

Music and Society

The Classical Period 2

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Summary of the Early Classical Period

Opera becomes simpler, clearer and natural

Italian *opera buffa* spreads to musical centers all over Europe

Music becomes easier to grasp, more transparent, singable

Concert halls and music salons become common

The take home message of this period:

Music should be entertaining

Unsung heroes of Classical music: The Mannheim Court orchestra and composers



.. also called **The Mannheim School**

The Mannheim School

Most prominent composer: Johann Stamitz (1717-1757)
violinist, conductor, and music innovator

The Mannheim Court Orchestra was the best in Europe

NEW

- * Conducted by **first violinist**. **Uniform bowing**, strict discipline

- * **34** musicians. New instrument: **the clarinet**. Harpsichord replaced by pianoforte

- * **Sonata form (ABA)**: Developed by the Mannheim school
Very important recipe for writing all kinds of music.
Used in the first movement of symphonies, concertos, etc.

Mannheim School innovations:

* Expanded the symphony from 3 to 4 movements by adding a fast movement after the minuet (3rd movement)

* *Mannheim crescendo* played by the whole orchestra
- the orchestra slowly gets louder and louder



* *The Mannheim rocket*: rising triads in the opening theme, e.g., Mozart's symphony no. 40, 4th movement



* *The Mannheim steamroller*: a rising sequence in the full orchestra over a steady bass



* *The Mannheim sigh*: emphasizing the first of two downward notes

* many dynamical changes (forte to piano and back)

The Habsburg (Hapsburg) Empire *and* the Holy Roman Empire 1780



The enlightened “despot” Emperor Joseph II of Austria and the Holy Roman Empire
an
Joseph II ruled with mother, Maria Theresa, 1765-1780, and alone 1780-1790.

Vienna: liberal center of Europe during the golden years, 1780-90, exposed to every new musical and cultural current



Ludwig van
Beethoven
1792

Wolfgang
Amadeus
Mozart
1781



The Classical style was
mainly developed by
composers after moving
to Vienna

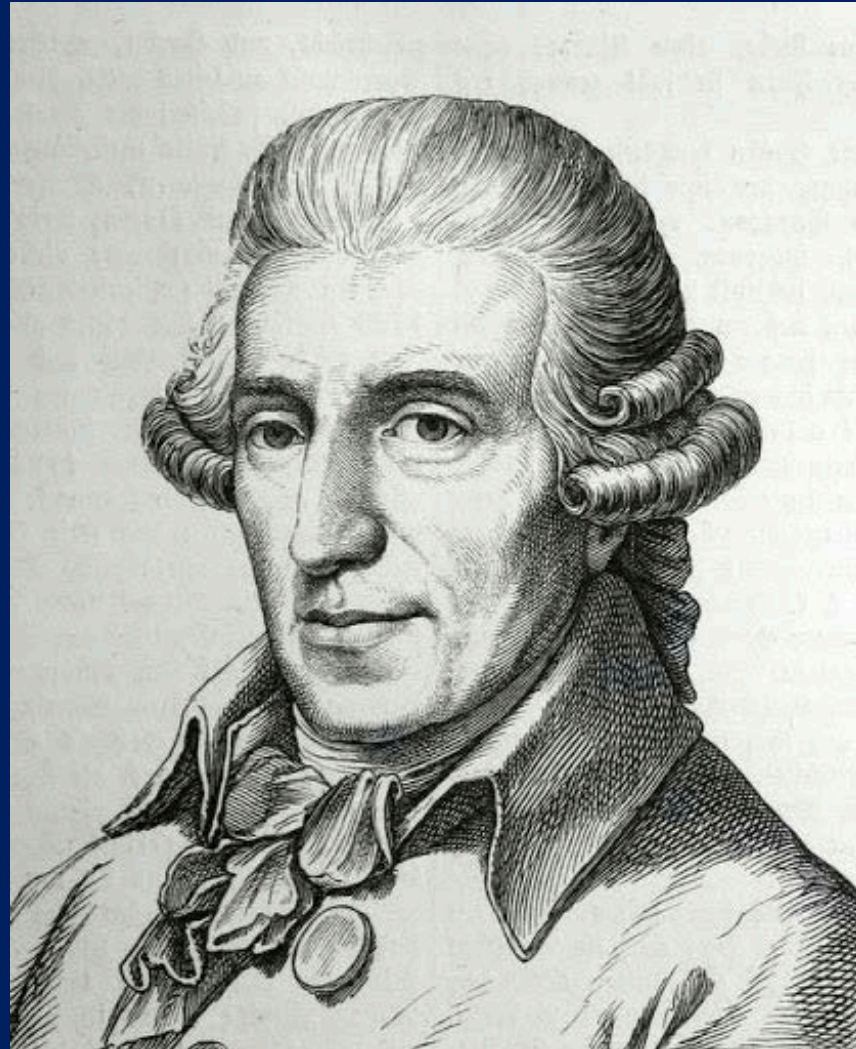
Joseph
Haydn
1740

The First Viennese School:
Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven

Franz Joseph Haydn (1732 – 1809)

