

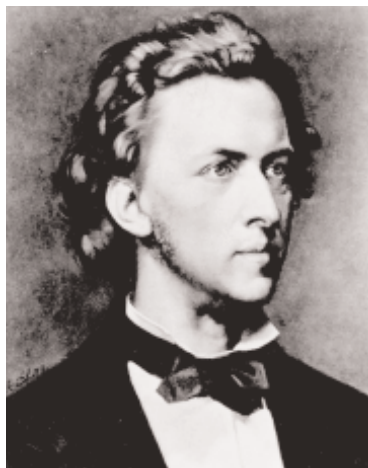
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Ravellotime



REPORT QUOTIDIANO DI PROMOZIONE, INFORMAZIONE, COMUNICAZIONE E ASSISTENZA AL TURISTA

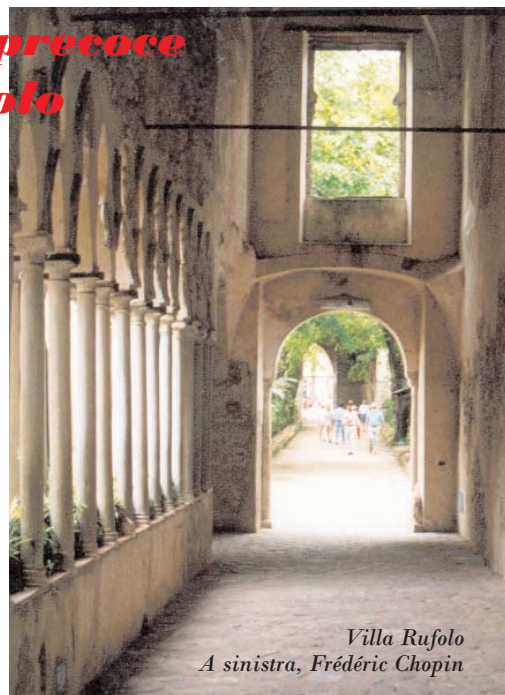
IL SANTO DEL GIORNO 29 OTTOBRE 2003 SANT'ERMELINDA



Frédéric François Chopin (Zelazowa Wola Polonia 3/01/1810 - Parigi 10/17/1849) compositore e pianista precocissimo, figlio di un francese e di una governante polacca, ebbe le sue prime pagine pubblicate nel 1817. L'anno successivo esordì in pubblico come strumentista. A 12 anni concluse gli studi di pianoforte con il boemo Wojciech Zywny e nel 1826 si iscrisse al Conservatorio nella classe di composizione di Józef Elsner, rimanendovi fino al 1829. Nel 1830 si trasferì a

Chopin, il genio precoce anima Villa Rufolo

Vienna per qualche mese e nel 1831 giunse a Parigi, dove, affascinato dall'ambiente e dalle conoscenze fatte (tra cui Liszt, Berlioz, Rossini, Cherubini), decise di rimanere. Dopo uno sfortunato rapporto sentimentale con Maria Wodzilska, alla fine del 1837 conobbe Aurore Dupin (George Sand), con la quale intrecciò una relazione durata fino al 1847. Nel 1848 tenne il suo ultimo concerto a Parigi. Poi fu in Inghilterra e in Scozia per una tournée che si rivelò d'addio. Concluse la sua esistenza a Parigi, forse per tisi polmonare, assistito dai numerosissimi amici. Compose 2 Concerti e altri lavori per pianoforte e orchestra, inoltre musica pianistica e vocale. Il catalogo di musica da camera comprende un Trio con pianoforte, una Sonata, l'Introduzione e Polacca brillante e il Gran Duo per violoncello e pianoforte, più un ciclo di variazioni - dubbie - per flauto e pianoforte.



