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A review of the premiere of *Don Giovanni* in Bonn (13 Oct 1789)

Dexter Edge and Steven M. Whiting

Gazette de Bonn, no. 165, Thu, 15 Oct 1789

[4]

DE BONN, *le 15 Octobre.*

L'ouverture de nôtre théâtre qui étoit fermé depuis la pentecôte, s'est faite mardi & l'on a donné pour première représentation, *Don Juan ou le Libertin puni*, sujet espagnol connu en françois sous le nom de Festin de pierre, mis en musique par le célèbre Mozart. Ce seroit assez faire l'éloge de cette musique de nommer son auteur, si l'on ne devoit ajouter, qu'il a employé toutes les ressources de son art & de son génie pour faire de cette pièce, la plus riche & la plus brillante composition de musique, qui soit au théâtre. Les applaudissemens vifs & multipliés des nombreux spectateurs, qui ont assisté à cette représentation, ont du témoigner aux acteurs combien on a été satisfait de leur jeu & de l'ensemble qu'ils y ont mis. La partie de la musique, quoique du genre le plus difficile & le plus compliqué, n'a surtout rien laissé à desirer, tant de la part des acteurs, que du côté de l'orchestre; le tout a été exécuté avec autant de brillant que de justesse & de précision. Les jours de représentation sont fixés quant à-présent au mardi & au samedi de chaque semaine.



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[translation:]

FROM BONN, 15 October.

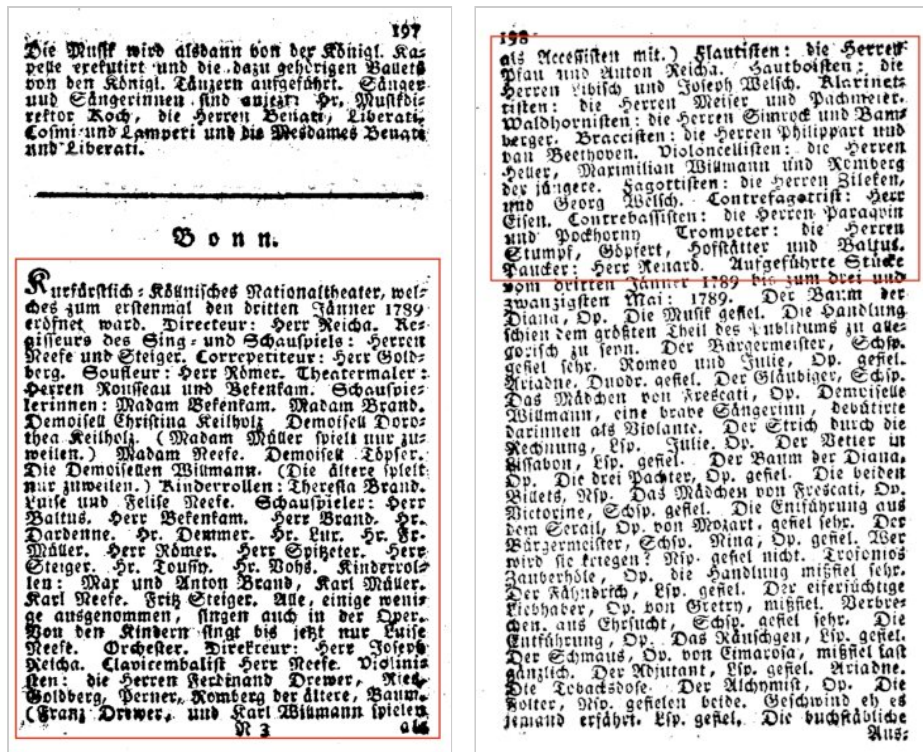
Our theater, which had been closed since Pentecost, was opened on Tuesday, and *Don Juan ou le Libertin puni* was given there as the first performance. It is a Spanish subject known in French under the title *Festin de pierre*, set to music by the famous Mozart. It would be praise enough for the music simply to name its author, if one did not have to add that he has used all of the resources of his art and his genius to make this piece the richest and most brilliant musical composition in any theater. The lively

and frequent applause of the numerous spectators who attended this performance must have shown the cast the satisfaction with the acting and the ensemble that was created. The music above all, although of the most difficult and complicated sort, left nothing to be desired, either on the part of the actors or that of the orchestra; the whole was executed with just as much brilliance as accuracy and precision. At present the days of performance are set to Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

Commentary

This laudatory review of the Bonn premiere of Mozart's *Don Giovanni* was first transcribed by Schiedermaier (1925, 66–67), who noted that it had been overlooked in the Mozart literature up to that point. It is not in *Dokumente* or *Neue Folge*; it is given in full with an English translation in Reisinger et al. (2018, 159–60 and note 136). The translation here is our own.

