

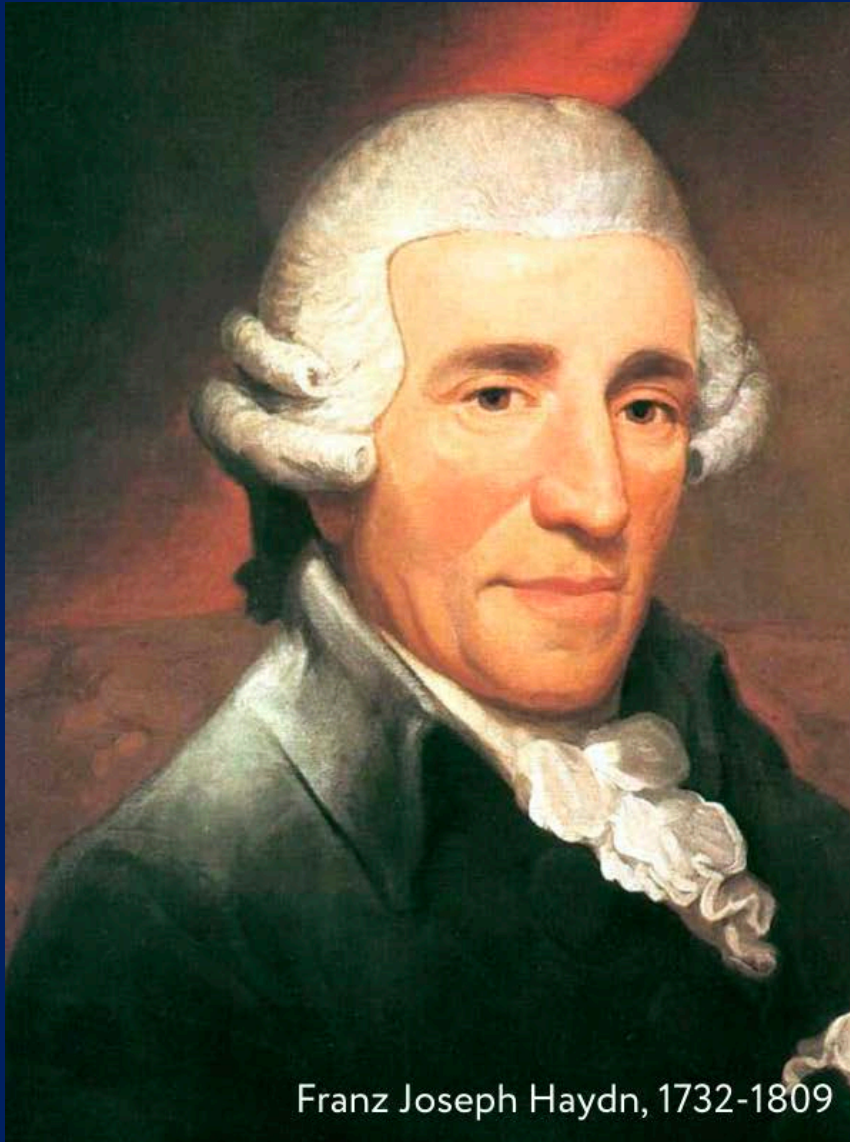
Music and Society

The Classical Period 3

Cathrine Blom

OLLI Spring 2021

Mozart and Haydn - similarities and differences



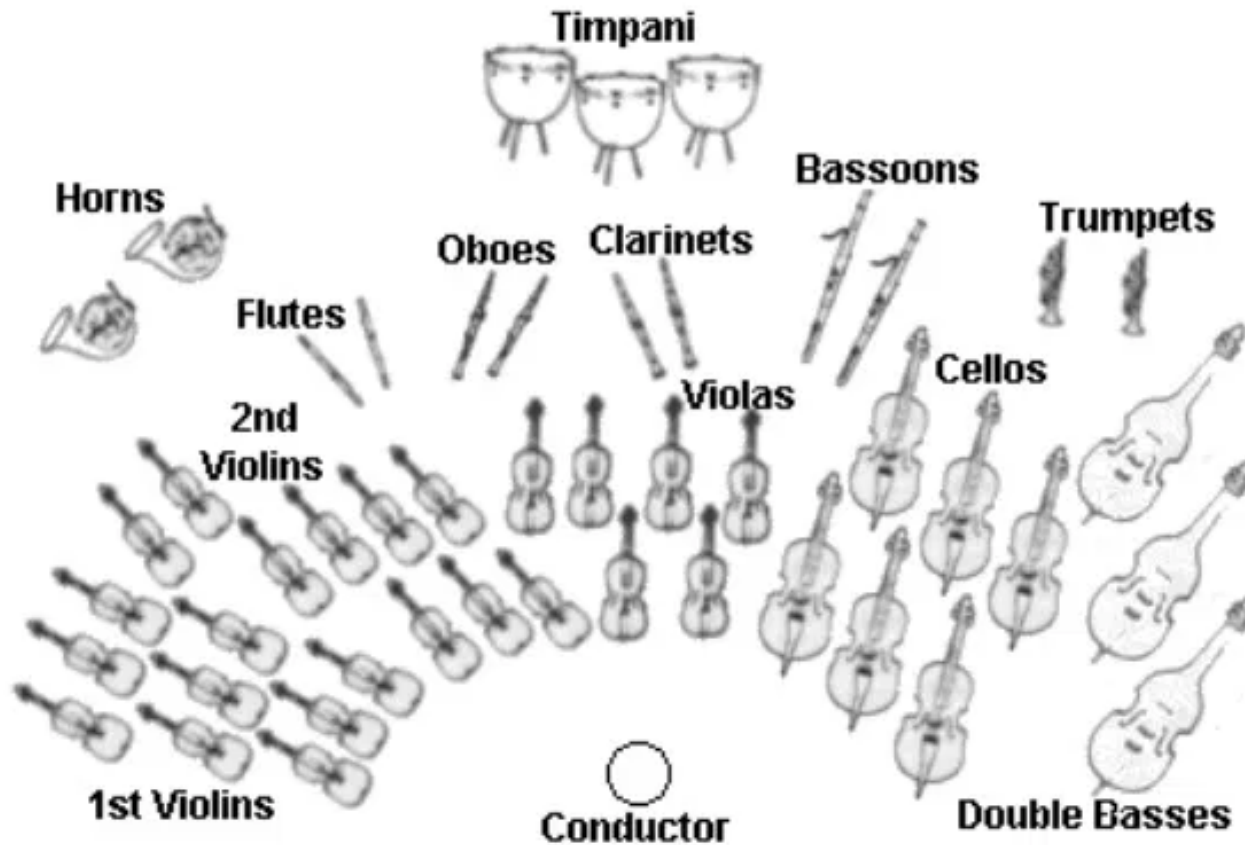
Franz Joseph Haydn, 1732-1809



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, 1756-1791

Mozart lived during the middle period of Haydn's life

The Classical Orchestra, 40-50 players



Seating plan for a standard Classical period symphony orchestra

The Classical Concerto

Written for solo instrument, e.g., piano, violin, flute, clarinet, oboe, or trumpet and orchestra

- * featured virtuoso writing for soloist(s)
- * three movements: fast - slow - fast
- * music is melodic and pleasing
- * alternation between soloist and orchestra
- * the soloist and orchestra share the same material
