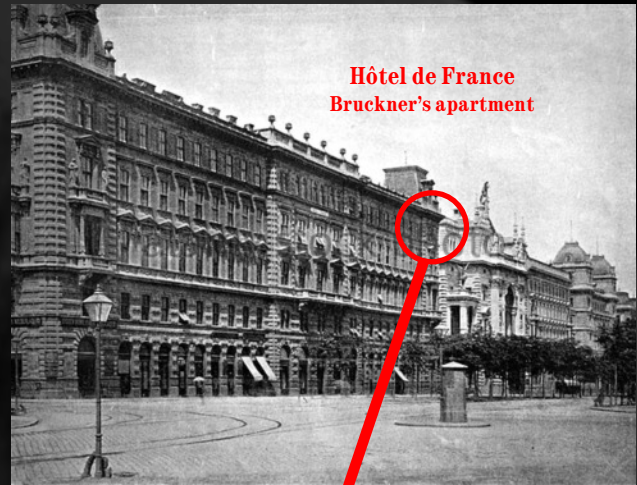
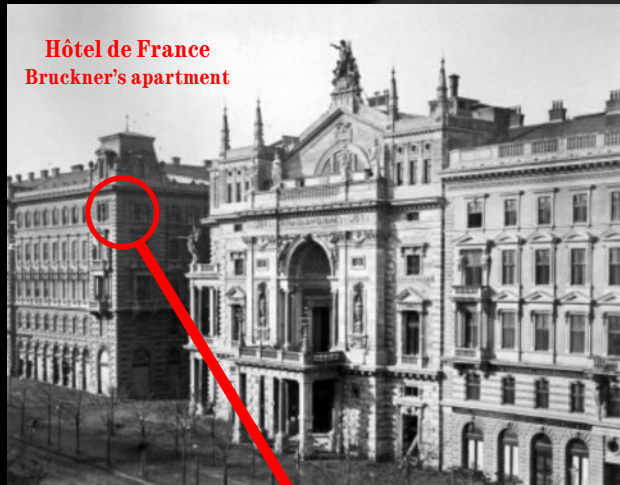
Bruckner's apartment Hôtel de France



Bruckner in Vienna

Hôtel de France, Ringtheater

On Schottenring, side by side



Bruckner at the Belvedere « Schloßkapelle »

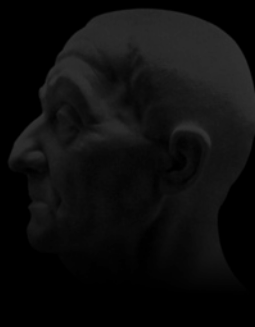
After Thursday, 4 July 1895 : Anton Bruckner goes regularly to Mass, most of the time celebrated by Father Heribert Witsch in the nearby « Schloßkapelle » . One day, he was asked to pray more quietly and less disturbingly. That is why he decided to go to St. Michael's Church on Sundays.



Bruckner's apartment Kustodenstöckl, Upper-Belvedere



Bruckner's summer vacation (1880)



1880 : Bruckner's summer vacation

Oberammergau

Friday, 20 August 1880 : Anton Bruckner leaves St. Florian for Oberammergau, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Upper-Bavaria.

Pocket calendar entry by Anton Bruckner : « August 20, arriving at Oberammergau in the evening. »

21 or 22 August 1880 (Saturday, Sunday) : Anton Bruckner meets « Fräulein » Marie Bartl in Oberammergau.

22 or 23 August 1880 (Sunday, Monday) : Anton Bruckner attends the Passion Play of Christ.

Despite his well-known piety, the middle-aged man was distracted by a pretty 17 year old Bavarian chorister who was part of the cast. Her name : Marie Bartl. She interpreted the minor role of a peasant woman alongside one of the « Daughters of Israel ». Once again, Bruckner mixed earthly love with divine love ...

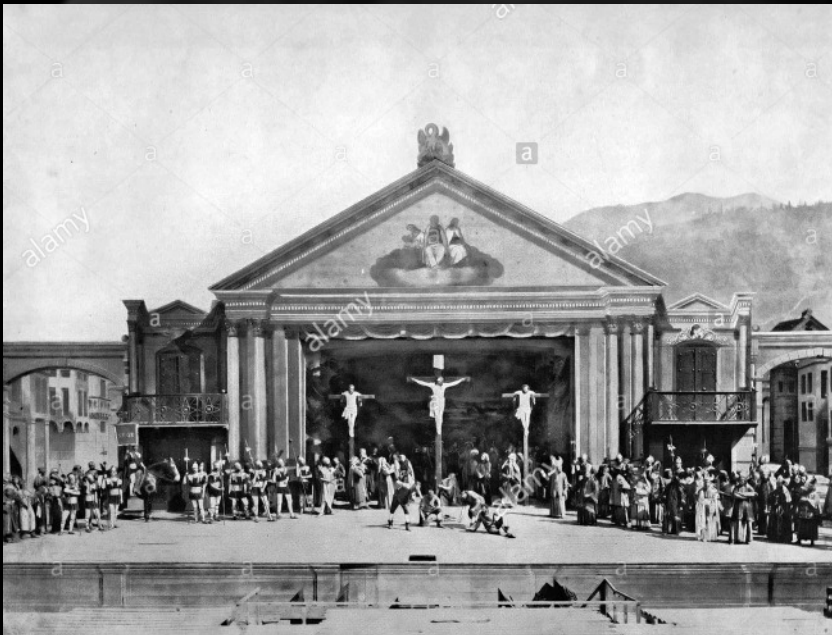
He went to wait for Marie after the performance, and then, took its courage in its hands and followed her to her mother's house where she was staying. He spent the evening in her company, lingering till 11 o'clock in the evening.

Bruckner presented himself timidly to « Frau » Lina Bartl, the mother, in order to initiate a kind of mediation :

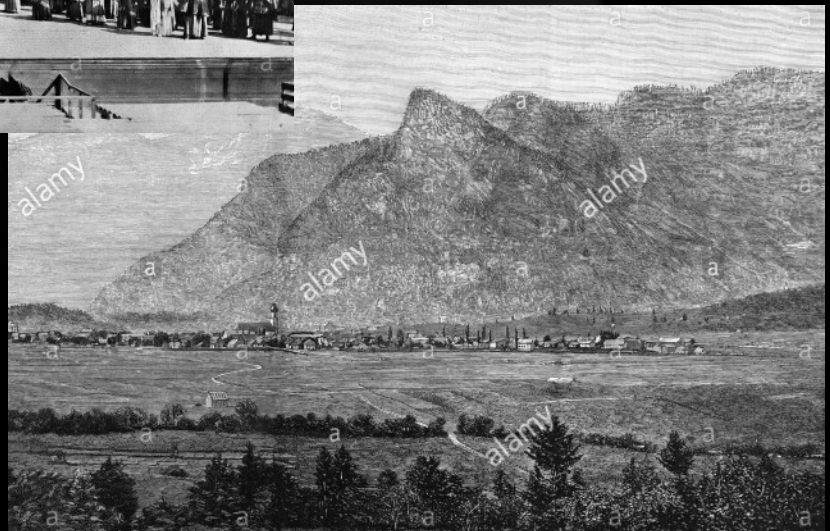
« I am Professor Anton Bruckner and I am an organist. » (He was not yet known as a composer.)

The next day, he came-back at the house to ask Marie's hand by offering her a collection of prayers and an autographed picture with the following words :

« To my dearest friend, Marie Bartl. »



Oberammergau (around 1890)



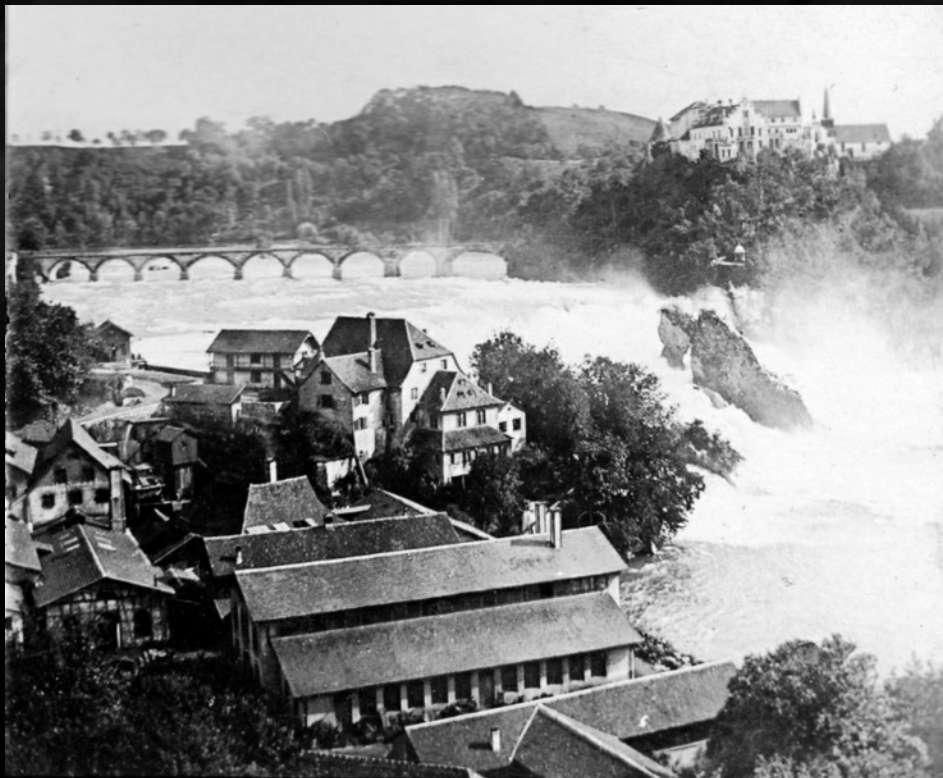
1880 : Bruckner's summer vacation Schaffhausen : Rheinfall

Wednesday, 25 August 1880 :

Anton Bruckner left Munich and he is now heading for Zürich.

Pocket calendar entry :

« 25 August, passing by Lindau and Winterthur, stopping at the Rhine Falls.
In Zürich in the evening. »

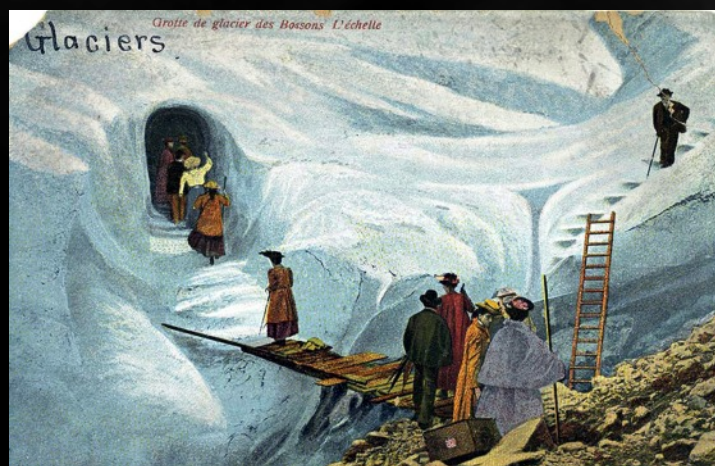
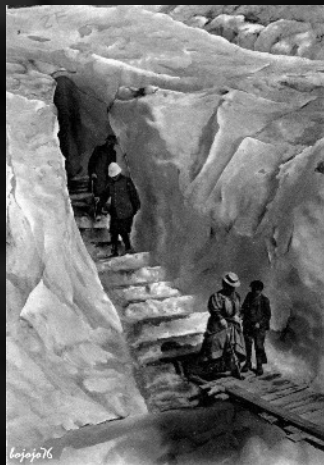


Schweiz. — Der Rheinfall u. Schloss Lauffen. 152.

1880 : Bruckner's summer vacation Chamonix : Bossons Glacier

Wednesday, 1 September 1880 :

Anton Bruckner visits the Cave of the Bossons Glacier in Chamonix.
He will « refresh » himself at the « Chalet » not far.



1880 : Bruckner's summer vacation

Chamonix : La Flégère

Tuesday, 31 August 1880 :

Rainy day. Anton Bruckner makes a trip to « La Flégère », in Chamonix.



1880 : Bruckner's summer vacation

Bern : Bear Pit

Wednesday, 8 September 1880 :

In Bern, Anton Bruckner does some sight-seeing.

He visits the Federal Palace, the « Bärengraben » (Bear Pit) , and the « Zytglogge » (Clock Tower) .

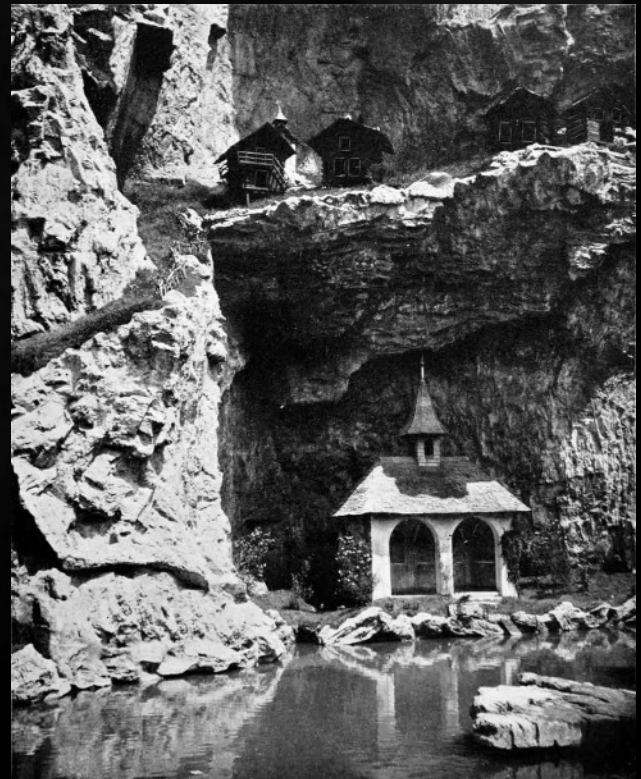
He also meets attractive young ladies.



1880 : Bruckner's summer vacation

Tellskapelle

Anton Bruckner takes time to visit the newly-built « Tellskapelle » (Tell's chapel, 1879) decorated with 4 frescos by Ernst Stückelberg (realized between 1880 and 1882) . It is located on the « Tellsplatte » or « Tellenplatte » (Tell's slab) on the shore of Lake Lucerne at the foot of the Axenberg cliffs. He also walks the trail of the « Hohle Gasse » .



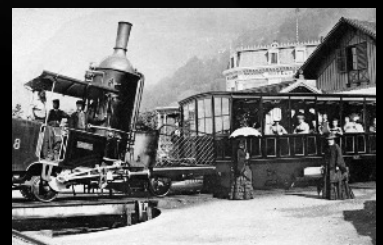
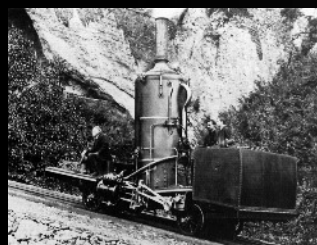
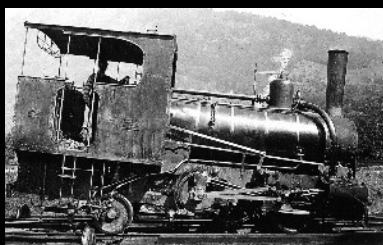
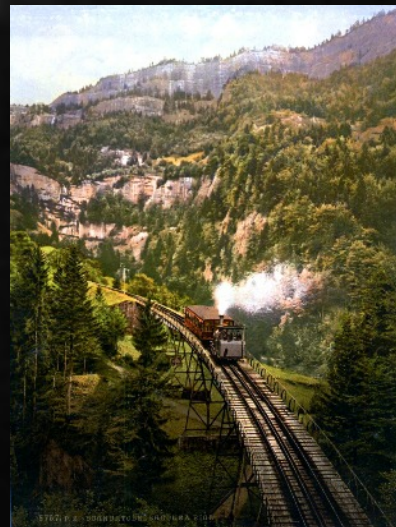
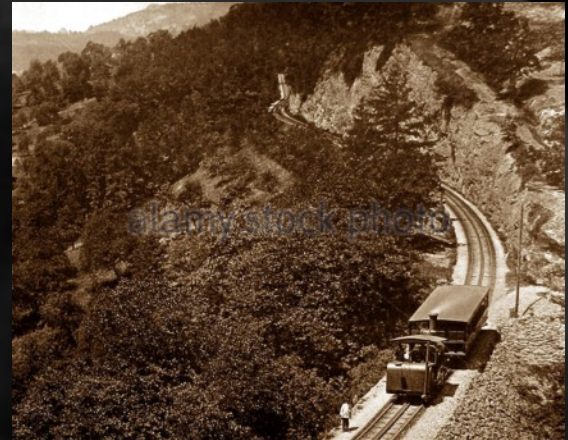
1880 : Bruckner's summer vacation

Lake Lucerne : Rigi Bahn

Thursday, 9 September 1880 :

In the afternoon, Anton Bruckner travels along Lake Lucerne by rack-train up to the town of Vitznau and stops at Mount-Rigi, the « Queen of the Mountains » on the Swiss « plateau » .

He enjoys the panorama, the view to Küßnacht-am-Rigi, the sunset, and gets to know Babette Schreiber, the sister of the local in-keeper.



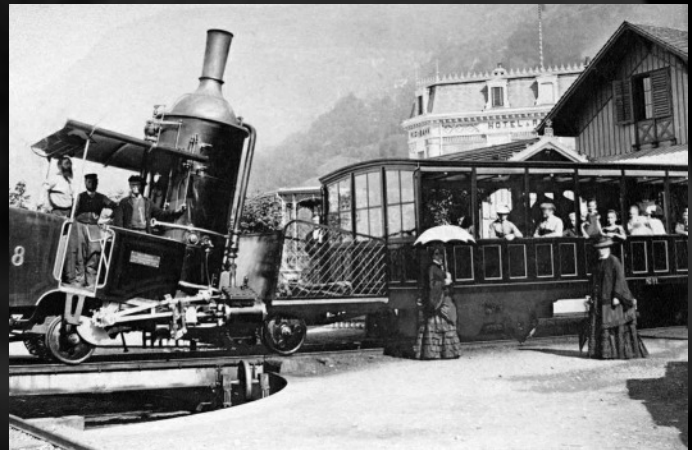
1880 : Bruckner's summer vacation

Vitznau

Thursday, 9 September 1880 :

In the afternoon, Anton Bruckner travels along Lake Lucerne by rack-train up to the town of Vitznau and stops at Mount-Rigi, the « Queen of the Mountains » on the Swiss « plateau » .

He enjoys the panorama, the view to Küßnacht-am-Rigi, the sunset, and gets to know Babette Schreiber, the sister of the local in-keeper.



Bayreuth



Bruckner in Bayreuth

Weihenstephan Beer

Anton Bruckner recalls : « For two and a half hours, I had the good fortune to sit beside the “ Meister ”, while he talked about musical affairs in Vienna (the names of Johann Herberck and Eduard Hanslick were mentioned) , offered me beer, took me out in the garden and showed me his grave !!! Then I had, or rather, was permitted, blissfully happy, to accompany the “ Meister ” into his house. » Wagner introduced Bruckner to Cosima (and his little Eva) . Cosima will bring a brand new barrel of « Weihenstephaner Bier » which was ordered for the occasion. All in all, it was one of the happiest days in Bruckner’s life.

« Here Bruckner, have a drink. This is a wonderful beer, “ Weihenstephan ”, to your health ! »

« For God’s sake, “ Meister ”, I mustn’t, it would be the death of me, I’ve just come from Karlsbad ! »

(A stop at the water-cure station to treat his recurrent digestion problems.)

« Nonsense, it's good for you, drink it ! »

In spite of his protests, which hilariously punctuated his musical conversation, Bruckner was obliged to drink one glass after another. The two men talked until well into the night, drinking beer and indulging in snuff.



Weihenstephan
ÄLTESTE BRAUEREI DER WELT

Bruckner in Bayreuth « Gasthaus zur Eule »

1883 or 1884 : Anton Bruckner meets in Bayreuth the jurist (and later, music-director) of Ansbach, Edmund Hohmann, at the « Gasthaus zur Eule » Restaurant located at « Kirchgasse » Number 8.

1871 : Richard Wagner comes from Switzerland to Bayreuth and is a welcomed guest at the « Gasthaus zur Eule » .
His favourite beer is the « Dämmerschoppen » produced by the Austrian brewer « Zwettler » .



Bruckner in Bayreuth « Gasthaus zur Eule »



Bruckner in Bayreuth Café Sammet

July 1888 : Hugo Wolf had left for Bayreuth with the Wagner Society charter-train. Anton Bruckner boarded the same train and, for him, the departure from Vienna was a still more distinct summer tide relief. He could escape from his house-keeper harpie « Frau Kathi » Kachelmayr who caught-up with him at the Western Railway terminal, irate because he had forgotten his snuff-box. Bruckner could arrive in Bayreuth and have his gray fringe cut by « Herr » Bernhard Schnappauf, the late- « Master's » barber (and pedicurist) ; and he could indulge in another of his frequent young girl crushes, this one on Henriette Sammet, the daughter of « Herr » Christian Sammet who owned the « café » where Wagner had once sipped mocha.



