

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, **CULTURE AND WELFARE**

THE MANOEL THEATRE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

in association with

THE ISTITUTO ITALIANO DI CULTURA

THE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER

present

VERDI'S MESSA DA REQUIEM

by the

MANOEL THEATRE ORCHESTRA

Leader: GEORGE SPITERI

with the participation of

THE MANOEL THEATRE CHOIR THE ASSOCIAZIONE POLIFONICA DI NAPOLI

and

SOLOISTS: Soprano

Mezzo Soprano

Tenor

Basso

AUREA GOMEZ

GIUSEPPINA DALLEMOLLE

GIANFRANCO PASTINE

AURIO TOMICIC

Conductor: OTTAVIO ZIINO — THURSDAY, 31st JULY 1980 Conductor: JOSEPH SAMMUT — FRIDAY, 1st AUGUST 1980

AT ST. JOHN'S CO-CATHEDRAL

ST. JOHN'S CO-CATHEDRAL CHURCH

The Co-Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, originally the Conventual Church of the Knights Hospitaller of Malta, was built between the years 1573 and 1577 on the design of the Maltese famous architect Girolamo Cassar. The adjacent Oratory of the Decollation and the Sacristies, as well as the two-storeyed buildings on either side of the Church were erected in the 17th century. The Church-Museum was inaugurated in 1965.

The plan of the vast Temple, dedicated to the Patron of the Hospitallers Order, is very simple — a large nave with an aisle on each side. It contains seven chapels pertaining to seven different Langues of the Order, namely those of Castille, Aragon and Auvergne on the Epistle side, and those of Germany, Italy, France and Provence on the Gospel side. Two other chapels, that of the Blessed Sacrament and that of the Holy Relics, known also as the Anglo - Bavarian chapel, stand on the right and left side of the apse respectively.

The barrel-shaped vault of the Church, divided into six sections, representing the Precursor's life, was painted directly on stone by the famous artist Mattia Preti, the "Calabrese", one of the best painters of the Italian Seicento

On every side, carved walls, marble and bronze statues, beautiful paintings and silver works adorn the Temple. Undoubtedly, the most famous embellishment is the precious set of magnificent tapestries — 29 pieces — wrought by the renowned Belgian looms of Jodocus de Vos, on subjects mostly taken from the paintings of P.P. Rubens and Poissos and certain occasions hanging around the nave.

The pavement is covered with 400 large multi-coloured marble slabs, commemorating the lives and deeds of brave members of St. John's Order, the cream of European aristocracy of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

Within a beautiful marble balustrade one sees the costly High Altar made of lapis-azuli, onyx and other precious stones, in the middle of which there is the gilt bronze relief of the Last Supper, attributed to Bernini. Two bronze lecterns repesent Moses and St. John's Eagle. The Choir with its old carved and gilt wooden stalls and a square lectern in the middle, is dominated by the colossal

group of the Baptism of Christ wrought by Giuseppe Mazzuoli, a pupil of Melchiorre Gafa the Maltese sculptor.

In the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, within the historical silver gates, the miraculous Madonna of Carafa, solemnly crowned in 1954, is venerated. In the Chapel of the Relics there are two caskets — one of silver and one of wood — containing many outstanding relics of the Saints.

The Knights of each Langue vied with each other in adorning their respective chapel with marble and bronze statues by outstading sculptors, such as Mazzuoli, Soldani Benzi and Pradier, and with paintings of renowned artists, such as Preti, Caravaggio, Favray, Peni and Brescianino.

The Oratory, embellished with a carved and gilt-wooden ceiling and paintings by Preti, houses Caravaggio's world-known masterpiece "the Beheading of St. John".

All the Grand Masters from 1530 to 1798 are buried either in the Church or in the Crypt almost all of them in artistic monuments or sarcophagi.

This Church, founded by Grand Master Jean de la Cassiere, embellished by the Knights and raised to the dignity of Co-Cathedral by the Holy See, is the pride of the Maltese people and a centre of attraction to foreigners.

MESSA DA REQUIEM FOR SOPRANO, MEZZO SOPRANO, TENOR, BASS, MIXED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

GIUSEPPE VERDI (1813 — 1901)

In May 1873 Alessandro Manzoni, one of Verdi's heroes died in Milan at the age of 89. Verdi felt unable to attend the funeral, but made a pilgrimage to Milan a few days later to visit Manzoni's grave. He also offered to write a Requiem Mass to be performed in Milan on the first anniversary of the Poet's death. The first performance took place on May 22, 1874 in the church of San Marco, Milan under the baton of Verdi himself. The soloists were Tereza Stolz (Soprano); Mari Waldmann (Mezzo); Giuseppe Capponi (Tenor); Armando Maimi (Bass). There are seven movements.

- i. The REQUIEM AND KYRIE begins very quietly: both melody and harmony rest on the muted strings and the chorus whisper the requiem mostly on one note. In the Kyrie the soloists enter one by one. After the climax of the quartet ad chorus, the chromatic accompaniment leads to a final pianissimo 'Christe eleison'.
- ii. DIES IRAE. The longest section of the mass is the xiii century Latin poem which is the counterpart in words of the contemporary pictures of the last judgement that still survive faintly upon the walls of many churches. It consists of several sections linked together by key relationships as well as by references to the movement's opening theme and is a very dramatic presentation of the alternate joys and horrors of that day of dread.
- iii. OFFERTORIO. This is for the four soloists and orchestra. The entry of the solo soprano at the words 'Sed Siginfer Michael' has been described as one of the sublime moments in all music.
- iv. SANCTUS. The Sanctus is set as a double figure for chorus, introduced by a fanfare of trumpets and a great shout of 'Sanctus' from the whole chorus and orchestra. The choral writing is aminated and the orchestration quite brilliant.