Following his death on 15 Apr 1784, [Maximilian Friedrich](#), Elector and Archbishop of Cologne, was succeeded by Archduke [Maximilian Franz](#), youngest brother of Emperor Joseph II. Max Franz ordered a six-month period of mourning, during which the theater in the electoral palace in Bonn was to remain closed, and he dismissed the company of [Gustav Friedrich Wilhelm Großmann](#), which had been in residence under Max Friedrich since 1778. (For theater under Max Friedrich, see our entry for [22 Jun 1783](#), the Bonn premiere of *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*.) For the next five years, the court in Bonn had no theater company of its own, instead contracting with visiting companies during carnival season: the company of Johann Heinrich Böhm from Nov 1784 to spring 1785; a French troupe in Jan and Feb 1786; Großmann at the beginning of 1787; and the company of Christian Wilhelm Klos from 1 Nov 1787 to the end of carnival 1788. When the Klos company went bankrupt in the autumn of 1788, Max Franz took the opportunity to buy its costumes, library, and musical scores; by that point, plans were well underway to establish a new company in Bonn. (On the history of the theater in Bonn under Max Franz, see principally Reisinger et al. 2018, especially chapter 3.) Several members of Klos's defunct company were engaged for the new Bonn enterprise, including sopranos Christiane and Dorothea Keilholz; tenor Carl Demmer; basses Johann Baptist Spitzeder and (after a stint in Frankfurt) Joseph Lux; and Anton Steiger, who became co-director of the new company with Joseph Reicha. The orchestra consisted of members of the Bonn Hofkapelle, including young Ludwig van Beethoven on viola. The complete roster of the new theatrical company in Bonn and its orchestra was published in the *Theater-Kalender* for 1791, reflecting its state in 1789 and early 1790.



Roster of the Nationaltheater in Bonn (1789–1790)
(*ThK* 1791, 197–98)

The theater in the electoral palace was renovated, boxes on the main floor were improved, and two new tiers of boxes were added to provide additional seating. (A digital reconstruction of the renovated theater is given in Reisinger et al. 2018, figure 15, page 132; the book’s cover shows the same image in color.) The theater was open to the paying public, and distinctions of rank in seating were largely eliminated.

The new Bonn company, now styled a “Nationaltheater,” began its first season on 3 Jan 1789 with a performance of *Der Baum der Diana*, a German adaptation of Martín y Soler’s *L’arboire di Diana*. The enterprise was very nearly scuttled before it got underway: the night before the first performance, an arsonist attempted to burn down the theater:

Auszug eines Briefes aus Bonn.

Sonnabends, den 3ten Jenner, ist endlich unser National=Theater mit dem Baum der Diana von Martini eröffnet worden. Die Music ist vortreflich und die Uebersetzung von unserm Neefe recht gut gerathen. Der Anlage gemäß wird hier die Oper in einigen Jahren so gut werden, also solche irgendwo in Teutschland seyn kann. So, wie es scheint, wird unser gnädigster Churfürst noch mehr daran verwenden, als er bisher dazu ausgesetzt hat. Die Musici,

welche im Orchester mitspielen, haben alle eine Zulage von 100 bis 150 Gulden erhalten.

Abends vor der ersten Vorstellung hatte ein Mordbrenner Lust, uns Allen hier eine schreckliche Tragödie zu spielen. Von der Gartenseite, hinter der churfürstlichen Loge, hatte er eine Scheibe eingestossen, und an den Balken mit Stroh und Schwefelspänen das Comödienhaus anzustecken versucht. Das mit Leimwasser bemalte Tuch, samt den Balken, waren wirklich angebrannt. Einen Fuß weiter; so hätte die Flamme das mit Oelfarbe gemalte Tuch ergriffen, und der Boshafte hätte seinen höllischen Endzweck erreicht. Allein es ist glücklicherweise von selbst verlöscht. Die Reste von Schwefelspänen und Stroh mit den Splittern von der Fensterscheibe fand man den folgenden Morgen auf dem steinernen Treppchen, das vom Theater nach der churfürstlichen Loge führt. Man untersuchte alles auf das strengste, allein bis jetzt hat man weiter nichts ausfindig machen können. Spuren im Schnee hat man gefunden, die anzeigen, daß der Kerl von dem churfürstlichen Weinberge her über die Gartenmauer gestiegen ist, am eisernen Thore und durch den englischen Garten, längst der Mauer, dann grade nach dem Fenster hin sich geschlichen hat.