- * cadenza = improvised-sounding part for soloist

Elvira Madigan, Swedish movie from 1967
Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 21, 2nd movement, as theme
Built on real life characters:

Hedvig Antoinette Isabella Eleonore Jensen (b. 1867),
called *Elvira Madigan*, a circus tightrope dancer



Bengt Edvard Sixten Sparre af Rossvig (b. 1854)
Swedish nobleman and cavalry officer

Sixten was already married and bankrupt



In 1889, after about one year, he killed
Hedvig and then committed suicide

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p8ML2SFyOuw>





O. Wiklund Westerås







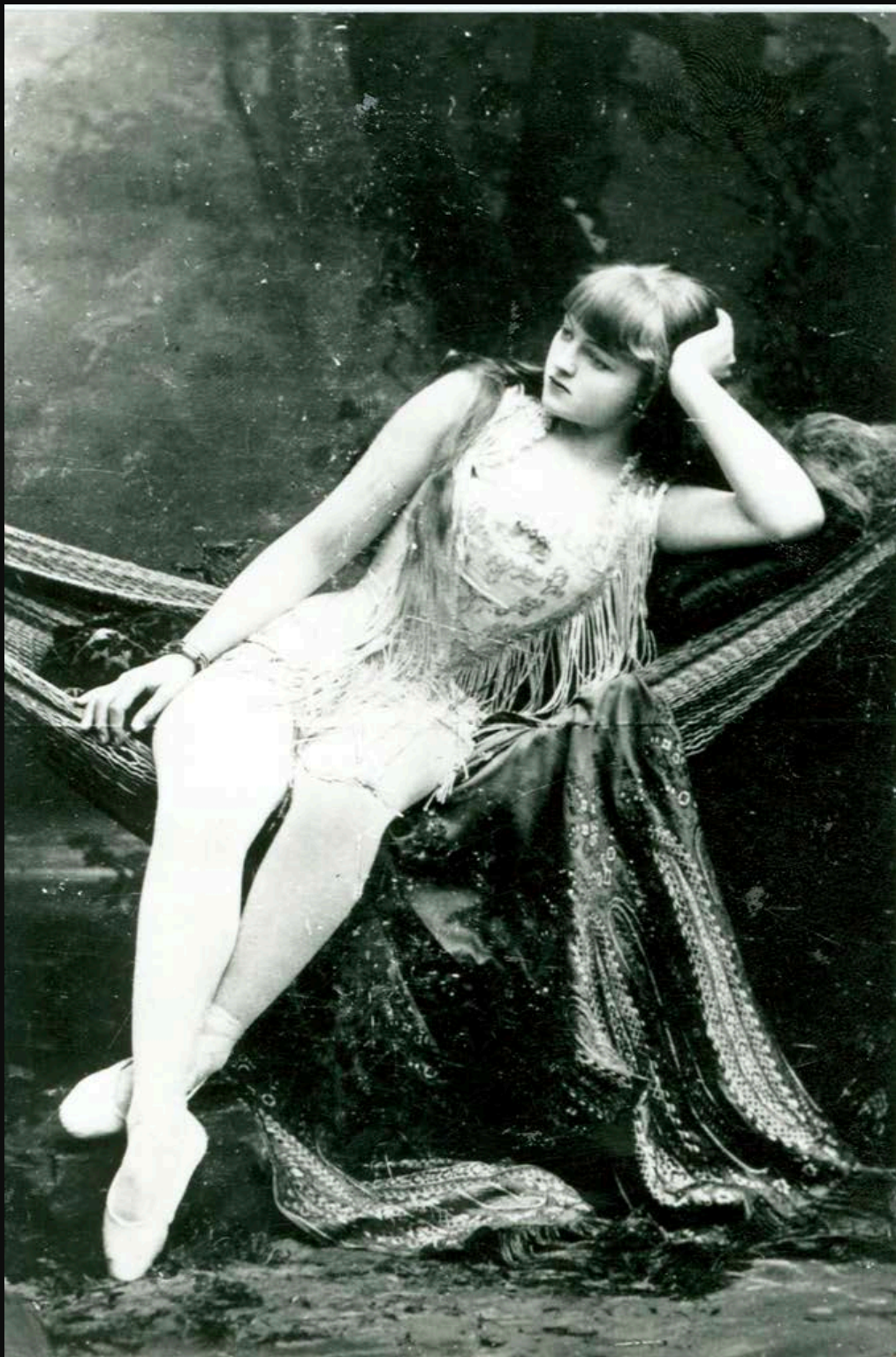


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HEDVIC JENSEN,

FÖDD D. 4 DECBR. 1867,

DÖD I JULI 1889.