Der Eingang zum Café



Blick in das Innere.

Phot. G. Ulrich.

Ein althistorisches Bauwerk in der Wagnerstadt Bayreuth: Das „Mufenheim Café Sammet“, wurde vom bayrischen Staate angekauft.

Wagner in Bayreuth Café Sammet-Angermann

Richard Wagner most often goes at « Angermann's » pub on « Kanzlerstraße » :

« If you don't see me at home, I am certainly at Angermann's. »

He always arrived between 5 and 6 o'clock, and preferably sat at the coach-man's table.

When « Angermann's » had to give way to the construction of a new post-office building, Wagner adopted the « Gasthaus zur Eule » pub to drink his beer.



Richard Wagner accompanied by operatic singers Albert Niemann (tenor) and Eugen Gura (baritone) at the « Angermannsche » Restaurant in Bayreuth.

Wagner in Venice Caffé Lavena

Richard Wagner stayed in Venice 6 times between 1858 and his death. He arrived in Italy on his final trip not long after performances of his Opera « Parsifal » premiered at the second Bayreuth Festival. In the afternoon, the Master took a hot chocolate, a tea and/or a cognac at the « Caffé Lavena » , a fashionable coffee-shop on the north-side of Piazza San Marco, « preserving the little table on which he was served and the chair the great man used every day » , as reported by Giuseppe Norlenghi in his time.



Nuremberg

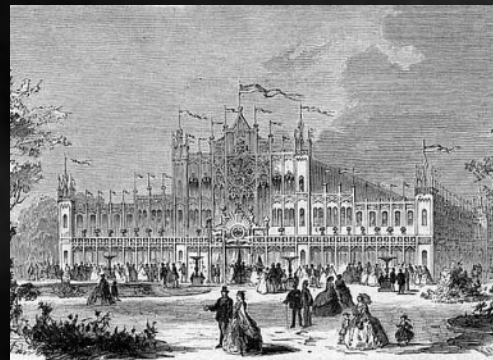
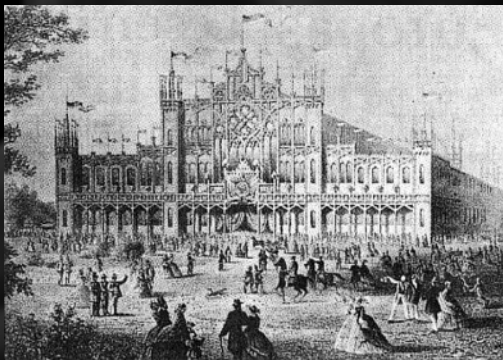


Nuremberg's Great German Choral Festival Maxfeld's Festival Hall

The Liedertafel « Frohsinn » performed at the specially erected Festival Hall in « Maxfeld » (a park named after Bavarian king Maximilian II), which could welcomed between 5,000 to 6,000 singers. (This event is reminiscent of a marble vase, erected in 1891, which still stands in the city-park.)

The area originally consisted of orchards and fields. Georg Zacharias Platner, great patron of the municipal parks in Nuremberg, transformed the « Maxfeld » at his own expense, from 1856, into an English landscape park. A small artificial lake was built in the heart of the green area. It became the icon of the 1861 Great German Singers' Festival. Around 1865, city expansion will curve agricultural activity there.

After the concerts, visitors would enjoy the rich gastronomic tradition of the city of Nuremberg.



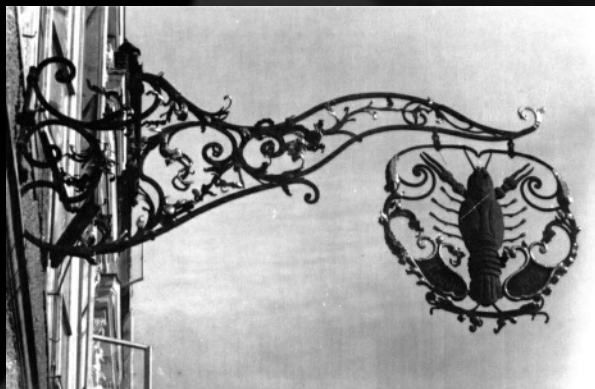
Steyr



Bruckner in Steyr

« Gasthof Rother Krebs »

August - September 1890 : Parish priest Johann Aichinger invites Anton Bruckner to stay at the presbytery during his summer vacation in Steyr. But due to his current illness (a stomach affliction), Bruckner must resign himself (except during the holding of special events) to stay at « Zeilberger's Gasthof Rother Krebs » (Zeilberger's Red Crab Inn) located on the « Stadtplatz » at Number 44. At a certain time, the inn was also named : « Rottner's Gasthof Rother Krebs » and « Lugmayr's Gasthof Rother Krebs » .



Bruckner in Steyr

« Gasthof Rother Krebs »



Bruckner's pocket calendar Luise Blümelhuber

Friday, 23 August 1889 :

Bruckner's pocket calendar entry for September 1889 (unknown hand-writing) :

« “Fräulein” Luise Blümelhuber, Enge-Gasse Number 17. Steyr, 23 August 1889. »



Bruckner in Steyr

The parish presbytery

Mostly between 1885 and 1895 : Anton Bruckner enjoyed spending his summer vacations in Steyr as a guest at the parish presbytery (« Stadtpfarrhof ») . The death in 1884 of parish priest Georg Armingier (who was also Dean) will mark the end of an era. Johann Evangelist Aichinger (a great music-lover) will become his successor. Armingier promises to Bruckner long and soothing conversations around the dining-room table. The place had already witnessed such memorable meetings.

July 1885 : It is in the parish presbytery that Bruckner will finish the sketch of the first movement of his 8th Symphony which concludes with a triumphant « Hallelujah ! » in the key of major. The Symphony (original version of 1887) will be completed in the month of August.



Sunday, 28 June 1908 : On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the « Männergesangsverein Kränzchen » , a commemorative plaque (inspired by Franz Bayer and designed by Ludwig Simon) honouring Bruckner is unveiled in front of the presbytery in the presence of pastor Johann Strobl. A speech is given by professor Gregor Goldbacher (instead of the one by August Göllerich junior, which was originally planned) . Franz Bayer conducts for the occasion the patriotic choral piece « Germanenzug » (WAB 70) .

Linz



Bruckner in Linz

Flirting from the tavern's window

« After a meal, the Master of the organ and I would sometimes look-out of the window and, on one occasion, some comely wenches were obviously eyeing us with amusement from the tavern opposite. Bruckner was very eager to find-out who these “ ladies ” were. But when, to his alarm, he discovered that they were girls of very easy virtue, known as “ Flitscherln ” (hookers) in Linz, he indignantly stepped-back from the window. »



Linz : Market-place (1910) .

Bruckner in Linz

« Gasthaus Zur goldenen Kanone »

The « Gasthaus Zur goldenen Kanone », located at « Landstraße » Number 18-20 in Linz, was a restaurant-inn frequented by Anton Bruckner and his friends. The builder Max Ortner (born on 27 September 1882 in Linz ; died on 28 September 1956 in Linz) gives a new façade to the guest-house and renovates also its interior. Alois G. (born in Lower-Austria in 1919) stole a bicycle in front of the « Zur goldenen Kanone » Inn. He is arrested. As an « enemy of the nation », he will be sentenced to death and executed.



Bruckner in Linz

« Gasthof Goldener Anker »

The « guest-house of the Golden Anchor » (« Gasthof Goldener Anker ») is located at Number 5 on the « Hofgasse » , in the centre-part (« Innere Stadt ») of Linz. This is the oldest restaurant in town, serving local cuisine. There is a traditional dining-room and a garden terrace where beer is served. The roots of the « Golden Anchor » go back to 1670. At that time, the guest-house was called « Zum Grünen Kranz » . Since 1730, it has been known as the « Goldener Anker » . In 1834, it came into the hands of the Traxlmayr family, to which also the coffee-house of the same name goes back.



Bruckner in Linz

« Gasthof zum Bayerischen Hof »

On Fridays, Anton Bruckner made tracks for the famous Bavarian-inn called « Gasthof zum Bayerischen Hof » (the guest-house of the Bavarian Court - now, « Zaininger »), where he would pay no attention to the salutations of his loyal supporters, going straight-up to the waiter and asking anxiously : « Is there any crayfish soup, Josef ? »

If the obliging Ganymede said there was, Bruckner would call to him : « Quick, Josef, bring me 3 helpings ! »

He invariably wanted 3 helpings of his favourite dishes, which were lamb lights with dumplings and mutton with turnips.

After a performance of the Liedertafel « Frohsinn », Bruckner often brought his fellow-singers to celebrate at the « Zum Bayerischen Hof » - especially because of the large number of pretty waitresses !

Around June - July 1868 : Eduard Hanslick assured Anton Bruckner of his support in Vienna during a meeting in Linz at the « Zum Bayerischen Hof », where the Austrian poet and librettist Franz von Schober is also present.



Newspaper ad from the « Linzer Abendbote » : The Linz branch of the Gabelsberger's Society of Stenographers will celebrate the birth of Franz-Xaver Gabelsberger on March 2, 1868, at 8:00 pm, at the « Gasthof zum Bayerischen Hof » .

Bruckner in Linz « Gasthof zum Bayerischen Hof »

GASTHOF
zur
Weissen Gans
(in)
L I N Z.

HOTEL
à
Levi Blanche
près de la gare
Obers Wasserther
1340 et près de la
place de port des
bateaux à vapeur.

HOTEL
in the
white goose
at the gate
Obers Wasserther
N°1340 near the Lin-
ding place of the
steam-boats.

ALBERGO
all
del bianca
alla porta
Obers Wasserther,
N°1340 presso la
stazione dei
vapori.

Трпизница
и
белой
у врата
Обервайсертера
N°1340 у пристани
пароходовых
лодок.

Gasthof des Bes. Traxlmayr
Zur weissen Gans & Hotel Levi Blanche

Joseph Traxlmayr
Eigentümer des Gasthofs zur weissen Gans
in Linz an obers Wasserther N° 1340
nächst dem Landungsplatze des Hauptbahnhofs
aus der Richtung nach Wien.

JON. TRAXLMAYR
Propriétaire de l'Hotel à Levi Blanche n° 1340
près de la gare de port des bateaux à vapeur
à l'honneur de se recommander à Mrs. les voyageurs.

*Je obasen dinstreff werden von gröszeren Neugierlich
1873 der F. R. Reisezeitung, welche das weitestgehende Zeugnis
als besten, sowohl die Führung der Gäste als auch die
Führung von Wirtinnen und den Wirtinnen, dem Gasthofs
besuchen und die Gasthofsbesucher
Frankfurt
am Main*

*L'édifice se trouve à proximité de l'Station des voyageurs
la rue de la gare, près de la place sur le quais par
la diligence, les bateaux à vapeur ou
le chemin de fer.*

Bruckner in Linz

« Gasthof zum Bayerischen Hof »



Bruckner in Linz
« Gasthof zum Bayerischen Hof »



Bruckner in Linz

« Gasthof zum Bayerischen Hof »



Bruckner in Linz

« Gasthof Zum schwarzen Bock »

Anton Bruckner calmly spooned 3 plates of crayfish soup, and settled for 2 portions of stuffed veal breast « At the Black Goat » Guest-House (« Gasthof Zum schwarzen Bock ») in Linz (established in 1771) . Before 1595, the bourgeois residence was called the House of Maschgowitz. In 1595, inn-keepers are registered as owners. A fire destroyed the roof structure and the whole rear-section in 1800. The building was completely demolished in 1946 after a heavy allied bombing. Between 1956 and 1958, a new building reminiscent of the old original appearance was erected by Karl Schneider. The guest-house, located at Number 22 « Altstadt » in the centre-part of the town, re-opened in 1959



Bruckner in Linz

« Gasthof Zur Stadt Frankfurt »

Saturday, 25 July 1868 :

Opening-ceremony of the new « home » of the Liedertafel « Frohsinn » at the « Gasthof Zur Stadt Frankfurt » (« Guest-House of the City of Frankfurt ») located at « Hauptplatz » Number 34, near the « Altes Rathaus » (Old Town Hall) . Among the special guests : the « Land » Governor, Doctor Moritz Eigner ; the President of the board of directors, Doctor Mathias Weißmann ; the hotel-owner, Steinböck ; the artist-painter, Ferdinand Scheck ; and Anton Bruckner.

The « Frohsinn » will stay at this Hotel (which is located very close to the current building of the « Linzer Singakademie » at « Pfarrplatz » Number 10) from 1868 to 1874. Wealthy patrons plan to acquire the « Gasthof » in order to permanently establish the « Frohsinn » headquarters. In addition, a private concert-hall was to be arranged according to plans prepared by members of the Choral Society. But the great stock-market crisis of 1873 (the Vienna « Krach ») will eliminate the proceeds from the sale of 200,000 lottery tickets held throughout Europe.



Bruckner in Linz

Hotel Wolfinger

Anton Bruckner was a regular guest at the Hotel « Wolfinger », located on the main-square of Linz. The site possess a rich history that extends back to the 15th Century. The hotel with its peaceful interior court-yard was originally built as a monastery, and the first recorded owner was Christoph Waib, in 1533.



Bruckner in Linz Hotel Wolfinger



Bruckner in Linz

Hotel « Zum Roten Krebs »

Anton Bruckner looked at me distressed and reproachfully said :
« But, “ Herr ” Doctor ! The “ Rote Krebs ” enjoys a great popularity in Linz ! »



Bruckner in Linz

Hotel « Zum Roten Krebs »

Wednesday, 3 September 1856 : The Liedertafel « Frohsinn » accompanied by chairman Josef Hafferl will entertain the members of the Vienna Men's Choral Society (« Wiener Männergesangverein »), which has just arrived at the « Zum Roten Krebs » inn. The famous choristers will then continue their tour. Next stop : the town of Lambach.



Bruckner in Kreuzen

Linz : Bishop's Chancellery

Anton Bruckner's condition in Kreuzen was so bad, that Bishop Franz-Josef Rüdiger organized a permanent company for him - Simon Kremshuber, a priest from Linz, to help him to get rid of a terrible loneliness, help his bad thoughts and prevent him to commit suicide. Bruckner was inclined to do it openly.

Sunday, 6 October 1867 : Letter signed by Jakob Reitshammer (Doctor in Theology) from the Bishops' Ordinariate of Linz to Anton Bruckner (date of the drafted letter : Wednesday, 25 September 1867) :

On 25 September 1867, the Imperial-Royal Chancellery announced that a financial help of 60 Florins was granted to Anton Bruckner following its written request dated (Tuesday) September 3, 1867 (letter received on Wednesday, 4 September 1867) , to reduce the health-care costs of his convalescence at Kreuzen. The letter is signed by the Bishop of Linz, Franz-Josef Rüdiger. Text of the official copy :

« To the Cathedral organist of Linz, " Herr " Anton Bruckner.

The Imperial-Royal Chancellery has given the following by means of Note Number 25 :

" The administration of the Cathedral is to allow to the ill Cathedral organist Anton Bruckner a grant of 60 Guilders (Florins) , and to authorize the Imperial-Royal Provincial Treasury Fund to pay the party concerned this sum on account of the religious fund. "

From the Episcopal Ordinariate,

Linz, 6 October 1867.

J. Reitshammer,

(Authorized) Secretary of the Chancellery. »



Bruckner in Linz Town of Urfahr

Saturday, 13 July 1861 : The Liedertafel « Frohsinn » , under the direction of Anton Bruckner, sings at a local tavern in the town of Urfahr, just across the Danube (a borough of Linz since 1919) .

The reason : fine-tuning a selection of choral pieces to be performed during the « Großen Deutschen Sängerkongress » (Great German Singers' Festival) , which will begin in only one week (from Saturday, July 20 to Tuesday July 23, 1861) in the city of Nuremberg.



Urfahr : Market-place (1910) .

Paris



Bruckner in Paris

Hôtel de Diesbach

April 1869 : Anton Bruckner will interrupt his current activities to undertake an international organ-tour in Nancy and Paris. He will leave Vienna for Nancy on Saturday, April 24. During his absence, he will not receive a salary from the Conservatory.

A few days earlier, Bruckner had written to a friend : « Soon, I have to go to France. So help me God ! »

Saturday, 1 May 1869 : The « Journal de la Meurthe et des Vosges » publishes an article on the April 28-29 Paris concerts including a honourable mention of Anton Bruckner's organ playing and improvisation talent.

Bruckner is staying at the « Hôtel de Diesbach » located at « n° 26, rue d'Hennemont (n° 89, avenue Foch) , Saint-Germain-en-Laye » , about 20 kilometres west of Paris. In 1879, the Notre-Dame missionary sisters will settle there. Besides is « la Chapelle Saint-Louis, dite des Franciscaines » .



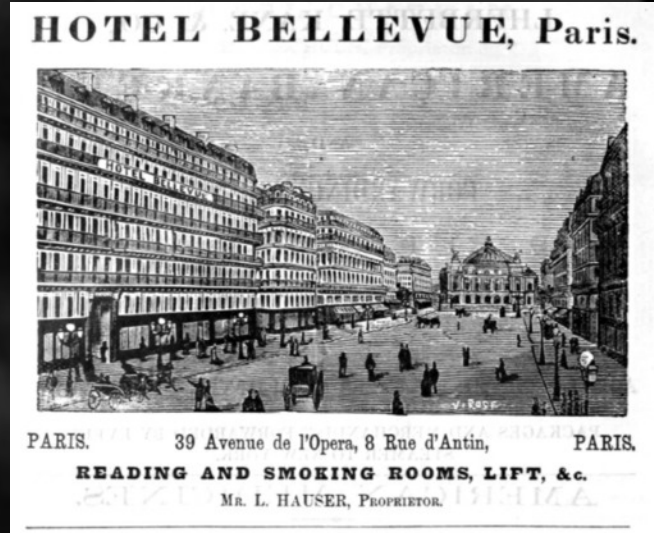
Mahler in Paris

Hôtel Bellevue

Monday, 9 December 1907 : Gustav Mahler arrives in Paris (from Vienna) .
He is staying at the « Hôtel Bellevue » which is located at « n° 39, Avenue de l'Opéra » .

Wednesday, 11 December 1907 : Mahler visits the « Palais Garnier » (Opera House) .

Thursday, 12 December 1907 : Mahler leaves Paris for New York..

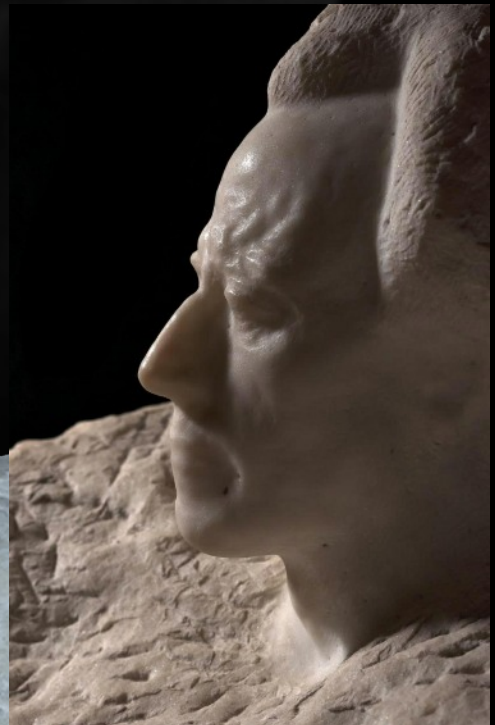


Mahler in Paris

Hôtel Majestic

Monday, 19 April 1909 : Gustav Mahler arrives in Paris (from Vienna) for a holiday. He is staying at one of Paris's most luxurious hotels, the « Hôtel Majestic » which is located at « n° 19, Avenue Kléber dans le 16e arrondissement » . The « Majestic » was among the most elegant addresses in the French capital and certainly a place to see and be seen ! During his sojourn, Mahler attends his first posing session for sculptor Auguste Rodin at his « atelier » of Meudon, on Île-de-France.

Friday, 8 October 1909 : Mahler arrives in Paris (from Amsterdam) . He returns at the « Hôtel Majestic » . He attends his second posing session for Rodin, in Meudon.



London



Bruckner in London

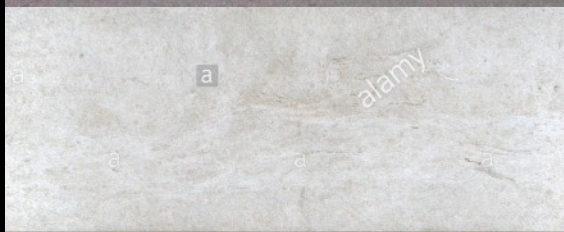
Seyd's « Deutscher Gasthof »

Saturday, 29 July 1871 : Anton Bruckner returned late from his first visit to the Royal Albert Hall, peering-out of the horse-drawn « omnibus » trying to recognize the « Muster Gasthaus » at Number 30 « Finsbury Square » (the « Seyd's Deutscher Gasthof » main-entrance is at Number 39) . Seyd's German Inn whose name he would have forgotten, only to be rescued by a Viennese barber who had shaved him before and recognized him :

« Herr Professor ! » he shouted, and led him off the bus.

