

Johann Paul Schiffelholz (son)

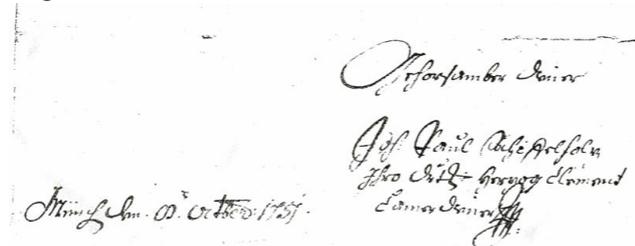
Johann Paul Schiffelholz (17 July 1715 in Ingolstadt - 18 April 1782 in Munich) was a Bavarian musician, composer and Churfürstlicher Kammerdiener at the Court of Munich by Duke Clemens Paul of Bavaria. He was the son of the eponymous and legendary choir regent from the Liebfrauen-Münster in Ingolstadt

Life

Johann Paul (son) was the 4th son and the 9th child of his father Johann Paul Schiffelholz (18 children) and his first wife Maria Anna Zinzl, who was a daughter of the former choir regent Johann Zinzl in Ingolstadt. His grandfather was the councillor, court clerk, tax collector and choir pen administrator Johann Jakob Schiffelholz in Heideck. His grandfather Georgius Schiffelholz lived as a senator and member of the Inner Council from 1590 to 15 May 1670 in Eichstätt.

On May 4, 1745, Johann Paul (son) married Anna Walburga Lochner, a daughter of the court singer Joseph Anton Lochner (bassist). The groomsmen were also musicians: Johann Neumann is a violinist and Johann Georg Aigenspurger is a tenorist.

When his father died on 28 January 1758 at the age of 73, Johann Paul (son) was already a electoral valet with Duke Clemens Franz of Paula of Bavaria. It is a letter from Johann Paul (son) with his signature, in which he complains to the city council of Ingolstadt on 8 October 1757 about the ungrateful behaviour towards his old father.



Signature of Johann Paul Schiffelholz (son), Ingolstadt City Archive

His servant Herzog Clemens and his wife Maria Anna were great lovers of music and art and kept a large orchestra of professional musicians and two theatres. Some of them are preserved with the Bavarian National Museum from the estate of the Wittelsbachers.



Instruments of Court Music, Peter Jakob Horemans, Bavarian National Museum

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In 1763, the then seven-year-old Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was allowed to play to the music-loving Duke on 14 and 15 June. Probably in the summer residence, the then Clemens-Castle outside the city wall, where today the Palace of Justice stands. Since one of the tasks of a valet was the supervision and care of the ducal private chambers, he was in a close relationship with his master. It is therefore possible that Johann Paul (son) met the young Mozart.



Bavarian and Saxon Electoral Family, Peter Jakob Horemans, Nymphenburg Castle

Between 1756 and 1770, there are 5 births of Johann Paul (son) in the baptismal matriculation of St. Peter in Munich. The whereabouts of the children have not yet been researched.

An important colleague and saviour of Bavarian unity was André Andrée (*1737 in Rieden am Staffelsee, buried 1807 in Seehausen), who came to the Munich court in 1759 as clavichordist and later as chamber servant, court chamber councillor and chamber counting master with Duchess Maria Anna of Bavaria and as a member of the Illuminati made a picture book career. In 1772 he was knighted and in 1780 married the widow Duchess Marie Anna of Bavaria. As head of the Bavarian Patriotic Party, Maria Anna, together with the Prussian Elector Frederick the Great, was responsible for the fact that Elector Karl Theodor could not exchange Bavaria for Belgium to Austria at that time.

With the death of Duke Clemens on 6 August 1770, who was a grandchild of Elector Max Emanuel. In 1770, Johann Paul (son) was one of three chamber servants of Duke Clemens and was responsible for the written record of the Duke's remains after his death. With the death of Elector Max Joseph III in 1777, the Alt-Wittelsbacher died out, so that the Mannheim Elector Karl Theodor came to Munich in 1778. An important colleague and saviour of Bavarian unity was André Andrée (*1737 in Rieden am Staffelsee - 1807 Seehausen), who came to the Munich court in 1759 as clavichordist and later as chamber servant, court chamber councillor and chamber counting master with Duchess ...