SIXTEN SPARRÉ

LOJTNANT VID KONGL. SKÅNSKA

DRAGONREGEMENTET,

FÖDD D. 27 SEPTEMBER 1854

DÖD I JULI 1889.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791)

Born in Salzburg, Austria

Father, Leopold, was a court musician, violinist, composer, teacher



Mozart at 7

His sister Nannerl
at about 13



Age of entertainment. Child prodigy - traveled and performed all over Europe with his older sister Maria Anna (Nannerl). Displayed at courts and salons

At 5: first published work

At 8: first symphony

At 12: first opera

Bastien and Bastienne

At 17: masters all musical genres. Writes down Allegri's *Miserere*, guarded property of the Vatican, from memory

LIEBIG'S FLEISCH-EXTRACT.



AUS DEM LEBEN MOZARTS.

2. Mozart und seine Schwester Nannerl vor der Kaiserin Maria Theresia 1762.

Gesetzl. geschützt.

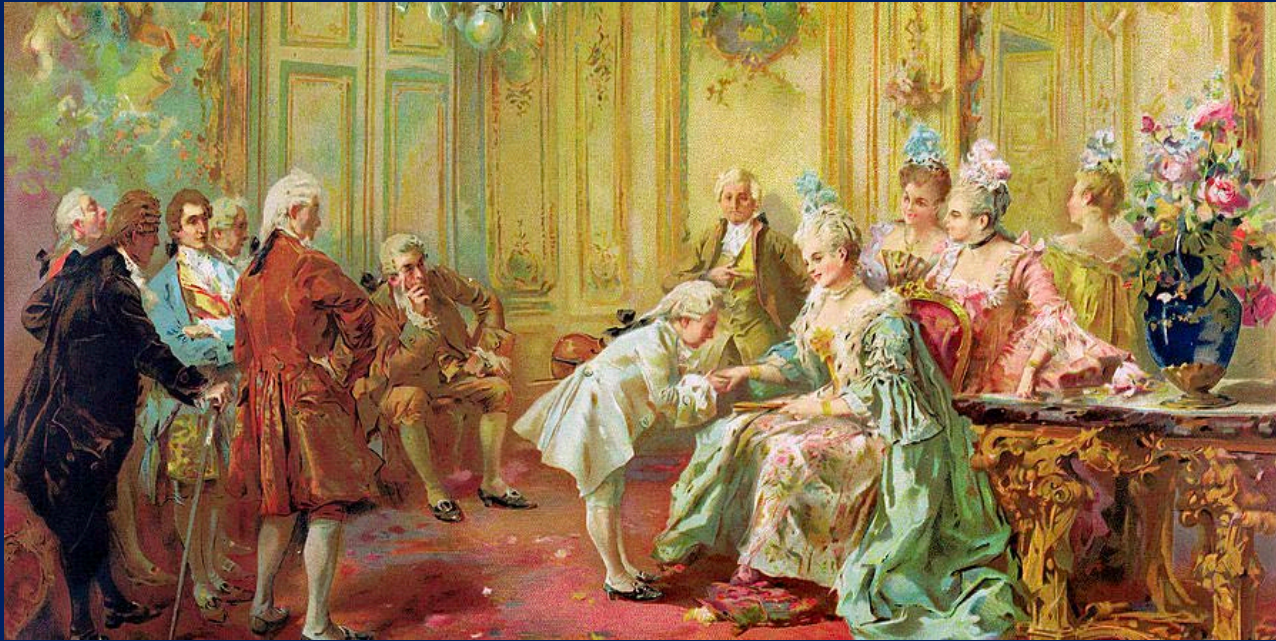
Erklärung siehe Rückseite.

Trading card of Wolfgang and Nannerl playing for Empress Maria Theresia, mother of the later emperor Joseph II, in Vienna.



Mozart's travels (10 years)





The Presentation of the Young Mozart to Mme De Pompadour at Versailles in 1763. The Mozart family also attends a dinner with Louis XV and Queen



In 1764, Mozart (8) and his family arrive in London

Four days later he plays for King George III and his 19 year old German wife Charlotte, who sings an aria



Also meets Johann Chr. Bach. Plays with him, studies his symphonies.
When father falls ill and nearly dies, Mozart writes his first symphony

At 17: becomes Court musician for the Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg, a fierce autocrat, stingy, unpopular

Writes all kinds of music: symphonies, concertos, operas, sonatas, string quartets, masses, motets, divertimenti

At 21: Travels with his mother to Augsburg, Mannheim, Munich, and Paris to seek employment

His mother dies in Paris. Writes the beautiful Concerto for Flute and Harp <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xc6-KozGK3c>

At 25: Meets the new Emperor Joseph II who gives him a part time position and him several commissions. The Archbishop of Salzburg fires him "with a kick in the arse"

Has a big fight with his father, who does not want him to quit working for the Archbishop. Settles in Vienna

Mother,
music
teacher -
on the
wall. She
dies in
1778



Family portrait of Nannerl, Wolfgang,
and father Leopold in 1781.

In 1782 (at 26) finishes his singspiel *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* (The Abduction from the Seraglio). Has considerable success all over German-speaking Europe. Now an established composer

Neues Singspiel.

Die Kaiserl. Königl. National-Hof-Schauspieler
werden heute Dienstag den 16 July 1782 aufführen:
(Zum erstenmal)

Die Entführung aus dem Serail.
Ein Singspiel in drey Aufzügen,
nach Breugnern frey bearbeitet und für das k. k. Nationalhoftheater eingerichtet.

In Musik gesetzt vom Herrn Kapellmeister Mozart.
Die Bücher sind bey dem Logenmeister für 17. kr. zu haben.

