



**EISENACH**  
**WBA Summer**  
**Brass Academy**  
 22 - 27 Aug 2022  
 Germany



## EISENACH (Germany) WBA Brass Academy

The small town of Eisenach has an incredible music history: Johann Sebastian Bach was born here, Johann Melchior Molter and Georg Philipp Telemann were Kapellmeister in the Hofkapelle Eisenach, which is the Thuringa Philharmonic Gotha-Eisenach today, that was founded more than 300 years ago. Franz Liszt visited the Wartburg Castle that inspired him to write the „The Legends of St. Elisabeth“ which was premiered in the Palas of the Wartburg, conducted by Liszt himself in 1867. Richard Wagner composed the „Tannhäuser and the Singers’ Contest at Wartburg“, inspired by the beautiful Wartburg Castle which is today UNESCO World Cultural Heritage.

For all composers, brass instruments played an important role: Molter and Telemann wrote solo concerti for trumpet and horn, Bach focussed on horn and trumpet in his cantatas and the Brandenburg concerti and in Wagner’s Operas, they played a central role in the orchestra. J.S. Bach’s uncle, Johann Christoph Bach, founded a tradition of organists in 1665, which carried on in unbroken succession for 132 years.

World & European Brass Association - [www.world-brass-association.com](http://www.world-brass-association.com)

represented by KISA Culture & Management UG (haftungsbeschränkt) - Brandsackerstraße 10, 40764 Langenfeld, Germany

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## Eisenach WBA Summer Brass - Academy



So Eisenach is a city that has become important for organ and brass instruments, especially for trumpet and the piccolo trumpet - Bach trumpet.

For the intense week, the WBA will work in the Kathrine School and the Wartburg Castle, Eisenach.

The highlight of the Eisenach WBA Brass Academy is the final concert in the fascinating Palas of the 1.000 years old Wartburg Castle, high above the tree tops of the thuringian forest which is one of Germany's important Biosphere Reserves.

In the neighborhood of Eisenach, the Goethe and Schiller city Weimar is located, that was awarded capital of culture by the European Union and is the home of one of the oldest orchestras in the world, the city of Dresden, with the worldwide renowned Semperopera and the Gewandhaus zu Leipzig, which is until to day the hughest orchestra in the world.

Otto Sauter, the Artistic Director invited internationally renowned brass and organ players to work in individual intense and ensemble lessons with the international students at the highest level and to present the achieved knowledge in concert in the Wartburg Castle.

**Eisenach WBA Summer Brass Academy is supported by**



**& Werner & Marlene Schöder Stiftung**



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## Professors

### Trumpet

**Prof. Otto Sauter**, International Soloist, Artistic Director World & European Brass Association, Cologne, Germany

**Piccolo Trumpet, Daily Routines and Embouchure**

**Helmut Fuchs**, Principal Trumpeter „Sächsische Staatskapelle Dresden“, „Hochschule für Musik Carl Maria von Weber Dresden“

**Classical Solo Repertory and Orchestra Repertory**

**Prof. Mark Inouye**, Principal Trumpet San Francisco Symphony, Professor San Francisco Conservatory, USA

**Orchestra Studies, Classical Solo Repertory**

**Jon Faddis**, Jazz trumpeter, composer, educator, and conductor

**Online: Lead Trumpet in a Bigband**

## Schedule

<b>Sunday, 21 August</b>	<b>Arrival Eisenach, France</b> <b>Get together</b>
<b>Monday, 22 August - Friday, 26 August</b>	<b>Masterclasses</b> <b>06:00-09:00 Warm Up</b> <b>10:00-13:00 Individual Lessons</b> <b>14:00-16:00 Individual Lessons</b> <b>16:00-19:00 Ensemble Rehearsal</b> <b>Divers sightseeing programms</b>
<b>Saturday, 27 August</b>	<b>Concert Wartburg Castle</b>
<b>Sunday, 28 August</b>	<b>Departure</b>



## Costs

Masterclasses: IN PERSON PARTICIPATION: 580 Euro per student including all daily individual masterclasses, participation in rehearsals and concerts  
(Please note: Minors have to be accompanied by a responsible person of legal age if not to be agreed expressly with us before)

ONLINE PARTICIPATION: 500 Euro per student including all daily individual masterclasses, participation in multimedia activities.

