Hans Weisse

born Vienna, March 31, 1892; died New York, Feb 10, 1940

Documents associated with this:
- Correspondence
- Diaries
- Lessonbooks
- Other material

Austrian (later naturalized American) teacher, theorist, and composer.

Life, Teaching, Compositions, Impact

Weisse studied with Schenker between 1908 and 1919, taught for ten years in Vienna and, after contemplating prospects in Germany, opted to emigrate to the USA, teaching in New York until his premature death. He, more than anyone else, deserves credit for initiating the wide dissemination of Schenker's theory that took place in the USA in the mid-20th century, his impact coming not through publications but through his teaching, his pupils including Oswald Jonas, Adele T. Katz, William J. Mitchell, and Felix Salzer.

Period of Study

Son of the distinguished actor and theater director Adolf Weisse, Hans Weisse studied theory and composition with Schenker from 1908. He was initially a piano pupil of Moriz Violin, but in August 1912 (OJ 15/16, [8]) asked Schenker to take over these lessons, too, and after some awkwardness the transfer occurred on June 3, 1913 (OJ 1/11, p. 359). Weisse continued lessons with Schenker until 1915, then served as an officer in the Austrian army before returning in 1919 to Vienna, where he spent a further half year with his teacher. During the 1920s, he continued to take occasional lessons (entries in Schenker's lessonbooks span January 1912 to January 1927).

During the 1910s Weisse was also enrolled at the University of Vienna, where he studied with Guido Adler. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1919 for a thesis on
the "artistic waltz," though much of this had been completed before his military service, and probably more under Schenker's eye than Adler's. (A typescript of "Der Kunstwalzer und seine bedeutendsten Vertreter," inscribed to Schenker and dated February 1915, is in the Oster Collection -- in 1914, Schenker tried to persuade Universal Edition to publish the work (WSLB 235, December 29), and again in 1919 (WSLB 302, May 18).

Teaching in Vienna
After formally and effusively thanking Schenker in June 1920 for the tuition he had given him (OJ 15/16, [41]), Weisse set up as a teacher himself, and was successful in attracting a large number of gifted pupils, including some Americans (the cellist Gerald Warburg, the organist Victor Vaughan Lytle), through whom he was eventually to gain an entrée into American music education. Weisse's gifts as an educator were also recognized by Adler, who in 1921 recommended him as a teacher for the Institute for Rural Reconstruction founded by the Nobel prizewinning Indian poet and philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore, in West Bengal. (Weisse declined this invitation, partly on the grounds of being unable to speak English fluently.)

By the mid-1920s his pupils included Felix Salzer and Oswald Jonas, who were to study with Schenker after Weisse's departure for New York, and who followed him to America to cement the foundations of Schenkerian theory there. He seems to have had a particularly close relationship with Jonas, one that mirrored that between himself and Schenker (whom he repeatedly acknowledged as his "spiritual father"). In 1927, he conceived a journal, Die Tonkunst, devoted to Schenkerian theory, which was to be edited by Jonas; this project fell through for lack of sponsorship, but a similar enterprise was successfully launched by Jonas and Salzer in 1937. In 1931, he put Jonas on to the task of compiling all of Schenker's early journalism (c. 1891-1901) and preparing a general preface charting the progress of Schenker's thinking between 1900 and 1930. Though this project, too, did not reach fruition, Jonas was nonetheless able to complete a book-length introduction to Schenkerian theory in 1934.

Prospects in Germany
The year 1930/31 marked a turning point in Weisse's life. Through the efforts of Wilhelm Furtwängler, with whom he had long been on friendly terms, he was invited to give a series of three lectures on Schenkerian theory at the Central Institute for Musical Education in Berlin in December; a further series, given to the Society for Music Pedagogy in Vienna in February, included the lecture "What is Counterpoint?" (A typed essay with this title is preserved in the Oster Collection (OC 17/3); but, as he remarks in several letters, Weisse extemporized before his audiences, rather than reading a prepared text.) Around this time, Violin asked Weisse to teach theory at his new Schenker-Institut in Hamburg; Weisse contemplated this proposal for a while but ultimately accepted the offer of a year's teaching at the David Mannes Music School in New York.

That spring, in spite of the pressures of preparing for a new teaching post in a foreign country he had never before visited, Weisse expended considerable energy mobilizing Furtwängler to raise 3,000 Marks to defray the printing costs of Schenker's
"Eroica" Symphony analysis for *Das Meisterwerk in der Musik*, vol. III. (Weisse may have also been instrumental at that time in obtaining from the Viennese industrialist Paul Khuner a further 5,000 shillings toward the publication of *Der freie Satz*.) Despite the occasional innuendo from within Schenker's circle that he was exploiting his teacher's work, Weisse consistently insured that Schenker received just remuneration for his work; and when, after Schenker's death in 1935, Weisse learned that his widow Jeanette was facing poverty, he devised and successfully executed a scheme whereby his pupils contributed to a kind of pension fund, thus guaranteeing her a monthly income of 200 shillings for the year 1935/36, this in spite of the hardship that he, and many of his pupils, faced during the Great Depression (OJ 15/16, [98]).

New York

Arriving in New York in late September 1931, he introduced himself to his new colleagues at Mannes with a successful half-hour talk on "the relationship of a music theory teacher to the other teachers in a school of music" (OJ 15/16, [82]), and he quickly confirmed his reputation as a gifted educator. Many of the letters of this period describe the success he had in communicating the importance of music theory for the way music should be listened to and, especially, performed.

Weisse's family joined him in New York the following season, during which he was also engaged at Columbia University. They maintained a European household, speaking exclusively in German at home, and spent the summer holidays in the country: there are letters from Lake Placid, New York, from 1933, and from Tenant's Harbor, Maine, from 1934 and 1935. Weisse devoted the summers as much as possible to composition. Despite the difficult economic conditions in America, which for a time meant a reduction in teaching and a cut in salary, he succeeded in implanting Schenker's views on music in a new generation of Americans, including the composers Israel Citkowitz and Arthur Berger, and the writers Adele T. Katz and William J. Mitchell. After his untimely death, at the age of 48, he was succeeded at Mannes by Salzer, the title of whose seminal textbook *Structural Hearing*, 1952) resonates with that of the first course Weisse taught at Mannes, "Creative Hearing."

Weisse's time in New York is characterized by a growing independence of thought, in particular a concern with communicating Schenker's most advanced ideas in the most pragmatic way, rather than allowing this to be guided by cultural or political ideology. His involvement in the publication, jointly in New York and Vienna in 1932, of the textless (and thus polemics-free) *Fünf Urlinie-Tafeln/Five Analyses in Sketchform* is emblematic of this stance. He wrote frankly to Schenker that the early *Harmonielehre* was a poor choice for a first English-language textbook on Schenkerian theory; and when, in the summer of 1935, he made a long, intensive study of *Der freie Satz*, he was unrestrained (and, later, unrepentant) in his condemnation of a book that, in his view, was misconceived and failed to give a coherent account of its subject matter. This critique is expressed in two long letters to Jeanette Schenker (OJ 15/16, [100]-[101] and one to Moriz Violin (OJ 70/46, [12]). For some of Schenker's followers, including Otto Vrieslander and Violin, the American Weisse was an apostate, having betrayed Schenker and his "cause"; but Weisse continued to defend his position, insisting that communicating the "idea" underlying Schenker's views of music was what mattered, not whether Schenker
would have approved of his approach.

Weisse's Compositions
Among the pieces composed by Weisse mentioned in the letters -- from which we are able to assign dates of composition -- are a string quintet (1912; new first movement, 1913), a string quartet (performed by the Rosé Quartet on November 3, 1921), a clarinet sonata (1921), vocal quartets with piano accompaniment (published by UE in 1924), a clarinet quintet (1926), a cycle of bagatelles for piano (1929), a string sextet and an octet (1930), some three-voice piano pieces (1931) and a violin sonata (1932) in "Bachian" style, a set of variations and fugue on a "popular American song" (1933), and a second string quartet and a set of six-voice madrigals on texts by Goethe (both 1934). From 1912 on, Schenker repeatedly recommended UE to publish his works ("very, very fine works; they will surely [...] bring you commercial success" -- WSLB 116, June 2, 1912); in letters to other pupils of his, Schenker often expressed praise for Weisse's compositions, particularly the Octet and the pieces in Bachian style.

Correspondence with the Schenkers
His correspondence with the Schenkers survives as OJ 5/45 (Schenker to Weisse: 7 items, 1915-31), OJ 15/15-16 (Weisse to the Schenkers: 177 items, 1911-35), and OC 18/32-33, 20/402, 24/85-86, 97, 100, 44/41, 52/650-651 (Weisse to Schenker: 8 items, 1921-34). In addition, there is a letter from Weisse to Otto Vrieslander regarding a planned Schenker Festschrift (OJ 71/40), and four photographs of Weisse, one with his children (OJ 72/24).

Several of Weisse's early letters to Schenker include analytical material on the waltzes Op. 39 and other compositions by Brahms. After 1915, there are few such discussions, but one of Bach's short preludes surfaces at the time of the 1930-31 lectures.

with Moriz Violin
Only the Weisse side of the Weisse/Violin correspondence is known to survive, and it divides into three groups. The first, OJ 70/46, [1], [3]-[5], is a series of short notes dating from January and February 1912, when Weisse was a piano pupil of Violin's; they mostly concern a recital given by Violin in which some of Weisse's compositions were to be performed. The second, OJ 70/46, [6]-[11], comprises six letters written in 1931, a year in which Weisse was actively seeking to obtain regular employment outside of Vienna and Violin was in the process of setting up a Schenker-Institut in Hamburg. The last group comprises a single letter of 1935, OJ 70/46, [12], in which Weisse defends his critical stance with regard to Der freie Satz, which had been published earlier that year.

with Oswald Jonas
There are early letters from Weisse to Jonas, and a brief two-way correspondence dating from 1938, after Jonas had left an Austria annexed to Germany by the Nazis (OJ 36/73: 2 items: Jonas to Weisse; OJ 36/246, 6 items: Weisse to Jonas). These show that Weisse was successful in obtaining from Gerald Warburg an affidavit that would enable Jonas to emigrate to America; in one of these letters (OJ 36/246, [6]), he urges his former pupil to cast off the ideological and polemical aspects of
Schenker's teaching, as these were alienating to "the American psychology" and could only inhibit the spread of Schenker's ideas in the New World.

with Leo Kestenberg
Copies of two letters from Kestenberg to Weisse, dated July 15 and August 4, 1930, are preserved as OJ 71/20, [1] and [2]. Weisse's replies, though referred to in Schenker's diary, are not known to survive.