[*Dramaturgische Blätter* (Knigge), no. 16, 31 Jan 1789, 248–50]

[translation:]

Extract from a Letter from Bonn.

Saturday, 3 January, our National Theater was finally opened with *Der Baum der Diana* by Martini. The music is excellent and the translation by our Neefe turned out quite well. Judging by the investment, in a few years the opera here will become as good as it can be anywhere in Germany. Thus it appears that our gracious Elector will devote more to this than he has put into it previously. The musicians who play in the orchestra have all received a supplement of 100 to 150 gulden.

In the evening before the first performance, a murderous arsonist was pleased to play a terrible tragedy for all of us here. From the garden side, behind the electoral box, he had broken through

a window pane, and attempted to set the theater on fire in the beams with straw and brimstone splints. The fabric painted with sizing as well as the beams were actually burned. One foot farther and the flames would have reached the fabric painted with oil colors, and the evil-doer would have achieved his infernal goal. But fortunately it extinguished itself on its own. The remains of the brimstone splints and straw, along with the shards from the window pane, were found the following morning on the stone steps that lead from the stage to the electoral box. Everything has been most rigorously investigated, but up to now nothing further has been discovered. Traces were found in the snow showing that the fellow had come from the electoral vineyard, climbed over the garden wall, and then had crept via the iron gate through the English garden along the wall, then directly through the window.

A report in the *Bönnisches Intelligenzblatt* (Thu, 8 Jan 1789, 12, cited in Woodfield 2012, 313n137) states that the arsonist appears to have waited until the night before the first performance, when the theater's lamps had already been filled, and some of the water lines from the city were cut. The identity of the arsonist and his motives remain unknown.

The company's first short season ran from 3 Jan to 23 May 1789, with a break for Lent from Ash Wednesday (25 Feb) to Easter (12 Apr). There seem to have been 28 performance days in all during the first season; five appear to have been double bills, while the rest were performances of single works. Mozart's *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* was given twice, once in mid February, and again around the end of April. The cast of the Bonn *Entführung* is undocumented, but the roles of Konstanze and Blonde may have been taken by Christiane and Dorothea Keilholz, who went on to sing these roles in their first guest appearance in Mannheim on 6 Jun 1790 (see our entry for 6 & 13 Jun 1790; on the cast of the Bonn *Entführung*, see also below).

After a summer break, the Bonn company gave a second season lasting from 13 Oct 1789 to 23 Feb 1790; that season was cut short unexpectedly when news arrived in Bonn of the death on 20 Feb of Joseph II in Vienna. The calendar of performances for this season can be reconstructed with a high degree of confidence (see our entry for the Bonn premiere of *Die Hochzeit des Figaro* on 14 Nov 1789). The season opened on Tue, 13 Oct 1789 with the Bonn premiere of Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, the subject of the review transcribed here. *Don Giovanni* was performed twice more in Bonn that season, probably on Tue, 15 Dec 1789 and Tue, 5 Jan 1790, and *Figaro* was performed four times in all. Given that the Bonn company repeated works relatively rarely during its first two seasons, the frequency of Mozart's operas suggests that they were particularly popular, and they may also have been favored by Max Franz.

The Bonn premiere of *Don Giovanni* on 13 Oct 1789 was the fourth known production of the opera in German, following those in Mainz (on 13 Mar 1789), Frankfurt (by the Mainz company on 3 May 1789), and Mannheim (on 27 1789). It seems that the music dealer [Nikolaus Simrock](#) in Bonn had acquired a copy of the score of the Prague version of *Don Giovanni*, and the theaters in Mainz and (probably) Mannheim obtained their scores of the opera from Simrock. It also seems that all three productions used a translation derived from one by [Christian Gottlob Neefe](#) (1748–1798), a director of the opera in Bonn. Neefe had apparently finished at least a first version of his translation by 21 Dec 1788, when he wrote to Großmann offering to sell it to him; Simrock's acquisition of the score may have been Neefe's motivation for undertaking the translation. Although a full critical analysis of Neefe's translation and its various versions remains to be written, it seems clear that it was the basis for the text used for the productions in Mainz, Frankfurt, and Mannheim. Although no source material from the Bonn production of *Don Giovanni* is known to survive, it seems certain that Simrock's score and some version of Neefe's translation would have been used there as well. (For a more detailed discussion of Neefe's translation, see our entry for [21 Dec 1788](#).)