Villa Rufolo
A sinistra, Frédéric Chopin

Frédéric François Chopin A short biography

Zelazowa Wola (Poland), 3/01/1810 - Paris (France), 10/17/1849

Perhaps the greatest of all composers for the piano was Chopin. Called a "musical genius" when he was a teenager, Chopin composed a remarkable variety of brilliant pieces warlike polonaises, elegant waltzes, romantic nocturnes, and poetic ballades and etudes. His father, Nicholas, was a Frenchman who had lived in Poland for many years. His Polish mother was of noble birth. Even as a small child, Chopin loved piano music. He began to take piano lessons when he was 6 years old. He started to compose music even before he knew how to write down his ideas. At the age of 8 he performed in a public charity concert. Chopin's first published musical work, a rondo, appeared when he was 15 years old. When Chopin graduated from the lyceum, at 17, he was recognized as the leading pianist of Warsaw and a talented composer. After Chopin gave two successful concerts in Vienna when he was 19, he began writing works designed for his original piano style. At the same time as his return to Vienna in 1830, Poland revolted against its Russian rulers. The uprising failed, and as a result the Russian czar put Warsaw under harsh military rule. Chopin decided to go to Paris, which was the center of the romantic movement in the arts. Except for occasional trips, Chopin spent the rest of his life in Paris. He gave lessons and concerts, and publishers paid well for his compositions. The French loved him for his genius and his charm. Poets, musicians, wealthy Parisians, and Polish exiles were his friends. An important influence was a romantic friendship with Baroness Dudevant, better known as the novelist George Sand. He wrote few concertos and sonatas. Instead he perfected freer musical forms. Among his compositions are some 50 mazurkas, 25 preludes, 24 etudes, 21 nocturnes, 17 waltzes, 11 polonaises, 4 ballades and 3 sonatas. For his polonaises and mazurkas he used the rhythms and spirit of Polish folk dances. Maybe the Nocturnes are their master pieces. Chopin died of tuberculosis, at age 39.

La musica The music

Mercoledì 29 ottobre 2003
Villa Rufolo, ore 21,30

Paolo Francese pianista
F. Chopin: Fantaisie op.49, Polacca op.53, Barcarolle op.60
R. Schumann: Intermezzi op.4
C. Saint-Saëns/F. Liszt: Danse macabre op.40

Organizzazione: Ravello Concert Society
Prezzo: 20 euro

Sabato primo novembre 2003
Villa Rufolo, ore 18,30

Obermann
violin and
piano duo
G. Fauré: sonata n.1 in La maggiore op.13
J. Brahms
(a destra):
Sonata n.3
op.108



Organizzazione: Ravello Concert Society
Prezzo: 20 euro

Robert Schumann / La vita



Infortunio alla mano, virtuoso mancato

Robert Schumann (1810-1856), figlio di un editore, si accostò giovanissimo alla poesia, alla letteratura e alla musica. Conclusi gli studi liceali, nel 1828, dopo il suicidio della sorella e la morte del padre, si trasferì a Lipsia, dove studiò pianoforte con Friedrich Wieck. Robert Schumann (ritratto a destra), fu costretto ad interrompere una brillante carriera di virtuoso a causa di un infortunio alla mano destra, perciò si dedicò maggiormente alla composizione. Nel 1834 fondò la Neue



Zeitschrift fuer Musik per la quale scrisse numerosissimi articoli di critica. Pochi mesi dopo iniziò un rapporto sentimentale con Clara Wieck, ostacolato per lungo tempo dal padre di lei, ma risolto positivamente con il matrimonio, nel 1840. 3 anni più tardi divenne insegnante di pianoforte al Conservatorio di Lipsia, ma in breve tempo abbandonò l'incarico spostandosi prima a Dresda poi a Duesseldorf, sempre come direttore d'orchestra. Soggetto a disturbi nervosi via via più gravi, nel 1854 tentò il suicidio. Trascorse gli ultimi anni in una casa di cura, tra le attenzioni della moglie, di Brahms e di Joseph Joachim.