Bibliography
Weisse, Hans, "Was ist Kontrapunkt?" OC 17/3 [22-page typescript, with emendations in Weisse's and Schenker's hands, c. 1931/32]
Hans Weisse, Music [interview with Irving Kolodin] Arts Weekly i (New York, 1932) [preserved in OC 2/p. 86, pp. 86/87]

Sources:
Kurth, Ulrich, Die Auswirkung der Lehre Heinrich Schenkers und seiner Schüler in den USA, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft SP "Exilforschung" (DFG-Az. 8/9-1), Wiener Schulen in den USA (Schwerte: typescript report, April 1985), pp. 98-104 et passim
Federhofer, Hellmut, Heinrich Schenker nach Tagebüchern und Briefen ... (Hildesheim: Georg Olms, 1985), pp. 50-55, 116-19, et passim

Contributor:
William Drabkin

Correspondence
Karpath calls a meeting.
Karpath expresses approval of Schenker's Kontrapunkt I and Moriz Violin's book on the continuo. —He thinks highly of Violin and of Hans Weisse as a composer.
OC 1 B/15 Handwritten draft letter from Schenker to Carl Colbert, dated September 15, 1912
Schenker explains why he deprecates strongly giving a student only one lesson a week and positively recommends two or three; he leaves the matter to
Colbert, but gives him a difficult choice.

**OJ 12/9, [6]** Handwritten letter from Karpath to Schenker, dated April 3, 1913
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-12-9_6.html]

Karpath exchanges newspaper clippings with Schenker. — Announces a forthcoming review of Schenker's monograph on Beethoven's Ninth Symphony (1912). — Tells of a potential new pupil for Schenker who is currently studying with Schreker. — Complains at being persecuted by supporters of Schoenberg.

**OC 1A/16-17** Handwritten letter (carbon copy) from Schenker to Newlov, dated September 16, 1913

Schenker regrets that he is unable to offer Newlov lessons in the coming season.

**OJ 12/9, [7]** Typewritten letter from Karpath to Schenker, dated September 24, 1913
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-12-9_7.html]

Karpath is pleased to have introduced Paul Breisach to Schenker as a new pupil. He wants to send another young man # whose mother is divorced and could pay only a reduced fee # to him for instruction.

**UG 32/5, [1]** Handwritten letter from Schenker to Guido Adler, dated April 21, 1914
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/UG-32-5_1.html]

Letter of recommendation for Hans Weisse

**OJ 12/9, [9]** Typewritten letter from Karpath to Schenker, dated November 14, 1914
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-12-9_9.html]

Karpath invites Schenker to contribute to the periodical *Der Merker*, of which he has recently become the editor-in-chief.

**OJ 14/45, [10]** Handwritten letter from Moriz Violin to Heinrich Schenker, dated February 5, 1918

Schenker, Violin alleges, has accused him of a dearth of subject matter in letter writing; Violin defends himself on grounds that his life has been disrupted by military service and the impact of that on his physical and mental state. He accuses Schenker of insensitivity, and treating him like his pupils. He defends his wife for giving food to the Schenkers, and explains her motivation for so doing.

**OJ 6/6, [7]** Handwritten letter from Schenker to Moriz Violin, dated March 20, 1918
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-6-6_7.html]

[50th Festschrift:] Schenker intends not to influence anyone in their decision to contribute or not. — [Personal issues:] Schenker agrees to draw a line under issues discussed in OJ 6/6, [6]; however, he accounts for his epistolary silence regarding Valerie Violin, including the possible contact with Seligmann; he attempts to explain the matter of the jars of jam and the absence of visits to Schönbrunn, describing vividly how tirelessly Jeanette works and how dependent they both are on Sunday for work time; he expresses outrage that he and Jeanette live so poorly while his pupils live lives of luxury, commenting bitterly on state of play over the Sofie Deutsch stipend; he wishes the Violins well for their 6-month stay in Marburg.

**OJ 8/3, [57]** Handwritten postcard from Schenker to Moriz Violin, dated April 7, 1918
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-8-3_57.html]

Schenker has implemented the increase in fee, for his pupils, and describes how intolerable life is in Vienna; -- is trying with difficulty to book summer lodgings; -- reports Weisse's declining of the invitation to contribute to the Schenker Festschrift; -- he is working hard on his library.
Schenker informs Weisse that his payment is short and points out the advantages of lump-sum payment.

WSLB 302 Handwritten letter from Schenker to Hertzka (UE), May 18, 1919
Schenker reminds Hertzka of Hans Weisse's doctoral dissertation, Der Kunstwalzer, and recommends it for publication. He laments, in provocatively vulgar language, that the Viennese have become subservient to the French.

OC 52/923 Typed letter from Hertzka (UE) to Schenker, dated June 6, 1919
Hertzka acknowledges receipt of WSLB 302; he cannot entertain early publication of Weisse's work but wishes to get to know it now. — He hopes to have work from Schenker's pen as soon as work for Cotta is finished. — He proposes that the Foreword to Die letzten fünf Sonaten von Beethoven ... op. 111 be omitted [in a future edition].

OC 1 B/35-40 Handwritten draft letter, in Jeanette Kornfeld/Schenker's hand, from Schenker to Hertzka (UE), undated [June 10, 1919]
Schenker promises to send Hans Weisse to see Hertzka. In reacting unfavorably to Hertzka's suggestions that the Foreword to Die letzten fünf Sonaten von Beethoven ... op. 111 be discarded for its second edition, Schenker puts up a stout defense of his use of polemic in his writings, contending that art and all manifestations of human life are inextricably interconnected. He claims that his pronouncements on politics now will prove correct in the long run. His sole concern is with the truth; he is not interested in pandering to his readers.

WSLB 303 Handwritten letter from Schenker to Hertzka (UE), dated June 12, 1919
Schenker promises to send Hans Weisse to see Hertzka. In reacting unfavorably to Hertzka's suggestions that the Foreword to Die letzten fünf Sonaten von Beethoven, Op. 111 be discarded for its second edition, Schenker puts up a stout defense of his use of polemic in his writings, contending that art, life, and politics are inextricably interconnected. He claims that his pronouncements on politics now will prove correct in the long run. His sole concern is with the truth; he is not interested in pandering to his readers.

OC 52/924 Typed letter from Hertzka (UE) to Schenker, dated June 16, 1919
Hertzka acknowledges WSLB 303 and seeks a meeting; the Foreword [to Op. 111] will remain unchanged.

OJ 8/3, [68] Handwritten postcard from Heinrich Schenker to Moriz Violin, dated August 2, 1919
Schenker inquires again after Moriz, Valerie, and the latter's health. He is expecting visits from Dahms and Weisse.

Schenker hopes that colleagues will support Moriz Violin. — The court has favored Emil Kornfeld unduly. — A move to Germany might save Schenker money, but he is uncertain how many of his pupils would follow him there (only
Pairamall has indicated willingness. – He asks Weisse to act as an intermediary in booking a supply of wood for burning. – Dahms and Weisse are due for simultaneous visits. – He is glad to hear Valerie Violin is better.

Handwritten postcard from Heinrich Schenker to Moriz Violin, dated August 31, 1919

Heinrich and Jeanette have official permission to remain at Schloß Tantalier until September 15. -- They have been exhausted by the visits of Weisse and Dahms. -- Weisse [meanness] contrasts instructively with Dahms [generosity].

Handwritten draft letter from Schenker to Eberhard von Waechter, dated October 17, 1919

Schenker addresses the misunderstanding that has arisen, explaining his willingness to contribute articles to Der Merker once his current projects are in print.

Handwritten letter from Eberhard von Waechter to Schenker, dated October 19, 1919

Waechter understands Schenker’s wish not to pre-publish his Art of Performance in article form, and hopes that Schenker will provide a universal solution to the performance problem; explains the editorial control of Der Merker, encouraging Weisse to submit his two articles to it; expresses pleasure that he has procured from Halm reviews of Schenker’s Harmonielehre and Kontrapunkt 1; is unable to send his Musikkritik der Gegenwart at present.

Handwritten letter from Furtwängler to Schenker, undated [1928#30]

Furtwängler cancels meeting on account of illness.

Handwritten postcard from Heinrich Schenker to Moriz Violin, dated April 12, 1920

Schenker inquires about Furtwängler, and reports progress with Hertzka.

Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated "end of June, 1920"

Taking his leave of Schenker as a pupil, Weisse expresses his gratitude for all that Schenker has done for his artistic and human development, and declares himself ready to continue in the service of his teacher’s highest ideals.

Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated July 11, 1920

Weisse reports his arrival for the summer in Ischl, and the grave illness that has befallen his grandfather there. He sends Schenker three excerpts from Jean Paul's review of Mme. de Staël's "On Germany" (1810), which he expects his teacher will find useful as cultural and political ammunition against the French.

Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated August 10, 1920

Weisse explains that his grandfather's death prevents him from visiting
Schenker in Seefeld, but hopes that he might nonetheless visit him elsewhere before the end of the summer holidays.

Gives date of return to Vienna, and confirms Tuesday meeting.

Weisse has completed a string quartet, the parts of which are being copied out, after which the score will be sent to the leader of the Rosé Quartet. He has been recommended as a music teacher in a school being set up in India by Rabindranath Tagore, but cannot accept because his knowledge of English is insufficient. He enquires about the progress of Schenker’s current projects.

Weisse is taking a very late summer holiday and so cannot visit Schenker in Galtür. He has finished composing a sonata and is writing out a fair copy.

Nearing the end of a two-week holiday in Bad Ischl, Weisse hopes to see Schenker in Vienna the following Sunday.

Weisse has returned a score to Universal Edition and written to Moriz Violin. He has, with some reluctance, raised his lesson fee.

Schenker offers to lend Violin his performing materials for two keyboard concertos by C. P. E. Bach. He inquires about musical life in Hamburg, reports on his most recent work, continues to despair of his financial situation.

In this direct reply to Schenker’s previous letter, OJ 6/7, [2], Violin expresses his dismay that some of the performing material for keyboard concertos by C. P. E. Bach, including original cadenzas by Schenker, appear to have gone missing. — He reports on his growing number of pupils, on the acquisition of a piano for his apartment, and on Hamburg’s extremely conservative musical tastes.