The Hotel is long gone, but the place marked by a blue plaque donated by the Brunel University, put-up in 1971, to commemorate the Centennial of Bruckner's stay in London. The site was formerly occupied by the City of London and East London dispensary for the destitute sick, on 35 Wilson street, Finsbury, E.C.

During his stay in London, Bruckner will once again over-exercise his love of good food ...



1851. Vincenz van Baerle, of Worms, in the Empire of Germany, now residing at Seyd's Hotel, No. 39, Finsbury-square, in the city of London, for an invention of "improvements in the manufacture of soap or compositions for washing purposes."—Dated 19th June, 1872.



Bruckner in London

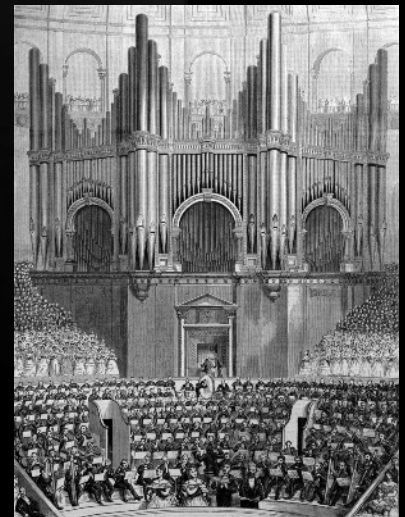
Bueckers Hotel

Saturday, 29 July 1871 : Anton Bruckner returned late from his first visit to the Royal Albert Hall, peering-out of the horse-drawn « omnibus » trying to recognize the « Muster Gasthaus » at Number 30 Finsbury Square (the « Seyd's Deutscher Gasthof » main-entrance is at Number 39) . The Bueckers Hotel was located just nearby at Number 26. The City of London Red Cross Hospital will open on October 2, 1915, with 100 beds in its premises.



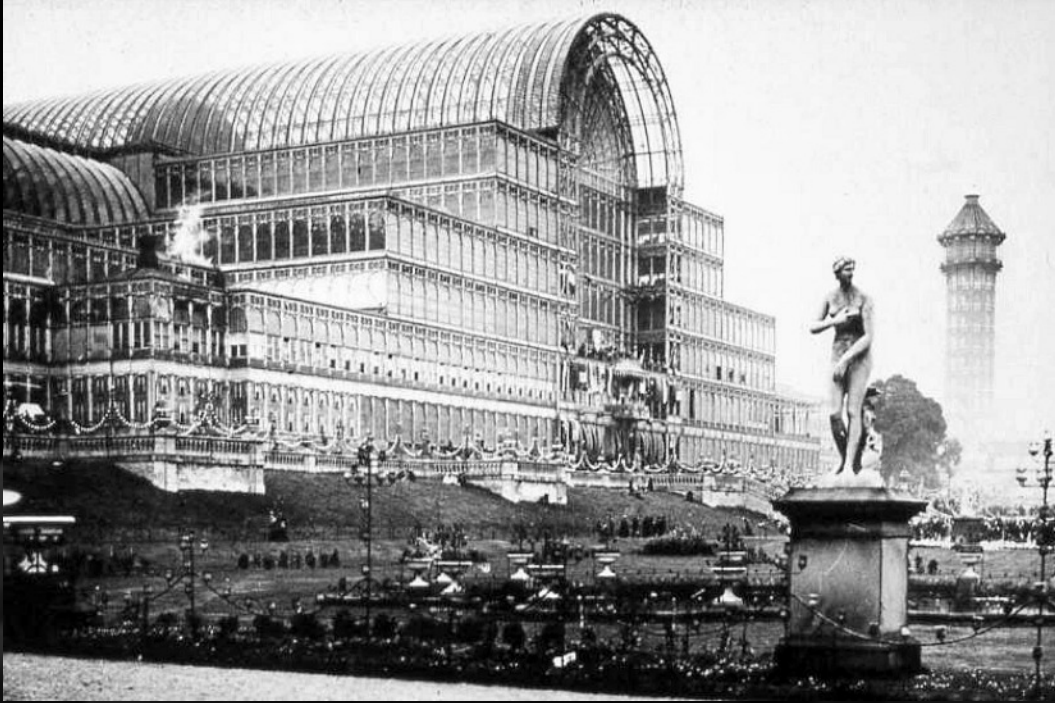
Bruckner in London

Albert Hall



Bruckner in London

Crystal Palace



Bruckner in London

Kensington Gore, No. 1

A commemorative plaque mentions :

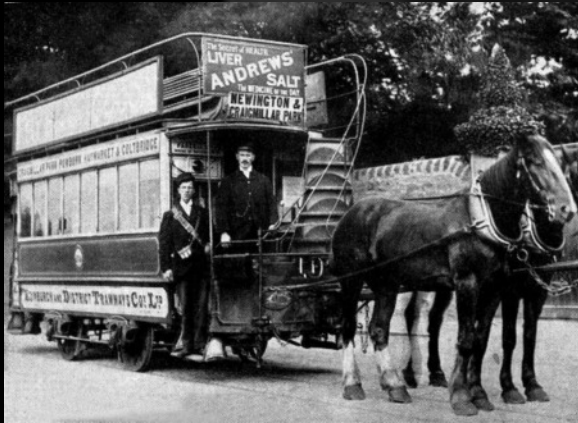
« In 1871, Anton Bruckner played (here) at 1 Kensington Gore. »



Bruckner in London

Double-decker omnibuses

While in London, Anton Bruckner was much taken by the double-decker « omnibuses » drawn by 2 horses with the conductor perched on his platform at the back. The « knife-board » type double-deck bus was the standard vehicle during the 1860's and 1870's. It acquired this name because of the seating arrangement on top where passengers, sitting back to back on the long seat, resembled the knife-boards commonly seen in Victorian kitchens. The buses would be identified by route description and destination rather than numbers.

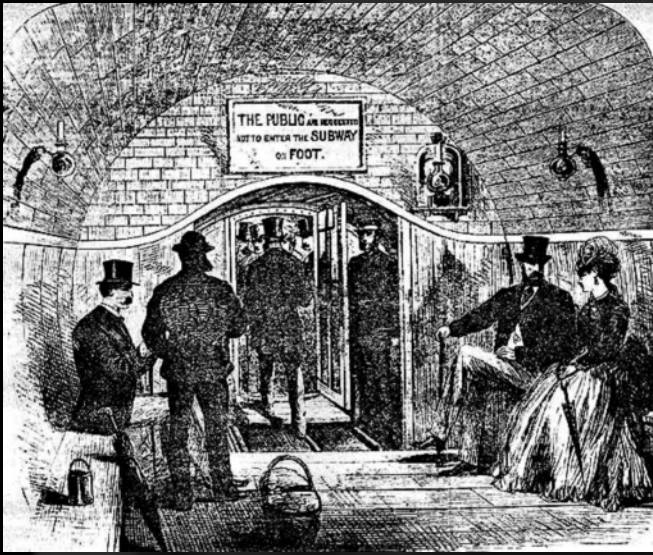


107 LONDON. — Corner of Tottenham Court Road. — LL.

Bruckner in London

The Subway

On one of the following days after his arrival in London on Saturday, 29 July 1871, Bruckner went again to rehearse at Albert Hall. This time, the mighty organ's steam-engines lasted half an hour longer than usual. This over-time period surely saved his life !! The subway train (which he had used before) was involved in a dramatic accident. As Bruckner arrived at the station, he saw with horror severely wounded users which were carried away.



Bruckner in London

South Kensington Station

During his trip, Anton Bruckner was much taken by the subway system, getting in and out at Kensington station, near Albert Hall.



Neufelden



Bruckner in Neufelden Train station

Monday, 15 September 1890 :

In Linz, Bruckner asked Anton Lang to accompany him to the town of Neufelden on Tuesday (tomorrow) , to pay a visit to his sister Josefine.

(Finally, it was Karl Waldeck who made the trip with the Master.)



Neufelden : Bahnhof (circa 1910)

Bruckner in Neufelden Gasthof Josef Weilnböck



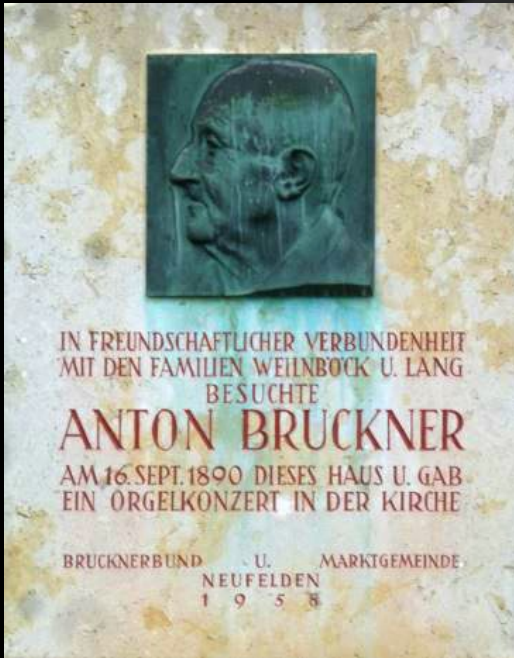
Dieses Bild von 1905 zeigt eine Kinderschar in festlicher Bekleidung vor dem ehemaligen Schloss Velden, Marktplatz 1 in Neufelden. Nach der Hopfenernte, dem "Hopfnbedln", wurde jährlich ein Hopfenfest gefeiert. Das Hofenkönigs-Paar steht in der Reihe ganz rechts. Der Herr dahinter ist Josef Weilnböck, der damalige Besitzer des Gasthofes sowie des Hopfenlagers/der Hopfendarre. (Foto: Foto: privat/anonym)



Bruckner in Neufelden Gasthof Josef Weilnböck



Bruckner in Neufelden Hotel Scherrer



Bruckner in Neufelden

Hotel Scherrer : ceremony



On a beautiful Sunday afternoon of 1958, Karoline Grubbauer (born Weilnböck) unveils the commemorative plaque honouring the passage of Anton Bruckner in Neufelden on Tuesday, 16 September 1890.



Leipzig



Bruckner in Leipzig « Hôtel de Russie »

From Saturday, 27 December 1884 : Anton Bruckner will meet in Leipzig the German chorus-master Carl Hansel, the conductor and composer Carl Riedel, the Luxembourg conductor and composer of German origin Gustave Kahnt, and perhaps, Hans von Bülow at the Hotel « Hauffe » . (The « Hôtel de Russie » or « Russischer Hof » , located on « Peterstraße » Number 19-20, is also mentioned as possible meeting-place.)



Bruckner in Leipzig Hôtel Hauffe

Thursday, 25 December 1884 : Letter from Josef Schalk to his brother Franz :

Anton Bruckner will leave tomorrow morning with the North Western Railway. Franz Schalk could expect him to be on his way home (in Olmütz ?) on Saturday morning. He was to leave for Leipzig on Monday, because on this day (Monday, 29 December 1884) , the dress-rehearsal of the 7th Symphony took place. Bruckner was expected to descend, on Josef's recommendation, at the Hôtel Hauffe (located at « Roßstraße » Number 15) . Franz should be told by Bruckner of the concert by the Wagner academic Society of Vienna (on Monday, 22 December 1884) , in which singer Richard Hirsch had polished his « Wotan » monologue. Greetings to Arthur Nikisch.



LEIPZIG. * *

* **Hôtel Hauffe**

Haus 1. Ranges in bester Lage
an der Promenade.

Siehe „Baedekers Norddeutschland.“ **Gebrüder Frey.**

LEIPZIG.

Hôtel Hauffe 

Admirably situated first-class Hotel
on the „Rosßplatz“ facing the „Promenades“.

Best situation in Leipzig alike for business and pleasure.

Electric light throughout. Otis Elevator, Reading, Writing and Smoking rooms.
Reasonable Charges.

See „Baedekers North-Germany“, **Frey brothers.**

Bruckner in Leipzig Hôtel Hauffe

The « Hauffe » received numerous well-known personalities. Richard Wagner stayed here. Johannes Brahms had a grand piano installed in his room during his stay. Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky stayed here during the winter of 1888.

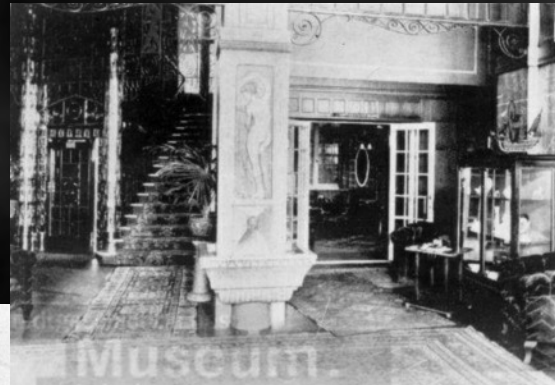


Wednesday, 5 August 1891 : The world's first American Express Travelers Check (with a counter-signature, a newly-patented procedure) was paid-out (the amount : \$ 50) at « Hôtel Hauffe » . The redeemer : William C. Fargo, nephew of William G. Fargo, one of the 3 founders of the American Express Company.

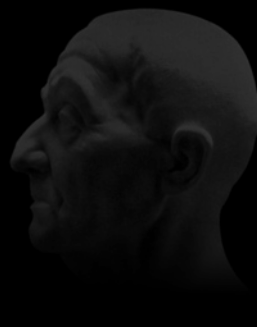


Bruckner in Leipzig Hotel Stadt Rom

Saturday, 27 December 1884 : Beginning of the granted Christmas pause for Anton Bruckner. He arrives in Leipzig at 11:00 am. In the evening, he hears a performance of Wagner's « Tristan und Isolde » (conducted by Arthur Nikisch ?) . After the representation, he is invited by the Leipzig Theatre to attend a reception held at the Hotel « Stadt Rom » which offered at the time a coach service to the « Dresdner Bahnhof » .



Munich



Bruckner in Munich

Hotel « 4 Seasons »

Anton Bruckner will have the chance to visit Munich on numerous occasions, staying at the luxurious « Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten » located at « Maximilianstraße » Number 17, in the city-centre. The building is situated at 500 metres from the « Marienplatz », the Court Theatre and the English Gardens.

Saturday, 23 January 1886 : Letter from Barbara (« Betty ») von Mayfeld to Anton Bruckner :

After listening to the somewhat « ordinary » works of Franz Schubert and Heinrich Schütz, the Maylfed couple was quite enthusiastic about the execution of the « Te Deum » (WAB 45) . « Betty » would have liked to congratulate Bruckner personally at their Munich apartment (« Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten ») .



Bruckner in Munich

« Odeon Hoftheater »

Thursday, 12 March 1885 : Anton Bruckner attended a performance of Richard Wagner's beloved « Die Walküre » at the « Odeon Hoftheater » . Conductor Hemann Levi indulgently replaced the scheduled Opera, Victor Ernst Nessler's « Der Trompeter von Säkkingen » (The Trumpeter of Säkkingen) , to please his famous guest.

Princess Amalie Maria of Bavaria and Josef Schalk are in the audience. Bruckner and Eckstein sit next to Levi in the orchestra pit. Levi pointed-out particularly nice passages during the performance. Bruckner's interest was in the music, not in the stage-play.

During intermission, Levi had the 4 tuba players repeat a few characteristic passages from the 7th Symphony.

When the Opera performance was over, Levi asked the musicians to remain seated until the last concert-goer had left the hall. Bruckner then asked Levi to perform the Adagio in homage to Wagner.

Levi honours his guest and address the Orchestra :

« In these halls, we have often enough played for the King alone. We have among us today a Prince of music. I ask you to please play, once again, the Adagio of his Symphony, just for him. »

The brass-section (tubas and horns) play 3 times in a row the « Trauermusik » from the coda. Bruckner sat listening, with tears streaming down his face.

He wrote to a friend : « I can't describe the scene inside this dark Royal Theatre. »



Berlin



Bruckner in Berlin

« Hotel Der Kaiserhof »

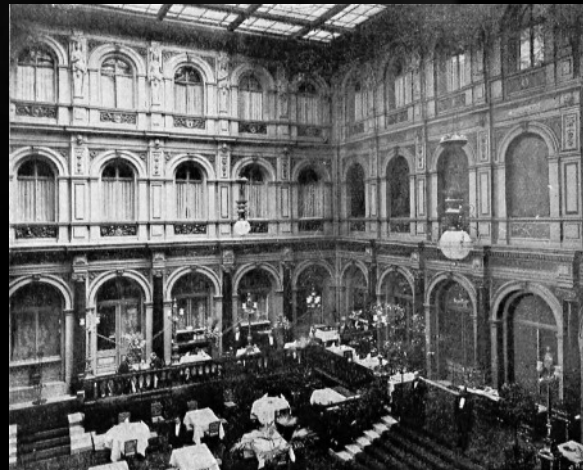
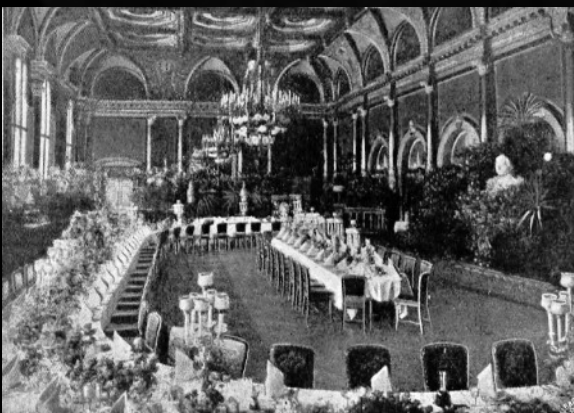
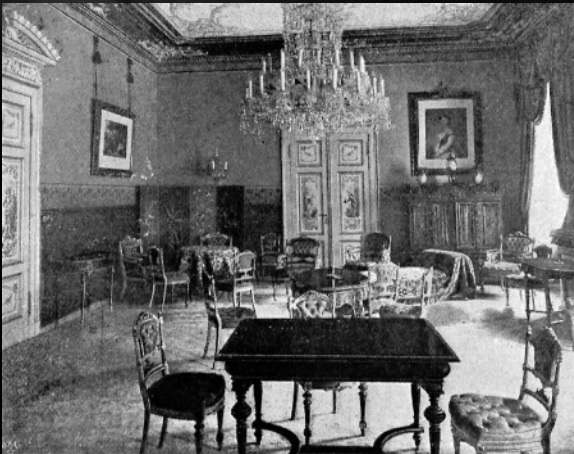
Anton Bruckner stayed at Berlin's « Hotel Der Kaiserhof » on Friedrich-Engels Straße (Number 1A) for a performance of the « Te Deum » on Sunday, 31 May 1891. Ida Buhz, the chamber-maid, pressed a note into his hand on his departure for Vienna, in which she expressed great concern for the bodily welfare of her « dear “Herr” Bruckner » .



Berlin. Hotel „Der Kaiserhof“

A historical advertisement for the Berliner Hotel-Gesellschaft. The top part features the text "BERLINER HÔTEL-GESELLSCHAFT" in a decorative font. Below this, there are two illustrations: on the left, the Hotel Der Kaiserhof at Wilhelmplatz, and on the right, the Kurhaus zu Heringsdorf. The advertisement also includes the text "Hôtel „DER KAISERHOF“ am Wilhelmsplatz" and "KURHAUS ZU HERINGSDORF". At the bottom, there are contact details: "TELEPHON HÔTEL KAISERHOF: AMT I. 1261." and "TELEPHON WEINGROSSHANDLUNG: AMT I. 1348.". The central part of the advertisement features a decorative emblem with the text "WEIN-GROSSHANDLUNG DER KAISERHOF STADTKÜCHE Romanisches Café und Conditorei KAISERHOF".

Bruckner in Berlin « Hotel Der Kaiserhof »



Prague



Mahler in Prague

Grand Hotel Bräuer

Sunday, 18 April 1886 (Palm Sunday) : Benefit-Concert in aid of the (newly-founded) Society of needy German law-students. As part of a special concert given before lawyers in the « Grand Hotel Bräuer » (capacity : 1,800 seats) in Prague, Gustav Mahler performs the Scherzo of Anton Bruckner's 3rd Symphony with the augmented Orchestra of the « Neues Deutsches Theatre » .

According to the « Prager Tagblatt » (20 April 1886) , the « genius » Mahler conducted everything by heart « and with admirable skill » ...

