BENJAMIN BRITTEN OPERA ARITHMEN A

compiled by Dan Dressen

BOOSEY CHAWKES

INTRODUCTION

The operas of Benjamin Britten in the Boosey and Hawkes library probably comprise the most consequential body of operatic literature from the twentieth century. This is certainly true if one considers only operas written in the English language. The objective of this anthology of arias is to make more accessible for singers, teachers, coaches and accompanists some of this wonderful music. It is interesting to note that as the twentieth century reaches its conclusion, we find access to the arias from its most important operas less readily available than those of Puccini, Verdi and Mozart, or even Gluck, Weber and Massenet. This anthology is an important step in remedying this situation.

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Dan Dressen
November 1991

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Die Opern von Benjamin Britten im Katalog von Boosey and Hawkes bilden die wahrscheinlich konsequenteste Sammlung der Opernliteratur des 20. Jahrhunderts. Dies gilt sicherlich mit Blick auf die englische Opernliteratur. Der Sinn dieser Anthologie der Opernarien ist es, ein Teil dieser wunderbaren Musik für Sänger, Lehrer, Korrepetitor und Begleiter zugänglicher zu machen. Es ist interessant zu beobachten, daß je näher das 20. Jahrhundert seinem Ende rückt, wir desto weniger Zugang zu den Arien seiner wichtigsten Opern im Vergleich mit denen von Puccini, Verdi und Mozart – oder gar Gluck, Weber und Massenet haben. Diese Anthologie soll auch dazu dienen, dieser Situation Abhilfe zu schaffen.

Der Herausgeber schätzt den Wert dieses Arienbandes für diejenigen, die Repertoire für Liederabende oder zum Vorsingen benötigen. Viele der hier vertretenen Opern gehören inzwischen zum Standardrepertoire professioneller Opernensembles und Opernwerkstätten. Deshalb werden Auszüge daraus häufig zum Vorsingen gewählt. Diese Sammlung kann ebenfalls als handliches Werk für Studenten und Lehrer dienen, die eine Britten-Arie lediglich studieren möchten.

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Im November 1991

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FOREWORD

by Eric Crozier

I was privileged to work with Benjamin Britten during one of the most active periods of his amazingly creative life. He was twenty-eight when I first knew him, and he already had twenty-eight published works to his credit, plus a great deal of unpublished music. It was then, in 1943, that he began work on his first large-scale opera. He asked me to read and criticise the libretto Montagu Slater had written for him, and from then on I worked regularly with them both. I staged the world première of *Peter Grimes* in London in 1945 and the American première at Tanglewood in summer 1946. I staged Britten's second opera, The Rape of Lucretia, at Glyndebourne in 1946, then wrote the libretto for Albert Herring. Meantime, we had set up our own opera company, The English Opera Group, and one year later we launched the first Aldeburgh Festival of Music and the Arts, the opening concert of which presented our new cantata, Saint Nicolas.

Looking back now, fifteen years after Ben's untimely death, I marvel at the immensely wide range of his interests and sympathies – wider than those of anybody I have ever known. Throughout life, he learned from his friends – from W.H. Auden in America, from Peter Pears, from myself, from William Plomer, from Myfanwy Piper and many others. He accepted challenges beyond any other composer of his time – settings of Rimbaud's visionary prose-poems, song-cycles based on the Michelangelo sonnets and the convoluted *Holy Sonnets of John Donne*: his work embraced a whole galaxy of English poets with profoundest affection – Francis Quarles, Thomas Hardy, Wilfred Gibson, Edith Sitwell and T.S. Eliot.

Nowhere is the extent of Britten's creative vitality more apparent than in the thirteen operas he composed between 1941 (Paul Bunyan) and 1976 (Death in Venice), and all admirers of his achievement will welcome this series of volumes in which Dan Dressen offers anthologies of Britten arias each designed for a particular type of voice.

by Nancy Evans

My first experience of Benjamin Britten and his music was in 1946, when I shared the role of Lucretia at Glyndebourne with Kathleen Ferrier. This was a most exciting and stimulating opportunity: Britten's standards musically, vocally and dramatically extended the abilities of all his performers. His word-setting, the pacing of his recitatives, and his rhythmic vitality demanded very high standards, and by working with the composer himself, and with such admirable colleagues as Peter Pears and Joan Cross, I acquired a new awareness of his genius. He insisted upon an absolute respect for the setting and phrasing of words and a true feeling for rubato and colour.

Britten never admired a beautiful voice for its own sake: always he called for a subtle feeling for character and situation based on a true legato line which would make full use of the dramatic colours inherent in the music and the drama. He greatly relished Purcell's dramatic vitality, his individual rhythmic style, and his use of elaborate melisma in such essentially individual scenas as Mad Bess. The enduring quality of his own operas is shown in the host of splendid operatic parts that he created, which inspire all singers with opportunities to enhance their repertoires with musically and dramatically fulfilling roles.

VORWORT

von Eric Crozier

Ich hatte die Ehre, mit Benjamin Britten während einer der aktivsten Phasen seines erstaunlich kreativen Lebens zusammenarbeiten zu dürfen. Er war 28 als ich ihn kennenlernte, zu welchem Zeitpunkt er bereits 28 veröffentlichte Werke sowie viele unveröffentlichte Kompositionen vorzuzeigen hatte. Das war 1943, das Jahr, in dem er die Arbeit an seiner ersten großangelegten Oper aufnahm. Er bat mich, das von Montagu Slater für ihn verfaßte Libretto zu lesen und zu kritisieren, und ab dann arbeitete ich regelmäßig mit den beiden. Ich übernahm die Regie für die Uraufführung von Peter Grimes in London 1945 und deren amerikanische Erstaufführung in Tanglewood im Sommer 1946. Auch bei Brittens zweiter Oper, Der Raub der Lukrezia, habe ich 1946 in Glyndebourne Regie geführt, dann schrieb ich das Libretto zu Albert Herring. Mittlerweile hatten wir unser eigenes Opernensemble gegründet, The English Opera Group', und ein Jahr später hoben wir das Aldeburgh Festival of Music and the Arts aus der Taufe, dessen Eröffnungskonzert als Anlaß für die Uraufführung unserer neuen Kantate, Sankt Nikolaus, diente.