A nephew of Andrée was Joseph von Utzschneider, a senior Bavarian civil servant and entrepreneur sponsored by Duchess Maria Anna. He later became mayor of Munich and the board of the Munich Polytechnic, the forerunner of the later Technical University.

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The court music of Duke Clemens was described in detail by the musicologist Dr. Robert Münster in the book "Duke Clemens Franz of Paula of Bavaria (1722-1770) and his Munich court music":

ROBERT MÜNSTER

HERZOG CLEMENS FRANZ VON PAULA VON BAYERN
(1722-1770)
UND SEINE MÜNCHENER HOFMUSIK



In the pictures of Peter Jakob Horemans, which can be seen in the Bavarian National Museum, you can see the fellow musicians of Johann Paul (son) and the instruments of court music, including a mandora and a bassoon. A well-known musician of court music was the bassoonist Felix Rainer.

Johann Paul (son) died on 18 April 1782 at the age of 67 in Munich. Anna Walburga survived her husband and asked for a pension at the electoral court. Anna Walburga was also a valet.

Their son Franz Xaver Karl Schiffelholz, who was born on 12 May 1748, was also employed as a court clerk. First as a Electoral Border Official (Gränzmauthner) at Markl and then as a real Electoral Accounting Commissionar in Munich.

Kurfürstl. gnädigst  privilegiertes
Münchener Wochen **oder Anzeigsblatt.**

Verlegt von Joseph Ludwig Eden von Dronin's Erben.
Mittwoch, den 16ten März (Lenzmonat) 1796.

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| <p>Beförderungen.</p> <p>Se. Kurfürstl. Durchlaucht haben vermög gnädigsten Reskripts vom 19ten Februar 1796 den kurfürstl. Gränzmauthner zu Markl Franz Schiffelholz statt des verstorbenen Rechnungskommissar Richardus Schwarz als wirl. kurf. Kammeralmuthrechnungskommissar in München mit dem statuemäßigen Besoldungsgehalt anzustellen gnädigst geruht.</p> <p>Se. Kurfürstl. Durchlaucht haben vermög gnädigsten Dekrets de dato 17ten Jänner ai. hujus den Quirin Ruprecht, der Medizin Lizent. und Gerichtsproturator zu Alvensberg zu höchster Hofgerichtsadvokaten gnädigst zu befördern geruht.</p> | <p>An Taftaufholts.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>3</td><td>Fuß</td><td>. . .</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>detto</td><td>. . .</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>detto</td><td>. . .</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Pfund</td><td>. . .</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>2½</td><td>detto</td><td>. . .</td><td>5½</td></tr> <tr><td>70</td><td>detto</td><td>. . .</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>33</td><td>detto</td><td>. . .</td><td>4½</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>detto</td><td>. . .</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>detto</td><td>. . .</td><td>3½</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>detto</td><td>. . .</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>18½</td><td>detto</td><td>. . .</td><td>2½</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Schuh lang.</p> <p>An eichenen Schneidwaaren.</p> <p>84 Stük Läden, oder Wäschel . . . Schuh lang. Bekleid.</p> | 3 | Fuß | . . . | 9 | 1 | detto | . . . | 8 | 30 | detto | . . . | 7 | 7 | Pfund | . . . | 6 | 2½ | detto | . . . | 5½ | 70 | detto | . . . | 5 | 33 | detto | . . . | 4½ | 9 | detto | . . . | 4 | 14 | detto | . . . | 3½ | 18 | detto | . . . | 3 | 18½ | detto | . . . | 2½ |
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| 30 | detto | . . . | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Pfund | . . . | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 70 | detto | . . . | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 14 | detto | . . . | 3½ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | detto | . . . | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18½ | detto | . . . | 2½ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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He was thus tasked with collecting the debts for the Hof- und Herzogspital (electoral hospital) and later selling the unprofitable hospital, as reported by the Churbavarian Government Gazette on 12 December 1802.



Nothing is known about the descendants of Franz Schiffelholz to this day and is a worthwhile research object for the clan.

Musical Work and Oeuvre

Numerous handwritten and printed notes, as well as copies, have been handed down by Johann Paul Schiffelholz (son). These notes are in the archives of the Saxon State and University Library, the Benedictine Monastery Kremsmünster and the Congress Library Washington. Some of these notes are available as edited sheet music prints in the music trade. Some notes are available on CD. However, many notes are still waiting to be discovered and published. In some works, the experts do not yet agree on which grades are to be attributed to the father or the son due to the equality of name.

