

MINI-SCORE

SYMPHONY No. 100 ~ Joseph Haydn/arr. Gerard Posch (the military)

De komponist Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809) schreef meer dan honderd symfonieën; maar liefst 104 zijn er van hem bekend! Veel van deze symfonieën kregen een bijnaam en spreken daardoor tot de verbeelding van het publiek. Bekend zijn vooral "De Kip", "De Klok" en de symfonie "Met de Paukenschlag".

De symfonie no. 100 kreeg als bijnaam de "militaire symfonie" of "la turque". In de tijd dat Haydn deze muziek schreef was het mode om gebruik te maken van bepaalde slagwerkinstumenten, waardoor een imitatie werd gegeven van de zogeheten Janitsjaren-muziek die, tenegevolge van gevoerde oorlogen vanuit Turkië in Oostenrijk bekend was geworden. Ook Haydn kon niet achterblijven. Vooral in het tweede deel van deze symfonie paste hij dit effect toe. Door het enigszins marsmatig karakter zullen bij de toeroorders indrukken worden opgeroepen van militaire muziek die, voorafgaand aan een colonne soldaten, marcherend ten gehore wordt gebracht in een voor die tijd gebruikelijk tempo. Deze indrukken moeten door de toepassing van tamboer, grote ("Turkse") trom - daar komt die naam vandaan! - pauken, triangel en bekens alleen maar worden versterkt.

Het is echter niet alleen het gebruik van het uitgebreide slagwerk, waardoor deze muziek een militair tintje krijgt. Ook het trom-persignaal, dat tegen het eind van dit 2de deel van de 100e symfonie opdoemt is kenmerkend voor de naamgeving van deze overigens vredelievende klinkende muziek.

Le compositeur Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809) a écrit plus de cent symphonies; pas moins de 104 de sa main sont connues! Beaucoup de ces symphonies ont été surnommées et frappent ainsi l'imagination du public. Sont particulièrement bien connues "La Poule", "L'horloge" et "Roulement de timbales".

La symphonie no. 100 a été surnommée la "symphonie militaire" ou "la turque". A l'époque où Haydn a écrit cette musique, il était en vogue d'utiliser certains instruments à percussion en vue de produire une imitation de la musique dite "des Janissaires" qui devait sa popularité aux guerres menées depuis la Turquie en Autriche. Haydn non plus ne pouvait demeurer en reste. C'est surtout dans la deuxième partie de cette symphonie qu'il a appliqué cet effet. Le caractère quelque peu de marche évoquera auprès des auditeurs des impressions de musique militaire qui, précédant une colonne de soldats, est exécutée en marchant, à un rythme d'usage à cette époque. Le tamboir, la grosse caisse (turque!) - voilà d'où vient ce nom! - les timbales, le triangle et les cymbales ne viennent que renforcer ces impressions.

Toutefois ce n'est non seulement l'utilisation d'amples instruments à percussion qui donne une touche militaire à cette musique. La sonnerie aussi, qui retentit vers la fin de cette 2me partie de la 100me symphonie, est caractéristique du baptême de cette musique qui pour le reste sonne pacifique.

The composer Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809) wrote more than 100 symphonies: no less than 104 are known to us! Many of these symphonies got a nickname and are remembered by them. Very famous are "The Chicken", "The Clock" and the symphony "With the Timpans Bea".

The symphony no. 100 was called the "military symphony" or "La Turque". During the years that Haydn wrote this music it was fashionable to use certain percussion instruments in order to imitate so-called Janissary music that had become known in Austria as a result of the wars with Turkey. Haydn couldn't stay behind. He included the afore-mentioned effect in the 2nd movement of this symphony. Because of its somewhat martial character it will remind the audience of military music that was played in the pace of the day by the band preceding the columns of soldiers. This impression is enhanced by the use of snare drum, bass (Turkish) drum - hence the name - timpani, triangle and cymbals. It is however, not just the extensive use of percussion that gives this music a military tinge.

The trumpet signal, that sounds against the end of the second movement of the 100th symphony, is characteristic for the name of this predominantly peaceful music, too.

Der Komponist Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809) hat über 100 Symphonien geschrieben; nicht weniger als 104 sind bekannt geworden. Viele dieser Symphonien erhielten einen Übernamen und regen dadurch die Phantasie des Publikums an. Bekannt sind u.a. "Die Uhr" und die Symphonie "Mit dem Paukenschlag".

