



DOI: 10.4312/mz.59.1-2.225-277
UDK 785(497.4 Ljubljana)"1802/1937"

Between Acts: Instrumental Music in Ljubljana's Estates Theatre (1802–1837)

Maruša Zupančič

*Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti,
Ljubljana*

ABSTRACT

Music served a variety of purposes at the Estates Theatre in Ljubljana. As well as being the main component of opera and theatre productions, it also served as entertainment for the audience during intermissions and enriched evening events. The present study focuses on the importance of the interaction between instrumental music and theatrical and operatic performances from 1802 to 1837.

Keywords: Estates Theatre in Ljubljana, musical interludes, concerts, instrumental music, guest musicians

IZVLEČEK

V Stanovskem gledališču v Ljubljani je glasba služila različnim namenom. Ni bila le osrednji del opernih in gledaliških predstav, temveč je tudi zabavala občinstvo med odmori in popestrila druge večerne dogodke. Ta prispevek se osredotoča na pomen in interakcijo instrumentalne glasbe z gledališkimi in opernimi predstavami od leta 1802 do leta 1837.

Ključne besede: Stanovsko gledališče v Ljubljani, glasbeni interludiji, koncerti, inštrumentalna glasba, gostujoči glasbeniki

* This article was written within the research programme Researches in the History of Music in Slovenia (P6–0004), funded by the Slovenian Research and Innovation Agency (ARIS).

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Estates Theatre in Ljubljana became the city's most important central cultural institution, reflecting and shaping the prevailing musical tastes of the population. Instrumental music played a key role in this cultural landscape, as it was not limited to opera, but also enriched theatrical performances, either during intermissions or as an independent segment in theatrical performances.

The present study is based on theatre programmes (*Theaterzettel*) preserved in the National Museum of Slovenia in Ljubljana.¹ These archival documents, which were an important medium of communication with the audience, not only contain a detailed record of the repertoire and other valuable basic information about performances, but also reflect the spirit of the times. With invitations to bourgeois balls, advertisements for dance and music lessons, sales of sheet music in the theatre office or from vendors in their homes, and references to the presence of military bands in Ljubljana, these sources reveal a rich musical landscape and provide valuable insights into the socio-cultural norms and evolving musical trends of the time. Although the collection of *Theaterzettel* has not been preserved without gaps, it is an important source for the study of musical life in Ljubljana during the period in question.

The paper focuses on the period between 1802 and 1837 and is a valuable addition to the Philharmonic Society's concert programmes. It focuses on understanding the role of instrumental music and its interaction with theatrical and operatic performances, reflecting the artistic and cultural vitality of this period in Ljubljana.

The Historical Context of Musical Interludes during Intermissions in Theatres

The practice of playing music during intermissions of theatrical performances developed during the Renaissance, when audiences at courts and municipal theatres were often entertained with short musical pieces. In the Elizabethan theatre, music played a central role in the staging of plays, especially in the works of William Shakespeare and his contemporaries. Music enhanced the atmosphere and captivated the audience at the beginning of plays and during their performance, as well as entertaining the audience during intermissions. In the public theatres of the time, incidental music was often played by official town musicians (*waits*),² who, from 1576 onwards, were allowed to perform in

1 Comedien-Zettel Sammlung, National Museum of Slovenia in Ljubljana (hereafter referred to as NMS), shelf-mark III 13085. I would like to thank my colleague Marko Motnik for bringing this source to my attention.

2 W. J. Lawrence, "Music in the Elizabethan Theatre," *The Musical Quarterly* 6, no. 2 (1920): 192–205; R. Thurston Dart, "Morley's Consort Lessons of 1599," *Proceedings of the Royal Music Association* 74 (1947–1948): 1–9; David Mann, "Reinstating Shakespeare's Instrumental Music," *Early Theatre* 15, no. 2 (2012): 67–91.

theatrical productions, including comedies, interludes, tragedies and others.³ During the Italian Renaissance, the inclusion of elaborate musical and theatrical interludes (*intermedi*) fundamentally changed the role of music in theatre and enriched the artistic tapestry of the era.⁴ In 1589, the most costly and spectacular *intermedi* ever devised were performed for the wedding of Grand Duke Ferdinando de' Medici and Christine of Lorraine.⁵ The cycle of festivities for Ferdinando's wedding included the performance of a comedy, *La Pellegrina*, with accompanying *intermedi* performed between the acts.⁶ The six *intermedi* were a visually and aurally rich affair, involving at least 25 instrumentalists, 60 singers and 27 dancers.⁷ Several composers and librettists were involved in the production of the *intermedi*.⁸

As public opera emerged and flourished, musical interludes became a reasonably permanent form of entertainment. Already in the early days of opera,

3 "This daye the hole company of the waytes of this Cittie did come here unto this courte and Craved that they might have leve to playe commodies and upon Interlutes & souch other places [sic] and tragedies which shall seme to them mete which Peticion by the hole concet of this courte is graunted to them so farre as they do not play in the tyme of devine service and Sermonnes." See Teresa Ann Murray, "Thomas Morley and the Business of Music in Elizabethan England" (PhD diss., University of Birmingham, 2010), 40.

4 *Intermedi* were first performed at the court of Ferrara in the late fifteenth century between the acts of the ancient comedies of Titus Maccius Plautus and Terence as well as their humanist successors. As these plays were divided into five acts, four *intermedi* were needed; later *intermedi* were added before and after the play to increase the number to six, but this was by no means the rule. As the stage remained open for the entire duration of the play after the curtain went up, the insertion of *intermedi* was a means of emphasizing the division of the play into acts. In some cases, only instrumental music was used, which was played out of view of the audience (*intermedio non apparente* or 'invisible'). Far more popular, however, was the staged or 'visible' type (*intermedio apparente*), performed by costumed singers, actors and dancers who portrayed a pastoral or mythological story through pantomime and rhythmic movement. In the sixteenth century, attempts were made to thematically standardise the *intermedi* for a performance or to connect them to the play in some way. Despite the erudite and complex literary themes, the attraction of *intermedi* remained the entertainment of the spectators. Court *intermedi* those produced for a specific occasion such as a wedding were the most elaborate and costly of all. They combined the 'wonders' of stage effects with mythological allegories designed to flatter the patrons in the audience. For more, see David Nutter, "Intermedio [intromessa, introdutto, tramesa, tramezzo, intermezzo] (It., Fr. intermède)," in *Grove Music Online*, accessed November 7, 2023, <https://doi-org.nukweb.nuk.uni-lj.si/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.13831>.

5 Nutter, "Intermedio."

6 The complete subservience of the comedy to the *intermedi* is evident from the fact that they were performed twice with Girolamo Bargagli's comedy *La Pellegrina* and twice more with two different comedies, performed by the acting troupe of the Comici Gelosi. For more, see Nutter, "Intermedio".

7 Jennifer Nevile, "Cavalieri's Theatrical *Ballo 'O che nuovo miracolo'*: A Reconstruction," *Dance Chronicle* 21 (1998): 353–358.

8 Giovanni de' Bardi, Ottavio Rinuccini and Laura Guidicciioni Lucchesini wrote the texts; most of the music was composed by Cristofano Malvezzi and Luca Marenzio, with individual contributions by Jacopo Peri, Antonio Archilei, Giovanni de' Bardi, Giulio Caccini and the recently appointed ducal superintendent of music, Emilio de' Cavalieri. For more, see *ibid*.

impresarios recognised the need for intermissions between acts to facilitate scenic transitions, to give the performers a brief rest, and to allow the audience moments to socialise, refresh and retire. These intermissions were a great opportunity to entertain the audience with additional musical performances, which were a standard feature of the theatre.

During the Baroque and Classical periods of opera, the musical repertoire performed during intermissions included instrumental and vocal music, ballet performances, and comic scenes and farces, which provided a humorous contrast to the serious themes of the main opera. Orchestras played instrumental pieces and accompanied the performances of virtuosi, while singers performed solo arias, duets or other vocal pieces separately from the main opera to show off their skills and shine individually. An intermezzo, a short and typically comic operatic piece, was usually performed during the intermissions of the opera.⁹ Giovanni Battista Pergolesi's intermezzo *La serva padrona*, written for the opera seria *Il prigioniero superbo*, is a remarkable example of how the intermezzo gained prominence as an independent form.¹⁰ This work contributed to the evolving landscape from which *opera buffa* emerged.

Traditions and practices of performances during intermissions varied between different cities, such as Venice, London, Naples, and Vienna. While some opera composers wrote special music for the intermissions, others left it to the discretion of the impresario or the musicians themselves.

In the Baroque period, when public concerts were not widespread, theatres also played a central role in presenting virtuosi and introducing new compositions during intermissions. In Venice, the oratorio productions of the Ospedale della Pietà adopted the custom of performing virtuoso instrumental pieces towards the end of the seventeenth century.¹¹ Antonio Vivaldi, who had been a violin and viola teacher as well as the *maestro de concerti* at the institution since 1703, soon popularised this practice at the Teatro San Angelo. His main task at the Ospedale della Pietà was to provide a first-rate musical education and to compose pieces that

9 For more about the intermezzo, see Charles E. Troy and Pero Weiss, "Intermezzo (ii)," in *Grove Music Online*, accessed September 25, 2023, <https://doi-org.nukweb.nuk.uni-lj.si/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.13834>; Jeffrey Pulver, "The Intermezzi of the Opera," *Proceedings of the Musical Association* 43 (1916–1917): 139–163.

10 *La serva padrona* was originally composed as an intermezzo for Giovanni Battista Pergolesi's less successful opera seria *Il prigioniero superbo*. While the opera fell into oblivion and saw few revivals, *La serva padrona* was a success in its own right and was celebrated throughout Europe in the years following its premiere. Its enormous popularity helped make the intermezzo an operatic genre in its own right, and similar pieces gained recognition beyond their original role as intermission pieces. For more, see Helmut Hucke and Dale E. Monson, "Pergolesi, Giovanni Battista," in *Grove Music Online*, accessed October 7, 2023, <https://doi-org.nukweb.nuk.uni-lj.si/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.21325>.

11 Eleonor Selfridge-Field, *A New Chronology of Venetian Opera and Related Genres, 1660–1760* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2007), 51.

highlighted the abilities of his violin students.¹² As part of this mission, Vivaldi began to renew the genre of the violin concerto, creating over a hundred concertos for the institution's young musicians. The Ospedale's musical performances, held on weekends and holidays, soon became the cultural and social meeting place of the Venetian aristocracy. They attracted visitors from all over Europe and became a must-see event on the Venice itinerary of the popular Grand Tour.¹³ In 1711, Vivaldi's violin concertos were collected and published by Amsterdam publisher Estienne Roger under the title *L'estro armonico (Harmonic Inspiration)*. Vivaldi capitalised on the popularity of his violin concertos by performing them himself at opera performances at the Teatro San Angelo in Venice, where he occasionally served as an impresario between 1713 and 1734. Violin performances by the impresario at opera performances were a special attraction in the competitive world of Venetian opera houses, adding a unique personal touch to Vivaldi's operas and attracting the attention of the audience.¹⁴ In 1715, the German traveller Johann Friedrich Armand von Uffenbach reported in a diary entry:

[...] towards the end [of the opera at S. Angelo] Vivaldi played an accompagnement solo, admirably, before he added a fantasia [solo cadence] at the end that quite startled me, for such a thing has never been played before, nor can it be played, for he came to the bridge with his fingers [of his left hand] only a straw wide, so that the bow had no room, and that all 4 strings with fugues and a speed that is unbelievable, he surprised everyone with it, only that I should say that it charmed me I cannot do because it was not so pleasant to hear as it was artfully played.¹⁵

-
- 12 The Ospedale della Pietà and the other three institutions (*Incurabili*, *Derelitti* and *Mendicanti*) began as hospitals for foundlings, where, under the auspices of the government, orphans of both sexes were housed, clothed and fed, and taught to read, write and pray. While the boys received an education that prepared them for various trades (woodworking, shipbuilding, printing), the girls were trained in the arts of sewing, embroidery and needlework, or in music, depending on their abilities. Originally intended as part of the girls' moral and religious education, musical activities gained increasing attention and funding in the first half of the eighteenth century. Singing lessons were supplemented by a growing number of instruments. The music masters had various duties: the *maestro del coro* was responsible for the singers and the *maestro de concerti* for the instrumentalists, and they were both obliged to provide new music for teaching and performance. Besides the violin, which was taught at the institution from 1703 onwards, the Ospedale della Pietà also offered lessons in other instruments, such as the oboe, the clarinet, the cello, the recorder, the lute, the harpsichord, the *corno di caccia* and the timpani. See Ellen Rosand, "Vivaldi's Stage," *The Journal of Musicology* 18, no. 1 (2001): 11–14.
 - 13 The Grand Tour was a tradition of educational travel undertaken by young members of the European aristocracy and wealthy bourgeoisie in the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Participants visited major European cities and cultural centres to deepen their understanding of art, culture, history and social customs. These trips represented the culmination of their education and preparation for adulthood. Often, the trip began in England, continued through France and Switzerland, and ended in Italy, focusing on cities known for their rich cultural heritage, such as Rome, Florence and Venice. After visiting Italy, some participants extended their trip to Germany, the Netherlands and other European countries.
 - 14 Rosand, "Vivaldi's Stage," 8–10.
 - 15 "[...] gegen das ende [of the opera at S. Angelo] spielte der vivaldi ein accompagnement solo, admirabel, voran er zu letzt eine phantasie anhing die mich recht erschrecket, denn dergleichen

Performing music during intermissions in operas and oratorios was a trend that extended beyond Venice and appeared independently in various European theatres. In London, the violin virtuoso Francesco Maria Veracini delighted audiences at the Queen's Theatre as early as 1714 with his virtuoso interludes. In 1735, George Frideric Handel began to include organ concertos in the performances of his oratorios. By presenting himself as both a composer and a performer, he could offer an attraction to rival the Italian castrati of the competing Opera of the Nobility. These concertos, which were often either performed during the intermissions of the oratorios or incorporated into them,¹⁶ formed the basis for Handel's *Organ Concertos*, Op. 4, published by John Walsh in 1738. Handel also wrote twelve *Concerti Grossi*, Op. 6, specifically for performance during intermissions during the 1739/40 season at London's Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre.¹⁷ Veracini added to this series of intermission performances by performing one of his own violin concertos during the intermission of Handel's opera *Acis and Galatea* in 1741. Between 23 September and 8 November of the following year, Veracini gave 21 performances of concertos between the acts of dramatic presentations at Drury Lane Theatre.¹⁸ Around the middle of the century, Vivaldi's compositions were probably the preferred choice to entertain English theatre audiences between acts. However, this tradition did not escape criticism. As one writer noted, the audience was swept away by a jig by Vivaldi or a concerto by Giardini at the end of each act, and would thus lose their emotional attachment to the play and start the next

ohnmoglich so jemahls ist gespielt worden noch kann gespiehlet werden, denn er kahm mit den Fingern nur einen strohhalm breit an den steg dass der bogen keinen platz hatte, und das auf allen 4 saiten mit Fugen und einer geschwindigkeit die unglaublich ist, er suprenierte damit jedermann, allein dass ich sagen soll dass es mich charmirt das kan ich nicht tun weil es nicht so angenehm zu horen, als es kunstlich gemacht war." Quoted in Eberhard Preussner, *Die musikalischen Reisen des Herrn von Uffenbach: Aus einem Reisetagebuch des Johann Friedrich A. von Uffenbach aus Frankfurt a. M. 1712–1716* (Kassel and Basel: Bärenreiter, 1949), 67.

- 16 The four concertos Op. 4 (HWV 290–293) were written to be played during the intermissions of the performances of Handel's oratorios *Esther*, *Deborah* and *Athalia* in March and April 1735 at John Rich's newly opened theatre in Covent Garden. The other two concertos (HWV 289 and 294) served the same purpose in February and March of the following year for the performances of *Alexander's Feast*, Handel's setting of John Dryden's ode, at the same venue. See William D. Gudger, "Handel and the Organ Concerto: What we Know 250 Years Later," in *Handel: Tercentenary Collection*, eds. Stanley Sadie and Anthony Hicks (London: Macmillan, 1987), 271–278; Donald Burrows, "Handel as a concerto composer," in *The Cambridge Companion to Handel*, ed. Donald Burrows (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997), 193–207.
- 17 Silas Wollston, "Handel's Compositional Process in the Creation of the Grand Concertos, Op. 6," in *New Perspectives on Handel's Music: Essays in Honour of Donald Burrows*, ed. David Vickers (Woodbridge: The Boydell Press, 2022), 106, 128.
- 18 John Walter Hill, "Francesco Maria Veracini," in *Grove Music Online*, accessed September 25, 2023, <https://doi-org.nukweb.nuk.uni-lj.si/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.29178>; Mary Gray White, "The Life of Francesco Maria Veracini," *Music & Letters* 52, no. 1 (1972): 32.

act detached and indifferent again, as if they were at the very beginning of the performance.¹⁹

During the Late Classical period, particularly in prominent opera houses, the tradition of performing music during intermissions saw a slight decline. The practice was, however, revived in the Romantic period, coinciding with the growing reputation of the “virtuoso” as a public icon, and was especially prevalent in cities with a strong virtuoso culture. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when opera was an important part of the Parisian cultural landscape, violin virtuosi in particular frequently performed during the intermissions of opera performances. In 1790, during the post-Revolution period, the famous violin virtuoso Giovanni Battista Viotti (1755–1824) began presenting performances of his concertos in his own Théâtre de Monsieur (Feydeau). After Viotti’s retirement from the concert stage, his pupil Pierre Rode (1774–1830) premiered and popularised his teacher’s concertos during opera intermissions between 1791 and 1792. A similar practice of performing music during opera intermissions was also adopted in other Parisian theatres, where orchestral works (e.g., overtures, popular movements of symphonies), ballet music or dance sequences were performed alongside vocal pieces and virtuoso instrumental works.²⁰

However, the soloists who appeared during the opera intermissions did not always receive the attention they deserved. The ethos of the audience was still in its infancy: they were often late for the theatre, they talked incessantly during performances, and some even spat at other members of the audience from the higher balconies or threw rubbish at them.²¹ Such behaviour was not unique to Paris, as similar or worse conditions prevailed in many European theatres of the time. During the intermissions of operas, the situation was often even worse than during the opera performances and concerts, as the audience could be much louder and more restless than usual. One Paris newspaper, for example, reported that the audience paid not the slightest attention to Rode’s pleasing solos, instead praising Baillot’s violin playing. The critic also

19 William Cook wrote in his work *The Elements of Dramatic Criticism*: “[...] in our theatres, on the contrary, the audience, at the end of every act, carried away by a jig of Vivaldi’s, or a concerto of Giardini’s, lose every warm impression relative to the piece, and begin again cool and unconcerned, as at the commencement of the representation.” William Cook, *The Elements of Dramatic Criticism* (London: G. Kearsly, 1775), 97–98; Quoted in Annabelle Goodman, “Reception History of Antonio Vivaldi,” *Sydney Undergraduate Journal of Musicology* 7 (2017): 13.

