Johann Strauss Jr. – Gypsy Baron (1952)

1 Ouverture 2 Nr. l Das war' kein rechter Schifferknecht -Jeden Tag Muh' und Plag' 3 Dialog 4 Nr. 2 Als flotter Geist 5 Dialog 6 Nr. 3 Wer klopft an meine Tur 7 Bald wird man dich viel umwerben 8 Zum Reichtum gratulier' ich Euch -Verloren hast du einen Schatz 9 Das schreib dir, Alte, hinter's Ohr 10 Wo bleibt der zweite Zeuge -Ja, das Schreiben und das Lesen 11 Dialog 12 Nr. 5 Dem Freier naht die Braut -Ein Freier meldet sich schon wieder 13 Hochzeltskuchen, bitte zu versuchen 14 Ich melde mich als Freier an -Ah, sieh da, ein herrlich' Frauenbild 15 Dialog 16 Nr. 6 So elend und so treu -O habet acht 17 Dialog 18 Nr. 7 Arsena! Arsena! 19 O habet acht -Dieses Lied, es durchzieht 20 Wie wechselvoll... -Du kannst dem Zigeuner getrost vertraun 21 Nun zu des bosen Nachbarn Haus 22 Hier In diesem Land Eure Wiege stand 23 Wojwode der Zigeuner 24 Um frech dem Ubermut zu fronen 25 Nr. 8 Mein Aug'bewacht bei Tag und Nacht 26 Dialog 27 Nr. 9 Ein Greis ist mir im Traum erschienen 28 Seht, es winkt, es blinkt 29 Nr. 10 Auf, auf, vorbei ist die Nacht 30 Dialog 31 Nr. 11 Wer uns getraut 32 Dialog 33 Nr. 12 Her die Hand, es mu. ja sein-Wir alle wollen lustig sein 34 Dialog 35 Nr. 13 So voll Frohlichkeit 36 Noch eben in Gloria 37 Genug, nicht langer schweig' ich 38 O welch'ein Gluck 39 Weil Ich dich liebe, mu. Ich Euch verlassen -Ha, er geht 40 Entr'acte 41 Dialog 42 Nr. 15 Ein Madchen hat es gar nicht gut 43 Dialog 44 Nr. 16 Von des Tajo Strand 45 Nr. 17 Hurra, die Schlacht mitgemacht 46 Dialog 47 Nr. 18 Reich ihm die Hand, vertraue dem Zigeuner
Alfred Poell - Graf Peter Homonay
Karl Dönch - Conte Camero
Julius Patzak - Sandor Barinkay
Kut Preger - Kalman Zsupan
Emmy Loose - Arsena
Steffi Leverenz - Mirabella
August Jaresch - Ottokar
Rosett Anday - Czipra
Hilde Zadek - Saffi
Franz Bierbach - Pali

Chorus of The Vienna State Opera
Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra
Clemens Krauss – conductor

Die Zigeunerbaron is a three-act operetta composed by Austrian composer Johann Strauss II (October 25, 1825 June 3, 1899). The libretto is written by Ignatz Schnitzer in German based on "Saffi" by Maurice Jocai. It was premiered in Vienna, Theater an der Wien, on October 24, 1885.

The Gypsy Baron is still performed today. The orchestral pieces are also well recognized, including Schatz-Walzer, op.418 (Treasure Waltz), and the polkas Brautschau, op.417, and Kriegsabenteuer, op.419 (War Adventures).

Synopsis - The Gypsy Baron

Setting is in Hungary and Vienna in the mid-18th century. Set numbers with recitative and spoken dialogue. Overture. Entr'acte before Acts II and III.

Act I. Barinkay's Ancestral Lands in Hungary

The operetta starts with Ottokar searching for the treasure supposed to be buried by the owner of the estate before he died. Czipra, an old gypsy woman, laughs at his hopeless search and teases him about his love for Arsena. The estate now belongs to Barinkay, son of the late owner of the castle who has come home to claim it. Barinkay and Carnero persuade Czipra and Zsupan to witness the document reinstating Barinkay as owner of the estate. Barinkay proposes to Zsupan's daughter, Arsena, but she refuses to marry anyone less noble than a baron.

Arsena's governess, Mirabella, recognizes Carnero as her long lost husband and the father of Ottokar. Arsena loves Ottokar and gives her a locket with his picture in it. The gypsies pledge their loyalty to Barinkay and uses this to claim he is noble a gypsy baron. Barinkay has a change of heart. He now wants to marry the gypsy Sffi, and not Arsena.

Act II. The Ruins of an Old Castle in a Gorge on the Property

Guided by his dream of Sffi, Barinkay finds the treasure. The gypsies work at forging Sffi's documents. Carnero objects that Barinkay's marriage to Sffi is not legal. When Carnero realizes that Barinkay has found the hidden treasure, he demands it on behalf of the government. Barinkay refuses. Count Homonay, a friend of Barinkay, arrives to recruit for the army. Ottokar volunteers, and Zsupan is tricked into joining. Barinkay donates his money to Homonay's cause. Czirpa reveals that Sffi is in reality a princess and daughter of the last Pasha of Hungary, and not a gypsy. Barinkay despairs. Sffi's status is now too high above him so he joins the hussars.

Act III. The Gates of Vienna, the "Ktnertor"

Two years passed. The Hungarian army returns victorious. Barinkay is made a baron as reward for his bravery and his father's treasure is returned to him. Barinkay asks for the hand of Arsena, for Ottokar and not for him. Carnero retires as commissioner while Barinkay is reunited with Sffi. ---suite.io

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