Rückblickend nun, fünfzehn Jahre nach Bens verfrühtem Tod, staune ich über die riesige Bandbreite seiner Interessen und Vorlieben, die weitreichendsten, die mir sonst je begegnet sind. Während seines ganzen Lebens hat er von seinen Freunden gelernt - von W.H. Auden in Amerika, von Peter Pears, von mir. von William Plomer, von Myfanwy Piper und vielen anderen. Er nahm Herausforderungen an, die höher gesteckt waren als die aller seiner Zeitgenossen - Vertonungen der visionären Prosa-Gedichte Rimbauds, Liederzyklen auf Sonnette von Michelangelo und die geschlängelt-heiligen Sonnette von John Donne: sein Werk umfaßte ein ganzes Sonnensystem englischer Dichter mit profunder Zuneigung -Francis Quarles, Thomas Hardy, Wilfred Gibson, Edith Sitwell und T.S. Eliot.

Nirgendwo sonst ist die Reichweite von Brittens

schöpferischer Kreativität deutlicher, als bei den 13 Opern, die er zwischen 1941 (Paul Bunyan) und 1976 (Tod in Venedig) komponiert hat. Alle Bewunderer seines Schaffens werden diese Bände begrüßen, in den Dan Dressen Anthologien der Britten-Arien nach Stimmlagen zusammengestellt hat.

von Nancy Evans

Meine erste Erfahrung mit Benjamin Britten und seiner Musik fand 1946 statt, als ich die Rolle der Lukrezia mit Kathleen Ferrier in Glyndebourne teilte. Dies war eine äußerst aufregende und stimulierende Gelegenheit: Brittens Ansprüche, sowohl musikalisch als auch stimmlich und dramatisch, forderten die beste Leistung von seinen Interpreten. Seine Texte, die Plazierung der Rezitative und seine rhythmische Vitalität verlangten einen sehr hohen Standard. Durch die Zusammenarbeit mit dem Komponisten selber und mit den sehr bewundernswerten Kollegen Peter Pears und Joan Cross bekam ich ein neues Bewußtsein für dieses Genie. Er bestand auf absoluten Respekt vor der Vertonung und Phrasierung der Texte und auf ein zuverlässiges Gefühl für Rubato und Farbe.

Britten bewunderte nie eine schöne Stimme nur um ihrer selbst willen, sondern verlangte stets ein subtiles Gefühl für den Charakter und die Situation auf der Grundlage einer wirklichen Legato-Linie, die vollen Gebrauch von den dramatischen Farben macht. welche der Musik und dem Drama innewohnen. Er schätzte Purcells dramatische Vitalität, seinen individuellen rhythmischen Stil und seine Verwendung von kunstvollen Melismen in solch eigenwilligen Szenen wie Mad Bess. Die zeitlose Qualität seiner eigenen Opern wird belegt durch die Anzahl der herrlichen Opernrollen, die er kreierte, und die allen Sängerinnen und Sängern Gelegenheit geben, ihr Repertoire durch diese musikalisch wie auch dramatisch erfüllenden Rollen zu bereichern.