20 At the Théâtre de la Cité, for example, on May 16, 1797, violinist Demeuse played Viotti’s *Violin Concerto in D minor*, No. 17 “between the performances of two plays”; on July 12, 1797, violinists Girard and Cordebas played a symphony concertante by Viotti “between two plays”; and on 25 February 1799, violinist Demeuse played a concerto by Viotti in the “second entr’acte”. See Warwick Lister, *Amico: The Life of Giovanni Battista Viotti* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2009), 166.

21 James H. Johnson, *Listening in Paris: A Cultural History* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press 1995), 170.

noted sarcastically that for the audience, the main difference between a chorus and a solo was how loudly they could speak.²²

As the Romantic era unfolded, virtuosi increasingly favoured solo concert performances over performances during theatre intermissions. Nonetheless, intermissions often still showcased instrumental pieces or entr'actes (*Zwischenakt-Musik*), along with dances, pantomimes and popular vocal pieces unrelated to the opera's content. In the 1810s, Niccolò Paganini played between intermissions at the Teatro Sant'Agostino in Genoa, an arrangement that suited him very well, as he received a fixed fee or a share of the proceeds without taking any financial risk. When Louis Spohr was in Naples in 1817, he received three hundred ducats for two such "intermezzo concerts".²³ Franz Liszt, the celebrated piano virtuoso, leveraged large opera intermission audiences in the 1840s for greater exposure and acclaim. Later, however, in his role as Kapellmeister at the Court Theatre in Weimar, he grew to despise this practice, eventually expressing his disapproval in his 1855 essay "Keine Zwischenaktmusik". He considered it a "prostitution of the orchestra" and a degradation of the audience, who wanted to talk with their friends during intermissions without paying attention to music.²⁴

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the practice of separate musical performances during theatre intermissions began to decline and it had disappeared altogether by the beginning of the twentieth century. This change was influenced by a number of factors: operas and plays became longer, solo recitals and concert culture grew, audiences became more absorbed in the main opera and had less patience with intermissions, and it was economically and logistically easier to concentrate exclusively on the main opera without the added complexity of scheduling artists and rehearsals for intermission performances. Consequently, intermissions became genuine breaks with their own social function free of additional musical distractions, both for the audience and the performers.

The Estates Theatre and Musical Life in Ljubljana until the 1830s

The centres of cultural socialising and the development of musical art in Carniola were, at least until the end of the eighteenth century, the closed circles of the nobility and the Church. Until 1765, when the first theatre building was erected in Ljubljana, opera was usually performed in various private and public halls, as

²² Johnson, *Listening in Paris*, 170.

²³ Geraldine I. C. Courcy, *Paganini, The Genoese*, vol. 1 (University of Oklahoma Press, 1957), 143.

²⁴ Franz Liszt, "Zwischenaktsmusik," *Berliner Musikzeitung Echo* 5 (December 9, 1855): 385–392; Franz Liszt, "Keine Zwischenaktmusik!" in *Gesammelte Schriften*, vol. 3, ed. and transl. Lina Ramann (Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, 1881), 136–150; Joanne Cormac, "Liszt as Kapellmeister: The Development of the Symphonic Poems on the Weimar Stage" (PhD diss., University of Birmingham, 2012), 76–77.

well as in the gardens and atriums of the nobility for invited guests, and even in the Estates Riding Hall. However, the number and frequency of various comedy, theatre and opera travelling groups in Ljubljana reinforced the need for a real theatre house. When the Imperial couple, Maria Theresa and Francis Stephen, visited Ljubljana, the provincial Estates immediately decided to rebuild the old Estates Riding Hall or Stables into the Estates Theatre, which stood on the site of today's Slovenian Philharmonic Hall. As it turned out, the Emperor's death prevented the planned visit, but the theatre remained and became the centre of cultural and social activity in the city until it was destroyed by fire in 1887.²⁵

The Estates Theatre had a relatively large auditorium seating 650 to 700 spectators, a well-equipped stage and side rooms, but the capacity of the theatre was far below that of other contemporary European theatres in cities comparable with, or even smaller than, the Carniolan capital in terms of population and demography.²⁶ The Ljubljana Opera Theatre was in a worse financial situation than most theatres of the Austrian monarchy, as its permanent audience consisted of only a thin layer of the population from the ranks of the nobility, intellectuals, foreign officials and the military. Due to the often unstable political and economic situation, the quality of the performances varied greatly, while the limited economic power of Ljubljana's population meant that even high-quality opera productions were sometimes not fully attended. Consequently, no theatre company could survive in Ljubljana for long, as impresarios suffered significant losses from year to year and their financial ruin became quite common from the end of the eighteenth century. In addition to the poor material conditions and the limited financial contribution from sponsors and donations, the new opera house was also hampered by the fact that it had no singers or actors of its own, but was dependent on visiting German and Italian opera troupes. The Italian opera troupes in Ljubljana presented exclusively works from the Italian opera tradition, mainly recent novelties, while the opera repertoire of the German troupes offered a more varied selection of German, French and Italian operas, plays and *Singspiele*. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the position of the Italian touring theatre gave way to the increasingly influential German theatre troupes. Eventually, German comedians visiting Ljubljana began to include musical genres in their repertoire, as opera had become very popular with Ljubljana audiences. Italian and German opera troupes thus introduced Ljubljana audiences to the operas of the most important librettists and composers of the time.²⁷

25 Vlado Kotnik, *Operno občinstvo v Ljubljani: Vzpon in padec neke urbane socializacije 1660–2010* (Koper: Univerzitetna založba Annales, 2012), 69–70.

26 The seating capacity was 250 in the stalls, 150 in the boxes and about 250 in the gallery. The auditorium only filled to capacity on very important occasions, as it did not offer complete comfort. In the winter, performances lasting several hours took place in a partly empty auditorium. See Kotnik, *Operno občinstvo v Ljubljani*, 76.

27 Jože Sivec, *Opera v Stanovskem gledališču v Ljubljani od leta 1790 do 1861* (Ljubljana: Slovenska matica v Ljubljani, 1971), 7, 174–176; Kotnik, *Operno občinstvo v Ljubljani*, 96, 101.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, musical life in Ljubljana began to open up beyond public theatres, churches and the barely accessible residences of the high nobility. In the late 1780s and early 1790s, music academies were held in the *Redoutensaal*,²⁸ which was administered by the Estate's Theatre Directorate, and in the Casino Club (Casino-Gesellschaft). The Casino Club was located on the first floor of the theatre building and served as a meeting place for the aristocracy and the wealthy bourgeoisie.²⁹ However, access to the casino was reserved for its members (the city's elite), who met at certain times for board games, conversation and entertainment, whereas tickets to the academies were on sale to the public in the *Redoutensaal* for anyone who could afford them. When performances were held in the theatre, the casino tenant had the exclusive right to serve food and drinks to visitors.

In a small provincial town like Ljubljana, there were relatively few musicians at the end of the eighteenth century, so those who were available participated in the aforementioned music academies as well as in theatre performances.³⁰ They were local dilettantes and professional musicians,³¹ as well as foreign professional musicians who resided in the city for varying lengths of time. The latter included travelling virtuosi who stopped for a week or two as part of a musical tour and military orchestras stationed in the city for weeks or months,³² as well as orchestra directors and Kapellmeisters of various German and Italian opera troupes who stayed in the city for one or more seasons.

28 The *Redoutensaal* was built in 1786 in the premises of *Laibacher Redoute* by the Regional Estates. It was mainly used for carnival balls and concerts. On other occasions, festivities were also held in the building of the Estates Theatre, which also hosted theatre and opera performances and concerts. See Ivan Vrhovec, "Iz domače zgodovine: Zabave v stari Ljubljani," *Ljubljanski zvon* 6, no. 1 (1886): 32–33; Marko Motnik and Lidija Podlesnik Tomášiková, "Laibacher Deutscher after the Congress of Laibach," *Muzikološki zbornik* 57, no. 2 (2021): 24.

29 For more about the Casino Club, see Ivan Lah, "Ob stoletnici ljubljanske kazine," *Kronika slovenskih mest* 3 (1936): 3, 182–183; Ivan Vrhovnik, "Vodnik in Prešeren – člana Kazine," *Ljubljanski zvon* 32 (1912): 3, 167; Henrich Costa, *Reiseerinnerungen aus Krain* (Ljubljana: Eger, 1848), 34; Heinrich Costa, "Das Casino in Laibach seit 1782," *Mittheilungen des historischen Vereines für Krain* 19 (1864): 12, 97–99.

30 For more about musical life in Ljubljana during the period, see Maruša Zupančič, "Institutionalization of Modern Bourgeois Musical Culture in Carniola and Lower Styria in the 19th century," forthcoming.

31 The local professional musicians included former town and provincial musicians, as well as some others who worked as private teachers in noble houses, in the music chapel of the Ljubljana Cathedral and in the band of the Sniper Corps (*Scharfschützenkorps*), which had its own band consisting of eight musicians (*Hauptboistenbande*), while the musical dilettantes also included the band of the Civic Hunter Division (*Bürgerliche Jäger-Division*). See Zupančič, "Institutionalization of Modern Bourgeois Musical Culture."

32 Before Maria Theresa's reign, there was no regular army. Under Maria Theresa, a standing army and conscription were introduced in 1771. Each regiment was given its own band (*Musikcorps*) consisting of 18 musicians. Another type of military band played Turkish music ("Feldmusik" or "Turkisch Musik"), which was very popular in Ljubljana. See Josip Čerin, "Zgodovinski razvoj vojaških oz. turških godb," *Pevec* 7, nos. 5–6 (1927): 19; Dragotin Cvetko, *Zgodovina glasbene umetnosti na Slovenskem*, vol. 2 (Ljubljana: Državna založba Slovenije, 1959), 15–16.

Local musicians, both professional and amateur, were probably part of the orchestra that performed at various musical events, including opera performances by Italian and German opera troupes. The latter usually travelled only with singers, an orchestral director and a Kapellmeister, but employed local musicians to provide orchestral accompaniment for opera performances at the Estates Theatre.³³ As was customary in the smaller regional theatres of the Monarchy, singers were also required to perform in plays and musical comedies, while actors were required to perform in operas, usually in the chorus. Only the best vocal soloists, who were still the exception in Ljubljana at that time, had the privilege of performing exclusively in operatic roles.³⁴ The performance level of the local orchestral musicians must have been decent, for we read that at the music academy "our musicians" performed in the orchestra, which was "excellent and the applause unanimous."³⁵ Something similar was reported on another occasion when an opera was performed by an "excellent orchestra".³⁶

The musical offer in the city was extended to a limited circle of people with the founding of the Philharmonic Society, which was inaugurated in 1794 by four amateur musicians from Ljubljana. By the turn of the century, the repertoire included symphonic, vocal-instrumental and instrumental solo music with orchestral accompaniment, as well as piano, chamber and vocal music. The academies were reserved only for members, who numbered 134 in 1805. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the performances in the music academies of the Philharmonic Society were supplemented by musical pieces played during the intermissions of opera performances to entertain the audience, as well as by solo concerts of mixed repertoire held in the theatre. The pieces performed during theatre intermissions consisted mainly of vocal music,

33 Around 1787, the Estates Theatre in Ljubljana made it obligatory for visiting theatre troupes to have seven soloists, a Kapellmeister and an orchestral director in their company. The troupes did not bring instrumentalists with them, as they were provided with an orchestra in Ljubljana. However, even the Estates Theatre in Ljubljana did not have its own professional orchestra, but only a small number of its own instrumentalists, who were supported by dilettantes and woodwind players from the military bands and later, from 1794, also by dilettantes from the Philharmonic Society. Particularly problematic was the lack of woodwind players, whom the theatre entrepreneurs had to hire expensively from elsewhere in the absence of military bands. See Cvetko, *Zgodovina glasbene umetnosti na Slovenskem*, 25; Sivec, *Opera v Stanovskem gledališču v Ljubljani od leta 1790 do 1861*, 175.

34 Marko Motnik, "Glasbeni utrip Ljubljane v trideseth letih 19. stoletja," forthcoming.

35 "[...] Unsere Tonkünstler verkündigten für denselben im hiesigen Redoutensale eine grosse Akademie zum besten des Armeninstituts, und eines ohne sein Verschulden verunglückten rechtschaffenen Mannes. [...] Das Orchester war auserlesen, und der Beyfall unzweitheitl [...]." See [anon.], "Inländische Nachrichten," *Laibacher Zeitung* 12 (1789): 3.

36 In 1790, Georg Wilhelm's opera troupe ("Wilhelmische Sänger- und Schauspieler Gesellschaft") performed, *inter alia*, the opera *L'arbore di Diana*, which was given with an excellent orchestra ("bey einem vortrefflichen Orchester gegeben") in the Estates Theatre. See [anon.], "Inländische Nachrichten," *Laibacher Zeitung* 25 (1790): 1.

arias from popular operas, instrumental music and dance music such as German dances (*Deutsche*).³⁷

Unlike the Philharmonic Society, which limited its academies to its members only and applied special rules for women,³⁸ anyone who bought a ticket had access to the performances at the Estates Theatre. The first-floor boxes were the property of the high nobility, while the second-floor boxes were reserved for the middle nobility and senior officials. The ground floor was mostly occupied by the lower nobility, the military and the wealthier bourgeoisie, while the third-floor gallery, where a ticket cost seven kreutzers at the end of the eighteenth century, was intended for a wider audience. In the eighteenth century, women of lower social status were only allowed access to churches for public events and were not allowed to attend secular events such as theatre, music and opera performances on their own. This was, however, permitted for noble women, who were usually accompanied by their friends and children and attended theatrical performances from their lodges.³⁹

The beginning of the nineteenth century brought a period of political and economic turmoil to Carniola. During the protracted wars with France, Austria lost large amounts of territory, especially between 1809 and 1813, when the French established the Illyrian provinces. The Napoleonic wars led to the financial collapse of the Austrian Empire, which hit the less developed and peripheral provinces, such as Carniola, the hardest. Inflation had a profound effect on the economic situation, pushing many nobles and bourgeoisie to the brink of subsistence, while the impoverishment of the lower classes became increasingly evident. Many prominent figures left Ljubljana and the traditional power of the Estates declined. Funding for theatres and opera houses was cut, mainly due to reduced income from the Theatre Fund and from balls. During this crisis, the Theatre Directorate relied mainly on donations from lodge owners and art lovers, as it could not expect support from the Viennese court treasury.⁴⁰

37 Narodni muzej Slovenije [hereafter NMS], Comedien-Zettel, Sig. II 13085, 1801/1802, 1802/1802, 1803/1804.

38 In the Philharmonic Society, special rules applied to women. Only female musical dilettantes ("Musikdilettantinnen") were allowed to join the society, and they automatically became honorary members and therefore did not have to pay a membership fee. They were, however, obliged to participate actively in the academies, and could not become members of the Society purely as listeners. In order not to exclude female audiences completely, the Philharmonic Society organised an academy every three months to which members could bring a female or male guest. It was not until 1849 that anyone could become a member of the Philharmonic Society, regardless of their status or gender. See NUK, Ljubljana, "Statuten der musikalischen Gesellschaft zu Laibach" (Ljubljana: Johann Friedrich Eger, 1796), [ff. 7–8]; NUK, Ljubljana, "Statuten und Instructionen der philharmonischen Gesellschaft in Laibach" (Ljubljana: Ignaz Alois Kleinmayer, 1849), 1; Cvetko, *Zgodovina glasbene umetnosti na Slovenskem*, 84.

39 Kotnik, *Operno občinstvo v Ljubljani*, 89.

40 Sivec, *Opera v Stanovskem gledališču v Ljubljani od leta 1790 do 1861*, 61–62; Kotnik, *Operno občinstvo v Ljubljani*, 119.

