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HAYDN

SYMPHONY No. 101

D major/D-Dur/Ré majeur

Hob. I: 101

‘The Clock’

„Die Uhr“



Eulenburg

JOSEPH HAYDN

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Edited by/Herausgegeben von

Harry Newstone



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PREFACE

In the autumn of 1790 Prince Nikolaus Joseph Esterházy, Haydn's employer and patron, died and his son, Prince Paul Anton, succeeded him. Almost at once the great (but considerably expensive) musical establishment which had for nearly 30 years nurtured the composer, and is now chiefly remembered for the glory he brought to it, was dismantled. Although still nominally Kapellmeister, with a yearly pension, Haydn was at last free to travel wherever he wished, something he had not been able to do before. He returned to Vienna relieved of the daily pressures of court duties, but his respite was not to last long. Johann Peter Salomon, the German-born violinist and London impresario, was visiting Cologne when he heard of the death of Prince Nikolaus and lost no time in getting to Vienna determined to procure Haydn for his forthcoming London season. It was not the first time he had invited Haydn to England; now the composer was free to accept, and he did. A contract was exchanged and the two left Vienna in the middle of December and arrived in Dover on New Year's Day 1791.

Haydn stayed in England for a year and a half and returned for a second visit of similar duration in 1794–5. The stimulus he received from the London musical scene, the reception he was accorded there and the high quality of the musicians placed at his disposal inspired him to some of his finest music. The 12 symphonies he wrote for Salomon (six for each visit) are the summation of his orchestral achievement and the ground upon which the music he composed after his return to Vienna – notably the last six masses, *The Creation* and *The Seasons* – was based.

The most popular of the London symphonies are among the most frequently played of Haydn's works, yet for very many years they were (and often still are) performed from texts that had, during the 19th century, become seriously cor-

rupted from the originals. The first modern attempt to present a uniform set of scores based upon authentic sources came with Ernst Praetorius's edition for Eulenburg in the 1930s. For this he consulted the autograph scores of Nos. 98, 99, 101, 102, 103 and 104 but not those of Nos. 94, 95, 96 and 100 (No. 93 has disappeared and the whereabouts of No. 97 was then unknown). One can only speculate on why Praetorius was not able to examine the autograph of No. 94 which was in the then Preußische Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, where he had seen those of Nos. 98, 99, 101, 102 and 104, or Nos. 95 and 96 which were in the British Museum along with No. 103 of which he had received a photocopy. Clearly, detailed knowledge of the whereabouts of Haydn autographs was still very sketchy in the 1930s and Praetorius probably had no way of knowing what we, with the benefit of a further 50 years of Haydn research, can take for granted. Thus Praetorius's edition, while the best available at the time and certainly an important step in the right direction was, not surprisingly, uneven.

The phase of Haydn research that was to result in no less than a renaissance was now well begun. In 1939 the distinguished Danish scholar Jens Peter Larsen published *Die Haydn-Überlieferung* and two years later a facsimile print of *Drei Haydn-Kataloge*, revealing for the first time the immensity of the subject. The post-war years saw the formation in London of the Haydn Orchestra and in Boston of the Haydn Society (both 1949). In 1954, the founder of the Haydn Society, H. C. Robbins Landon, in an article 'The original versions of Haydn's first 'Salomon' symphonies',¹ drew our attention to the extent to which the standard performing editions of these works (mostly Breitkopf & Härtel and Peters) were in many cases 'flagrant falsifications of Haydn's own texts'. For a discussion on how these alterations came about

¹ *The Music Review*, Vol. 15/1, 1954

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the reader is referred to that article as well as to Landon's *The Symphonies of Joseph Haydn*,² and his *Haydn – Chronicle and Works*, Vol. 3 *Haydn in England*.³

Since the mid-1950s Henle Verlag, Munich, has issued a number of volumes of Haydn symphonies as part of a Complete Edition of his works for the Haydn Institute of Cologne. Universal Edition, Vienna, issued all the symphonies during the 1960s in an edition by H. C. Robbins Landon.

In 1959, the present writer, with material and advice from Professor Landon, revised and conducted all the London symphonies in a series of BBC broadcasts commemorating the 150th anniversary of the composer's death. The aim was to get as close as possible to Haydn's original intentions not only from the scholar's point of view but from the performer's too.

The texts were accordingly prepared from a number of manuscript sources of primary authenticity and one early printed edition of unusual interest and importance. These same sources, which are listed below with their credentials, have been re-examined for this new edition together with other more recent discoveries.