Let Her Among You Without Fault from Peter Grimes





Embroidery Aria from Peter Grimes













Glitter of Waves and Glitter of Sunlight from Peter Grimes







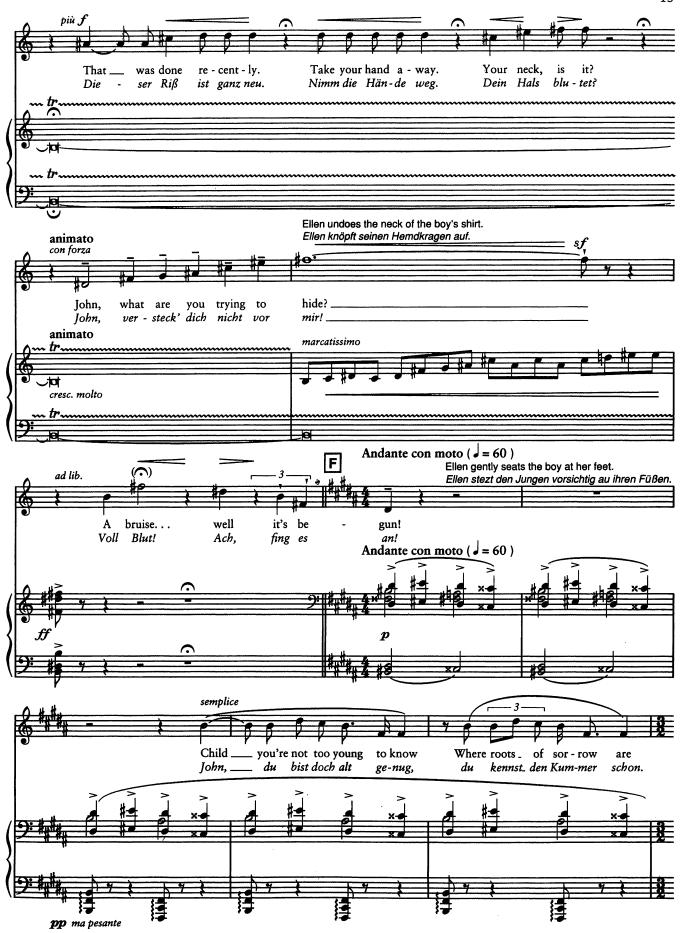
















Now Then! Notebook, Florence! from Albert Herring





















Is This All You Can Bring? from Albert Herring



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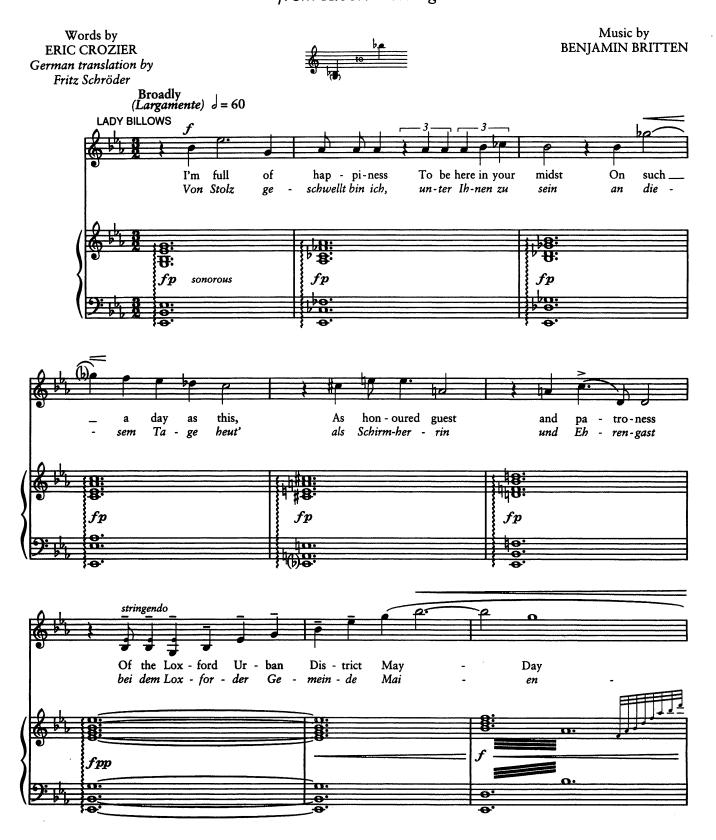








I'm Full of Happiness from Albert Herring













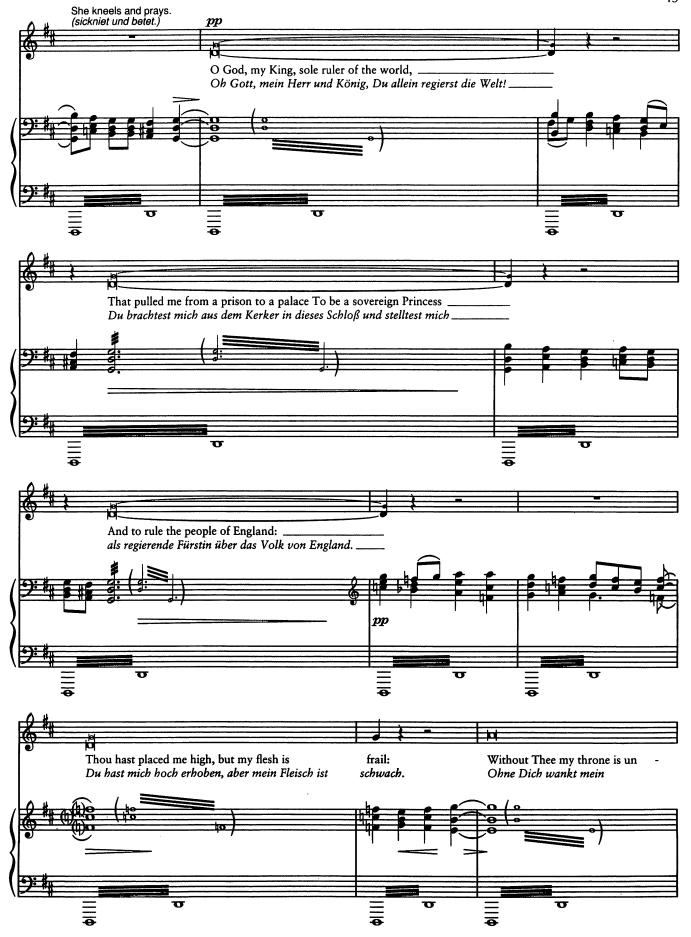


Soliloquy and Prayer 'On Rivalries 'tis safe for Kings' from Gloriana













She Sleeps As a Rose from The Rape of Lucretia









Time Treads Upon the Hands of Women from The Rape of Lucretia













BENJAMIN BRITTEN OPERA OPERA BOOK 2

compiled by Dan Dressen

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Run, Poor Sweep Boy!