These were not rosy years for the Philharmonic Society either. During the time of the Illyrian Provinces, it ceased its activities in protest against the French occupation and maintained a cultural silence. Only one concert programme (from 1811) has been preserved from this period, but it is likely that similar concerts were organised, as the cultural silence was not observed by all of the Society's members, especially the professional musicians. Thus, musical life again retreated into more private circles outside the official organisation of the Philharmonic Society. The Philharmonic Society resumed its activities in 1816, and the number of musical dilettantes increased considerably. Dilettantes as well as professional and military musicians followed the performance and repertoire trends of the principal music centres in their choice of repertoire, which included orchestral, chamber, vocal and virtuoso music. In addition to academies, theatrical performances and other public events, musical evenings in the private salons of Ljubljana's elite flourished, especially from the 1820s onward. The Ljubljana elite were usually members of the Philharmonic Society and the Casino Club, and were regular visitors to the Estates Theatre.⁴¹

The number of performances at the Estates Theatre increased significantly after 1820. Between 1820 and 1835, the works of Gioachino Rossini took centre stage. Rossini's arrival on the opera stage of Ljubljana coincided with the historic Congress of the Holy Alliance in Ljubljana (Congress of Laibach). For four months, Ljubljana became a vibrant centre of European high politics and diplomacy. The city was flooded with social events: bourgeois and aristocratic dances, bourgeois balls, theatrical and opera performances, military bands, concerts and academies of the Philharmonic Society, fireworks displays, military parades and other events. During these months, the Estates Theatre was renovated in honour of the arrival of distinguished royal guests, when the city was bathed in the splendour of gala receptions and magnificent theatrical and operatic performances.⁴²

During the Congress, Caspar Maschek led Italian and German opera troupes and even organised special musical evenings in honour of one of Austria's most prominent politicians, Prince Metternich. The Estates Theatre was filled with Rossini's music during this period. While *The Barber of Seville* was already known to Ljubljana audiences, the other Rossini operas performed in Ljubljana were new. Maschek took advantage of Rossini's popularity and later incorporated motifs from Rossini arias into his German Dances, which were performed during the Congress.⁴³ Joseph Benesch, a violin virtuoso and composer who had been delighting audiences in Ljubljana at the time, also profited

⁴¹ Zupančič, "Institutionalization of Modern Bourgeois Musical Culture."

⁴² Kotnik, *Operno občinstvo v Ljubljani*, 120–121.

⁴³ The *Deutscher* was a dance form that came into existence behind the scenes of the Congress of Laibach and remained the most popular dance of the bourgeois circles for a decade. See more Motnik and Podlesnik, "Laibacher Deutscher after the Congress of Laibach," 5–64.

from Rossini's popularity. He later composed a series of virtuoso violin variations on popular Rossini opera themes, as was common among virtuosi at that time. After the Congress, Benesch and Maschek occasionally took charge of theatrical performances, with their respective roles as orchestral director and Kapellmeister complementing each other.⁴⁴ The orchestra for the performances was composed mainly of music lovers and members of the Philharmonic Society, but occasionally members of the military bands stationed in the city at the time also played. The repertoire, both in the smaller provincial theatres and in the larger theatres, was increasingly geared toward pleasing audiences, who were constantly demanding something new. As a result, the diversity of the opera repertoire in European theatres suffered from time to time.⁴⁵

Opera became increasingly commercialised, while the production was free of strict rules and gave singers the freedom to improvise. In the Estates Theatre, singers could embellish the basic melodies as they saw fit. It was common to adapt operas by omitting a particular piece or incorporating pieces from other operas, for instance, while longer operas were often shortened or adapted due to financial and logistical constraints. Although the theatre management introduced rules to prevent such arbitrary changes, they were not always successful.⁴⁶ Especially popular with Ljubljana audiences were da capo arias, bravura arias, lively barcarolles, dramatic cavatinas, rhythmic cabalettas, drinking songs, melodious ritornelli and ornamented coloraturas. During the intermissions of the theatrical performances and concerts in the theatre, the audience enjoyed the performances of a variety of artists, from local and military orchestras to dancers, declaimers and singers, as well as local and visiting virtuosos. Although many musical events in the first half of the nineteenth century were "semi-public" and limited to closed social circles, opera and its accompanying events became a widely accepted cultural practice accessible to various segments of the population.

Instrumental Performances at the Estates Theatre until 1837

Music played a range of roles at the Estates Theatre in Ljubljana: it was the central element of operatic or theatrical performances, it complemented theatrical performances in the first or second part of the event (musical academies, musical quodlibets, etc.), it provided entertainment during intermissions and it was the central element in independent events, such as benefit concerts. Most of these music segments presented a diverse repertoire. In addition to

⁴⁴ Maruša Zupančič, "Joseph Benesch: A Forgotten Bohemian Violinist and an Imitator of Niccolò Paganini Within the Central European Violinistic Tradition," *De musica disserranda* 18, no. 1–2 (2022): 35.

⁴⁵ Kotnik, *Operno občinstvo v Ljubljani*, 130.

⁴⁶ Sivec, *Opera v Stanovskem gledališču v Ljubljani od leta 1790 do 1861*, 183, 185–186, 188.

the variety of entertainments, organisers also looked for other ways to attract the attention of the audience. Special attention was paid to breathtaking stage and costume design. During chivalrous performances, which were very popular, trumpets and timpani were used to announce tournaments and live horses were placed on the stage.⁴⁷

Announcements of musical events in *Theaterzettel* usually included information about the background of the performers, sometimes including their ages, previous achievements, affiliations, honorary memberships in musical societies, final destination and other pertinent details. While some guest artists addressed the audience directly, most announcements were written in the third person. Announcements of interludes, on the other hand, were more restrained. Standard phrases were generally used, indicating that the artists would showcase their talents and that new compositions would be performed during intermissions.⁴⁸ Occasionally, interlude announcements also mentioned the serving of refreshments during intermissions and advertised the sale of piano reduction scores (for two or four hands) or other instrumental scores for the orchestral pieces (*Deutsche*, overtures, etc.) on the intermission programme, which could be purchased either at the theatre box office or directly from the impresarios or composers at their residences.⁴⁹

The press rarely reported on these musical theatre events. The exception was the occasional announcement of famous foreign soloists performing in a concert or music academy in the theatre, or a report when a famous virtuoso performed in both the theatre and the Philharmonic Society.⁵⁰

The musicians appearing in the theatre were diverse and came from the world of theatre: soloists (both singers and instrumentalists), choir singers, Kapellmeisters and permanent members of the theatre orchestra. The orchestra also included musicians from the Philharmonic Society, dilettantes and occasionally military bands. In addition to their primary duties for the army, military bands occupied an important place in the cultural life of the city, contributing both to the concerts of the Philharmonic Society and theatre performances, where they enriched operas, plays and musical intermissions. Particu-

47 Cvetko, *Zgodovina glasbene umetnosti na Slovenskem*, 218–219.

48 “Zwischen den Akten werden Herr Sandorini und Herr Moritz sich in Variationen bestens zu empfehlen suchen”; “Zwischen den ersten und zweyten Akt, werden die für dieses Jahr bestimmten neuen Redout-Menuetts und Deutschen produzirt werden.” NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (December 9, 1802; January 8, 1803).

49 “[...] Benannte Redouten-Deutsche: ‘Der Frohsinn, mein Ziel’, sind im Clavier-Auszuge à 45 kr. An der Kasse, oder in der Wohnung der Unternehmerin [Amalie Maschek] in der Gradischka-Vorstadt Nro. 4 zu haben.”; “[...] Die ouverture ist im Klavier-Auszuge für 2 Hände um 36 kr., für 4 Hände um 54 kr., an der Kasse zu haben.” NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (January 8, 1834; October 14, 1833).

50 [Anon.], “Theater,” *Illyrisches Blatt* (October 24, 1829): 172; [anon.], “Merk, der berühmte Violoncell-Virtuos in Laibach,” *Laibacher Zeitung* (September 13, 1832): 4.

larly in operas and plays with military themes, specialised ensembles such as the Field Music (*Feldmusik*), the Turkish Musik Band (*Türkische Musikbande*) and the Wind Ensemble (*Harmonie*) played marches and battle music. Such musical contributions not only created an appropriate atmosphere, but also enhanced dramatic moments and lent authenticity to the performances. Military bands also performed in musical quodlibets and delighted audiences during theatrical intermissions with overtures, *Deutsche* and other crowd-pleasers. Occasionally, individual band members showcased their skills as wind and brass soloists during intermissions.

Instrumental Interludes between Acts of Theatrical Performances

Particularly captivating for the theatre audience were short musical and non-musical interludes during intermissions between the main theatrical acts. These interludes were performed mainly during the intermissions of various plays and, to a much lesser extent, during operas and operettas.⁵¹ They ranged from short dance sequences and declamations to vocal⁵² and instrumental performances. Their abundance depended on the duration of the main performance: in order to fill the evenings, shorter works usually had several interludes, while longer works often had only a single interlude. The interludes usually diverged in style and content from the main performance, but it was often precisely these interludes, especially the virtuoso performances, that attracted large audiences and filled the theatre.

The instrumental performances presented a repertoire of orchestral compositions and virtuoso solo pieces, with the former comprising mainly popular dance music, including minuets, landler, waltzes and gallops. Among them, *Deutsche* stood out as particularly popular. This dance enjoyed great popularity until the early 1830s in venues such as the *Redoutensaal* and the Ljubljana Shooting Range (*Laibacher Schießstätte*).⁵³ *Theaterzettel* indicate that *Deutsche* were a regular feature of intermissions at the Estates Theatre beginning in 1803, and that they were performed most frequently from late 1814 to early 1828. However, their presence on the theatrical stage began to wane after 1836. The compositions for these popular dances performed on stage were contributed by

51 Music was performed during intermissions of different types of theatrical performances: military dramas (*Militärisches Schauspiel*), heroic dramas (*Heroisches Schauspiel*), romantic dramas (*Romantisches Schauspiel*), lyric operas (*Lyrische Oper*), comic operas (*Kommische Oper*), comic operettas (*Kommische Operette*), romantic-comic magic plays (*Romantisch-komisch Zauberstück*), knight plays (*Ritterschauspiel*), comic plays (*Komisches Lustspiel*), etc.

52 The vocal interludes, often accompanied by an orchestra or piano and occasionally by a chorus or even guitar and glass harmonica, frequently included famous operatic excerpts such as arias, duets, tercets and quartets, the content of which was unrelated to the main performance. The performers of these vocal items were local and guest singers.

53 For more about *Deutsche* see article by Tomášiková and Motnik, “*Laibacher Deutscher* after the Congress of Laibach,” 5–64.

both amateur and professional composers, including members of Ljubljana's nobility, prominent bourgeoisie and even foreign contributors. Notable local composers included Leopold Ferdinand Schwerdt, Caspar Maschek, Georg Micheuz, Leopold Ledénig and Louis Lazarini.

During intermissions, the orchestra occasionally presented a mixture of potpourris, overtures and symphonies. As a rule, overtures and symphonies were played either before the main performance or during the intermissions. Given the large theatre audiences, intermissions provided an excellent platform for composers to introduce their new compositions. In 1822, for example, Schwerdt used the occasion to present his new *Symphony in D major*,⁵⁴ although symphonies were otherwise rarely played during the intermissions. It was customary for symphonies not to be played in their entirety: individual movements could begin before the plays and then continue during the intermissions. This practice corresponded to that of Philharmonic Society concerts, where individual symphony movements were played between other pieces. Nor was it unusual for the overture of one opera to precede the overture of another (main) opera performance; for example, Rossini's *Elisabeth, Queen of England* was introduced with the overture of his new composition *William Tell*.⁵⁵ Sometimes orchestral pieces were composed specifically for a particular occasion and purpose; for example, Maschek composed the *Festive Overture (Fest-Ouverture)* in 1832 before the prologue of the comedy *Das Leben ein Traum*.⁵⁶

A highlight of intermissions of theatrical performances in Ljubljana were virtuoso performances of both local and travelling musicians as well as members of military bands. The travelling musicians, who stopped in Ljubljana on their way between Vienna and Italy, mostly came from Vienna, but some were from Rome, Trieste and the Tyrol. They typically played original variations and variations on popular opera themes, as well as polonaises, concertos and pot-pourris. The most frequently represented instruments were the clarinet and the violin, followed by the French horn, the cor anglais, the bassoon, the cello, the Jew's harp and the guitar. At the beginning of the century, soloists on the theatre stage included local musicians from the Ljubljana Cathedral, such as Paolo

54 "Vor Anfang des Stückes und in den Zwischenakten derselben, wird eine ganz neue Symphonie, von der Composition des Herrn Schwerdt gemacht werden.", "Vor dem Stücke und während den Zwischenakten desselben, wird eine neue Symphonie in D. von der Composition des Herrn Schwerdt gemacht werden." See NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (12 December 1822, 1 January 1823).

55 "Die Oper [Elisabeth, königin von England] beginnt mit der neuen Ouverture von Rossini's Wilhelm Tell [...]." See NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (February 4, 1830).

56 "Vor Beginnen des Prologs wird eine grosse Fest-Ouverture, vom Herrn Maschek, für diesen Zweck eigens neu komponirt, und vor dem Stücke, die Ouverture aus dem Ballette, 'Teodosia', Musik von J. R. Grafen von Gallenberg, unter der gütigen Mitwirkung mehrerer P. T. Herren Dilettanten, vom neu engagirten Orchester-Personale, executirt werden." See NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (September 2, 1832).

Sandrinini (1782–1813),⁵⁷ Joseph Moritz⁵⁸ and Leopold Ferdinand Schwerdt (1773–1854).⁵⁹ During intermissions, the latter presented himself as a composer and cellist. Later, orchestral directors or other members of the theatre orchestra often performed during intermissions. Among them were Wenceslaus Wenzel (1784–1835),⁶⁰ Stephan Dunst (1790–1838),⁶¹ Joseph Leitermeyer (1808–?),⁶²

57 Sandrinini was born in Gorizia in 1782. He was a virtuoso oboist who also played the cor anglais, the flute and the guitar. From 1800, he worked as a first oboist at the Ljubljana Cathedral. In 1804, he joined the Estates Theatre in Prague, where he worked as a guitar teacher and in 1809, he became a member of the court orchestra in Dresden, where he died on 15 November 1813.

58 Joseph Moritz was employed as a horn player at the Ljubljana Cathedral from 1800 to 1810.

59 Schwerdt was born in Waitzendorf, Austria, in 1773. He was a composer, music teacher, cellist and conductor. He probably came to Ljubljana after 1800. In 1806 and 1807, he toured with travelling theatre troupes as a cellist, singer and actor. In 1807, he became a singer in the Ljubljana cathedral chapel and a teacher at the cathedral music school. From 1812 to 1820, he was the Kapellmeister at St Jacob's Church in Ljubljana, where a music school was founded in 1812. In 1826, he was in Ljubljana, earning his living by teaching and selling his own compositions. In 1848, he played in the chapel of the Ljubljana National Guard and later in the Franciscan Church. See Zoran Krstulović, "Schwerdt, Leopold Ferdinand," in *Grove Music Online*, accessed October 10, 2023, <https://doi-org.nukweb.nuk.uni-lj.si/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.2274330>.

60 Wenzel (Wenzel Wenzel) was born in Police, Bohemia. Between 1817 and 1818, he served as an orchestral director at the Estates Theatre in Ljubljana, after which he worked as a teacher in Kočevje. He later settled in Rijeka, where he became one of the leading musicians, remaining there until his death in 1835. See Maruša Zupančič, "Impact of Foreign-Born Musicians on Ljubljana's Musical Life until 1860," in *Music, Arts and Politics: Revolutions and Restorations in Europe and Croatia, 1815–1860*, ed. Stanislav Tuksar (Zagreb: Hrvatsko muzikološko društvo, 2019), 11.

61 Born in Vienna on December 21, 1790, Dunst was a singer and violinist. He married the singer Clara Zöller around 1812. The couple had joint engagements in Cluj (1815), Hermanstadt, Ljubljana (1819) and elsewhere. Before coming to Ljubljana, he gave solo performances as a violinist at the Estates Theatre in Brno in 1818. Around 1820/21, Dunst performed under the direction of Hensler in Bratislava and Baden near Vienna. Between 1821 and 1823, he was first tenor at the Estates Theatre in Graz. He then worked as a concert organiser, teacher, music director and singer in Trier, where he died on 11 February 1838. See "Complete Works of Carl Maria von Weber," *Carl-Maria-von-Weber-Gesamtausgabe*, Digital Edition, [https://weber-gesamtausgabe.de/en/Index; \[anon.,\] "Theater in Brün," Wiener Theater-Zeitung 85 \(Bäuerles Theaterzeitung\), \(July 16, 1818\): 340.](https://weber-gesamtausgabe.de/en/Index; [anon.,])

62 Leitermeyer was born on 12 March 1808 in Vienna (Hernals), where he received his musical education and worked in various theatre orchestras. In the early 1830s, he was an orchestral director and soloist of the Estates Theatre, as well as a private singing and violin teacher in Ljubljana. Towards the end of the opera season, he moved to Celje in May 1832, working as a music teacher and orchestral director in the Lavant Music Society (*Lavanter Musikverein*). In 1838, he left Celje and later served as an orchestral director at the Estates Theatre in Klagenfurt. In 1847, he returned to Ljubljana and worked as an orchestral director at the Estates Theatre and, from 1848, as a violin teacher at the Philharmonic Society. See Maruša Zupančič, "The Role and Contribution of Immigrant Musicians to the Music Societies in the Slovene Lands until the Dissolution of Austria-Hungary," in *Glasbena društva v dolgem 19. stoletju: med ljubiteljsko in profesionalno kulturo*, ed. Jernej Weiss (Koper: Založba Univerze na Primorskem, 2023), 340–341, 354–355.