The glowing review of *Don Giovanni* in *Gazette de Bonn* contrasts with the mixed assessment in the *Theater-Kalender* for 1791:

[...] *Don Giovanni*, Op. von
Mozart. Die Musik gefiel den Kennern sehr.
Die Handlung mißfiel. [...]
[\[TbK 1791, 199\]](#)

[...] *Don Giovanni*, opera by
Mozart. The music pleased the connoisseurs
very much. The plot displeased. [...]

The review in *Gazette de Bonn* betrays no dissatisfaction with the plot, and the fact that the opera was performed in Bonn three times that season suggests that it was popular there, whatever misgivings some may have had.

Little is known about the casting of theatrical performances in Bonn during the new company's first two seasons. The company was of moderate size—the *Theater-Kalender* for 1791 lists nine women (two of whom performed “nur zuweilen”, only occasionally), and twelve men, one of whom, Herr Römer, was also the prompter. The focus in hiring for the new company had been on finding personnel who could both act and sing as needed; a few of the men could also play in the orchestra.

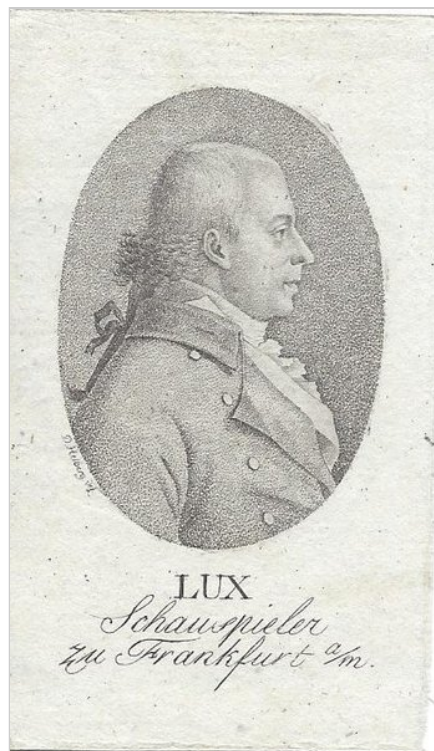
It is possible, however, to make informed guesses about the casts of Mozart's operas in Bonn, based on our knowledge of the singers in the company, their voice types, and other roles they sang (for speculation on the cast of *Figaro* in Bonn, see our entry for [14 Nov 1789](#)):

- At the time of the premiere of *Don Giovanni* on 13 Oct 1789, the Bonn company had two bass singers, [Johann Baptist Spitzeder](#) (also Spitzeter, 1764–1842) and [Joseph Lux](#) (1756–1818). Both

had been in the short-lived company of Christian Wilhelm Klos in 1787 and 1788, Lux as principal bass and Spitzeder as second (*TbK* 1789, 173). After the collapse of Klos's company, Spitzeder became one of five male singers named in the initial contract for the new Bonn company on 13 Aug 1788 (Reisinger et al. 2018, 139 and 143), and he joined the electoral Hofkapelle as a bass singer and violinist (*Hof-Kalender* 1790).

Following the collapse of Klos's company, Lux sang for a time with the Mainz Nationaltheater (which performed in Mainz and Frankfurt) before joining the new company in Bonn. He was officially engaged in Bonn as a bass singer in the Hofkapelle and the theater on 2 Oct 1789, with pay retroactive to the beginning of July (*Thayer* 1917, i:240); he also became a violinist in the orchestra. Because Lux was not yet a member of the company for the first short season in Bonn (3 Jan to 31 May 1789), Spitzeder must have sung the role of Osmin in the two performances of *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* that season. He also sang the role later in his career: it was as Osmin that Spitzeder made his debut with the court theater in Weimar on 27 Mar 1799. (On Spitzeder as Osmin, see also *Thayer* 1917, i:241)

Lux had sung Leporello in the Frankfurt premiere of *Don Juan* on 3 May 1789 (see Mohr 1968, 110, and the facsimile of the premiere poster on 99), so it is very likely that he reprised the role in the Bonn production. With Lux as Leporello, Spitzeder would probably have taken the roles of the Commendatore and Masetto (at that time these roles were often doubled by one singer).



