

Tonality and Temporality in the *Todesverkündigung*

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- 6 Conclusion
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ANNUNCIATION OF DEATH

ANNUNCIATION OF DEATH

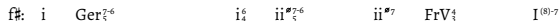
The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "FATE". The score is written for piano (p) and features a complex arrangement of notes and rests across two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into two main sections: "FATE" and "THE ANNUNCIATION OF DEATH".

The "FATE" section begins with a piano introduction marked "p". The first staff (treble clef) contains a series of notes, including a half note G#4, a quarter note A#4, and a half note B4, followed by a series of rests. The second staff (bass clef) contains a series of notes, including a half note G#3, a quarter note A#3, and a half note B3, followed by a series of rests. The section concludes with a final chord of G#4, A#4, and B4.

The "THE ANNUNCIATION OF DEATH" section begins with a piano introduction marked "p". The first staff (treble clef) contains a series of notes, including a half note G#4, a quarter note A#4, and a half note B4, followed by a series of rests. The second staff (bass clef) contains a series of notes, including a half note G#3, a quarter note A#3, and a half note B3, followed by a series of rests. The section concludes with a final chord of G#4, A#4, and B4.

EXAMPLE 1: Opening of Act II, Scene 4, 152/4/1–152/5/6.

ANNUNCIATION OF DEATH



EXAMPLE 2: Voice-leading reduction of the initial ANNUNCIATION OF DEATH
Leitmotiv, 152/5/3–6.

ANNUNCIATION OF DEATH

Motive x

The image displays a musical score for a vocal and piano piece. The top system shows the vocal line and piano accompaniment for the first part of the song, with the lyrics "Grüsst mich in Wal - hall froh ei - ne". The bottom system shows the vocal line and piano accompaniment for the second part, with the lyrics "Frau? Wunsch - mäd - chen". A bracket labeled 'x' spans the piano accompaniment of the second system, indicating a first enharmonic reinterpretation of V⁷. Below the bracket, the chord is identified as D: V⁷ and D^b: Ger⁷♯.

EXAMPLE 3: First enharmonic reinterpretation of V⁷, 156/4/2–157/1/2.

ANNUNCIATION OF DEATH

Motive y

um-fängt Sieg - mund Sieg - lin - de dort? Er-den-

luft muss sie noch ath-men: Sieg-lin - de sieht Sieg-mund dort nicht.

e: V⁷
d#: Ger*₃ V₃

EXAMPLE 4: Second enharmonic reinterpretation of V⁷, 158/1/3–158/3/1.

ANNUNCIATION OF DEATH

Motive z

So grüs - se mir Wal - hall, grüs - se mir

Wo - tan, grüs-se mir Wäl-se und al - le Hel - den,

$\begin{matrix} \text{F\#} & \text{V}^7 & & \text{E\#} & \text{ii} \\ \text{C\#} & \text{Ger}^*3 & & \text{C\#} & \text{iii} \end{matrix} \quad \text{V}^7 \quad \text{I}$

EXAMPLE 5: Third enharmonic reinterpretation of V^7 , 158/4/2–158/5/2.

The Excerpt at Large

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- 1 Condensing time spans.

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- 2 Motivic parallelism.

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 - Same order of pitches.

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 - Same order of pitches.
 - Markedness of original pitch pairings.

The Excerpt at Large

- 1 Condensing time spans.
- 2 Motivic parallelism.
 - Same order of pitches.
 - Markedness of original pitch pairings.
 - Always in the same harmonic context.

The Excerpt at Large

Determining the Time Points

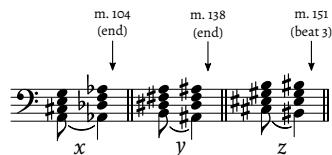


FIGURE 1: Bassline motivic parallelism with enharmonic dominant seventh resolutions.

