# Die Flugblattlieder von Adolph Queva (1817-1892) im Sammlungsbestand des Zentrums für populäre Kultur und Musik (Freiburg)

Adolph Queva's leaflet songs in the collection of the "Center for Popular Culture and Music" (Freiburg)

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#### Abstract:

Soon after its founding in 1914, the German Folk Song Archive (since 2014: Center for Popular Culture and Music) began to build up a collection of song leaflets, which was systematically expanded in the sequence and today includes well over 15,000 prints (at times as secondary forms).

After a sketch of the focus and objectives of this collection and the different measures of their development and long-term preservation, a recently acquired Berlin Liedblatt series from 1872 is presented, in which its author, Adolph Queva, addressed and commented political, economic and everyday cultural events and developments after the founding of the German Reich.

## Deutsches Volksliedarchiv/German Folk Song Archive (Freiburg) founded in 1914



Zentrum für Populäre Kultur und Musik/Center for Popular Culture and Music

founded in 2014

www.zpkm.uni-freiburg.de



German Musical Archive



German Folk Song Archive



Archive for Pop Music Cultures

Johann Gottfried Herder: Volkslieder (2 vols. 1778/79)

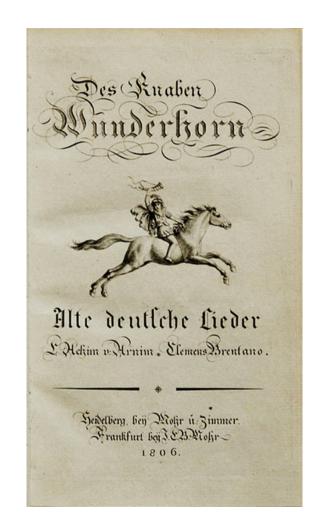
H. translated the English term "folk song" into German; he was the first German to call the legacy of "ancient folk songs"

Des Knaben Wunderhorn. Alte deutsche Lieder [The Boy's Wonderhorn. Old German Songs]. Ed. Achim von Arnim, Clemens Brentano (3 vols. 1806-1808)

Folk songs are understood as a model of romantic poetry. The collection contains 700 song lyrics, of which 70 have the unspecified source reference "Fliegendes Blatt" (leaflet)

Schlesische Volkslieder mit Melodien. Aus dem Munde des Volkes gesammelt [Silesian folksongs with melodies. Collected from the mouth of the people]. Ed. Hoffmann von Fallersleben, Ernst Richter (Leipzig 1842)

The edition claims philological correctness; HvF was one of the first professors of German studies



main objectives of the German Folk Song Archive when it was founded by John Meier in 1914:

- construction of a collection of empirically collected song documents from oral tradition (so-called "A-numbers"; by 1931, over 125.000 A-numbers had already been archived)
- publication of a "truly scientific" (Meier) edition of German folk songs (the first volume appeared in 1935)

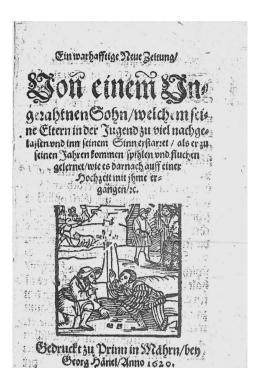
an important aspect of his understanding of the folk song explains Meier in: Kunstlieder im Volksmunde [artsongs in the people's mouths] (Halle 1906) – the book contains ample evidence that the starting point of the oral singing tradition is an individual creation

• for the archive, this resulted in the need to collect also song leaflets (and song publications in other forms)



← noted on the envelope: holding library of the original print (with signature)

archive box with reproductions of song leaflets



Fr lieben Chriften allzugleich, Mann Frauen und ander Beite.

mercfe brauff was ich euch wit fingen

pon einer flaglichen Geschicht/derglei chen faum erhoret uicht / ach Gott de schröcklichen Dingen.

flein oder großarm oder reich)

index card from the song leaflet catalog →

← printed in "Prinn" = Brünn/Brno

JHr lieben Christen allzugleich / Mann Frauen vnd auch Kinde Ein warhafftige Neue Zeitung 21 Str. Bl 12 879 Ungeratener Sohn aus Pudissen im Wendland, flucht, spielt, Teufel holtxim bei der Hochzeit (Satan) Ton: Es ist gewißlich an der zeit Brünn /Prinn/ in Mährn: Georg Hänel, 1620 Württ. Landesbibl. Stuttgart HBF 2331

incipit ("Dear christians, alltogether...")

shelf mark at the Volksliedarchiv

short title number of verses

short summary, location of the plot

tune ("It certainly is time") place of publication: printer, year of publication

holding library of the original print (+ shelf mark)



song folders, section "KiV" (= Kunstlieder im Volksmund)

folder sections (examples)

Gr = [Lied-]Gr[uppe]

Gr I: Balladen, erzählende Lieder (ballads)

Gr II: historisch-politische Ereignislieder (songs about historical und political events)

Gr III: Liebeslieder/Liebesklagen (love songs/laments of failed love)

Gr IV: Abschieds- und Wanderlieder (farewell and wander songs)

• • •

Gr XVa: Kirchenlieder, geistliche Lieder (hymns, sacred songs)

Mappe (folder) "Es ist gewisslich an der Zeit" (It certainly is time)

...

