



University Music Class Room,
EDINBURGH.

FOUR HISTORICAL CONCERTS.

CONCERT I.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1900.

**Early Symphonies by Haydn, and Predecessors and
Contemporaries of Haydn.**

Performers—

A Small Orchestra (led by Mr H. DAMBMANN), consisting of
Stringed Instruments, two Oboes, and two Horns.

Madame WAHLER - - - - - *Vocalist.*

Mr A. SCOTT JUPP - - - - - *Accompanist.*

Professor NIECKS - - - - - *Conductor.*

PREFACE TO THE PROGRAMME.

HAYDN is often called the father of the Symphony, but the Symphony has many fathers. It is well known that Gossec published several symphonies in 1754, five years before Haydn composed his first one; and when Mysliweczek, the Bohemian composer, visited Milan and heard at a concert some of Sammartini's old symphonies, he exclaimed: "I have found the father of Haydn's style." If, however, Haydn was not the father of the Symphony, he contributed more to the development of this kind of composition, and brought to its production greater genius, than any other of the early masters. Besides Sammartini (whose first symphony was performed in 1734), Johann Stamitz, Pierre van Maldere, and Gossec, of whom works will be heard to-night, many other more or less forgotten worthies deserve to be remembered in connection with the rise of the modern symphony. Some of them will be represented in the programme of the Concert on the 14th of February. It should be noted that the composers of the first four symphonies to be played to-night were all born before Haydn. Most of the early symphonies (also called overtures), not excepting Haydn's early ones, are scored for the usual strings, two oboes, and two horns; and are in three movements, the minuet and the scherzo having not yet been introduced. Sammartini's symphony, which, like the other four, is written for eight parts, will be played only by the strings. This will show the little individual importance of the wind instrument parts.

Programme.

1. Symphony in G major, by GIOVANNI BATTISTA SAMMARTINI, or SAN MARTINI (an Italian who flourished at Milan about 1730 to 1770. Twenty-four symphonies printed).

- (a.) Spiritoso. ♩ .
- (b.) Andantino grazioso. ♩ .
- (c.) Spiritoso. Rondo. $\frac{3}{4}$.

2. "Ah! rendimi quel core," aria from the opera *Mitrame*, by FRANCESCO ROSSI (1686).

3. Symphony in G major, by JOHANN STAMITZ (a Bohemian, 1717-1761; lived at Mannheim from 1745. Twelve symphonies printed).

- (a.) Allegro. ♩ .
- (b.) Andantino. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- (c.) Presto. $\frac{3}{8}$.

4. Two Songs.

- (a.) *Abendempfindung*, by MOZART.
- (b.) *Wiegenlied*, "Schlafe mein Prinzchen," by (Mozart) FLIESS.

5. Symphony in G minor, by PIERRE VAN MALDERE (a Belgian who lived at Brussels, 1724-68. Eighteen symphonies, the first six of which were of 1759).

- (a.) Allegro assai. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- (b.) Andante. $\frac{2}{4}$.
- (c.) Presto. $\frac{3}{4}$.

6. Symphony in F major, by FRANCOIS JOSEPH GOSSEC (a Belgian who lived at Paris, 1734-1829. Twenty-six symphonies, of which three are for wind instruments).

- (a.) Allegro molto. $\frac{2}{4}$.
- (b.) Andantino allegretto. $\frac{3}{8}$.
- (c.) Poco Presto. $\frac{2}{4}$.

7. Aria from the opera *Rinaldo*, by G. F. HANDEL.

8. Symphony in B flat major, by JOSEPH HAYDN (a German, 1732-1809).

- (a.) Allegro assai. ♩ .
- (b.) Andantino. $\frac{2}{4}$.
- (c.) Presto. $\frac{2}{4}$.

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DATES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE FOUR
HISTORICAL CONCERTS.

November 14 (Wednesday).—Early Symphonies by Haydn, and Predecessors and Contemporaries of Haydn: Sammartini, Stamitz, Van Maldere, Gossec, and Haydn.

December 19 (Wednesday).—Melodramatic Music (interspersed with some violoncello music).—Mrs TOBIAS MATTHAY [Jessie Kennedy] (reciter); Mr DAVID MILLAR CRAIG (violoncellist); and Mr (pianist).

February 14, 1901 (Thursday).—Early Symphonies by Haydn, and Predecessors and Contemporaries of Haydn.

March 13 (Wednesday).—A Recital of Pianoforte Compositions by Brahms.—Miss FANNY DAVIES (pianist).

FREDERICK NIECKS,

Reid Professor of Music.