from The Little Sweep

Words by
ERIC CROZIER
German translation by
Bettina Hürlimann-Kiepenheuer



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN







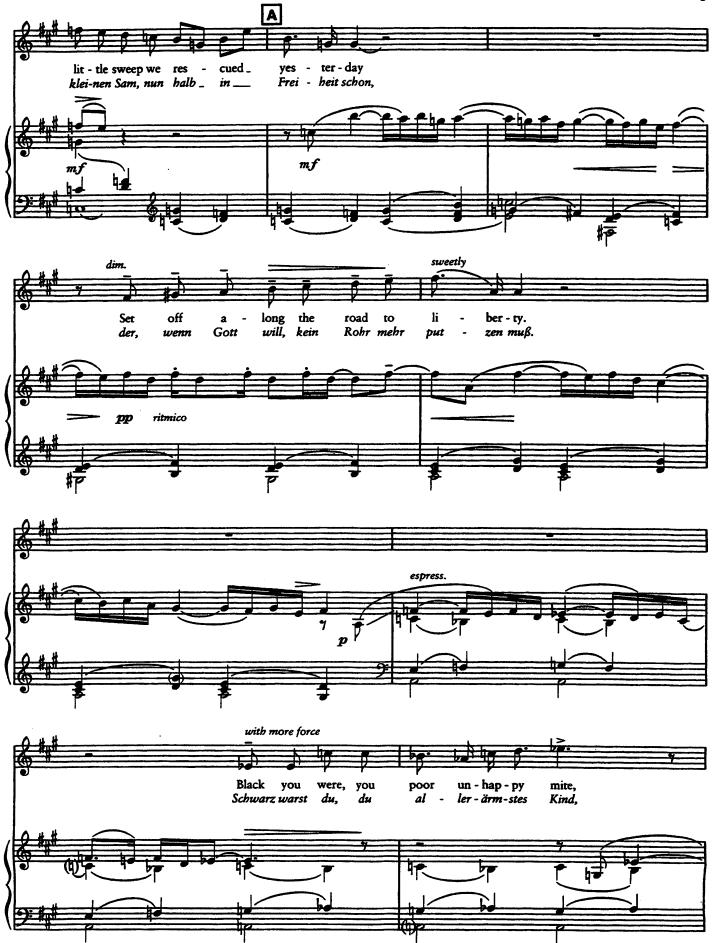
Soon the Coach Will Carry You Away from The Little Sweep

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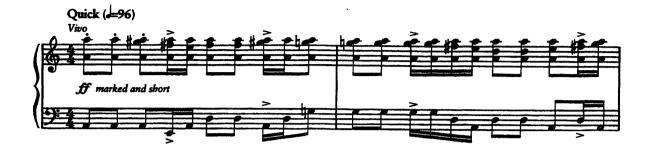


The Journey - Nearly There from The Turn of the Screw

Words by MYFANWY PIPER German translation by Ludwig Landgraf



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN





















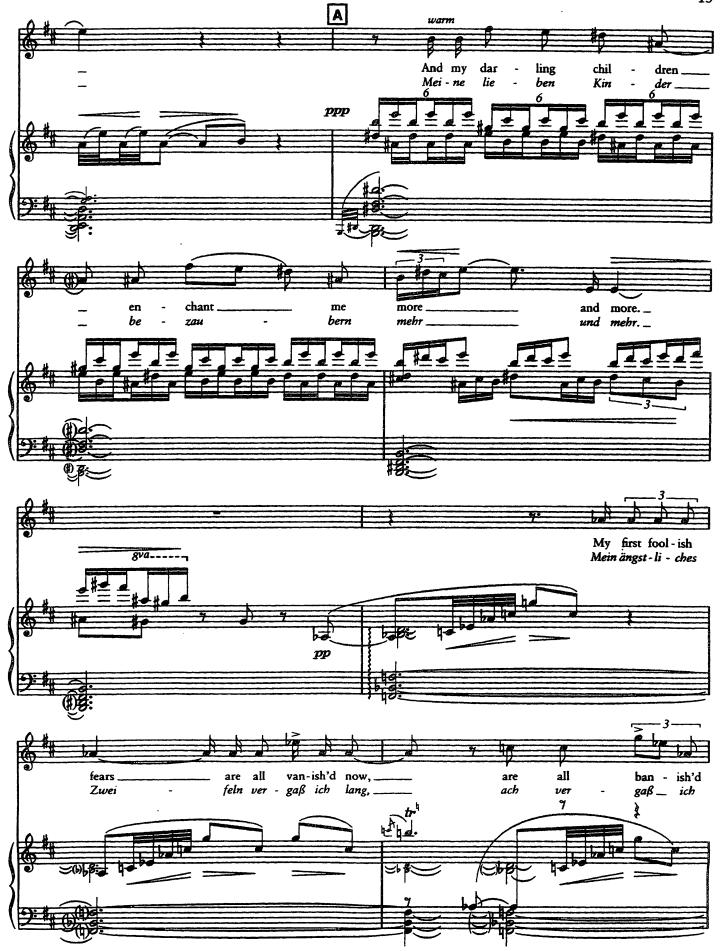
The Tower - How Beautiful It Is

from The Turn of the Screw

Words by MYFANWY PIPER German translation by Ludwig Landgraf



















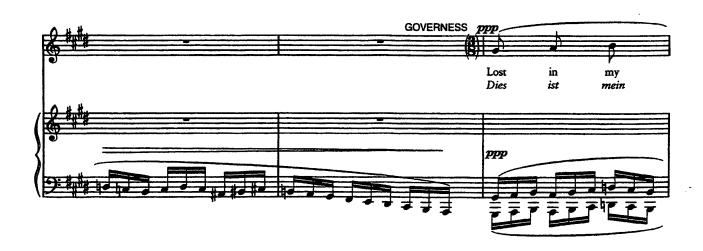


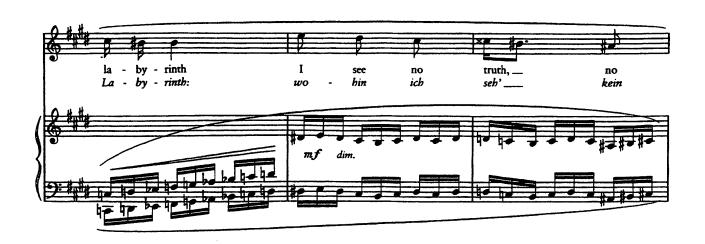
Lost in my Labyrinth from The Turn of the Screw