Robert Schumann (born Zwickau, 8 June 1810; died Eendenich, 29 July 1856)

The son of a bookseller, he early showed ability as a pianist and an interest in composing as well as literary leanings. He was also enthusiastic over the writings of 'Jean Paul' (J.P.F. Richter), girl friends and drinking champagne, tastes he retained. In 1821 he went to Leipzig to study law but instead spent his time in musical, social and literary activities. He wrote some piano music and took lessons from Friedrich Wieck. After a spell in Heidelberg, ostensibly studying law but actually music, he persuaded his family that he should give up law in favour of a pianist's career, and in 1830 he went to live with Wieck at Leipzig. But he soon had trouble with his hands (allegedly due to a machine to strengthen his fingers, but more likely through remedies for a syphilitic sore). Composition, however, continued; several piano works date from this period. In 1834 Schumann founded a music journal, the Neue Zeitschrift für Musik; he was its editor and leading writer for ten years. He was a brilliant and perceptive critic: his writings embody the most progressive aspects of musical thinking in his time, and he drew attention to many promising young composers. Sometimes he wrote under pseudonyms,

Eusebius (representing his lyrical, contemplative side) and Florestan (his fiery, impetuous one); he used these in his music, too. His compositions at this time were mainly for piano: they include variations on the name of one of his lady friends, Abegg (the musical notes A-B-E-G-G), the character-pieces Davidsbündlertänze ('Dances of the league of David', an imaginary association of those fighting the Philistines), Carnival (pieces with literary or other allusive meanings, including one on the notes A-S-C-H after the place another girl friend came from), Phantasiestücke (a collection of poetic pieces depicting moods), Kreisleriana (fantasy pieces around the character of a mad Kapellmeister) and Kinderszenen ('Scenes from Childhood'). Affairs of the heart played a large part in his life. By 1835 he was in love with Wieck's young daughter Clara, but Wieck did his best to separate them. They pledged themselves in 1837 but were much apart and Schumann went through deep depressions. In 1839 they took legal steps to make Wieck's consent unnecessary, and after many further trials they were able to marry in 1840.



Schumann, understandably, turned in that year to song; he wrote circa 150 songs, including most of his finest, at this time, among them several groups and cycles, the latter including *Frauenliebe und -leben* ('A Woman's Love and Life') and *Dichterliebe* ('A Poet's Love'), which tells (to verse by Heine) a tragic Romantic story of the flowering of love, its failure and poet's exclusion from joy and his longing for death. Schumann, as a pianist composer, made the piano partake fully in the expression of emotion in such songs, often giving it the most telling music when the voice had finished. In 1841, however, Schumann turned to orchestral music: he wrote symphonies and a beautiful, poetic piece for piano and orchestra for Clara that he later reworked as the first movement of his Piano

Concerto. Then in 1842, when Clara was away on a concert tour (he disliked being in her shadow and remained at home), he turned to chamber music, and wrote his three string quartets and three works with piano, of which the Piano Quintet has always been a favourite for the freshness and Romantic warmth of its ideas. After that, in 1843, he turned to choral music, working at a secular oratorio and at setting part of Goethe's *Faust*. He also took up a teaching post at the new conservatory in Leipzig of which Mendelssohn was director. But he was an ineffectual teacher; and he had limited success as a conductor too. He and Clara moved to Dresden in 1844, but his deep depressions continued, hampering his creativity. Not until 1847-8 was he again productive, writing his opera *Genoveva* (given in Leipzig in 1850 with moderate success), chamber music and songs. In 1850 he took up a post in Düsseldorf as town musical director. He was at first happy and prolific, writing the eloquent Cello Concerto and the Rhenish Symphony (no.3: one movement depicts his impressions in Cologne Cathedral). But the post worked out badly because of his indifferent conducting. In 1852-3 his health and spirits deteriorated and he realized that he could not continue in his post. In 1854 he began to suffer hallucinations; he attempted suicide (he had always dreaded the possibility of madness) and entered an asylum, where he died in 1856, almost certainly of the effects of syphilis, cared for at the end by Clara and the young Brahms.

L'escursione / Una Scala piena di castagne

Scala

Abitanti 1.419
Pro Loco, piazza Municipio
ph 089/857325
Comune, piazza Municipio ph 089/857115

Manifestazioni

Sagra delle castagne; nelle ultime tre settimane di ottobre fa da padrona; folklore e gastronomia formano un connubio inscindibile
10 Agosto, festa del Patrono S. Lorenzo

Come raggiungere Scala e rientrare a Ravello

In alternativa ad una salutare passeggiata a piedi da Ravello a Scala è possibile usufruire del servizio di trasporto pubblico. I bus Sita sono in partenza da via della Repubblica, alla fine della galleria che parte da piazza Duomo in diversi orari sia mattutini che pomeridiani. Il biglietto, valido 90 minuti, costa 1 euro



