

1412. Dichter & Bauer

Backgrounds Of S. Radic

Franz von Suppé, (1819-1895), was an Austrian composer. His real name is Francesco Ezechiele Ermenegildo Cavaliere Suppè-Demelli. As Franz von Suppé he left an œuvre with over 200 stage works, mostly operettas, of which the overtures to *Poets and Peasants* and *Light Cavalry* are best known. His operetta *Boccaccio* belongs to the standard repertoire of German-speaking stages.

Content of the operetta "Dichter und Bauer": In the good old days of Emperor Franz Joseph's Danube Monarchy, the Hendelberg Marriage Market takes place every spring. Girls and boys from the surrounding area who are willing to get married and like each other are married in the small chapel on the same day. Also the rich farmer Lugosch appeared with his son Florian, because the old man plans to marry his simple-minded offspring to the proud Jelka, farmer Martin's daughter. But Jelka is not at all interested in Florian, and Florian isn't really into it either, because his thoughts always revolve around the cute maid Julischka. But the main bone of contention between Lugosch and Martin is in reality the reoccupation of the orphaned Steinerhof. While Lugosch wants to acquire the estate for his son, Martin wants his ward Peter Werschitz, legitimate heir of the farm, to become the new Steinhof farmer. But nobody knows where Peter is and whether he is still alive - and in three days the legal deadline ends, after which the Steinerhof will be hammered ... The astonished people who are present learn that Julischka did not long ago serve as a maid for a Peter Werschitz in Budapest. The excited questioning of the girl results in even more unheard of news: said Werschitz is supposed to be a poet!

Martin, Jelka and Julischka set off for Budapest to bring Peter back home. But before the prodigal son becomes a real stone farmer and a successful author, all kinds of funny and grotesque hurdles have to be overcome between the farmers and the townspeople. In the end, however, the right people find each other - without a marriage market at all - and at Steinerhof a young happiness blossoms.



Franz von Suppé, his youth and musical education. Contrary to what has been reported so far, Suppé on his father's side had neither Belgian nor Italian, but Croatian ancestors, who came from the Rijeka region. Suppé grew up in Zadar, where he attended the first of two humanity classes - until he moved to Vienna in September 1835 - (Around 1830 the Austrian grammar school education consisted of six school levels: four grammar classes (lower school levels) and two humanity classes (upper school levels). The first grammatical class was thus the lowest and the second humanity class the highest level of the grammar school). Suppé is said to have sung in the church choir of the cathedral of Zadar at the age of eight, whose conductor Giovanni Cigalla is said to have taught him first musical knowledge. Franz von Suppé received flute lessons from the conductor Giuseppe Ferrari. From both teachers, von Suppé was able to acquire basic compositional knowledge at an early age. At the age of thirteen he created his first major work, one in F major, which he revised forty years later than published.

Franz von Suppé was very productive as a composer. He wrote the music to over 190 antics and other stage works, including the play *Dichter und Bauer* (1846) by Karl Elmar. Inspired by the operetta successes of Jacques Offenbach in Vienna, he composed his first one-act operetta in 1860. His greatest triumph was the performance of the comic opera *Boccaccio*.

6/8-Slowrock (T=90)

The musical score is arranged in a standard five-staff format. The top staff is for Piano, the second for Strings (labeled 'Advanced'), the third for Guitar, the fourth for Bass, and the fifth for Drums. The time signature is 6/8. The score is divided into two main sections, Main 1 and Main 2, indicated by arrows on the right. The Piano part has a treble clef and 6/8 time signature. The Strings part is labeled 'Advanced' and has a treble clef and 6/8 time signature. The Guitar part has a bass clef and 6/8 time signature. The Bass part has a bass clef and 6/8 time signature. The Drums part has a drum clef and 6/8 time signature, with HH, BD, and DSD notations.

Programming instruction

A 6/8-Slowrock generally consists of two groups of three eighths - however: these "groups of three" are not triplets! In the present case the first group of three in 6/8 time is additionally enriched by a splitting of the second eighth note into two 16ths - identical with the HH formation - by an important event: The otherwise stupid slow rock is loosened up a bit! By the way, the formation of two Strings-Pad reversals also serves this purpose in the accompaniment. Klaus Wunderlich, however, has created a "note of his own" and composed an additional piano phrase in Main 2, which indeed enriches this slow rock and makes it recognizable again!