The Enlightenment composer

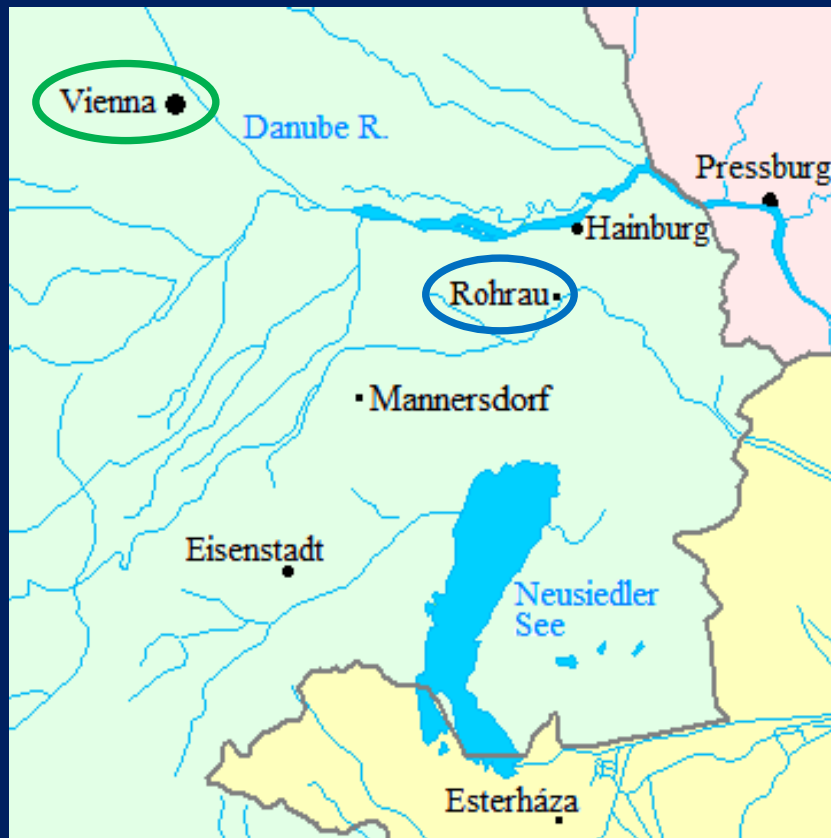
The father of the Classical Symphony and the String Quartet



Important events in Haydn's early life

At 6: sent to a relative to be a music apprentice

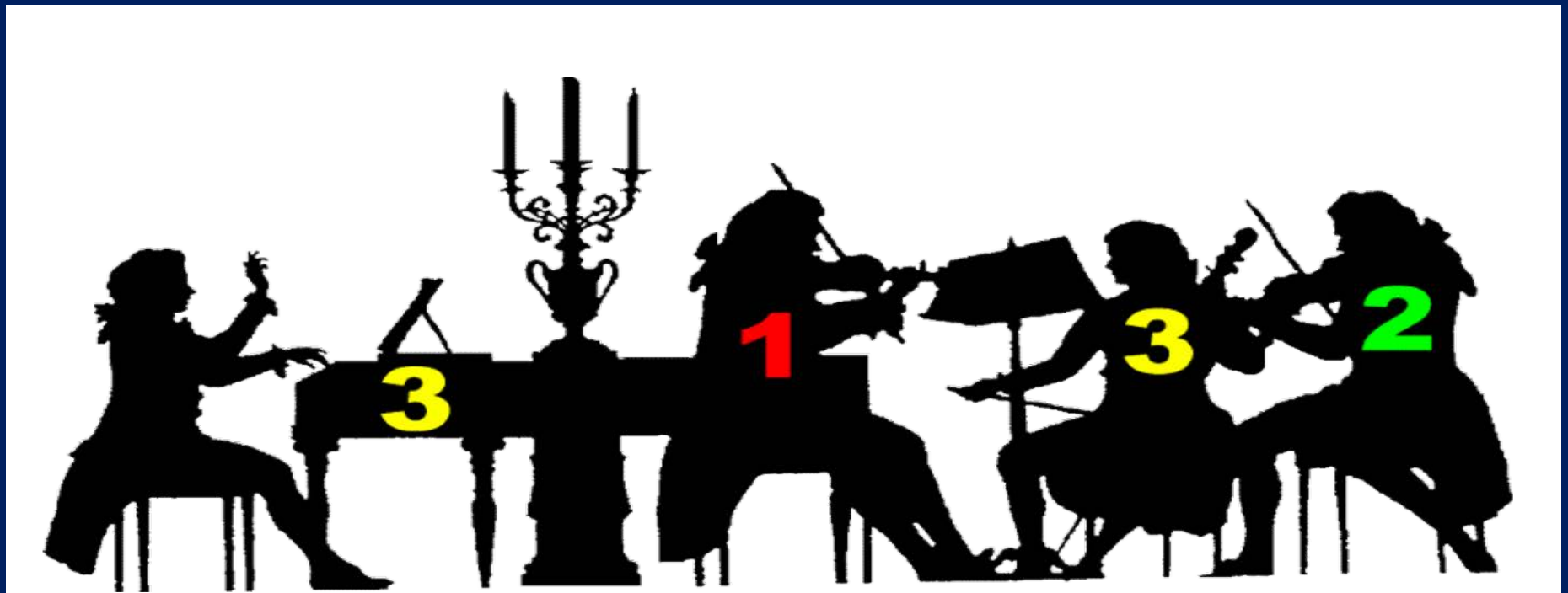
At 8: sent to Vienna, choirboy at St. Stephen's Cathedral



At 15: became a freelance composer, teacher, and musician
Taught during daytime, composed during the night

At 21: Studied with Italian composer Nicola Porpora, who taught him the fundamentals of Italian opera and singing. Served as his accompanist, learned Italian, and met the composer Gluck.