Der Anfang ist um halb 7 Uhr.

Mozart falls in love



with Aloysia Weber
a famous singer



He writes arias for her, but she still
does not want him

Luckily she has a younger sister,
Constanze, who does

Constanze Weber “has two small black eyes and a good figure”



Happiest time of Mozart's life: He is free and in love, lives in Vienna, gives concerts, has pupils, commissions and a publisher

Marries Constanze in 1782
Six children, only two survive



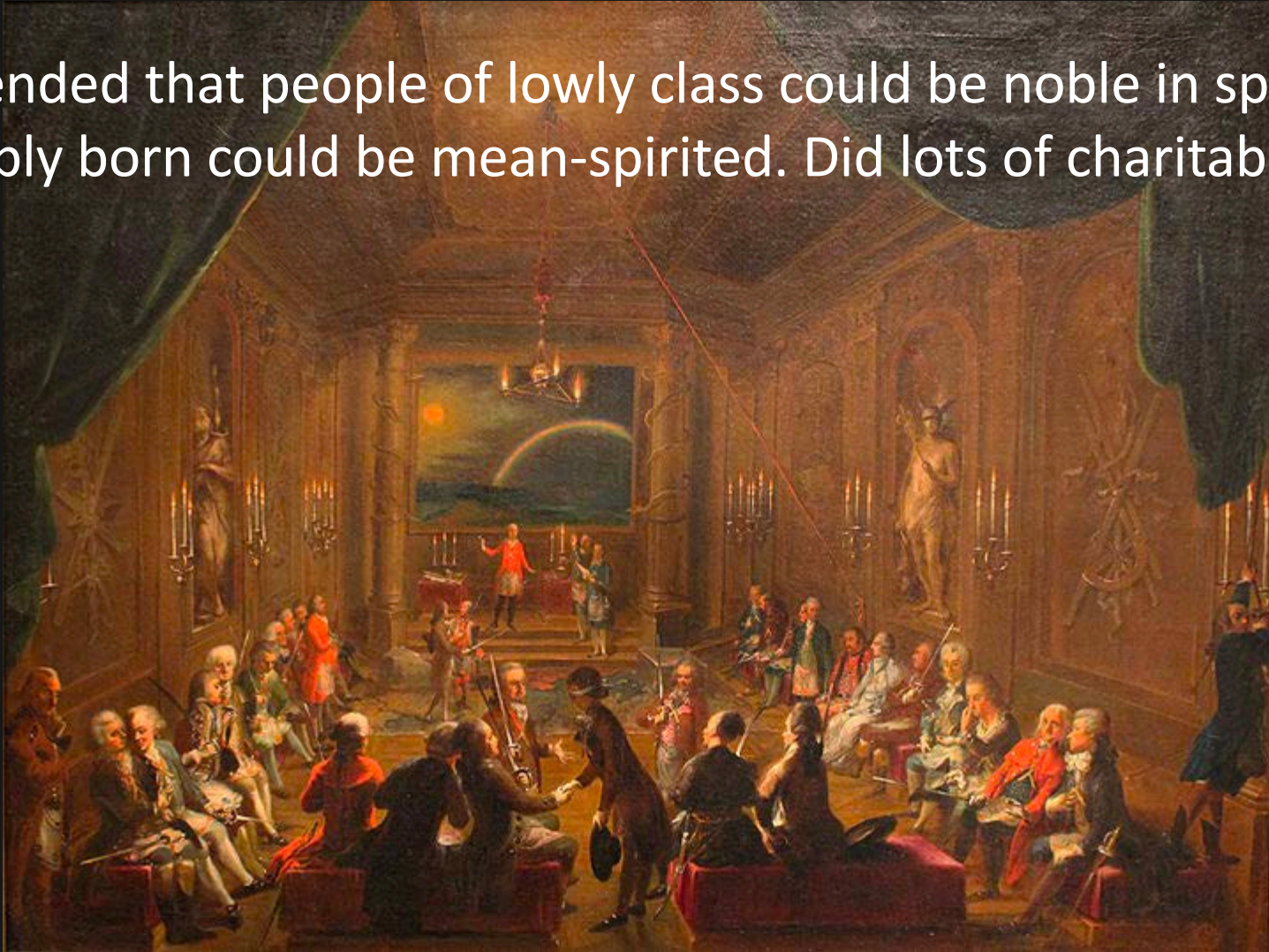
Franz (Wolfgang) and Karl Thomas



Franz, composer, pianist, conductor,
and teacher, Karl a pianist

1784: Mozart becomes a freemason

Contended that people of lowly class could be noble in spirit just as nobly born could be mean-spirited. Did lots of charitable work