Deutsche Volkslieder mit ihren Melodien: Balladen, vol. 8. Ed. Otto Holzapfel: Freiburg: Verlag des Deutschen Volksliedarchivs 1988

p. 120: "The song leaflets are usually prefixed separately in the tradition lists of the Balladenwerk, since one can assume that they document an older tradition, to which the oral records lag behind."

This more than 300-page volume of the edition series "Deutsche Volkslieder mit ihren Melodien" is dedicated only to a single song (the ballad "Count and Nun")

Rolf Wilhelm Brednich: Die Liedpublizistik im Flugblatt des 15. bis 17. Jahrhunderts (2 vols. 1974/75)

changed focus of folk song researchers: "From text to context" (Brednich 1983)

## POPULÄRE UND TRADITIONELLE LIEDER HISTORISCH-KRITISCHES LIEDERLEXIKON

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Lieder

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#### Historisch-kritisches Liederlexikon



Das Historisch-kritische Liederlexikon enthält zu jedem Lied

- einen Kommentar zur Liedgeschichte sowie
- Editionen der wirkungsgeschichtlich wichtigen Liedfassungen.



Das Historisch-kritische Liederlexikon ist ein langfristig angelegtes Forschungsvorhaben.

Damit soll eine umfassende und repräsentative Edition der traditionellen und populären Lieder aus dem deutschsprachigen Raum geleistet werden.



start page of www.liederlexikon.de

Example of a song edition in the "Historisch-kritisches Liederlexikon"

Guter Mond, du gehst so stille [Good moon, you walk so quietly]

[Introduction: Short summary of the song story] The song "Good Moon, you walk so quietly" has found its way into two different versions: as a love song and as an evening song (derived from it). The sentimental love song "Good Moon, you walk so quietly" was created in the late 18th century by an unknown hand and spread in the first half of the 19th century, especially by song leaflets. The song was hugely popular at the time, as evidenced by the fact that its melody accompanied a series of new, up-to-date lyrics. A reworking as an evening devotional song for children published in 1851 the teacher Karl Enslin. This counterfacture established itself next to the original song. In the 20th century, the two versions of "Good Moon, you walk so quietly" were handed down independently and sung in different contexts.



www.liederlexikon.de

Bundesamt für Bevölkerungsschutz und Katastrophenhilfe (Federal Bureau for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief)

One of the tasks: protection of the cultural property in the event of armed conflict (according to Hague Convention)

The Federal Bureau initiats security filming of archival and library holdings

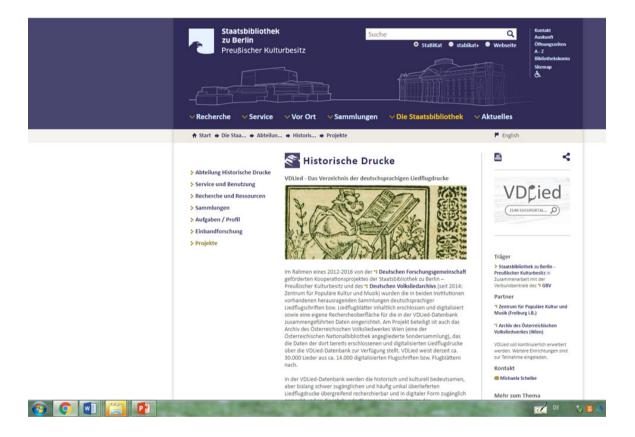


entrance of the central storage site (old mine tunnel)



Steel container with security films

#### www.vd-lied.de:



The historically and culturally significant, but hitherto difficult to access and often uniquely handed down song leaflets are comprehensively researched and made accessible in digital form. The century-specific directories of German-language prints (VD 16\*, VD 17, VD 18) are thus supplemented by a media-specific "VD Lied"

\*V[erzeichnis der] D[rucke des] 16 [. Jahrhunderts]

https://gso.gbv.de/DB=1.60/



Melobie: Rolra-Mufit.