At 24?: Wrote his first string quartet at the request of von Fürnberg
Traces back to the Baroque trio sonata: two solo instruments **1, 2**
performed with bass instruments **3** (such as the cello and keyboard)



String quartet

Music for entertainment among friends played in private rooms, as in *Chamber music*

Written for two violins, viola, and cello

Usually four movements like the symphony

No conductor. Interplay between the musicians like a cultivated conversation between good friends



Haydn String Quartet, Op. 1, No. 1

Presto – Minuet – Adagio – Minuet – Presto

Very fast – moderate- very slow – moderate - very fast

Usual form: Fast/moderate – slow/very slow – minuet – fast/very fast

At 24: Studied works of Carl Phillip Emanuel Bach, theory, counterpoint

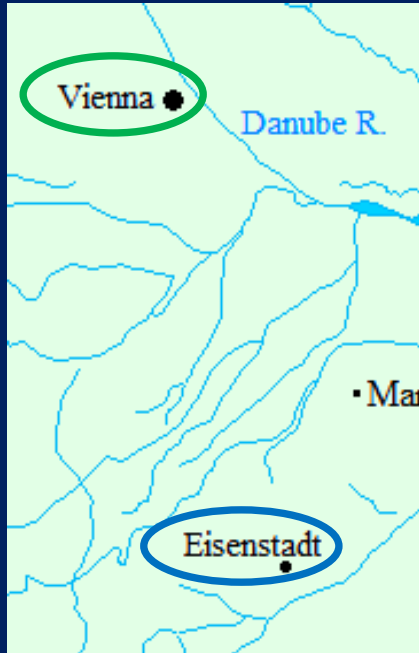
At 25: Became Kapellmeister (music director) at the court of Count Morzin. Wrote his first **6 symphonies** for the Morzin court orchestra

At 28: Married the older sister of the woman he loved. Total disaster. Referred to her as “the infernal beast.” No children

At 29 (1761): Employed by the Esterházy family in Eisenstadt by Prince Paul II Anton.

Responsibilities: Kapellmeister, composer, write chamber music for entertainment and dance music for balls and receptions, hire and take care of musicians

1761-62 Prince Paul II Anton Esterházy



Soldier and music patron
Played violin, flute, and lute
Wanted Haydn to build up
a court orchestra
Died 1762
No children
Succeeded by his brother
Prince Nikolaus I (the Magnificent)



Haydn wrote five symphonies, eight divertimenti, one or two concerts, two keyboard sonatas and one motet for prince Paul

Esterházy Palace in Eisenstadt





The Esterházy chapel where Haydn played the organ

1762-90 Worked for Prince Nikolaus I (the Magnificent)



An enlightened prince

Cared for the welfare of his people:

Paid pensions, cared for widows,
supported hospitals for court
employees and paid for their medicine
(Employed Haydn's mistress, and brother)

Good manager, increased his wealth

Built Esterházy Castle in Fertőd, Hungary

Music lover, in particular opera and symphonic music

Let Haydn expand the orchestra from 12 to 25 musicians and
hire the best musicians possible

Played the cello, viola da gamba, and baryton

The Baryton, oldest known from 1647, now slowly back in use



Smithsonian Music

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=38TV03oReJw>



Haydn in Esterházy servant uniform

From Haydn's Esterházy contract:

"Whenever His Princely Highness commands, the vice-Kapellmeister* is obligated to compose such works of music as His Highness may demand; further not to communicate [such] new compositions to anyone, still less allow them to be copied [for others], but to reserve them entirely and exclusively for His Highness; most of all to compose nothing for any other person without prior knowledge and gracious consent."

Haydn: "I did not know if I was *Kapell*-master or a *Kapell*-servant... It is really sad always to be a slave."

Esterházy Palace in Hungary. Designed to look like Versailles.
One opera theater, one marionette theater, and two large music rooms.



Haydn Divertimento <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wazBs2BBfEU>

Built by Nikolaus Esterházy, starting in 1762



First inhabited in 1766, but construction continued for many years.