Schenker apologizes for not having been in touch with Violin, mainly owing to overwork and a severe diabetic reaction, which required medical attention. He reports on a new series of Beethoven sonata editions – an "Urlinie-Ausgabe" – he is planning to undertake.

This wide-ranging letter describes the difficulties encountered with Emil Hertzka at Universal Edition, concerning an attack on the music critic Paul Bekker planned for the “Miscellanea” of Tonwille 2. — He expresses his displeasure with Weisse for putting his success as a composer in the way of aiding his teacher’s cause, and for exploiting his teacher’s generosity. — Ends with
generous praise for Violin’s musicianship.


Weisse has returned to Vienna, thanks Schenker for the Galtür visit, and will order the bread [for diabetics] the next day.


Weisse reports from Vienna that a sum of money has arrived, and will be paid to its intended recipient (Kohn), and gives an account of his and Hertha Weisse’s travels in Vorarlberg following a visit to the Schenkers in Galtür.


Schenker reports the publication of the second part of Kontrapunkt and continued difficulties with Universal Edition.


Weisse reports that he is dealing with business matters entrusted to him by Schenker, and thanks his teacher for arranging the posting of Kontrapunkt 2, which he is in the midst of reading.


Violin reports that his son Karl has suffered several setbacks of health, including inflammation of a cardiac muscle. Plans for Musikhochschule in Hamburg are making strides.


Schenker reports, among other things, that Hans Weisse has returned as a paying pupil.


Violin thanks Schenker for Tonwille 3 and reports on growing social unrest and anti-French feeling in Germany.


Violin reports on a brief trip to Berlin for respite from the strain of teaching and his son’s illness. He is reading the second volume of Schenker’s Counterpoint, but asks him for clarification of a matter concerning second-species counterpoint in two voices, discussed in volume 1.


Violin has met an industrialist by the name of Max Temming who would be willing to help make Schenker’s work more widely accessible. Violin will probably not visit the Schenkers in Galtür this summer, as prices have gone up in Germany.


Weisse summarizes his recent travels in northern Italy and Switzerland, and inquires about progress on Der freie Satz, a work which he thinks will be an indispensable foundation for the analyses in Der Tonwille.
Schenker describes his efforts to make Der Tonwille more widely read, through its distribution by his pupils and its display in music shop windows. He needs more help from pupils and friends with the dissemination of his work, but complains that Hans Weisse has let him down on more than one occasion by not writing about his work. Finally, he asks Violin’s advice about whether he should accept an invitation to speak at a conference in Leipzig, or whether he should simply stay at home and continue to write.

OJ 15/16, [49] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated September 7, 1923
Weisse asks Schenker why he and his wife treated him so coldly when they recently met on the street; he suspects this had something to do with his recent trip to Italy, protests his innocence but affirms his unchanged love for his teacher.

Miss Komorn is transferring her studies from Hans Weisse to Schenker. She asks for suggested pieces to prepare, and for the day and time of her first lesson.

OJ 15/15, [14] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated October 23, 1923
Weisse accepts a social invitation from the Schenkers, and hopes to reciprocate soon.

OJ 15/16, [51] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated January 14, 1924
Responding to Schenker’s explanation of a recent coldness between them, Weisse asserts that his questions arise only from his own studies, not from work with his pupils; it is not fear, but dependency on Schenker as a "medium," that drives him to ask such questions.

Schenker reports continuing trouble with Hertzka, especially over delays to the publication of Tonwille 5 and 6, which were supposed to appear the previous year, and is beginning to think about legal action. Hertzka has made his position so difficult that he feels obliged to turn down Max Temming’s offer of direct financial support for his work. He asks Violin to help find a post in Hamburg for Carl Bamberger, a gifted pupil who, though he neglected his piano studies for a while, is keen to make up for lost time. Finally, he asks if Violin received any of the four volumes of the Beethoven piano sonata edition.

Miss Komorn thanks Schenker profusely for all that he has taught her in the past year.

OJ 15/15, [15] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated August 2, 1924
Responding to a request for information about Brahms’s meeting with Wagner, Weisse promises to send Schenker the relevant volume of Max Kalbeck’s biography of Brahms.
OJ 15/15, [16] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated August 4, 1924

Weisse has sent Schenker a volume of Kalbeck’s Brahms biography, and reports that Universal Edition is about to send him the proofs for two of his compositions, a set of vocal quartets and a string quartet.

OJ 15/16, [52] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated August 28, 1924

Weisse is so absorbed in his work that he is unable to give Schenker a precise number of subscribers to Der Tonwille among his circle of pupils. He will see Gerald Warburg soon, but confesses that the latter felt hurt by Schenker’s article “The Mission of German Genius.” — Weisse will devote much time to composition during the coming season, and for this reason will forego taking further lessons from Schenker.

OJ 15/16, [53] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated September 6, 1924

Weisse apologizes for not writing sooner, saying that he will return to Vienna by the middle of the following week.

OJ 15/16, [54] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated November 3, 1924

Weisse acknowledges Schenker’s recent letter, wants to speak with him face to face about a number of things but uses this letter to defend his “hypersensitivity” towards Schenker as stemming from the love and honor that he bestows on him.

OJ 14/45, [41] Handwritten letter from Moriz Violin to Schenker, dated January 19, 1925

Violin reports on a successful concert in which he performed both as a soloist and with the Klingler String Quartet. He thanks Schenker for Tonwille 10. He has received a copy of Hans Weisse’s recent vocal quartets, and is puzzled by how a limited talent can write such good music. He is going to see Max Temming, and has received four courteous letters of acknowledgement from university music departments for copies of Der Tonwille.

OJ 15/15, [17] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated January 22, 1925

Weisse alerts Schenker to the January 1925 issue of Die Musik, which contains two pieces concerned with him. He suggests that Schenker travel to Munich, to negotiate a deal with Alfred Einstein at Drei Masken-Verlag concerning the publication of a successor to Der Tonwille.

OJ 6/7, [16] Handwritten letter from Schenker to Moriz Violin, dated January 24, 1925

Responding point by point to Violin’s previously letter (OJ 14/45, [41]), Schenker congratulates his friend on the success of his recent concert. He writes at length about Hertzka’s last efforts to hold onto Der Tonwille, and about successful negotiations with Drei Masken Verlag over its successor, Das Meisterwerk in der Musik. He has now to prepare enough material for a yearbook comprising fifteen gatherings by July 1, so that the volume can be published by Christmas. Finally, he echoes Violin’s assessment of Hans Weisse, adding a few disparaging remarks about his character.

Schenker thanks Violin for his recent letter (and enclosure), which contains evidence of Hertzka’s false calculations of subscriptions to Der Tonwille – this letter in stark contrast to the actions of his pupils Weisse and Brünauer, who had given more support to the publication of Weisse’s recently published vocal quartets than to his writings. Leaving Der Tonwille behind, which has earned him little money and caused him much misery, he has written a lengthy study of Bach’s solo violin works, which will be published in the first volume of Das Meisterwerk in der Musik, which will include a critique of Ernst Kurth’s Grundlagen des linearen Kontrapunktks.

OJ 12/17, [7] Handwritten letter from Komorn to Heinrich Schenker, dated April 7, 1925

Miss Komorn tries to arrange a meeting with Furtwangler.


Continuing the story of the ongoing financial battle against Hertzka and Universal Edition, Schenker thanks Violin for providing confirmation of the subscriptions paid for by Max Temming, then recounts that, at a meeting with Hertzka and his bookkeeper, the order-book for Der Tonwille had several pages torn out. Schenker is upset that his lawyer Dr. Baumgarten, though an old friend, is not fully supportive of his position and would prefer seek a compromise with Hertzka; this, Schenker feels, would rob him of much of his hard-earned royalties, especially from the Beethoven sonata edition. He now asks Violin to find a contact – outside Hamburg – who would be willing to order nine copies of Tonwille 1, as evidence that this issue is still in demand, despite Hertzka’s claims to the contrary. He has attended a performance of Hans Weisse’s Sextet, of which he found the variation movement and the trio section of the scherzo to be the most satisfactory parts.

OC 52/644 Handwritten letter from Moriz Violin to Schenker, dated April 21, 1925

Violin has had the order for nine copies of Tonwille 1 placed in Berlin, and has collected the receipts. He has not heard from Weisse, but attended a performance of his String Sextet and, like Schenker, found the variations and the trio section of the scherzo the most successful.

OJ 8/4, [36] Handwritten postcard from Schenker to Moriz Violin, dated April 23, 1925

Schenker thanks Violin for ordering copies of Tonwille 1. He gives a brief account of a visit from Furtwängler, and mentions the arrival of the bronze medallion with his likeness (designed by Alfred Rothberger).

OJ 15/15, [18] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated April 27, 1925

Weisse has come across a letter from Brahms to his publisher Fritz Simrock, which he thinks will be of interest to his teacher.


In a wide-ranging letter, Schenker sends Violin money for arranging the order of Der Tonwille (which must consist of multiple copies of Tonwille 1); Hertzka’s representative, Robert Scheu, is currently studying the papers relating to Schenker’s threat of legal action. Schenker continues to express his astonishment at Furtwängler’s ignorance of sonata form, a fact that does not
prevent him from earning huge fees for conducting in New York. He has turned down a request from a lady who teaches in New York and a former pupil (now in St. Gallen), who wish to spend some time with him in Galtür. He enquires about the personal difficulties that Violin writes about in his letter, and asks him to say more; they will invite his sister for a visit. He will send him a copy of the medallion (designed by Alfred Rothberger); the portrait by Viktor Hammer is not yet finished.

OJ 5/7a, [2] (formerly vC 2) Handwritten letter from Schenker to Gustav von Cube, dated September 13, 1925
Schenker explains to Cube's father why his first teaching assignment went awry, but promises to continue to help him; he suggests Anthony van Hoboken may be able to assist him.

OJ 15/15, [19] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated October 7, 1925
Weisse asks Schenker to look at some suitable frames for Hammer's portrait of him. He reports that several autograph manuscripts of Brahms are being put up for sale, of which that of the cadenzas Brahms wrote for Beethoven's Fourth Concerto are particularly interesting. He quotes from a letter by Gerald Warburg, indicating that Schenker's latest theoretical concepts are being taught at Damrosch's music school in New York.