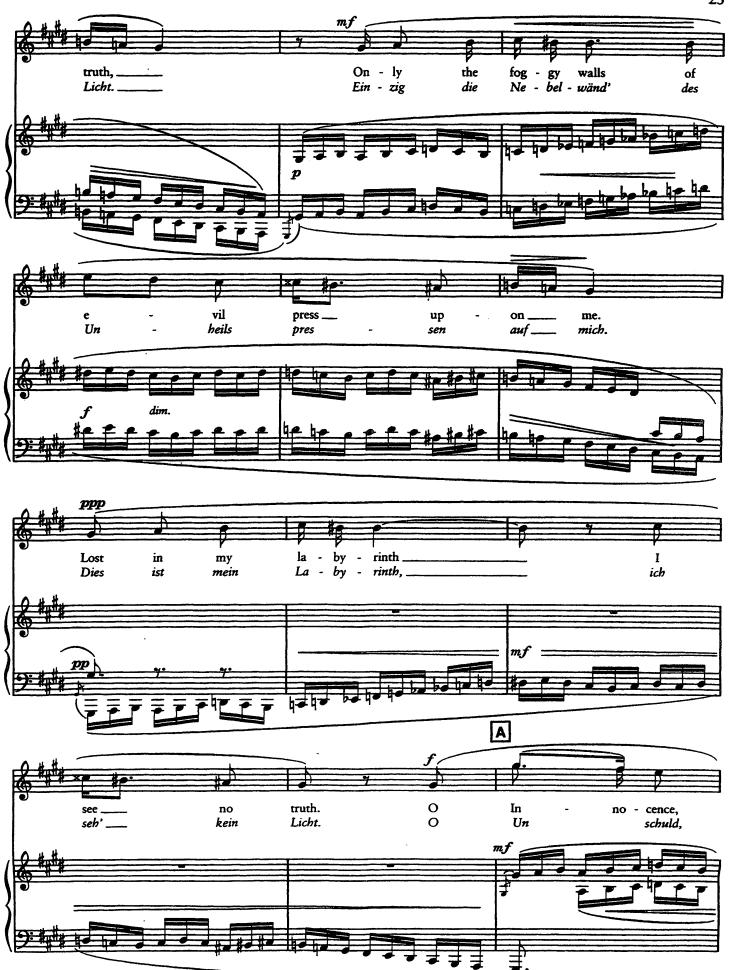
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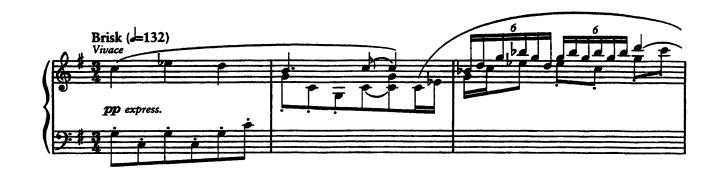


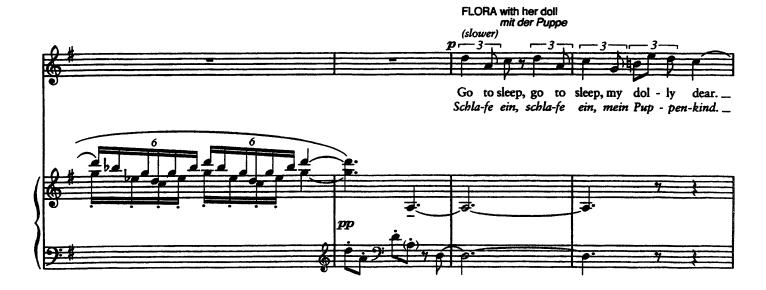


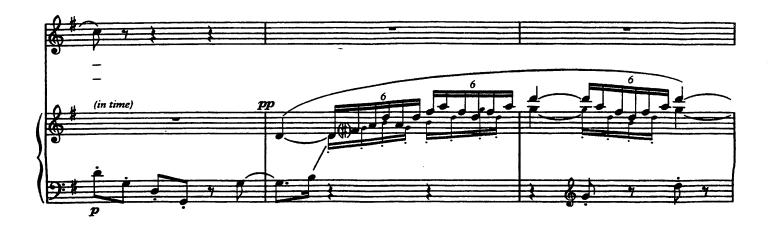
Go to Sleep, My Dolly Dear from The Turn of the Screw