Editorial Notes

Location and description of sources

I. Autograph scores and authentic manuscript copies

We retain, for convenience, the generally accepted numerical order established by Eusebius von Mandyczewski for the Breitkopf & Härtel Collected Edition (begun in 1907 but never completed) although, in the case of the first set of London symphonies, this is not thought to be the order in which they were composed or first performed.

No. 93 Autograph:

Whereabouts unknown, possibly lost.

Seen in a Brunswick bookshop in 1870 by the Haydn biographer, Carl Ferdinand Pohl, who noted the date 1791 on it in Haydn's hand.

Copies:

1. Copy made in London for Salomon, with corrections in other hands – possibly Haydn's and Salomon's. Acquired by the Royal Philharmonic Society in 1847 from William Ayrton who had inherited all of Salomon's music in 1815. Acquired by the British Library, London, January 1988.⁴

2. Copy made by Esterházy copyist (Elßler or another with similar handwriting). Esterházy Archives, National Széchényi Library, Budapest.

No. 94 Autograph:

Movements I, III and IV in the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung, lacking last page of Mov. I and the first two pages of the Minuet. The missing page of Mov. I and the whole of Mov. II (in its original version before Haydn added the 'surprise') in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Copies:

1. Salomon's London copy; details as No. 93.

2. Esterházy copy; details as No. 93. Both with later version of Mov. II (i.e., with 'surprise').

No. 95 Autograph:

Royal Philharmonic Society collection, British Library, London. Bound together with autograph of No. 96 and copy of No. 98.

Copies:

None found – see III below.

No. 96 Autograph:

Royal Philharmonic Society collection, British Library, London. Bound together with autograph of No. 95 and copy of No. 98.

² London, 1955

³ London, 1976

⁴ see Arthur Searle, 'Haydn Manuscripts in the British Library', *Early Music*, 5/1982, also *Haydn Yearbook XIV*

- Copies:
None found – see III below.
- No. 97 Autograph:
Owned by Mrs Eva Alberman, London (formerly Stefan Zweig collection); acquired by the British Library, London, May 1986.
Copy:
Salomon's London copy; details as No. 93.
- No. 98 Autograph:
Formerly in the Preußische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin (from the Schindler Beethoven collection). Four pages missing from Mov. IV. Now in the Jagellonian University Library, Krakow.
Copy:
Salomon's London copy; details as No. 93. Bound together with the autographs of Nos. 95 and 96.
- No. 99 Autograph:
Formerly in the Preußische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin. Now in the Jagellonian University Library, Krakow. Photocopy in Hoboken Photogramm Archiv, Vienna.
Copies:
1. Salomon's London copy; details as No. 93.
2. Elßler copy, Esterházy Archives, National Széchényi Library, Budapest.
- No. 100 Autograph:
Esterházy Archives, National Széchényi Library, Budapest, lacking Mov. II.
Copy:
Salomon's London copy; details as No. 93.
- No. 101 Autograph:
Formerly in the Preußische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin. Now in the Jagellonian University Library, Krakow. Photocopy in Hoboken Photogramm Archiv, Vienna.
Copies:
1. Salomon's London copy; details as No. 93.
2. Elßler copy, Esterházy Archives,
- National Széchényi Library, Budapest.
- No. 102 Autograph:
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung, Berlin.
Copy:
Salomon's London copy; details as No. 93.
- No. 103 Autograph:
British Library, London: three pages of Minuet in another hand.
Copy:
Salomon's London copy; details as No. 93.
- No. 104 Autograph:
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung, Berlin.
Copy:
Salomon's London copy; details as No. 93.
- It will be seen that, with the exception of No. 93 and the missing slow movement of No. 100, the autograph scores of the London symphonies have survived very nearly intact. The copies made for Salomon in London are a recent (1982) discovery by Alec Hyatt King, and are of great importance.
- II. Manuscript orchestral material by
Johann Elßler
- Orchestral parts copied from the autograph scores by Haydn's own copyist, many with corrections in the composer's hand, are obviously of great value in the establishment of accurate texts of the London symphonies. The most comprehensive collection of the London symphonies is in the Fürstenberg Archives, Donaueschingen, which has them all but No. 100. Some of these parts are on English paper and were evidently used in the original London performances before being taken back to Vienna by Haydn. The Esterházy Archives in Budapest have Elßler parts of Nos. 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101 and 103 (the latter lacking the Minuet), and the Oettingen-Wallerstein Archives in Harburg have Nos. 93, 96, 97 and 98.

