Conclusion

The most fascinating aspect of leadership in the 18th century is that musicians were questioning this aspect of performance, were far from indifferent in this regard. This research encourages musicians to take musical leadership more into account when playing orchestral music because it has a great impact on the music itself, but also on the dynamic within the orchestra. In the twentieth century, the conductor grew up to become an artistically more important figure, enjoying more popularity than the composer. Would the exercise of power be more fascinating then the actual creative act of composing or playing? In eighteenth century, all the glory was given to the composer or to the player. Nobody has been praised for his extraordinary skills of beating-time...

Some would argue today (a lot of early music conductors do, in fact) that conducting is the most efficient way to achieve an orchestral performance. An historical-informed musician saying that conducting is the most efficient way to achieve a satisfactory musical result cannot but go against his own convictions, since, according to this argument, historical-informed players shouldn't be using historical instruments since it is much more easier with modern instruments to attain an acceptable musical outcome, these instruments being built to ease the accuracy of intonation, agility, homogeneity and projection. Nowadays, we want to recreate as precisely as possible an orchestral sound universe that in fact never existed. A conductor might help to achieve a performance in which all the musicians play together in an even way, controlling every aspects of the musical discourse, searching for a "vision", an "interpretation". But, was it the case in the eighteenth century? Leadership was more about

articulating a dialogue between musicians, allowing a creative process that opened doors to spontaneousness in every moment, making each performance absolutely unique. Indeed, a leadership practice exerted without or with very little visual signs allowed a more flexible musical discourse by making the orchestral musicians more aware of their role within the ensemble.

To finish in a more practical way, it would be wise to recommend to musical institutions wishing to immerse their students in historically-informed performance to dedicate more energy on experimenting with period leadership practices in order to increase awareness to all musicians. In fact, students should developed their autonomy by playing in orchestral contexts without a conductor, especially if they study historically-informed performance. Indeed, they would naturally gain more flexibility in their orchestral playing skills, listening more to each other and feel more the necessity of taking the reins of the performance, because if there is no conductor involved in a performance, it doesn't mean that nobody is exerting leadership. Of course, keyboard players and violin player should learn the basics of leadership, in Quantz's, Mattheson's and Galeazzi's meanings.

Coming back the our first question that have been asked at the beginning, "Do we really need a conductor?", one could answer, without any shame: "no, in fact, not really".

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- Fig. 1. W. A. Mozart (Tom Hulce) conducting his music in Forman's movie *Amadeus*, 1984
- Fig.2. Example of cheironomy as practice in ancient Egypt. Accessed through: http://www.ancientlyre.com/the original 3000 year old music of the bible revealed/
- Fig.3. Cover page of Ornithoparchus, Andreas. *Micrologus*. (English translation by John Dowland, original from 1519). London, 1609
- Fig.4. Bowles, Edmund A. *Musical Ensemble in Festival Books, 1500-1800*. UMI Research Press. London, 1989 Figure 192 (The Imperial Banquet Table at the Ritter Stuben)
- Fig. 5. Fux's opera Costanza e Fortezza in 1723, Prague.
- Fig.6. A performance of Rameau's La Princesse de Navarre, Versailles, 1745; sketch by C. N. Cochin *fils*. Paris, Musée de l'Opéra.
- Fig.7. Diagram of Orchestra seating-plan for Handel commemoration at Westminster Abbey, London, May-June 1784. Found in *An Account of the Musical Performances in Westminster-Abbey, and the Pantheon, May* 26th, 27th, 29th; and June the 3^d, and 5th, 1784, in Commemoration of Handel. London, T. Payne and Son, 1785.
- Fig. 8. Ghezzi, Pier Leone. Nicola Logroscino leading his own opera, 1753.
- Fig. 9. Count Basie's band, with singer Jimmy Rushing, 1943. Accessed through: http://bjazz.unblog.fr/2012/10/08/kansas-city-the-big-band-era-count-basie/
- Fig. 10. Peter Haas, "Friderich der Grosse in seinen Erholungs Stunden", c. 1786. Stiftung Stadtmuseum Berlin.
- Fig. 11. Jena collegium musicum, Jena collegium musicum, c.1740. Watercolor on parchment. Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe, Hamburg Birth of the orchestra
- Fig. 12. Royal theater of Turin orchestra seating-plan. Galeazzi, *Elementi Teorico Pratici di Musica (Edizione seconda)*. Ascoli, 1817
- Fig. 13. Desden opera house orchestra seating plan Galeazzi, *Elementi Teorico Pratici di Musica (Edizione seconda)*. Ascoli, 1817
- Fig.14. Zoffany, Johann. The Cowper and Gore Families. 1775

Fig. 15. Bowles, Edmund A. *Musical Ensemble in Festival Books, 1500-1800*. UMI Research Press. London, 1989 - Figure 235 (Performance of Giuseppe de Maio's Serenade. Il Sogno d'olympia, in the Royal Opera House, 6 November 1747

Fig. 16. Ricci, Marco. *Rehearsal of an Opera*, c1709. New Haven, Yale Center for British Art, Paul Mellon Coll.)

Appendix



Fig. 17. Smith, C Lorrain. A Sunday Concert at the home of Charles Burney, 1782



Fig. 18. Chodowiecki, Daniel Nikolaus. *Chamber music in Germany*. Kunstammlungen Veste Coburg.



Fig. 19. Performance of an opera, possibly at the Eszterhaza opera house. unknown artist.



Fig. 20. Attributed to Giovanni Michele Graneri, Interno del Teatro Regio di Torino, 1740. Museo Civico d'Arte Antica, Turin.