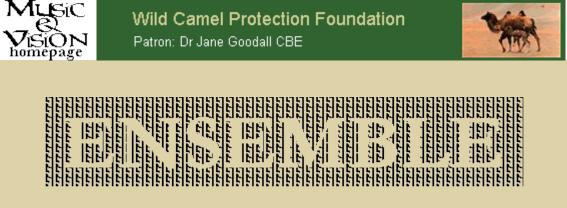
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## A Gasparini Renaissance

## GIUSEPPE PENNISI experiences 'Il Bajazet'

In their histories of music, only a limited number of musicologists discuss Francesco Gasparini (1661-1727). Yet Handel considered him to have been his mentor and J S Bach wrote an appreciation of him. Gasparini was the teacher of musicians such as Benedetto Marcello, Joachim Quantz and Domenico Scarlatti. He was also the composer of over sixty operas staged successfully in Italy and elsewhere (including His Majesty's Theatre in London) in the eighteenth century. Several of them had various versions to suit the needs of specific locations and audience. He also wrote fine church music. More significantly, he was an innovator and an anticipator: in his later operas, the libretto is not a pretext for a series of tripartite arias with da capo, but the action is well thought out dramaturgically, compact and full of special effects. Also, he introduced melodic and rhythmic features that became standard in operas of the next generations. He used a small orchestra not only to support impervious vocalizing by bari-tenors (tenors who could descend to a very low register), sopranos, mezzos, and especially castrati (following the customs of the times) but also for special solos or arias accompanied only by a single instrument.

Only a limited number of music <u>lovers</u> have heard of <u>Opera Barga</u>, an unusual <u>festival</u> started some fifty years ago by a <u>British</u> couple and the <u>Glyndebourne chorus</u> master. Barga is a small but delightful walled <u>village</u> at the top of a Tuscan hill. The village features, along with a huge and <u>impressive</u> seventh <u>century cathedral</u>, a small (260 seat) <u>nineteenth century</u> theatre with three tiers of boxes. Most likely, eighteenth century operas were performed in <u>theatres</u> of a similar size; the dimensions and the <u>acoustics</u> of the architecture are such that <u>young voices</u> do not have to strain themselves. In the last forty eight years, all <u>Vivaldi</u>'s major operas have been performed in Barga, along with many other unusual offers (from the <u>Italian</u> and <u>international baroque repertory</u> along with some <u>modern</u> works).

It is a low-cost but high <u>quality</u> venture, financed almost entirely privately, mostly by the <u>local</u> villagers. A few years ago, the founders' son, Nicholas Hunt, took over the management of the enterprise.

This year, Gasparini's *II <u>Bajazet</u>* (on a libretto by Agostino Piovene and Ippolito Zanelli) had its first modern <u>performances</u> on 10 and 11 July <u>2014</u>. I attended the second <u>performance</u>. The <u>production</u> will most likely be in Lucca and Pisa next Fall, and may travel to <u>Germany</u> and the <u>UK</u>. In the audience (half Italian and half international, including some from the foreign 'colony' residing in Tuscany most of the year) were reviewers from major <u>German</u> and <u>British music</u> magazines. Francesco Gasparini wrote three <u>different</u> versions of *II Bajazet*. This production used the second <u>version</u> (for Reggio Emilia) because it is one of Gasparini's few <u>scores</u> which have been well preserved — with the exception of the initial <u>symphony</u>, †borrowed', for this staging, from Gasparini's *Ambleto*, after Shakespeare's tragedy.

I was as astounded as I was in <u>1984</u>, thirty years ago, for the modern premiere of Gioacchini <u>Rossini</u>'s *II Viaggio a Reims*, then recovered from the <u>Paris</u> Opéra's dusty archives. I sensed that I was <u>listening</u> to an absolute <u>masterpiece</u>. The <u>plot</u> is a basic <u>love</u>-and-war baroque affair, but the main <u>characters</u> have a <u>psychological development</u>, there is plenty of action (in a performance lasting four hours, including two intermissions) and, for an eighteenth century <u>opera</u>, a wealth of musical innovation.



The Auser Musici ensemble at OperaBarga in Tuscany. Photo © 2014 Rudy Pessina. Click on the image for higher resolution

The orchestra, Auser Musici <u>conducted</u> by Carlo Ipata, is a baroque <u>complex</u> based in Pisa that operates all over <u>Europe</u> and has already eighteen records for major houses: *II Bajazet* will reach the record stores next September. The <u>ensemble</u> is young — ten <u>women</u> and six men — and

plays <u>period instruments</u>. They kept the <u>balance</u> between stage and pit extremely well, and gave the right musical colors to the development of the <u>drama</u>, rightly underscoring <u>important</u> arias such as 'Ti sento, si' by the <u>mezzo</u> and '<u>Forte</u> e lieto' by the bari-<u>tenor</u>.



Raffaele Pè as Leone, Ewa Gubanska as Irene, Filippo Mineccia as Tamerlano, Antonio Giovannini as Andronico, Leonardo De Lisi as Baajzet and Giuseppina Bridelli as Asteria in Act 3 of 'II Bajazet'. Photo © 2014 Rudy Pessina. Click on the image for higher resolution

The stage <u>sets</u> by Nicolas Bovey are essential: a few platforms and painted drops depicted the various places where the plot evolves (a prison, the main <u>hall</u> of a Royal <u>Palace</u>, grand apartments, gardens). The <u>costumes</u> (by Gianluca Falaschi) are simple but <u>effective</u>. Paola Rota's <u>stage direction</u> places <u>emphasis</u> on realistic, not stylized, <u>acting</u>.



Filippo Mineccia as Tamerlano and Antonio Giovannini as Andronico in Act I of 'll Bajazet'. Photo © 2014 Rudy Pessina. Click on the image for higher resolution

The voices had been selected through competitive auditions held at the <u>Verdi</u> Theatre in Pisa. About a hundred <u>singers</u> sat for auditions. The female <u>protagonist</u> (Irene) was the <u>Polish</u> mezzo Ewa Gubańska, who was the winner of the prestigious Handel <u>Singing Competition</u>. The bari-tenor Leonardo De Lisi was Bajazet. The <u>soprano</u> Giuseppina Bridelli has the highly <u>dramatic</u> role of his <u>daughter</u> Asteria, both prisoners of Tamerlane. The scores requires three countertenors for parts originally conceived for castrati. They are Filippo Mineccia (Tamerlane), Antonio Giovannini (Andronico, Asteria's <u>lover</u>) and Raffaele Pè (Leone, a general loyal to Bajazet). In secondary roles were Benedetta Mazzuccato and Giorgia Cinciripi. The vocal ensemble was superb. Ewa Gubańska, Leonardo De Lisi, Filippo Mineccia and Antonio Giovannini deserve a special mention.