- v. AGNUS DEI. The peaceful andante is intoned by two soloists in octaves without accompaniment. The chorus repeats the phrases and the orches ra doubles the voice parts.
- vi. THE LUX AETERNA is set as a solo trio for the lower soloists, and had Verdi not already set the 'Libera Me' this would have been the final movement of the work and would have contained the reprise of the opening 'Requiem Aeternam' which was in fact reserved for the 'Libera Me'.
- vii. We awaken in the *LIBERA ME* to a world of urgent human terror. It is the soprano who leads here, muttering her fearful prayer for deliverance from the pains of hell, and picturing to herself the horrors of that awful day. Though this movement utilizes material from the 'Libera Me' which Verdi had already written for a collaborative Mass for Rossini, the movement is largely re-written.

MANOEL THEATRE ORCHESTRA

Conductor: JOSEPH SAMMUT Leader: GEORGE SPITERI Sub Leader: JOSEPH GALEA

Ist Violins: Ronnie Pisani Marcelle Bartolo	1st Flute: Joseph Corrado	1st Trumpet in Bb: Joseph Agius
Stephen Zammit Raymond Abela	2nd Flute: Romeo Micallef	2nd Trumpet in Bb: Roger Azzopardi
2nd Violins: Victor Micallef Walter Abela	3rd Flute: Silvio Zammit	3rd Trumpet in Bb: Joseph Fenech
Jos. Zammit Mario Micallef Doris Alden Jos. Vassallo Andrew Borg John Mark Agius	Ist Clarinett Bb: Joseph Camilleri	4th Trumpet in Bb: Raymond Fenech
	2nd Clarinett Bb: Charles Abela	Ist Trombone: Clement Sciberras
Viola: Guido Mamo Mavis Bond	Ist Bassoon: Archibald Mizzi	2nd Trombone: Michael Ciantar
Michael Laus Alfred Serge M.A. Cauchi	2nd Bassoon: Mario Micallef	3rd Trombone: Joseph Xuereb
V'Celli:	Ist Horn in F:	Tuba: Joseph Galea
Alfred Tonna Mario Psaila Monica Attard Joseph Micallef Luke Azzopardi	Philip Psaila	Timpani: Joseph Curmi
	2nd Horn in F: Alfred Spagnol	G. Cassa John Fenech
Anna Pace C'Bassi:	3rd Horn in F: Emm. Spagnol	Trumpets in Bb Interni: Joseph Mangion
Lino Cremona Nicol Ciantar	4th Horn in F:	Anthony Lautier John Baldacchino

Nazz. Spagnol

Raymond Cremona

Mario Grima

MANOEL THEATRE CHOIR

PATRONS: THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALTA DR. ANTON BUTTIGIEG, B.A., LL.D. SIR ANTHONY JOSEPH MAMO, O.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., B.A.

Choirmaster: DION BUHAGIAR

Chorus Instructress: Marietta Magro

FEMALES:

Azzopardi Mary Baldacchino Doris Barbieri Moira Bartolo Lina Bugeja Helen Bugeja Mary Carabott Maria Conti Anna Degabriele Pia Ebejer Katie Ebejer Rose Ebejer Sylvia Falzon Josephine Gauci Catherine Gatt Doreen Magro Marietta Micalle Miriam Muscat Agatha Muscat Pauline Psaila Marthese Sammut Emanuela Scicluna Artoinet'e Zammit Mary Zammit Cordina Yvonne Zammit Endrich Iris.

MALES:

Borg Terezino Buhagiar Joseph Ellul Joseph Farrugia Carmel ¥ Farrugia Saviour Y Gatt John V Grixti Carmel Y Micallef Alfred / Micallef Saviour Midolo John Y Mifsud John M. Muscat Anton Y Portelli John Y Said Joseph Y Sant Spiridione Y Schembri Reginald Y Spiteri Leonard Storace Raymond Y Zammit Raymond Y Zerafa Carmel

CORO POLIFONICO DI NAPOLI

Director: JOSEPH GRIMA

FEMALES:

Barbarulo Adriana
Barbati Rita
Basile Anna Maria
Bini Wally
Cocca Rossana
Coiro Anna
Dalla Francesca Loredana
Della Penna Teresa
De Majo Lucia
Di Biase Catherina
Incorona'o Anna
Lubrano Maria
Macchiarola Rita
Marciano Edda

Punza Anna Maria

Tarallo Maria

Tricarico Anna

Vacatello Maria

MALES:

Arpaia Giuseppe Balestrieri Angelo Bruno Michele Cannito Sante Coiro Enrico Colella Vinicio De Gregorio Vincenzo De Matteis Giuseppe Di Prisco Guido Di Vincenzo Marcello Esposito Rocco Faraone Willy Fiorentino Domenico Gargiulo Renato Macchiarola Cipriano Manzo Vincenzo Pignalosa Alfredo Pignalosa Giro Saullo Raffaele Tarallo Michele Valentini Gaetano Visco Ciro

AT THE ORGAN

Mro. DION BUHAGIAR

Programme for THURSDAY, 31st JULY 1980

Grand Choeur

C. FRANCK

Two Preludes

H. WILLAN

Festal Flourish

G. JACOB

Trumpet Voluntary

J. BENNETT

Programme for FRIDAY, 1st AUGUST 1980

Piece SyphoniqueC. FRANCKPiece Siciliano — Concerto Op. 3 No. 11J.S. BACHFantasia in GJ.S. BACH

MANOEL THEATRE TECHNICAL STAFF:

VANNI LAUS,

Effects and Lights

EMM. DALLI, FRANCIS MIFSUD,

Stage Technicians