Joseph Stummer (1813–1866)⁶³ and Carl Till (1812–1876).⁶⁴



Figure 1: Performance by Paul Sandrini and Joseph Moritz during an intermission in 1802.⁶⁵

- ⁶³ Stummer was born in Prossnitz, Moravia, in 1813. His violin and music training is unknown. In the 1830s, he was orchestral director at the Estates Theatre in Ljubljana. In 1839, he became a member of the Salzburg Theatre Orchestra. In 1841, he became a violin teacher and orchestral director of the newly founded Dom-Musik-Verein and Mozarteum Salzburg, where he worked until his retirement in 1864. He performed as a concert soloist and chamber musician. He died in Salzburg in 1866. Christian Fastl, "Stummer, Joseph," in *Oesterreichisches Musiklexikon online*, ed. Rudolf Flotzinger, accessed October 11, 2023, <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/0x000fd20f>.
- ⁶⁴ Till came to Ljubljana from Vienna in 1833. He was an orchestral director at the Estates Theatre and occasionally served as its Kapellmeister, as well as working as a private teacher. He performed at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society and Estates Theatre. He later served as an orchestral director of the Estates Theatre in Graz, where he died in 1876. See Zupančič, "Impact of Foreign-Born Musicians on Ljubljana's Musical Life until 1860," 16.
- ⁶⁵ NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (December 9, 1802).

Lustspiel.

No. II.

Mit gnädigster Erlaubniß
Wird heute Mittwoch den 19. Nov. die hier anwesende Ge-
ellschaft deutscher Schauspieler und Sänger, unter der Leitung des
Wilhelm Frasel, und der Josepha Scholz die Ehre
haben aufzuführen:

Das Schloß Limburg.

Ein neues hier noch nie gesenes Lustspiel in 2 Akten. Von Brockmann,
k. k. Hofschauspieler in Wien. (Manuscript.)

Personen.

Herr von Limburg	Wilhelm Frasel.
Graf Adolph von Hamburg, ein Offizier	Hr. Mercy.
Die Gräfin, seine Frau	Mad. Bratsch.
Kaspar, Limburgs Diener	Hr. Bratsch.
Ein Unteroffizier	Dr. Lilienseld.
Friedrich, Bedienter	Hr. Scholz der jüngere.
Gediente, und Wachen.	

Hierauf folgt:

Der verwandelte Rittmeister.

Ein Lustspiel in 1 Akt. Von Herrn Richter.

Personen.

Grau v. Soring, eine Witwe	Josepha Scholz.
Fanny) ihre Nichten	Mad. Bratsch.
Louise)	Dem. Scholz.
Rittmeister	Hr. Fermier.
Anton, Gärtner der Soring.	Wilh. Frasel.

Nach dem ersten Stück wird Hr. Schwerdt, Compositeur und Meis-
ter der Konkunft, sich auf dem Violoncello mit einem Pot-Pourri von
Nürnberg hören lassen.

Preise der Plätze:

Auf dem Parterre 20 fr. auf der Gallerie 7 fr.
Der Anfang ist um halb 7 Uhr, das Ende um 9 Uhr.

Figure 2: Performance by Ferdinand Schwerdt during two plays in 1806.⁶⁶

66 NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (November 19, 1806).

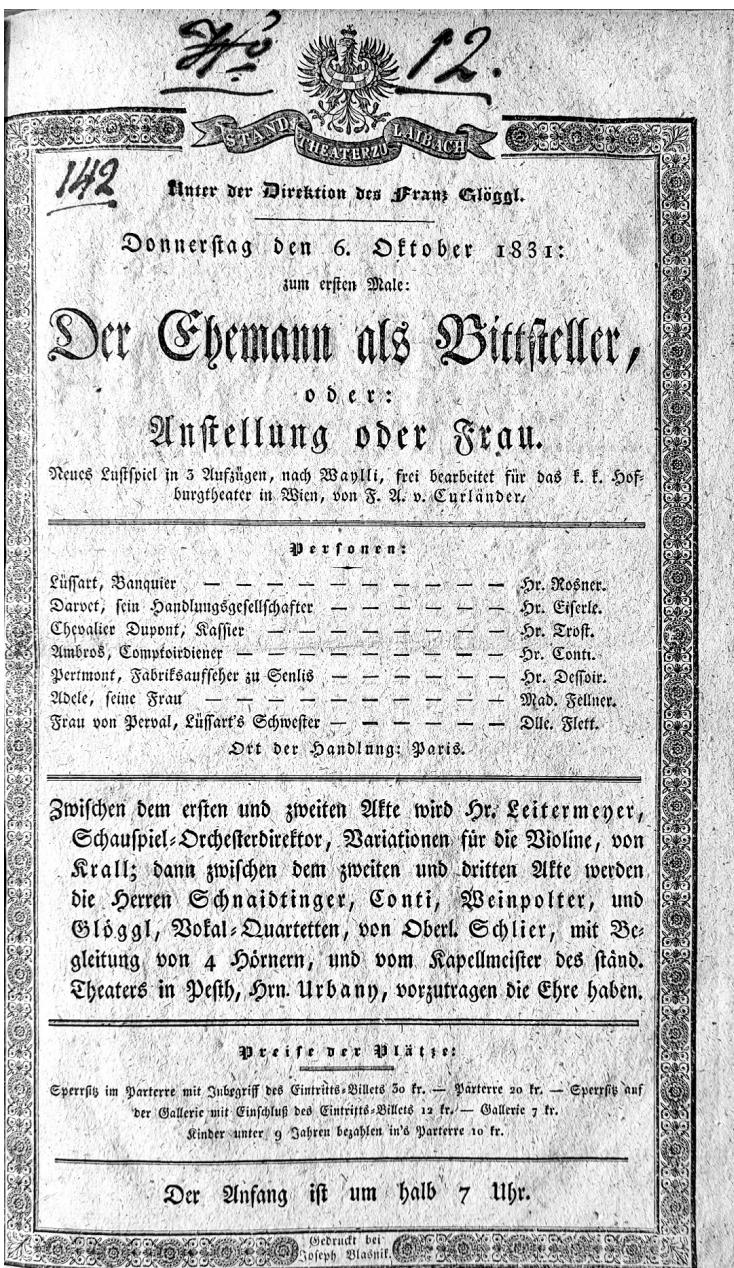


Figure 3: Performance by Joseph Leitermeyer during an intermission in 1831.⁶⁷

⁶⁷ NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (October 6, 1831).

Instrumental Music as Separate Part of Theatrical Performances

From 1819, plays and operas were enriched by independent musical events with a varied repertoire, either in the first or in the second part. Thus, a play or opera could be performed in the first part and a musical segment in the second part, with various titles such as musical academy, musical declamatory evening, vocal-instrumental academy, vocal-instrumental concert, musical quodlibet, etc. These events all had a varied repertoire that was very similar to the programmes of the music academies or concerts of the Philharmonic Society. With a few exceptions, however, they were not independent musical evenings, as in the case of the Philharmonic Society, and were open to the public.

The musicians who performed on the theatre stage ranged from local orchestral directors and members of the theatre orchestra to travelling musicians who stopped in Ljubljana on their way between Vienna and Italy. However, it was not necessarily the same soloists who performed during the intermissions. Most of the soloists on these evenings came from Vienna, but some were from Tortona, Trieste and the Tyrol. Although mainly violinists, there were also appearances by a flutist, an oboist, a cellist, a horn player and performers on lesser known instruments such as the glass harmonica. Among the more exotic performers was Franz Mathes from Vienna, who presented himself on a bowed zither (*Streich-zither*), an instrument he had invented himself.⁶⁸

Among the soloists were foreign musicians such as Franz Zierer, Anton Ferlendis, Stanisław Serwaczyński (1790–1859),⁶⁹ Joseph Merk (1795–1852)⁷⁰ and Joseph Treichlinger (1807–1866).⁷¹ A rare newspaper account of musi-

68 NMS, *Comedien-Zettel Sammlung* (October 16, 1835).

69 Serwaczyński was born in Lublin in 1790 and received his first violin lessons from his father, who was a music director at the Lublin Cathedral. He then continued his studies in Vienna with Louis Spohr. From 1814 to 1820, he was a violinist and conductor at the J. N. Kamiński Theatre in Lviv, giving concerts in various cities. From 1822 to 1829, he was a first violinist at the theatre in Warsaw, where he performed with Chopin. From 1832 to 1833, he was an orchestral director at the Theatre in der Josefstadt, after which he moved to Pest, where he was orchestral director and conductor of the theatre there. In the late 1830s, he embarked on musical tours. In addition to Joseph Joachim, he taught Henryk Wieniawski and several others. Serwaczyński composed variations on opera arias, fantasies, polonaises and rondos for violin, as well as music for comic operas. Władysław Bieńkowski, "Serwaczyński, Stanisław," in *Österreichisches Biographisches Lexikon 1815–1850*, Online edition, accessed October 12, 2023, https://www.biographien.ac.at/oeb/_S/Serwaczynski_Stanislaw_1790_1859.xml.

70 Merk was born in Vienna and received his first cello lessons from Philippe Schindlocker. In 1816, he was appointed first cellist at the Grand Opera in Vienna. Three years later, he joined the court orchestra, and in 1821 he was appointed cello professor at the Vienna Conservatory, where he remained until 1848. In 1834, the Emperor appointed him as a chamber virtuoso. He also undertook a concert tour from Prague, Dresden, Leipzig and Hamburg to London. He played in chamber ensembles and composed. See Wilhelm Joseph von Wasielewski and Isabella S. Stigand, *The Violoncello and its History* (London: Novello, Ewer and Co., 1894), 143–144.

71 Treichlinger (also József Treichlinger) was born in Vienna in 1807. From 1828, he performed regularly as a solo violinist in Vienna and was a violinist in the orchestra of the Imperial Court Opera. In 1844, he took over the publishing house of Vince Grimm in Pest, becoming the last

cal theatre events highlighted Stanislaus Serwaczynski's performance, both at the theatre musical academy and on the stage of the Philharmonic Society. The report praised his masterful *cantus firmus* and the clarity and beauty with which he executed passages.⁷² There was also the improvising violinist Angelo Casirola,⁷³ who, according to the programme, would imitate various wind and string instruments, play a few sonatas on one string, and bow with the same hand with which he held the violin. He was most likely also the first violinist in Ljubljana to play a work by Paganini.⁷⁴ Soloists typically endeavoured to captivate the audience with innovative or unique feats; for instance, the programme noted that Anton Ferlendis would "have the honour to distinguish himself through surprising skill."⁷⁵

While most of the performers were male, there were two local female instrumentalists: pianist Anne Herzum (1820–1861)⁷⁶ and glass harmonica player Renate Maschek (1791–1870).⁷⁷ Locally, the Estates Theatre's orchestral director, Joseph Benesch (1795–1873),⁷⁸ and Carl Till were notable stand-

owner of the Kunst- und Industrie-Comptoir founded in 1801. He published mainly dance music for average taste and occasionally piano reductions of operas. He died after 1866. See Zupančič, "Joseph Benesch: A Forgotten Bohemian Violinist," 46–47; Ilona Mona, "Trechlinger, József," in *Grove Music Online*, accessed October 10, 2023, <https://doi-org.nukweb.nuk.uni-lj.si/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.28303>.

72 [Anon.], "Kunst-Nachricht," *Illyrisches-Blatt* 2 (January 8, 1831): 3.

73 Casirola was a violinist from Tortona, Italy. He performed at the royal court as well as in theatres in Italy, France and Vienna. In 1824, he caused a sensation by performing the most difficult pieces with a fixed bow on the G-string, which is considered his own invention.

74 "Angelo Casirola aus Tortona, Meister auf der Violine, der die Ehre hatte, am königlichen Hofe, und in den Theatern von Frankreich und Italien sich öfters mit ungetheilten Beyfall hören zu lassen, wünscht auf seiner Durchreise nach Wien, hier einen Beweis seiner Kunst zu liefern, und seine Erfindung auch hier bekannt zu machen, nemlich: Nur mit einer Hand Bogen und Violine zu dirigiren; er ladet daher zur heutigen musikalischen Akademie ein verehrungswürdiges Publikum ganz gehorsamst ein." See NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (May 11, 1819).

75 "Potpourri, für die Oboe, vorgetragen von Hrn. Ferlendis, in welchem er durch überraschende Fertigkeit sich auszuzeichnen die Ehre haben wird." See NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (October 26, 1829).

76 Anne Nanette Herzum was born in Ljubljana in 1820. Her father was a teacher of singing, the violin, the piano and wind instruments. She was a talented pianist who appeared at a concert in the Estates Theatre in 1829 and at Philharmonic Society concerts between 1830 and 1841. She died in 1861 in Ljubljana.

77 R. Maschek (also Maria Renata Anna Nepomucena Maschek) was born in Prague on September 12, 1791, a daughter of the musician Vinzenz Maschek. She was a sister of Caspar Maschek and an artist on the glass harmonica. In 1821, she performed in a Philharmonic Society concert and she appeared in Prague in 1824. In 1833, she was again in Ljubljana and played at a concert in the Estates Theatre. She died in Prague on 11 January 1870.

78 Joseph Benesch was a violinist and composer from Batelov, Bohemia. He received his early musical training from family members and local teachers. In 1814, he travelled to Vienna to expand his violin skills, and he performed there in private ensembles. Benesch took a musical journey to Italy in 1819, which significantly influenced his development as a violinist and composer. He later settled in Ljubljana, where he opened a private violin school in 1822 and married the pianist Friederika Proch the same year. He served as an orchestral director and teacher at the

outs. Some of these soloists also graced the Philharmonic Society's stage, often presenting the same or varied repertoire around the same timeframe.

The repertoire was varied and included orchestral works such as overtures and symphonies, virtuoso works such as variations, polonaises and concertos, and popular opera arias, duets and quartets. Declamations were also added to enliven the programme. As was common at the time, the virtuosi often also composed the works they performed themselves.

Particularly popular in the theatre were musical quodlibets, a light-hearted mixture of familiar songs and melodies designed to enliven and entertain during more formal or structured theatrical plays. On the stage of the Estates Theatre, quodlibets included choruses, arias, duets, orchestral pieces, solo instrumental pieces, declamations, ballets and other musical pieces, also performed by military bands. The repertoire of the quodlibet was not so strict, and in many cases the composers of the pieces were not mentioned. If they were, their music often served as the basis for unrelated texts. Theatre Kapellmeisters often adapted original compositions of which audiences had grown tired. As mentioned earlier, this was still a time of freedom, when Kapellmeisters and other musicians were at liberty to adapt operas or other works.⁷⁹

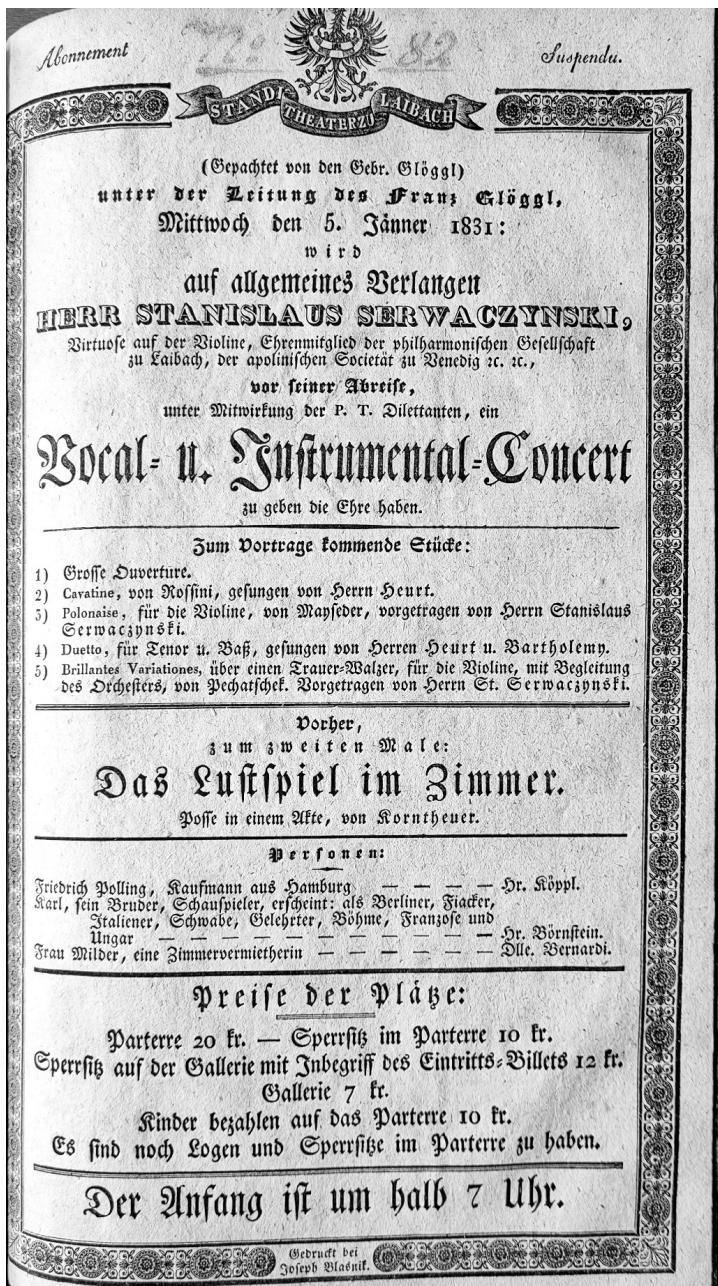
Philharmonic Society in Ljubljana and had a brief meeting with Niccolò Paganini in Trieste in 1824. After the closure of the music school in Ljubljana in 1828, he returned to Vienna and had success as a member and later as an orchestral director of the Vienna Court Chapel and Court Theatre, where he played alongside the elite Viennese violinists. He died in Vienna. See Zupančič, "Joseph Benesch: A Forgotten Bohemian Violinist," 11–76.

