

Montgomery Philharmonic 2017 - 18 Our 12th Season : Old Friends ... New Friends

Concert 5 Sunday, May 20, 2018: Old Friends ... New Friends

Mozart | Copland | Fauré

About Mozart –

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (baptized Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Mozart) was a prolific and influential composer of the Classical era who showed prodigious ability from his earliest childhood. Mozart started composing at the age of 6, and by the time he was 17 he had been appointed court composer and musician in Salzburg. These were tremendously prolific years for Mozart. It was during this time that he composed the *Serenata Notturna* as well as several symphonies, string quartets, masses, serenades, a few operas, and piano concerti. He also went on two important tours that his father arranged—one to Vienna in 1773 and the second to Munich in 1777.

Following his time in Salzburg, Mozart spent time in Paris, Augsburg, Mannheim, Munich, and Vienna. He settled in Vienna, where he achieved great success as an opera composer and met his wife, Costanza. In 1786, after he stopped performing in public, his income dwindled and he was forced to take out loans. In need of money to support his family, he composed three more symphonies and his final two operas—*Così fan tutte* and *La clemenza di Tito*. His final work was the controversial *Requiem in D minor*, which was left incomplete at the time of his death. He managed to complete a few movements, however, and provided his friend Süßmayr with enough sketches to finish the requiem mass.

- **Born:** January 27, 1756, Salzburg, Austria
- **Died:** December 5, 1791, Vienna, Austria
- **Full name:** Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Mozart
- **Compositions:** 41 Symphonies, 27 Piano Concerti, 5 Violin Concerti, 4 Horn Concerti, Concerti for Bassoon, Clarinet, Flute, and Flute and Harp, numerous solo piano works, 9 works for piano four-hands, 36 violin sonatas, 6 strings duos/trios, 23 string quartets, 6 string quintets, 7 piano trios, numerous other chamber music, including flute quartets, an oboe quartet, 13 serenades, 17 divertimenti, numerous marches and dances for various instruments, 18 masses, 14 other pieces of sacred music, 17 church sonatas for organ as well as numerous other works for organ, 23 operas

Symphony No. 35, “Haffner,” KV 385 (1782, rev. 1783) – Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)

When Mozart left the service of the Archbishop of Salzburg in June 1781, he received a letter from his father that there was to be a party celebrating the ennoblement of his childhood friend Sigmund Haffner the younger (1756–1787), who was the son of the late Salzburg mayor Sigmund Haffner (1699–1772). This was not the first time that the Haffner family had sought music from Mozart. Haffner had commissioned Mozart to compose music for a party on the wedding day of his sister, Marie Elisabeth, on July 29, 1776 – the *Haffner Serenade*. This request came at a time when Mozart was extremely busy, so he expedited the work by borrowing parts of other works for the symphony, namely the *Haffner Serenade*.

Months later, in March 1783, Mozart decided to include the serenade-symphony on a concert of his works at the Burgtheater scheduled during Lent (when theater and opera performances were suspended). In a letter dated December 4, he asked his father to send him the score. He had to ask again on December 21, “*I also asked you to send me ... the new symphony that I composed for Haffner at your request.*” On January 4, 1782, he repeated the request elliptically, saying he didn’t care if Papa sent the score or parts. On January 22, he wrote more directly, “*I really need them now*” and finally on February 5, “*Please send the symphonies, especially the last one, as soon as possible!*” Mozart finally received the score on February 15. Mozart seems to have surprised himself, for he wrote: “*My new ‘Haffner’ Symphony has positively amazed me, for I had forgotten every single note of it. It must surely produce a good effect.*” Mozart made several changes for the Viennese audience. He dropped the serenade’s march (perhaps it is K. 408 No. 2?) and one of the minuets—which is now lost—in order to present the expected four-movement symphony. He also filled out the orchestration by adding pairs of flutes and clarinets to the first and last movements.

The Lenten concert at the Burgtheater on March 23, 1783 contained an abundance of Mozart’s music, making this performance extremely long. One thing that seemed strange—besides the length of the program—was that it began with the first three movements of the Haffner Symphony but the finale was not heard until the end of the concert several hours later.

Symphony No. 35, Haffner is in four movements –

- Allegro con spirito, 4/4
- Andante, 2/4
- Menuetto, 3/4
- Presto, 2/2

Instrumentation: 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, 2 bassoons, 2 horns, 2 trumpets, timpani, violin 1, violin 2, viola, cello, double bass

Artifacts –

[Autographed Manuscript of *Symphony No. 35* at the Pierpont Morgan Library and Museum in New York City.](#)



Mozart: Symphonies Nos. 29, 33, 35 "Haffner", 38 "Prague", 41 "Jupiter" Orchestra Mozart & Claudio Abbado



Mozart: Symphonies Nos. 35-41 Berlin Philharmonic & Karl Böhm



The Symphony Edition Claudio Abbado

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1. [Mozart's Symphonies: Context, Performance Practice, Reception \(Clarendon Paperbacks\)](#)

2. [Mozart: A Cultural Biography](#)

3. [Later Symphonies \(Nos. 35-41\) in Full Score](#)

YouTube.com Links –

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yw92MJruqsk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SFY27rT-E2M>

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