Die Symphonie 100 wurde als "Militär-Symphonie" oder "La Turque" bezeichnet. In der Zeit, als Haydn diese Musik schrieb, war es Mode, durch den Einsatz von Schlaginstrumenten den Eindruck der sogenannten "Janitsjaren-Musik" zu erwecken, die infolge verschiedener Kriege in der Türkei in Österreich bekannt geworden war. Auch Haydn integrierte diese Musikart in seinen Werken; vor allem im zweiten Teil dieser Symphonie verwendete er diesen Effekt. Durch den teilweise marschähnlichen Charakter werden die Zuhörer den Eindruck von Militärmusik erhalten, die marschiert und an der Spitze einer Soldatenkolonne in einem für die damaligen Zeiten üblichen Tempo gespielt wird.

Dieser Eindruck wird durch den Einsatz des Tamboirs, der grossen (türkischen) Trommel - daher kommt die Name! - der Pauken, des Triangels und der Becken bloss verstärkt werden. Es ist aber nicht nur der vielfältige Einsatz der Schlaginstrumente, womit diese Musik ihren militärischen Charakter erhält; auch das Trompetensignal, das gegen Ende dieses zweiten Teils der 100. Symphonie erklingt, ist kennzeichnend für den Titel dieser "Friede bringend" tönender Musik.

Joseph Haydn/arr. Gerard Posch

SYMPHONY NO. 100 (the military)

Score windband/harmonie

- 2nd movement -

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89130

flute
oboe
bassoon
B♭ clarinet
B♭ alto clarinet
B♭ bassclarinet
B♭ alto sax.
B♭ tenor sax.
B♭ baritone sax.
B♭ cornet
trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

6
flute
oboe
bassoon
B♭ clarinet
B♭ alto clarinet
B♭ bassclarinet
B♭ alto sax.
B♭ tenor sax.
B♭ baritone sax.
B♭ cornet
trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

(C) (C) (C)

flute
oboe
bassoon
B♭ clarinet
B♭ alto clarinet
B♭ bassclarinet
B♭ alto sax.
B♭ tenor sax.
B♭ baritone sax.
B♭ cornet
trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

7
flute
oboe
bassoon
B♭ clarinet
B♭ alto clarinet
B♭ bassclarinet
B♭ alto sax.
B♭ tenor sax.
B♭ baritone sax.
B♭ cornet
trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

(D) (D) (D)

9

Flute
oboe
bassoon
Eb clarinet
Bb clarinet
Eb alto clarinet
Bb bassclarinet
Eb alto sax.
Bb tenor sax.
Eb baritone sax.
Bb cornet trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

dim.
(Cued in Bass) (Cued in Tenor Bass)
(Cued in Bass) dim.
(Cued in Bass) dim.
(1 player)
dim.
(1st Ban.)
(2nd Ban.)
(1st Ban.)
(2nd Ban.)
(1st Ban.)
(2nd Ban.)
(1st Ban.)
(2nd Ban.)
(1st Ban.)
(2nd Ban.)

10

E

flute
oboe
bassoon
Eb clarinet
Bb clarinet
Eb alto clarinet
Bb bassclarinet
Eb alto sax.
Bb tenor sax.
Eb baritone sax.
Bb cornet trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

(Cued in Bass)
(Cued in Bar, Treb)
(2m)

11

B

Flute
oboe
bassoon
Eb clarinet
Bb clarinet
Eb alto clarinet
Bb bassclarinet
Eb alto sax.
Bb tenor sax.
Eb baritone sax.
Bb cornet trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

div.

Tremolo
Cymbal
Score down
bass drum

12

C

flute
oboe
bassoon
Eb clarinet
Bb clarinet
Eb alto clarinet
Bb bassclarinet
Eb alto sax.
Bb tenor sax.
Eb baritone sax.
Bb cornet trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

11

flute
dim.
oboe
dim.
bassoon
dim.
E♭ clarinet
dim.
B♭ clarinet
dim.
E♭ alto clarinet
dim.
B♭ bassclarinet
dim.
E♭ alto sax.
dim.
B♭ tenor sax.
dim.
E♭ baritone sax.
dim.
B♭ cornet
trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
dim.
basses
timpani
percussion

12

flute
oboe
bassoon
E♭ clarinet
B♭ clarinet
E♭ alto clarinet
B♭ bassclarinet
E♭ alto sax.
B♭ tenor sax.
E♭ baritone sax.
B♭ cornet
trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
(Ben.)
basses
timpani
percussion

P (Gard in Bass Clef)
Bar 3a, Tr. 2a

13

flute
oboe
bassoon
E♭ clarinet
B♭ clarinet
E♭ alto clarinet
B♭ bassclarinet
E♭ alto sax.
B♭ tenor sax.
E♭ baritone sax.
B♭ cornet
trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