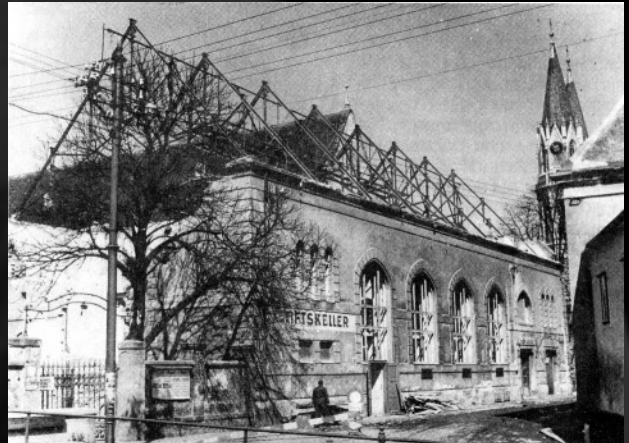


Klosterneuburg



Bruckner in Klosterneuburg

The monastery cellar



Bruckner in Klosterneuburg

The monastery cellar

The cloisters of Vienna, Klosterneuburg, Melk and Gottweih, provided wine for the Viennese. Each of these ancient monasteries had its wine-cellar in Vienna proper where the people went to drink « cloister wine » . Here, the behaviour was not on a very pious level, and the laughter of Viennese girls rang-out in the low ceilinged rooms. On St. Leopold's Day, hundreds of Viennese went with their wives and children to Klosterneuburg to drink wine in honour of the good saint, who is buried there in the famous altar of Verdun. The monks provided good food and sweet wine, and they did not hesitate to sit down with the Viennese and join the celebration. This was Viennese Catholicism. All the pilgrimages ended-up at the inns, after the religious ceremonies. The same held true for funerals. Near every Catholic cemetery, even to-day, in Vienna, there is an « Inn of the Eye of God » where God can look down on the Viennese, who, after a funeral, enjoy life and their drinking.

(Max Graf)



Bruckner in Klosterneuburg

The monastery cellar

Monday, 15 June 1891 : Letter from Anton Bruckner (Vienna) to Theodor Helm (Vienna) :

« Right Honourable “ Herr ” Doktor ! Your noble High-mindedness has caused me the greatest pleasure.
Please, receive my heartfelt thanks for that reason. (...) (It will follow.) Anton Bruckner »

« It will follow. » : A package of Bruckner’s favourite wine from the monastery of Klosterneuburg arrived shortly.
Professor Helm had to accept the gift because Bruckner’s feelings would have been hurt if Helm had not.
There was, however, the matter of a fee which had to be paid by the recipient.



Kürnberg



Bruckner in Kürnberg « Gasthaus Jäger »

Friday, 10 July 1863 :

Otto Kitzler and his wife are invited by the graduating student, Anton Bruckner, to the famous « Hunters' Inn » (« Gasthaus Jäger ») , also known as the « Travellers' Inn » (« Ausflugs-gasthaus ») , located at « Forsthausstraße » Number 72, in Kürnberg (Leonding) - an idyllic surroundings at an hour walk from the centre of the capital, Linz. Bruckner's friend, Karl Zappe, is also part of this intimate but solemn event. A commemorative plaque, offered by the municipality of Bergham, was unveiled on November 14, 1976.



« As our lessons had come to an end and the period of my Linz contract was also drawing to a close, Bruckner asked me, one day :

“ When am I going to be released ? ”

When, I replied, that it could happen at any time as he had already overtaken his teacher who had nothing more to teach him, he refused such an easy way out and invited my wife and me on a coach excursion which took us to the charming hunting-lodge of Kürnberg, situated in the woods. There, during a happy meal, the desired “ release ” from “ apprenticeship ” took place. We had an uninterrupted friendship until his death. »

(Otto Kitzler)



Gmunden



Bruckner in Gmunden

« Gasthof zur Goldenen Sonne »

When he was in Gmunden, Anton Bruckner always stayed at the « Golden Sun » Inn and Tavern (« Gasthof zur Goldenen Sonne ») located at « Theatergasse » Number 4 (originally, an old salt warehouse) . A commemorative plaque, placed in the inner court-yard, recalls the many personalities who stopped there :

« Since 1596, this Hotel has seen the passing of many important personalities such as Franz Schubert, Nikolaus Lenau, Anton Bruckner, Karl Goldmark, Johannes Brahms, Johannes Evangelist Habert, Friedrich Hebbel, Joseph Victor von Scheffel et Peter Rosegger. In 1779, the German Emperor Josef II of the Holy Roman Empire lived here. In 1618, this was the baker's house ; in 1641, the butcher's house. In 1966, Ernst Hartleitner resurrected the arcade court-yard as part of a renovation project. The site is now accessible to the public through a new access. »



Luftenberg an der Donau



Bruckner in Luftenberg

Beer, music and bowling

Anton Bruckner was a frequent guest in the small town of « Luftenberg-an-der-Donau » .

He went regularly at the local tavern to play bowling along with the local folk music-band !

In 1975, the site housed the Mayrhofer Restaurant (« Gastwirtschaft Mayrhofer ») .

To commemorate those memorable evenings, a plaque was installed on December 5, 1987, on the building (now owned by the Paschinger family) .

Luftenberg-an-der-Donau is a small market-town in the Mühlviertel district of Perg, Upper-Austria. It is located at approximately 13 kilometres southeast of the city of Linz.

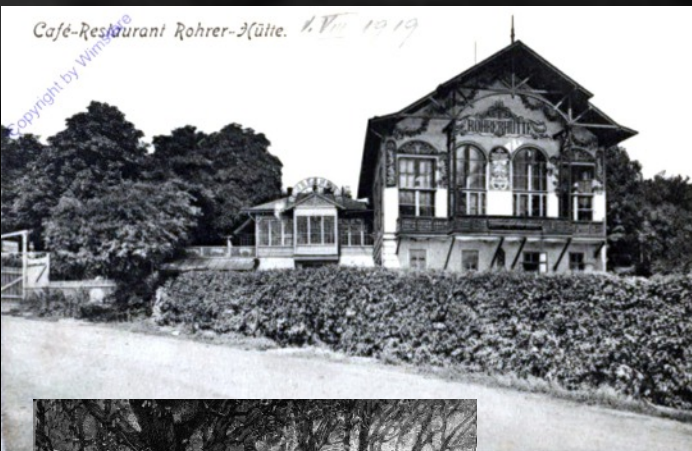


Neuwaldegg



Bruckner in Neuwaldegg « Rohrer-Hütten » Inn

Autumn 1891 : One evening, Anton Bruckner sat comfortably with half a dozen faithful University colleagues, also members from the Vienna academic Wagner Society, at a table of the « Rohrer-Hütten » Inn (owned by Karl Rohrer, 1850-1902) at Neuwaldegg, in the 17th District, which was a picturesque excursion destination in the Vienna Woods. Then, Faculty Dean, surgeon Wilhelm Dlauhy, brought the good news, that Emperor Franz-Josef had confirmed the honorary Doctorate to Bruckner. The composer stood-up, threw his hat high into the air and pushed-out a loud-sounding hurra. Like a true Upper-Austrian, he welcomed the new academic dignity in the ancestral expression of supreme joy.



Picnic in the Vienna Woods (1892)

Sierning



Bruckner in Sierning Gasthof Wimmer

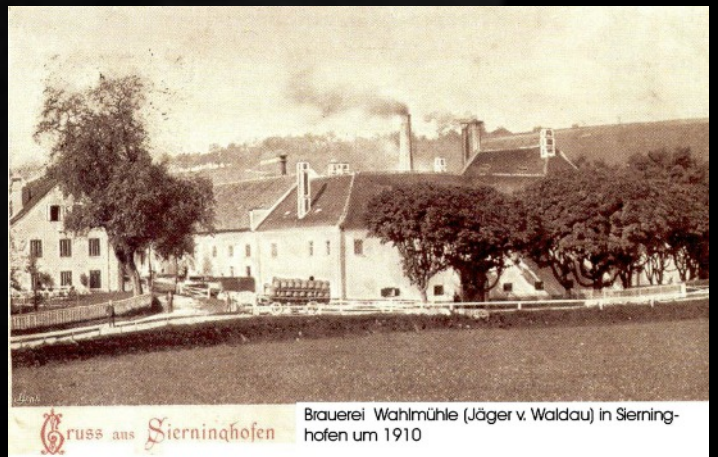
During his frequent visits to Sierning, Anton Bruckner was always glad to stay at the « Gasthof Wimmer », established on the forest lands of Count Lamberg of Steyr. The building was acquired in 1827 by Ignaz Wimmer, the first mayor in the history of the town (1850-1860) . Bruckner will have a big crush on the inn-keeper's daughter. He would dedicate to her a charming song (now lost) composed around 1885 : « The Rose » (« Die Rose » , WAB deest 20) . In 1898, Franz Baumschlager married the young Augustine Wimmer, daughter of August and Maria. At the time, the Baumschlager family ran the inn now called « Gasthof Forsthof » .

Josef Werndl (1831-1889) , the Father of the Steyr workers, was also a frequent guest there. Bruckner, who spent many summer vacations in Steyr, met Werndl at the local tavern (they also had the opportunity to meet in St. Florian) . Werndl was a member of the « Steyrer Liedertafel » which was often conducted by Bruckner (who was named honorary member) .



Bruckner in Sierning Zum Krößwang Inn

1850 : Anton Bruckner wrote the motto « Des Höchsten Preis » (« The Most Sublime Prize ») (WAB 95/2) for the Liedertafel Sierning who always rehearsed and performed at the « Sierninghofen » tavern - today, « Freisitz Walmühle », located on « Steyerstraße » Number 41, in the Upper-Austrian district of Steyer-Land. It is a 2 storey building, in which a brewery was operated. The hook-shaped construction is equipped with wrought-iron window baskets.



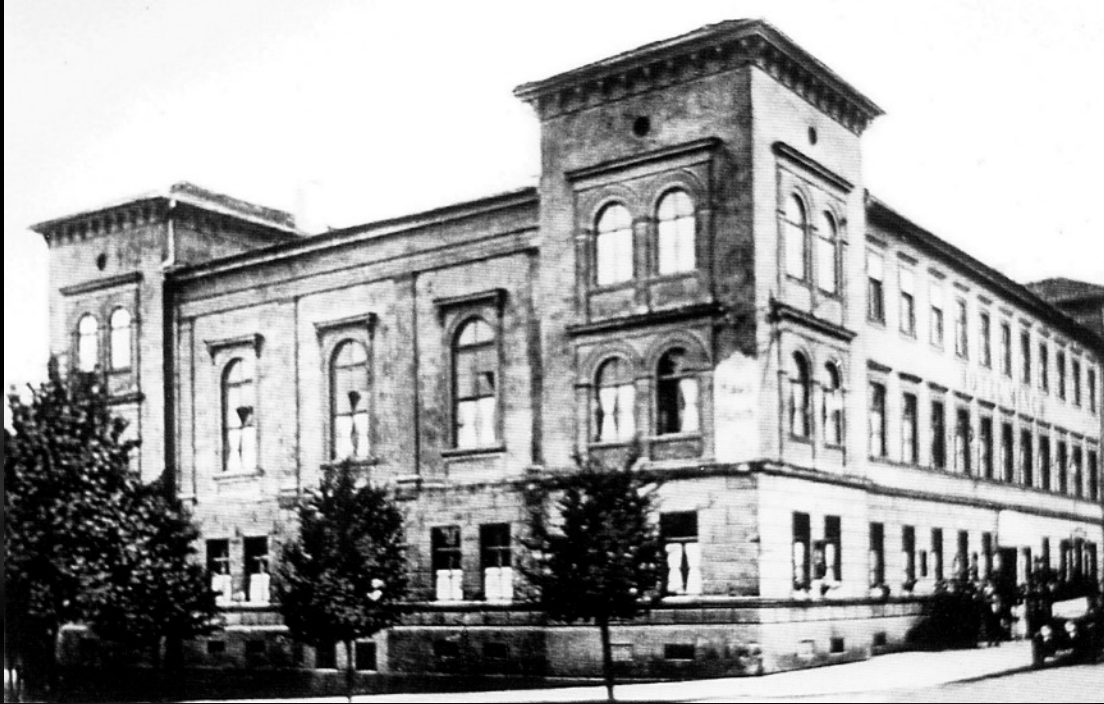
Sondershausen



Sondershausen Hotel Münch

Sunday, 6 June 1886 :

Chamber music « morning-concert » (from 11:00 am to 2:00 pm) in the hall of the « Hotel Münch », as part of the Sondershausen Music Festival. Performance of Anton Bruckner's String Quintet (WAB 112) by the Halir-Grützmacher-Quartett (Carl Halir, Theodor Freyberg, Leopold Grützmacher, Carl Nagel and Carl Hager, 2nd viola) .



Ternberg



Bruckner in Ternberg « Gasthof Derfler »

1879 and after : Anton Bruckner and his friend organist Franz Xaver Bayer were frequent guests at the « Gasthof Derfler » located at « Hauptstraße » Number 15, in Ternberg. The inn is diagonally opposite to the parish church of St. Peter et St. Paul (« Pfarrkirche Heiligen Peter und Paul ») located at « Kirchenplatz » Number 1 (today, « Einbahnstraße » Number 1-11) . The building is a traditional « Vierkanthof » (square-shaped farm with an open-air middle-courtyard) specific to Upper-Austria and Lower-Austria (within a quadrilateral formed by the towns of Linz, Wels, Steyr and Amstetten) . The tavern was built in 1477 and served as the hunting-lodge of Count Lamberg. In 1879, the « Sulzbach » Tavern was taken-over by Leopold Derfler.



Bruckner in Ternberg « Gasthof Derfler »



Vienna

1873 World's Fair



Bruckner in Vienna

Flirting at the Prater

One day, sitting in a restaurant at the « Prater » gardens with his friends, Bruckner flirted with the waitress :

« You're a pretty child, Aurelia. My whole life, I've never had a real affair
but I'm always happy when I see such an open and honest face. »

The waitress' answer has also been recorded :

« Then, I expect you're alone in the world in that regard ! »



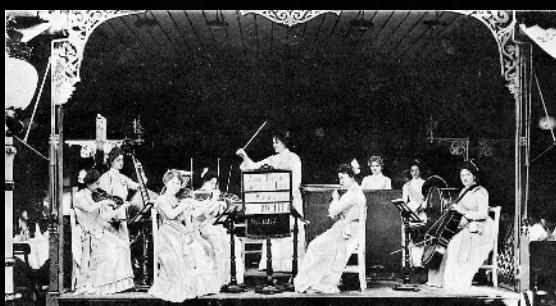
Vienna The Prater



Bruckner in Vienna

The 1873 World Exhibition

The romantic Prater



Bruckner in Vienna

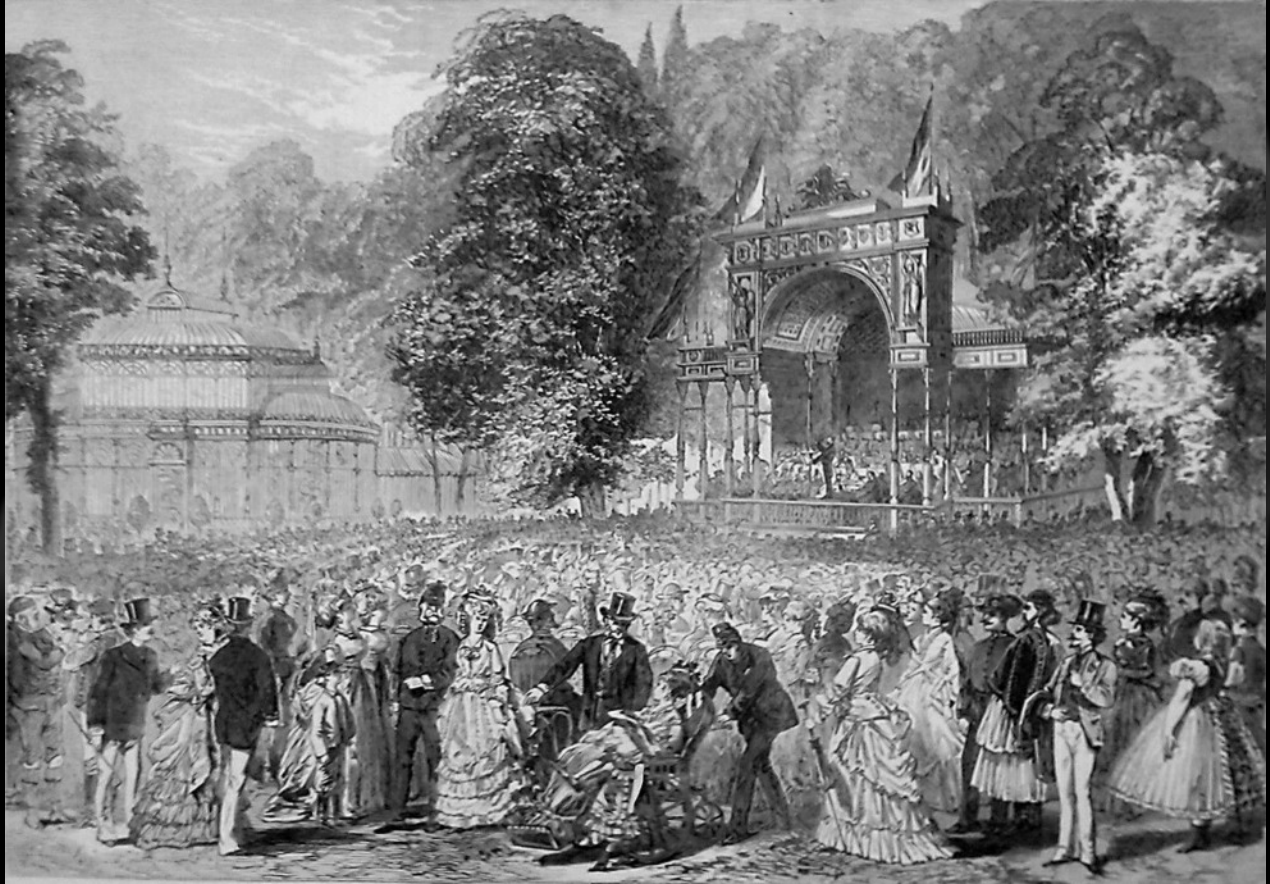
The Prater

Sunday, 12 July 1891 :

Anton Bruckner spends the afternoon and the evening at the « Prater » in company of Josef Schalk and a « Referendarius » (apprentice-teacher during the period of training) .



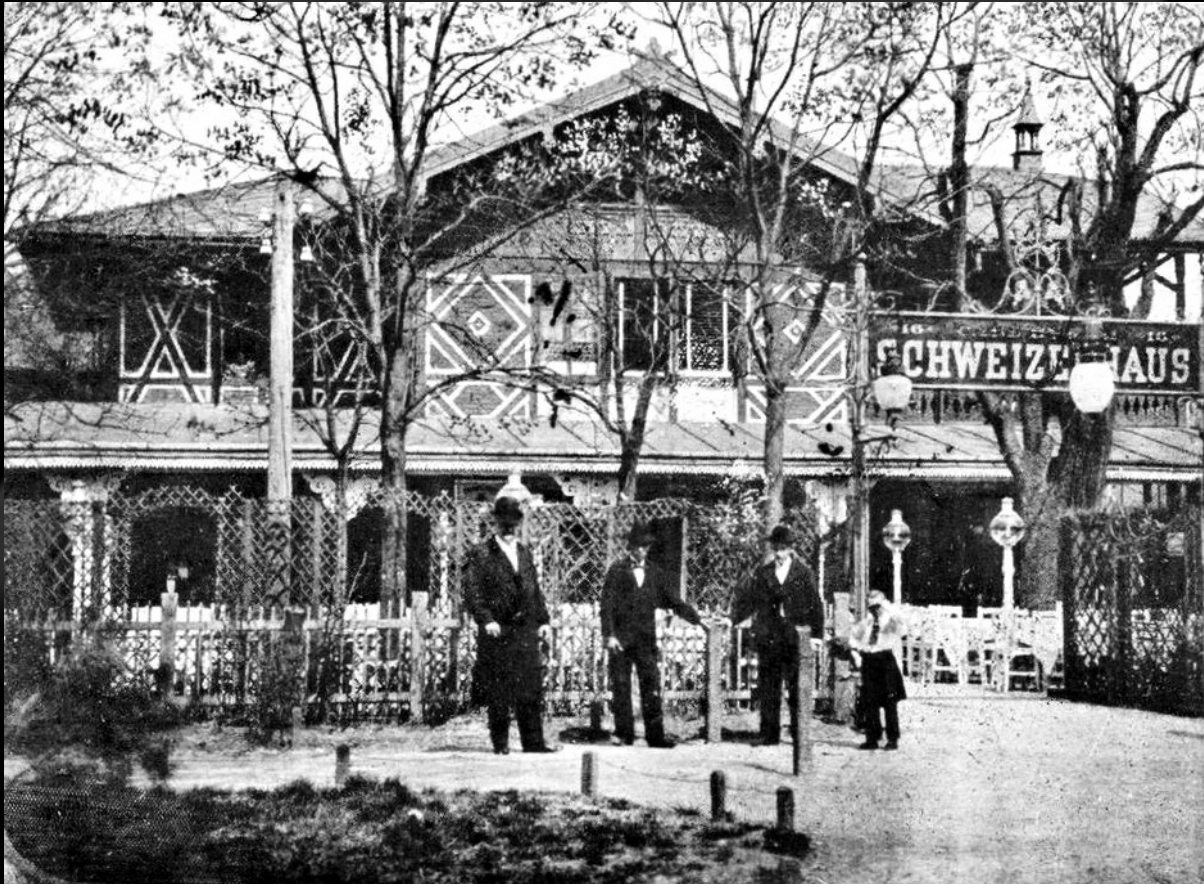
Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Afternoon Concert



Bruckner in Vienna

The 1873 World Exhibition

Prater : Café-Restaurant Schweizerhaus



Friday, 22 July 1892 :

Anton Bruckner invites 2 female ballet-dancers of the Hamburg Opera (on tour) to join him tomorrow evening (around 10 o'clock) alongside his compatriot Wilhelm Zinne.