Famos, famos, Jetzt geht ber Cancan los, Der Tang ift reigenb schön, Man muß ihn fich besehn. Zum tinglingling, als Raffer Trinkt man vor Behnnth Baffer, Bum tinglingling, Bum tinglingling, Bor lauter Rummelei,

Der Bar, ber Bar, Am Rathhausthurm fitt er, Damit ihr's Alle wift, Bas angebunben ift. Bum tinglingling, fo eben, Bir werben's noch erleben, Bum tinglingling,

Biel Qual, viel Qual, Macht Burgermeister-Bahl; Une ift es einerlei, Beim Alten bleibt's boch bei, Jum tinglingling, wir diechen, Die guten Bäter zechen, Bum tinglingling, Bum tinglingling, Für unfer tofcher Gelb. Ja ja, ja ja, Die Buppen stehn noch ba Auf ber Schlofbrücke bort, Doch Mühler ist schon fort. Bum tinglingling, bie Buppen, Die hatt' er mogen ichuppen, Zum tinglingling, Bum tinglingling, Bor Merger in Die Spree.

3ft boch fo ein Ballet, Benn im Tricot fie ftehn, Bas giebt's ba nicht gu febn? Bum tinglingling, fo'n Muder Sieht burch ben Opernguder, Bum tinglingling, Bum tinglingling, Die Reize fich mit an.

Bon jour, herr Schnur, 3ch such 'ne Bohnung nur! Der Wirth spricht: Eine blos, Sind Sie auch kinderlos? Jum tinglingling, and Idheren, Wolf in be vom hierbeitenischen Bum tinglingling, 3ch bin ein Rinderfeind.

Bie weit, wie weit Es jest bie Lucca treibt! Denn für ihr fcweres Gelb Sie oft fich beifern ftellt. Bum tinglingling, Brillanten Die giehn nicht, Intenbanten, Rum tinglingling. Bum tinglingling, Die ärgert fie noch tobt,

Famos, famos, Bei Arangfer ift was les. Dort fitt ber Lieutenant Mit Lieschen an ber Hanb. Bum tinglingling, auf Shre! Epricht er, mein Kind, ich schwöre, Bum tinglingling, Bum tinglingling, Bift bu boch gar gu nett.

Nur Bein, nur Bein Muß im Orpheum fein, Wer ben nicht trinfen fann, Den sieht man bort nicht an. Zum tinglingling, bie Pflanzen, Die wie verrudt ba tanzen, Bum tinglingling, Bum tinglingling, Die brauchen febr viel Belb.

Au wai, an wai, Ift bas 'ne Tingelei! So fpricht ber Ifibor, Nimmt fich fein Schickfel por Jum tinglingling, bein Better, Der wirb tagtäglich netter, Zum tinglingling, Bum tinglingling, Du machft mir Bippten bor.

#### Der Schnurrbart u. der weiße Sut.

Ich war für viele Manner tatt, Der war zu dich und der zu alt, Der Eine schumpfte mir zu sehr, Ein Hagestolz sand beide Gebor. Denn wist üp, was mich reigen thut, Der Schnurrbart und der weiße Hut.

Bie ich ihn niemals hab' begehrt, Er war nicht kalt, nicht heiß, nicht reich, Er blieb sich alle Tage gleich, Er hatte teine Liebesgluth, Rein'n Schnurrbart und fein'n weißen Dut.

Doch jest ift er weit über's Meer, Da tam ein Jungling icon, galant, Und hielt gleich an um meine hand, Er war so zart wie Milch und Blut, Mit Schnurrbart und mit weißem Dut,

Benn er bes Sonntags fommt zu mir, gäuft jebes Mabchen vor die Thur, Und Manche benkt für fich allein, D, tonnte er ber Meine fein; Die Reibung fteht ihm gar ju gut Der Schnurrbart und ber weiße But

Preis 1 Egr.

Beber Rachbrud wirb gefetlich verfolgt.

Ru haben im Selbftverlage bes Berfaffers :

A. Queva, Fortepianoftimmer, Rene Ronigeftrage 33, Sof gerabeju part.

Drud von Guftav Soulte u. Co., Alte Schutenftrage 8

(1) Gorgeous, gorgeous, now the cancan starts. The dance is provocatively beautiful, you have to look at it. (...)

(5) How beautiful, how beautiful is such a ballet! When they appear in their jersey, what you do not get to see? "Zum Tinglingling" – a dude looks through the opera-gazer "Zum Tinglingling" "Zum Tinglingling" at the charms that are offered to him.

What can be found out about the author?

To which melody were this songs sung?