Determining the Time Points

Point	Schirmer Measure	Calibrated Measure	Libretto Text	Time Point
<i>p</i>	Beginning of 152/4/1	Beginning of m. 1	n/a	0
<i>x</i>	End of 157/1/1	End of m. 104	Wunsch mädchen	104
<i>y</i>	End of 158/2/5	End of m. 138	Siegmund dort nicht .	138
<i>z</i>	Beat 3 of 158/5/1	Beat 3 of m. 151	Wälse und alle	150.5
<i>q</i>	End of 159/1/1	End of m. 156	zu ihnen	156

TABLE 1: Outer boundaries (*p* and *q*) and completed motivic parallelism appearances (*x*, *y*, and *z*) matched with measure numbers and the libretto.

Time Span Involving x

Time Span Involving x

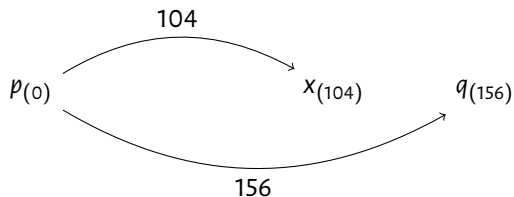


FIGURE 2: Durational network relating time-points p , x , and q .

Time Span Involving y

Time Span Involving y

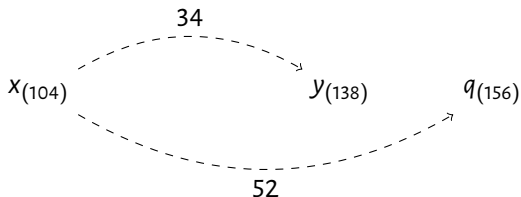


FIGURE 3: Durational network relating time-points x , y , and q .

Time Span Involving z

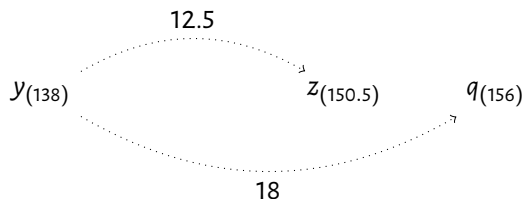


FIGURE 4: Durational network relating time-points y , z , and q .

FATE Pitch Structure

FATE Pitch Structure

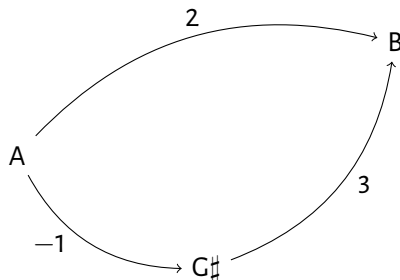


FIGURE 5: Figure 8.7.b from *GMIT*, p. 185.

Revising Lewin's FATE GIS

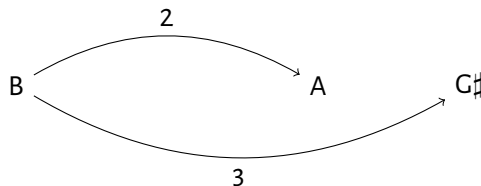


FIGURE 6: Revised network of Figure 5.

Revising Our Networks

Revising Our Networks

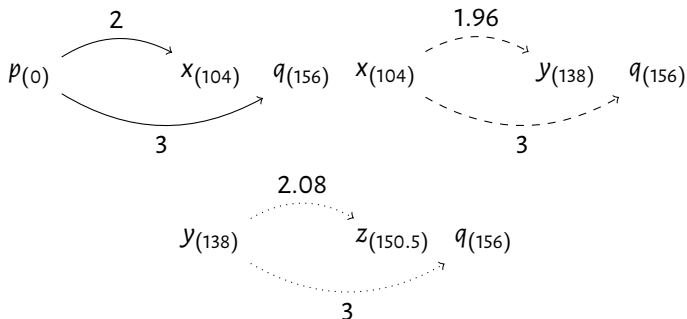


FIGURE 7: Revised networks of Figures 2–4.

Combining the Networks

Combining the Networks

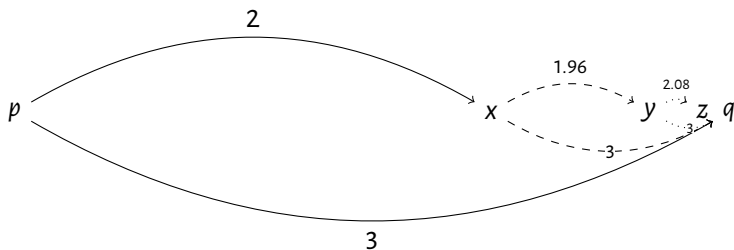


FIGURE 8: Nested proportions in mm. 1462–1617 (some labels omitted for clarity).

