

ITALIAN CRAZE



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CHARLES AVISON (1709-1770) CONCERTO IN D MINOR NR. 5 (AFTER D. SCARLATTI)
GIUSEPPE SAMMARTINI (1695-1750) OVERTURE FOR STRINGS AND BASSO CONTINUO
IN F MAJOR OP. 10 NR. 7 • CONCERTO GROSSO FOR STRINGS AND BASSO CONTINUO IN
A MAJOR, OP. 5 NR. 4

PIETRO CASTRUCCI (1679-1752) CONCERTO GROSSO IN A MINOR FOR STRINGS AND BASSO CONTINUO OP. 3 NR. 4

FRANCESCO GEMINIANI (1687-1762) CONCERTO GROSSO IN D MINOR OP. 5 NR. 12 ("LA FOLLIA", AFTER A. CORELLI) • CONCERTO GROSSO IN F MAJOR, OP. 5 NR. 5

LENGTH

30 minutes + 30 minutes

PERFORMERS: 13 MUSICIANS

LES MUFFATTI

6 violins, 2 viols, 2 cellos, double bass, harpsichord, lute

TIMEFRAME

Ongoing programme

BUDGET

Upon request

CONTACT

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AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 18TH CENTURY, ITALIAN MUSIC LAUNCHED AN INVASION OF ENGLAND. THE FIRST OPERA TO BE TRANSLATED FROM ITALIAN INTO ENGLISH, STANZANI AND FRANCESCHINI'S ARSINOÉ, WAS STAGED IN LONDON IN 1705.

The performance was to mark a turning point in English music history (*Arsinoé* "was the first opera that gave us a taste of the Italian Music", wrote an influential London gazette); from then on, and for the rest of the 18th century, Italian opera would enjoy steady and unwavering success. Famous composers and Italian singers settled in London, playing a significant role in developing this new musical style, and other composers (such as Pepush and Handel) did not escape the trend's unstoppable influence.

Charles Avison, the only Englishman included in the programme, was a particularly popular composer; the group has selected a harpsichord sonata by Domenico Scarlatti rearranged by Avison for string orchestra.

Giuseppe Sammartini, most of whose concertos and overtures were published posthumously, has also been unjustly forgotten. His works were once tremendously successful, even eclipsing Corelli's popularity. Sammartini's **Overture** in F major boasts a delectable galant style.

Pietro Castrucci, one of the best-loved violinists of his generation, led Handel's orchestra for twenty years. His own compositions are highly individual and full of surprises.

Finally, Francesco Geminiani, the most important violinist to work in England, arranged the sonatas from Corelli's opus 5 for string orchestra. $L\alpha$ Folli α is still one of his best-known pieces.