

# Series

## NAPOLI E L'EUROPA Naples and Europe

This series will present critical and urtext editions of music by composers of the Neapolitan School from 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Ut Orpheus Edizioni has been chosen as the exclusive publisher for the Neapolitan School project, created by Maestro **Riccardo Muti**, who is running it at the helm of the Orchestra Giovanile Luigi Cherubini. For five years, starting in 2007, in association with the **Ravenna Festival**, the **Salzburg Festival** will produce, for the Whitsun Festival, operas, oratorios and masses of great musical relevance, rarely performed or even unheard. The *Demofonte* by Niccolò Jommelli (1770), in coproduction with the Opéra National de Paris, and the *Missa defunctorum* by Giovanni Paisiello (1789) are on the programme for 2009.

Ut Orpheus Edizioni will publish the critical edition of the music in the series *Napoli and Europe*, in the section *Masterpieces of the Neapolitan school selected by Riccardo Muti for the Salzburg Whitsun Festival project in association with the Ravenna Festival*.



### Masterpieces of the Neapolitan school selected by RICCARDO MUTI

for the Salzburg Whitsun Festival project

in association with the Ravenna Festival



### Niccolò Jommelli

*Demofonte* (1770)

Critical Edition by Tarcisio Balbo

**Publishing date: Spring 2009**

The *Demofonte* version performed on 4 November 1770 at the Teatro San Carlo in Naples – of which eight manuscript sources have survived – is the last of the four versions conceived by Jommelli on the same libretto by Metastasio, after the ones composed in 1743 (Padua, Teatro Obizzi), 1753 (Milan, Teatro Regio Ducale) and 1764 (Stuttgart, Ducal Theatre).



### Alessandro Scarlatti

*La Vergine addolorata* (1717)

Oratorio for 4 voices and instruments

Critical Edition by Gaetano Pitarresi

**Publishing date: 2010**

*La Vergine addolorata* is the last oratorio composed by Alessandro Scarlatti which has reached us. It was commissioned by the Congregation of the Seven Paints of the Virgin Mary, as *Maria dolorata* of Leonardo Vinci. The main source is a manuscript copy at the Library of the Conservatory of Music, Bruxelles.



### **Giovanni Paisiello**

*Missa defunctorum* (1789)  
for 4 voices and instruments

Critical Edition by Tarcisio Balbo

The *Missa defunctorum* or Requiem mass in C minor was written in 1789, while Paisiello was still working in Naples. The main source is a manuscript copy kept at the Library of the Conservatorio di Musica “San Pietro a Majella” in Naples.



### **Johann Adolf Hasse**

*I pellegrini al sepolcro di Nostro Signore* (1742)  
Oratorio for 5 voices and instruments

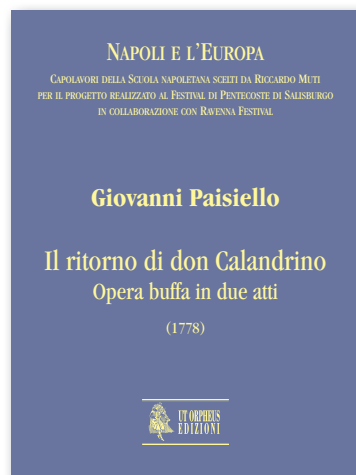
The Oratorio *I pellegrini al sepolcro di Nostro Signore* was composed in 1742. The first performance took place in the Dresden Court Chapel.



### **Giovanni Paisiello**

*Il matrimonio inaspettato* (1779)  
Dramma giocoso in two acts

*Il Matrimonio inaspettato* was written in 1779 on a libretto by Pietro Chiari, and had its first performance in Kammeniy Ostrov, St. Petersburg on the same year. The main source is an autograph manuscript kept at the Library of the Conservatorio di Musica “San Pietro a Majella” in Naples.