BaileyShea 2007 and Bailey 1977

On “Controlling” the Orchestra with Associative Tonality

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■ Example 3: $D\flat = \text{Walhalla}$

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- Example 5:
 - Evading $f\sharp = \text{Evading Death}$

On “Controlling” the Orchestra with Associative Tonicity

- Example 3: $D\flat = \text{Walhalla}$
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 - Sly return to $C\sharp = D\flat$

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 - $= \text{Walhalla}$

On “Controlling” the Orchestra with Associative Tonicity

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- Example 4: $d\sharp = e\flat = \text{the Natural World}$
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 - Evading $f\sharp = \text{Evading Death}$
 - Sly return to $C\sharp = D\flat$
 - $= \text{Walhalla}$
 - $= \text{Death}$

Lorenz 1924 and McClatchie 1998

The “Apotheosis of the Potentiated Barform”

Eight Recordings

■ Leinsdorf 1940 (Metropolitan Opera)

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- Leinsdorf 1940 (Metropolitan Opera)
- Four from Bayreuth:

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Eight Recordings

- Leinsdorf 1940 (Metropolitan Opera)
- Four from Bayreuth:
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- Solti 1965 (Vienna Philharmonic)

Eight Recordings

- Leinsdorf 1940 (Metropolitan Opera)
- Four from Bayreuth:
 - Krauss 1953
 - Keilberth 1955
 - Böhm 1967
 - Barenboim 1993
- Solti 1965 (Vienna Philharmonic)
- Levine 1987 (Metropolitan Opera)

Eight Recordings

- Leinsdorf 1940 (Metropolitan Opera)
- Four from Bayreuth:
 - Krauss 1953
 - Keilberth 1955
 - Böhm 1967
 - Barenboim 1993
- Solti 1965 (Vienna Philharmonic)
- Levine 1987 (Metropolitan Opera)
- Janowski 2012 (Rundfunk Sinfonieorchester Berlin)

Eight Recordings

Eight Recordings

- Compare x in Janowski 2012 and Solti 1965.

Eight Recordings

- Compare x in Janowski 2012 and Solti 1965.
- Compare y in Solti 1965 and Krauss 1953.

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Or, Siegmunds Tod

Or, *Siegmunds Tod*

■ SIEGLINDE'S DREAM

Or, *Siegmunds Tod*

- SIEGLINDE'S DREAM
- The “Wehwalt!” call

Or, *Siegmunds Tod*

- SIEGLINDE'S DREAM
- The “Wehwalt!” call
- Siegmund's death

Or, Siegmunds Tod

Point	Schirmer Measure	Calibrated Measure	Libretto Text	Time Point
<i>a</i>	Beginning of 172/5/1	Beginning of m. 1	n/a	0
<i>b</i>	Beginning of 175/4/1	Beginning of m. 66	n/a	247
<i>c</i>	Beginning of 177/1/3	Beginning of m. 94	Wehwalt!	359
<i>d</i>	Beginning of 180/3/4	Beginning of m. 144	n/a	554
<i>e</i>	Beat 2 of 183/5/4	Beat 2 of m. 213	n/a	831

TABLE 2: Outer boundaries (*a* and *e*) and select dramatic events (*b*, *c*, and *d*) of Act II, Scene 5.

SIEGLINDE'S DREAM

SIEGLINDE'S DREAM

Porter (1976)

Charms of sleep / are sent to soothe / my sister's grief and pain. / Did the
Valkyrie cast this spell / and lull my beloved to sleep, / so that no sound of
our fight / should frighten this suffering maid? / Lifeless seems she, /
though still alive; / her sorrow is eased; / she smiles in her sleep. / So
peacefully sleep / till the fight is fought; / then wake when I have won!