Lodging: 500 Euro in double room

Travel: Please note that all travel costs are not included  
Closest Airport: Frankfurt am Main (FRA)  
Airport Frankfurt - Eisenach by train ca. 60 Euro, ca. 2 hours, some trains without changes  
Further Airports: Berlin Brandenburg - ca. 3 hours by train with changes

Meals: Meals are not included  
Eisenach provides the possibility of restaurants in the city and the use of kitchens in some apartments, where students can cook themselves

## Inscription & Registration:

Inscription: Until July 1, 22

Registration: <http://www.world-brass-association.com/register/>

Payment: IN PERSON PARTICIPATION in Courances

Until July 1, 22	500 Euro
	by Paypal, bank transfer or credit card
Until 31 July 22	580 Euro
	by Paypal, bank transfer or credit card

ONLINE PARTICIPATION

Until 31 July 22	500 Euro
	by Paypal, bank transfer or credit card

## Festival Location

99817 Eisenach, Germany

## Thuringia – Center of the German Culture

The Free State of Thuringia is a federal state in central Germany. Thuringia has been known as "the green heart of Germany", due to the dense forest covering of the land and as the Center of German Culture in the 18th and 19th Centuries.

## Wartburg Castle – UNESCO World Heritage



## Where 1,000 years of history come to life

Wartburg Castle sits in splendour over the town of Eisenach in Thuringia. It was the first German castle to be designated a UNESCO World Heritage site, described as an exemplary hilltop castle of the feudal period in central Europe, despite alterations and additions made in later centuries. Wartburg Castle presents an impressive overview of 1,000 years of German history.

The **Wartburg** is a castle originally built in the Middle Ages. It is situated on a 410 meters precipice to the southwest of, and overlooking the town of Eisenach, in the state of Thuringia, Germany. In 1999, UNESCO added Wartburg Castle to the World Heritage List. It was the home of St. Elisabeth of Hungary, the place where Martin Luther translated the New Testament of the Bible into German, the site of the Wartburg festival of 1817 and the supposed setting for the possibly legendary *Sängerkrieg*. It was an important inspiration for Ludwig II when he decided to build Neuschwanstein Castle. Wartburg is the most-visited tourist attraction in Thuringia after Weimar.

The castle thus became the setting for the legendary *Sängerkrieg*, or Minstrels' Contest in which such *Minnesänger* as Walther von der Vogelweide, Wolfram von Eschenbach, Albrecht von Halberstadt (the translator of Ovid) and many others supposedly took part in 1206/1207. The legend of this event was later used by Richard Wagner in his opera *Tannhäuser*. At the age of four, St. Elisabeth of Hungary was sent by her mother to the Wartburg to be raised to become consort of Landgrave Ludwig IV of Thuringia. From 1211 to 1228, she lived in the castle and was renowned for her charitable work.

A visit of the castle inspired Franz Liszt to write „The Legend of St. Elisabeth“. The oratory was first premiered here by the conductor himself.

In 1777, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe stayed at the Wartburg for five weeks, making various drawings of the buildings.

### Luther and the Germans

Wartburg Castle in Eisenach is the most visited Luther site in the world, attracting 350,000 visitors every year. Its mighty walls provided refuge for Martin Luther for almost a year after he was ostracised and excommunicated by Rome following the Diet of Worms (1521). It was here that he started translating the New Testament into German, laying the foundations for a standardised German language. The Luther Room – where Luther lived and worked during his time at the castle – has for centuries been a destination for countless pilgrims from around the world.



### The Wartburg Castle art collection Goethe's museum idea

A plan to decorate the historical building with elaborate religious carvings, which was proposed in 1815 and originated with Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, was never implemented. It was only when building renovations began that the collection was built up to ensure that the furnishings were in keeping with the monument itself.