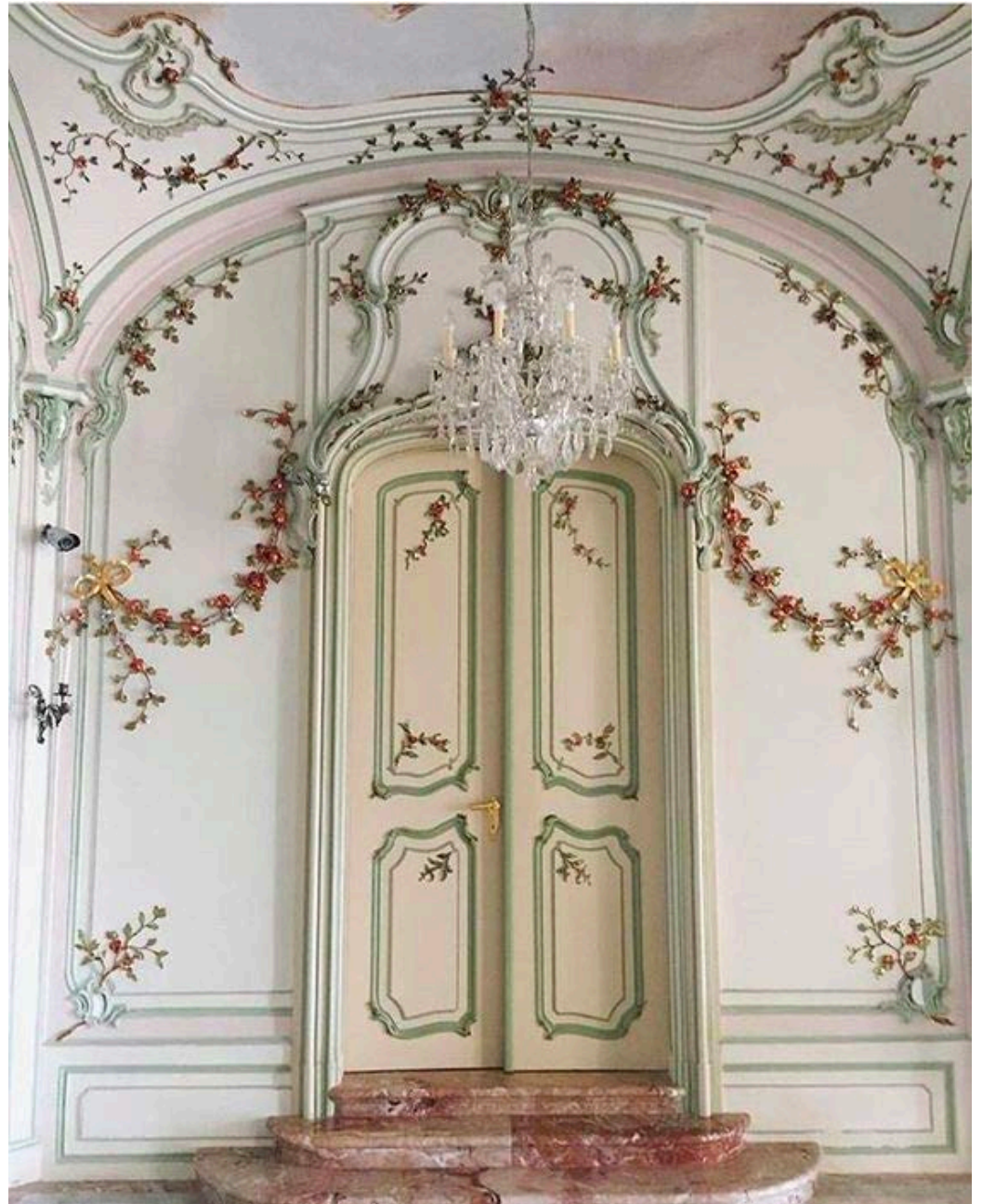


Esterházy Castle





Esterházy Castle







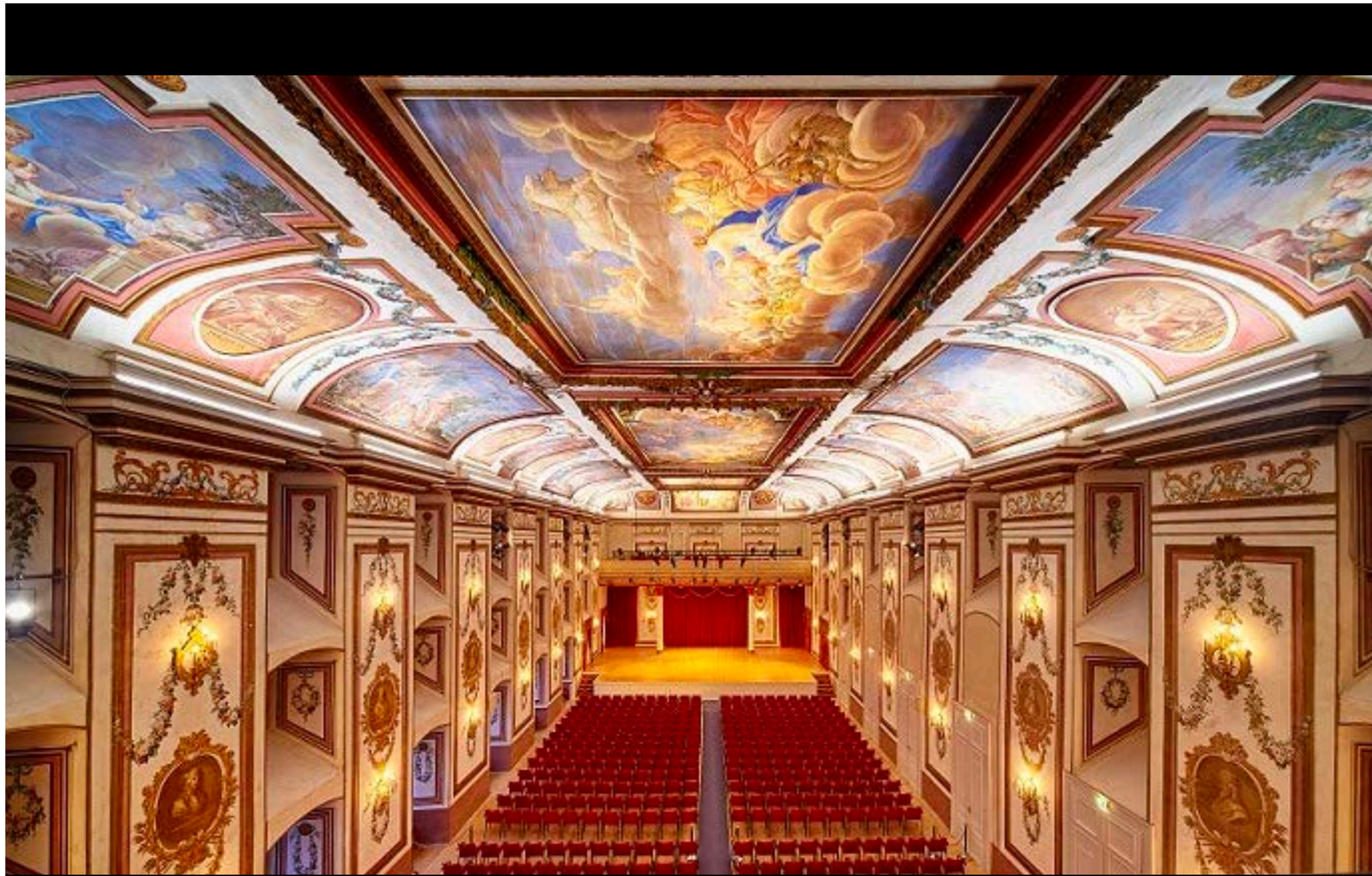
Esterházy Castle





Esterházy Castle





The Haydn room in Esterházy Castle

Esterházy Marionette Theater, rebuilt in 2013



1766 onward: Kapellmeister, wrote trios for the baryton, played with his patron, wrote and produced operas and music for the marionette theater, hired musicians, took care of them, their well being and instruments. Wrote music for entertainment and balls

Composed 68 symphonies for the chamber orchestra, learned from visiting musicians, experimented with form. Also composed 35 concertos and 128 baryton trios. Prince Nikolaus was not very fond of string quartets, still Haydn wrote 47

Composed 13 Italian opere buffe and six marionette operas – none is remembered. Had his own troupe of performers which he coached almost daily. Ca. 150 performances per year

Lived mainly in Eisenstadt, where he bought a house, but more and more at Esterháza (the town). Also spent time in Vienna

Among Haydn's Esterháza output:

83 symphonies

35 concertos

47 string quartets

42 divertimenti

16 overtures

30 piano trios

37 other trios

128 baryton trios *

57 sonatas

13 operas + 6 marionette operas *

17 arias and cantatas

9 masses

17 other sacred works

215 minuets

82 German dances

over 180 folk tune arrangements



The baryton



* Prince Nikolaus Esterházy

Haydn also wrote 32 pieces for
the mechanical clock!
(Prince Nikolaus had 400 clocks)



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A9Xsi_0ZMPE

The Haydn Niemez Mechanical
Organ, recording from 1797

The Speelklok museum in Utrecht,
the Netherlands, is worth a visit



Nicknamed *Papa*. Was kind and considerate. Cared for his musicians.

1772: The *Farewell* symphony (No. 45) in F-Sharp Minor

101

172

D.10.565

laus Deo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OpD9ofCm6Ak>