Saturday, 23 July 1892 :

Anton Bruckner and Wilhelm Zinne attend a performance of the Hamburg Opera in Vienna.

Doctor Richard Paltauf, who is concerned about Bruckner's health, invites Aurelia Stolzar to sit in his company and with Professor Hans Rabl from Prague.

Bruckner is talking with Aurelia.

At about 10 o'clock, Bruckner and Zinne meet with female ballet-dancers of the Hamburg Opera who propose to join them at the « Schweizerhaus » (Swiss House) in the « Prater » , Leopoldstadt.

Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Third Coffee House



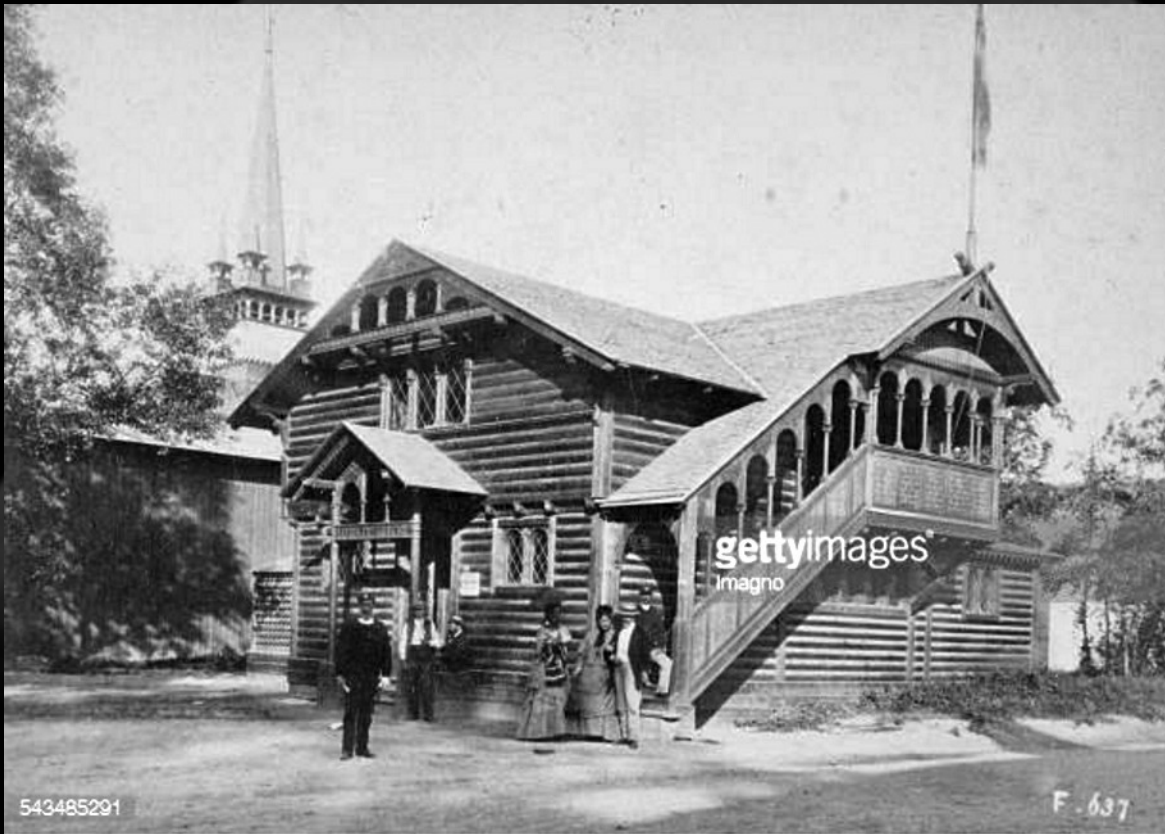
Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Turkish Café



Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Swedish Restauration



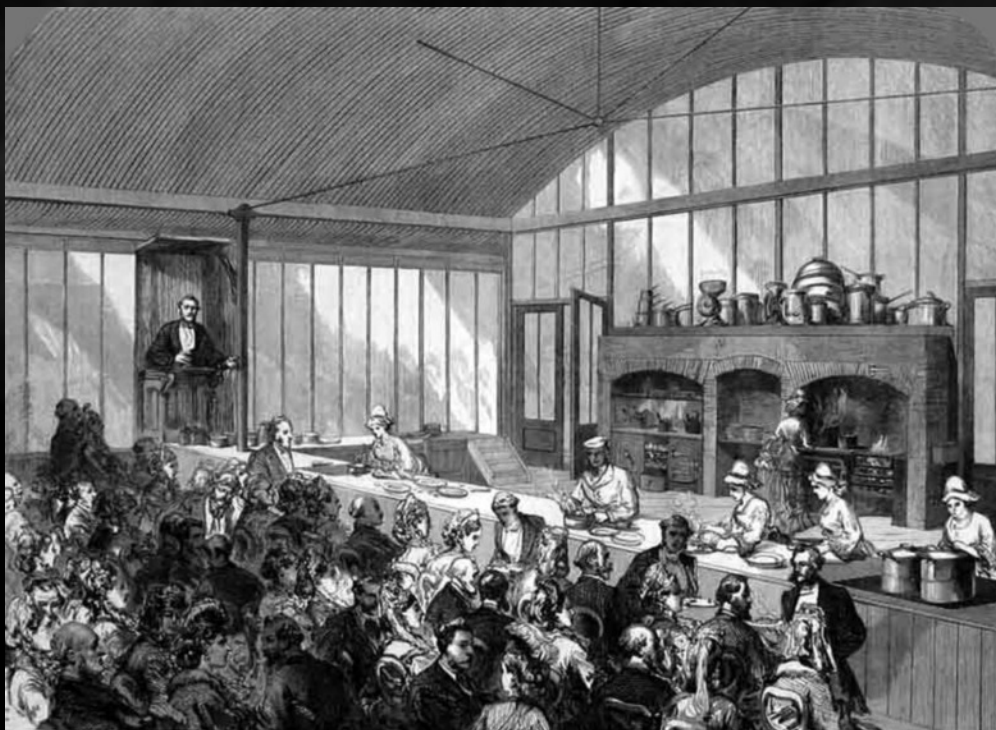
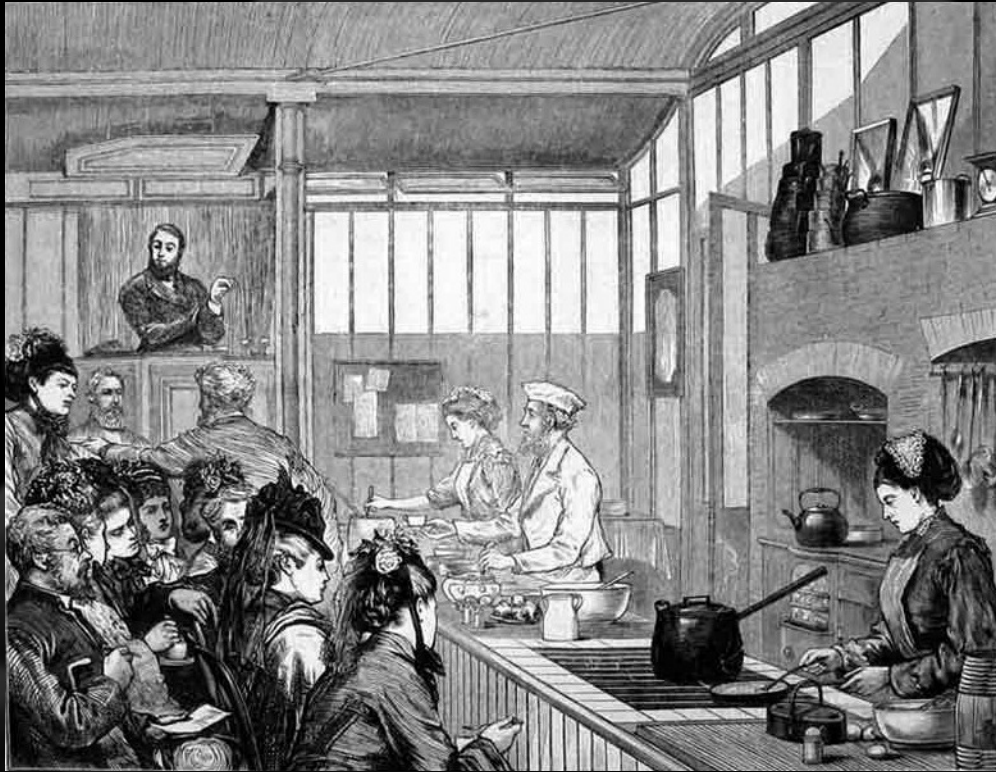
Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Swedish Dairy Pavilion



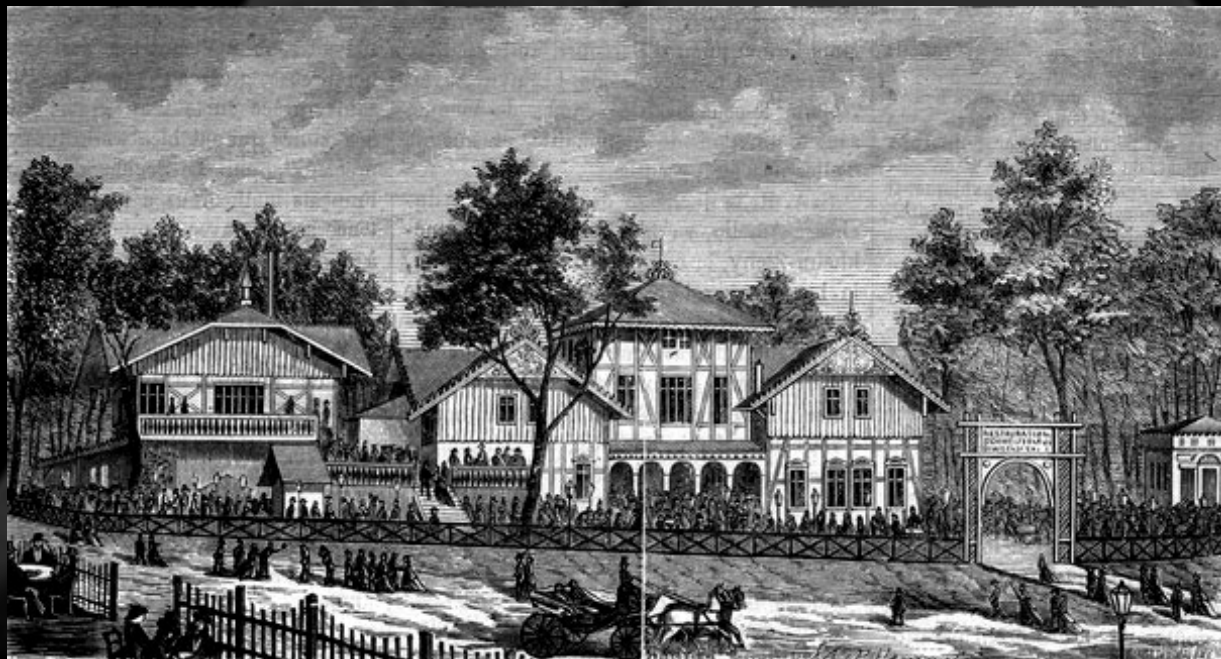
Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Swedish Fishermen Pavilion



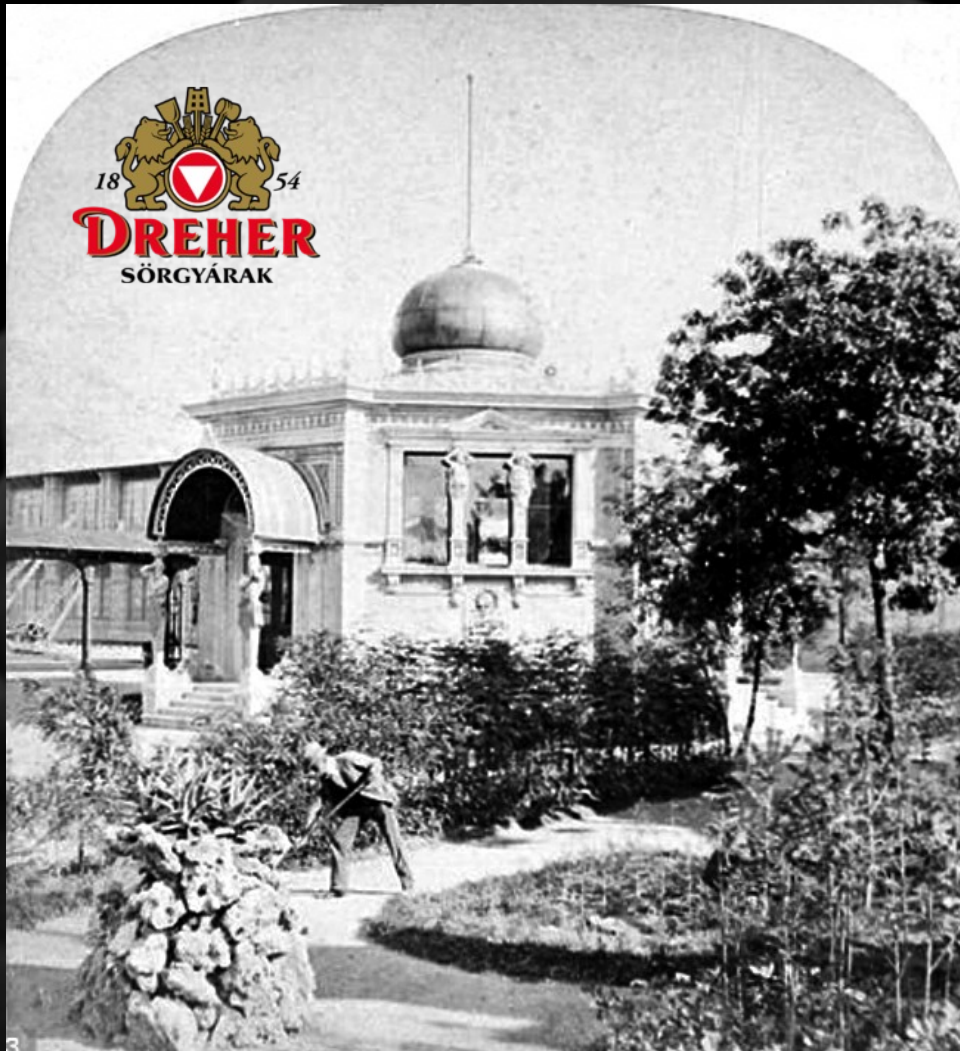
Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
School of Cookery



Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Brewers' Pavilion



Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Dreher Brewery Pavilion



Anton Dreher senior



Anton Dreher junior

Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Upper-Hungarian Farmhouse

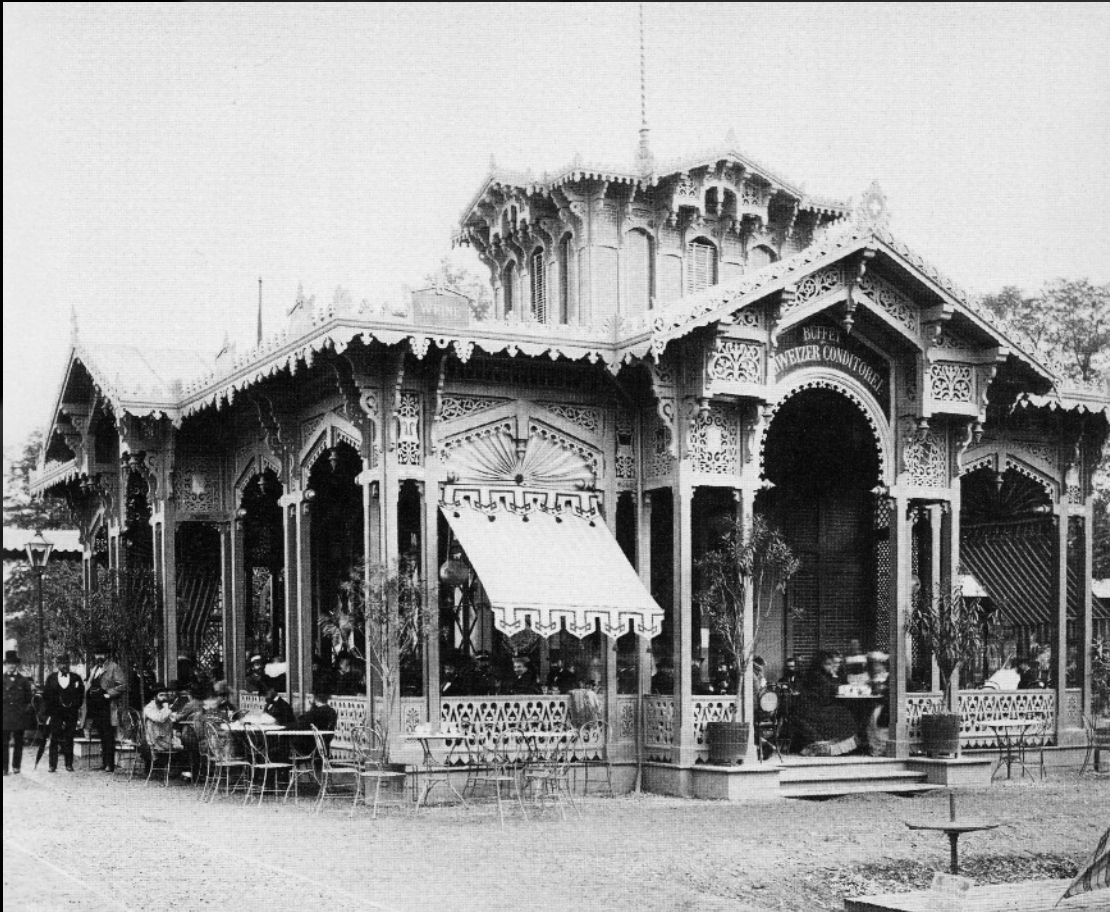


Upper-Hungarian Farmhouse from the German enclave of Geidel

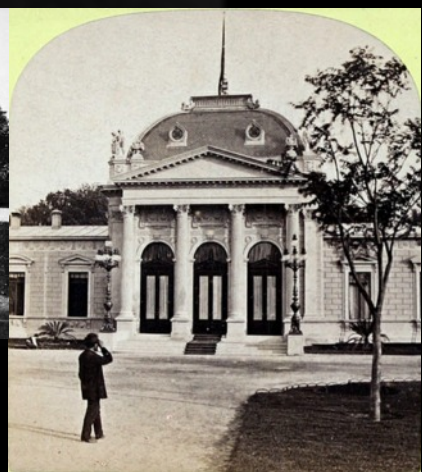
Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Swiss Chalet



Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Switzerland Pavilion



Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Emperor Pavilion



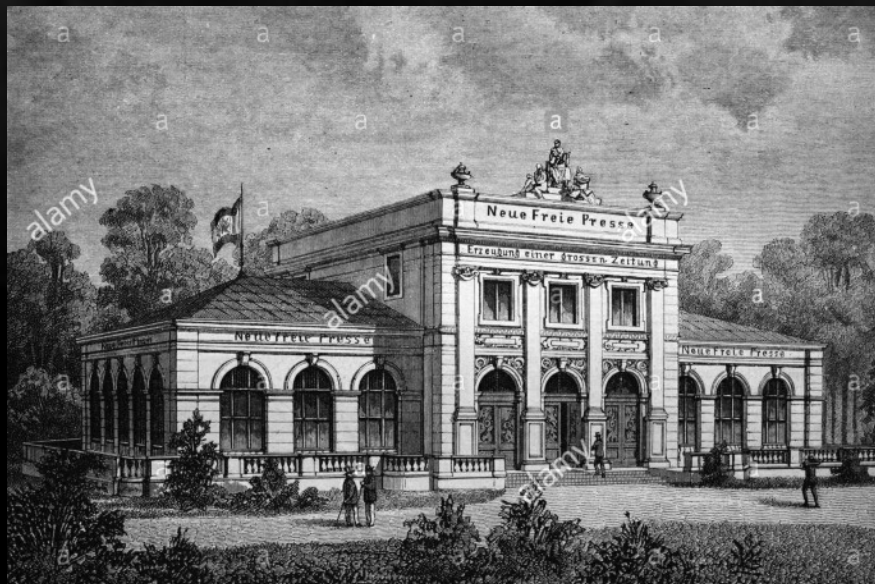
Bruckner in Vienna

The 1873 World Exhibition

German Pavilion



Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Neue Freie Presse Pavilion



Bruckner in Vienna
The 1873 World Exhibition
Tunisian Bazar



Bruckner in Vienna

The 1873 World Exhibition

Musikverein Organ Recital



Tuesday, 22 July 1873 :