### Adolph Queva (1817-1892)

job titles in the Berlin address book: 1861/62 tobacconist 1868 cigar producer 1870-73 piano tuner

1874-92 songwriter (Liederdichter)

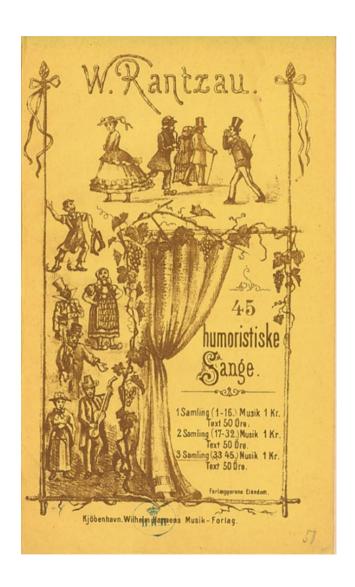
Rarely does the good man pass by a misfortune or a sensational crime without glorifying this event in a "beautiful new song" that can be sung to a familiar tune. Queva's songs form a formal chronicle of Berlin in verse (Berliner Börsen-Zeitung, 22.11.1874).

(Question of a journalist) "Who's going to buy your song leaflets?"

(Queva) "Well, who should buy them? The people."

- (J) "How long do you need to write such a poem?"
- (Q) "Half an hour, sometimes one and a half, it's up to the fabric of the song."

37 song leaflets by Queva are listed in: Verzeichnis der Druckschriften, die von preußischen Behörden zum Feilbieten im Umherziehen nicht zugelassen worden sind [List of pamphlets that have not been approved by Prussian authorities for peddling] (Berlin 1908) – currently none of them can be documented in a library!



Wilhelm Rantzau: En Negerindes Stamtavle, eller: den heidige Forvandling fra Sort til Hvid [the pedigree of a negress or: the recent transformation from black to white] (= Humoristiske Sange No. 37). Kopenhagen: Chr. E. Hornemann Forlag o.J. [1867]

(1) Min Tip-, Tip-, Tip-, Tipoldefa'er gik glip I skoven paa Zambik Der blev han væk den Strik. (Refrain) Aa Thingelingeling for Massa\*. Drik du af Kallabassa\*\*, Aa Thingelingeling, aa Thingelingeling,

\* betyder I Negersproget: Herre

\*\* Kalabas: et Drikkekat

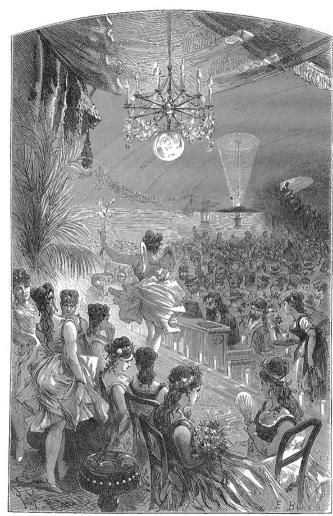
course of the melody dissemination: 1867 Kopenhagen → 1869 Hamburg → 1870 Berlin → early 1870s: Latvia



Vi dandse rundt i Ring.

newspaper advertisment Hamburg 1869





45 Berliner Chantant-Tunn

### Berlin at night.

12 p.m.! Let's jump into one of those places where we are still entertained at this hour. We must be careful that the fall from a figurative does not turn into a real one, because a steep staircase leads us pretty deep down into a cellar, we open the door - tobacco smoke and the "Tinglingling" penetrate us. One day the "Tinglingling" appeared in Berlin and today it can be found everywhere. The student sings it in his fraternity, the chansonette in the Tingeltangel cellar and the cobbler boy who brings us the boots (Bohemia, 25.07.1874).



Songs on passing events form an attractive feature at many of these so-called Tingel-Tangel. The topics most frequently referred to in the popular songs current during my first visit to Berlin [in 1872] were the meeting of the Emperors, [...] life by night at the Orpheum [a Berlin music hall], the cancan, and the skirts of the Berlin ballet girls, the deceptions and tricks practised on country greenhorns, &c. The refrain of "Zum Tinglingling, zum Tinglingling" was common to them all. One of the best songs satirized the new form of contract that had recently come into vogue between landlord and tenant, observing that apartments were no longer let for six months, but one month was the fashion, and representing the landlord as forbidding tenants cooking at home, and prohibiting the keeping of dogs, cats, and birds. The tenant, too, is obliged to take off his boots before entering the house. The advent of a child is to render the agreement null and void; and coughing, sneezing, singing, whistling, and kissing are equally forbidden.

Henry Vizetelly: Berlin under the new Empire. Its institution, inhabitants, industry, monuments, museums, social life, manners, and amusements, vol. 2 (London 1879), p. 287