Joseph Lux, stipple engraving, D. Helberg
([wikimedia](#))

- The Bonn company had two possibilities for the role of *Don Giovanni*: [Carl Demmer](#) (1766–after 1824) and [Friedrich Müller](#) (dates unknown). Both seem to have been high baritones who could sing roles such as the Count in *Figaro* and *Don Giovanni*, but also tenor roles, such as Belmonte, Pedrillo,

and Tamino. Such crossovers were not uncommon on the German stage in the late eighteenth century.

Müller and Demmer were among the five male singers named in the Bonn contract of 13 Aug 1788 (Reisinger et al. 2018, 139 and 143). Müller also became a violinist in the electoral Hofkapelle. When the Bonn theater closed in 1794, Müller joined the court theater in Weimar for the season 1794/95 (replacing Demmer, who had been in Weimar since 1791); with that company Müller sang Don Juan (10 Sep 1794), Belmonte in *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* (22 Jun 1794), and Tamino in *Die Zauberflöte* (29 Aug 1794; all dates are Müller's first appearances in these roles in Weimar). With the Bonn company, Müller had similarly taken both baritone and tenor roles: for example, he sang the baritone title role in *König Theodor in Venedig* (a German adaptation of Paisiello's *Il re Teodoro in Venezia*), but also Michel, a tenor role, in Umlauf's *Die schöne Schusterin* (*ThK* 1792, 336–37).

There is considerable confusion in the secondary literature over the identity of "Demmer" in the new Bonn company. He is sometimes said to be "Joseph Demmer" (see, for example, Reisinger et al. 2018, 147 and the index). However, this is incorrect: Joseph Demmer (d. 1811) was a bass, who at this time was a member of the Nationaltheater in Mannheim (Würtz 1975, 67); Joseph Demmer's Mozart roles included Masetto in the Mannheim premiere of *Don Juan* on 27 Sep 1789 (just sixteen days before the Bonn premiere), and Bartolo in the Mannheim premiere of *Figaro* on 24 Oct 1790. The notion that Joseph Demmer was a member of the Bonn company in 1789 seems to have arisen because he was born in Cologne, and in the early 1770s he had substituted in the electoral Hofkapelle for the bass Ludwig van Beethoven (the composer's grandfather; see Schiedermaier 1925, 46). Thus Joseph Demmer did have a connection to Bonn, but he was certainly not the Demmer who became a member of the new theater company there in 1789. (That Joseph was not the Demmer in the Bonn theater in 1789 is already noted in [Thayer 1917, i:240–41.](#))

Carl Demmer was likewise born in Cologne; one imagines he may have been related to Joseph Demmer (perhaps his son), but to our knowledge, no relationship has been documented. Carl is said to have begun his career singing in churches in Cologne. His first documented theatrical engagement, however, was with the Bellomo company in Weimar, from Oct 1786 to Mar 1787; with that company he sang romantic tenor leads, such as Sumers in *Die Italiänerin in London* (a German adaptation of Cimarosa's *L'Italiana in Londra*) on 7 Oct 1786, his operatic debut in Weimar, and Alcindor in *Die schöne Arsene* (a German adaptation of Monsigny's *La Belle Arsène*) on 29 Mar 1787, the last opera performance of that season and Demmer's last before leaving the company.

Demmer then became second tenor in the short-lived company of Christian Wilhelm Klos (*ThK* 1789, 173); Klos's first tenor was Adolf Keilholz (see our entry for 6 & 13 Jun 1790). When that company collapsed, Demmer was one of several refugees to join the new company in Bonn, along with Christiane and Dorothea Keilholz, Müller, Spitzeder, and (after a detour to Mainz and Frankfurt) Lux. Demmer was one of the five male singers named in the initial Bonn contract of 13 Aug 1788 (Reisinger et al. 2018, 139 and 143). He left the company after the end of the second short season on 23 Feb 1790, joining the company of Jakob Johann Albert Dietrichs in Amsterdam for one season, playing "Liebhaber und junge Helden im Singspiel" (romantic leads and young heroes in singspiel; *ThK* 1791, 205). In the spring of 1791 Carl Demmer returned to the court theater in Weimar, where his Mozart roles included Don Juan (30 Jan 1792), Pedrillo (5 Dec 1792), Count Almaviva (24 Oct 1793), and Tamino (16 Jan 1794; all dates are Demmer's first appearances in Weimar in these roles). Demmer had a long and fairly successful (if persistently B-list) career.