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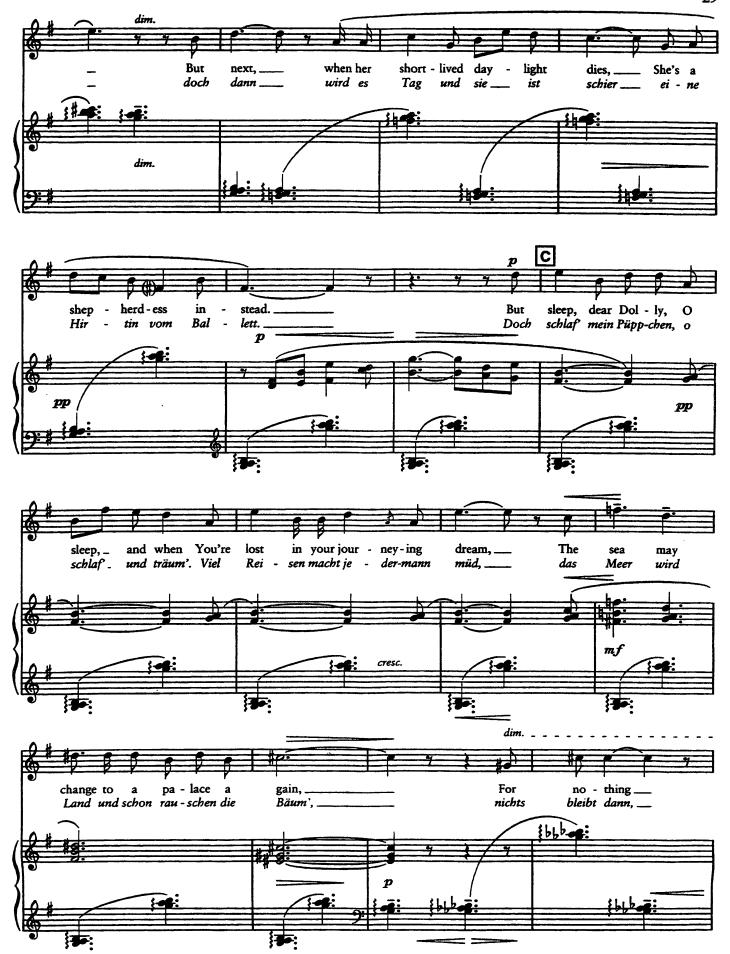