FS 40/27, [1] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated October 12, 1925
Weisse has come across a letter from Haydn to Carl Friedrich Zelter expressing gratitude and admiration for Zelter's analysis of "The Representation of Chaos" from The Creation, and thinks that it might be worth looking up Zelter's work in connection with Schenker's forthcoming study of the same work.

FS 40/27, [2] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated October 17, 1925
Weisse has found Zelter's review of Haydn's Creation and has copied out the section concerned with "The Representation of Chaos." He finds nothing of value in the review, but says it must have pleased Haydn because it shows that the composer was entirely conscious of how he went about writing the work.

In this wide-ranging letter, Schenker commiserates with Violin about the high cost of living, and his inability to raise his fees to keep up with it (in particular, he feels unable to ask the wealthy Hoboken to pay more than his other pupils). He reports on sales of a medallion bearing his image, and the imminent arrival of a mezzotint of his portrait, made by Viktor Hammer, of which his brother Moses Schenker has bought the original drawing. Vrieslander will write an essay about his work in Die Musik, accompanied by the portrait, and things are now going well with the corrections to Meisterwerk 1 and the writing of Meisterwerk 2.

OJ 6/7, [27] Handwritten letter from Schenker to Moriz Violin, dated January 15, 1926
Schenker agrees to to teach Violin's pupil Agnes Becker twice a week, as soon as she is ready to come to Vienna. He reports Furtwängler's disillusionment with modern music, and notes that Weingartner and Julius Korngold have expressed similar sentiments. He is not optimistic that humanity in general will truly understand the classics, which underscores the important of his (and Violin's)
mission.

**OJ 8/4, [42]** Handwritten postcard from Schenker to Moriz Violin, dated February 11, 1926 [http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-8-4_42.html]

Schenker enquires about Violin's trio concerts with Buxbaum and van den Berg went and ask if Hammer's portrait has arrived. He reports on the possible difficulties in putting together the first Meisterwerk Yearbook, on account of the numerous music examples and separate Urlinie graphs, and summarizes the contents of the second Yearbook.


Schenker has, mistakenly, sent Weisse a copy of Reger's "Telemann" Variations (Op. 134) instead of the "Bach" Variations (Op. 81) which he had lent him. Weisse asks what is holding up the publication of the first Meisterwerk Yearbook, and suggests that Schenker might write about Bruckner in the next one. A Brahms analysis would help strengthen his position against his opponents. He also recommends that Schenker discuss a work that is less than perfect, and cites Eduard Mörike's "Um Mitternacht" as an example of a poem whose opening verses are beautiful but which deteriorates in meaning and poetic quality.

**OC B/192** Two typewritten letters from Wilhelm Altmann to Schenker, dated June 9, 1926 [http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OC-B-192.html]

Letter 1: Altmann replies to Schenker's inquiry about manuscripts of two Mozart symphonies. Letter 2: Altmann gives his summer travel plans; delay in publishing article about Schenker in Die Musik; advice for Weisse over choice of publisher.


The composition of a clarinet quintet has kept Weisse from writing to Schenker. Instead of writing a long letter to him about the first Meisterwerk Yearbook, he would like to meet with him in Vienna to discuss its content.


Schenker has received indication of part-payment from Cube's father [for Cube's lessons] and promise of the remainder soon. Schenker travels to Vienna August 28. Weisse has completed a clarinet quintet.


Weisse provides Schenker with Gerald Warburg's address in New York City. He also asks a question about Schenker's fingerings for the trills in the second movement of Beethoven's Op. 111.


Weisse calls his teacher's attention to a recent article by Edmund Schmid, which questions the objectivity of Schenker's Beethoven research and deplores the slavish adherence of his disciples to the concept of Urlinie.


Lacking an official state teaching certificate, Weisse asks Schenker for a testimonial that states that he studied with him from 1908 to 1915, and in 1919,
and that he is fully qualified to teach harmony, counterpoint, composition, and piano.

Schenker congratulates Cube on appointment to professorship; reports that Oppel has been appointed to a professorship at the Leipzig Conservatory, and on the spread of Schenker's theory elsewhere; looks forward to visit from Cube.

Schenker gives Hoboken Furtwängler's summer address and urges him to contact the latter, which could yield advantage, not least for the Photogrammarchiv. — Has seen Schindler's Beethoven biography with notes on performance. — Notifies Hoboken of the normalizing of his fee at 50 schillings per lesson.

Furtwängler mentions several mutual acquaintances, and hopes to see Schenker in Vienna.

Hoboken reports on meeting with Furtwängler regarding the Photogrammarchiv, and expresses the hope that it will be possible to interest Furtwängler in performance according to the sources in the Archive; he encloses the final version of the "Aufruf" for the Archive, and discusses negotiations with the Austrian National Library and Ministry of Education. — Comments on Oppel's plan to teach in Leipzig. — Agrees to Schenker's lesson plan and fee for 1927/28. — Describes his travel plans, which include meetings with Louis Koch in Frankfurt, Ludwig Schiedermair in Bonn, contact with John Petrie Dunn in England, C. S. Terry in Scotland, and Maurice Cauchie in Paris, and photographing [of sources] at the [Paris] Conservatory.

Weisse congratulates Schenker on the publication of the second Meisterwerk Yearbook, of which has expresses mainly admiration. But he is unhappy with Schenker's dismissal of the fugue from Reger's Variations and Fugue on a theme of Bach, and with his reading of the Urlinie in Schubert's Waltz Op. 9 (D. 365), No. 5, and Beethoven's Sonata Op. 10, No. 2.

Weisse asks Schenker if he could see him about a matter of mutual interest.

Weisse arranges to meet with Schenker the following morning (Sunday, December 11, 1927).

Weisse thanks Schenker for supporting his latest project in principle, and for informing him of Antony van Hoboken's intention to establish a publication related to the the Photogram Archive.

Violin reports that his concert (cello recital) has been put back a week because of a tendon problem in his left hand. He owes Otto Vrieslander a response to his recent written work, but he feels that Vrieslander does not truly understand Schenker's cause, does not have the same "orientation" towards it as he, and expresses himself poorly. (Weisse, he says, could have done things better.) However, all this pettiness is nothing compared with the achievement of Meisterwerk 2, and of the "crowning" work that will soon follow.


Sending greetings for the New Year, Schenker expresses the hope that his friend's fortunes will begin to improve in 1928. He agrees with Violin's pronouncements on Vrieslander’s character and ability to convey Schenker's thoughts, and has no idea of what to expect in Vrieslander’s (supposedly) forthcoming monograph on him. Weisse, whom he regards as a more skilled interpreter of his work, has announced plans for a monthly journal, Die Tonkunst, to be edited with his pupils Oswald Jonas and Felix Salzer, which will be based exclusively on Schenker's theoretical approach. But he is afraid that Weisse might leave Vienna, to teach at Damrosch's music school.


Weisse gives Schenker Bruno Walter’s address in Vienna, and informs his teacher that invitations to contribute to Die Tonkunst have been sent out.


Schenker sends a feuilleton by Hans Liebstöckl regarding the premiere of Krenek’s opera "Jonny spielt auf."


Weisse is trying to arrange a time to see Schenker. He has not heard from Reinhard Oppel (presumably about his projected periodical, Die Tonkunst, but has received a letter from Moriz Violin.


Weisse accepts a social invitation from Schenker, asks whether Viktor Hammer might also join them.


Jonas asks to meet with Schenker to discuss the "matter of the periodical."


Schenker asks Kromer to send the Appeal to Hans Weisse.


Schenker expresses joy at Cube’s report of his class and private teaching; refers to Hoboken’s "Aufruf" and Vrieslander's prospectus; reports Weisse’s plan for a monthly periodical; thanks Cube for his efforts with book dealers in Duisburg and Essen.
Discusses plans to create a "journal," and conditions under which this might be done.

Discusses the proposal to create a "journal," raised in previous correspondence, and airs Schenker's misgivings. Plans to send an invitation to 2,000 people.

OJ 15/15, [29] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated April 13, 1928
Recovering from illness, Weisse is unable to join the Schenkers for lunch, suggests instead seeing Schenker on Sunday morning.

Cube describes difficulties with his colleagues, loss of pupils, and reactions to his lecture; Scheuermann and Schmemann will put Schenker exhibits in their shop windows, items requested; inquires after Weisse journal plan.

About to leave Vienna, Weisse asks if he can see Schenker to say good-bye.

OJ 5/7a, [15] (formerly vC 15) Handwritten postcard from Schenker to Cube, dated May 28, 1928
Schenker sends Cube an article written for the Beethoven centenary festival and suggests a "connection" between Bonn and Düsseldorf; refers to American professors teaching the Urlinie in the USA; outlines summer plans.

OJ 15/15, [31] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated May 31, 1928
Weisse will bid up to twice the estimated price at auction for a copy of C. P. E. Bach's Essay on the True Art of Playing Keyboard Instruments.

With thanks for birthday greetings, Schenker expresses how highly he values the Photogrammarchiv while endorsing van Hoboken's turning down of an "honor" that he was offered. — Schenker has, at Einstein's request, updated his entry in Riemann's Musiklexikon. — With the success of the Urlinie through Der Tonwille, he no longer considers himself isolated.

OJ 15/16, [59] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated July 26, 1928
Writing while on holiday (in Bad Aussee), Weisse apologizes for not having replied to Schenker's previous letter. He is enjoying reading C. P. E. Bach's Versuch, and reports the illness and recovery of Viktor Hammer, who was staying in Grundlsee near the Weisses during the month of June.

OJ 15/15, [33] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated October 23, 1928
Weisse points out a part-writing error in Schenker's Counterpoint, vol. 2. He suggests that his teacher looks at Alois Haba's recently published Neue Harmonielehre, and commends Oppel's recent article on Bach's fugal technique.
OJ 15/16, [60] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated December 16, 1928
Weisse reports the birth of his (first) child, a girl. In a postscript, he informs Schenker that C. P. E. Bach’s "Prussian" and "Württemberg" sets of keyboard sonatas have been published in a modern edition.

OJ 15/15, [34] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated January 2, 1929
Weisse invites the Schenkers for a Sunday morning get-together.

OJ 15/15, [35] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated January 18, 1929
Weisse regrets that Schenker is still unable to visit. He has arranged for a photograph to be made of a Brahms sonata autograph manuscript.