The symphony belongs to Haydn's *Sturm und Drang* (stress) symphonies, named, in retrospect, after a literary period at the end of the 1770s. (Maximilian Klinger's play *Sturm und Drang*)

1779 (at 47): Allowed to write for others and sell his works to publishers.* Wrote fewer operas, more instrumental music, also for amateurs. Travels to Vienna. Befriends Mozart, plays with him. Joins Mozart's freemason lodge.

Haydn and Mozart probably met in Vienna in December of 1781

Admired each other greatly - very different personalities

Played string quartets together at house concerts in the 1780s

Here at the house of their friend composer Stephen Storace,
English composer:

Haydn, violin

Carl Ditter von Dittersdorf,
Austrian composer and
violinist

Mozart, viola

Johann Baptist Vanhal,
Czech/Viennese composer
and cellist



Mozart and Haydn each acknowledged the other as his only peer

1785: Haydn's fame spreads. Commissions for the six *Paris symphonies* and *Seven Last Words of Our Savior on the Cross*, orchestral work for the Good Friday service in Cádiz, Spain

1790s: More concerts -> more popularity -> more symphonies -> more money

1790: Emperor Joseph and Prince Nikolaus die. His son Anton dismisses most of his musicians and allows Haydn to travel. Haydn receives an offer by the impresario Salomon to come to London where he is well known already

1791-92: He accepts the offer. Writes the first six of his London symphonies. His London orchestra is larger and the sound richer than before. Huge success, he “electrifies his audience,” which also **loves his musical pranks**

Surprise added for entertainment

The whole symphony:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PhxZhDV9KHM>

The second movement with the surprise:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tF5kr251BRs>

Form: theme and variations

Presents...

