Schubert: Humble musical genius

On Thursday, Nov.2, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Antal Dorati, will open the "Schu-bert and Vienna" festival, patterned after the successful Beethoven series

last year.

It will mark the 150th anniversary of the Austrian composer's death at 31 in Vienna.

Vienna.
Franz Schubert, one of the world's most melodic geniuses of song, whose music is noted for its amazing beauty and purity, was a romantic classicist along with Haydn, Mozart and Beethover.

ven.

Beethoven was visionary, Mozart introspective, and Schubert poetic.

Schubert was a master of the "lied" (German art song). Two external fac-tors contributed to its rise at that tors contributed to its rise at that time—the emergence of the pianoforte and the flowering of German lyric metry.

and the flowering of German syric poetry.

Some of Schubert's greatest songs were composed for the works of Goethe, Schiller and Heine.

Schubert, a native of Vienna, was born Jan. 31, 1797, in Himmelpfort, grund, now Alsergrund, Vienna.

He was the 12th child of 19 children of schoolmaster Franz Theodor Schubert. The family was musical, but did not believe music was economically feasible as a career.

While not a child prodigy (as Mozart had been). Schubert at seven showed a natural talent for music and was instructed in singing the had a fine sporano voices, organ playing and counterpoint.

His father and older brother, Ferdi-

counterpoint.

His father and older brother, Ferdinand, gave him lessons in violin and piano.

VIENNA AND AUSTRIA were in a constant state of unrest during Schubert's time. It was the Napoleonic and post-Napoleonic era. Francis II, last emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and first Emperor of Austria, was on the throne. The city was full of intrigue, conscription and controversy. Twice Napoleon marched into Vienna. In 1866, when Schubert was eight, he took up residence in Schontonia and the Schubert was eight, he took up residence in Schontonia and the Schubert was best to the Congress of Viencia was host to the most important international conferences in European Materia and Conferences in European Materia endless and the Schubert and Conferences in European Materia endless and the Schubert and Conferences in European Materia endless and the Schubert and Conferences in European Materia endless and the Schubert and Conferences in European Materia endless and the Schubert and Conferences in European Materia endless and the Schubert and Conferences in European Materia endless and Conferences in Conferences in Conference in Conferenc

in was one or the most important international conferences in European history, called to remake the continent after the downfall of Napoleon, and in which Austria, after all its humili-ation, emerged as the leading power in Europe

ation, emerged as the reasons point. ...
Dumpe.
The Congress opened with a round of magnificent balls and entertainments.
Notables include Czar Alexander I of Russia. Emperor Frederick William III of Prussia, Prince Metternich nego-

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tiating for Austria, Lord Castlereah and later the Duke of Wellington representing England, and Count Talleyrand for France.

All the European states that had legal existence before the Napoleonic upheaval were there, represented by an army of delegates and agents.

The problems confronting the Congress were difficult and complex, for the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars had swept away the entire structure of Europe.

But little of this seemed to bother Schubert, who dewded this life to his

But little of this seemed to bother Schubert, who devoted this life to his art. Physically he was unpreposera-ing. He was short—only five foot one inch in height—rotund, awkward, peasant-type. near-sighted and wore steel rimmed spectacles. He was simple, good-natured, and somewhat neglectful of outward aropearances.

appearances.

He had none of the heroic stature, in a Byronic sense, that would appeal to Emperor Francis' conscriptors for use as cannon fodder to save the Austrian Empire from the onslaughts of Napoleon. Thus he survived the tumult and the strife.

Empire from the onslughts of Napotecon. Thus he survived the turnult and
the strife.

When Schubert was 13 he composed
his first work to be preserved. "Fantasia." a duet for the pianoforte consisting of more than a dozen movements, each varying in character from
the other.

However, his father wanted him to
follow in his footsteps and become a
teacher. There was more financial statility in that as a career.

In one instance, his father forbade
him the use of the house because he
was neglecting his ordinary studies for
the practice of music. Nevertheless,
Schubert began composing at 14.