OJ 15/15, [36] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated February 20, 1929
Owing to family illness, the Schenker’s forthcoming visit is postponed.

OJ 15/15, [37] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, postmarked March 2, 1929
Weisse asks Schenker to postpone a planned visit to the following Sunday, as there is a Philharmonic Concert this Sunday.

OJ 15/15, [38] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated March 8, 1929
Weisse confirms an invitation to the Schenkers for the following Sunday.

OJ 15/15, [39] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated April 13, 1929
Weisse arranges to meet Schenker outside the Musikverein before a performance of Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony.

OJ 15/15, [40] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated April 16, 1929
In response to a query from Schenker concerning a pupil (Gerhard Albersheim), Weisse explains the requirements of the state examination for prospective music teachers who have not had a formal training at the Academy.

OJ 9/34, [18] Handwritten letter from Cube to Schenker, dated May 14, 1929
Cube explores the possibility of a student of his, Erich Voss, studying with Schenker.

OJ 5/7a, [23] (formerly vC 23) Handwritten letter from Schenker to Cube, dated May 15, 1929
Gerhard Albersheim will leave a space in Schenker’s calendar that Schenker offers to Erich Voss; will teach him himself because Weisse may not be up to date with Der freie Satz; Voss to contact him.

OJ 15/16, [61] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated May 29, 1929
Weisse reports that Gerhard Albersheim is going to see him about the possibility of having lessons from him. He congratulates Schenker on completing his study of the "Eroica" Symphony, and hopes to be able to get together with his teacher sometime in the next two weeks.

OJ 15/15, [41] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated June 3, 1929
Weisse arranges to meet Schenker on Wednesday, June 11, 1929.
OJ 15/15, [42] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated June 5, 1929
Weisse confirms arrangements to meet Schenker on June 11.

OJ 9/34, [19] Handwritten letter from Cube to Schenker, dated July 18, 1929
Acknowledges two postcards; no word from Eric Voss; reports on teaching activities; reports on composing and sends two sonatas for Schenker's comment.

OJ 5/7a, [26] (formerly vC 26) Handwritten postcard from Schenker to Cube, dated July 22, 1929
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-5-7a_26.html]
Acknowledges the sonatas Cube sent with OJ 9/34, [19]; reports on Reinhard Oppel and on Hans Weisse's recent publication success; Schenker approves of Cube's use of pianistic diminution.

OJ 15/16, [62] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated August 5, 1929
Weisse, absorbed by Schenker's ideas (especially the concept of “tonal space”) tells of his plans to write about his teacher's significance as a contemporary theorist. He describes his progress in composition, which includes the completion of a set of six bagatelles for piano and a Clarinet Quintet, and much work on an Octet. He asks about progress on Der freie Satz and about the publication of Schenker's analysis of the "Eroica" Symphony, and reports his and Hertha's joy in parenthood.

OJ 5/7a, [27] (formerly vC 27) Handwritten letter from Schenker to Cube, dated August 10, 1929
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-5-7a_27.html]
Schenker responds, on information from Reinhard Oppel, to Cube's question in OJ 9/34, [19] about finding a publisher; advises Cube to seek friends who will play his music, after which publication should ensue. Schenker gives detailed comments, with music examples, on Cube's two piano sonatas, praising them highly and making suggestions for improvement.

OJ 89/3, [10] Handwritten letter from Schenker to Hoboken, dated September 18, 1929
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-89-3_10.html]
Schenker acknowledges check; — comments on Hoboken's work on a Chopin Etude; — discusses an approach by Vrieslander; — explains how the possibility of a professorship at Heidelberg had come about.

OJ 15/15, [44] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, postmarked October 13, 1929
Weisse seeks to arrange a meeting with Schenker during the week.

OJ 15/15, [45] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated December 10, 1929
Weisse will introduce Victor Vaughn Lytle to Schenker on Sunday morning; he asks to borrow an issue (November 5, 1929) of the Deutsche Tonkünstler-Zeitung, which Schenker has mentioned in his previous letter.

OJ 6/7, [45] Handwritten letter from Schenker to Violin, dated December 23, 1929
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-6-7_45.html]
Schenker, expressing misgivings about the medical profession, nonetheless hopes that Karl Violin's impending operation is successful. He is still awaiting news about a publisher for the "Eroica" monograph; Furtwängler's illness has delayed some lines of enquiry, and Hertzka (at Universal Edition) has not been cooperative.
OJ 6/7, [47] Handwritten letter from Schenker to Violin, dated March 2, 1930
Schenker reports on two concerts at which Hans Weisse’s Octet was performed for the first time. Furtwängler was enchanted by it, Schenker was impressed by the quality of the voice-leading in general, the construction of the finale movement (a passacaglia) in particular. He was touched to see that a pupil of Weisse’s, Dr. Felix Salzer, had subvented the cost of the rehearsals and concerts, and the provision of food and drink for the audience; this he compared with Antony van Hoboken's reluctance to help him with the publication costs of his recent work.

OJ 15/16, [63] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated March 3, 1930
Weisse has delayed in replying to Schenker’s recent letter because he has been corrected copies of his Clarinet Quintet and Octet, which he will submit to the City of Vienna Prize competition. He asks Schenker to help publicize the first performance of the Octet, at the small auditorium of the Musikverein, and asks for the addresses of Angi Elias and Marianne Kahn so that he can send them personal invitations. His wife is about to give birth to a second child, and he hopes that Schenker’s personal doctor Julius Halberstam might also be interested in hearing the Octet.

OJ 15/16, [64] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated March 21, 1930
Weisse has seen Furtwängler, who will write a letter of recommendation to Breitkopf & Härtel with regard to Weisse’s Octet. He suspects that Furtwängler will want to consult Schenker about it, and asks his teacher not to be overly modest about the work of one of his pupils, and to stress the need for an arrangement of the work for piano four hands.

OJ 15/15, [46] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated April 14, 1930
Weisse expresses his unease about the dedication to Furtwängler of an article on the "Urlinie," by Walter Riezler. He thinks that Furtwängler, who does not really understand the term, may have put Riezler up to writing it.

OJ 6/7, [48] Handwritten letter from Schenker to Moriz Violin, dated May 19, 1930
After congratulating Violin on moving house, Schenker reports that an article that is critical of the "Urlinie", by Walter Riezler, has apparently offended Furtwängler, a childhood friend of the author. Furtwängler hoped that Hans Weisse might write a response; in the end, Brünauer wrote one, and Weisse has sent it to Furtwängler. Schenker has himself replied to an article by Eduard Beninger in the February 1930 issue of the Zeitschrift für Musik. Owing to overwork, he was required to rest during the day between lessons; now he is better. Oppel is again coming to Galtür and Schenker hopes that Violin will join him there, too.

FS 40/1, [2] Handwritten letter from Schenker to Salzer, dated May 26, 1930
Schenker thanks Salzer for sending an offprint of an article of his, and comments.

OJ 5/7a, [30] (formerly vC 30) Handwritten postcard from Schenker to Cube, dated July 10, 1930
Comparison of Otto Vrieslander with Hans Weisse. Weisse's Octet impressed Furtwängler. Meisterwerk III due out in October (reports contents); is now revising Der freie Satz.

[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-6-7_49.html]

Acknowledging his recent letter to Jeanette, Schenker expresses his regret that Violin and his son Karl are still troubled by health problems and reports some recent news. Furtwängler's intervention with Breitkopf & Härtel on behalf of Weisse's Octet was in vain; he had also sought the same firm's agreement to publish the "Eroica" analysis, but this will now appear as the third Meisterwerk Yearbook. The Schenkers are expecting many visitors in Galtür, including Furtwängler, Reinhard Oppel, Schenker's nephew and his wife, and Jeanette's sister and family. Hoboken is prepared to fund the publication of a collected edition of the works of C. P. E. Bach (with financial support from the city of Hamburg), but Schenker is cautious about this because his paid involvement in the project might result in work that would jeopardize progress on Der freie Satz. He has been included in the latest edition of Meyers Konversations-Lexicon, and has received favorable citation in Romain Rolland's latest Beethoven book.

[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-71-20_1.html]

Kestenberg, on the recommendation of Wilhelm Furtwängler, would like Weisse to give lectures in Berlin but first wants to know more about his background.

[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-71-20_2.html]

Pleased that Weisse is intent on promoting Schenker's theoretical work, Kestenberg invites Weisse to give a lecture at the Central Institute for Music Education and Teaching, and offers his support for Weisse speaking at the Academy for Church and School Music and the Conservatory [Hochschule für Musik] in Charlottenburg.

[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-89-4_5.html]

Schenker invites Hoboken to tea to discuss attribution in the collected edition, and congratulates Hoboken on his endeavor.

OJ 14/45, [87] Handwritten letter from Moriz Violin to Schenker, dated October 13, 1930
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-14-45_87.html]

Violin has just heard that Hans Weisse will be lecturing in Berlin in December; he plans to go there to hear him. His pupil Agnes Becker, returning from a trip to London, has discovered that Schenker's Beethoven sonata edition is much in demand, especially from students at the Royal Academy of Music.

OJ 6/7, [51] Handwritten letter, with envelope, from Schenker to Violin, dated October 21, 1930
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-6-7_51.html]

Writing after a long and serious illness, Schenker assures his friend that he is alive and well. The doctors have pronounced him generally fit, but he suffers from a painful tightening of the thorax, and also a flickering that causes him to "lose" letters and notes. He has had to give many double-lessons of late, in theory, which he finds tiring. To Hoboken, who, though gifted, is concerned only
about his money and often comes to lessons without having prepared anything, he would rather play than give over-long lectures. He is concerned, for his own sake as much as for Weisse's, about the lectures in Berlin that Weisse will deliver, and about his eagerness to debate with Alfred Lorenz; he is glad that Violin is going to Berlin, and will give him instructions about what to do there. His Beethoven sonata edition brings in 100 shillings per month – a good deal for the publishers – and his brother still has half of his inheritance. But he is still alive – with Der freie Satz.

Dr. Leo Kestenberg of the Prussian Ministry of Art and Education has, at Furtwangler's recommendation, asked Hans Weisse to deliver three lectures on Schenker's theory in Berlin, to be repeated elsewhere. Cube should take heart from this turn of events.

Schenker denies knowing a pupil-imposter; advises Cube to wait until after Weisse's lectures in Berlin.