Musical joke. From Handel's oratorio *The Seasons*, 1801

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=STglr1jvTKY>

Part 2: Spring, the happy peasant

The whole work:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QdQTz0OHbvc>



In London the concert season ran from February to May in the Hanover Square Rooms:

Monday: The Salomon Concerts (Haydn conducting)

Tuesday: Opera

Wednesday: Ancient music

Friday: The Professional Concerts (Pleyel conducting)

Saturday: Opera

Grand choral performances took place in Westminster Abbey

The Hanover Square Rooms on Hanover Square



The Salomon Concert tickets



Lady's ticket



Gentleman's ticket

1791, 8 July: Haydn, a wheel cobbler's son, is awarded an honorary doctorate degree in music from Oxford University

I have much to [owe] this doctor's degree in England; indeed, I might say everything; as a result of it, I gained the acquaintance of the first men in the land and had entrance into the greatest houses.

I had to pay 1¹/₂ guineas for having the bells rung at Oxforth in connection with my doctor's degree, and a guinea for the robe.

Haydn thought it was worth the money



In London, Haydn receives the following letter:

Mrs. Schroeter presents her compliments to Mr. Haydn, and informs him, she is just returned to town, and will be very happy to see him whenever it is convenient for him to give her a lesson.

James str. Buckingham Gate.

Wednesday, June 29th 1791.

One lesson leads to another and Haydn begins a relationship with the beautiful widow and amateur musician Rebecca Schroeter. She is 40, he is 59.



Back in Vienna, Beethoven (22) becomes his student. “Beethoven will one day be considered one of Europe’s greatest composers, and I shall be proud to be called his teacher.”

1793: Back to Vienna, buys and rebuilds house, moves in 1797



1794-95: Back in London. Rents apartment close to Rebecca's.
Writes his last three symphonies.

The London Symphonies

Symphony No. 93 in D major (1791)

Symphony No. 94 in G major, *The Surprise* (1791)

Symphony No. 95 in C minor (1791)

Symphony No. 96 in D major, *The Miracle* (1791)

Symphony No. 97 in C major (1792)

Symphony No. 98 in B \flat major (1792)

Symphony No. 99 in E \flat major (1793) * * **Written in Vienna**

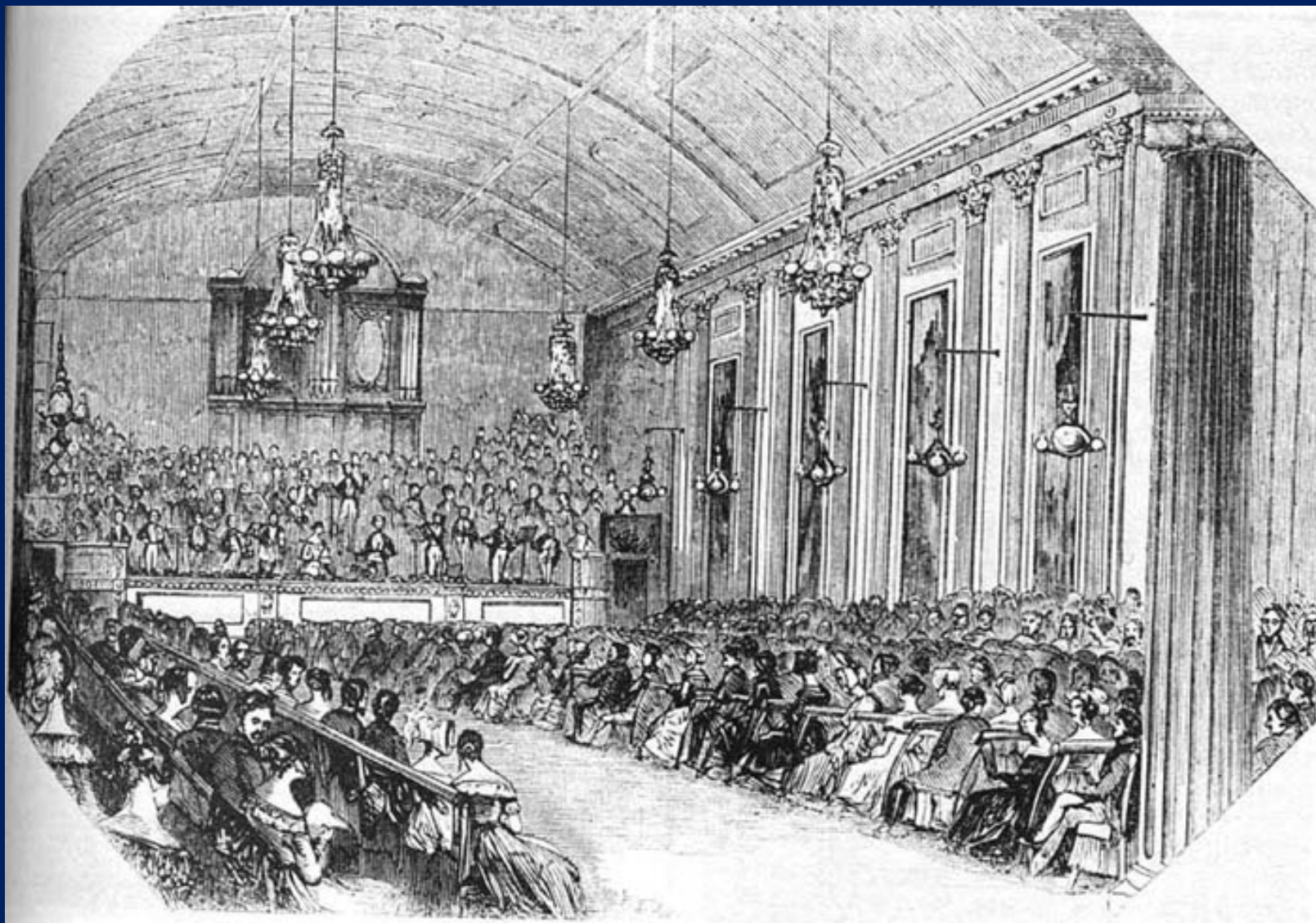
Symphony No. 100 in G major, *Military* (1793-1794)*

