

Vorwort

Jedem, der sich mit der Neuen Musik des vergangenen Jahrhunderts beschäftigt, ist der Name von Wolfgang Steinecke, der Gründer und erste Leiter der *Internationalen Ferienkurse für Neue Musik* (Darmstadt, seit 1946) und des *Internationalen Musikinstituts Darmstadt* (IMD, gegründet 1948) kein unbekannter. Steinecke wurde am 22. April 1910 in Essen geboren und starb am 23. Dezember 1961 in Darmstadt an den Folgen eines Verkehrsunfalls. In der Zeit des Wiederaufbaus nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg half er einer großen Zahl junger Musiker aus aller Musikwelt, ihren Weg zum internationalen Durchbruch zu finden. Zur so genannten „Darmstädter Schule“ zählen Komponisten wie Luigi Dall'Pia, Karlheinz Stockhausen, Helmut Lachenmann und viele andere mehr.

Die Erstveröffentlichung der funkteligen *Sprelmusik*, die 1930 entstanden ist, entstand, soll im Gedenken an Wolfgang Steineckes 100. Geburtstag eine Facette seines Lebens hinweisen, die der Musik- und Kulturgeschichte und überregionaler Tageszeitungen in den Dreißiger Jahren ein Zeugnis seiner Berufsjahre als Darmstädter Kultur- und Musikbeauftragter ist.

Von den Eltern früh gefördert – der Vater war ein leidenschaftlicher Musikliebhaber und Musikrezensent, die Mutter Sängerin – hatte Stahners schon in seiner Kindheit viele Möglichkeiten im Umland der neu gegründeten Folkwang-Schule gerade erst zur Musikhochschule erhobenen Köln konserven zu können. Nach dem Abitur bei Lehrern wie Walter Braunfels und Philipp Scharoun konnte er sich für musikalische Feiern wie Konzerte und Opern engagieren. Er spielte verschiedene eigenkomponierte Tänze auf der Folkwang-Festung, in Festungen (Schlagzeug, Saxophon) und in der Folkwang-Kapelle in seiner Heimatstadt, wo man sich die Festspiele der Folkwang-Schule anschauen konnte, wo auch von Regisseuren und Komponisten wie Hans Pfitzner, Hans Knipper, Heinrich Heckroth vielfältige Aufführungen stattfanden. Stahners war fast täglicher Gast. Kein Wunder, dass Stahners im Jahre 1930 nach Berlin kam und zunächst auf der Stelle eines Regisseurs bei der Folkwang-Schule arbeitete.

Die Entstehung einer Reihe von Kammer-
musikwerken, die Paul Hindemiths nahe stehen, im Manuskript erhalten und
die heute von der Bibliothek bewahrt und davon außer der hier vor-
geführten eine 1931 in Kiel komponierte Fuge über ein Thema von
Johann Sebastian Bach und Max Reger.

Steinecke hat sich eine kompositorische Arbeit eingestellt, obgleich die „Musikzeitung“ vom 1. Folge* angekündigt und die Fortsetzung somit vorprogrammiert war. Ob diese Arbeiten jemals zur Aufführung gelangten, ist nicht bekannt. Es ist aber sicher, dass sie für das von Fritz Stein gegründete und geleitete *Collegium musicum* der Hildesheimer Hochschule bestimmt waren. Bei ihm hat Steinecke 1934 sein Studium mit der Promotion abgeschlossen. Dass es sich bei dem Wechsel zur Musikwissenschaft nicht nur um eine berufliche, sondern womöglich um eine als existenziell empfundene Wende gehandelt haben könnte, dafür sprache nicht zuletzt, dass Steinecke den bisher mit seiner künstlerischen Arbeit verbundenen Vornamen „Hans Wolfgang“ in „Wolfgang“ verkürzt hat, unter dem er der Musikwelt unverkennbar bleiben wird.

Wilhelm Schlüter

Preface

Anyone with an active interest in new music of the last century will be familiar with the name of Wolfgang Steinecke, founder and first director of the *International Summer Courses for New Music* held in Darmstadt since 1946 and of the *International Music Institute Darmstadt* (IMID) founded in 1948). Steinecke was born on 22 April 1910 in Essen and died on 23 September 1961 in Darmstadt after a traffic accident. During the period of reconstruction after the Second World War he helped a large number of gifted young musicians from all over the world to find their way onto the international musical stage: what became known as the 'Darmstadt School' includes composers such as Luigi Nono, Pierre Boulez, Karlheinz Stockhausen, Helmut Lachenmann and many more besides.