Weisse asks Schenker for the address of Reinhard Oppel, who may be able to provide names of people in Berlin whom Weisse could invite to his forthcoming lecture there.

Discusses attendance at Weisse's forthcoming lecture in Berlin; refers to two articles in Die Musik.

Rinn recommends an discussion in the Münchener Zeitung involving one of his assistants, Alexander Berrsche. He looks forward to seeing the third Masterwork yearbook and speaks of publishing a selection of "aphorisms" from the second and third yearbooks.

Cube thinks attending Weisse's lectures would enable him to make contact with "people of stature" in Berlin, where he would like to teach Schenker's theory, and asks Schenker for the time and place, referring to the difficulties of travel in these "catastrophic times." Will check up on Reichert. Has been invited to give six lectures locally, and has a concert of his compositions coming up.

Having misread Jonas in OJ 12/6, [4] as requesting a letter of recommendation to Furtwängler, Schenker declines to provide such a letter. Letters of thanks to Schenker from other Berlin musicians have not led to more solid connections. Most musicians have not dared to take a position publicly on Schenker's teaching.
Schenker summarizes the achievements and ambitions of several of his pupils and followers (Albersheim, Cube, Vrieslander, Roth, Jonas, and Weisse), noting that Weisse is the most ambitious of all of these though he is not completely at home in the new theory. He fears that something might go wrong at Weisse's forthcoming lecture at the Central Institute for Music Education, and hopes that Violin will listen with a sharp ear. Weisse will give a trial run of the lecture at the Schenkers' apartment.

OJ 15/15, [48] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated November 27, 1930

Weisse, having received a copy of the page-proofs for "Rameau oder Beethoven?" from the third Meisterwerk Yearbook, calls Schenker's attention to two misprints.

OJ 15/16, [65] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated November 27, 1930

Weisse thanks Schenker for the essay "Rameau oder Beethoven?". He is surprised to hear that Jonas has sought Schenker's help in finding employment, and urges Schenker not to write a letter of recommendation until a concrete piece of work materializes. He is about to go to Berlin to deliver two lectures on Schenker's theories, and has heard that Moriz Violin and Reinhard Oppel will be there; he would like to give one of these lectures at Schenker's home before a small audience of his most dedicated pupils, and suggests a date and time for this.


Jonas regrets any misunderstanding over his request for "a few lines of recommendation"; he had intended only to ask for "general lines," not recommendations to individuals. Jonas clarifies Schenker's confusion over his Munich lecture, and points to his devotion to Schenker's cause for fifteen years, stating what he considers to be the core of Schenker's thought as he would publicly represent it.

OJ 15/15, [49] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated November 28, 1930

Weisse is delighted by the chance to rehearse his forthcoming lecture at Schenker's apartment. His Sextet will be performed at the Musikverein in Vienna; he goes through a list of Schenker's circle of adherents who might be invited to his forthcoming lectures at the Central Institute for Music Education and Teaching in Berlin.


Accepts Schenker's invitation to Hans Weisse's lecture, and gives two pieces of information.

OJ 15/15, [50] Handwritten postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated November 30, 1930

Weisse gives Schenker the address of the Central Institute for Education and Teaching in Berlin, where he is about to deliver lectures on his teachers theory.

OJ 8/5, [1] Handwritten postcard from Schenker to Moriz Violin, dated December 2, 1930

Schenker suspects that Weisse, with Leo Kestenberg's support and Furtwängler's help, is hoping for an appointment in Berlin.
Carl Bamberger has just returned from Tokyo, and Weisse would like to bring him to the Schenkers on Friday (December 5).

Hoboken depicts the abundance of music in Berlin, contrasting Furtwängler, Klemperer and Kleiber. — He has decided to withdraw his planned financing of the Photogramarchiv's collected edition of C. P. E. Bach.

Jonas thanks Schenker for OJ 5/18, [3a], outlines the contents of the general letter of recommendation requested, and informs Schenker that the Edwin Fischer circle is very interested is Schenker's work.

OJ 5/7a, [34] (formerly vC 34) Handwritten postcard from Schenker to Cube, dated December 5, 1930 [http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-5-7a_34.html]
Gives dates and place of Weisse's lectures in Vienna.

Letter of recommendation for Jonas.

Moriz Violin, Hans Weisse, Anthony van Hoboken, Oswald Jonas and Felix Salzer send greetings to Schenker, following Weisse's lectures in Berlin.

Weisse asks Schenker if he can come on Sunday to report on the lectures he has recently given in Berlin.

Weisse thanks Schenker for his support; he has sent off the manuscripts (of his lectures) to Drei Masken Verlag. He commends his teacher for the clarity of the analytical graphing of the "Eroica" Symphony.

Hearing that Schenker expects to complete Der freie Satz by early spring, Weisse encourages his teacher to work systematically and unhurriedly at it. He reports on Alfred Einstein's defense of Schenker's theories against Arnold Schering, and on a review of a recent book on the Ninth Symphony in which the reviewer, Alfred Lorenz, sided with the author against Schenker.

Weisse reports having given a successful talk to the Society for Music Pedagogy on the importance of counterpoint; Schenker's concept of line made a big impression on the audience.

Cube acknowledges issue of Der Kunstwart; encloses a letter from Walter
Braunfels responding to his plans to establish a Rhineland base for Schenkerian teaching at the Cologne Hochschule für Musik; wonders whether Anthony van Hoboken might be approached for financial assistance on this, and if so how the approach should be made.

OJ 15/15, [55] Handwritten picture postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated February 13, 1931

Weisse thanks Schenker for sending him a Mozart quotation, asks for a source for it, and makes a reference to a certain "Preetorius."

OJ 15/16, [68] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated February 17, 1931

Weisse thanks Schenker for sending him letters from Felix-Eberhard von Cube und Walter Braunfels, and in return sends Schenker a letter from Wilhelm Furtwängler. He repeats a request for information about the source of a Mozart letter that he has been quoting in a lecture to the Viennese Society for Music Pedagogy.

OC 20/402 Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated February 20, 1931


OJ 15/15, [56] Handwritten picture postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated February 25, 1931

Weisse thanks Schenker and clarifies a remark of his own regarding the analysis of a Bach prelude; comments on the content of an edition of Mozart's letters, and expresses shock at the death of John Petrie Dunn.

OJ 15/15, [57] Handwritten picture postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated March 5, 1931

Weisse describes the extraordinary success of his lecture on Bach's Prelude in D minor, at the Society for Music Pedagogy in Vienna.

OJ 15/16, [69] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated March 19, 1931

Weisse asks Schenker's approval to approach Furtwängler about Der freie Satz, presumably to seek financial assistance for its publication. He has been given a copy of a letter from Mozart to Baron van Swieten, but expresses his doubts about the tone of one of Mozart's phrases; he hopes to meet Schenker soon, to talk about Bruckner.

OJ 15/15, [58] Handwritten picture postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated March 20, 1931

Weisse arranges to bring Furtwängler to Schenker's apartment.

OJ 15/16, [70] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated March 21, 1931
Weisse reports to Schenker Furtwängler’s confidence about obtaining money from two wealthy people in Berlin to defray the publication costs of Der freie Satz and the analysis of Beethoven’s "Eroica" Symphony, i.e. third volume of Das Meisterwerk in der Musik. Weisse has suggested a sum of 4,000 marks for the former, as a conservative estimate.


Weisse, remaining confident that Furtwängler will provide financial assistance with Schenker’s publications, thinks it is best to ask for help with the “Eroica” analysis (Meisterwerk III) and Der freie Satz together; he will emphasize that the subvention for the “Eroica” is the more urgent, and the cost of publishing the latter could be met by subscription. From what Furtwängler has hinted, the prospects for Weisse lecturing, and eventually teaching, in Berlin are not good; but Weisse may have other plans.


Following up a discussion with Schenker in the presence of Wilhelm Furtwängler, Weisse draws up a list of Schenker’s early essays. Oswald Jonas and his wife have been copying them and Jonas plans to write a Foreword to a new edition of these writings.


Weisse thanks Schenker for copies of the [Mozart calling] card – He has given the one intended for Felix Salzer to another pupil, and asks if Schenker has an extra one for Salzer.


Willfort thanks Schenker for the card with quotation from Mozart letter.


Weisse continues to urge a cautious approach to Furtwängler with regard to financial support for recent and forthcoming publications.


In a letter of recommendation Schenker praises Weisse’s creativity and pedagogical skill, and declares him the best representative of his own theory.


Weisse thanks Schenker for a letter of reference [for his teaching post at the Mannes School of Music], and asks for some modifications. — He has not heard from Furtwängler, whom he has also asked for a reference, and urges Schenker to be patient with Furtwängler, too. — He is completing a set of three-voice piano pieces and wishes to dedicate them to Schenker on the occasion of his leaving Vienna.


In the second draft of a letter of recommendation Schenker praises Weisse’s creativity and pedagogical skill, his qualifications as a teacher of composition, and declares him the best representative of his own theory.
Handwritten letter from Jonas to Schenker, dated April 17, 1931


Handwritten picture postcard from Schenker to Jonas, dated April 19, 1931

Schenker acknowledges OJ 12/6, [9]. — The planned collection essays is premature: 1,000 Marks is better spent on new works. — But the collection should be a selection.

Handwritten picture postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated April 21, 1931

Weisse suggests possible dates and times for a meeting between himself and Schenker, without Furtwängler.

Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated April 21, 1931

Weisse has received from Furtwängler a letter # probably one written to him by Ludwig Karpath # that suggests there is cause for optimism concerning financial support for the publication of Schenker’s writings. He copies out a glowing personal reference that Furtwängler has written [in support of his application to teach at the Mannes School of Music].

Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated April 24, 1931

Under increasing pressure from Schenker, Weisse assures his teacher that Furtwängler will not be long in making up his mind to seek financial support for Schenker’s publications. He asks to see Schenker.

Handwritten picture postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated May 1, 1931

Weisse tries to arrange a date to meet Schenker.

Handwritten picture postcard from Weisse to Schenker, dated May 19, 1931

Weisse arranges to meet Schenker; he has written again to Furtwängler.

Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated June 1, 1931

Weisse sends Schenker a letter written by Furtwängler, from which it can be inferred that a major subvention for the printing costs of Meisterwerk III has been obtained and that there is every reason to expect that a significant part of the costs of publishing Der freie Satz will also be met.

Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated June 12, 1931

Weisse expresses his joy and gratitude at Schenker's approval of the three-voice piano pieces he has dedicated to him. Having sent his teacher several copies of them, he asks for the names of the recipients of the other copies.

Handwritten postcard from Schenker to Cube, dated June 12, 1931

Schenker sends pieces by Hans Weisse; promises letter from Galtür.

Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated June 13, 1931
Weisse sends Schenker further corrections of printing errors [in Meisterwerk III], and notes that the book has recently been reviewed.

OJ 5/7a, [38] (formerly vC 38) Handwritten letter from Schenker to Cube, in Jeanette Schenker’s hand, dated June 30, 1931
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-5-7a_38.html]

Schenker encloses the [Mozart calling] card, and sends an article from Der Kunstwart; he emphasizes that Moriz Violin’s new institute is a “school,” not a "seminar," and offers detailed advice; comments that his theory from Harmonielehre to Meisterwerk constitutes a self-contained whole; recommends use of C. P. E. Bach’s Versuch with his theory applied to the examples; and foretells the Uirlinie-Tafeln that should be available to Violin/Cub in Hamburg and to Weisse in New York. His eyes have suffered and need complete rest.

OJ 15/16, [80] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated August 25, 1931

Weisse, on holiday, will not be returning to Vienna before making his way # via Nuremberg and Berlin # to Hamburg, where his ship to America sets sail on September 17. He gives Schenker the address of the Mannes Music School, and reports that he has heard nothing of late from Furtwängler.

OJ 15/16, [81] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated September 5, 1931

Weisse outlines his travel plans before leaving for America. He has accepted an invitation from Moriz Violin to give a lecture in Hamburg on September 16, the day before he sets sail.

OJ 9/34, [27] Handwritten letter from Cube to Schenker, dated September 8, 1931
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-9-34_27.html]

Line drawing of Moriz Violin. Cube reports on health of Violin’s son; discusses his relationship with Violin, and the prospects of the Schenker Institute in Hamburg; Cube will be assisting at a lecture given by Hans Weisse.

OJ 15/16, [82] Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated October 15, 1931

Weisse describes his new life in America; — is touched by the spirit that pervades the Mannes Music School; — has given a lecture to the faculty on the role of a theorist in a music school. — He reports that he has 22 pupils, and is about to meet George A. Wedge, Dean of the Institute of Musical Art. — He asks whether Schenker has had any news from Hamburg.

OJ 5/7a, [40] (formerly vC 40) Handwritten letter from Schenker to Cube, undated [c. October 29, 1931]
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-5-7a_40.html]

Angi Elias has made a fair copy of Cube’s latest graph of the C major Prelude (Wohltemperirtes Clavier, Book I), which Schenker may use in his seminar; Cube to write thanking Elias; Schenker comments on changes to Cube’s graph.

OJ 15/16, [83] Handwritten letter from Hertha Weisse to the Schenkers, dated November 5, 1931

Hertha Weisse thanks the Schenkers for an invitation to their place, and asks Jeanette to suggest two possible dates.

FS 40/1, [4] Handwritten letter from Schenker to Salzer, dated November 6, 1931
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/FS-40-1_4.html]

Salzer has overpaid and Schenker will return the excess.

Furtwängler would hear with Schenker. — He has heard good news of Weisse from Violin.

**OJ 5/11, [1a]** First draft of a handwritten letter from Schenker to Furtwängler, in Jeanette Schenker’s hand, dated November 11 #16, 1931

**OJ 5/11, [1b]** Second draft of a handwritten letter from Schenker to Furtwängler in Jeanette and Heinrich Schenker’s hand, dated November 11 #16, 1931

**OJ 12/6, [10]** Typewritten letter from Jonas to Schenker, dated March 3, 1932

Jonas reports on his course on Schenker’s theory at the Stern Conservatorium, two forthcoming lectures, an article intended for publication, two radio talks and a radio recital; includes reference to his later textbook Das Wesen des musikalischen Kunstwerks.

**FS 40/1, [8]** Handwritten letter from Schenker to Salzer, dated April 19, 1932

Schenker reports on a letter from Weisse and asks Salzer to translate an interview text for him.

**OJ 9/34, [31]** Handwritten letter from Cube to Schenker, dated May 8, 1932

Cube sends Schenker an Umlinie graph of Schubert’s song “Der Doppelgänger,” and offers an extended commentary. Describes his work and state of mind, and comments on working with Moriz Violin; he expresses fears for the Hamburg Schenker Institut. He has just got married.

**OJ 9/34, [32]** Handwritten letter from Cube to Schenker, dated May 11, 1932

Cube reports a conversation with Moriz Violin.

**OJ 15/16, [85]** Handwritten letter from Hertha Weisse to Heinrich Schenker, dated May 26, 1932

Hertha Weisse reports that her husband will be arriving in Vienna in a couple of days, but that the Mannes School needs a bit more time to consider a proposal [presumably for the joint publication of the Fünf Umlinie-Tafeln / Five Analyses in Sketchform by Universal Edition in Vienna and the David Mannes School in New York].

**OJ 15/16, [86]** Handwritten letter from Hans Weisse to Schenker, dated June 21, 1932

Weisse acknowledges receipt of two letters from Schenker, but has been burdened by visa problems at the American consulate in Vienna. He will reply at greater length when he arrives in Grundlsee, in a few days’ time.

**FIBA 13/MO1** Handwritten letter from Schenker to Rudolf von Ficker, dated July 27, 1932

Schenker requests a meeting with Ficker in Igls.

**OJ 11/16, [11]** Handwritten letter from Furtwängler to Schenker, dated August 2, 1932

Furtwängler thanks Schenker for his letter and for sending uralinie graphs; praises Schenker’s “fight ... for genius”; he is unable to visit now, but hopes to later; inquires about Weisse.

**OJ 15/16, [87]** Handwritten letter from Hans Weisse to Schenker, dated September 14, 1932
After a long silence, for which he apologizes, Weisse congratulates Schenker on the completion of Der freie Satz and reports that he has composed a violin sonata, which retains the neo-Bachian style of his three-voiced piano pieces of 1931. He gives Schenker the dates of his sailing to America and his address in New York.


Schenker announces the completion of Der freie Satz, and discusses the timing of Hoboken's disbursement to cover its printing costs.


Furtwängler was prevented from visiting Schenker in August by having to go into the Cottage Sanatorium, Vienna. He hopes to see Schenker during the winter, and asks whether he might like to do the ceremonial address for the Brahms Centenary.


Jonas has received a preliminary refusal from Anthony van Hoboken [over subscriptions for Das Wesen des musikalischen Kunstwerks], and seeks Schenker's advice; reports contact with Furtwängler; comments on lectures given by Webern.

NYnscl MP.0008.01/1/1, 2 Handwritten letter from Schenker to Arthur Waldeck, dated November 8, 1932 [http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/MP-0008-01-1-1-2-2.html]

Schenker stipulates the conditions for granting publication rights for a translation of his Harmonielehre, and asks which other Schenkerians in the U.S. Waldeck is acquainted with.


In this unsent letter, Schenker tells Einstein about his works and the difficulties he has encountered in promoting them, and calls upon the physicist for help in gaining financial support for the publication of Free Composition.


Weisse is uneasy about disparity among translations of Schenker's writings into English, and suggests that he work with potential translators to arrive at an agreed set of technical terms. He has renewed contact with Vrieslander, who has sent him a copy of his recently published songs and Ländler. His work in New York is going well and his family is thriving, but he sees and hears about a great deal of suffering, on account of the economic collapse in America.


Furtwängler shares Schenker's assessment of Ludwig Karpath, and has not written a letter for publication. — He has been exploring possibilities for Schenker in Berlin, particularly taking over a masterclass at the Akademie der Künste, with additional lectures at the Stern'sches Conservatory. — He has heard from Hans Weisse. — He encloses a review by Herman Roth, and comments on the latter's character.

Karpath answers Schenker's accusations against Joseph Marx among others, in a placatory manner. — He encourages Schenker to ask Furtwängler for the awaited letter. — He will contact Marx and Franz Schmidt.

**OJ 5/44, [3]** Handwritten letter from Schenker to Arthur Waldeck, dated December 31, 1932

Schenker thanks Waldeck for sample translations, which he will forward to Hans Weisse for comment.

**OC 18/29** Typewritten letter from Frederick E. Auslander to Schenker, dated January 5, 1933

Auslander seeks permission from Schenker and his publishers to translate some of his works.

**OJ 15/16, [88]** Handwritten letter from Hertha Weisse to Schenker, dated February 15, 1933

Hertha Weisse reports that, through Hans's teaching at Columbia University and the Mannes School, Schenker's work has gained a footing in New York (where people seem more receptive to new ideas), and she expresses her gratitude to Schenker for breathing life into the spirit that has given such joy to her husband's pupils. The children are growing up speaking German, and she has begun to restudy the piano.

**OJ 15/16, [89]** Handwritten letter from Weisse to Schenker, dated February 15, 1933

Weisse has received a copy of Otto Vrieslander's recently published songs and has written Vrieslander a long, critical letter. — He reports on initiatives to have some of Schenker's writings translated into English, and on the success of his analysis of the Bach C major Prelude. Their having purchased copies of the Five Analyses in Sketchform/Fünf Urlinie-Tafeln, published by the David Mannes School, is further testimony of Schenker's success on American soil.

**OJ 15/16, [90]** Handwritten letter from Hans Weisse to Schenker, dated March 17, 1933

Weisse reports the success of his lecture on the C minor prelude from the Well-Tempered Clavier, Book 1. — He is currently giving two lectures on a Haydn's sonata. — He inquires about the possibility of having Schenker's foreground graphs for the "Eroica" Symphony printed separately and sold to his pupils, for a series of lectures planned for the following year; the profits entirely to Schenker. — He sees little prospect visiting Europe in the summer, as his financial situation has worsened: the Mannes School has been forced to reduce his teaching for the next season. — He expresses his doubts about Vrieslander's ability to reshape Schenker's Harmonielehre as a school textbook, and about the value of Harmonielehre itself in the light of his teacher's most advanced theoretical ideas.