A piedi

Scala è facilmente raggiungibile anche a piedi da Ravello



Scala

Population 1.419
Public tourist organization, piazza Municipio phone 089/857325
Town-Hall, piazza Municipio phone 089/857115

Events

Chestnut festival; during the last three weeks of October it is the main event; folklore and gastronomy form an indissoluble union.
10th of August, Festivity of the Saint Patron Lorenzo

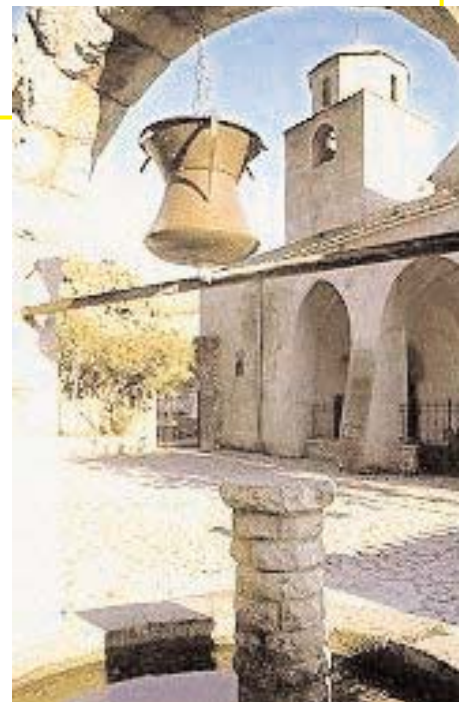
How to reach Scala and how to get back to Ravello

Instead of taking a healthy walk on foot from Ravello to Scala, you can use public transportation. The Sita busses depart from Via della Repubblica, at the end of the tunnel starting in Piazza Duomo. The ticket costs 1 euro.