79 Cvetko, *Zgodovina glasbene umetnosti na Slovenskem*, 271–272.



Figure 4: Performance by the virtuoso Serafino Papi in 1804.⁸⁰

80 NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (February 3, 1804).

Figure 5: Performance by the virtuoso Stanislaus Serwaczynski in 1831.⁸¹

81 NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (January 5, 1831).

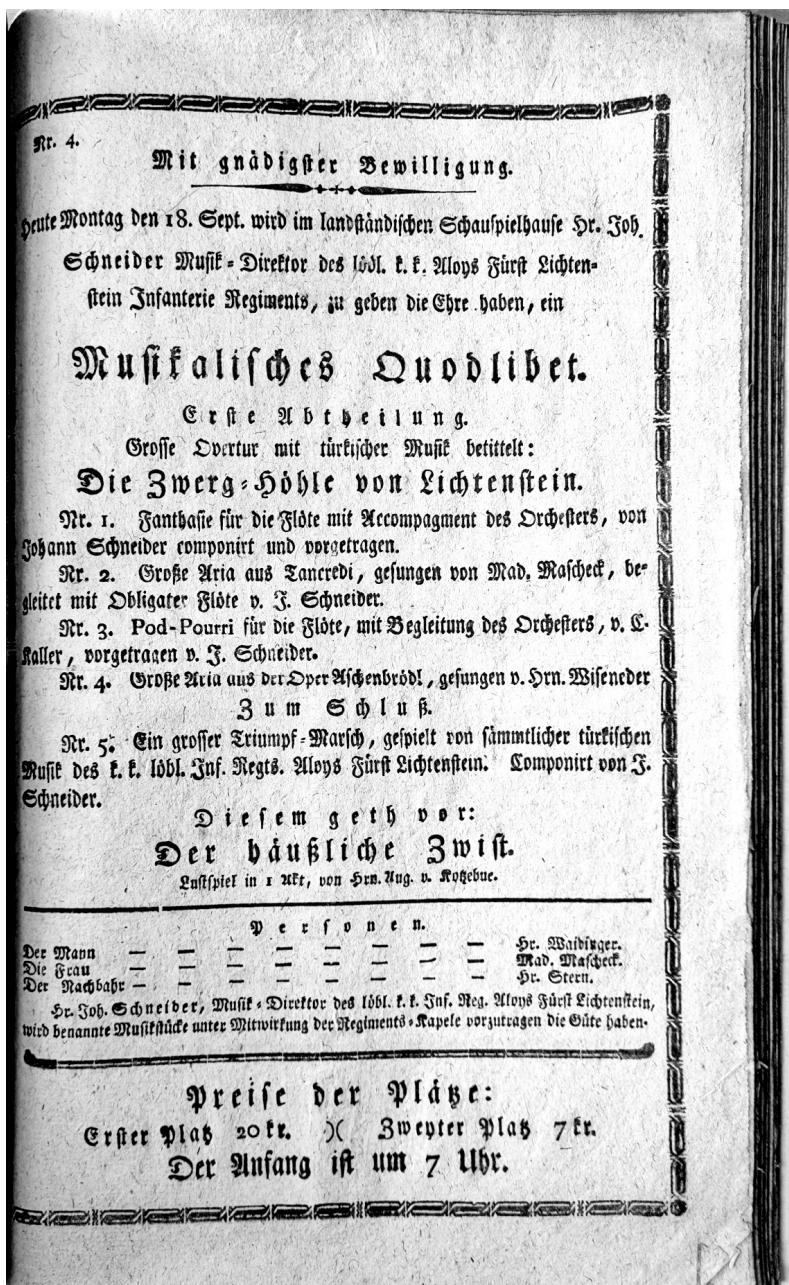


Figure 6: Musical Quodlibet.⁸²

82 NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (September 18, 1820).

Figure 7: Vocal and Instrumental Concert in 1833.⁸³

Conclusion

The tradition of musical interludes during theatrical intermissions, which originated in the Renaissance and continued into the Romantic period, underscores the constant evolution of music and theatre in response to social tastes and changes. The Estates Theatre in Ljubljana became the hub of the city's musical development, seamlessly bridging the gap between the refined tastes of the elite and the preferences of the general public. The theatre introduced European opera and music trends, even as it struggled with major challenges. The democratisation of musical culture in Ljubljana, which marked a significant shift from private to public musical events, was clearly driven by the Estates Theatre in the nineteenth century. The wide range of events, from grand operas and theatrical performances to varied instrumental performances, testifies to the adaptability of the theatre and its musicians in the midst of a changing musical landscape. Ultimately, the Estates Theatre was a cornerstone of Ljubljana's vibrant musical heritage, masterfully combining a variety of musical influences and trends to enhance the city's rich cultural offerings.

Bibliography

- [Anon.] "Theater in Brün." *Wiener Theater-Zeitung (Bäuerles Theaterzeitung)* 85 (July 16, 1818): 340.
- Bieńkowski, Władysław. "Serwaczyński, Stanisław." In *Österreichisches Biographisches Lexikon 1815–1850*. Online edition. Accessed on 12 October 2023. https://www.biographien.ac.at/oeb1/oeb1_S/Serwaczyński_Stanislaw_1790_1859.xml.

83 NMS, Comedien-Zettel Sammlung (March 11, 1833).

- Burrows, Donald. "Handel as a Concerto Composer." In *The Cambridge Companion to Handel*, edited by Donald Burrows, 193–207. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997.
- "Complete Works of Carl Maria von Weber." *Carl-Maria-von-Weber-Gesamtausgabe*. Digital Edition. <https://weber-gesamtausgabe.de/en/Index>.
- Cook, William. *The Elements of Dramatic Criticism*. London: G. Kearsly, 1775.
- Cormac, Joanne. "Liszt as Kapellmeister: The Development of the Symphonic Poems on the Weimar Stage." PhD diss., University of Birmingham, 2012.
- Costa, Heinrich. "Das Casino in Laibach seit 1782." *Mittheilungen des historischen Vereines für Krain* 19, no. 12 (1864): 97–99.
- Costa, Henrich. *Reiseerinnerungen aus Krain*. Ljubljana: Eger, 1848.
- Courcy, Geraldine I. C. *Paganini, The Genoese*. Volume 1. University of Oklahoma Press, 1957.
- Cvetko, Dragotin. *Zgodovina glasbene umetnosti na Slovenskem*. Volume 2. Ljubljana: Državna založba Slovenije, 1959.
- Čerin, Josip. "Zgodovinski razvoj vojaških oz. turških godb." *Pevec* 7 (1927): 5–6.
- Dart, R. Thurston. "Morley's Consort Lessons of 1599." *Proceedings of the Royal Music Association* 74 (1947–1948): 1–9.
- Fastl, Christian. "Stummer, Joseph." In *Oesterreichisches Musiklexikon Online*. Accessed October 11, 2023. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/0x000fd20f>.
- Goodman, Annabele. "Reception History of Antonio Vivaldi." *Sydney Undergraduate Journal of Musicology* 7, no. 13 (2017): 3–26.
- Gudger, William D. "Handel and the Organ Concerto: What we Know 250 Years Later." In *Handel: Tercentenary Collection*, edited by Stanley Sadie and Anthony Hicks, 271–278. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 1987.
- Hill, John Walter. "Francesco Maria Veracini." In *Grove Music Online*. Accessed September 25, 2023. <https://doi-org.nukweb.nuk.uni-lj.si/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.29178>.
- Hucke, Helmut, and Dale E. Monson. "Pergolesi, Giovanni Battista." In *Grove Music Online*. Accessed October 7, 2023. <https://doi-org.nukweb.nuk.uni-lj.si/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.21325>.
- Johnson, James H. *Listening in Paris: A Cultural History*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press 1995).
- Kotnik, Vlado. *Operno občinstvo v Ljubljani: Vzpon in padec neke urbane socializacije 1660–2010*. Koper: Univerzitetna založba Annales, 2012.
- Krstulović, Zoran. »Schwerdt, Leopold Ferdinand.« In *Grove Music Online*. Accessed October 10, 2023. <https://doi-org.nukweb.nuk.uni-lj.si/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.2274330>.
- Lah, Ivan. "Ob stoletnici ljubljanske kazine." *Kronika slovenskih mest* 3, no. 3 (1936): 182–183.
- Lawrence, W. J. "Music in the Elizabethan Theatre." *The Musical Quarterly* 6, no. 2 (1920): 192–205.
- Lister, Warwick. *Amico: The Life of Giovanni Battista Viotti*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2009.
- Liszt, Franz. "Keine Zwischenakts-Musik!" In *Gesammelte Schriften*, volume 3, edited and translated by Lina Ramann, 136–150. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, 1881.
- Liszt, Franz, "Zwischenaktsmusik." *Berliner Musikzeitung Echo* 5 (9. 12. 1855).
- Mann, David. "Reinstating Shakespeare's Instrumental Music." *Early Theatre* 15, no. 2 (2012): 67–91.

- Mona, Ilona. "Treichlinger, József." In *Grove Music Online*. Accessed October 10, 2023. <https://doi-org.nukweb.nuk.uni-lj.si/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.28303>
- Motnik, Marko, and Lidija Podlesnik Tomášiková. "Laibacher Deutscher after the Congress of Laibach." *Muzikološki zbornik* 57, no. 2 (2021): 5–64.
- Motnik, Marko. "Glasbeni utrip Ljubljane v tridesetih letih 19. stoletja," forthcoming.
- Murray, Teresa Ann. "Thomas Morley and the Business of Music in Elizabethan England." PhD diss., University of Birmingham, 2010.
- Nevile, Jennifer. "Cavalieri's Theatrical *Ballo 'O che nuovo miracolo'*: A Reconstruction." *Dance Chronicle* 21 (1998): 353–388.
- Nutter, David. "Intermedio [intromessa, introdutto, tramessa, tramezzo, intermezzo] (It.; Fr. intermède)." In *Grove Music Online*. Accessed November 7, 2023. <https://doi-org.nukweb.nuk.uni-lj.si/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.13831>
- Preussner, Eberhard. *Die musikalischen Reisen des Herrn von Uffenbach: Aus einem Reisetagebuch des Johann Friedrich A. von Uffenbach aus Frankfurt a. M. 1712–1716*. Kassel and Basel: Bärenreiter, 1949.
- Pulver, Jeffrey. "The Intermezzi of the Opera." *Proceedings of the Musical Association* 43 (1916–1917): 139–163.
- Rosand, Ellen. "Vivaldi's Stage." *The Journal of Musicology* 18, no. 1 (2001): 8–30.
- Selfridge-Field, Eleonor. *A New Chronology of Venetian Opera and Related Genres, 1660–1760*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2007.
- Sivec, Jože. *Opera v Stanovskem gledališču v Ljubljani od leta 1790 do 1861*. Ljubljana: Slovenska matica v Ljubljani: 1971.
- Troy, Charles E., and Pero Weiss. "Intermezzo (ii)." In *Grove Music Online*. Accessed September 25, 2023. <https://doi-org.nukweb.nuk.uni-lj.si/10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.13834>;
- Von Wasielewski, Wilhelm Joseph, and Isabella S. Stigand. *The Violoncello and its History*. London: Novello, Ewer and Co., 1894.
- White, Mary Gray. "The Life of Francesco Maria Veracini." *Music & Letters* 52, no. 1 (1972): 18–35.
- Wollston, Silas. "Handel's Compositional Process in the Creation of the Grand Concertos, Op. 6." In *New Perspectives on Handel's Music: Essays in Honour of Donald Burrows*, edited by David Vickers, 106–143. Woodbridge: The Boydell Press, 2022.
- Vrhovec, Ivan. "Iz domače zgodovine: Zabave v stari Ljubljani." *Ljubljanski zvon* 6, no. 1 (1886).
- Vrhovnik, Ivan. "Vodnik in Prešeren – člana Kazine." *Ljubljanski zvon* 32, no. 3 (1912).
- Zupančič, Maruša. "Impact of Foreign-born Musicians on Ljubljana's Musical Life until 1860." In *Music, Arts and Politics: Revolutions and Restorations in Europe and Croatia, 1815–1860*, edited by Stanislav Tuksar, 643–677. Zagreb: Hrvatsko muzikološko društvo, 2021.
- Zupančič, Maruša. "Institutionalization of Modern Bourgeois Musical Culture in Carniola and Lower Styria in the 19th century," forthcoming.
- Zupančič, Maruša. "Joseph Benesch: A Forgotten Bohemian Violinist and an Imitator of Niccolò Paganini Within the Central European Violinistic Tradition." *De musica disserenda* 18, nos. 1–2 (2022): 11–76.
- Zupančič, Maruša. "The Role and Contribution of Immigrant Musicians to the Music Societies in the Slovene Lands Until the Dissolution of Austria-Hungary." In *Glasbena društva v dolgem 19. stoletju: med ljubiteljsko in profesionalno kulturo*, edited by Jernej Weiss, 335–396. Koper: Založba Univerze na Primorskem, 2023.

Appendix

List of Instrumental Performances in the Estates Theatre from 1802 to 1837

This list is the result of a thorough review of around 3,000 theatre programmes (*Theaterzettel*) spanning from 1801 to 1837.⁸⁴ For clarity and usefulness, the original format and language of the list has been retained. Only the sections related to musical content have been extracted from the *Theaterzettel*, and details from the broader theatre programme have been omitted.

Date	Program
09-12-1802	Zwischen den Akten werden Herr Sandorini und Herr Moritz sich in Variationen bestens zu empfehlen suchen.
08-01-1803	Zwischen den ersten und zweyten Akt, werden die für dieses Jahr bestimmten neuen Redout-Menuetts und Deutschen produzirt werden.
03-02-1804	Mit gnädigster Bewilligung Wird heute Freitag den 3. Febr. 1804. der hier durchreisende Virtuose auf dem Waldhorn Serafino Papi aus Rom gebürtig, die Ehre haben sich durch seine Kunst bestens zu empfehlen, mit Zwölf Variationen, Thema, und Koda von Katti, Italienischen Kapellmeister. Dann giebt hiesige ständische Schauspieler Gesellschaft das allgemein beliebte Stück: Der verwandelte Rittmeister. Ein Lustspiel in 1 Act. Diesem folgt zum Beschuß von dem Künstler ein Quintett von Fiala Kapellm.
	Hohe! Gnädige Theater-Gönner! Unterstützer der Künste, und Wissenschaften. Da ich auf meiner Reise durch Deutschland so glücklich war, in dem k. k. Wiener Hoftheater mich auf dreymahliges Wiederholung hören lassen zu dürfen, und Se. kaiserl. Majestät Gnade, so wie einer hohen Nobleß, und des Publikums Beyfall eingärndtet habe, so kann ich nicht umhin, der meiner Rückreise nach Rom auch hier mich bestens zu empfehlen. ergebenster. Serafino Papi, Virtuose.
31-01-1805	Eine große Sinfonie für das ganze Orchester von der beliebten Farce die glückliche Maske, von Herrn Kapellmeister Portogallo [...] In den Zwischen Akten werden verschiedene Variazionen auf dem englisch Horn, und Waldhorn, von Herrn Paul Sandrini, und Jos. Moritz gespielt werden.

⁸⁴ I would like to thank Ana Sodja for her help in collecting and transcribing the interludes (instrumental and vocal) and other musical events, which will be available in the database "Digitalna panorama glasbene dediščine 19. stoletja na Slovenskem (MUSIQUM)".

21-01-1806	(N. B.) Zur Unterhaltung des verehrungswürdigen Publikums wird die Kapelle vom 84ten Regiment unter der Direktion des Herrn Aubry eine grosse Ouvertüre von Bion mit stark besetzten Orchester, in den Zwischenakten aufführen.
	La Musique du 84. Regiment, sous la Direction de Monsieur Aubry executera l'ouverture de Bion, a grande orchestre.
19-11-1806	Nach dem ersten Stück wird Hr. Schwerdt, Compositeur und Meister der Tonkunst, sich auf dem Violoncello mit einem Pot-Pourri von Romberg hören lassen.
10-01-1807	NB. Während den Zwischenakten werden, statt der Symphonie, die Redout-Deutsche gespielt werden.
15-12-1814	Durch die gefällige Mitwirkung der Herrn Dilletanten wird vor Anfang des Stücks eine große Ouverture aus der Oper Joseph und seine Brüder von Mehul, gemacht werden.
01-01-1815	Zu mehrerer Verherlichung dieses Tages wird die große Ouverture aus der Oper Clemenza di Tito gemacht werden.
10-01-1815	Zwischen den Akten werden die diesjährigen Redout-Deutsche probirt.
31-12-1815	Zwischen den Akten werden neue deutsche Tänze componirt von Herrn Schwerd produzirt werden.
15-11-1817	Zwischen beyden Stücken wird Herr Musikdirector Wenzel die Ehre haben Variationen auf der Violin, mit Begleitung des Orchesters, zu geben.
21-12-1817	Heute wird das Letztemahl vor den Feyertagen gespielt; künstigen Freytag als den 26ten Dezember wird, Johann von Calais gegeben, wobey während den Zwischenakten neue Deutsche, die während der Anwesenheit Sr. Maj. unsers allergnädigsten Monarchen in Grätz von Herrn Martin Schuller komponirt wurden, vorgetragen werden.
26-12-1817	Vor Anfang und zwischen den Akten werden die von Herrn Martin Schuller bey Anwesenheit Sr. Majestät unsers allergnädisten Monarchen in Grätz komponirten neuen Deutschen vorgetragen werden.
28-12-1817	Zwischen den Akten werden die von einem Herrn Dilletanten und dem Herrn Capellmeister des hiesigen löbl. k. k. Regiments componirten neuen Redoute-Deutschen vor[g]etragen werden.
30-12-1817	Die Ouverture ist aus der beliebten Oper Joseph und seine Brüder.
21-02-1818	Vor dem 1ten Stück wird eine neue Ouverture aus der Oper: Der stürmische Abend, von della Maria; dann vor dem 2ten Stück eine neue Ouverture aus der Oper: Der deutsche Grenadier, von Umlauf, vorgetragen werden.