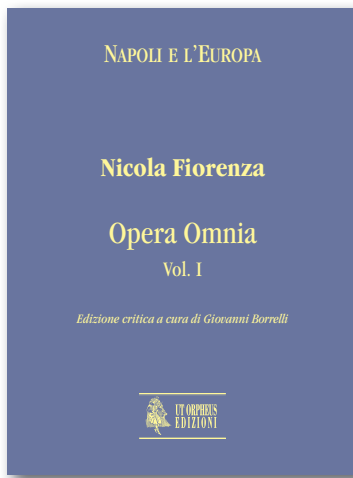


### **Domenico Cimarosa**

*Il ritorno di don Calandrino* (1778)  
Opera buffa in two acts

*Il ritorno di don Calandrino* was performed for the first time at the Teatro Valle in Rome during the Carnival of 1778. The main source is an autograph manuscript kept at the Library of the Conservatorio di Musica “San Pietro a Majella” in Naples.

## The Neapolitan school from 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> Century



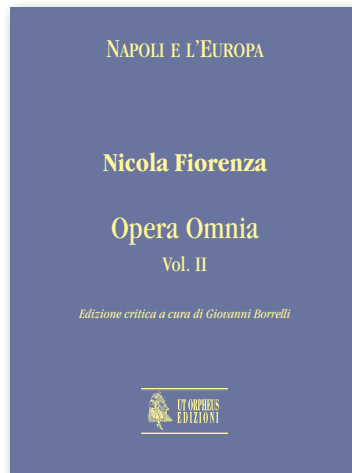
### Nicola Fiorenza Opera Omnia – Vol. 1

Critical Edition by Giovanni Borrelli

**Publishing date: 2009**

#### Contents:

*Trio per cembalo e 2 violini in Si minore; Concerto di Violino principale con 2 violini, viola e basso in Mi<sup>b</sup> maggiore; Concerto a 3 violini e basso (1728) in La maggiore; Concerto a 2 violini e basso (1728) in Re minore; Sinfonia a 2 violini, violoncello e basso in Mi<sup>b</sup> maggiore; Sinfonia a 4 violini e violoncello in Do minore; Sinfonia fugata a 3 violini e violoncello in Fa minore; Sinfonia a tre violini e basso in Sol maggiore; Concerto a 3 violini e basso (1727) in La minore; Concerto per 3 violini e violoncello in La minore*



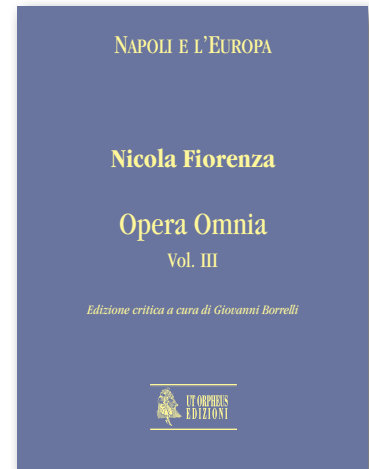
### Nicola Fiorenza Opera Omnia – Vol. 2

Critical Edition by Giovanni Borrelli

**Publishing date: 2010**

#### Contents:

*Concerto con 2 Violini e violoncello (1727) in Do maggiore; Concerto per 2 violini, violoncello obbligato e basso (1728) in Si<sup>b</sup> maggiore; Sonata a violino solo (1735) in Sol maggiore; Sonata prima a violino solo in Fa maggiore; Trio a 2 violini e violoncello in Re maggiore; Concerto per 2 violini, violoncello obbligato e basso (1728) in Re maggiore; Concerto per 2 violini, violoncello obbligato e basso (1728) in Fa maggiore; Concerto a cinque, 3 violini, violetta e basso con ripieni in Sol maggiore; 20 Capricci o Correnti per 2 Violini e basso; Sinfonia a tre violini e basso in Re maggiore; Concerto per flauto, 2 violini e basso (1726) in La minore; Cantate per contralto e basso continuo (Ch'io da te mi divida / Se ti lascio amato bene)*



