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Nota di contenuto	Front matter Contents Preface Acknowledgments Introduction Chapter 1. Wagner's Faustian Understanding of Beethoven's Ninth Chapter 2. The Impact of Beethoven's Ninth on The Flying Dutchman Chapter 3. Wagner, Thematic Dispersion, and Contrary Motion Chapter 4. Schumann, Thematic Dispersion, and Contrary Motion Chapter 5. Late Schumann, Wagner, and Bach Chapter 6. Brahms's Triple Response to the Ninth Chapter 7. Wagner and Schumann Appendix 1. Citations of Wagner's Possible Allusions and Influences in The Flying Dutchman Appendix 2. Contrary Motion Counterpoint in the First Movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony Appendix 3. Contrary Motion Counterpoint in The Flying Dutchman Appendix 4. Contrary Motion Counterpoint in the Fourth Movement of Schumann's Second Symphony Appendix 5. Contrary Motion Counterpoint in the First Movement of Brahms's First Symphony Abbreviations Notes Works Cited Index
Sommario/riassunto	In this original study, Christopher Alan Reynolds examines the influence of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony on two major nineteenth- century composers, Richard Wagner and Robert Schumann. During 1845-46 the compositional styles of Schumann and Wagner changed in a common direction, toward a style that was more contrapuntal, more densely motivic, and engaged in processes of thematic transformation. Reynolds shows that the stylistic advances that both composers made in Dresden in 1845-46 stemmed from a deepened understanding of

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Beethoven's techniques and strategies in the Ninth Symphony. The evidence provided by their compositions from this pivotal year and the surrounding years suggests that they discussed Beethoven's Ninth with each other in the months leading up to the performance of this work, which Wagner conducted on Palm Sunday in 1846. Two primary aspects that appear to have interested them both are Beethoven's use of counterpoint involving contrary motion and his gradual development of the "Ode to Joy" melody through the preceding movements. Combining a novel examination of the historical record with careful readings of the music, Reynolds adds further layers to this argument, speculating that Wagner and Schumann may not have come to these discoveries entirely independently of each other. The trail of influences that Reynolds explores extends back to the music of Bach and ahead to Tristan and Isolde, as well as to Brahms's First Symphony.