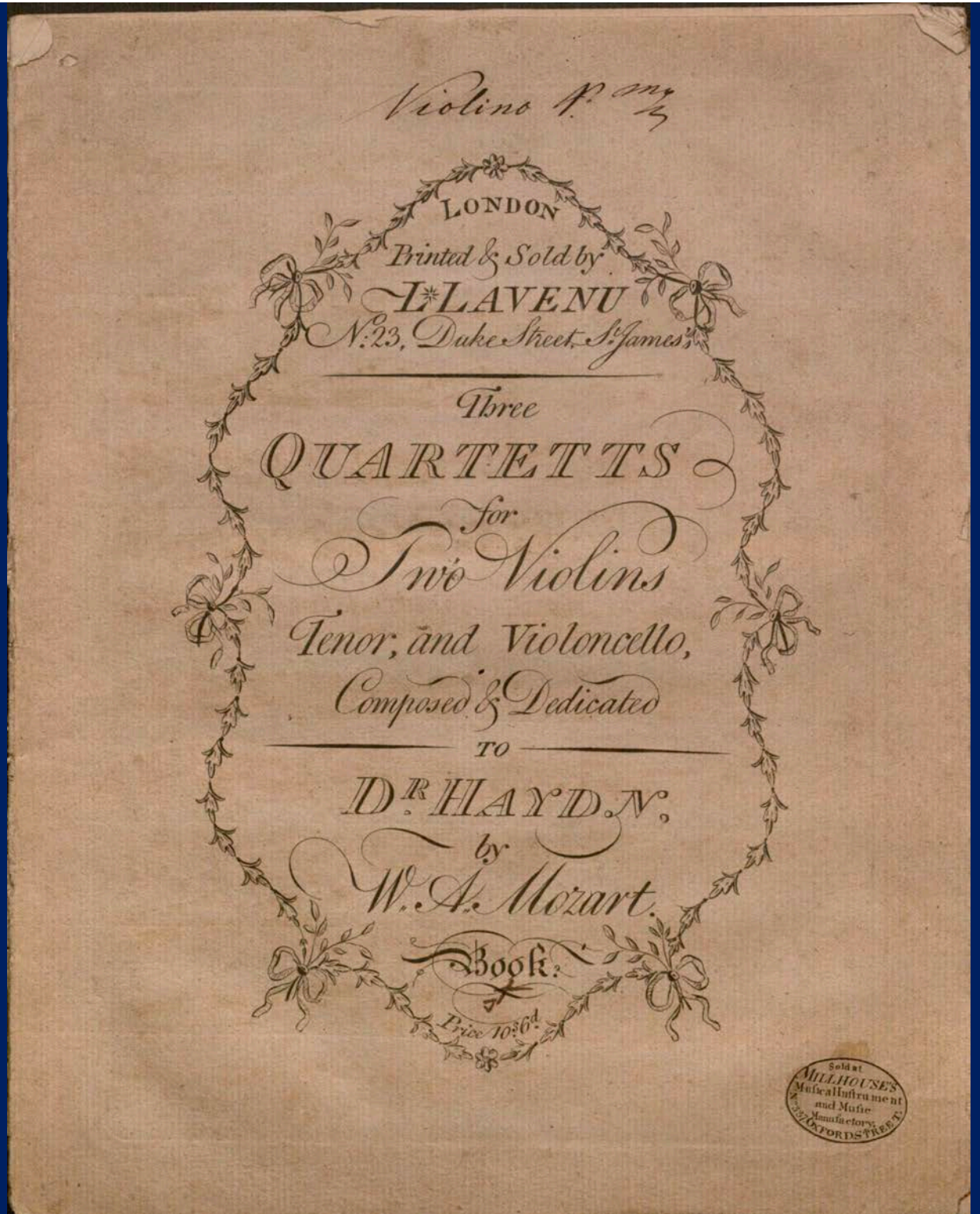


The Masonic lodge was named *Zur Wohltätigkeit (Benevolence)*. Mozart writes music for his lodge. Music is used "to spread good thoughts and unity among the members" and "unite them in innocence and joy"

In 1785 Mozart publishes six string quartets dedicated to Haydn

In 1782: Haydn and Mozart begin attending chamber music parties and play together

Haydn teaches Mozart how to write string quartets



Al mio caro Amico Maydn

Tu Padre, avendo risolto di mandare i suoi figlj nel gran Mondo, stimo doverti affidare alla protezione, e condotta d'un Uomo molto celebre in allora, il quale per buona sorte, era di più il suo migliore Amico. — Eccoti dunque del pari, Uomo celebre, ed Amico mio carissimo i sei miei figlj. — E si sono, è vero il frutto di una lunga, e laboriosa fatica, pur la speranza fattami da più Amici di vederla almeno in parte compensata, mi incoraggisce, e mi lusinga, che questi parti siano per darmi un giorno di qualche consolazione. — Tu stesso Amico carissimo nell'ultimo tuo soggiorno in questa Capitale, me ne dimostrasti la tua soddisfazione. — Questo tuo suffragio mi anima sopra tutto, perchè Io te li raccomandi, e mi fa sperare, che non ti sembreranno del tutto indegni del tuo favore. — Racciati dunque accoglierli benignamente, ed eser loro Padre, Guida, ed Amico! Da questo momento, Io ti cedo i miei diritti sopra di essi: ti supplico però di guardare con indulgenza i difetti, che l'occhio parziale di Padre mi può aver celati, e di continuar loro malgrado, la generosa tua Amicizia a chi tanto l'apprezza mentre sono di tutto Cuore.

Amico Carissimo
Vienna il 7^{mo} Settembre 1785.

il tuo Sincersimo Amico

W. A. Mozart

1st September 1785

To my dear friend Haydn

...During your last stay in this capital you yourself, my very dear friend, expressed to me your approval of these compositions. Your good opinion encourages me to offer them to you and leads me to hope that you will not consider them wholly unworthy of your favor. Please then receive them kindly and be to them a father, guide and friend! From this moment I surrender to you all my rights over them. I entreat you, however, to be indulgent to these faults which may have escaped a father's partial eye, and, in spite of them, to continue your generous friendship towards one who so highly appreciates it. Meanwhile, I remain with all my heart, dearest friend, your most sincere friend.

W.A. Mozart

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5BS_rG_XZ0Y

1786: Wrote the hilarious *Der Schauspieldirektor* (The Impresario)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7rcfKTZCak>




Monsieur Buff

Madame Herz (Hart) sung by Aloysia Weber,
Mademoiselle Silberklang (Silversound), and Herr Vogelsang (Birdsong)

www.Bandicam.com

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

I'm unsurpassed by any singer!