### A 'treasure chamber' with a European outlook

Inspired by Goethe's ideas for a museum, Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna and her son Carl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach laid the foundation for an art collection with a European outlook. The main emphasis of the collection continues to focus on the historical and architectural periods that were most important for Wartburg Castle. A tour of the museum illustrates the fascinating history of Wartburg Castle using highlights from the Wartburg collection, which today includes around 9,000 objects.



## Lucas Cranach the Elder Paintings in the art collection at Wartburg Castle

The Wartburg Castle Foundation owns several precious works by the painter Lucas Cranach the Elder. It acquired these treasures thanks to one of the artist's descendants, who became Castellan of Wartburg Castle in 1894.

## Wartburg Festival

In 2004 Otto Sauter, the Artistic Director of the annual Wartburg Festival, founded the concert series in cooperation with the Wartburg Foundation Eisenach. Each year he invites internationally renowned artists to give concerts in the beautiful Palas, the banquet hall of the 1.000 year old Castle.





## Johann Sebastian Bach in Eisenach – Bachhaus and St. George’s Church

J.S. Bach was born on the 21st March 1685 in Eisenach and grew up here in the little Royal Town, with its 7,000 inhabitants. Martin Geck writes in his biography about the composer, that the town unites everything in detail like an "original scene" which later became his purpose in life and which he simply built on productively:



The family house which served as the old Town Pipery, the Latin School, rich in tradition, with its school choir in the old Dominican Monastery, the Church of St. George with its organ, the Town Hall with the tower trumpeters, and the nearby Wartburg.

A whole row of the "Bache" settled down in Eisenach too. J.S. Bach's uncle, Johann Christoph Bach (1645-1693), founded a tradition of organists in 1665, which carried on in unbroken succession for 132 years.

Other famous names also made their mark on the musical life of that time: Johann Pachelbel, Daniel Eberlin, Georg Philipp Telemann. Father Johann Ambrosius Bach was in the service of the town as town piper since 1671.

Directly opposite is the garden of the Bach House, which has been the official Bach Museum since 1907. The entrance is on the Frauenplan 21, where a Bach memorial made by Adolf von Donndorf in 1884 stands in the middle of the garden. The Bach House has an extensive collection of instruments from the 16th to 19th century and the permanent exhibition on the life and work of J.S. Bach and his relatives. In the hall off the Bach House the visitors can experience the live sound of historic keyboard instruments.

## Eisenach WBA Summer Brass - Academy



J.S. Bach was baptised 1685 in the Church of St. George on the Market Square. Today visitors can still see Bach's original baptismal font and marvel at a large painting on the north wall commemorating the Reformation. The original Romanic building was reconstructed in the 16th century into a three-aisle hall church: In the vestibule there is a statue of J.S. Bach, which originates from the Berlin sculptor Paul Birr.

Martin Luther served in St. George's church as a choir boy from 1498-1501.



### The Organ

The prospectus of the organ is still from the organ, which was built from 1697 to 1707 by Georg Christoph Stertzing after a disposition proposal by Johann Christoph Bach and which was played by the Bach family organists. With four manuals and 58 stops, it was at that time the largest organ in Thuringia. In 1725 it was extended by Johann Friedrich Wender, u. a. around a trumpet 32'. In 1982 the new organ was built by Alexander Schuke (Potsdam). Thus, a since 1911 existing work of Jehmlich organ building Dresden was replaced. Today's instrument has 60 registers (4835 pipes) on sanding shop. The Spieltrakturen are mechanical, the register fractures and coupling electrically. (\*[www.bach-cantatas.com](http://www.bach-cantatas.com))



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## Martin Luther House, Eisenach

The Lutherhaus in Eisenach is one of the oldest surviving half-timbered houses in Thuringia. Tradition holds that Martin Luther lived there with the Cotta family during his schooldays from 1498 to 1501. The Lutherhaus has been one of the most important historic Reformation sites since the 19th century and, as such, was designated a "European cultural heritage site" in 2011. The Lutherhaus has been run as a cultural history museum since 1956.