A written proof that Johann Paul (son) was really a musician and composer has not yet been provided, nor that he is the author of the Mandora/Gallichona music, which is located in the Saxon State Library. The only thing that is certain is that these notes were sent from the Munich court by the composer Maria Antonia of Bavaria, daughter of Elector Karl Albrecht, sister of Elector Max Joseph III and wife of the Elector of Saxony from the Munich court.

Sei trio a galichona e Violoncello, Gallichona, e Violon secondo

The original manuscripts are used as manuscripts mus. 2806-V-2 in the Saxon State Library, Dresden. The original title is: Sei trio a galichona e Violoncello, Gallichona, e Violon secondo Del Schiffelholtz. In the National Library there is a second manuscript Mus. 2806-V-2a, which contains five of the six trios. Finally, there is a third manuscript entitled Sonata a due Gallichane only for the two instruments (Mus. 2806-V-6).

An adaptation by the Italian musicologist Ruggero Chiesa is available from Edizioni Suvini Zerboni, Milano. The spelling Schiffelholtz was used by Johann Paul (son) occasionally, but not always. In the secret house archive of the Wittelsbacher, both spellings are present.



Mandora Manuscripts, Saxon State and University Library, Dresden

Johann Paul Schiffelholz (son)

Parthia a Gallichone, Violono con Violoncello

The original manuscripts are used as manuscripts mus. 2806-V-3 in the Saxon State Library, Dresden. The original title is: Parthia a 2 Gallichone, 2 Violono con Violoncello, Auth. Schiffholz. Of these notes, no processing is known.

Parthia 1-6 a Gallichone solo

The original manuscripts are used as manuscripts mus. 2806-V-4 in the Saxon State Library, Dresden. The original title is: Parthia 1-6 a Gallichone solo, Schiffholz. Of these notes, no processing is known yet.

Due Partita per Violino solo et Mandora

These two manuscripts are located in A-4350 Kremsmünster, Benediktinerstift, Regeneri or Musikarchiv. Together with an old Mandora by (D.A. Stadlmann), they come from the estate of Father Severin Reichhuber (1662-1743), who was considered a good lutenist.

Trio Sonate in G für 2 Fagotte und Basso Continuo

The original manuscripts are kept in the Congress Library of Washington. The original title is: "Trio Ex G' Bassoon Primo Basgotte secondo e Basso". An adaptation of the sheet music from 1978 has been published by Musica Rara, London. The notes were edited by H. Voxmann and R. Block, Iowa City, USA. They can be ordered from any music store. The notes are played with great dedication by Friedrich Edelmann, bassoon and Rebecca Rust on their concert tours in the USA and Japan. Due to the modern style, Edelmann and Rust assume that Johann Paul (son) wrote the notes. Friedrich Edelmann and Rebecca Rust played the Japanese imperial couple in a private audience

シフェルホルツ

= Schiffelholz

Japanese spelling of Schiffholz

Mandora

Like the Gallichona, the Mandora was a whole tone lower and the first bass string was tuned 2 whole tones higher, i.e. in FGCFAD. The first five strings were occupied in two choirs. Music for the Mandora was and still is recorded and played in the form of the French tablature.



Mandora 1750, Bavarian National Museum

Johann Paul Schiffelholz (son)

In the Bavarian National Museum, Munich, two Mandora can be visited in the music department. At the beginning of the 19th century, the Mandora came out of fashion and was replaced by the easier-to-tune six-string guitar.

Musicology today assumes that the Mandora and the Gallichona are one and the same instrument, even if there has been a great deal of confusion here in the past about the origin of the names.

In addition to Johann Paul Schiffelholz (son), literature also lists his servant Clemens Franz von Paul Herzog of Bavaria as one of the few composers for Gallichona. Clemens of Bavaria (1722-1770) was a son of Ferdinand Maria Duke of Bavaria and patron and admirer of the arts and sciences, as was his cousin Elector Max Joseph III.

Johann Georg Albrechtsberger and Antonio Brescianello also wrote for the Rococo-Mandora, although experts now assume that Brescianello may have written off Schiffelholz; the style is too similar. In 2014, Mr. Klaus Rothkegel earned a credit by transferring the notes of the Saxon State Library of Tabulator into sheet music and editing them for playing on the guitar. These notes can be purchased from Burger-Verlag.

Author

Elmar Schiffelholz, Munich, January 2020