Mozart's operas (20)

**The Marriage of Figaro*, 1786

opera buffa

**Don Giovanni*, 1787

dramma giocoso

**Così fan tutte*, 1790

opera buffa

La clemenza di Tito, 1791

opera seria

The Magic Flute, 1791

Singspiel

**Da Ponte* libretti



Opera categories

- * **opera seria**: Italian serious opera, no spoken dialogue
(La clemenza di Tito)
- * **opera buffa**: Italian comic opera, no spoken dialogue
(Le nozze di Figaro)
- * **dramma giocoso**: playful drama, no spoken dialogue (Don Giovanni)
- * **Singspiel**: German light opera with spoken dialogue (The Magic Flute)
- * **operetta**: opera with light subject matter, spoken dialogue
(The Merry Widow)
- * **tragédie lyrique**: French serious opera, no spoken dialogue
17th C. Includes ballet. (Lully's Armide)
- * **opéra comique**: humanistic opera with *spoken dialogue*.
Includes ballet. (Carmen)
- * **intermède**: Italianate comic opera with ballet performed between the acts of a serious play or opera (The Village Soothsayer)

Mozart's late operas are influenced by Gluck's "reform opera"

- * arias have all forms
- * choruses and ensembles
- * arias, choruses, and recitative carry the plot
- * naturalistic and expressive
- * orchestra more independent and substantial than earlier

Music more important than words

Lorenzo da Ponte (1749-1838)

1770: Professor of Literature in Veneto

1773: Catholic Priest

Mistress and two children

1779: Charged with “public concubinage” and “abduction of a respectable woman”

1781: Introduced to Antonio Salieri
Librettist at the Italian Theater, Vienna
Met and collaborated with Mozart

1792: Moved to London, then fled to US

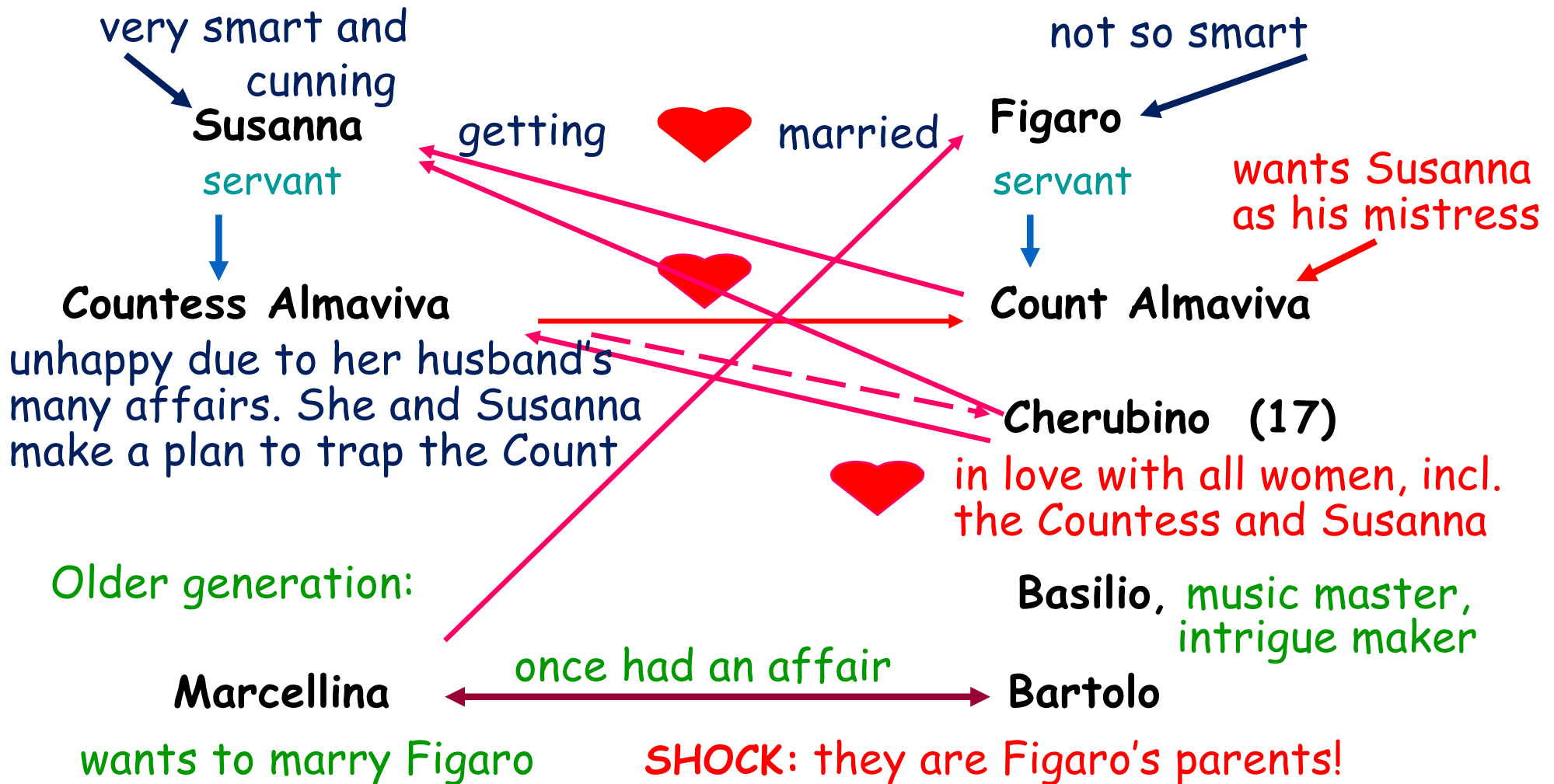
1805: Professor of Italian Literature at Columbia University

1825: Produced first full performance of *Don Giovanni* in the US

1833: Founded the first opera theater in the US, the Italian Opera House



Le Nozze di Figaro (The Marriage of Figaro)



Susanna and Figaro, Marcellina and Bartolo get married. To trap the Count, the Countess dresses as Susanna; Susanna dresses as Countess; Figaro woos the "Countess;" Count gets furious with "Countess," will not forgive her; the Count woos "Susanna"; is exposed, asks for forgiveness. The Countess forgives him. **HAPPY ENDING!**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QZpZ00woAmA>