III. London manuscript scores

In 1795 and 1796 respectively, Haydn presented Salomon with the exclusive rights to both sets of London symphonies, a very proper gesture to the man who had commissioned them and had led the orchestra for the first performances of nine of them (the last three symphonies were presented by the newly-formed 'Opera Concert' at the King's Theatre under the direction of Giovanni Battista Viotti). The tangible aspect of this handsome gift was a complete set of scores – the autographs of Nos. 95 and 96 and copies of the rest, as set out in I above. In November 1791, Haydn sent copy scores of Nos. 95 and 96 to his friend in Vienna, Bernhard von Kees. They evidently arrived safely since von Kees entered the opening bars of both works in his catalogue of Haydn symphonies with the words 'NB von London gekommen', but these scores have not been located.

IV. Printed orchestral material by Robert Birchall, London

There can be no doubt that Salomon also had his own personal set of orchestral parts of all 12 symphonies. He had them engraved, after Haydn's return to Vienna (as the terms of the presentation entitled him to do), with at least one publisher (Monzani & Cimarosa) and he may also have sold them to others. A year or two after Haydn's death (1809) Salomon entered into an agreement with Robert Birchall (who had earlier published Salomon's arrangements for Piano Trio and for Flute and String Quartet with optional Piano of the London symphonies) for a new issue of the orchestral parts. If Landon is right in supposing that Salomon provided Birchall with his own performing material for this print – possibly the very material he had used under Haydn's direction – it would explain not only the high intelligence and practical nature of the editings, but, more important, the often close relationship between Birchall and the autographs, and the even closer relationship between Birchall and the copy scores that Haydn presented to Salomon.

The Birchall print thus has a high place

among the sources upon which this edition is based. With so strong a link – Salomon – between it and Haydn and its readiness as a performing edition, it has a combination of virtues that will be of interest to both scholars and performers. Where the Birchall differs from our other sources (generally because of changes that Haydn made after his return to Vienna that would have been unknown to Salomon) such variants, as well as others of interest, are shown in the Textual Notes below.

Editorial method

Redundant cautionary or parallel accidentals have in some cases been omitted. Haydn's habit of reminding players constantly of such accidentals in continuously modulating passages, even if it means repeating them in the same bar, makes it difficult to follow this aim with complete consistency, and in such cases we have omitted only those which, in modern practice, might confuse rather than clarify.

Missing accidentals, staccato signs, slurs, ties and dynamics etc., have been added without comment only where their absence is the obvious result of the composer's, copyist's or engraver's oversight. Where explanatory comment may be helpful this will be found in the Textual Notes below.

Square brackets and broken ties and slurs indicate editorial additions in the text. The basis for such additions (i.e. parallel or analogous passages) will be clear by the context.

We have retained the indication *Tutti* (used by Haydn to cancel a previous *Solo*, usually in the woodwind) wherever it appears in our sources. Where it is clearly implied by the context but not shown in any of the sources, we have used the modern equivalent – [a 2] where the two parts are in unison.

Since Haydn and Elßler generally wrote a staccato as a quick stroke, it is difficult to determine whether a difference in performance is intended between a stroke and a dot. In general we have used dots except where a sharply accented staccato seems required.

SYMPHONY No. 101

This symphony was composed for Haydn's second visit to London in 1794/5 for which he had been commissioned by Salomon to provide, among other music, six new symphonies – as he had done for his first visit in 1791/2. In the event, the first three of these new symphonies (Nos. 99–101) were to be the last of the 'London' symphonies presented at Salomon's Hanover Square concerts, for in January 1795 the violinist/impresario announced that he was 'under the necessity, from circumstances which he has it not in his power to control, to decline the further continuance of the establishment'.⁵

The Symphony No. 101 was given its first performance, with Salomon as leader and Haydn at the piano, on 3 March at the fourth concert of Salomon's 1794 season in the Hanover Square Rooms, and it was repeated at the fifth concert a week later. The work was an immediate success and it has remained to this day one of Haydn's most brilliant and popular symphonies. The autograph score of both this symphony and of No. 100 ('The Military') are dated 1794, but it seems likely that all or part of No. 101 was composed first, since its minuet was written on the same (Italian) paper that Haydn had used for the Symphony No. 99 the previous year in

Vienna.⁶ The title 'The Clock', which the symphony gained from the tick-tock accompaniment that pervades the second movement, was not attached to the work until sometime in the nineteenth century.⁷

Sources

Autograph score in the Jagellonian University Library, Cracow AUT

Copy of the autograph by Johann Elssler in the Esterházy Archives, Budapest BUD/a

Copy of the score made by London copyist LON

Manuscript material by Elssler in the Esterházy Archives, Budapest BUD/b

Manuscript material in the Fürstenberg Archives, Donaueschingen by Elssler(?), a Viennese copyist with handwriting similar to Elssler's, and a local copyist (for this information I am indebted to H. C. Robbins Landon) D/E