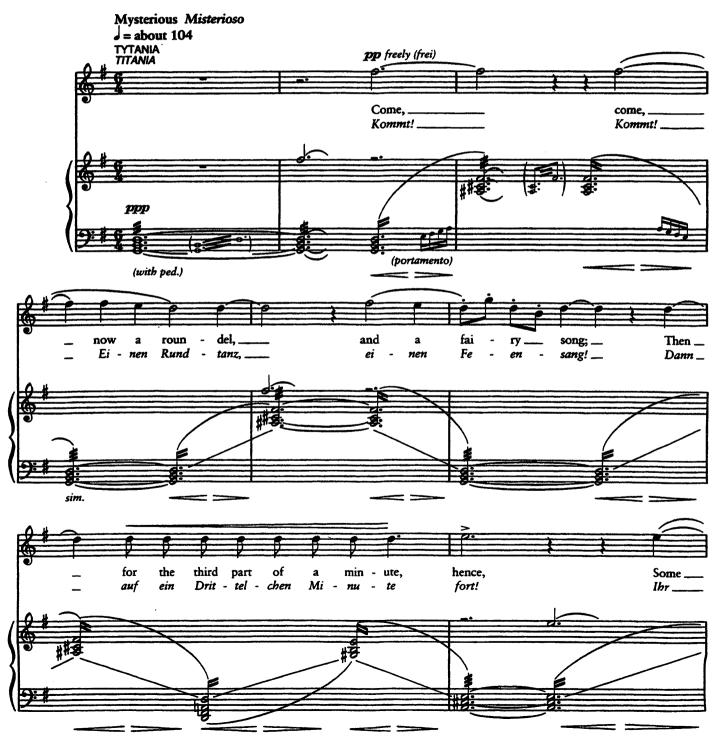


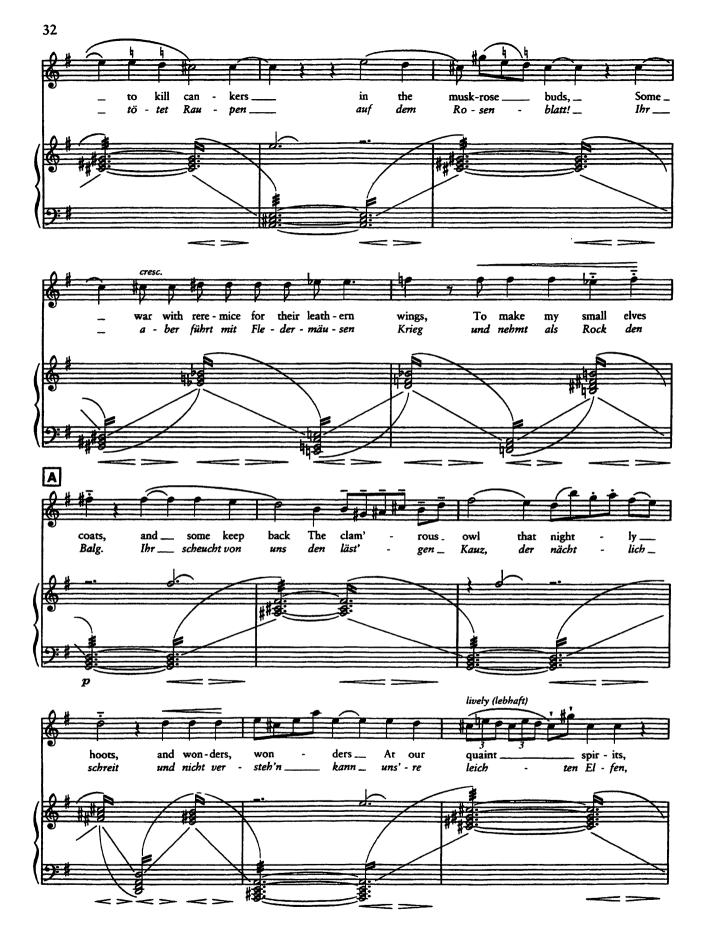


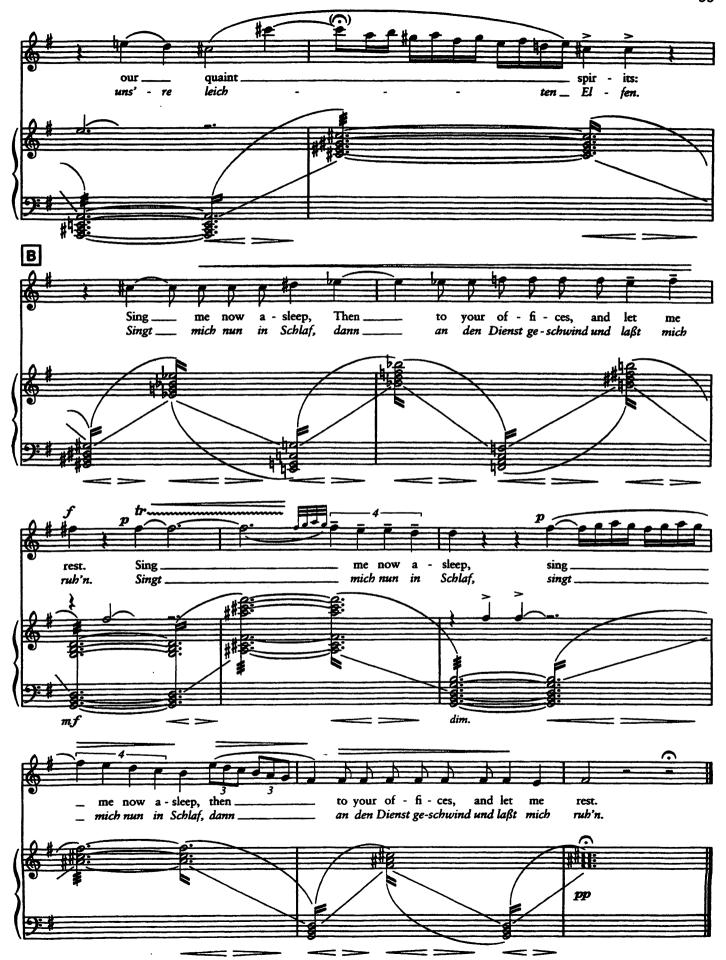
Come, Now a Roundel from A Midsummer Night's Dream

Words by
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
German translation by
A. W. von Schlegel
adapted by Ernst Roth









Be Kind and Courteous

from A Midsummer Night's Dream

Words by
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German translation by
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adapted by Ernst Roth













Injurious Hermia from A Midsummer Night's Dream

Words by
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adapted by Ernst Roth



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN



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BRITTEN

OPERA ARIAS

MEZZO-SOPRANO



compiled by Dan Dressen

BOOSEY&HAWKES

BENJAMIN BRITTEN OPERA AREZZO-SOPRANO

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In 1947, when Britten composed his comic opera Albert Herring, the part of Nancy was written for me and even named after me. Other Britten roles which I was fortunate enough to create were Polly in his version of The Beggar's Opera, and Dido in his realisation of Purcell's Dido and Aeneas. He also composed for me his song-cycle, A Charm of Lullabies.

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Doctor Jessop's Midwife from Albert Herring

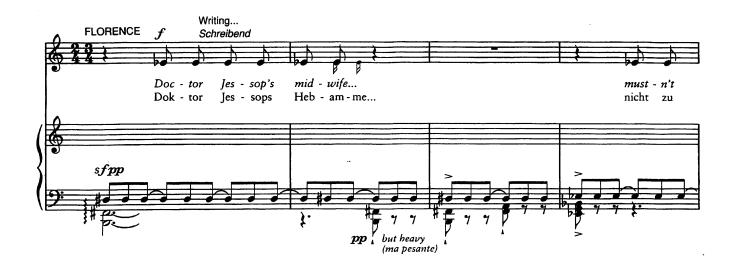
Words by ERIC CROZIER German translation by Fritz Schröder



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN











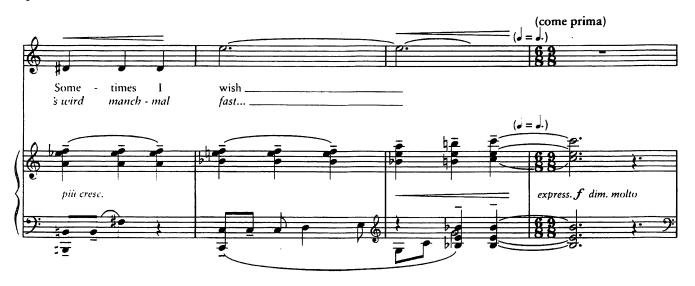








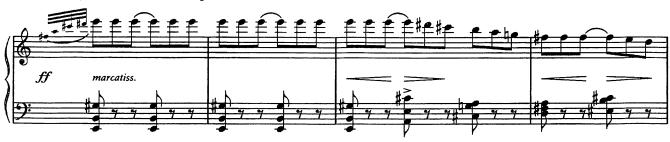




There is a knocking at the conservatory door.

Man klopft an die Türe zum Wintergarten.

Florence breaks off and goes to open the door. Florence bricht ab und öffnet.







