

An Introduction to... BEETHOVEN Fidelio

written by Thomson Smillie narrated by David Timson

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All written by Thomson Smillie and narrated by David Timson

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Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827): Fidelio

The word 'opera' is Latin and means 'the works'; it represents a synthesis of all the other arts: drama, vocal and orchestral music, dance, light and design. Consequently, it delivers an emotional impact which none of the others can match. The only one of the arts whose origins can be precisely dated, it was 'invented' in Italy in 1597 as part of the Renaissance – the rebirth of interest in classical values. As an art form it is truly international, crossing all linguistic and cultural barriers, and it is probably the only one whose audience continues to expand, not in spite of, but because of developments in entertainment technology.

From its early origins in Italy opera spread across Europe, establishing individual and distinctive schools in a number of countries. France had an early and long-standing love affair with it – hence the term *grand opéra*, referring to the massive five-act creations that graced the Paris Opéra in the nineteenth century. Germany had an excellent school from as early as Mozart's time, and opera perhaps reached its highest achievement with the mighty music dramas of Richard Wagner. Russia, Great Britain, and the Americas have also made their contributions.

But in the popular imagination opera remains an Italian concept – and no wonder. From its earliest years Italians dominated the art: Cavalli and Monteverdi were among the first to establish its forms; there was a golden age, called the *bel canto*, at the beginning of the nineteenth century when Bellini, Donizetti, and

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Rossini ruled supreme; Giuseppe Verdi was probably the most revered artist in history; and, for many, Puccini represents in every sense the last word in this beloved genre.

Although the twentieth century has not been as lavishly endowed with opera composers, it can still boast a few, including Richard Strauss, Igor Stravinsky, and Benjamin Britten – and, maybe most significantly in the long run, those errant step-children of opera, the Broadway musical and the Lloyd Webber spectacular.

Fidelio

It is unsurprising that Beethoven set the operatic world ablaze with his only opera *Fidelio*. He was the tormented genius who set the concert hall alight with such innately dramatic works as his nine great symphonies, who wrote incandescent music for the piano – his sonatas remain the greatest works for that instrument –, and who brought a new level of drama to the contest between soloist and orchestra in his concertos.

Surely the job of writing an opera should have come easily to him. Well, in fact, it did not, and the existence of four overtures to *Fidelio* hints at the difficulties. Beethoven was a different type of composer from Mozart, for whom the act of creation was instantaneous and the act of composition – actually writing down the notes – a clerical chore. Beethoven struggled. We know this because Mozart's extant manuscripts are almost without corrections or second thoughts, whereas Beethoven's sketchbooks chronicle his labours. These musical struggles are in fact the perfect reflection of a turbulent life. Prodigally gifted as a child, Beethoven had his earliest successes as a performer of his own revolutionary music to a discerning clientele. He never starved in a garret, but in every other sense he fitted, maybe created, the mould of the Romantic artist, hair awry, beetle-browed, frowning on Fate. His private life was a mess. He fought

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with his family, scorned his patrons, and never achieved anything approaching emotional stability with a woman, despite many ill-fated attempts. He had a major talent for falling in love with women who were unsuitable because they were too young for him, too aristocratic, already married, or all of these things. He also aspired – maybe we all do – to play the hero in his own saga, but any chance of a heroic role was cruelly taken away by the advancing deafness which first destroyed his career as a pianist and conductor, and would later deprive him of the joy of hearing his own work.

'Joy' – this is not a word that one associates with such a life. 'Fidelio' – how strange to have a heroine whose very name embodies the quality of marital fidelity that Beethoven never knew. And heroism? This was the man who angrily tore up the dedication of his 'Eroica' (Heroic) Symphony when his 'hero' of the title, Napoleon, crowned himself emperor and proved that he was just as imperially ambitious as any other tyrant.

It is opera's supreme irony and one of music's great truths that this tortured genius gave us a work which throughout its two acts chronicles the power of married love, celebrates human dignity, elevates freedom to the highest status among gifts, and culminates in a hymn to joy as resounding and as life-enhancing as the 'Ode to Joy' which would later end his Ninth Symphony. This is a work in which our delight in the glory of the music and the nobility of the themes is filtered through tears, and in which the juxtaposition of the mundane and the heroic perfectly reflect the human condition. There are four overtures but only one *Fidelio*, and only a man of genius who had also suffered could have written it.

Thomson Smillie

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Thomson Smillie began his career in the early days of Scottish Opera and has been artistic director of the Wexford International Festival, general manager of the Opera Company of Boston, and general director of Kentucky Opera. He now makes a career as a writer, speech-writer, and public speaker. He has a strong belief that people mature into a love of opera and travels the world encouraging a love of the art form. His other passions are travel, languages, and friendships. He has written several other titles in the Naxos 'Opera Explained' series.



David Timson studied acting and singing at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama. He has performed in modern and classic plays throughout the UK and abroad, including *Wild Honey* for Alan Ayckbourn, *Hamlet*, *The Man of Mode*, and *The Seagull*. Among his many television appearances have been roles in *Nelson's Column* and *Swallows and Amazons*. For Naxos AudioBooks he has recorded, to date, six volumes of *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, and directed *Twelfth Night* as well as playing Feste. On Naxos, he takes the part of the Narrator in Stravinsky's *The Soldier's Tale*.



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This series introduces, in words and music, the plot and background of major operas. Using the principal themes and arias, taken from the Naxos recording of the complete work, Thomson Smillie is informative yet entertaining, enabling the listener to get more from this remarkable art form.

An Introduction to... BEETHOVEN Fidelio



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written by **Thomson Smillie** narrated by **David Timson**

Fidelio is a work like no other. Beethoven's only opera is about the joy of married love – by a man who never knew that pleasure. It is about heroism by a man who was often mean and petty in his human relations; it is about freedom by a man who was a prisoner of his own deafness; and ultimately it is about joy by a man who experienced precious little of it. Maybe there is a divine logic to that: feelings that the artist could not experience but could express find their noblest manifestation in music of overwhelming power and majesty.

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