Printed parts by Birchall BIR

Birchall edition of Salomon's Quintet arrangement SAL5

Harry Newstone

⁵ H. C. Robbins Landon, *Haydn – Chronicle and Works* (vol. III *Haydn in England*), London, 1976, 280

⁶ *ibid.*, 492

⁷ *ibid.*

VORWORT

Im Herbst 1790 starb Fürst Nikolaus Joseph Esterházy, Haydns Dienstherr und Gönner; Fürst Paul Anton, sein Sohn, folgte ihm nach. Fast unmittelbar hierauf wurde das bedeutende, allerdings ziemlich kostspielige Musikleben am Hofe eingestellt, das Haydn nahezu dreißig Jahre lang ernährt hatte, und an das man sich heute hauptsächlich des Glanzes wegen erinnert, den es durch den Komponisten erhalten hatte. Obwohl er auch weiterhin den Kapellmeistertitel führen durfte und eine jährliche Pension erhielt, konnte Haydn im Gegensatz zu früher nun schließlich nach Belieben reisen. Er kehrte nach Wien zurück, entlastet vom täglichen Zwang des Dienstes am Hofe, jedoch sollte diese Ruhepause nicht von langer Dauer sein. Als der deutschstämmige Geiger und Londoner Impresario Johann Peter Salomon während eines Aufenthaltes in Köln vom Tod des Fürsten Nikolaus erfuhr, eilte er unverzüglich nach Wien, entschlossen, Haydn für die kommende Saison nach London zu verpflichten. Dies war nicht das erste Mal, dass er Haydn nach England eingeladen hatte; jetzt jedoch war der Komponist in der Lage zuzusagen, und er tat es auch. Ein Vertrag wurde ausgehandelt, und die beiden verließen Wien Mitte Dezember und erreichten Dover am Neujahrstag 1791.

Haydn blieb anderthalb Jahre lang in England und kehrte 1794/95 zu einem zweiten, etwa gleich langen Aufenthalt zurück. Die Anregungen, die er durch das Londoner Musikleben erhielt, die Aufnahme dort und die hohe Qualität der ihm zur Verfügung stehenden Musiker inspirierten ihn zu mehreren seiner bedeutendsten Werke. So bilden die zwölf Sinfonien für Salomon (sechs für jeden Aufenthalt) die Zusammenfassung seiner ganzen Kunst der Orchesterkomposition und die Grundlage für die Werke, die er nach seiner Rückkehr nach Wien schrieb – vor allem die sechs letzten Messen sowie die *Schöpfung* und die *Jahreszeiten*.

Die bekanntesten der Londoner Sinfonien gehören zu den meistgespielten Werken Haydns, jedoch wurden sie viele Jahre lang (vielfach noch bis in die heutige Zeit) aus Notenmaterial aufgeführt, das im 19. Jahrhundert gegenüber dem Originaltext erheblich verfälscht worden war. Den ersten neueren Versuch, aufgrund der authentischen Quellen einen einheitlichen Satz Partituren herauszubringen, stellt die Ausgabe von Ernst Praetorius im Rahmen der Edition Eulenburg in den 1930er Jahren dar. Er zog die Partitur-Autographe von Nr. 98, 99, 101, 102, 103 und 104 heran, nicht aber diejenigen von Nr. 94, 95, 96 und 100 (das Autograph von Nr. 93 ist verschollen, und das von Nr. 97 war damals nicht nachweisbar). Man kann nur Vermutungen darüber anstellen, warum Praetorius nicht in der Lage war, das Autograph von Nr. 94 zu untersuchen, das in der damaligen Preußischen Staatsbibliothek in Berlin lag, wo er auch die Autographe von Nr. 98, 99, 101, 102 und 104 eingesehen hatte; Nr. 95 und 96 waren ihm im British Museum London zugänglich, zusammen mit dem Autograph von Nr. 103, das ihm als Fotokopie vorlag. Auf jeden Fall war die Kenntnis der Aufbewahrungsorte von Haydn-Autographen in den 1930er Jahren noch sehr lückenhaft, und Praetorius konnte damals wohl kaum wissen, was wir heute, nach weiteren 50 Jahren Haydn-Forschung, als erwiesen betrachten können. So war es nicht verwunderlich, dass die Ausgaben von Praetorius in sich uneinheitlich waren, auch wenn sie zu ihrer Zeit die besten verfügbaren waren und sicherlich einen Schritt in die richtige Richtung unternahmen.

