

# 18TH CENTURY BRITISH ARTISTS & ENGINEERS

## LINKED TO DATES IN HAYDN'S LIFE



Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723 – 1792) was the most important and influential of eighteenth-century English painters. He was one of the founders and first President of the Royal Academy, and was knighted in 1769.

In 1768/69 Haydn wrote symphonies; Nos. 38 (Echo), 39, 48 (Maria Theresia), and 49.



George Stubbs (1724 – 1806).  
“Mares and Foals in a Landscape”  
1763 - 1768.

In 1765/66 Haydn wrote seventeen piano trios.



Thomas Gainsborough (1727 - 1788) was one of the most famous portrait and landscape painters.

In 1787 Haydn wrote a string quartet version, (Opus 51), of his choral masterpiece;  
“The Seven Last Words of our Saviour on the Cross”.



William Blake (1757 – 1827)  
“Los and Orc” 1792

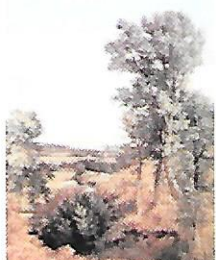
Largely unrecognised during his lifetime, Blake's work is today considered significant in the history of both poetry and the visual arts.

Haydn's Sinfonia Concertante for violin, cello, oboe and bassoon, written in 1792.



Joseph William Turner (1775 - 1851).  
“Christ Church Oxford” 1794.

Haydn's Symphony 92 is called the "Oxford" because he is said to have conducted it at the conclusion of a ceremony in 1791 in which the degree of doctor of music was conferred on him by Oxford University.



John Constable (1776 - 1837)  
“Dedham Vale” 1802

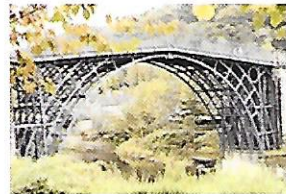
Haydn wrote “The Harmoniemesse” in 1802, (his last significant composition before his death in 1809).



James Cook. (1728 - 1779)

In 1766, the Admiralty engaged Cook to command and prepare a scientific voyage to the Pacific Ocean. The purpose of the voyage was to observe and record the transit of Venus across the Sun for the benefit of a Royal Society inquiry into a means of determining longitude. The expedition sailed aboard HMS Endeavour, departing England on 26 August 1768.

Haydn wrote symphony No. 26 in his Sturm und Drang period. Written in a minor key with syncopations and a stormy atmosphere.



Abraham Darby 111. (1750 - 1789)  
Built the world's first Iron Bridge over the river Severn in 1779. Opened to the public in 1781.

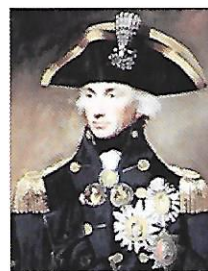
Haydn wrote symphony 73 (La Chasse) in 1781.



Thomas Telford. (1757 - 1834)  
Built St Mary's Church, Bridgnorth in 1792.

Joseph Haydn's first visit to London 1791/92.

Haydn's biographer Griesinger wrote that Haydn "considered the days spent in England the happiest of his life. He was everywhere appreciated there; it opened a new world to him".



Admiral Lord Nelson (1758 - 1805).  
In 1798 Haydn finished his mass titled Missa in Angustiis (Mass for troubled times), with its first performance on the 15th September. On 1 August, Napoleon had been defeated in the Battle of the Nile by British forces led by Admiral Horatio Nelson. Because of this coincidence, the mass gradually acquired the nickname Lord Nelson Mass. The title became indelible when, in 1800, Lord Nelson visited the Palais Esterházy, accompanied by Lady Hamilton.



Richard Trevithick (1771 - 1833)  
Built the world's first passenger paying locomotive in Bridgnorth, 1808.

In 1808 Haydn was present at a special performance of “The Creation” given in his honour, and attended by Beethoven

Joseph Haydn died on 31st May 1809.