



## *La Musica a Palazzo Gianfigliuzzi Bonaparte*

Giovedì 23 luglio, ore 18.00

Giovedì 30 luglio, ore 18.00

Firenze, Lungarno Corsini 4



### *Dal Rinascimento a Beethoven e Schubert*

Gasparo Zanetti (dopo 1600-1660)

Gesualdo da Venosa (1566-1613)

Henry VIII (1491-1547)

Anonimo inglese

Michael Praetorius (1571-1621) / Jean d'Estrées (?-1576)

Isaac Posch (1591?-1622)

Paul Peuerl (1570-1625)

Franz Schubert (1797-1818)

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

Aria del Granduca di Toscana

Gagliarda del Principe di Venosa

*En vray amoure*

*Consort*

Suite di *Branles*

*Branle double* (Praetorius)

*Branle simple* (d'Estrées)

*Branle gay* (d'Estrées)

*Branle de Bourgogne* (d'Estrées)

*Ludit Author Chromatice*

Intrada – Couranta

Suite: Padouan

Intrada

*Dantz*

Galliarda

*Quartettsatz* in do minore D. 703

Allegro assai

Quartetto in in mi bem. maggiore op. 74 (delle arpe)

Poco Adagio – Allegro

Adagio ma non troppo

Presto – Più presto quasi prestissimo

Allegretto con variazioni

#### **Quartetto di MUSICA RICERCATA**

Warwick Lister, violino primo

Michael Stüve, violino secondo

Claudia Wolvington, viola

Roger Low, violoncello

## Palazzo Gianfigliuzzi Bonaparte

The Gianfigliuzzi were a very ancient family, powerful bankers, political allies of the Spini family, financiers of the Holy See. They owned many houses and palaces in Florence, this being the largest. The palace was lived in by the Gianfigliuzzi until the end of XVIII century, when the wealthy family died out in 1798 on the death of Francesco Maria. The two sisters, Maria (married to a Fontebuoni) and Elisabetta (married to a Verdi) inherited the estate. Thus ended the history of an illustrious family, which had given to the Florentine Republic ten gonfalonieri and twenty-six priori (city representatives); to the principality nine senators and many ambassadors and knights.

In 1818 the building housed a Hotel called 'Albergo delle Quattro Nazioni'. In 1825 Luigi Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother and former King of Holland, bought the Palace from Agnese Verdi. There is still a plaque in the entrance to the Palace saying: 'Luigi Bonaparte King of Holland lived in this Palace for many years and died here in 1846'. Another tablet above the main entrance reminds another distinguished person that lived in the Palace for a short period: Alessandro Manzoni.

After Bonaparte the Palace went to Ranieri Lamporecchi, a famous and very wealthy Florentine lawyer who had made a considerable fortune by working for the city's elite. His son Alessandro was a well-known bon viveur and socialite, his daughter Isabella married the Marquess Filippo Oldoini. In 1837 this couple had a daughter, Virginia, who, at the age of seventeen, married Count Francesco Varasis di Castiglione, thus becoming the famous Contessa di Castiglione. She was born and brought up in the Palace.

When Alessandro Lamporecchi fell in hard times, the Palace was sold to the Belgian Baron Van Der Linden d'Hooghvorst, who, in 1865, spent vast sums enlarging it without changing the overall style. Other changes were made indoors with stucco work and gilding to make it more taste with the period. Baron d'Hooghvorst and his wife, the Florentine lady Aurora Guadagni, started to throw lavish parties.

Emilia d'Oultremont, dowager Baroness d'Hooghvorst and mother of Baron Adrien, became a nun and, after having a vision of the Virgin Mary, founded the religious Order of S. Maria Riparatrice. While travelling from Rome to Belgium and stopping in Florence to visit her son Adrien at the Palace, she was paralysed and died on February 28<sup>th</sup>, 1878. In 1997 she was beatified by Pope John Paul II.

In 1920 the Palace was bought by the lawyer Aldemiro Campodonico, a politician and journalist, and today his granddaughter Maria, Baroness of Hagenauer is maintaining its ancient splendour.

## Musica Ricercata

The cultural association MUSICA RICERCATA has been dedicated since 1989 to the creation and promotion of new musical programmes and cultural initiatives. In 1998 it was constituted as an Onlus (Organizzazione non lucrativa di utilità sociale—Non-profit organization of social value) with the aim of promoting art and culture. Uniquely, it combines in a single ensemble artists who can execute a musical repertory that ranges from fragments of ancient music to compositions of the third millennium.

After having been presented in 1996 in two memorable programmes in the 59th Maggio Musical Fiorentino, MUSICA RICERCATA has performed in many countries all over the world (Algeria, Austria, Columbia, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Kenya, The Netherlands, Russia, Spain), often on the invitation of the Italian Embassy and of Italian Cultural Institutes (Algeria, Berlin, Bogota, Cartagena, Hamburg, Kyoto, Lamaca, Nairobi, Nicosia, Vienna and Wolfsburg). It has been invited to participate in celebrated festivals such as the 50 Quincena Musical of San Sebastian, Festival de Musique et d'Art Baroque en Tarentaise of Savoy, Sagra Musicale Umbra, Festival Internazionale of Monfalcone, Bachfest of Leipzig, MittelFest of Cividale del Friuli, and others.

Its activities have had the patronage of the international association 'European Mozart Ways' for a project on the history of the string quartet, begun in 2006 on the occasion of the Mozart-year.