### Nicola Fiorenza Opera Omnia – Vol. 3

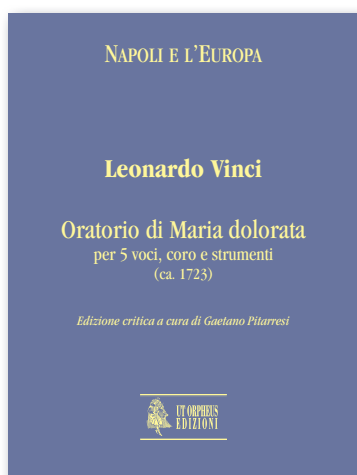
Critical Edition by Giovanni Borrelli

**Publishing date: 2011**

#### Contents:

*Sinfonia a flauto, 3 violini, violetta e basso in Do minore; Concerto con Violoncello, violini, violetta e basso in Re maggiore per l'esercito dell'ill.mo Sig. Marchese de Simone; Concertone per Violino solo con violini, viola e basso in Re maggiore; Sinfonia a Violino principale, 1° 2° 3° violini obbligati, 2° e 3° di ripieno, violoncello e basso in Re maggiore; Sinfonia a violoncello solo con violini I e II e basso in Fa maggiore; Concerto per Flauto, 3 Violini e Basso continuo in Sol minore; Concerto di Flauto, Violini, Violetta, Violoncello e Basso in Fa minore*

**Nicola Fiorenza** (1700?-1764), composer and virtuoso Neapolitan violinist, lived during the first half of the 1700s. His musical production, whose manuscripts are preserved for the big part in the Library of the Conservatorio di Musica S. Pietro a Majella in Naples, is composed of 15 concerts with different instrumental organics, 9 symphonies whose principal instrument is the violin – that sometimes proposes pieces with a lot of virtuosities typical of the solo concert –, some pieces for one or two instruments with continuo and two cantatas. Skilled virtuoso, Fiorenza had assimilated both the style of the elegant Baroque of French school, and the “a terrazze” style, the improvised language typical of the Venetian composers. He knew the style of the Concerto Grosso of Corelli very well, to which he joined a dressy counterpoint maybe too much present for the style of that time. Fiorenza elaborated different styles, filtering them through his sensitive predilection towards the Neapolitan party music and the popular melody, developing a personal composite language that doesn't consider him belonging to one of the “schools” of his time. From a formal point of view and for the choice of the instrumental organic, his compositions have not a strong stylistic individuality in comparison with the composite canons of the first part of the XVIII century, but the production of Fiorenza seems to reflect the schemes and the composite forms typical of the late Baroque. His choice of the incisive brevity of the thematic figures is typical of the XVII century, that almost never overcomes the breath and the circle of one or few beats. Fiorenza's solo compositions show his research of virtuosities, but he never lapses into a rash virtuosity, on the contrary he maintains a gallant taste.



### Leonardo Vinci

#### *Oratorio di Maria dolorata*

for 5 voices, choir and instruments (ca. 1723)

Critical Edition by Gaetano Pitarresi

**Publishing date: 2009**

The only source for this oratorio, composed around 1723, is a manuscript score, made in Naples in 1731, and there guarded in the Library of the Conservatorio di Musica “San Pietro a Majella”. *Maria dolorata* was commissioned to Vinci by the Congregation of the Seven Pains of the Virgin Mary, that had the princess Aurora Sanseverino among his illustrious members.



### Nicola Fago

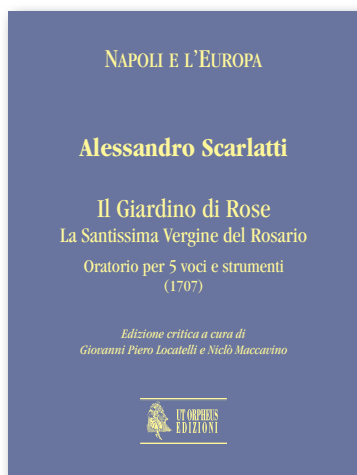
#### *Il Faraone sommerso*

Oratorio for 4 voices and instruments (1709)

Critical Edition by Gaetano Pitarresi

**Publishing date: 2010**

This edition of the only surviving oratorio of Nicola Fago is based on two manuscript sources: Florence, Library of the Conservatorio di Musica “Luigi Cherubini”, and Oxford, Bodleian Library. The oratorio dates back to the year when Fago was appointed *Maestro di Cappella* at the Tesoro di San Gennaro of the Naples Cathedral.