Spielmusik, a piece of instrumental music in five sections written in 1930, when Steinecke was beginning his studies in Kiel, is now first published to mark the centenary of his birth. It may draw attention to a previously unknown facet of his life: as a young man, when music, theatre and art appeared in regional and national newspapers in the 1930s, Steinecke was a writer but who never mentioned his own compositions. He studied music in Kiel, worked as a pianist and music department chief in Darmstadt.

Steinecke's parents gave him early exposure to music. His father was a well-known local conductor of some standing in Essen and his mother was a pianist. As a child, Steinecke was already making the most of all opportunities to play, including at the recently founded Follwang School and the *Colligium musicum* in Kiel, which had just been awarded Music Academy status and where he met many of the composers with whom he was to work, such as Walter Braunfels, Philip Jarnach and Hans Henning. He also took part in the school exams. For musical exercises he composed a number of short compositions of his own, some of them for piano and some for voice, flute, trumpet and saxophone. At times he made sketches for larger works, including a symphony in his home town, where he was a product of Albert Einstein's school and where composers and stage designers such as Hans Pfitzner and Hans Henning were active. He also had plenty of artistic stimulus. No wonder that when he was young Steinecke offered his services as a production assistant at the *Colligium musicum*.

In the 1930s, a time when the *Colligium musicum* was active, Wolfgang Steinecke himself described as the best of his work. He completed a series of chamber music works closely modelled on those of the *Colligium musicum*. Some of the manuscript scores, including the *Spielmusik* of 1930, were lost. However, Hans Henning, who was then in Kiel, also composed chamber music, and some of his works have been preserved from loss in more recent time, and so survived. Steinecke's early work on composition, as far as we know, though his *Spielmusik* of 1930, suggests that he had intended to write more. It is not clear whether these works were ever performed in those times. They might perhaps have been provided for the *Colligium musicum* at the Kiel Academy, a group founded and directed by Fritz Stein, Steinecke's supervisor as he worked towards a doctorate awarded in 1934. This gift to musicology may have been not just a career choice, but a deeply felt personal change of focus – as suggested by Steinecke's abbreviation of the name 'Hans Wolfgang' used in his compositions to 'Wolfgang', the name by which he will long be remembered.

Wilhelm Schlüter
Translation Julia Rushworth

Spielmusik

I Allegro impetuoso

Wolfgang Steinecke
1910–1961

Violine

Viola

Violoncello

PREVIEW
Low Resolution

The image displays a musical score for three instruments: Violine (Violin), Viola, and Violoncello (Cello). The score is written in treble and bass staves. A large, diagonal watermark reading "PREVIEW" and "Low Resolution" is overlaid across the center of the page. The music is in 2/4 time and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and there are repeat signs at the beginning of some sections.

II Allegretto giocoso

pizz. *pp* arco
 pizz. *p*

6 pizz. *mf* arco

11 pizz.

pizz. *f* decrescendo e ritardando *pp* arco
f decrescendo e ritardando *pp*
 arco *f* decrescendo e ritardando *pp*

III Adagio

pp poco staccato

p deutlich

p

pp legato

pp

poco crescendo

f

p

poco crescendo

f

p

Measures 11-13 of the musical score. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The alto and bass staves begin with an alto and bass clef respectively. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals.

IV Allegretto grazioso

Measures 14-16 of the musical score. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The alto and bass staves begin with an alto and bass clef respectively. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking is present in the bass staff.

Measures 17-19 of the musical score. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The alto and bass staves begin with an alto and bass clef respectively. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measures 20-23 of the musical score. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The alto and bass staves begin with an alto and bass clef respectively. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *crescendo*, *f* (forte), and *p* (piano). A *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking is present in the bass staff.

12

marc.

ten.

V Allegro

f

pizz.

f

pizz.

f

pizz.

arco

f

mf

f

mf

pizz.

arco

f

9

pizz. *pp* arco *mf*

pizz. *pp* arco *f*

pizz. *pp* arco *f* ben marcato

12

arco *f*

15

ff *pp* pizz.

ff *pp* pizz.

ff *pp* pizz.

Fine

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