21-04-1818	<p>Joseph Vallentin, Zögling des Prager Blinden-Instituts ein Jüngling von 20 Jahren, wird in den Zwischen-Akten die Ehre haben auf seiner Durchreise nach Triest, folgende Stücke zu geben:</p> <p>1tens Ein Clarinett Concert von Stamnitz. 2tens Ein Clarinett Adagio von Mozart. 3tens Ein Clarinett Solo von Kunze.</p> <p>Zum Schluſſe folgt ein Rondo von Stamnitz.</p> <p>Da sich dieser blinde Jüngling auf seiner Durchreise in Grätz mit Beyfall produzirte, so schmeichelt sich derselbe eines zahlreichen Besuches.</p>
24-05-1818	In den zwischen Akten, so wie vor dem Anfange wird turkische Musik die verehrten Gäste unterhalten, auch sind Erfrischungen eben wie im Theater zu haben.
10-10-1818	Auch wird die Symphonie mit dem Paukenschlag von Herrn Joseph Hayden, gemacht werden.
21-12-1818	In den Zwischenackten werden ganz neue Redout-Deutsche produzirt.
02-01-1819	In den Zwischenackten werden ganz neue Redout-Deutsche produzirt.
07-01-1819	In den Zwischenackten werden abermalen ganz neue Redout-Deutsche produzirt.
09-01-1819	In den Zwischenackten werden abermalen ganz neue Redout-Deutsche produzirt.
21-02-1819	In den Zwischenakten wird Hr. Fortunat Gaurig, zur Faschingsbelustigung auf zwey Maultrommeln, mit Begleitung einer Violin, verschiedene Musikstücke produzieren.
27-02-1819	Zwischen den ersten und zweyten Akt, wird Stephan Dunst eine Polonaise auf der Violin von Herrn Mayseder, zu spielen die Ehre haben.

11-05-1819	<p>Angelo Casirola aus Tortona, Meister auf der Violine, der die Ehre hatte, am königlichen Hofe, und in den Theatern von Frankreich und Italien sich öfters mit ungetheilten Beyfall hören zu lassen, wünscht auf seiner Durchreise nach Wien, hier einen Beweis seiner Kunst zu liefern, und seine Erfindung auch hier bekannt zu machen, nemlich: Nur mit einer Hand Bogen und Violine zu dirigiren; er ladet daher zur heutigen musicalischen Akademie ein verehrungswürdiges Publikum ganz gehorsamst ein.</p> <p>Hier folgen die Musikstücke: Obgenannter Künstler wird mehrere Musikstücke mit Begleitung des vollen Orchesters ausführen, wird verschiedene sowohl Blas- als Saiteninstrumente nachahmen, und wird auch andere Sonaten auf einer Saite spielen.</p> <p>Erste Abtheilung. Symphonie mit vollem Orchester. Thema mit Variationen vom besagten Casirola. Andante mit Allegro und Variationen, von ebendemselben, wobey er mehrere Instrumente nachahmen wird, eigene Composition. Addagio und Allegro auf einer Saite, und Finale.</p> <p>Zweite Abtheilung. Symphonie mit vollem Orchester. Thema mit Variationen von dem berühmten Meister Hrn. Coccia. Variationen vom Hrn. Paganini, vorgetragen von demselben Casirola. Sonate mit einer Hand, pizzicato. Eine Sonate auf einer Violine.</p> <p>Den Beschuß macht eine andere Sonate, wobey Bogen und Violine mit einer Hand geleitet wird.</p>
18-12-1819	In den Zwischenakten werden ganz neue Redout-Deutsche, von der Composition eines hiesigen Musikfreundes produzirt.
02-01-1820	In den Zwischenakten werden ganz neue Redout-Deutsche produzirt.
02-03-1820	Hr. Schwerdt wird in den zwischen Akten ein Violoncell Conzert zu spielen die Ehre haben.
17-09-1820	Der Schlachtgesang der schweren Reiter, mit Begleitung von 4 Waldhörnen, ist von Hrn. Carl Maria Weber. In den Zwischenakten wird die Harmonie des löbl. k. k. Dragoner-Regiments Riesch, so wie die Schlachten-Musik, der vorkommenden Märsche, und Chöre, zu begleiten und vorzutragen die Güte haben.

18-09-1820	<p>Heute Montag den 18. Sept. wird im landständischen Schauspielhause Hr. Joh. Schneider Musik-Director des löbl. k. k. Aloys Fürst Lichtenstein Infanterie Regiments, zu geben die Ehre haben, ein Musikalisches Quodlibet.</p> <p>Erste Abtheilung. Grosse Overtur mit turkischer Musik betittelt: Die Zwerg-Höhle von Lichtenstein. Nr. 1. Fantasie für die Flöte mit Accompagnement des Orchesters, von Johann Schneider componirt und vorgetragen. Nr. 2. Große Aria aus Tancredi, gesungen von Mad. Maschek, begleitet mit Obligater Flöte v. J. Schneider. Nr. 3. Pod-Pourri für die Flöte, mit Begleitung des Orchesters, v. C. Kaller, vorgetragen v. J. Schneider. Nr. 4. Große Aria aus der Oper Aschenbrödl, gesungen v. Hrn Wiseneder.</p> <p>Zum Schluß. Nr. 5. Ein grosser Triumpf-Marsch, gespielt von sämmtlicher türkischen Musik des k. k. löbl. Inf. Regts. Aloys Fürst Lichtenstein. Componirt von J. Schneider.</p>
25-09-1820	<p>Ein grosses musikalisches Quodlibet.</p> <p>Erste Abtheilung. Grosse Overtur, von Carl Maria von Weber. Nr. 1. Harmonie-Solo auf einer Klapp-Trompete, vorgetragen von einem Hrn. Houboisten der Kapelle. Nr. 2. Grosse Arie mit Chor, aus der Oper Tancredi, gesungen von Mad. Maschek. Nr. 3. Grosser Triumph-Marsch, mit Begleitung von mehreren Klapp-Trompeten. Nr. 4. Grosse neue hier nie gehörte Aria, aus der Oper Othello, der Mohr von Venedig; Gesungen von Hr. Wiseneder. Nr. 5. Ganz neue Variationen mit ganzer Harmonie, und Serbon. Nr. 6. Grosse Schluß-Simphonie mit ganzer Kapelle.</p> <p>Die hier anwesende Harmonie, und Kapelle des löbl. k. k. Infanterie Regiments Albert Gyulai, wird obenangezeigte Musikstücke vorzutragen die Güte haben.</p>
06-12-1821	N. B. Während der Schlacht wird eine kriegerische Symphonie und Einzugs-Marsch gemacht werden.
06-01-1822	Zwischen den 1. und 2. Akte werden die, für den Fasching 1822 im Redouten Saale zu produzierenden deutschen Tänze aus der Rossinischen Oper: Cenerentola, componirt von Herrn Carl Maschek, gemacht werden.
07-01-1822	Zwischen den 2ten und 3ten Akte werden die, für die Theater-Bälle bestimmten Deutschen-Tänze von der Composition des Herrn Leopold Schwerdt, produziert werden.

12-12-1822	Vor Anfang des Stückes und in den Zwischenakten derselben, wird eine ganz neue Symphonie, von der Composition des Herrn Schwerdt gemacht werden.
01-01-1823	Vor dem Stücke und während den Zwischenakten desselben, wird eine neue Symphonie in D. von der Composition des Herrn Schwerdt gemacht werden.
09-01-1823	Zwischen den Akten werden die für diesen Fasching zu den Theater-Bällen von Herrn Schwerdt neu komponirten deutschen Tänze, gemacht werden.
01-01-1824	In den Zwischenakten werden die für dieses Jahr von Herrn Baron von Lazarini neu componirten Redeuten-Deutsche und Ländler vorgetragen.
05-01-1824	Während den Zwischenakten werden aus besonderer Gefälligkeit für die Unterzeichnete zu der heutigen Vorstellung eigens gewählte Musikstücke mit gütiger Beihilfe einiger resp. Herren Mitglieder der hiesigen philharmonischen Gesellschaft vorgetragen.
06-01-1824	Zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Acte werden die neuen Wiener Redouten-Trompeten-Deutsche von Herrn Mahr – zwischen dem zweiten und dritten Acte die neuen Grätzer Redouten-Deutsche, und zwischen dem dritten und vierten Act die neuen Redouten-Walzer von Herrn [Franz Eduard] Hysel, Orchester-Director in Grätz, ausgeführt.
09-03-1824	Laibach Einladung. Mit hoher Bewilligung wird heute Dienstag den 9. März 1824 in dem hiesigen landständischen Schauspielhause aufgeführt, unter der Direktion des Ferdinand Rosenau zum Vortheile des Michael Mayer: Eine musikalisch-declamatorische Abendunterhaltung in zwei Abtheilungen. Erste Abtheilung. 1.) Ouverture aus der Oper: „Johann von Paris“ von Boildieu. 2.) Die Körperbildung. Gedicht von Castelly, vorgetragen von Demoiselle Münch. 3.) Variationen über ein Thema von Caraffa (O cara Memoria), gesungen von Demoiselle Louise Grasa. 4.) Die Declamation. Gedicht von Lange, vorgetragen von Dem. Münch. 5.) Erste große Polonaise für die Violin mit Begleitung des ganzen Orchesters, componirt und vorgetragen von Herrn Joseph Benesch, Orchester-Director des hiesigen ständischen Theaters.
11-01-1825	Zur Unterhaltung in den Zwischenakten werden folgende Conzertstücke gespielt: Nach dem ersten Akt, Variationen auf der Gitarre von Giuliani. Nach dem zweyten Akt, ein Conzert auf der Clarinette.

13-01-1825	Un einem hochverehrten Publikum einen vergnügten Abend zu verschaffen, werden während den Zwischenakten, die diesjährigen neu Componirten Redouten-Deutschen Produzirt werden. Erste Parthie, ist von Herrn Baron v. Lazarini. Zweyte Parthie, von Herrn Ledenek.
15-01-1825	Während den Zwischenakten wird die zweyte Parthie der Redout-Deutschen des Herrn Baron v. Lazarini, und die neu componirten Redout-Deutschen des Herrn Micheuz, produzirt werden.
01-02-1825	Um die Zwischenakte angenehm zu verkürzen, werden neue gefällige Musikstücke ausgeführt werden.
24-10-1825	<p>Heute Montag den 24. October 1825 wird in dem landständischen Schauspielhause Herr Franz Zierer, erster Flötist des k. k. Hofoperntheaters nächts dem Kärntnerthor in Wien, und Ehrenmitglied mehrerer philharmonischer Gesellschaften, von seiner Reise aus Italien zurückkehrend, die Ehre haben, sich in folgenden Piecen auf der Flöte hören zu lassen.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ouverture aus der hier noch nie gehörten Oper: die Zauberharfe von Kuhala. 2. Flöten-Concert von Berbiguier. 3. Arie aus Zelmira von Rossini, vorgetragen von Dlle. Louise Krasa. 4. Variationen für die Violine, komponirt und vorgetragen von Herrn Benesch. 5. Duett aus der Oper, die Vestalinn, vorgetragen von den Herren Tröls und Essinger. 6. Bravour-Variationen auf der Flöte von Drouet. <p>Das Orchester wird heute durch die gütige Mitwirkung mehrerer P. T. Herren Mitglieder der hiesigen löbl. philharmonischen Gesellschaft bedeutend verstärkt werden.</p>
06-01-1826	Während den Zwischen-Akten werden die Laibacher Schießstatt Deutschen für den Karneval 1826. werden produzirt.
06-12-1827	Zwischen den Akten werden Deutsche und Walzer vorgetragen, für die Laibacher bürg. Schießstätte componirt, und den P. T. Herren Schützen gewidmet von L. F. Schwerdt. Diese Tänze sind auf der St. Peters-Vorstadt Nro. 21 im 1ten Stock für alle beliebige Instrumente zu haben.
03-01-1828	Heute werden die vom Herrn Leopold Ledenig verfaßten diesjährigen neuen Redout-Deutschen, und zwar vor dem Anfange des Stückes alle sechs ohne Unterbrechung vom gut besetzten Orchester vorgetragen, in den Zwischenacten aber abgetheilt wiederholt werden.
08-01-1828	Vor Anfang des Stückes und in den Zwischenakten werden ganz neue Redout-Deutsche von einem Ungekannten durch ein zahlreich besetztes Orchester executirt werden.

28-10-1828	In den Zwischen-Akten wird ein Pot-pourri, für die Klarinette, von Joseph Küffner komponirt, von Hrn. W. Wrany, Hautboisten im löbl. k. k. Inf.-Regim. Prinz Hohenlohe, vorgetragen.
18-01-1829	Nach dem ersten Akte wird Hr. Franz Schalk, Professor auf dem Baßet-Horn, und Kammervirtuos I. M. der Durchl. Frau Erzherzogin Maria Louise, Herzogin von Parma, die Ehre haben Variationen über ein Thema von Rossini, von seiner Composition, vorzutragen.
19-01-1829	[...] Zweite Abtheilung: Arrangirt von Herrn Franz Schalk, Professor auf dem Baßet-Horn, und Kammer-Virtuos I. M. der Durchl. Frau Erzherzogin Maria Louise, Herzogin von Parma; 1stens. Pot-pourri, komponirt für das Baßet-Horn, vorgetragen von Hn. F. Schalk. 2tens. Arie mit obligaten Baßet-Horn, vorgetragen von Dlle. Therese Holzer und Hn. F. Schalk. 3tens. Phantasie, für das Baßet-Horn, mit Guitare-Begleitung, vorgetragen von Therese Holzer 4tens. Polonaise, für das Baßet-Horn, komponirt und vorgetragen von Hn. F. Schalk. 5tens. Arie des Figaro, aus der Oper: der Barbier von Sevilla, von Rossini.
11-04-1829	Großes Concert für das Pianoforte, von J. Humel, mit Begleitung des ganzen Orchesters, vorgetragen von Dlle. Herzum.
03-10-1829	Die in der zweiten Abtheilung vorkommende Dekoration ist von Hrn. Langus neu verfertig. Costüm neu. Die Ouverture vor Anfang des Schauspiels ist von Hrn. Kaspar Maschek. Die neue Ouverture zwischen der ersten und zweiten Abtheilung ist aus Wilhelm Tell, von Hrn. Kapellmeister Weber.
13-10-1829	[...] Darauf: wird Herr Wirdinger, der bereits in mehreren bedeutenden Städten sich mit allgemeinem Beifalle produzirte, auf der Mundharmonika, oder sogenannten doppelten Maultrommel, 6 Stücke mit Guitarre-Begleitung (gespielt von Herrn Laukas), in 2 Abtheilungen vorzutragen, die Ehre haben: Erste Abtheilung. 1. Eccosaise mit Glockentönen. 2. Den beliebten Waterloo-Deutschen. 3. Husaren-Schlachtmarsch. [Diesem folgt: Der arme Poet. Schauspiele in 1 Akte, von Kotzebue]. Zum Beschluß: Zweite Abtheilung. 1. Tyroler-Ländler mit Variationen. 2. Menuette mit Trompetentönen. 3. Neuer Jagdmarsch.