The Vienna « Fremdenblatt » Number 200 reports on page 5 that Anton Bruckner gave an organ recital at the « Große Musikvereinssaal » as part of the International Exhibition musical events :

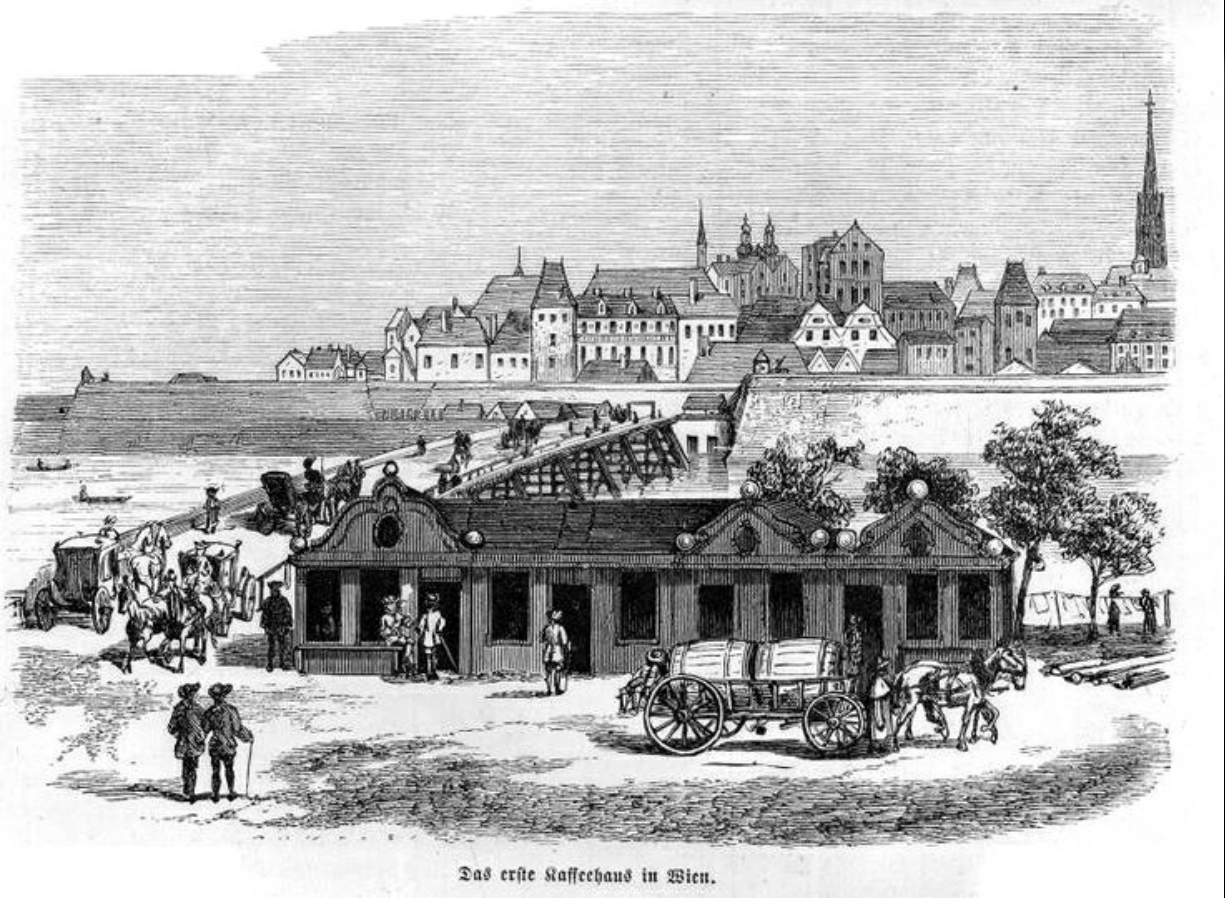
« During the World's Fair, the Society of Friends of Music offers an organ concert every Saturday from 1:00 to 2:00 pm (in front of meager audiences : 1 to 20 listeners !) . We had the chance to hear the general-director of the Society, “ Herr ” Leopold Alexander Zellner, the finest connoisseur of (Friedrich) Ladegast's instrument, and Professor Anton Bruckner, who carried his fame all the way to England, and from whom one can hardly say whether he plays with more devoted zeal when he transpires. (...) sp. » (Ludwig Speidel ?)

Vienna

Cafés



Vienna (1750)
First coffee-house



Das erste Kaffeehaus in Wien.

Vienna

New Elysium Café-Restaurant

March 1, 1840 :

The Biedermeier-styled « Neues Elysium » café-restaurant was inaugurated in the basement of the « St. Annahof » . The entrance is located at « Johannesgasse » Number 4.

It will quickly become one of the main attractions in Vienna !

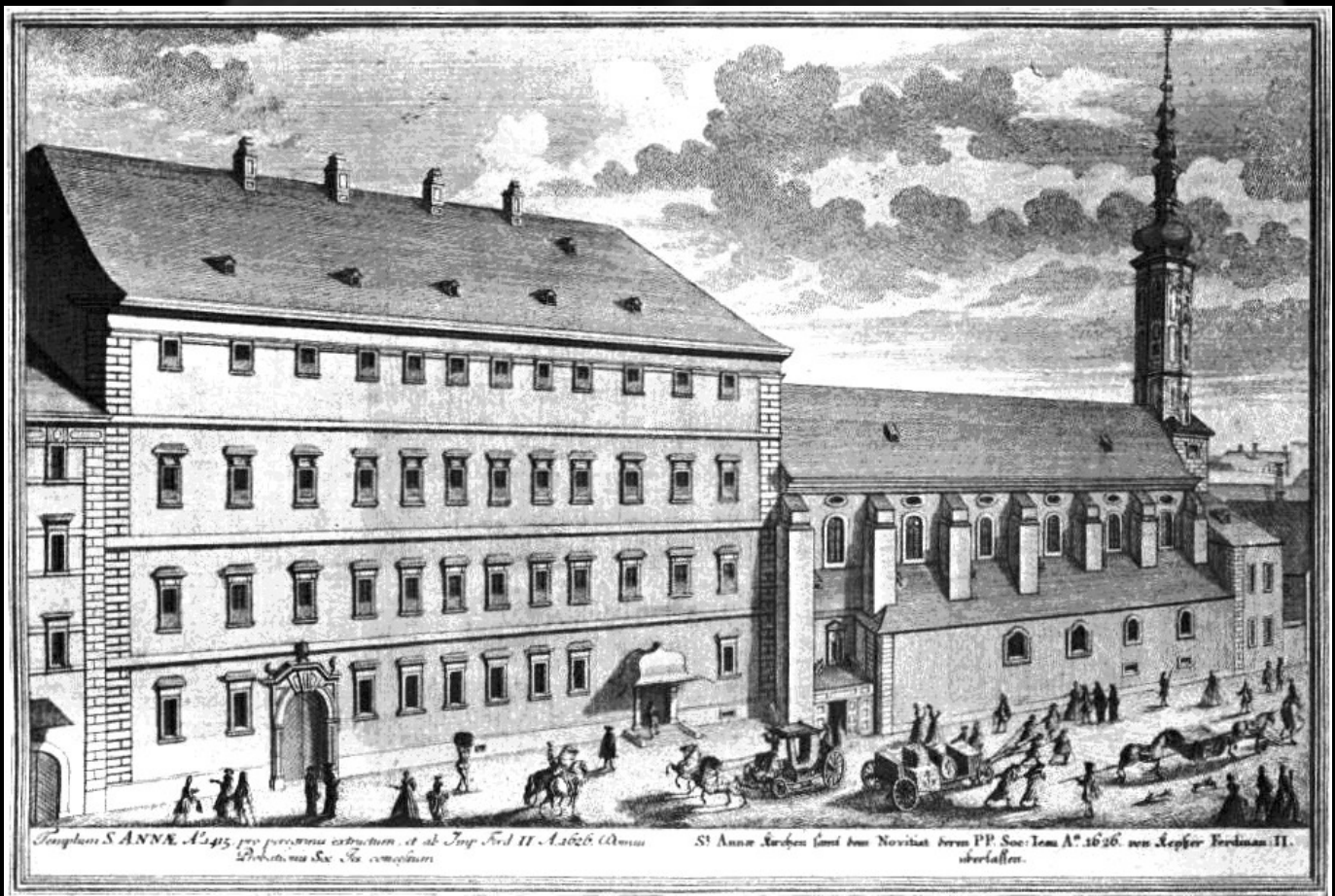
1854 :

The owner, Josef Daum, died of cholera. His son then took-over. But financial difficulties which began in 1857 forced the closure of the coffee-shop in 1864.



It was considered to be « the first underground ride in the world » where one could embark in a horse-drawn railway on a voyage around the world, passing through 5 rooms decorated as the different continents.

Vienna : St. Anna Monastery and church



*Templum S. ANNAE. A. 1415. pro peccatis constructum. et ab Imp. Ferd. II. A. 1626. Anno
Rehabilitatae. S. A. completum.*

*S. Annae Archiep. sancti dom. Novitatis. S. Soc. I. A. 1626. von K. Ferdinan. II.
überlassen.*

Bruckner in Vienna

St. Annahof's Café

The « St. Annahof » (or « Annahof ») is located in the 1st District of Vienna, right next to St. Anna Church (« St. Anna Kirche ») between « Annagasse, Nr. 3 » and « Johannesgasse, Nr. 4 ». In 1628, the « St. Annahof » was a Jesuit monastery where the novitiate of the Order of St. Anna was offered. In the basement, there was an inn. The building housed in 1786 the Vienna Academy of Fine-Arts, where public exhibitions were to be held. The 18th Century saw the creation of the St. Anna Teacher's Training College which will welcome under its roof Franz Schubert (1797-1828) and Franz Grillparzer (1791-1872) . From 1870 to 1874, Anton Bruckner acted as assistant-professor of piano, organ and harmony.



Bruckner in Vienna

The Sitzkassiererin

The line between girlfriends and prostitution was frequently blurred and certain « cafés » were also known as places where one could make the acquaintance of the « demi-monde ». However, as the waiting staff in the Viennese « cafés » were male, rather than female, the direct overlap of « café » and bordello that occurred frequently in Paris was not common in Vienna. The only consistent female presence in most « cafés » was the « Sitzkassiererin » (cashier). She corresponded to the role played by « La Belle Limonnière » in the Parisian « café » : an attractive hostess, whose charms encouraged customer loyalty :

« Enthroned behind the bar, among the bottles and glasses is that ambassador of the fairer sex, the cashier. She is always a very sweet-tempered, accommodating representative of her sex. However cold-hearted you are, to be in the presence of her warm heart will melt yours. Indeed, many have gone to the “ café ” to win a game and end-up losing their hearts to the cashier ! »



Bruckner in Vienna

Café : Florianigasse No. 33

Before Monday, 22 December 1890 :

Pocket calendar entry by Anton Bruckner :

« “Fräulein” Aurelia Stolzar. Coffee-Shop, “Florianigasse” Number 33. »



Bruckner in Vienna

Café Central

1860 : The Vienna Stock-Exchange rents the ground-floor to the « Café Central » located at Number 14 « Herrengasse » , which has always been home to great philosophers, poets and leaders.

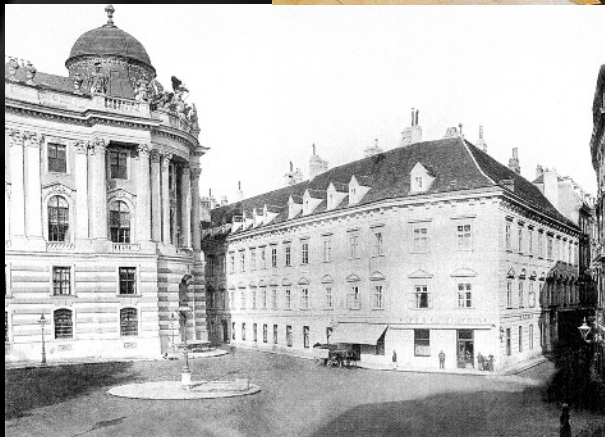
« Sometimes, Anton Bruckner honoured me by allowing me to accompany him, after his lecture, to a nearby coffee-house. We used to sit at the round-table which stood in the middle of the room. Since this particular coffee-house was situated near the Stock-Exchange on the “ Ringstraße ”, the guests, for the most part, were stock-jobbers who gazed curiously at the strange composer who ordered coffee and read the newspapers. We, young students, would sit and wait patiently until Bruckner finished reading. » (Max Graf)



Bruckner in Vienna

Café Griensteidl

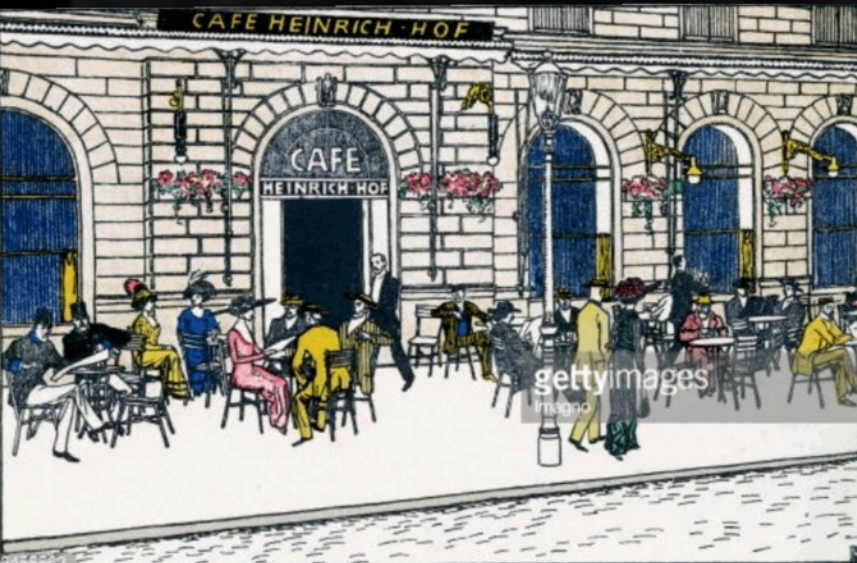
Anton Bruckner liked very much the old « Café Griensteidl » (in his time, called : the « Café Größenwahn ») and spent a lot of time there. « Café Griensteidl » is a traditional Viennese « café » located at « Michaelerplatz » Number 2 across from St. Michael's Gate at the « Hofburg » Palace, in the « Innere Stadt », 1st District of Vienna. The « Café » was founded in 1847 by former pharmacist Heinrich Griensteidl. In January 1897, the original building was demolished during the course of the renovation of the « Michaelerplatz ». In 1900, the « Café » was reopened and became a popular location among the Viennese coffee-house culture. During the early- 20th Century, the « Café » was frequented by many artists, musicians, and writers, including Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Arthur Schnitzler, Arnold Schoenberg, Hermann Bahr, Friedrich Eckstein, Rudolf Steiner, Hugo Wolf, and Stefan Zweig.



Bruckner in Vienna

Café Heinrichhof

Leaving the « Roten Igel », Brahms walked-back to the « Ringstraße », toward another table reserved for him at the « Café Heinrichhof » on ground-floor, opposite the Opera House. There, he reclined in a chair by the window and often would doze-off after his mocha. Passers-by would pause to admire the Brahms monument which sat there behind the glass pane with closed eyes. It was a thrill to watch the statue come alive and tip the waiter. The café was also the meeting-place for Operetta authors. Because it was standing right in front of the Opera, prominent opera singers, including Leo Slezak, lived at the « Heinrichhof » .



Blick vom CAFE HEINRICHHOF AUF DAS K.K. HOFOPERNTHEATER

Bruckner in Vienna

Café Impérial

The elegant « Café Impérial », located between the « Hofoper » and the « Musikverein », was at the centre of Viennese intellectual life at the turn of the 19th Century.

Johannes Brahms liked to sip slowly his favourite coffee. Anton Bruckner loved large portions of home-made « Kugelhupf ».

A « Kugelhupf » is a light, yeasted marble-cake, traditionally baked in a distinctive circular Bundt mold. In late-medieval Austria, a « Kugelhupf » was served at major community events such as weddings, and was decorated with flowers, leaves, candles, and seasonal fruits. The name persisted through the Austro-Hungarian Empire, eventually becoming standardized in Viennese cook books as a refined, rich cake, flavoured with rosewater and almond.



Bruckner in Vienna

Café Schwarzenberg

The « Café Schwarzenberg » is the first establishment of its kind in Vienna to have opened (1860) on the « Ring » .

It has been the meeting-place and work-place of many artists, writers, policy-makers and businessmen.

Sigmund Freud and Anton Bruckner were among the faithfuls.



Vienna

Hotels



Bruckner in Vienna

Hôtel Erzherzog Karl

Friday, 24 July 1868 :

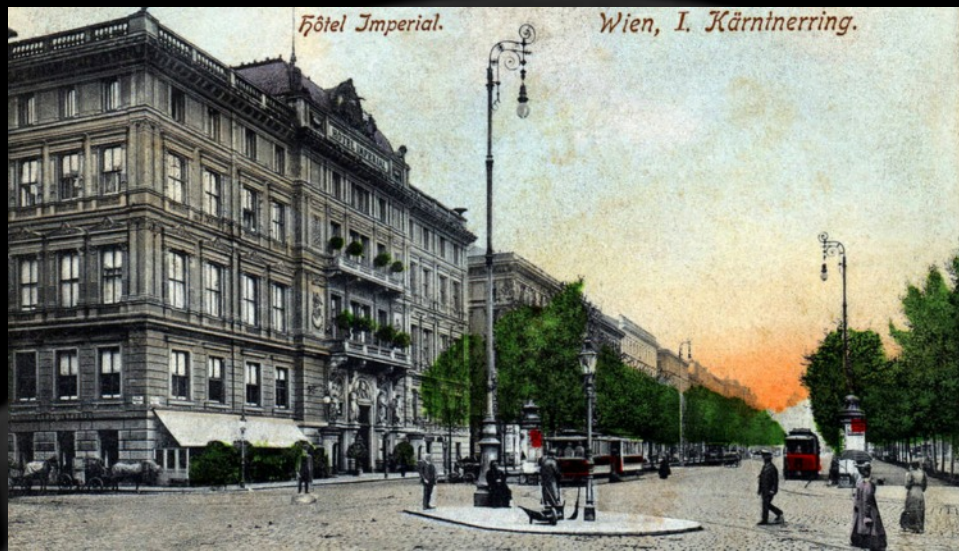
Concert in Vienna in honour of the Schütz Choral Society by the Liederafel « Frohsinn » and the Linz « Sängerbund » performed at the Hôtel « Erzherzog Karl » (Gasthaus « Zum goldenen Greif ») located at « Kärntner-Straße » Number 31. Some choral-works on « Thanking God » are sung for the occasion : « Das deutsche Lied » , « Der frohe Wandersmann » , « Maiennacht » and « Liebe und Wein » .

1872, 1875, 1876 :

Last visits of Richard Wagner in Vienna. He conducted with great success performances of his works at the « Musikverein » . Wagner stayed at the Hôtel « Erzherzog Karl » and often at the residence of the Stadthartners. Also at Josef's work-place : the Director's office of the General Hospital !



Bruckner in Vienna Hôtel Impérial



Bruckner in Vienna

Hotel Kaiserin Elisabeth

1863 : During a visit to Vienna, Linz organist Anton Bruckner stayed at the « Hotel Kaiserin Elisabeth », located at « Weihburggasse » Number 3, close to the shopping-streets « Kärtnerstraße » and « Graben », next to St. Stephen's Cathedral.



The Stammtisch tradition

Bruckner and the Riedhof Circle

Anton Bruckner basically kneeled in front of the high-priests of « Science » like a shy and devout follower. But this did not prevent him from taking 10 or 13 large Bavarian « Seidel » glasses of « Pilsner » beer, even wine, because he stayed as late as 10 o'clock in the evening. The Bavarian « Seidel » is the massive 1.5 litre large mug. As glass-cutting and forming techniques became more advanced in the 19th Century, round dimples or other patterns began to show-up. At that time, in « cafés » and taverns, beer glasses began to replace terra-cotta mugs, which gave more importance to the appearance of the product. Limpidity and colouring became essential factors. Altogether, Bruckner had mixed feelings : he was ashamed but also anxious about his present physical condition, the doctors (in whom he put all his confidence) placed him against his excesses and their bad consequences. Hearth problems was in the making but, for now, the lecturer of Harmony and Counterpoint was essentially interested in being part of this « élite » group of geniuses. Bruckner never got drunk, but many observers believe too much beer precipitated the attack of his illness. When the doctors forbade all these harmless little pleasures, he complained bitterly. These were the only joys in life the modest fellow had left.