Entführung earlier in 1789, the role with which she made her debut in Mannheim on 6 Jun 1790. She was an excellent singer and a compelling actress in both opera and spoken theater, an unusual combination, even at that time. However, Magdalena Willmann (see below) cannot be ruled out for Donna Anna.

- Christiane's sister Dorothea Keilholz, a soubrette, sang Zerlina in Mannheim on 13 Jun 1790, and so probably already knew the role before arriving in Mannheim; this in turn suggests that she might have sung Zerlina in the Bonn production. But Bonn had another soubrette, [Christiane Sophie Henriette Brandt](#), née Hartmann (b. 1761), the wife of Christoph Brandt, and she might also have sung Zerlina. Dorothea Keilholz sang Blonde in the performance of *Entführung* in Mannheim on 6 Jun 1790, and she may well have sung the role in Bonn in 1789. But again, Christiane Brandt cannot be ruled out.
- At the time of the premiere of *Don Giovanni* in Bonn, the company had two sopranos in addition to Christiane Keilholz capable of taking leading roles. Veronika Bekenkam (Bekenkamp, b. 1754) had sung romantic leads with Großmann's company when it was resident in Bonn, and she remained in the city after the company was dismissed in 1784. She was a member of the Hofkapelle in Bonn from 1785 until 1794, and a member of the new theater company from 1789 to 1794. Magdalena Willmann (1771–1801) was a member of the theater company in Bonn from 1789 to 1793 and a soprano in the Hofkapelle from 1790 to 1793. Because Willmann and Christiane Keilholz were rivals (see our entry for [6 & 13 Jun 1790](#)), it is attractive to think that they might have shared the stage as Donna Elvira and Donna Anna in Bonn. But Willmann was the youngest of the three principal sopranos in the Bonn company by several years (Keilholz was born in 1764 and Bekenkam in 1754), so she might not have seemed an appropriate casting choice for the older and unhappily experienced Donna Elvira. Bekenkam seems more likely.

In summary, our current best guesses for the cast of the Bonn premiere of *Don Giovanni* on 13 Oct 1789 are:

Role	Performer
Don Giovanni	Carl Demmer or Friedrich Müller
Leporello	Joseph Lux
Donna Anna	Christiane Keilholz (or Magdalena Willmann)
Donna Elvira	Veronika Bekenkam
Don Ottavio	Friedrich Müller, Christoph Brandt, or Carl Demmer
Commendatore	Johann Baptist Spitzeder
Masetto	Johann Baptist Spitzeder
Zerlina	Dorothea Keilholz or Christiane Brandt

Five of these identifications are relatively certain (Leporello, Donna Anna, Donna Elvira, the Commendatore, and Masetto), there is some uncertainty about Zerlina, and Don Giovanni and Don Ottavio are more problematic, especially given the fluidity between baritone and tenor roles on the German stage at the end of the eighteenth century.

The *Theater-Kalender* for 1791 prints a long poem by Neefe that was read at the opening of the new theater in Bonn on 3 Jan 1789. The opening lines give the flavor:

Sonst zog die arme Schauspielkunst
in lieben deutschen Vaterlande,
(gesaget sei es hier mit Gunst!)
so wie Nomaden, gleich der Zigeunerbande,
von einem Ort
zum andern fort.
Ihr ganzer Kram
war wundersam [...]
[*ThK* 1791, 10]

Neefe may not have been a great poet, but he had a knack for clever rhyme, evident also in his translation of *Don Giovanni*. The poem in the *Theater-Kalender* includes a long footnote, very likely also by Neefe; it was clearly intended to flatter the Elector, but it is also informative:

*) Der Kurfürst ist nicht blos ein Freund
der Bühne und der Tonkunst, wie die
Meisten seines gleichen; sondern er ver=
dient unter den Kennern seinen Platz. Er
weiß Stücken, Schauspieler, musikalische
Kompositionen und praktische Tonkünstler
mit Einsicht und Geschmack zu beurtheilen.
Er besitzt selbst einen ansehnlichen Vorrath
(den er immer noch vermehrt) der neuesten
und besten Opernpartituren, die er sehr
fertig liebt, und womit er sich zuweilen
Nachmittags nach besorgten Regierungsge=
schäften im Kabinet amusirt. Die Arien
singt er dann selbst: das Klavier, ein Vio=
loncell, zwei Violinen und eine Viola be=
gleiten ihn. Mehrstimmige Gesänge ver=
theilt er unter die Accompagnateurs, die
singen können.