26-10-1829	<p>Eine Vocal-und Instrumental-Akademie des Herrn Anton Ferlendis, Professor der Oboe und englischen Horns, auch Mitglied des Theater-Orchesters la Grande in Triest.</p> <p>Vorkommende Stücke:</p> <p>Erste Abtheilung.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Große Ouverture. 2. Adagio e Polacca, für das englische Horn, vorgetragen von Herrn Ferlendis. 3. Aria, aus der Oper: der Barbier von Sevilla, (Ah se ver) eingelegt von Mad. Fodor, vorgetragen von Dlle. Henkel d. j. <p>Zweite Abtheilung.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Große Ouverture. 2. Potpourri, für die Oboe, vorgetragen von Hrn. Ferlendis, in welchem er durch überraschende Fertigkeit sich auszuzeichnen die Ehre haben wird. 3. Declamation Recipé, einen braven Mann zu bekommen, von Franz Told, gesprochen von Dlle. Herrmann. 4. Declamation Recipé, ein braves Weib zu bekommen, von Castelli, gesprochen von Herrn Köppl. 5. Rondeau, für das englische Horn, aus der Oper: Cenerentola (Non piu mesto), von Rossini, arrangiert und vorgetragen von Herrn Ferlendis.
26-11-1829	NB. Zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Aufzuge wird das Orchester die Ehre haben, eine neue Ouverture, von Herrn Scutta, vorzutragen.
09-12-1829	Vor dem Anfange des ersten Aktes große Schlacht- und Sieges-Ouverture, von Beethoven; zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Akte Ouverture, vom Hrn. C. Maschek. Das große Schlacht-Tableau, welches sich bis auf die äußerste Spitze des Gebirges formirt, wird mit griechischem Feuer beleuchtet. Die Schlacht besteht in Bajonet-Gefechten, und wird mit anpassender Musik begleitet.
04-02-1830	Die Oper beginnt mit der neuen Ouverture von Rossini's, Wilhelm Tell. Das Orchester ist verstärkt.
15-03-1830	Zwischen den Akten werden statt den gewöhnlichen Ouverturen, die beliebten Alpengesänge vorgetragen.
17-03-1830	<p>Vorkommende Gesangstücke welche von Dlle. Henkel d. j., Mad. Görgl, und Hrn. Schremmel, vorgetragen werden.</p> <p>Nro. 1) Romanze aus der Oper: Das Pilgerhaus, gesungen von Hrn. Schremmel, im 1. Akte.</p> <p>Nro. 2) Das Lob der Kleinen, Gedicht von Castelli, deklamirt von Dlle. Diemar, im 2. Akte, während dem Conzert.</p> <p>Nro. 3) Arie, aus der Oper: Barbier von Sevilla, gesungen von Mad. Görgl, im Conzert.</p> <p>Nro. 4) Eine große Arie, gesungen von Dlle. Henkel d. j.</p> <p>Nro. 5) Violin-Variationen, von Mayseder, vorgetragen von Hrn. Adolf.</p>

23-03-1830	Im Concerte vorkommende Gesangstücke und Declamation. Nro. 1) Das Lob der Kleinen, Gedicht v. Castelli, declamirt v. Dlle. Diemar, im 2. Akte, während dem Concert. Nro. 2) Arie, aus der Oper: Barbier v. Sevilla, gesungen v. Mad. Görgl, im Concert. Nro. 3) Violin-Variationen, v. Mayseder, vorgetragen v. Hrn. Adolf.
22-07-1830	Die vor Anfange und während des Stückes vorkommenden türkischen Musikstücke, als: Märsche, Schlachtmusiken, Ouverturen, werden von der Capelle des löbl. k. k. Infanterie-Regiments Prinz Hohenlohe-Langenburg, vorgetragen werden.
25-07-1830	Die vor Anfange und während des Stückes vorkommenden türkischen Musikstücke, als: Zigeunermarsch, Schlachtmusiken, Ouverturen, werden von der Capelle des löbl. k. k. Infanterie-Regiments Prinz Hohenlohe-Langenburg, vorgetragen werden.
07-12-1830	Zwischen dem 1ten und 2ten Akte wird der grosse Krönungs-Marsch zur Feier der Krönung des durchlauchtigsten Kronprinzen und Erzherzog Ferdinand, zum Könige von Ungarn, komponirt v. Adolph Müller, ausgeführt.
05-01-1831	(Gepachtet von den Gebr. Glöggel) unter der Leitung des Franz Glöggel, Mittwoch den 5. Jänner 1831: wird auf allgemeines Verlangen Herr Stanislaus Serwaczynski, Virtuose auf der Violine, Ehrenmitglied der philharmonischen Gesellschaft zu Laibach, der apolinischen Societät zu Venedig etc. etc., vor seiner Abreise, unter Mitwirkung der P. T. Dilettanten, ein Vocal- u. Instrumental-Concert zu geben die Ehre haben. Zum Vortrage kommende Stücke: 1) Grosse Ouverture. 2) Cavatine, von Rossini, gesungen von Herrn Heurt. 3) Polonaise, für die Violine, von Mayseder, vorgetragen von Herrn Stanislaus Serwaczynski. 4) Duetto, für Tenor u. Baß, gesungen von Herren Heurt u. Bartholemey. 5) Brillantes Variationes, über einen Trauer-Walzer, für die Violine, mit Begleitung des Orchesters, von Pechatschek. Vorgetragen von Herrn St. Serwaczynski.
09-01-1831	Die am Schlusse des 1ten Aktes vorkommende mechanische Nasen-Harmonika wird von sieben Automaten ausgeführt.
15-01-1831	Zwischen dem 1sten und 2ten wie auch zwischen dem 3ten und 4ten Akte, wird eine Parthie neuer, für das Jahr 1831 von einem P.T. Dilettanten komponirter Redouten-Deutschen, vorgetragen werden.

06-10-1831	Zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Akte wird Hr. Leitermeyer, Schauspiel-Orchesterdirector, Variationen für die Violine, von Krall; dann zwischen dem zweiten und dritten Akte werden die Herren Schnaidtinger, Conti, Weinpolter, und Glöggel, Vokal-Quartetten, von Oberl. Schlier, mit Begleitung von 4 Hörnern, und vom Kapellmeister des ständ. Theaters in Pesth, Hrn. Urbany, vorzutragen die Ehre haben.
24-10-1831	Zwischen dem dritten und vierten Akte wird das Orchester-Personale die Ehre haben, ein neues Potpourri vorzutragen, unter dem Titel: „der musikalische Wetstreit“, von Fried. Maurer, hies. Orchester-Mitgliede.
03-12-1831	Herr Leitermeier, Orchester-Director des hies. Ständ. Theaters, wird die Ehre haben, zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Akte Variationen für die Violin, von. F. Knoll, vorzutragen; zwischen dem vierten und fünften Akte werden neue Walzer unter dem Titel: „Frohsinn in Laibach“, komponirt von Obenbenannten, aufgeführt.
04-12-1831	Zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Akte, werden die Herren Schnaidtinger, Conti, Weinpolter und Glöggel die Ehre haben, Vocalquartetten mit und ohne Fortepianobegleitung, vorzutragen.
15-12-1831	Zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Akte, werden die Orchestermitglieder Herr Maurer, Variationen auf dem Maschinhorne, und Herr Wendlik, eine Polonaise, von Bärmann, auf dem Clarinette, vorzutragen die Ehre haben.
18-12-1831	Zwischen der Operette und der Posse, werden die Orchestermitglieder, Herr Maurer, Variationen auf dem Maschinhorne und Herr Wendlik, eine Polonaise von Bärmann, auf dem Clarinette, vorzutragen die Ehre haben.
03-01-1832	1) Neue Walzer, für das ganze Orchester, verfaßt vom Herrn A. E. Wurzbach. 2) Ballade. Gruppe aus dem Tartarus, von Schiller, in Musik gesetzt von Franz Schubert, gesungen vom Herrn Conti. 3) Neue Variationen, für das Clarinett, von Bärman, vorgetragen vom Hrn. Wendlik.
08-01-1832	Zwischen dem Lustspiele und der Operette wird das bekannte beliebte Quodlibet: „musikalische Frohsinn“, von Ferd. Maurer, vom sämmtlichen Orchester-Personale vorgetragen werden.
19-01-1832	Zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Akte des Schauspiels, werden neue, für den Carneval 1832, von Johann Strauß komponirte Wiener-Walzer unter dem Titel: „Heiter auch in ernster Zeit“, und zwischen dem Schauspiele und der Posse, ebenfalls von Strauß: „Das Leben ein Tanz, der Tanz ein Leben“, vom ganzen Orchester-Personale ausgeführt werden.

01-03-1832	Zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Stücke, werden neue Walzer, aus Rossinischen Opern, von Giuseppo Lego arrangirt, vom Orchesterpersonale vorgetragen werden.
27-03-1832	Zwischen der Oper: die Zauberflöte und der Schlacht bei Paris, wird das beliebte musikalische Ragou, von J. Strauß, ausgeführt.
10-04-1832	Dienstag den 10. April 1832: zum Vortheile des Joseph Leitermeyer; zum ersten Male: Der grüne Domino. Lustspiel in einem Akte, von Körner [...] Hierauf folgt: Adagio und Polonaise, concertantes für Clarinet, von Dulernoi, vorgetragen von Herrn Wendlick, Mitglied des hiesigen Orchesters. Zum Beschluß, zum zweiten Male: L'inganno Felice [...] Zwischen dem 1. und 2. Akte der Oper wird der ergebenst Unterzeichnete Brillant-Variationen, für die Violin, von Pechatschek, vorzutragen die Ehre haben.
02-09-1832	Vor Beginnen des Prologs wird eine grosse Fest-Ouverture, vom Herrn Maschek, für diesen Zweck eigens neu komponirt, und vor dem Stücke, die Ouverture aus dem Ballette, „Teodosia“, Musik von J. R. Grafen von Gallenberg, unter der gütigen Mitwirkung mehrerer P. T. Herren Dilettanten, vom neu engagirten Orchester-Personale, executirt werden.
13-09-1832	Heute Donnerstag den 13. September 1832, wird im hiesigen ständischen Theater unter der Leitung des E. Neufeld und H. Börnstein; Herr Joseph Merk, k. k. Hof- und Kammer-Violoncellist, Solo-Spieler des k. k. Hofoperntheaters nächst dem Kärnthnerhore, Professor am Conservatorium zu Wien, u. s. w. auf seiner Durchreise nach Italien, die Ehre haben, ein CONCERT, zu geben. Vorkommende Stücke: 1) Ouverture, aus „IL PIRATA,“ von Bellini. 2) Variationen, für das Violoncell, komponirt und vorgetragen von Hrn. Merk. 3) Arie, gesungen von Hrn. Bartholemy. 4) Divertimento, für das Violoncell, komponirt und vorgetragen von Hrn. Merk.
13-10-1832	Zwischen dem ersten und Zweiten Akte folgt: Grosse Polonaise aus A-dur, für die Violine, mit Begleitung des Orchesters, von Mayseder, vorgetragen vom Hrn. Stummer.

15-11-1832	Vier Gerichte zum Souper. Musikalisches Pot-Pourri, in einer Abtheilung. 1) Ouverture, aus der Oper: Elisabeth, von Rossini. 2) Duett, aus der Oper: Die Vestalin, von Spontini, gesungen von den Herren Pollak und Bartholemy. 3) Aria, aus der Oper: Der Barbier von Sevilla, von Rossini, gesungen von Herrn Kugler. 4) Duett aus derselben Oper, gesungen von den Herren Pollak und Kugler.
23-11-1832	Ein musikalisches Pot-Pourri. Enthaltend: 1) Ouverture, aus Don Juan, von Mozart. 2) Arie, aus La gazza ladra, von Rossini, gesungen vom Herrn Bartholemy. 3) Schlummerlied, aus der Oper: Die Stumme von Portici, gesungen vom Herrn Kugler. Zum Beschluß: 4) Grosse Scene und Duett, aus der Oper: Tancred, (im Costüme).
28-11-1832	Heute Mittwoch den 28. November 1832, wird im hiesigen ständischen Theater unter der Leitung des E. Neufeld und H. Börnstein; Herr Joseph Treichlinger, Tonkünstler aus Wien, Orchester-Director und Solo-Spieler des k. k. priv. Theaters an der Wien u. f. w., auf seiner Durchreise nach Italien, die Ehre haben, ein grosses Vocal-u. Instrumental-Concert zu geben. Vorkommende Stücke: 1) Ouverture, aus „Die Mädchen von Siklos“, von Franz Roser. 2) Concertino, für die Violine, bestehend aus einem Allegro maestoso, Adagio cantabile und Rondo brillant, componirt und vorgetragen vom Concertgeber. 3) Vocal-Quartett, „Ständschen“, von Eisenhofer, gesungen von den Herren Kugler, Mick, Bartholemy und Conradi. 4) Terzett, für Clarinett, Oboe und Horn, von Mozart, mit Begleitung des ganzen Orchesters, vorgetragen vom Herrn Wendlick. 5) Vocal-Quartett, „Tochter des Himmels“, von Seipelt, gesungen von den Herren Kugler, Mick, Bartholemy und Conradi. 6) Grand Pot-Pourri, für die Violine, über die beliebtesten Thema's der Oper: „Die Stumme von Portici“, componirt und vorgetragen vom Concertgeber.

01-12-1832	<p>Heute Samstag den 1. Dezember 1832, wird im hiesigen ständischen Theater unter der Leitung des E. Neufeld und H. Börnstein; Herr Joseph Treichlinger, Orchester-Director und Solo-Spieler des k. k. priv. Theaters an der Wien u. s. w., vor seiner Abresie, sein zweites und letztes grosses Vocal-u. Instrumental-Concert zu geben, die Ehre haben.</p> <p>Vorkommende Stücke:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Ouverture, aus Tancred, von Rossini.2) Rondo brillant, für die Violine, mit Glöcknenbegleitung, componirt von Nicolò Paganini, vorgetragen vom Concertgeber.3) Duett, aus der Oper: Die Italienerin in Algier, von Rossini, gesungen von Mad. Conradi und Hrn. Bartholemy.4) Grosse Variationen über ein beliebtes Thema, für das Maschin-Horn, vorgetragen vom Hrn. Maurer.5) Grosses Duett, aus der Oper: Othello, von Rossini, gesungen von den Herren Pollak und Kugler.6) Grand Pot-pourri, für die Violine, über die beliebtesten Thema's der Opern: Zampa, Straniera, u. s. w., componirt und vorgetragen vom Concertgeber.
02-12-1832	<p>Der lustige Tonwanderer, oder: Musikalische Freunden in Laibach. Grosses quadlibetartiges Tongemälde, mit Benützung der beliebtesten Motive, componirt vom Hrn. Wendlick, ausgeführt vom dem ganzen Orchester.</p>
14-12-1832	<p>Zwischen dem 1ten und 2 ten Akte wird das beliebte Quodlibet: Der lustige Tonwanderer, oder: Musikalische Freunden in Laibach, Pot-Pourri aus beliebten Motiven zusammengestellt vom Hrn. Wendlick, mit versträrktem Orchester ausgeführt.</p>

- 27-02-1833 Heute Mittwoch den 27. Februar 1833, wird im hiesigen ständischen Theater unter der Leitung des E. Neufeld und H. Börnstein; eine grosse musikalisch-deklamatorische Abendunterhaltung, gegeben, wobei Renata Maschek, Tonkünstlerin, auf der grossen Glas-Harmonika, die Ehre haben wird, sich zum zweiten Male hören zu lassen.
- Zum Vortrage kommende Stücke:
- 1) Divertimento, für die grosse Glas-Harmonika, vorgetragen von Renata Maschek, mit Begleitung der Guitare, Violoncell und Clarinett.
 - 2) Concert, für die Violin, in E-mol, von Rode, vorgetragen vom Herrn Joseph Stummer.
 - 3) Recept, bei jetziger Zeit eine gute Frau zu bekommen, scherhaftes Gedicht, von Castelli, deklamirt von Hrn. Conradi.
 - 4) Arie, aus der Oper „Der Freischutz“, von Carl Maria von Weber, vorgetragen von Dlle. Podleski.
 - 5) Recept, bei jetziger Zeit einem guten Mann zu bekommen, scherhaftes Gedicht, von Saphir, deklamirt von Dlle. Gläser.
 - 6) Des Königs Otto von Griechenland Abschied von der Heimath. In Musik gesetzt von J. E. Schlier, vorgetragen von denen Herren Pollak, Bartholemy, Conradi u. Würth, mit Begleitung der Harmonika.
 - 7) Rondoletto pour l' Harmonica sur un thème favori par Henri Herz, vorgetragen von Renata Maschek.
 - 8) Der Brand von Mariazell, grosses Tongemählde, in Musik gesetzt von Carl Czerny.
-

11-03-1833	<p>Heute Montag den 11. März 1833, wird im h. st. Theater unter der Leitung des E. Neufeld u. H. Börnstein; zum Vortheile der Sängerin Henriette Elise Podleski, ein grosses Vocal-und Instrumental-Concert, in zwei Abtheilung gegeben.</p> <p>Erste Abtheilung:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Grosse Ouverture, von C. Maschek, k. k. Musiklehrer.2) Grosse Arie, von Rossini, gesungen von H. E. Podleski.3) Na! ein einsylbiger Roman, deklam. von Dlle. Gläser.4) Grosse Variation aus E-dur, 47. Werk von Mayseder, vorgetragen vom Hrn. Stummer, Orchester-Direktor.5) Duett, aus der Oper: Armida, von Rossini, „Ach vor der Liebe“, gesungen von H. E. Podleski und Hrn. Kugler. <p>Zweite Abtheilung:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Musikalische Leiden u. Freuden, – Quodlibet-Ouverture, vom Hrn. Wendlik, Mitglied des hies. Orchesters.2) Grosse Arie, aus der Oper: Johann von Paris, von Boieldieu, gesungen vom Hrn. Bartholemy.3) Der Marzischnee, lokales Gedicht, von Heinrich Börnstein, deklamirt von Mad. Börnstein.4) Polonaise, für das Maschinhorn, von Lindpaintner, vorgetragen vom Hrn. Maurer, Mitglied des hies. Orchesters.5) Grosses Quartett, von Rossini, gesungen von den Damen: Podleski u. Börnstein, u. von den Herren Kugler u. Bartholemy.
16-03-1833	<p>Zwischen dem 2. und 3. Akte, Variationen für die Maschin-Tromba, über das beliebte Thema: „Wenn eine Mädchen gefällt,“ aus Zampa, vorgetragen von Ferd. Maurer. Zwischen dem 1. und 2. Akte, Clarinett-Concert, vorgetragen von Wendlik.</p>
23-03-1833	<p>Zwischen dem 1. und 2. Akte wird Kugler die Ehre haben, den Abschied (La Partenza, Musik von J. Rossini), vorzutragen.</p>

24-03-1833	Dramatisches Abschieds-Feuerwerk, bestehend aus: Vier Haupt-Fronten und vier Zwischenstücken, für diesen Abend arrangirt. Signal-Raketen. Fest-Ouverture, (zur Eröffnung des dießjährigen Winterkurses komponirt) von Kaspar Maschek, k. k. Musiklehrer. Erste Fronte. Schauspiel. Wilhelm Tell. Schauspiel von Schiller. (Dritter Akt.) Zwischenstück Tourbillons. Variationen, über ein beliebtes Thema, von Mayseder, vorgetragen vom Herrn Orchester-Direktor Stummer. Zweite Fronte. Lustspiel. Das war ich! Original-Lustspiel in einem Aufzuge, von Hutt. Zwischenstück: Leuchtkugeln. Musikalischer Wettstreit. Quodlibet, komponirt von Ferdinand Maurer, Mitglied des hies. Orchesters. Dritte Fronte. Parodie. Die Wäscherin und der Aschenmann. Herr Börnstein wird die Ehre haben, Aschenlieder in krainischer Sprache vorzutragen. Zwischenstück: Schwärmen. Musikalischer Frohsinn. Quodlibet von Ferdinand Maurer, Mitglied des hiesigen Orchesters. Vierte Fronte. Oper. Marie, oder: Verborgene Liebe. Oper, von Castelli, Musik von Herold. (Dritter Akt.) Herr Kugler, wird die Ehre haben, die Romanze des I. Aktes: „Ich ziehe fort,“ vorzutragen.
14-09-1833	Zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Akte: Das Bewußtseyn, komponirt von H. Lachner, Kapellmeister am k. k. Hoftheater nächst dem Kärnthnerthore, gesungen vom Herrn Hölzel. Zum Schlusse: Variationen für die Violine, über einen österreichischen Tanz, komponirt und vorgetragen vom Herrn Carl Till, Orchester-Director und Solospielder der h. st. Bühne.