Vienna : Hotel zum Riedhof Demolition

The « Riedhof » Hotel was demolished to make place for the « Therese-Schlesinger-Hof » : a modern urban housing-estate of 84 apartments (originally planned for 90 apartments) supervised by Therese Schlesinger based on plans by architect Cesar Poppovits. It was erected between 1920 and 1930. The pure design of the façade corresponded to the new architectural style of the time (« Wiener Werkstätte ») .



Bruckner in Vienna

Hôtel Sacher



Bruckner in Vienna

Hotel « Zum Goldenen Kreuz »

Tuesday, 3 April 1860 :

Simon Sechter was able to provide his pupil with a certificate marking the successful completion of the third stage of the course. In order to prepare for the examination, Bruckner had stayed since the end of February at the Hotel « Zum Goldenen Kreuz », located at « Mariahilferstraße » Number 71a (99) in the 6th District. When he wrote to Rudolf Weinwurm, at the beginning of the following year, asking him, once again, to find suitable accommodation from the middle of February to the end of March, he stated his preference for private lodgings :

« There is no peace day or night in a hotel. At the “ Kreuz ” on “ Mariahilf ”, last year, I could never get to sleep before 3:00 or 4:00 in the morning because of unruly neighbours. I cannot and will not put-up with that again, unless absolutely necessary. »



WIEN.

HOTEL
„Zum goldenen Kreuz“
VI., Mariahilferstrasse 99.

Nahe dem Westbahnhof, auf der frequentesten Strasse Wiens-Gut bürgerliches Haus, bietet der Kauf- und Geschäftswelt das Beste in diesem Genre. Grosse Restaurations-Localitäten mit elektrischer Beleuchtung. Für Bankette, Hochzeiten, Bälle etc. drei prachtvolle Säle mit Terrasse. Zur Saison sehr schöner, schattiger Garten. Exquisite Küche und Keller. Rendezvous der Geschäftswelt aus dem VI. und VII., sowie aus den anderen Bezirken Wiens.

Tramway- und Omnibus-Verkehr nach allen Richtungen.

Josef Schneider,
Hotelier.

113

27




HOTEL GOLDENES KREUZ

WIEN VI.
MARIAHILFERSTR. 99.

R. M. S. If you have nothing better to do come tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock and drink a cup of tea with me

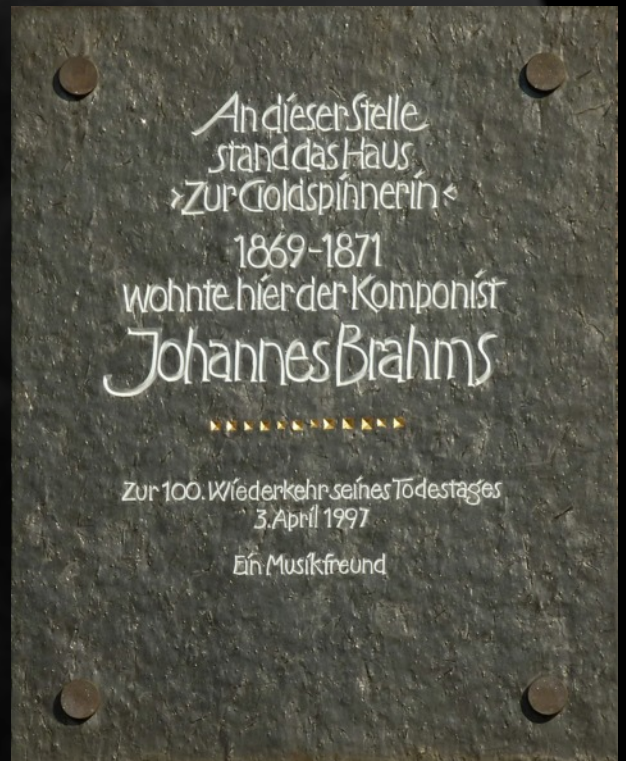
11. Pr. GARTENHofgasse 15



Brahms in Vienna

Hotel « Zur goldspinnerin »

During his stay in Vienna between 1869 and 1871, Johannes Brahms lived at the Hotel « Zur goldspinnerin » (At the Golden Spider) , located at « Ungargasse » Number 2 in the 3rd District, offering a great view over the « Stadtpark » close to the « Stephansdom » . A commemorative plaque honouring Brahms can be seen today in front of the actual building. Since the 1870's, the « Zur goldspinnerin » was Vienna's largest hotel where you could discreetly rent « by the hour » . Shift-workers from the nearby factories would register to stay overnight - most of the time, sharing their bed. Day-workers would bring along prostitutes who lured their suitors on the streets of the First District (« Kohlmarkt » , « Kärntnerstraße » and « Seilerstätte ») .



Bruckner in Vienna

Hotel « Zur Stadt Frankfurt »

Sunday, 14 December 1884 : After the Berlioz concert at the « Großer Musikvereinsaal », Bruckner quickly and firmly grabbed my arm and stormed off to the restaurant « Stadt Frankfurt » (located at « Seilergasse » Number 14 in the 1st District) where he invited me to his favourite meal at the time : (roasted) capon and apple “ purée ”.

(August Göllerich junior)



Vienna

Inns



Bruckner in Vienna

« Gasthaus zum Kühfuß »

Anton Bruckner enjoys his « Pilsner » beer at the « Gasthaus zum Kühfuß », at « Kühfußgasse » Number 2 (« Tuchlauben » Nummer 10) near the « Petersplatz », in the 1st District.

Summer 1888 : Moritz Sechter (the nephew of Professor Simon Sechter) reported meetings with Anton Bruckner (accompanied by Ferdinand Löwe, the Schalk brothers, Josef Vockner and Jordan Kajetan Markus) to the « Gasthaus zum Kühfuß » .



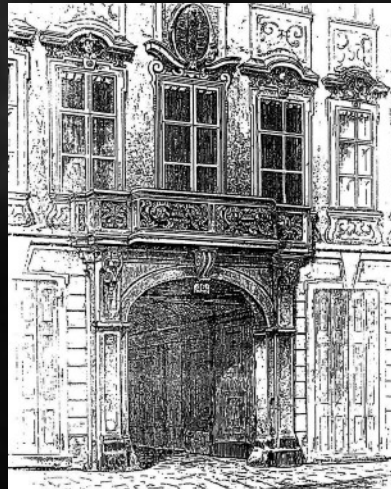
Bruckner in Vienna

« Gasthaus Zur blauen Kugel »

Thursday, 16 June 1892 (« Corpus Christi ») : Anton Bruckner and August Stradal talk about the performance of the 4th Symphony at the Viennese restaurant « Gasthaus Zur blauen Kugel » (the Blue Ball Inn) , located at « Annagasse » Number 16 - « Krugerstraße » Number 13A (Conscription Number 997) in the 1st District (near the « Hofoper » and the Imperial Crypt) .

End of Summer Semester 1892 : University student Ernst Schwanzara records his last lecture of Anton Bruckner. They spend the evening celebrating at the « Gasthaus Zur blauen Kugel » .

This small Baroque palace was transformed into a hotel in 1904 : the 4 Star Hotel « Zum römischen Kaiser » (Roman Emperor Hotel) . It has been run by the same family since its inauguration.



Bruckner in Vienna
« Gasthaus Zur blauen Kugel »



Bruckner in Vienna « Red Hedgehog » Inn

Friday evening, 25 October 1889 :

Even though this was his regular restaurant, whose dishes he knew by heart, Johannes Brahms decided to brake the silence by demanding the menu, quick !! With a forced display of good nature, he cried-out : « Now let's see what there is to eat ! » He glanced along the list of courses, suddenly looked-up, and ordered : « Waiter, bring me smoked ham and dumplings ! » Bruckner tried to match the other man's fierceness by yelling for the same thing in his Upper-Austrian dialect. He joined-in, shouting : « That's it, Doctor ! Smoked ham and dumplings. At least that's something on which we can agree on ! »



RESTAURANT
„Zum rothen Igel“
WIEN
I., WILDPRETMARKT
Haus ersten Ranges.

Vorzügliche Küche. Gute In- und Ausländer-Weine. Pilsner und Lagerbier. Rendezvous der Fremden und Einheimischen. Prompte Bedienung.

Die Parterre- und ersten Stocklocalitäten sind auf das Schönste renovirt, der Neuzeit entsprechend elegant ausgestattet. Auer'sches Gasglühlicht. Gute Ventilation. In der Sommer-Saison schöner Vorgarten mit Wasserstrahlfontaine am Wildpretmarkt.

Neue Küchen-Einrichtung und Leitung durch einen franz. Küchenchef.

Anton Mord
Eigenthümer der Restauration „Zum rothen Igel“.

92



Bruckner in Vienna
« Red Hedgehog » Inn



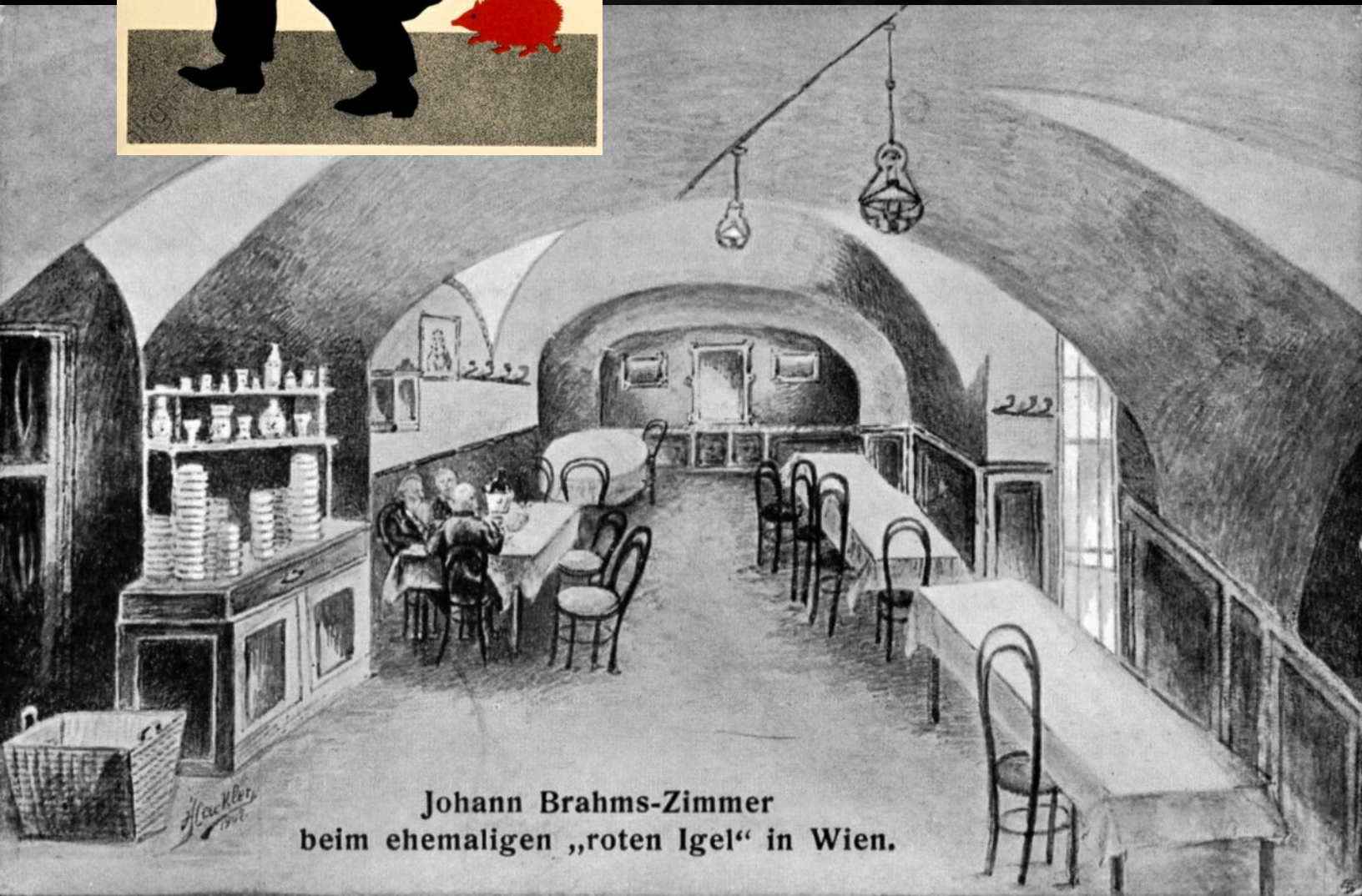
Brahms in Vienna

« Red Hedgehog » Inn

Johannes Brahms worked little in the evenings, preferring to spend time with friends and admirers on the unpretentious second floor dining-room of the « Zum Roten Igel » on the « Wildpretmarkt » . Brahms enjoyed eating out in Vienna's cheap « cafés » and restaurants, but for him, the « Roten Igel » was his second Viennese home. There, he would drink strong coffee (so strong only he could make it to his satisfaction) . He was also known to have a special weakness for « Rindspilaw » (beef-pilaf) , a simple peasant dish.



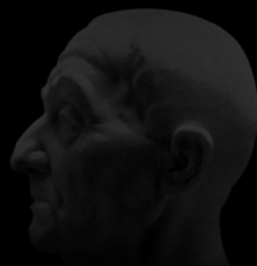
Brahms first passed by the main dining-room frequented by higher government officials. A « Stube » farther back was his favourite ; coachmen cut into their goulash here - and here, a corner-table was famous for being the Brahms lunching place. In fact, Brahms never ate alone ; he always had « 2 or 3 acquaintances » with him (like the Hungarian physician Doctor Ignaz Semmelweis) , and the meal could be accompanied by one « Pilsner » or two, card-games, jokes and prickly insults of all sorts. Brahms was evidently fond of a « highly-seasoned meat course » there (like goulash beef or roast pork and « sauerkraut ») . The staff at the « Roten Igel » kept in the cellar a small barrel of the finest Hungarian « Tokay » for his private consumption.



Johann Brahms-Zimmer
beim ehemaligen „roten Igel“ in Wien.

Vienna

Restaurants



Bruckner in Vienna

« At Gause » Beer-Hall

1870's : Through the intermediary of South Tyrolean physician Doctor Alexander Fränkel, Doctor Carl Rabl meets Anton Bruckner most of the time at Vienna's 1st District popular guest-house (Restaurant and Beer-Hall) named « at Gause » (« Gasthaus und Bierkeller “ bei Gause ” ») located in a basement at « Johannesgasse » Number 12. Josef Vockner and Landgraf Vincent Egon zu Fürstenberg are also present.

Tuesday, 13 March 1877 : Pocket calendar entry by Anton Bruckner :

« Tuesday morning, second painful migraine at the Conservatory. »

« Tuesday evening, third migraine after hours “ at Gause ”. »

« At Gause » was a popular beer-pub of the capital frequented by Bruckner, his Conservatory students and disciples. Today, the basement is occupied by the lively and colourful « Bettel-Alm » discotheque.



Bruckner in Vienna

Restaurant Breying & Möbius

The Mayfeld's (Moritz and Barbara) saw Anton Bruckner frequently in Vienna because they housed at the « Hotel Kaiserin Elisabeth » during the winter months.

1873 or before : Knowing his grand appetite, « Betty » surprised Bruckner by inviting him at « Möbius » (Breying & Möbius) - a fine restaurant located at « Graben » Number 22 (other sides of the building on « Petersplatz » Number 4 and « Jungferngasse » Number 2) .

She said :

« And now, you order what is good and expensive - whatever you want, my dear Bruckner ! Here's the menu ! »

Bruckner did not even take the time to carefully examine the selection of « gourmet » dishes. He immediately asked for « smoked meat with dumplings and cabbage ! » . He devoured 3 whole portions and washed everything up with his favourite « Pilsner » beer !

The noble restaurant « Breying & Möbius » was especially visited during Vienna's 1873 World Exhibition. The same year, the Austrian Savings Bank bought the building (designed by architect Anton Baumgartner) .



Bruckner in Vienna

Restaurant « Griechenbeisl »

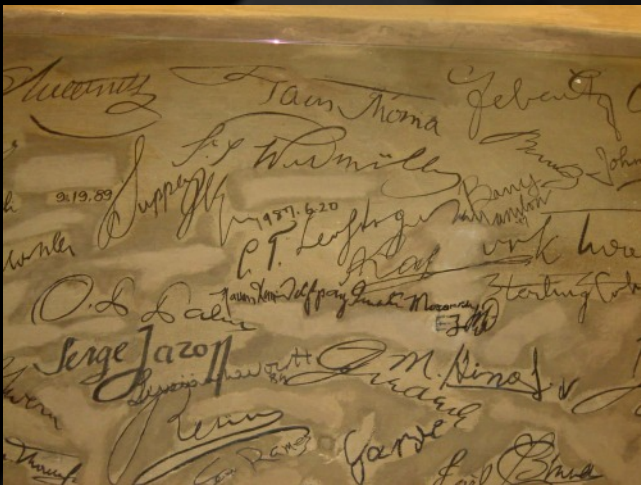
Summer 1888 : Anton Bruckner meets the teacher and writer Moritz Sechter (a nephew of Simon Sechter) in Vienna's « Prater » park during the Commercial Exhibition. Bruckner had already given several organ concerts on this site. After an « unsuccessful » contact with a young girl, Bruckner spends the evening with Moritz at the restaurant « Griechenbeisl » located at « Griechengasse » Number 9 and « Fleischmarkt » Number 11, near the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church.



Bruckner in Vienna

Restaurant « Griechenbeisl »

The « Griechenbeisl » (since 1447) is one of Vienna's oldest inns. Artists, scholars and politicians would congregate in the « Griechenbeisl » to eat, drink, debate and reflect - often into the early hours. From the world famous balladeer « Der lieber Augustin » to later figures of the stature of Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Schubert, Richard Wagner, Johann Strauß, Johannes Brahms, Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller, Moritz von Schwind, Feodor Chaliapin, Mark Twain, Franz Grillparzer, Johann Nestroy, Karl Lueger, Graf Zeppelin have all appreciated its traditional Viennese cuisine and creature comforts. The framed autographs on the walls of the famous « Mark Twain Room » ensure that their presence lives on here.

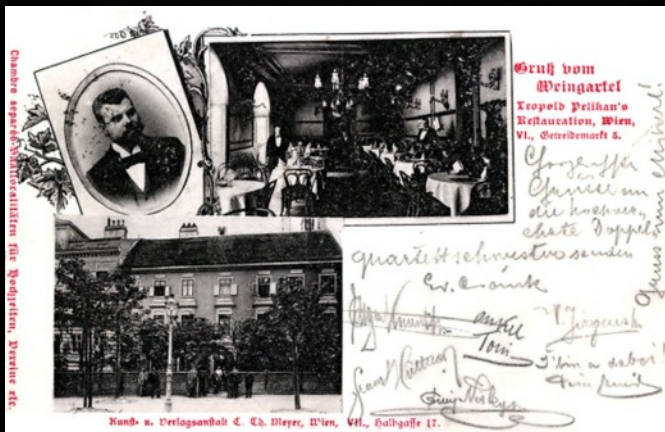


Bruckner in Vienna Restaurant « Zum Weingartl »

After Tuesday, 1 March 1892 (Lent) : At the request of his private secretary Anton Meißner, Anton Bruckner plays the organ at the Augustinian Church in Vienna during a « Men's preaching » celebration under the Jesuit priest Father Heinrich Josef Maria Abel. He improvised on different themes including one from Richard Wagner's « Parsifal » . Afterwards, Bruckner and Meißner, along with Max von Oberleithner and Michael Hofbauer, go to the Restaurant « Zum Weingartl » located at « Getreidemarkt » Number 5, in the 6 District. According to Meißner, Bruckner is said to have participated in these fasting preachings on a period of 2 years, presumably in 1891 and 1892 and not in 1893, as Bruckner was then ill. The « Zum Weingartl » was founded in 1797 (supposedly, the oldest « Pilsner » beer-hall in Vienna) . It became the official hang-out of local artists of the nearby « Theater an der Wien » .



Father Heinrich Josef Maria Abel



Bruckner in Vienna

Restaurant « Zur goldenen Kugel »

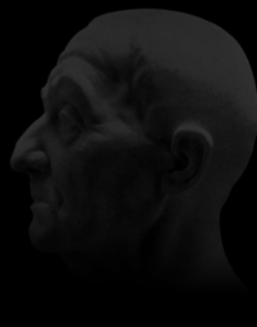
Anton Bruckner loves the Viennese Restaurant « Zur goldenen Kugel » (To the Golden Cannonball) located at « Am Hof Platz » Number 11, next to the « Kirche am Hof » (also known as « Kirche zu den neun Chören der Engel ») . He enjoys his « Pilsner » and his favourite dish, rich in protein : roast pork with cabbage.