The whole opera. STELLAR CAST! with subtitles



Sextet from The Marriage of Figaro

Two not-so-good years in Mozart's life

1787: His father becomes seriously ill and dies (May)

Has to move to cheaper apartment

Elected chamber composer, but with very little pay

Third son dies

Premiere of Don Giovanni in Prague. A huge success

Suffering from depression

1788: Has to move again

Daughter Theresia dies

His wife Constanze is seriously ill

He is in his worst financial crisis ever. Pleads with everyone for money

Premiere of Don Giovanni in Vienna. Not a success

Yet still: Within six weeks in summer of 1788,
he composed:

Symphony No. 39

Symphony No. 40 in G minor

Symphony No. 41 (his last symphony)

Mozart never heard the symphonies performed,
and never got paid for any of them

Symphony No. 40 reflects his desperate mood.
All movements are in the minor key. No trumpets,
no timpani

Mozart symphony No. 39 (1788)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=44LRfzR5sYY>



Don Giovanni 1787

Don Juan is an antihero who seduces every woman in sight, defies God, and is dragged down to hell. No redeeming features.

Familiar story all over Europe from folktales and ballads to street performances and puppet theaters.

The first known written version is the Spanish *The Trickster of Seville* or *The Guest of Stone*

The story was set by everybody.

Mozart borrowed the finale from Gluck's ballet pantomime *Don Juan*
Da Ponte borrowed from Molière's comedy *Dom Juan*.

Da Ponte had two life models for Don Juan, himself and Casanova

Giacomo Casanova (1725 – 1798)



Cleric, theatre violinist, army officer, gambler, diplomat and spy, go-between and 'fixer,' financier and lottery promoter, Freemason and occultist, prolific author and translator of the *Iliad*.

Often running from the police. Spent his last dozen years in hiding at Count von Waldstein's château in Bohemia

Friend of Lorenzo da Ponte's
Attended the premiere of *Don Giovanni* and gave some advice regarding the libretto

Don Giovanni dramma giocoso (playful drama)
a mixture of *opera seria* and *opera buffa*

Don Giovanni
the world's greatest womanizer

Leporello
his frustrated servant

Donna Anna engaged to Don Ottavio (*opera seria* characters)

Donna Elvira seduced by Don Giovanni (mix *opera seria* and *buffa*)

Zerlina to be married to Masetto (*opera buffa* characters)

Opening: Don Giovanni tries to seduce Donna Anna, then murders her father. Donna Elvira, abandoned, seeks revenge. Don Giovanni is tired of her and tries to seduce the peasant girl Zerlina before her wedding to Masetto, but Donna Elvira interferes. She still loves the Don, who forces Leporello to switch identity with him; Elvira is seduced again. Everybody wants to frame Don Giovanni, who hides in the churchyard where the statue of Il Commendatore, Donna Anna's father, speaks to him. The Don invites him for dinner. He accepts. Il Commendatore wants Don Giovanni to repent. He denies and is dragged to hell. **HAPPY ENDING**

La ci darem la mano from Don Giovanni



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iJnJjpMdT3Y>

The Catalogue Aria



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=INF9r5jju0A>

A dark, grainy still from a film. The image shows a doorway or window opening. The wall behind the opening is a deep red color. The foreground is dark and textured, possibly showing a rough surface or a shadow. The overall lighting is very low, creating a moody and mysterious atmosphere.

Peters Sellars *Don Giovanni*

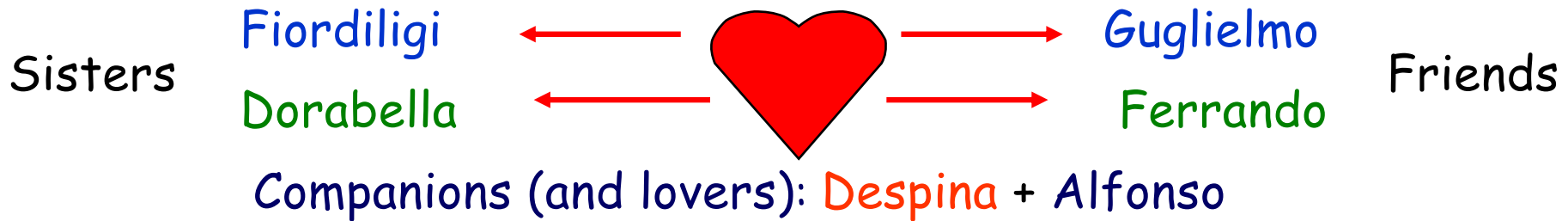
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=olivCsXZl3w>

Don Giovanni Final scene Ramey, Moll



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oHSPT6LRDx4>

Cosi fan tutte (So do all [women])



NO! Alfonso to the boys: I bet you can pretend to leave, come back in disguise, and, within 24 hours, seduce your own fiancée. **NEVER!**

Boys tell girls that they have to join the army. Girls are 

The boys return disguised as "Albanians." They take "poison" to win the girls. The girls decide that a little cheating would not hurt - and fall in love with each other's fiancés.



SUMMARY: Within 24 hours, the boys have left for the army, returned as "Albanians," taken "poison"; Despina has acted as waitress, cook, counselor, doctor, and lawyer; the lovers have switched partners, fallen in love, and married their new partners; the boys have returned from the army, returned to their original partners, and gotten married again!

COSI FAN TUTTE!

The Magic Flute

Singspiel = a mixture of song
and spoken words

Sung in the local language, here German

Prince Tamino is saved from a
serpent by the Three Ladies
of the Queen of the Night



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oWIK2goT2Ew>

Most of the pictures from Bergman's
movie *Trollflöjten* (The Magic Flute) 1975

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ufQxByt7dNM>



Prince Tamino is saved from the serpent by
Three Ladies sent by the Queen of the Night





They ask Tamino to rescue the Queen's daughter Pamina from her evil father Sarastro. As a reward she will be his bride.