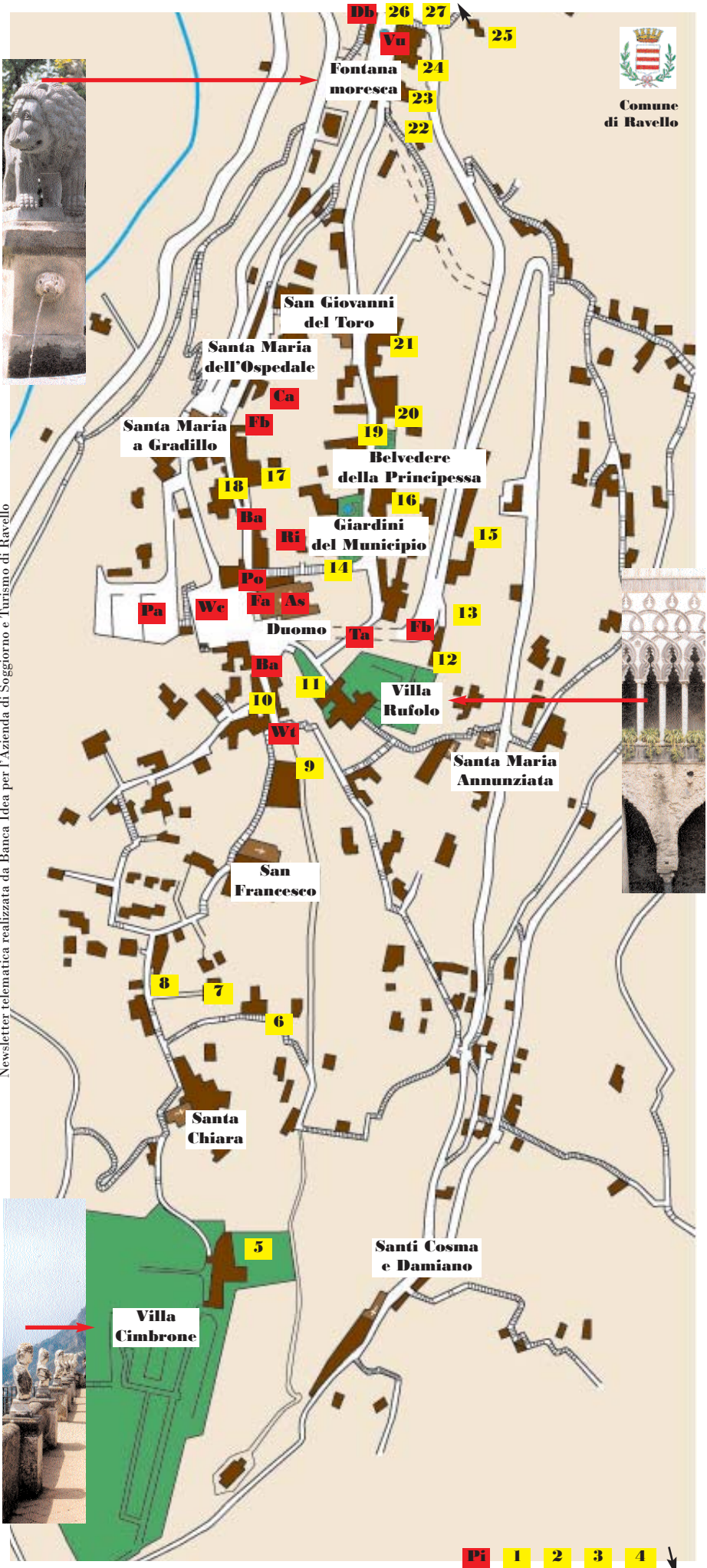


I Monti Lattari a portata di mano

Scala, centro montano alle pendici dei Monti Lattari, si affaccia sulla Valle del Dragone a 360 metri sul livello del mare. In prossimità di Ravello, fu fondata nel IV secolo dai romani naufragati mentre si recavano a Costantinopoli. Partecipò alle vicende della Repubblica di Amalfi e, come molte altre località della Costiera Amalfitana, raggiunse con il commercio grande floridezza economica e splendore monumentale, concretizzatasi con un grande numero di chiese e di palazzi. Ma la rivalità con Ravello e i saccheggi operati dai Pisani nel XII secolo la fecero ben presto decadere. Il Duomo dedicato a San Lorenzo è il suo monumento più notevole: la chiesa primitiva in stile romanico fu rifatta nel Seicento, ma conserva il portale originario. All'interno, un pulpito decorato a mosaico, un gruppo di pregevoli sculture in legno del Duecento sull'altare maggiore, raffigurante un Crocifisso, la Vergine e San Giovanni. Da Scala, piacevolissime passeggiate a piedi portano a Santa Caterina, Campoleone, Campidoglio, Minuto e Pontone. Gli insediamenti sono di epoca medievale e lasciano intravedere qua e là la loro origine, ora nell'impianto urbanistico, ora in quanto rimane di quello che fu un ricco patrimonio di edifici religiosi e civili: le Chiese di San Pietro a Campoleone, di San Giovanni Battista e dell'Annunziata a Minuto. Nella frazione di Pontone meritano una visita la Chiesa di San Giovanni Battista, i ruderi di quella di Sant'Eustachio, e la Torre dello Ziro che protende verso il mare e che spazia su Amalfi e Atrani.



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- Carabinieri ph 112 **Ca**
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- Farmacia - chemist's shop **Fa**
- Fermata bus - bus stop **Fb**
- Parcheggio - parking **Pa**
- Posta - post office **Po**
- Pronto intervento sanitario - health emergency Castiglione ph 118 **Pi**
- Taxi **Ta**
- Wc - toilets **Wc**
- Vigili urbani - municipal police **Vu**

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ph 089857244 fax 089858133 **16**
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in ristrutturazione - now closed **21**
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ph 089857255 fax 089857071 **10**
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ph 089877777 fax 089851189 **1**
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- Rufolo ****
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ph 089857255 fax 089857071 **8**
- Garden ***
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- Punta Civita (bed & breakfast)
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Le agenzie di viaggio

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- Wagner Tours **Wt**

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- Palazzo della Marra ph 089858302 **18**
- Salvatore ph 089857227 **13**
- Villa Eva ph 089857255 **7**
- Vittoria ph 089857947 **11**