Er hat im Komödienhause drei Reihen
Logen über einander bauen lassen, die nach
seiner eignen Angabe, gustös und bequem
eingerrichtet sind. Sonst hatte man nur
eine Gallerie für den Adel, und an den
Seiten des Parterres einige ofne Logen.

Er besoldet eine sichre Anzahl von Thea=
tersängern. Die übrigen werden aus der
Einnahmen bezahlt oder beschenkt. Die be=
sten Sänger müssen auch in der Kirche und
Kammer singen.

Den im Theater arbeitenden Musicis ist

ihre sonstige Besoldung erhöht werden.

Uebrigens muß sein leutseeliges Betragen
jeden Künstler entzücken.

[*TbK* 1791, 13–14]

[translation:]

*) The Elector is not merely a friend of the stage and of music, like most of his peers; but he also earns a place among the connoisseurs. He knows how to judge works, actors, musical compositions, and practical musicians with insight and taste. He himself possesses a sizeable stock (which he is continually increasing) of the newest and best opera scores, which he reads quite readily, and with which he sometimes amuses himself in the afternoon after the business of government has been taken care of. He sings the arias himself, while the keyboard, a cello, two violins, and a viola accompany him. He distributes songs with multiple parts among the accompanists who can sing.

In the playhouse he had three rows of boxes built one above another, which are tastefully and comfortably furnished according to his own specifications. Prior to this, there had been a gallery for the nobility, and along the sides of the parterre some open boxes.

He pays salaries to a certain number of theater singers. The rest are paid out of the receipts or as gifts. The best singers must also sing in church and chamber.

The musicians who work in the theater have received an increase in their usual salary.

In addition one is charmed by his genial behavior to the artists.

This bit of puffery is counterbalanced by a more critical report from an outsider, [Joseph Gregor Lang](#) (1755–1834), who visited Bonn around this time and described the theater and its company in his *Reise auf dem Rhein*, published in 1790.

[...] Gerade unter dem grossen Akademiesaal ist das Theater, das einem jeden Fremden, weil es so zu sagen unterirdisch wie eine Gruft angebracht ist, und einen schlechten Eingang hat, auffallen muss.

Logen, Dekorationen und überhaupt alles, was in einem Schauspielhause glänzen soll, ist für den Hof eines solchen erhabenen Fürsten, als MAX FRANZ ist, zu schlecht, zu buntschäkigt, zu kleinlicht. — [Lang 1790, 174]

Der Kurfürst hält sehr viel auf jene Belustigungen, die populär sind, woran jeder Unterthan Theil nehmen kann.

Die Komödien werden auf dem schon oben berührten Hoftheater von einer Art National-schauspielergesellschaft aufgeführt. Die beiden *Demoisellen Keilholz* sind die besten Aktrizen, *Willmann*, eine gute Sängerin, und *Steiger, Müller, Lux* und *Spitzeter* sind schon als brave Akteurs bekannt. *Reicha*, der Hofmusikdirektor, und *Steiger* führen die Direktion. — Der Entreebetrag wird zu Kleidungen und den übrigen Nothwendigkeiten verwendet, die sich täglich verbessern, und das Alter des Theaters und der Dekorationen ausser Augenmerk sezen. Die Gesellschaft stehet in der Besoldung des Fürsten, ist aber noch zu klein, noch zu unvollständig; es scheint aber, sie soll sich nur in geschikten Personen langsam also mehren. — Die Beleuchtung ist noch sehr mangelhaft, die Musik aber gut. Das Theater wird stark besucht, nicht allemal des Stückes wegen, sondern um von Loge zu Loge mit den Augen zu duodramatisiren. Noch ist man etwas eigensinnig in der Auswahl der guten Stücke, und verstümmelte Operetten verdrängen oft die besten vaterländischen Schauspiele. Man klatschet sehr leicht, öfters unangewendet, öfters kindisch zu. — [Lang 1790, 206–7]

[translation:]

[...] Directly under the large Akademiesaal is the theater, which must astonish any stranger, because it is set underground, so to speak, like a tomb, and has a poor entrance. Boxes, sets, and absolutely everything that should shine in a theater, is too poor, too motley, too small for the court of an exalted prince such as MAX FRANZ. —

[...]