## Monument Burschenschaftsdenkmal, Eisenach

The 33-metre high monument designed by architect Wilhelm Kreis was officially unveiled on 20th May 1902. The powerful columns symbolising the close collaboration of the German tribes are held together by a high tambour and crowned with a mighty helmet. "Honour, Freedom, Fatherland", the motto engraved in the architrave, stands for the spirit of academic youth during the wars against Napoleon and the 1870/71 war. The monument is dedicated to all those who stood up for the unity and freedom of Germany in the 19th century and especially the fraternity members who lost their lives during this period. A permanent exhibition inside the monument provides an overview of the liberal and democratic attitude of the original fraternity movement, the history of the fraternity and the fraternity monument.

## Reuter-Wagner Museum, Eisenach

This museum, housed in the 1866 villa once owned by writer Fritz Reuter, hosts the most extensive collection on the composer Richard Wagner's life and times outside Bayreuth, with over 200,000 items. Located at the foot of the Wartburg, the inspiration for Wagner's *Tannhäuser*, it's like stepping back in time.



## Wilhelmsthal near Eisenach

### House and Park Wilhelmsthal, Wartburg District



Hunting lodge and summer residence of the Dukes of Sachsen-Eisenach, and later Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach, with Old Palace, New Palace and additional baroque and neo-classical residential and outbuildings arranged in axial symmetry. Landscape park with artificial lake redesigned in the 19th century by Prince Hermann von Pückler-Muskau and others.



Eight kilometers south of Eisenach, on the main road to Bad Liebenstein and Meiningen, Palace and Park Wilhelmsthal lie in the valley of Elte. In 1699 the renamed Wilhelmsthal place Winterhausen had been built early utilitarian for hunting. After an initial flowering stage under the namesake Johann Wilhelm of Saxe-Eisenach (1666-1729), the Wilhelmsthal his summer residence ausbaute, and a revamping of Ernst August of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (1688-1748), to which the Eisenach Duchy after the extinction of the line was dropped, the palace and park fell noticeably. Only Carl August (1757-1828) was active in the 1790s, again for the ensemble.

1719 was added in the later integrated into the complex of the New Palace ballroom, its stucco ceiling is one of the few advances received from the first phase. This hall is likely scene of several world premieres of compositions by Georg Philipp Telemann have been (1681-1767), who was up in the 1720s under contract with the Court of Eisenach.



## Dornheim - The Wedding church of Johann Sebastian Bach

On 17th October 1707, a wedding party made its way from Arnstadt to Dornheim, three kilometres away. The betrothed were none other than Johann Sebastian Bach and his second cousin Maria Barbara Bach. The friendship of the young Bach to the Dornheim pastor Johann Lorenz Stauber was surely the main reason why the small village church had been selected for this happy event. Despite repeated repairs, Bach's wedding church was in such a wretched state in 1996 that even demolition was considered. Inspired local citizens joined forces with the aim to save the building and enabled its comprehensive reconstruction. Today, this Bach memorial site attracts thousands of visitors every year from home and abroad. It is a popular concert and wedding church.



## Goethe and Schiller City of Weimar

The city was a focal point of the German Enlightenment and home of the leading characters of the literary genre of Weimar Classicism, the writers Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Friedrich Schiller. In the 19th century, famous composers like Franz Liszt made a music centre of Weimar and later, artists and architects like Henry van de Velde, Wassily Kandinsky, Paul Klee, Lyonel Feininger and Walter Gropius came to the city and founded the Bauhaus movement, the most important German design school of the interwar period. However, the political history of 20th-century Weimar was inconsistent: it was the place where Germany's first democratic constitution was signed after the First World War, giving its name to the Weimar Republic period in German politics (1918–33), as well as one of the cities mythologized by the National Socialist propaganda.