07-10-1833	<p>Musikalische Abendunterhaltung der Gebrüder Joseph (12) Dominik (14) Christian (18 Jahre) Perathoner, aus Tirol.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ouverture, aus der Oper: Die Italienerin in Algier. 2) Variationen, für die Violine, von Jansa. 3) Die Blumen der Lust, von Lanner. <p>Dann folgt: Die Braut. Lustspiel in Alexandrinern, von Theodor Körner.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Adagio, auf der G Saite, von Paganini. 5) Tausend-Säperments-Walzer, von Strauß. <p>Hierauf: Die Gunst der Kleinen, oder Hintertreppe. Lustspiel in einem Akte, nach dem Französischen, von R.</p> <p>Zum Schluß:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6) Variationen, von Pechatschek. 7) Freundschafts-Walzer, komponirt von dem 12 jährigen Joseph Perathoner.
14-10-1833	Vor dem Anfange des Stückes wird die Ouverture aus der Oper: La Violette (das Veilchen), von Caraffa, zum ersten Male aufgeführt. Die Ouverture ist im Klavier-Auszuge für 2 Hände um 36 kr, für 4 Hände um 54 kr, und der Kasse zu haben.
15-10-1833	Ouverture aus der Oper: Le Dieu et la Bayadere, von Auber. Die Ouverture ist im Klavier-Auszuge für 2 Hände um 48 kr. An der Kasse zu haben.
29-10-1833	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ouverture aus der Oper: Le Dieu et la Bayadere, von Auber. 2) Der Schutzgeist, Gedicht von Baron Sydov, gesprochen vom Hrn. Rosenschön. 3) Arie aus der Oper: Die diebische Elster (Di piacer mi palea il Cor), gesungen von Dlle. Perechon. 4) Der vierblättrige Klee, Gedicht in oberösterreichischer Mundart, von Castelli, im Costüme, gesprochen vom Hrn. Gläser.

07-11-1833	[...] Zum Schluß der ersten Abtheilung: Pas de deux, getanzt von Dlle. Klein und Hrn. Julius. 1) Komische Arie, gesungen von Dlle. Elsner. 2) Komische Arie, gesungen von Hrn. Baumann. 3) Traum-Arie, gesungen von Hrn. Gläser. 4) Arie aus der Schweizer-Familie, gesungen von Dlle. Perechon. 5) Duett aus Aschenbrodel, gesungen von Mad. Ney und Dlle. Perechon. 6. Romanze, gesungen von Dlle. Sedlak. 7) Variationen für die Violine, von Mayseder, vorgetragen von Hrn. Carl Till, Orchesterdirector und Solospielder d. st. Theaters. 8) Arie und Chor aus der Braut, gesungen vom Hrn. Hüttel und dem sämmtlichen Personale. 9) Duett aus der Parodie: Nagerl u. Handschuh, gesungen von Dlle. Elsner u. Hrn. Gläser. 10) Aschenlied, gesungen vom Hrn. Gläser. 11) Schlußgesang, gesungen vom Hrn. Baumann.
10-11-1833	Die Musik vor und zwischen den Akten wird wegen Proben zur Oper: Der Zweikampf, von der Blech-Harmonie des ersten Landwehr-Bataillons vom k. k. Infanterie-Regiment Graf Lilienberg Nr. 18 exequirt.
08-01-1834	In den Zwischen Akten wird die erste Parthie von den heurigen Redouten-Deutschen unter dem Titel: „Der Frohsinn, mein Ziel“, von Johann Strauß, aufgeführt. Benannte Redouten-Deutsche: „Der Frohsinn, mein Ziel“, sind im Clavier-Auszuge à 45 kr. an der Kasse, oder in der Wohnung der Unternehmerin in der Gradischka-Vorstadt Nro. 4, zu haben.
12-01-1834	In den Zwischenakten wird die zweite Parthie von den heurigen Redouten-Deutschen, von Baron Louis von Lazarini, aufgeführt.
27-02-1834	Zwischen der ersten und zweiten Abtheilung werden Walzer, vom Herrn Hözl komponirt, vom ganzen Orchester vorgetragen.
02-09-1834	Nach dem Prolog und in den Zwischenakten wird das Orchester, verstärkt durch die gefällige Mitwirkung der P.T. Herren Dilettanten, folgende Piecen vorgetragen: 1) Ouverture zur Oper: „Das Veilchen“, von Caraffa. 2) Der Frohsinn mein Ziel, Walzer, von J. Strauß. 3) Ouverture zur Oper: „Der Liebestrank“, von Auber.

18-09-1834	<p>Heute Donnerstag den 18. September 1834, wird im hies. st. Theater, unter der Leitung der Amalie Maschek, zum Vortheile der durch Feuer verunglückten Bewohner von Wiener-Neustadt, ausgeführt:</p> <p>Eine große musikalisch-deklamatorische Abendunterhaltung. Vorkommende Piecen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ouverture, aus der Oper „die Hochzeit des Figaro“, von Mozart. 2) Arie, von Rossini, gesungen von Mad. Ney. 3) Gedicht, gesprochen von Dlle. Reger. 4) Variationen, für die Violine, komponirt u. vorgetr. vom Hrn. Till, Orchester-Director des hies. Theaters. 5) Tenor-Arie, von Mehul, vorgetragen vom Hrn. Schremmel. 6) Tag und Nacht. Gedicht in niederöster. Mundart, von J. F. Castelli, im Costüm, vorgetr. vom Hrn. Wallner. 7) Concert, für das Horn, komponirt von Lindpaintner, vorgetr. vom Hrn. Kittrey, Orchester-Mitglied der h. Bühne. 8) Duett, für Tenor und Baß, von Mercadante, gesungen von den Herren Schremmel und Heller.
15-01-1835	Vor Anfang des Stückes wird das Orchester die neuen Walzer von Johann Strauß, unter dem Titel: Elisabethen-Walzer, ausführen.
26-09-1835	<p>Unter der Direktion des A. F. Zwoneczek, Heute Samstag den 26. September 1835, Dlle. Hanal, und Dlle Fürst, engagirte Mitglieder hies. Bühne werden die Ehre haben, in nachstehenden Gesang-Piecen, sich der Huld und Wohlgegenheit zu empfehlen.</p> <p>Erste Abtheilung. Ouverture aus der Oper: Barbier de Sevillla. Arie der Rosine, vorgetragen von Dlle. Hanal. Nacher: Die Helden. Lustspiel in 1 Akte.</p> <p>Zweite Abtheilung. Ouverture aus Fra Diavolo. Dieser folgt: Große Arie aus der Oper: Marie, gesungen von Dlle Hanal.</p> <p>Dritte Abtheilung. Ouverture aus der Oper: Tancred. Nachher: Duett zwischen Amenaiden und Tancred, vorgetragen von Dlle. Fürst, und Mad. Ney.</p> <p>Zum Beschluß: Großes Tableau: Der Schiffbruch. Arrangirt vom Herrn Seeligmann, Regisseur. Mit griechischer Beleuchtung.</p>
29-09-1835	Vor Anfang des Stückes wird Herr Till, Orchester-Direktor, Variationen eigener Composition auf der Violine mit Begleitung des ganzen Orchesters vorzutragen die Ehre haben.

10-10-1835	[...] Zum Beschuß: Ouverture aus der Oper: weiße Frau. Nach selber: Die Romance des Georg, vorgetragen vom Tenoristen Herrn Stolte. Dieser folgt: Das Duett zwischen Georg und Anna, gesungen von Dlle. Hanal und Herrn Stolte.
16-10-1835	Unter der Direktion des A. F. Zwoneczek. Heute Freitag den 16. Oktober 1835, wird Franz Mathes Herr aus Wien, dem Se. Majestät, und der allerhöchste Hof, über seine Kunstfertigkeit auf der gewöhnlichen, und auf der von ihm erfundenen Streichzither die allerhöchste Zufriedenheit zu ertheilen geruhten, und der in mehreren Städten des In- und Auslandes mit ausgezeichnetem Beifall beehrt wurde: dann die Herren Franz und Johann Kittel und Joseph Pacher, mit folgenden Tonstücken zu produziren die Ehre haben: Erste Abtheilung. 1. Variationen und Rondo in G-dur für die Zither, mit Begleitung der Violin und Guittarre. 2. Fantasie mit Polonaise auf der von ihm erfundenen Streichzither mit obiger Begleitung. 3. Das Glöckchen, Vokal-Quartett von Adolph Müller, Kapellmeister des k. k. priv. Theaters an der Wien. 4. Originale Zither-Ländler mit obiger Begleitung. Zweite Abtheilung. 1. Das Heimaths-Lied, Vokal-Quartett von Schwarzböck. 2. Solo-Ungar auf der Streichzither mit obiger Begleitung. 3. Komisches Terzett, der Schulmeister. Zum Beschuß: Großes Potpourie unter dem Titel: musikalische Zimmerreise für 2 Zithern, Violin, Guittarre und Piano-Posthorn, arrangirt vom Herrn Mathes.
17-11-1835	Zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Akte werden neue Deutsche, vom Kapellmeister Müller, vorgetragen.
24-11-1835	Das Musikcorps des löbl. k. k. Infanterie-Regiments Fürst Hohenlohe-Langenburg, wird aus Gefälligkeit der Benefiziantin, in den Zwischenakten statt den gewöhnlichen Orchester, mitwirken.
14-01-1836	In den Zwischenakten werden neue Redout-Deutsche vom sämmtlichen Orchester-Personale aufgeführt werden.
05-01-1837	In den Zwischenakten werden die neusten Walzer (Eisenbahnwalzer) von Strauß vorgetragen.

POVZETEK

Med dejanji: instrumentalna glasba v ljubljanskem Stanovskem gledališču (1802–1837)

Glasba se je do konca 18. stoletja v Ljubljani izvajala v cerkvah, plemiških rezidencah, meščanskih salonih in v gledališču. Od leta 1765 je bilo osrednje javno glasbeno prizorišče Stanovsko gledališče, ki je sodelovalo s potujočimi italijanskimi in nemškimi gledališkimi skupinami. Proti koncu 18. stoletja se je glasbeno življenje začelo odpirati izven teh tradicionalnih prizorišč. Konec osemdesetih in v začetku devetdesetih let 18. stoletja so se glasbene akademije izvajale v redutni dvorani (*Redoutensaal*), s katerim je upravljala stanovska gledališka direkcija, in v kazini (*Casino-Gesellschaft*), ki je bila zbirališče aristokracije in premožnega meščanstva. Na teh akademijah so sodelovali domači izvajalci, gostujuči virtuozi in vojaške godbe. Leta 1794 je bila ustanovljena Filharmonična družba, vendar so bile njene glasbene akademije »poljavnega« značaja in dostopne le njenim članom. V začetku 19. stoletja so nastope Filharmonične družbe in glasbeno dogajanje mesta popestrili še javni glasbeni nastopi v Stanovskem gledališču, kjer je imela glasba večplastno vlogo. Poleg opernih in gledaliških predstav se je izvajala med odmori predstav in s t. i. interludiji (*Zwischenakt-Musik*) skrbela za zabavo občinstva, z glasbenimi večeri pa dopolnjevala gledališke predstave. Interludiji so obsegali vse od kratkih plesnih sekvenc in deklamacij do vokalnih in instrumentalnih nastopov. Izvajali so se zlasti med odmori gledaliških iger, redkeje pa med operami in operetami.

Med izvedbami interludijev so izstopali virtuozni nastopi domačih glasbenikov, občasno pa člani vojaških godb. Na sporednu so bile variacije na priljubljene operne teme ter poloneze, koncerti in potpuriji. Priljubljena inštrumenta sta bila zlasti klarinet in violina, sledili so francoski, angleški in basetni rog, violončelo, drumlica in kitara. Na začetku stoletja so kot solisti med odmori nastopali Paolo Sandrini, Joseph Moritz in Ferdinand Schwerdt. Pozneje so se v vlogi solistov pojavljali zlasti orkestrski direktorji in drugi člani gledališkega orkestra, kot so Wenzel Wenzel, Stephan Dunst, Joseph Leitermeyer, Joseph Stummer in Carl Till. Med izvajanimi skladbami med odmori so bile tudi orkestralne skladbe. Pogosto izvajana je bila plesna glasba – menueti, ländlerji, valčki in galopi, zlasti priljubljen je bil *Deutscher*. Na repertoriju so bili tudi potpuriji, uvertture in simfonije.

Od leta 1819 so organizatorji gledališke predstave in opere dopolnjevali z različnimi glasbenimi prireditvami, kot so glasbene akademije, vokalno-instrumentalni koncerti ter glasbeni kvodlibeti. Mnogi izmed nastopajočih so se v mestu ustavili na poti med Italijo in Dunajem. To so bili virtuozi na različnih inštrumentih, kot so violina, flavta, oboja, violončelo in rog. Med prepoznavnimi imeni so bili Stanislaus Serwaczyński, Joseph Merk in Joseph Treichlinger. Omeniti velja tudi dve solistki: ljubljansko pianistko Anne Herzum in praško glasbenico Renate Maschek, ki se je ljubljanskemu občinstvu predstavila s stekleno harmoniko. Repertoar teh glasbenih večerov je obsegal virtuozna glasbena dela, kot so variacije, poloneze in koncerti. Priljubljene so bile tudi operne arije, dueti in kvartetti. Poseben pečat so večerom dodali še glasbeni kvodlibeti – živahne mešanice znanih pesmi in melodij, ki so gledališkim predstavam dodali zabaven element.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

MARUŠA ZUPANČIČ (marusa.zupancic@zrc-sazu.si) graduated in musicology from the University of Ljubljana in 2007 and became a Junior Researcher at the Institute of Musicology ZRC SAZU the same year. In 2012, she received her PhD with a dissertation on the development of violin playing in the Slovene Lands. In addition, she studied at Masaryk University in Brno (2006/2007) and Charles University in Prague (2008/2009), where she also completed an internship at the Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. Between 2010 and 2011, she undertook research and study visits to Boston and New York in the United States and to Leuven in Belgium. Since 2015, she has worked as a Research Associate at the Institute of Musicology ZRC SAZU. In 2017, she completed a month-long research stay in Zagreb at the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts and the Croatian Music Institute. Maruša Zupančič has participated in several national and international (HERA) research projects, taking a leadership role in two of them. Her research focuses on musical migration, musical networking, violin virtuosos, bourgeois musical culture and imported music trends of the nineteenth century, using the latest computational methods in digital humanities.

O AVTORJU

MARUŠA ZUPANČIČ (marusa.zupancic@zrc-sazu.si) je diplomirala iz muzikologije na Univerzi v Ljubljani (2007) in istega leta postala mlada raziskovalka na Muzikološkem inštitutu ZRC SAZU. Leta 2012 je doktorirala z disertacijo o razvoju violinske igre na Slovenskem. Študirala je na Masarykovi univerzi v Brnu (2006/2007) in Karlovi univerzi v Pragi (2008/2009), kjer je opravila tudi prakso na Inštitutu Akademije znanosti Češke republike. Med letoma 2010 in 2011 je bila na raziskovalnem in študijskem obisku v Bostonu in New Yorku v Združenih državah Amerike ter v Leuvnu v Belgiji. Od leta 2015 je zaposlena kot znanstvena sodelavka na Muzikološkem inštitutu. Leta 2017 je opravila enomesečno raziskovalno bivanje v Zagrebu na Hrvaški akademiji znanosti in umetnosti ter Hrvaškem glasbenem inštitutu. Sodelovala je v več nacionalnih in mednarodnih raziskovalnih projektih (HERA), pri dveh projektih je bila vodja. Njene raziskave se osredotočajo na glasbene migracije, glasbeno mreženje, violinske virtuoze, meščansko glasbeno kulturo in uvožene glasbene tendre 19. stoletja. Pri svojih raziskavah uporablja najnovejše računalniške metode digitalne humanistike.