Tuesday, 14 July 1891 : Letter from Josef Schalk to Max von Oberleithner :

The excursion to Dornbach (probably made last Saturday, July 11) saw Anton Bruckner in a very good mood. On Sunday, he went with Josef Schalk and the apprentice-teacher to the « Prater » . This evening, Schalk will meet Bruckner at the « Zur goldenen Kugel » and transmit greetings from Oberleithner.



Vienna Conservatory



Bruckner in Vienna

The Vienna choir boys

Anton Bruckner did not wield much authority over us choir-boys for, in spite of our good upbringing in the seminary, we had not entirely shed our Viennese penchant for mischief. Although he rehearsed his Masses with us, we did not really appreciate them. Pius Richter and Rudolf Bibl, the assistant Court music-directors, did tell us that their colleague was a great man and that his Masses were Masterpieces - better, even, than their own compositions ! But seen through the eyes of disrespectful youngsters, Bruckner was merely an elderly, very amusing and, above all, enormously good-natured gentleman on whom we could play tricks with impunity.

When Bruckner arrived for a rehearsal, he would be very worked-up, and first, he would look for a chair :

« Boys, bring me a chair ! » , he would say, sitting-down with an effort and putting-out his cigar. The butt of the cigar he would carefully store-away in his coat pocket. Then, he ran his eyes over us, growing softly in anticipation of the trouble he would have with us. Then, he began the session with a :

« Boys, let's get-down to it ! »

After the rehearsal, the first thing he did was to look for the cigar-end he had put inside his coat. His search was nearly always in vain, because it was one of our regular tricks to filch the old man's beloved cigar from his coat pocket.

He would exclaim in despair :

« “ Jessas ”, my cab is already waiting outside, and now I can't find my cigar ! »

And with his lovely lack of guile, he would then beg :

« Boys, help me look for it ! »

That was the cue we were waiting for. We went about « searching » with a great hullabaloo, and the old gentleman would then receive the cigar we had « found » with much emotion and thank us profusely.

What tickled us most was Bruckner's frightful nervousness before conducting a performance of one of his Masses, when he appeared to go completely to pieces. We understood little of his genius ; all we could see was a funny old man holding his baton the wrong way round in his excitement ! In his other hand, he clutched a large blue handkerchief, which he began waving like a flag every now and then to the rhythm of the music. From time to time, while continuing to give the beat with his right-hand, he would bury his whole face in the handkerchief and blow his nose with the utmost deliberation. These things all served to amuse us.

All the same, I believe that we were very fond of Anton Bruckner, and not only because of the 3 cakes which he normally bought us after performances of his Masses. He went with his « boys » through thick and thin, the one great child among the 12 and 13 year olds.



Bruckner in Vienna

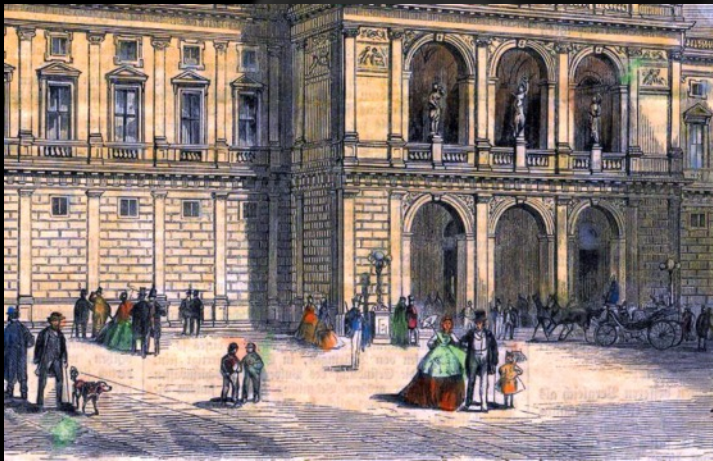
The New Conservatory

Friday, 1 October 1869 : Letter from the « Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde » to Anton Bruckner :

Engagement as organ professor at the Vienna Conservatory. Details on the cursus, the financial arrangement (annual salary of 360 Florins) and overtime regulation. Signatures of Doctor Franz Egger and Leopold Alexander Zellner.

Monday, 4 October 1869 : Opening of the academic year in the new building of the Vienna Conservatory. The school occupies the second floor, in the right-wing of the « Musikvereingeäude » .

Wednesday, 5 January 1870 : Emperor Franz-Josef I lays the capstone during a ceremony marking the inauguration of the building of the « Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde » .



Bruckner in Vienna

The New Conservatory



Bruckner in Vienna

Conservatory : Bruckner Room

1929 : Musicologist Alfred Schlee (3rd from left) at work with colleagues in the iconic « Bruckner Room » where Anton Bruckner taught and composed. The mezzanine level was, then, home to the « Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde Konzervatorium » . This is presumably also where the young student Gustav Mahler was given his (only !) 2 music-lessons by the Master of St. Florian - which Mahler called with passion : « artistic father » and « protagonist » of new German music. Between 1875 and 1878, Mahler was a pupil at the Conservatory in the composition class of Franz Krenn, a rather distinguished (and pedantic !) teacher, nicknamed « Old Krenn » !



Doctor Isabella Hangel (copyright) and Irene Baumann (licensing) in the « Bruckner Room » .

Bruckner in Vienna

Beethoven monument

Saturday, 1 May 1880 : Inauguration of the impressive bronze monument (built on the initiative of the « Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde ») to the memory of Ludwig van Beethoven.

Hans Commenda, a close friend of Anton Bruckner, recounts this anecdote :

An enthusiastic Bruckner went to see the sculptor Caspar Clemens von Zumbusch to congratulate him and to tell him all the admiration he had for the composer he had just celebrated. But what was his disappointment when one of his students at the Conservatory pointed out to him that the cherub in the centre of the pedestal played the lyre ... With his left-hand !!

He then immediately left the classroom to go on site to check the statement of his pupil. It was with anger and dismay that he realized that the latter had said justly.

He returned to his class, quite disturbed, and sighed :

« Alas, you are right ! »



Bruckner in Vienna
Beethoven monument



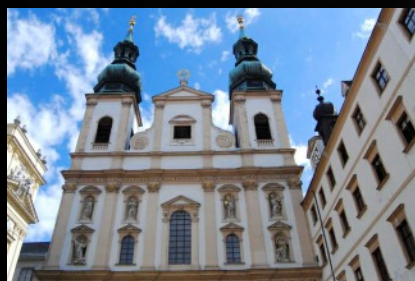
Vienna University



Bruckner in Vienna

The Old University

Anton Bruckner will first enjoy working at the Old University of Vienna (« Alte Universität ») , home to the Austrian Academy of Sciences (« Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften ») , a complex attached to the Jesuit Church or University Church (« Universitätskirche ») on « Universitätsplatz » (« Doktor-Ignaz-Seipel-Platz ») in the city-centre - close to the Stuben Gate (« Stubentor ») . He will have a hard time leaving his small work-room when the construction of the new University Pavilion on the « Ringstraße » (by architect Heinrich von Ferstel) will finally be completed in 1884 (it was started in 1877) . Bruckner's beloved office was located on the 3rd floor of the « Jesuitenresidenz » , at « Bäckerstraße » Number 20. Separated by a wall, this room now houses the Jesuit archives and residence. The original conference-room also no longer exists.



Bruckner in Vienna

The New University

Saturday, 11 October 1884 : Emperor Franz-Josef inaugurates the Renaissance style main-building on « Franzensring » (today known as « Universitätsring ») by architect Heinrich von Ferstel.

Sunday, 19 October 1884 (presumably completed on October 20) : Letter from August Göllerich junior to his mother and sister who live in Wels :

« (...) Today, I have assisted to the first lecture of Professor Anton Bruckner at the new Vienna University (...) »



Bruckner in Vienna

The New University

« In 1890, I entered the University of Vienna, where Anton Bruckner was teaching harmony and composition. That great composer was at that time still unrecognized.

« Do come to Bruckner's lecture to-day - there's always lots of fun ! » , said one of my fellow-students, and I promptly agreed to come.

It was the first time I had heard the name of Anton Bruckner. But the prospect of having « lots of fun » was irresistible for a freshman aged 18. I arrived in good time at the lecture-room of the Philosophical faculty where this musician, of whom I knew nothing up to that time, gave his lectures on counterpoint. My colleague had described him as a « queer fool » and I expected to be amused. I knew the room in which the entertainment was supposed to take place. It was the same room in which Professor Eduard Hanslick gave his lectures on musicology, for which I had registered. » (Max Graf)



Bruckner in Vienna

The New University

« The small lecture-room where I sat with my colleague awaiting the merry performance soon was crammed, and, after the academic quarter had elapsed, there entered a crowd of people : first Anton Bruckner, bowing again and again, and behind him, like a rustling train, old and young men, and a very pretty girl, too. All of us greeted the queer musician by solemn trampling which my friend and I prolonged for fun, much to Bruckner's joy. We were highly-amused at his bows and appearance. Of course, he wore his Upper-Austrian loose jacket, comfortably cut out of home-woven fabric. His trousers were loose and baggy. The big head was close shaven, and innumerable wrinkles furrowed his face. When he began telling us a lengthy story in Upper-Austrian dialect, he reminded me of an old peasant, battered by wind and weather.

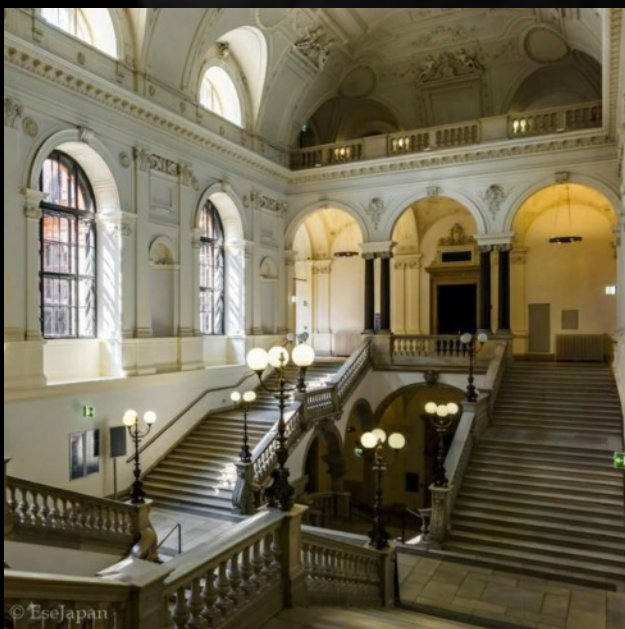
Buckner glanced about furtively when he told us :

« Just imagine, gentlemen, one of the honourable critics wrote that I was a second Beethoven ! Good Lord, how can anyone dare say such a thing ! » , and he quickly made the sign of the cross on his forehead as if to avert the sin.

The « fun » I had expected during that first lecture was only partly realized, for suddenly something happened that I can never forget. From a nearby church, the « Angelus » sounded and when that little bell rang, Anton Bruckner interrupted his lecture, knelt-down and began to pray : « Ave Maria »

Having finished his prayer, Bruckner stepped up to the music blackboard on the wall, and began his lecture. »

(Max Graf)

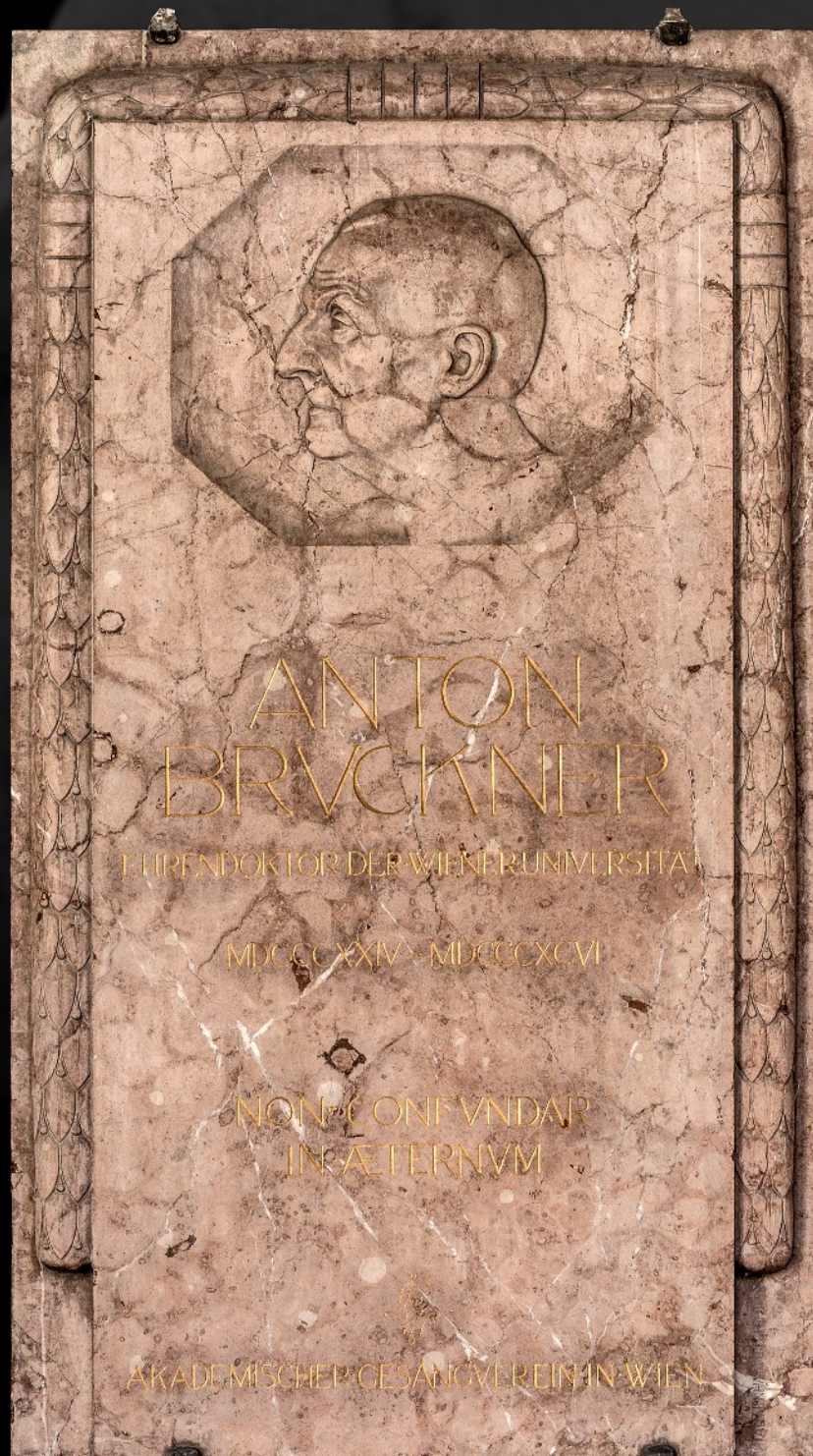


Bruckner in Vienna

The New University

« During my 4 years of University studies, I did not miss a single one of Bruckner's lectures. I had been led to him, first, by the prospect of « having fun » . I had been disappointed in this expectation. The new « Brother “ Gaudeamus ” » (that was Bruckner's name for his students) , had forgotten how to laugh in this first lecture, but he had been taught how to admire ingenious creative power. Meeting this humble genius in Vienna was the greatest experience of my life. I let elegant Viennese society laugh about Bruckner. »

(Max Graf)



Bruckner in Vienna

University lectures

Anton Bruckner's lectures at the University of Vienna were held twice a week, from 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm, at the Auditorium Number 8, right staircase, second floor. (Eduard Hanslick's lectures sometimes took place in the same room, or the adjoining one.) . These lessons often exceeded 100 students, piled-up inadequately, and they seldom went down below 30. For the next 2 decades, the intellectual « élite » of the capital came to hear This fat man with a rustic appearance and often disconcerting habits.



Vienna's Sofiensaal

Dr. Honoris Causa

Friday, 11 December 1891 : Ceremony in honour of Anton Bruckner before an audience of 3,000 people at the « Sofiensaal » .

The Rector « magnificus » , Doctor Adolf Exner, holds the red tube with a gold ribbon containing the parchment marked with the seal of the University of Vienna.

« ARTIS SYMPHONICÆ PERITISSIMUM REGIUM MELOPOEUM ATQUE PRÆCLARIS EIUSMODI OPERIBUS COMPOSITIS MAGNAM APUD HOMINES ELEGANTIORIS SENSUS FAMAM CONSEUTUM HONORIS CAUSA PHILOSOPHLÆ DOCTORIS NOMEN IURA ET PRIVILEGIA CONTULIMUS »

Doctor Exner concludes his address with these words :

« Where science must come to a halt, where its progress is barred by unsurmountable barriers, there begins the realm of art which knows how to express that which will ever remain a closed book to scientific knowledge.

I, “ Rector magnificus ” of the University of Vienna, bow before the former assistant teacher of Windhaag. »

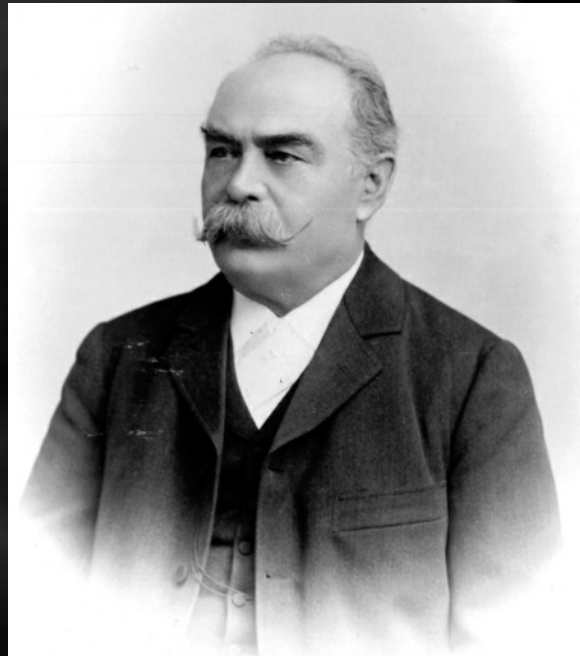


· SOFIEN-SAAL ·

University of Vienna
Dr. Leo Simon Reinisch

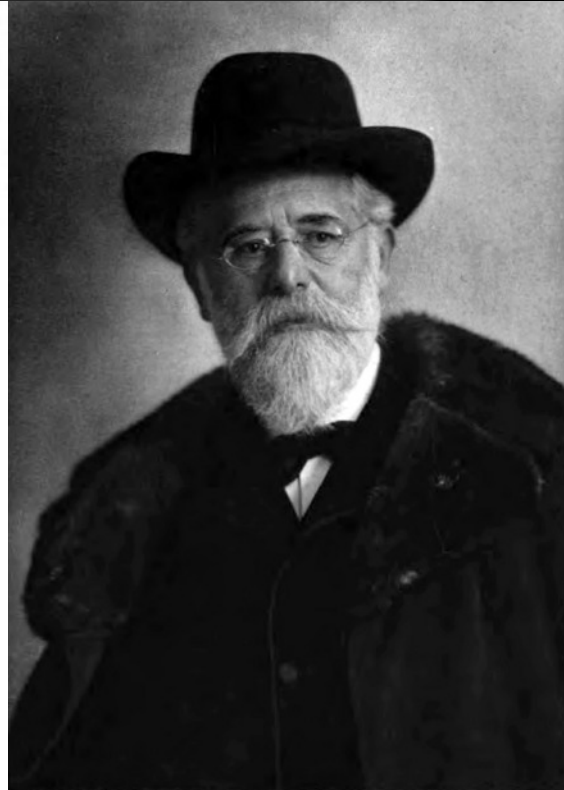
Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy (1890-1891)

Rector (1896-1897)



University of Vienna
Gustav Tschermak von Seysenegg

Rector (1893–1894)



University of Vienna
Wilhelm August Ritter von Härtel

Rector (1890–1891)



Leyden



Mahler in Leyden

Hotel De Gouden Leeuw

Thursday, 25 to Sunday, 28 August 1910 : Gustav Mahler traveled by train to Leyden, in the Netherlands, to consult Doctor Sigmund Freud. It was Doctor Richard von Nepalleck who acted as go-between with Mahler and Freud, and arranged the appointment.

Friday, 26 August 1910 : Mahler stayed at the « Hotel of the Golden Lion » (« Hôtel du Lion d'Or » ; « Hotel De Gouden Leeuw ») located at Number 24 Bree Street (« Breestraat ») .



Mahler in Leyden Hotel De Gouden Leeuw



New York



Mahler in New York Hotel Majestic

Saturday, 21 December 1907 :

Gustav Mahler arrives in New York and settles in a suite at the Hotel « Majestic »
on Central Park West and 72nd Street.



Mahler in New York

Savoy Plaza Hotel

Thursday, 23 February 1911 :

« Savoy » Plaza Hotel, New York. Mahler drinks Metschnikoff Bulgarian milk (yoghurt) .

Friday, 24 February 1911 :

« Savoy » Plaza Hotel, New York. Mahler falls ill with slow endocarditis, initially diagnosed as influenza.