Symphony No. 101 in D major, *The Clock* (1793-1794)*

Symphony No. 102 in B \flat major (1794)

Symphony No. 103 in E \flat major, *Drumroll* (1795)

Symphony No. 104 in D major, *London* (1795)



The Hanover Square Rooms the room where the miracle happened

31 March 1794 Hanover-Square, Mr. Salomon's Concert

Part I

Overture. Pleyel ;

Aria. Mr. Fischer ;

(By desire) The new Quartetto (M.S.) Haydn ;

which was performed last Monday.

Two Violins, Viola, Violoncello, Messrs. Salomon Damer

Fiorillo and Damer, jun.

Scena. Madame Mara ;

Concerto. Pedal Harp, Madame Delavel

Part II

New Grand Overture, M.S. Haydn ;

Aria. Mr. Fischer ;

Concerto, Violin. Signor Viotti ;

Rondo. Madame Mara.

Finale



King George III



Queen Charlotte

On 1st February 1795, I was invited by the Prince of Wales to attend a musical soir e at the Duke of York's, which the King, the Queen, her whole family, the Duke of Orange &c. attended. Nothing else except my own compositions was played; I sat at the pianoforte; finally I had to sing, too. The King, who hitherto could or would only hear Handel's music, was attentive; he chatted with me, and introduced me to the Queen, who said many complimentary things to me. On 3rd Feb., I was invited to the Prince of Wales'; on 15th, 17th and 19th Apr. 1795, I was there again, and on the 21st at the Queen's in Buckingham Palace. (London Notebook #4)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OitPLlowJ70>

Haydn's symphony No. 104 (his last) *London*

Many call this Haydn's
greatest symphony

Fourth movement:

- * folk-dance character:
bagpipe drone in bass
open chords (5th, octaves)
one theme, repeated
over and over

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IE8keznMCcQ>

Fourth movement

Allegro spiritoso.

Flute
Oboe
Clarinet
Bassoon
Horn
Trumpets
Timpani
Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Double bass

open chords

Theme

bag-pipe drone

Haydn's most famous work:

Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser (God save Emperor Francis) 1797 3

Larghetto

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xay9wcZBx2Q>

Volkslied, Austrian National Anthem until 1938



Haydn loved the song. The last music he played **German National Anthem**
2nd movement of his Emperor quartet (Op. 76, No. 3)

Ludwig van Beethoven quotes the last four bars in "Es ist vollbracht",
Franz Schubert used the tune in his *Stabat Mater* (1816)
Carl Czerny wrote Variations on *Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser*, (1834)
Gioachino Rossini used the tune in his opera *Il viaggio a Reims* (1825)
Niccolò Paganini variations, *Maestosa Sonata Sentimentale* (1828)
Gaetano Donizetti used the tune in his opera *Maria Stuarda* (1835)
Clara Schumann used the tune as a basis for *Souvenir de Vienne* (1838)
Bedrich Smetana used the tune in his *Festive Symphony* (1853)
Henryk Wieniawski wrote a set of variations on the tune (1853)
Pyotr Tchaikovsky arranged the tune for orchestra (1874)
Anton Bruckner wrote his *Improvisationskizze Ischl* 1890
Béla Bartók used the tune in his symphonic poem *Kossuth* (1903)

The *Austrian national anthem* until 1938 (Anschluss)

Over 10 American universities, colleges, and schools use the
tune as their hymn

String Quartet, Op. 76, No. 3 (*Emperor*)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qoWdtGUe5fc>

Notice how the voices alternate, copy each other, “talk to each other”

Haydn loved Handel's *Messiah*. Wanted to compose something similar, a work that would give him lasting fame. "Begin with the beginning."

The Creation: finished early 1798.

Librettist: Baron Gottfried van Swieten

Drawn on Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

First and second parts portrait the universal chaos, the creation of light and the creation of the world in six days. Each day is introduced by the archangels Raphael (bass), Uriel (tenor), and Gabriel (soprano). Third part is the story of Adam and Eve.

Premiere in Vienna was by invitation only. The attendees were among the highest nobility of Austria, Poland and England.

