

Bruno Walter Polydor Acoustics Vol. 2 - Overtures



Bruno Walter (September 15, 1876 – February 17, 1962), born near Alexanderplatz in Berlin to a middle-class Jewish family as Bruno Schlesinger, he began his musical education at the Stern Conservatory at the age of eight, making his first public appearance as a pianist when he was nine. However, following visits to one of Hans von Bilow's concerts in 1889 and to Bayreuth in 1891, he changed his mind and decided upon a conducting career. He made his conducting debut at the Cologne Opera with Albert Lortzing's Der Waffenschmied in 1894. Later that year he left for the Hamburg Opera to work as a chorus director. There he first met and worked with Gustav Mahler, whom he idolized and with whose music he later became strongly identified.

In 1896, Schlesinger took a conducting position at the opera house in Breslat – a job found for him by Mahler. The conductor recorded that the director of this theater, Theodor Löwe, required that before tailing up this position he change his name of Schlesinger, which literally means Silesian, "because of its frequent occurrence in the capital of Silesia", although other sources attribute the change to a desire to make his name sound less Jewish. (Note: It is often stated that Walter was his middle name and he merely dropped the suname Schlesinger. This is not true; he had no middle name and "walter" had never been one of his names.) In 1897, he took an opera-conducting position at Pressburg, and in 1898 he took one at the Riga Opera, Larvia. Then Walter returned in 1900 to Berlin, where he assumed the post of Royal Prussian Conductor at the Statasoper Unter den Linden, succeeding Franz Schalk; his colleagues there included Richard Strauss and Kard Muck. While in Berlin he also conducted the premiere of *Dar arme Heinrich* by Hans Pfitzner, who became a lifelong friend.

In 1901, Walter accepted Mahler's invitation to be his assistant at the Court Opera in Vienna. Walter led Verdis Adid at his debut. In the following years Walter's conducting reputation soared as he was invited to conduct across Europe – in Prague, in London where in 1910 he conducted Tristan and Linde Smyth's The Wienker at Covern Garden, and in Rome. A few months after Mahler's death in 1911, Walter led the first performance of Dast Lied twin der Ende in Munich, as well as Mahler's Symphony No. 9 in Vienna the next year.

Although Walter became an Austrian citizen in 1911, he left Vienna to become the Royal Bavarian Music Director in Munich in 1913. In January of the following year Walter conducted his first concert in Moscow. During the First World War he remained actively involved in conducting, giving premieres to Erich Wolfgang Korngold's Violanta and Der Ring des Pulykentas as well as Hans Pfitzner's Pakstrina. In 1920 he conducted the premiere of Walter Braunfels' Die Viggel.

Walter ended his Munich appoinment in 1922 and left for New York in 1923, working with the New York Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall; he later conducted in Detroit, Minnesota and Boston. Back in Europe Walter was re-engaged for several appointments, including Berlin in 1925 as musical director at the Städische Opera, Charlottenburg, and in Leipzig in 1929. He made his debut at La Seala in 1926. In London, Walter was chief conductor of the German seasons at Covent Garden from 1924 to 1931.

In his speeches in the late 1920s, Nazi leader Adolf Hitler complained bitterly about the presence of Jewish conductors at the Berlin

In his speeches in the late 1924s, Nazi leader Adolf Hitler complained bitter) about the presence of Jewish conductors at the Bertin opera, and mentioned Walter a number of times, adding to Walter's name the phrase, "alias Schlesinger." In 1933, when the Nazis took power, they undertook a systematic process of barning Jews from artistic life.

While rehearsing Mahler 9 with the Berlin Philharmonic, Nazis entered the theater to take Walter. The orchestra hurried the maestro out

the back door. He left for Austria and did not see his family for 5 years. Later, when listening to a playback of the first movement,

principal players of The Columbia Symphony were ushered out of the booth as Walter began to weep. After the door was closed, the musicians were told, "Gendemen, you must excuse him. This was the place in the symphony when the Nazis entered the hall. He was smuggled out the back door and didn't see his family for 5 years." Notes from Wikipedia, continued online

FULL PROGRAMME NOTES CAN BE FOUND ONLINE AT WWW.PRISTINECLASSICAL.COM

FULL PROGRAMME NOTES CAN BE FOUND ONLINE AT WWW. PRISTINECLASSICAL, COM-SARL Pristine Audio, Le Bourg, 24610 St. Méard de Gurçon, France - Tel. (00) 33 553 821857 www.pristineclassical.com



Bruno Waltei

PRISTINE AUDIO



Polydor Acoustics
Volume 2 - Overtures

Beethoven Coriolan Cherubini Wasserträger Schumann Manfred Mendelssohn Hebrides Wagner Faust Berlioz Benvenuto Cellini

Berlin State Opera Orchestra conductor Bruno Walter

Studio recordings, 1923-25 Transfers by Ward Marston