The Queen of the Night. Stage set for Mozart's *The Magic Flute*, 1815



They show Tamino a picture of Pamina. He falls in love with her at once.

The bird-catcher Papageno turns up. He will help Tamino find Pamina.



As aid, Tamino gets a magic flute and Papageno magic silver bells

Tamino and Papageno are separated. Papageno finds Pamina, whom he tries to rescue from the Queen's evil slave Monostatos.



We suddenly learn the Queen of the Night is bad and Sarastro is good!



The Queen enters and tells Pamina that she has to kill her father.

Tamino has walked into Sarastro's temple and decides to join the temple order.



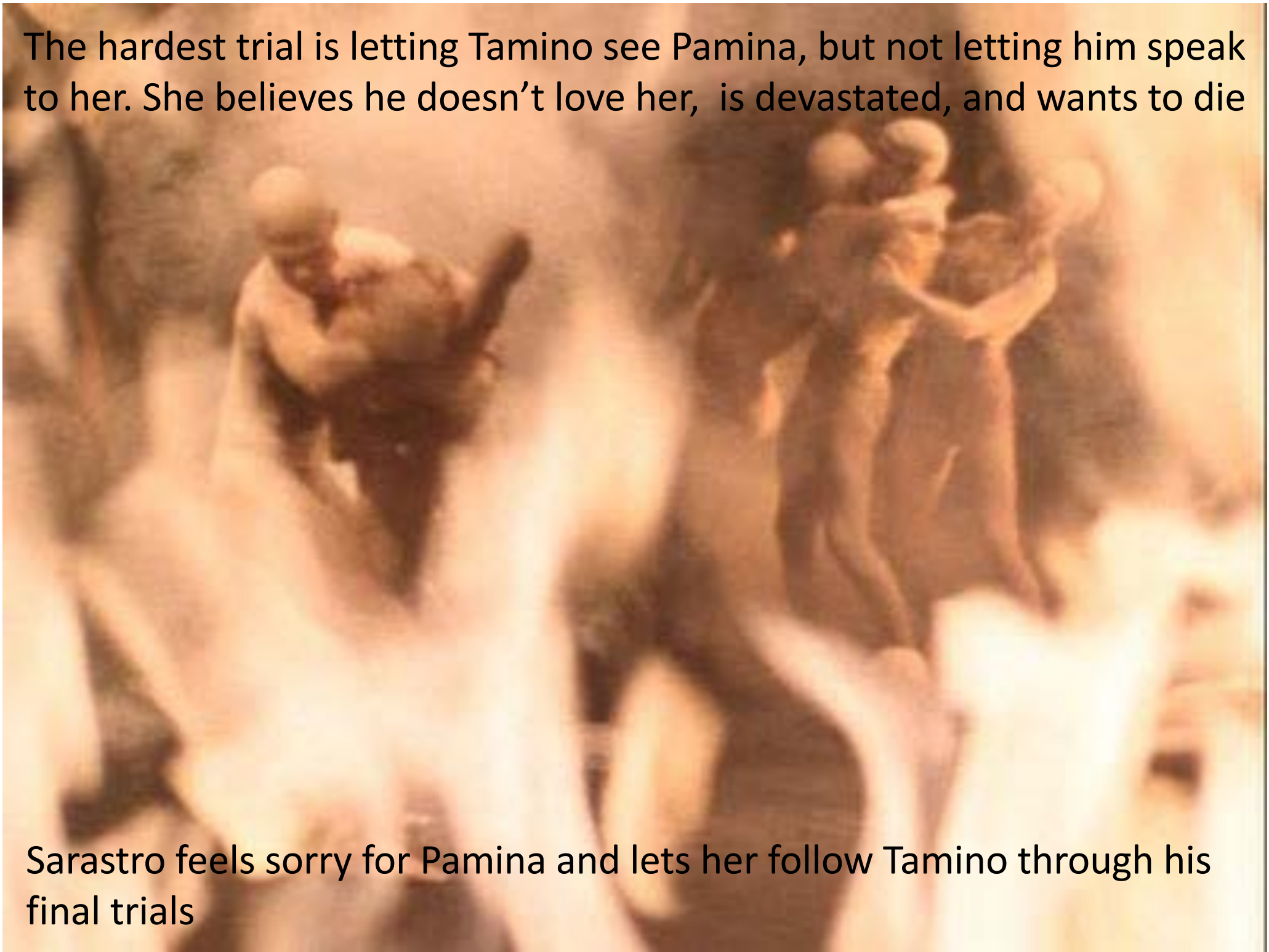
Sarastro's brotherhood (of freemasons?)

Before Tamino can become a member, he has to prove worthy by going through a series of initiation trials. He has to be speechless. Papageno comes along only by being promised a bride, Papagena.



The hardest trial is letting Tamino see Pamina, but not letting him speak to her. She believes he doesn't love her, is devastated, and wants to die

Sarastro feels sorry for Pamina and lets her follow Tamino through his final trials



The Queen of the Night rushes in to destroy the temple, but is defeated. Sarastro asks the gods to grant wisdom to Pamina Tamino and welcomes them to join his temple order. And Papageno get his Papagena. **HAPPY ENDING!**



The Magic Flute was an enormous success

For Mozart himself, not a happy ending

Falls violently ill with rheumatic fever on 20 November 1791

Had just gotten a commission for a Requiem. Had never written one before, and was looking forward to doing so

Only finishes the opening (*Introitus*). Makes sketches for most of the rest assisted by his student Franz Süssmayr.

Becomes aware he is writing his own Requiem



On 4 December, gathers three soloists to sing through what he has written so far. During the *Lacrymosa*:

Full of tears will be that day

When from the ashes shall arise

The guilty man to be judged;

Therefore spare him, O God,

Merciful Lord Jesus,

Grant him eternal rest. Amen.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YaH3zI0bYkM>

... Mozart breaks down in tears and they have to stop.

He dies the next evening on 5 December, 35 years old