14

flute
oboe
bassoon
E♭ clarinet
B♭ clarinet
E♭ alto clarinet
B♭ bassclarinet
E♭ alto sax.
B♭ tenor sax.
E♭ baritone sax.
B♭ cornet
trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
(Ben.)
basses
timpani
percussion

P (Gard in Bass Clef)
Bar 3a, Tr. 2a

③

17

flute
oboe
bassoon
E♭ clarinet
B♭ clarinet
E♭ alto clarinet
B♭ bass clarinet
E♭ alto sax.
B♭ tenor sax.
E♭ baritone sax.
B♭ cornet trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

18

④

flute
oboe
bassoon
E♭ clarinet
B♭ clarinet
E♭ alto clarinet
B♭ bass clarinet
E♭ alto sax.
B♭ tenor sax.
E♭ baritone sax.
B♭ cornet trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

⑤

19

flute
oboe
bassoon
E♭ clarinet
B♭ clarinet
E♭ alto clarinet
B♭ bass clarinet
E♭ alto sax.
B♭ tenor sax.
E♭ baritone sax.
B♭ cornet trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

20

⑥

flute
oboe
bassoon
E♭ clarinet
B♭ clarinet
E♭ alto clarinet
B♭ bass clarinet
E♭ alto sax.
B♭ tenor sax.
E♭ baritone sax.
B♭ cornet trumpet
F horn
trombone
baritone C
basses
timpani
percussion

(N) 21

flute
oboe
bassoon
B♭ clarinet
B♭ clarinet
B♭ clarinet
B♭ bassoon
B♭ bassoon
F horn
trombone
baritone C
bassoon
percussion

1st (Coda in B-flat, Bar. 80.)

F (1st Bar.)

P (1st Bar.)

(C)

flute

oboe

bassoon

B_b clarinet

E_b alto clarinet

B_b bassclarinet

E_b alto sax.

B_b tenor sax.

E_b baritone sax.

B_b cornet trumpet

F horn

trombones

baritone C

basses

timpani

percussion

23

(1)

Flute 1
Flute 2
Oboe 1
Oboe 2
Bassoon 1
Bassoon 2
B♭ Clarinet 1
B♭ Clarinet 2
B♭ Clarinet 3
E♭ Alto clarinet
B♭ Bassclarinet
B♭ Bassoon
Tenor sax.
B♭ Baritone sax.
B♭ Cornet
Trumpet
F horn
Trombone 1
Trombone 2
Baritone C
Bass
Timpani
percussion

		(1)	
flute			
sax			
bassoon			
B♭ clarinet			
B♭ clarinet			
B♭ alto clar.			
B♭ bassclarinet			
B♭ alto sax.			
B♭ tenor sax.			
B♭ baritone sax.			
B♭ cornet trumpet		<i>all</i> 3 <i>all</i> 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	
F horn			
trombone 1			
baritone C			
basses			
timpani			
percussion			

A detailed musical score page featuring a large ensemble of instruments. The instruments listed on the left are flute, oboe, bassoon, Eb clarinet, Bb clarinet, Eb alto clarinet, Bb bass clarinet, Eb alto sax., Bb tenor sax., Eb baritone sax., Bb cornet, trumpet, F horn, trombone, baritone C, basses, timpani, and percussion. The score is filled with musical notation, including measures of music with various notes and rests, and dynamic markings such as fortissimo (ff), piano (p), and forte (f). Performance instructions like slurs and dots are also present.

⑤

Flute
Oboe
Bassoon
Bb clarinet
Eb alto clarinet
Bb bassclarinet
Eb alto sax
Bb tenor sax
Eb baritone sax
Bb cornet
Trumpet
F horn
Trombone
Baritone C
Basses
Timpani
Percussion

⑥

Flute
Oboe
Bassoon
Bb clarinet
Eb alto clarinet
Bb bassclarinet
Eb alto sax
Bb tenor sax
Eb baritone sax
Bb cornet
Trumpet
F horn
Trombone
Baritone C
Basses
Timpani
Percussion

⑦

Flute
Oboe
Bassoon
Bb clarinet
Eb alto clarinet
Bb bassclarinet
Eb alto sax
Bb tenor sax
Eb baritone sax
Bb cornet
Trumpet
F horn
Trombone
Baritone C
Basses
Timpani
Percussion

⑧

Flute
Oboe
Bassoon
Bb clarinet
Eb alto clarinet
Bb bassclarinet
Eb alto sax
Bb tenor sax
Eb baritone sax
Bb cornet
Trumpet
F horn
Trombone
Baritone C
Basses
Timpani
Percussion