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## Montgomery Philharmonic 2019 - 2020

### Our 14th Season : Editions

#### Concert 3, February 24, 2020 at 7 PM – The Young Musician Edition

Haydn | String Orchestra | Concert Band | Combined Bands and String Orchestras

##### About Franz Joseph Haydn

Franz Joseph Haydn was an Austrian composer of the Classical period who was known as the father of the symphony and the string quartet. He spent much of his career as a court musician for the wealthy Esterházy family at their remote estate. Until the latter part of his life, this isolated him from other composers and trends in music so that he was, as he put it, “forced to become original.” In spite of this, his music circulated widely, and for much of his career he was the most celebrated composer in Europe. Haydn’s music is full of character and his sense of humor often finds its way into many of his compositions. Haydn was a friend and mentor to Mozart, a tutor of Beethoven, and the older brother of composer Michael Haydn.

Haydn was the son of a wheelwright and a cook, and his parents realized his musical talent very early on. When he was only 6 years old, they sent him to live with a relative – Johann Matthias Frankh, a schoolmaster and the choirmaster in Hainburg, Austria. Haydn never lived with his parents again. Life in the Frankh household was not easy for Haydn, who later remembered being frequently hungry and humiliated by the filthy state of his clothing. He began his musical training there and could soon play both harpsichord and violin. The people of Hainburg heard him sing treble parts in the church choir.

There is reason to think that Haydn’s singing impressed those who heard him, because in 1739 he was brought to the attention of Georg von Reutter, the director of music in St. Stephen’s Cathedral in Vienna, who happened to be visiting Hainburg and was looking for new choirboys. Haydn passed his audition with Reutter, and after several months of further training moved to Vienna in 1740, where he worked for the next 9 years as a chorister. Haydn lived with von Reutter, von Reutter’s family, and four other choirboys at the cathedral. Interestingly, Haydn’s younger brother, Michael, eventually lived with the von Reutter’s at the cathedral as well. After 9 years, Haydn was dismissed from the choir because his voice had matured and the Empress Maria Theresa complained that he sounded like a crow. The final straw that led to his dismissal was when his pranks finally caught up with him (he cut off the pigtail of another chorister).

Haydn was taken in by Johann Michael Spangler, who shared his family’s watchtower room for a few months. Haydn developed his career as a freelance musician by working many different jobs; he was a music teacher, street serenader, and valet for the Italian composer Nicola Porpora. At this time it became clear that he had not received adequate training in music theory and composition, so he began to work his way through counterpoint exercises in Fux’s *Gradus ad Parnassum* and studied the works of CPE Bach. As Haydn’s skills increased, he began to be known first as an opera composer. This landed him a job as a freelance composer for the court in Vienna.

Haydn eventually found his way to the court of the Esterházy family and was appointed full Kapellmeister. As a “house officer” in the Esterházy establishment, Haydn wore livery, a special uniform, and followed the family as they moved among their various palaces, most importantly the family’s ancestral seat, Schloss Esterházy in Eisenstadt and later on Esterháza, a grand new palace built in rural Hungary in the 1760s. Haydn had a huge range of responsibilities, including composition, running the orchestra, playing chamber music for and with his patrons, and eventually the mounting of operatic productions. Despite this backbreaking workload, the job was, in artistic terms, a superb opportunity for Haydn. The Esterházy princes—Paul Anton and Nikolas I—were musical connoisseurs who appreciated his work and gave him daily access to his own small orchestra. During the nearly 30 years that Haydn worked at the Esterházy court, he produced most of his compositions, and it was there where his musical style continued to mature.