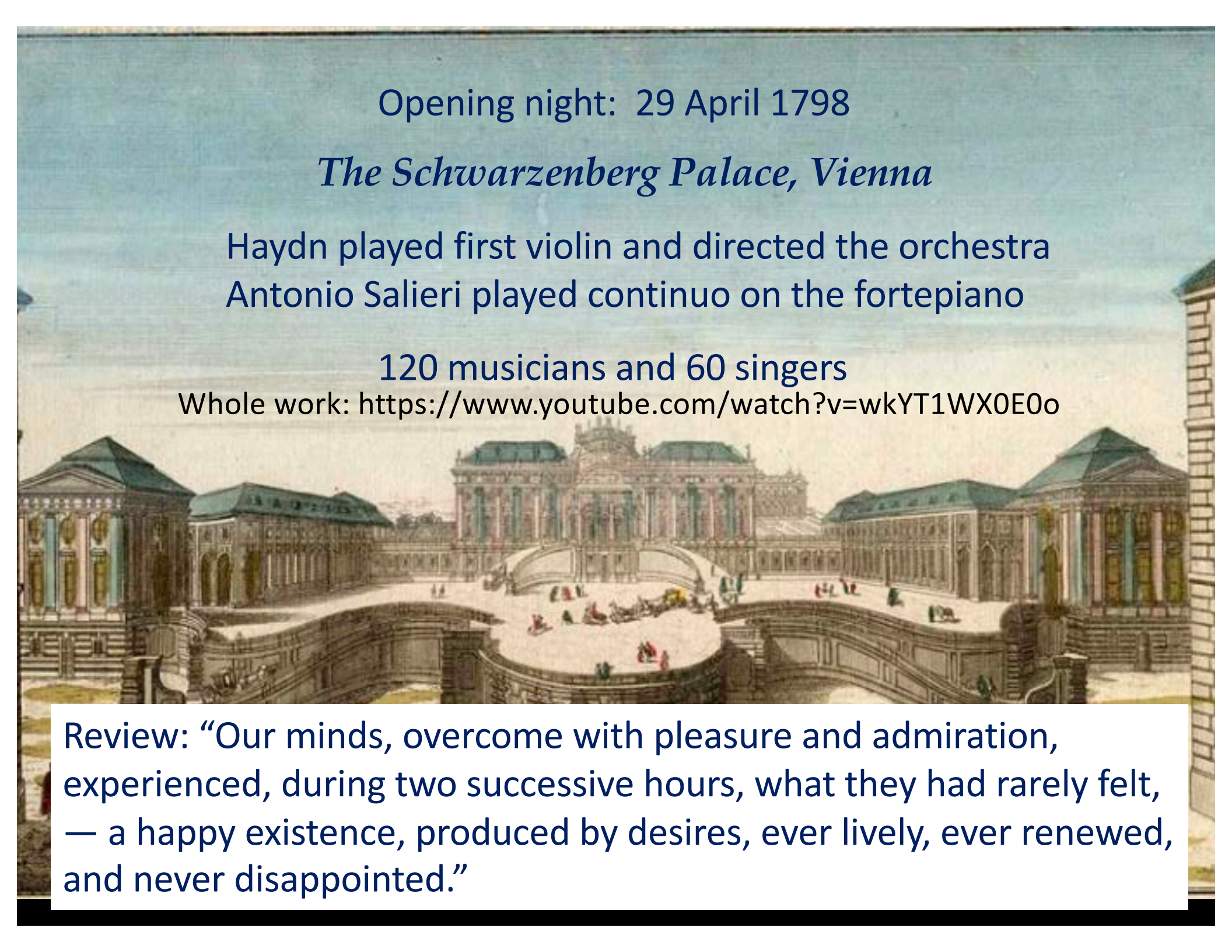
Opening night: 29 April 1798

The Schwarzenberg Palace, Vienna

Haydn played first violin and directed the orchestra
Antonio Salieri played continuo on the fortepiano

120 musicians and 60 singers

Whole work: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wkYT1WX0E0o>



Review: “Our minds, overcome with pleasure and admiration, experienced, during two successive hours, what they had rarely felt, — a happy existence, produced by desires, ever lively, ever renewed, and never disappointed.”

The Creation, end of part one: Now ended is the glorious work



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pRIL_OrTgsM

This is a different version, but better (and longer)

Comparison of

Handel's Messiah

Three parts

4 soloists, S,A,T,B

16 recitatives*

15 arias = mainly da capo arias

1 aria and chorus

1 duet

19 choruses

*Accompanied by orchestra
or harpsichord or both

Haydn's The Creation

Three parts

3 archangels, Adam and Eve S,T,B

16 recitatives*

5 arias = different forms

2 arias and chorus

2 duets and chorus

3 trios and chorus

1 recitative and chorus

2 choruses

*Accompanied by orchestra
or pianoforte or both

Haydn's last big work was the oratorio *The Seasons*

Libretto by Count Gottfried van Swieten
based on "The Seasons" by James Thomson

Premiered 24 April 1801, Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg

Archduchess Maria Theresa sang solo in the public
performance (daughter of Emperor Joseph II)

Took three years to write (1798-1801)

Haydn was exhausted: "*The Seasons* broke my back."

Joseph Haydn died May 31, 1809