He matriculated at the Imperial and
Royal Seminary and its musical director, Antonio Salleri, was the first to
crooginze his musical ability.

Salieri was responsible for seeing
that Wenzel Ruczika, a noted teacher
and piano and organ muster at the
seminary, gave him lessons in composition.

When Ruczika reported that "the

sition. When Ruczizka reported that "the boy knows everything already; he has been taught by God," Salieri himself took over Schubert's lessons, and Schubert continued with Salieri after leaving the seminary.

SCHUBERT'S MOTHER DIED when he was 15, never to know that

SCHUBERT'S MOTHER DIED when he was 15, never to know that she had produced a genius.
One year later his father remarried a woman just 13 years older than the young man.
When Schubert was 17, he entered his father's school as an assistant, but hated teaching.
His father's colleagues said, "You'll never make a schoolmaster out of Franz." And they were right. It was at this time that Schubert set

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Goethe's poem, "Gretchen am Spin-rrade" to music, for which he is cred-ided with creating the German lied. In 1815, Schubert, then 18, composed in a few hours in the Little Black Horse schoolhouse on the last day of the year the ballad for Goethe's "Erlkonig."

"Scribonig."

In 1828, Rosa Ponselle, Metropolitan Opera dramatic soprano, appearing in recitled at Detroit's Masonic Auditorium, sang it as an encore. The full house was stirred to the core, for just the night before, March I, America's hero et the time, Charles Lindbergh's first born son had been kidnapped. When Schubert was 21 he was employed as a domestic music teacher at the country seat in Zseliz of the Hurgarian nobleman Count Johann Karl Esterhary so Galanta. Here, he gave plano lessons to the Count's daughters, Marie and Karoline. He was housed in the servants' residence near the castle. It was at this time that he is though to have contributed to his death 10 years later. Schubert typified the middle class Vienness of his time, except he cut no put of the country of the servants' remained in the properties of the servants' remained in the properties of the servants' remained in the properties of the servants' remained in the serva In 1932, Rosa Ponselle, Metropolitan

evenings to perform Schubert's misic averages to perform Schubert's misic and the school of the scho

daily. He was there in the aftermoon. He was always there in the evening and there was plenty of beer drinking, let was also fond of new wine and 'took with his friends long walks into the woods of forinzing, listening to the rightingales, dropping in at any of the tawers they came across."

He was unique among composers in that much of his music was written down by hand while he was written down by hand while he was written down by hand while he was written down by hand with the finest in crowd of people.

Schubert's symphonies are the final extension of the classical sonate form. Turve often ranked with the finest in orchestral music are: Symphony No. 8 in B Bat (1818; Symphony No. 8 in B minor (the "Unfinished." 1822;; and Symphony No. 9 in C major the "Great," 1828).

Some of his best known chamber works are Quintet in A Major the "Trout," 1819; and Quartet in D Minor ("Death and the Maiden," 1824).

HIS GREAT SONG CYCLES include
"Der Schone Mullerin" (1823) and
"Die Winterreise," 1827). Schubert
also composed music for the stage,
overtures, choral music, masses, and
much piano music, including 21
sonatas and shorter waltzes, scherzos,
and impromptus.
He composed the opera "Alfonso
ud Estrella." which will be performed at Ford Auditorium on Nov. 11.
starring soprano Elisabeth
Soderstrom.
Two months before the death of
Beethoven, Schubert reached his 30th
year and was writing "Winters
Journey." Beethoven is reported to
have said, "Truly in Schubert is the
dvine fire."
Schubert was one of the 33 torch-

dvine fire. "Any in Schmoert is the Schmbert was one of the 38 torch-bezeres who escorted Bethoven to his grave at Wahring cemetery." On the way home from the funeral he and some friends stopped at an inn for some wine. Schubert raised his glass, "To him we have just buried." Then Schubert called for another bottle and drank, "To him who will be and drank, "To him who will be and the schuber and

oottle and drank, "10 him who will be rext"—little knowing that he had just toasted himself.

The only public concert Schubert ever gave. featuring his own work, took place in Vienna on March 26, 1828, and he made 900 guilders from it.



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