Until 1948, Weimar was the capital of Thuringia. Today, many places in the city centre have been designated as UNESCO World Heritage sites (either as part of the Weimar Classicism complex or as part of the Bauhaus complex) and tourism is one of the leading economic sectors of Weimar. Relevant institutions in Weimar are the Bauhaus University, the Liszt School of Music, the Duchess Anna Amalia Library and two leading courts of Thuringia (Supreme Administrative Court and Constitutional Court). In 1999, Weimar was the European Capital of Culture.

## The Duchess Anna Amalia Library

The **Duchess Anna Amalia Library** in Weimar, Thuringia, Germany, houses a major collection of German literature and historical documents.

The library contains:

- 1,000,000 books
- 2,000 medieval and early modern manuscripts
- 600 ancestral registers
- 10,000 maps
- 4,000 musical scripts

The research library today has approximately 850,000 volumes with collection emphasis on the German literature. Among its special collections is an important Shakespeare collection of approximately 10,000 volumes, as well as a 16th-century Bible connected to Martin Luther.



## The Goethe House, Weimar



**Johann Wolfgang von Goethe** (28 August 1749 – 22 March 1832) was a German writer and statesman.

The **Goethe House** is the main house lived in by the writer, poet, and statesman Johann Wolfgang von Goethe whilst in Weimar, Germany, though he did live in several others in the town. The home serves as the main location of the Goethe-Nationalmuseum.

For almost 50 years until his death in 1832, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe lived in this house, which was built in 1709. In 1885, it was bequeathed to the state of Saxe-Weimar, including contents and collections, by Goethe's grandson Walther and opened as a memorial venue in 1886. In the study rooms, the fittings have been preserved unchanged. In the other rooms, the fittings largely correspond to the condition during the last years of Goethe's life. You can visit the living rooms and studies of Goethe and his wife Christiane and the garden.

Goethe's house is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site entitled "Classic Weimar", which, as unique testimony to the cultural epoch of Weimar Classic, reflects the outstanding role of Weimar as an intellectual centre in the late 18th and early 19th century.

The German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer named *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* one of the four greatest novels ever written (along with *Tristram Shandy*, *La Nouvelle Héloïse*, and *Don Quixote*<sup>[5]</sup>), while the American philosopher and essayist Ralph Waldo Emerson selected Goethe as one of six "representative men" in his work of the same name (along with Plato, Emanuel Swedenborg, Montaigne, Napoleon, and Shakespeare).

## The Schiller House, Weimar



The Schiller family lived here from 1802 until the death of Charlotte von Schiller in 1826. As the first memorial to a poet open to the public in Germany, the house opened its doors as early as 1847. Today the house presents a vivid impression of the tastes of the time and the everyday life of the Schiller family, with its many authentic exhibits, such as a coffee pot made of Thuringian porcelain. One major attraction is the study with its largely original furnishings. It was here that the poet completed his plays "The Bride of Messina" and "William Tell".

In 1802, Friedrich Schiller bought this town house built in 1777 and lived here with his family until his death in 1805. On the attic floor, visitors can view Schiller's study, drawing room and reception room, with some authentic contents. On the first floor, the living quarters of Charlotte and the children can be seen and on the ground floor, the kitchen and servants' room and the permanent exhibition "Schiller in Thuringia".

### UNESCO World Heritage Site

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## Bauhaus, Weimar



**Staatliches Bauhaus**, commonly known simply as **Bauhaus**, was a German art school operational from 1919 to 1933 that combined crafts and the fine arts, and was famous for the approach to design that it publicized and taught.

The Bauhaus was founded by Walter Gropius in Weimar. The German term *Bauhaus*—literally "construction house"—was understood as meaning "School of Building", but in spite of its name and the fact that its founder was an architect, the Bauhaus did not have an architecture department during its first years of existence. Nonetheless, it was founded with the idea of creating a "total" work of art (*Gesamtkunstwerk*) in which all arts, including architecture, would eventually be brought together. The Bauhaus style later became one of the most influential currents in modern design, Modernist architecture and art, design and architectural education. The Bauhaus had a profound influence upon subsequent developments in art, architecture, graphic design, interior design, industrial design, and typography.