**OJ 5/18, 24** Handwritten letter from Schenker to Jonas, dated March 22, 1933

Schenker recounts Joseph Marx's requirements for adapting his Harmonielehre for teaching purposes, and the involvement of Alfred Kalmus at UE. — Refers to Vrieslander's adaptation of Kontrapunkt and Jonas's of Harmonielehre. — Reports Hans Weisse's success; alludes to the Handel-Schenker Saul project.

**OJ 89/6, [4]** Handwritten letter from Schenker to Hoboken, dated March 22, 1933

Schenker thanks Hoboken for money transferred, for contact with Dlaba#,
for information about Jonas. — Oktaven u. Quinten may be published within
three weeks. — Schenker has warned Kalmus about paper quality and
lithographer. — He expresses reservations about Joseph Marx for inability to
understand his work. — Weisse has 90 students enrolled for his course [at
Mannes School]; and Furtwängler deems Schenker the "great music theorist."

OJ 15/16, [91] Handwritten letter from Hans Weisse to Schenker, dated
March 30, 1933
In this long letter, Weisse expresses his bitter regret about Otto Vrieslander's
reaction to his criticism of a recently published collection of his (Vrieslander's)
songs, and to Schenker's exaggerated claims of their worth. Weisse defends his
critical stance on the grounds that objective discussions are the only worthwhile
ones, and that he took the trouble to write about the songs in a 14-page letter to
Vrieslander only for the sake of art (in the Schenkerian sense) and feels hurt
both by Vrieslander's personal reaction to Weisse's criticism and by Schenker's
defence of the older pupil. — In the final paragraph, he inquires again about
gaining permission to make multiple copies of Schenker's foreground graph of
the "Eroica" Symphony.

OC 18/30 Typewritten letter from Frederick E. Auslander to Schenker,
dated April 8, 1933
Auslander and Weisse plan to wait for clarity over the Marx Harmonielehre plan.
— Meanwhile, Auslander will publish extracts from Schenker's works in a
magazine, with a view to complete translations later.

OJ 5/7a, [46] (formerly vC 46) Handwritten letter from Schenker to Cube,
dated May 14, 1933
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/correspondence/OJ-5-7a_46.html]
Schenker disagrees with Cube's assertion in OJ 9/34, [37], that the Urlinie of the
theme of Beethoven, Op. 26, first movement, was a third-progression, not a
fifth-progression, giving graphic proofs and explaining Cube's misuse of the
neighbor note. Hitler has done "historical service" in getting rid of Marxism;
someone is needed to get rid of musical Marxists; Schenker has created the
tools. He provides background to Moriz Violin's departure from Hamburg,
reports on Jonas, Weisse, and Oppel, and inquires whether Cube has heard
from Furtwängler.

OJ 15/16, [92] Handwritten letter from Hans Weisse to Schenker, dated
May 23, 1933
Weisse thanks Schenker for Brahms's Oktaven u. Quinten, which he finds too
specialist a work to be of use to the uninitiated in Schenker's approach, and
therefore does not recommend for translation into English or use as a textbook.
He reports a brief meeting with Alfred Kalmus and a recent concert of his works,
including a new violin sonata. He gives Schenker his summer holiday address.

OJ 15/16, [93] Handwritten letter from Hans Weisse to Schenker, dated
July 27, 1933
Weisse thanks Schenker for a copy of an (unidentified) essay; he is
preoccupied by news of his father's death, and reports that the year ahead will
be a difficult one for America, in spite of the more optimistic mood that has
come about since Roosevelt became President. He has completed a Variations
and Fugue on a Popular American Song, for two pianos, and is now at work on
a new string quartet.

OJ 15/16, [94] Handwritten letter from Hans Weisse to Schenker, dated
March 15, 1934
Weisse apologizes for long silence, largely on account of depression at the lack of enrollment at Mannes and of enthusiasm for his recently published Violin Sonata. — At Mannes he lectures about his own work, because it is important to show how Schenkerian theory can have a practical application for composers; his pupil Israel Citkowitz is the only cause for optimism. — At Columbia University, where he ”smuggles“ Schenkerian theory into his lectures, enrollment continues to be large. — He sends a copy of his Violin Sonata, and promises his Variations on a Popular American Song. — He is not coming to Europe this summer. — Universal Edition is going ahead with a schools’ version of Schenker’s Harmonielehre, but he is surprised that Alfred Kalmus expects him to be involved in an American edition of this.


Schenker cancels the seminar for March 30, and sends Easter greetings. — Is keen to read the manuscript of Salzer’s book. — Reports letter from Weisse regarding an English translation of Harmonielehre.


Schenker corrects and explains his error in counting subscriptions to Jonas’s book.


Jonas acknowledges three communications; Hoboken has increased his subvention for Jonas’s book; Furtwängler has agreed to write a supporting letter. — Jonas proposes a series of individual critical introductions to most frequently performed piano works and concertos.


Free Composition is completed. Schenker is pleased that Hoboken has come round; — he gives Weisse’s address; — Schenker has ordered five copies of Jonas’s book; — he reports that Salzer has completed a new book; — questions Jonas about his new plan, but welcomes it; — Goos may not realize that Schenker is a Jew.


Weisse will send Schenker his Variations and Fugue for 2 pianos when copies are ready; he is glad to learn that Oswald Jonas’s book will soon be published. He describes the beauty of Tenants Harbor, Maine, where his family is spending the summer vacation.


Reports contents of letter from Hans Weisse.


Weisse reports a visit from Victor Vaughn Lytle, to whom Schenker had recently written, and the receipt of Oswald Jonas’s recent book, on which he comments. The Weisses have spent a lovely summer by the sea, in the midst of unspoiled nature, and he has completed a set of five six-voice madrigals on Goethe texts and a string quartet. He reports and laments his mother’s death.
Schenker cautions Jonas that he detects "something afoot" with Hoboken and his wife. — Mentions Hans Wolf's reentry problems and reports on German students coming to him. — An article on Schenker has been included in Spanish Enciclopedia universale. — Reports on Zuckerkandl, Breisach, von Cube, and Weisse.

Jonas encloses a translation of an English review of his book; comments despairingly. — Lawsuit against Willi Reich comes to court on December 22. — Jonas hopes to give lectures in Vienna. — Asks if Schenker knows Carl Johann Perl. — Holiday good wishes.

In this letter of condolence, sent together with one by Hans, Hertha Weisse explains that the obituary of Schenker in the New York Times by Olin Downes, though based partly on information supplied by Hans, was hastily written and contains many errors. A pupil of Hans [Adele Katz] has prepared an article on Schenker's theory, which will soon be published in an American music journal.

Weisse expresses his distress at having, within the space of two years, lost his parents and now his spiritual father. He offers to help Jeanette and Oswald Jonas read the proofs for Der freie Satz; but he cannot afford to come to Europe in the summer, as the Mannes College can guarantee only half his salary for next year. He asks her to send him a memento of her husband, and to consider entrusting to him the care of some of Schenker's unpublished work.

Weisse outlines a plan to give Jeanette financial support in the form of a collection from his most dedicated pupils, equivalent to 200 Austrian shillings per month, for a year, and encloses the first of three planned annual payments. — He inquires whether Schenker's notes on C. P. E. Bach's Essay on the True Art of Playing Keyboard Instruments might be included in an Afterword to a projected English translation. — He plans an exposition of Schenkerian theory for use in schools, for which he needs to receive a copy of Der freie Satz. — He thanks Jeanette for mementos of her husband, and says a few words about his family and their summer plans.

Willfort lays out his plans for an abbreviated edition of Schenker's Harmonielehre, and explains his negotiations with Alfred Kalmus of UE.

Weisse thanks Jeanette Schenker for her letter and copy of Der freie Satz which he has read through and is about to study carefully. His initial impressions are that its conception and content are impressive, but that there
are a lot of misprints; and he regrets that the foreword does not mention the financial help Schenker received from [Paul] Khuner. He approves Jeanette's idea of depositing Schenker's Nachlass in the Photogramm-Archiv in the Austrian National Library.


Weisse thanks Jeanette for sending a photograph of her late husband's death-mask, and other photographs. — He offers her advice about what to do with Heinrich's library of books, and with his sketches and other unpublished analyses. The bulk of the letter is a critique of Der freie Satz, about which he has serious misgivings, partly concerning the title and subtitle, partly concerning its status as a textbook (Lehrbuch).


Weisse thanks Jeanette for the photographs of her husband, and will distribute them to his pupils soon, when he sends the next payment of financial support that he has collected from them on her behalf. — He is actively engaged in bringing Schenker's ideas to an English-speaking audience, and urges her to consider agreeing to a suitably shortened version of Harmonielehre, rather than a word-for-word translation. — For Der freie Satz, an English translation would do more harm to Schenker's cause than not to have it translated at all, and it would be necessary to reconceive the presentation of the theory entirely, especially with respect to terminology. — He suggests that there may be a market for Schenker's library in American universities and libraries.

**Diaries**


**Diary entry by Schenker for 22 February 1912** [http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/diaries/OJ-01-11_1912-02/r0022.html]

**Diary entry by Schenker for 29 September 1912** [http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/diaries/OJ-01-11_1912-09/r0040.html]


**Diary entry by Schenker for 1 December 1912** [http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/diaries/OJ-01-11_1912-12/r0001.html]


**Diary entry by Schenker for 29 January 1913** [http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/diaries/OJ-01-11_1912-12/r0031.html]

**Diary entry by Schenker for 5 April 1913** [http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/diaries/OJ-01-12_1913-04/r0005.html]

**Diary entry by Schenker for 8 April 1913** [http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/diaries/OJ-01-12_1913-04/r0008.html]
Diary entry by Schenker for 24 September 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 29 September 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 4 October 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 6 October 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 8 October 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 11 October 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 18 October 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 20 October 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 21 October 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 30 October 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 6 November 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 10 November 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 12 November 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 22 November 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 27 November 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 1 December 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 4 December 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 18 December 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 27 December 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 29 December 1919
Diary entry by Schenker for 3 January 1920
Diary entry by Schenker for 5 January 1920
Diary entry by Schenker for 10 January 1920
Diary entry by Schenker for 27 January 1920
[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/lessonbooks/OC-3-3_1919/r0029.html]

[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/lessonbooks/OC-3-3_1923/r0010.html]

[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/lessonbooks/OC-3-3_1924/r0009.html]

[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/lessonbooks/OC-3-3_1924/r0009.html]

Other material

[http://www.schenkerdocumentsonline.org/other/OC-2-79_4.html]