1779 was a watershed year for Haydn, as his contract was renegotiated. Previously all his compositions were the property of the Esterházy family. He now was permitted to write for others and sell his work to publishers. Haydn soon shifted his emphasis in composition to reflect this (fewer operas, and more quartets and symphonies) and he negotiated with multiple publishers, both Austrian and foreign. His new employment contract acted as a catalyst in the next stage in Haydn’s career—the achievement of international popularity. By 1790 Haydn was in the paradoxical position of being Europe’s leading composer, but also someone who spent his time as a duty-bound Kapellmeister in a remote palace in the Hungarian countryside. The remoteness of Esterháza, which was farther from Vienna than Eisenstadt, led Haydn to gradually feel more isolated and lonely. He longed to visit Vienna, where he had many friendships, and so began to travel a bit to Vienna.

In 1790, Prince Nikolaus died and was succeeded by his son Anton. Following a trend of the time, Anton sought to economize by dismissing most of the court musicians. Haydn retained a nominal appointment with Anton, at a reduced salary of 400 florins, as well as a 1000-florin pension from Nikolaus. Since Anton had little need for Haydn’s services, he was willing to let him travel, and the composer accepted a lucrative offer from Johan Peter Salomon, a German violinist and impresario, to visit England and conduct new symphonies with a large orchestra. He made two journeys to London, one in 1791–92 and another in 1794–95. Audiences flocked to his concerts and he composed several symphonies and string quartets. At the end of these trips, he did some traveling to the English countryside and also to Oxford, where he was awarded an honorary doctorate.

By the end of 1803, Haydn’s health had declined, so he retired. He suffered from dizziness, the inability to concentrate, and painfully swollen legs. In spite of this, he continued to try to compose. Although he was retired, the Esterházy family kept him on salary and paid his pension until the very end.

- **Born:** March 31, 1731, in Rohrau, Austria
- **Died:** May 31, 1809, in Vienna, Austria
- **Full Name:** Franz Joseph Haydn
- **Spouse:** Maria Anna Keller
- **Child:** Alois Anton Nikolaus Polzelli
- **Parents:** Maria nee Koller, Matthias Haydn
- **Siblings:** : Johann Evangelist Haydn, Michael Haydn
- **Compositions:** 104 symphonies, 4 violin concerti, 5 cello concerti, 1 double bass concerto, 5 horn concerti, 1 trumpet concerto, 2 flute concerti (1 is lost), one oboe concerto, 2 baryton concerti, 13 keyboard concerti, 14 masses, 14 operas/dramas, 45 piano trios, 68 string quartets, and 62 works for solo keyboard

##### Winners of the Bernie Rappaport Young Musician Competition.

##### *Concerto for Trumpet and Orchestra in E-flat (1796) – Franz Joseph Haydn (1732–1809) – Movement 1*

Haydn’s trumpet concerto changed how trumpets were thought of in music. Up to this point, trumpets were placed in the percussion section, accenting the musical line. With Haydn’s composition, they began to be thought of as melodic instruments.

Originally for the keyed trumpet, a new instrument invented to play chromatically, the concerto has been adapted for the modern trumpet. Prior to this invention, trumpets had no valves or keys and were called the natural trumpet. These natural trumpets could play octaves, fifths, and fourths, but not half steps. Trumpeters had to carry several trumpets so that they could change instruments quickly to play scales and half steps. The invention of valves and keys helped with this problem. This trumpet concerto was written just three years after the invention of the keyed trumpet.

After the first performances of this concerto, it was forgotten. It was discovered in the late 1800s by Paul Handke, a German trumpeter who later moved to the United States. Handke played trumpet in the Chicago Symphony and prior to moving to the United States, he wrote down the music from the original manuscript that he found. The concerto was passed to Franz Rossbach, Solo-Trumpet with the Wien Philharmonik in 1908 and then in March 1914 by Eduard Seifert Solo-Trumpet with the Dresdner Staatskapelle. Seifert copied the manuscript from Rossbach. After this it was regularly programmed worldwide and has remained his most popular concerto.

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

##### Artifact –

[Haydn’s trumpet concerto changed how trumpets functioned in the world of music](#)

##### YouTube.com Links –

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uAa2IUjeIFQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZUZY0Yw7m0c>

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

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