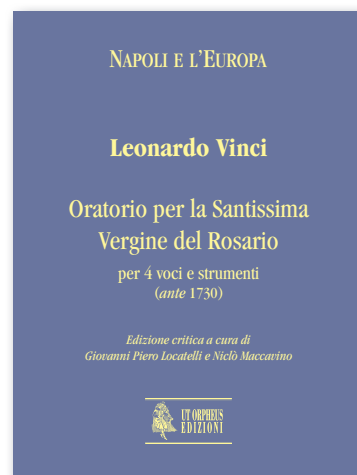
### Alessandro Scarlatti

*Il Giardino di Rose. La Santissima Vergine del Rosario*  
Oratorio for 5 voices and instruments (1707)

Critical Edition by Giovanni Piero Locatelli  
and Nicolò Maccavino

**Publishing date: 2010**

The only source for this oratorio, whose libretto was not published, is the manuscript score realized in Rome in 1707, and preserved at the collection Santini of the Diözesanbibliothek of Münster. It deals with the “beautiful oratory” heard under Marquis Ruspoli auspices in the Palazzo Bonelli on Easter Sunday (24 April) of 1707.



### Leonardo Vinci

*Oratorio per la Santissima Vergine del Rosario*  
for 4 voices and instruments (*ante* 1730)

Critical Edition by Giovanni Piero Locatelli  
and Nicolò Maccavino

**Publishing date: 2011**

Composed to be performed on the occasion of the Feast of the Madonna of the Rosary it is, among the surviving oratorios of Leonardo Vinci (1696ca.-1730), the only one to report to his activity at the Convent of Saint Caterina in Formiello, Naples. The manuscript is preserved at the Library of the Conservatorio di Musica “San Pietro a Majella”, Naples.



### Niccolò Jommelli

*Isacco figura del Redentore*  
Oratorio for 5 voices, choir  
and instruments (1742)

Critical Edition by Gaetano Pitarresi

**Publishing date: 2012**

*Isacco* is the first oratorio of Jommelli on text by Pietro Metastasio. Its large circulation is attested by over twenty manuscript copies of the score. The main source is the score and set of parts at the Church of Santa Maria della Fava, Venice, in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century held by Padri Filippini, that commissioned this oratorio.



### David Perez

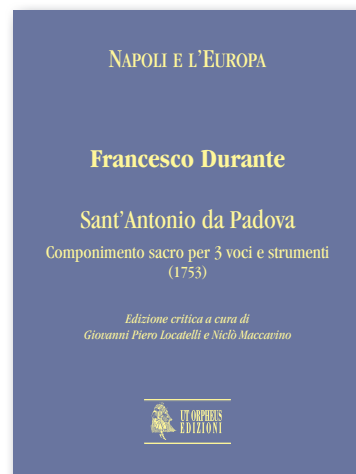
*La Passione di Gesù Cristo*  
*Nostro Signore*

Dramma sacro for 4 voices  
and instruments (1742)

Critical Edition by Giovanni Piero  
Locatelli and Niccolò Maccavino

**Publishing date: 2012**

Commissioned by the viceroy Bartolomeo Corsini within the musical activity of the Chapel of Nostra Signora della Soledad, Palermo, *La Passione di Gesù Cristo Nostro Signore* is the second oratory of David Perez (1711–1778) which has reached us. The sources are a printed libretto (Palermo, 1742) preserved at the British Library, London, and a manuscript score at the Kongelige Bibliotek, Copenhagen.



### Francesco Durante

*Sant'Antonio da Padova*  
Componimento sacro for 3 voices  
and instruments (1753)

Critical Edition by Giovanni Piero  
Locatelli and Niccolò Maccavino

**Publishing date: 2013**

*Sant'Antonio da Padova* is the last oratorio composed by Francesco Durante (1684–1755). It was commissioned by the Congregation of the Oratorio of Naples. The main sources are the manuscript score and the libretto printed in Venice (1753) preserved both at the Church of Santa Maria della Fava, Venice, that in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century was held by Padri Filippini.



Bestellung an · Obtainable from · disponible par

## HARRASSOWITZ

Wissenschaftliche Buchhandlung  
& Zeitschriftenagentur

Booksellers & Subscription Agents

Livres & Périodiques

65174 Wiesbaden · Germany