Damit hatte eine Zeit intensiver Haydn-Forschung begonnen, die eine regelrechte Renaissance auslöste. 1939 veröffentlichte der bedeutende dänische Musikwissenschaftler Jens Peter Larsen sein Buch *Die Haydn-Überlieferung* und zwei Jahre später als Faksimile *Drei Haydn-Kataloge*; damit wies er erstmals auf

die nahezu unüberschaubaren Dimensionen dieses Forschungsbereichs hin. In den Nachkriegsjahren folgten die Gründung des Haydn-Orchesters London und in Boston die der Haydn-Gesellschaft (beide 1949). 1954 machte H. C. Robbins Landon, Begründer der Haydn-Gesellschaft, in einem Aufsatz „The original versions of Haydn’s first ‘Salomon’ symphonies“¹ auf das Ausmaß aufmerksam, in dem das verfügbare Aufführungsmaterial dieser Werke (hauptsächlich von Breitkopf & Härtel und Peters) in vielen Fällen durch „offenkundige Verfälschung von Haydns eigenem Notentext“² entstellt war. Bezüglich einer eingehenden Darstellung, wie es zu diesen Abweichungen kam, sei hier auf den zitierten Aufsatz sowie auf Landons Arbeiten *The Symphonies of Joseph Haydn*² und *Haydn – Chronicle and Works* (Bd. 3: *Haydn in England*)³ hingewiesen.

Seit Mitte der 1950er Jahre hat der Henle-Verlag München im Rahmen einer Gesamtausgabe der Werke Haydns durch das Haydn-Institut Köln mehrere Bände mit Sinfonien veröffentlicht. Bei der Universal Edition Wien erschienen alle Sinfonien in den 1960er Jahren in einer Ausgabe von H. C. Robbins Landon.

1959 revidierte der Herausgeber der hier vorliegenden Ausgabe anlässlich einer Sende-reihe der BBC zum 150. Todestage des Komponisten, in der er selbst alle Londoner Sinfonien Haydns dirigierte, die Partituren, wofür ihm Robbins Landon eigenes Material und seinen Rat zur Verfügung stellte. Das Ziel war, Haydns eigenen Intentionen nicht nur vom wissenschaftlichen Standpunkt aus, sondern auch aus der Sicht des ausübenden Musikers so nahe wie möglich zu kommen.

Der Notentext wurde aufgrund einer Anzahl handschriftlicher Primärquellen und einer besonders interessanten und wichtigen Druckausgabe erarbeitet. Diese unten verzeichneten und beschriebenen Quellen wurden für die Neuausgabe unter Berücksichtigung anderer neuerer Forschungsergebnisse nochmals untersucht.

¹ *The Music Review*, Jg. 15/1, 1954.

² London 1955.

³ London 1976.

Revisionsbericht

Quellen-Fundorte und Quellenbeschreibung

I. Partiturautographe und autorisierte Abschriften

Der Einfachheit halber wird die allgemein übliche Zählung nach der Gesamtausgabe von Eusebius von Mandyczewski bei Breitkopf & Härtel (unvollständig, begonnen 1907) beibehalten, obwohl sie vermutlich für die erste Folge der Londoner Sinfonien weder der Reihenfolge der Entstehung noch der Uraufführungen entspricht.

Nr. 93 Autograph:

Verschollen, möglicherweise verloren. Zuletzt 1870 in einer Braunschweiger Buchhandlung durch den Haydn-Biographen Carl Ferdinand Pohl nachgewiesen, der die Datierung 1791 von Haydns Hand feststellte.

Abschriften:

1. Abschrift aus London, angefertigt für Salomon, mit Korrekturen in anderer Handschrift – vermutlich von Haydn und Salomon. 1847 erworben durch die Royal Philharmonic Society London von William Ayrton, der 1815 von Salomon dessen gesamten Bestand an Noten geerbt hatte. Seit Januar 1988 im Besitz der British Library London⁴.

2. Abschrift eines Kopisten am Hofe Esterházy (Elßler, der Haydns Kopist war, oder jemand mit ähnlicher Handschrift): Esterházy-Archiv der Széchényi-Nationalbibliothek Budapest.

Nr. 94 Autograph:

Satz I, III und IV: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung (ohne die letzte Seite von Satz I und die ersten beiden Seiten des Menuetts). Die fehlende Seite von Satz I und der vollständige Satz II (in seiner ursprünglichen Fassung vor der

⁴ Vgl. Arthur Searle, „Haydn Manuscripts in the British Library“, in: *Early Music*, 5/1982, und *Haydn Jahrbuch XIV*.