The Elector is very devoted to those popular amusements in which every subject can take part.

Plays are performed in the court theater mentioned above, by a sort of national theater company. The two *Mesdemoiselles Keilholz* are the best actresses, *Willmann* a good singer, and *Steiger, Müller, Lux*, and *Spitzeder* are already known as good actors. *Reicha*, the director of music at court, and *Steiger* are the directors. — The entrance fee is used for costumes and other necessities, which are improving daily, and make one forget the age of the theater and the sets. The company is paid by the Elector, but is still too small, too incomplete; it appears, however, that it is meant to grow only slowly with capable people. — The lighting is still very deficient, but the music is good. The theater is well attended, not always on account of the plays, but rather for couples to play scenes with their eyes from box to box. The choice of pieces is still somewhat idiosyncratic, and mutilated operettas often displace the best homegrown plays. One applauds here very readily, often inappropriately, often childishly. —

Lang makes Bonn sound rather like a cultural backwater, with a dilapidated theater and an unsophisticated audience. And there may have been some truth to this—but the company’s opera productions in 1789 and 1790, including Mozart’s *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*, *Die Hochzeit des Figaro*, and *Don Giovanni*, evidently made a profound and lasting impression on one young violist in the theater’s orchestra, Ludwig van Beethoven.

Notes (↑)

Schiedermaier’s transcription of the review in *Gazette de Bonn* matches ours except that he has changed “&” in the original to “et”, and added a circumflex to the ‘a’ in “théâtre” that is not present in the original. Woodfield (2016, 6n18) gives two extracts from the review, but no translation, likewise replacing “&” with “et”. The review is given complete with an English translation in Reisinger et al. (2018, 159–60 and note 136).

Productions of *Don Giovanni* in German in the eighteenth century most often used the title *Don Juan* (or sometimes *Dom Juan*), the title used in the review transcribed here. However, the Bonn repertory list in the *Theater-Kalender* consistently uses "Don Giovanni," so we have retained that form in the commentary.

The article on Carl Demmer at [de.wikipedia](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Demmer) is unusually well researched. However, it places him with Großmann-Kloß in 1786; the source for this claim is unclear, but it seems to be incorrect. Demmer is not listed on the roster for the Großmann-Klos company in the *Theater-Kalender* for 1787 (186–87), and he was with the Bellomo company in Weimar from Oct 1786 to Mar 1787. The confusion between Joseph and Carl Demmer is already present in that volume of the *Theater-Kalender*, where the listing for Carl Demmer in Bellomo's company reads:

Herr Denner [*sic*], ersetzt die Stelle
des noch fehlenden Liebhabers in der Oper, ist
sonst als guter Baßsänger bekannt. Spielt auch
Vertraute im Lust- und Trauerspiel.
[*TbK* 1787, 175–76]

Herr Denner fills the still empty position
of the romantic lead in the opera; he is otherwise
known as a good bass singer. He also plays
confidants in plays and tragedies.

One has the impression that this report was submitted to the *Theater-Kalender* before Demmer had actually arrived in Weimar, and the writer was not yet aware that the new addition was this young and unknown tenor, rather than the older and well-known bass Joseph Demmer. After leaving Weimar, Carl Demmer joined the short-lived company formed by Klos after his break with Großmann (*TbK* 1789, 173). After the collapse of Klos's company, Demmer became a member of the new company in Bonn.

The footnote to Neefe's poem in the *Theater-Kalender* in 1791 is reproduced in Reisinger et al. (2018) with an English translation; it is broken into two pieces: the initial paragraph on the Elector serves as the epigraph for their Introduction (page 1), while the rest is given later on (pages 134 and 136). Reisinger et al. attribute the footnote to Neefe without qualification, although strictly speaking his authorship is an assumption, albeit a plausible one. Reisinger et al. (2018, 137–38) also publish with English translation Lang's description of the Bonn theater, but embedded in the extensive supplementary material (provided by a Dr. Knickenberg) published as appendix 6 of the first volume of Thayer (1917, here [i:427–30](#)). The translations in this commentary of Lang's original and the "Neefe" footnote are our own.

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