Conceptual Networks

Conceptual Networks

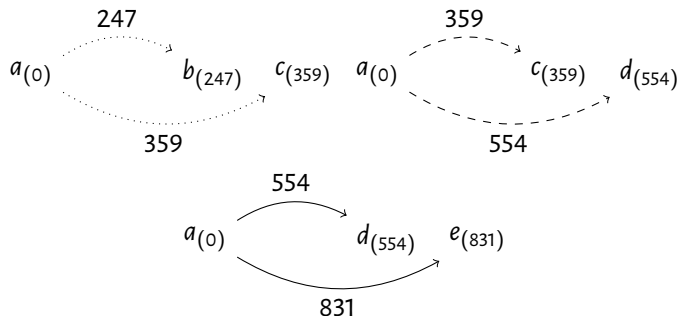


FIGURE 10: Basic conceptual networks for Act II, Scene 5.

Revised Networks

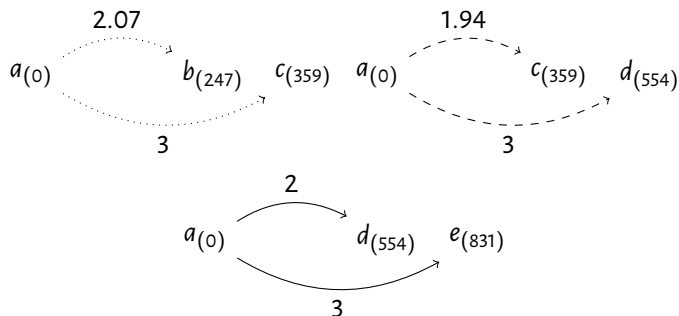


FIGURE 11: Simplified conceptual networks from Figure 10.

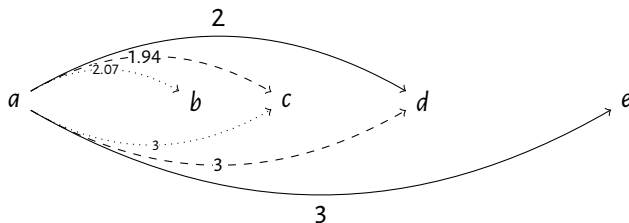


FIGURE 12: Nested proportions in Act II, Scene 5 (some labels omitted for clarity).

Contemporary Remarks

Contemporary Remarks

Porges (1983); emphasis added

In the catastrophe that now inexorably unfolds, *Wagner insisted that the rapid sequence of events and corresponding themes should strictly coincide*. Every thematic entry must be given its full significance, even at those moments when the sheer volume of sound has the force of a hurricane; only this will prevent the outlines of the truly gigantic structure from being blurred.

Siegmund's Death

In the Music

Zu - rück vor dem

Speer! In Strü-cken das Schwert!

THE SWORD

180/3/3

THE SPEAR

180/2/3

LIGHTNING?

THE VOLSUNG RITE

180/3/4

EXAMPLE 6: Siegmund's death, 180/1/1–180/4/1.

Competing Conceptions

Competing Conceptions

Producer	Conductor	Orchestra	Year	Moment of Death
Patrice Chéreau	Pierre Boulez	Bayreuth	1980	ca. 181/5/1
Nikolaus Lehnhoff	Wolfgang Sawallisch	Bavarian State Opera	1989	ca. 181/3/2
Otto Schenk	James Levine	Metropolitan Opera	1989	ca. 180/3/1
Harry Kupfer	Daniel Barenboim	Bayreuth	1992	180/3/4
Robert Lepage	James Levine	Metropolitan Opera	2011	181/5/1

TABLE 3: Interpretations of Siegmund's death in five productions.

A Fuzziness Narrative

A Fuzziness Narrative

Point	Ratio (to 3)	Difference (from 3)	Fuzziness
Act II, Scene 4			
p	n/a	n/a	increasing
x	2	0	
y	1.96	0.04	
z	2.08	0.08	
q	n/a	n/a	
Act II, Scene 5			
a	n/a	n/a	decreasing
b	2.07	0.07	
c	1.94	0.06	
d	2	0	
e	n/a	n/a	

TABLE 4: Changes in conceptual network fuzziness in Scenes 4 and 5.

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