What Would Missus Herring Say?

from Albert Herring







Ah! Blackguards! from The Little Sweep













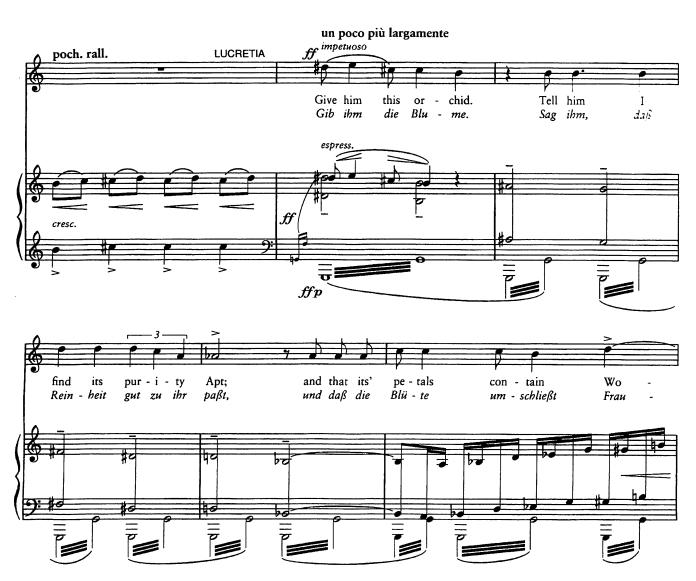
Give Him This Orchid from The Rape Of Lucretia

Words by RONALD DUNCAN German translation by Elisabeth Mayer



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN



















Quint, Peter Quint

from The Turn of the Screw

Words by MYFANWY PIPER



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN











I Know a Bank Where the Wild Thyme Blows from A Midsummer Night's Dream



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OPERA ARIAS

compiled by Dan Dressen, with a foreword by Eric Crozier and Nancy Evans

Benjamin Britten is widely held to be one of the greatest opera composers of the 20th century. His works are regularly performed in opera houses throughout the world, and many of the arias have become essential repertoire for students and professional singers.

These anthologies of *Opera Arias* have been selected by voice type, making these demanding but beautiful works readily available to all singers. The arias have been taken from the operas and provided with edited endings so that each piece is complete in itself. German singing translations are included.

Eric Crozier and Nancy Evans, both closely associated with the creation and first performances of many of Britten's operas, add an illuminating foreword.

Benjamin Britten wird inzwischen weithin als einer der größten Opernkomponisten des 20. Jahrhunderts anerkannt. Seine Werke werden in Opernhäusern auf der ganzen Welt häufig gespielt und viele seiner Arien sind zu einem unverzichtbaren Bestandteil des Repertoires sowohl für studierende als auch professionelle Sängerinnen und Sänger geworden.

Diese Anthologien der *Opernarien* wurden nach Stimmlagen zusammengestellt, um diese anspruchsvollen und zugleich wunderschönen Werke für alle Sängerinnen und Sänger zugänglich zu machen. Die Arien wurden den Opern entnommen und mit entsprechenden Schlußtakten versehen, damit sie in sich abgeschlossene Stücke bilden. Jede Arie ist auch mit einer deutsche Übersetzung unterlegt.

Ein aufschlußreiches Vorwort von Eric Crozier und Nancy Evans, die an der Entstehung und Uraufführung vieler Britten-Opern eng beteiligt waren, rundet die jeweilige Ausgabe ab.

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arias from Peter Grimes, Albert Herring, Gloriana and The Rape of Lucretia

OPERA ARIAS SOPRANO - BOOK 2

arias from The Little Sweep, The Turn of the Screw and A Midsummer Night's Dream

OPERA ARIAS MEZZO-SOPRANO (ALTO)

arias from Albert Herring, The Little Sweep, The Rape of Lucretia, The Turn of the Screw and A Midsummer Night's Dream

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BOOSEY CHAWKES





BENJAMIN BRITTEN OPERA ARIAS TENOR - BOOK 1



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BOOSEY CHAWKES

INTRODUCTION

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Dan Dressen
November 1991

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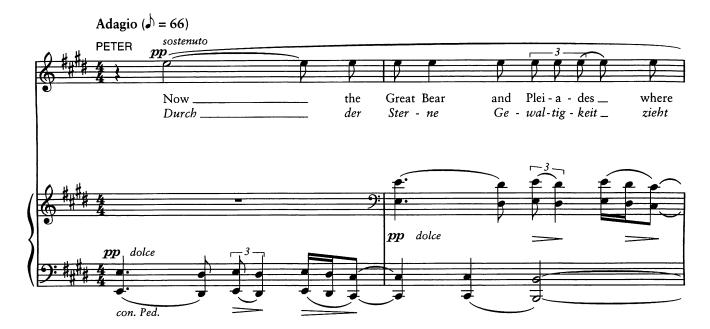
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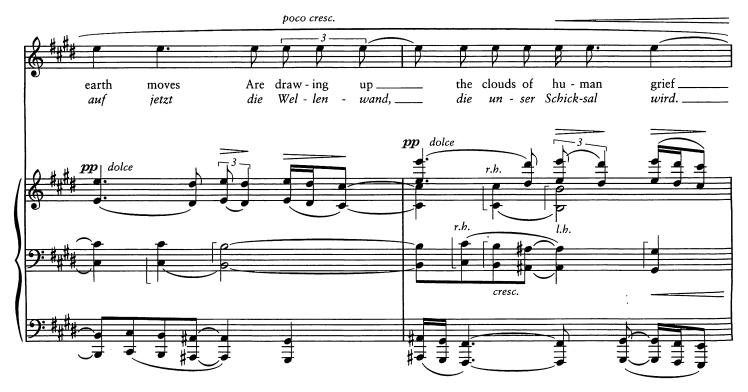
Now the Great Bear and Pleiades from Peter Grimes

Words by MONTAGU SLATER German translation by Claus H. Henneberg



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN



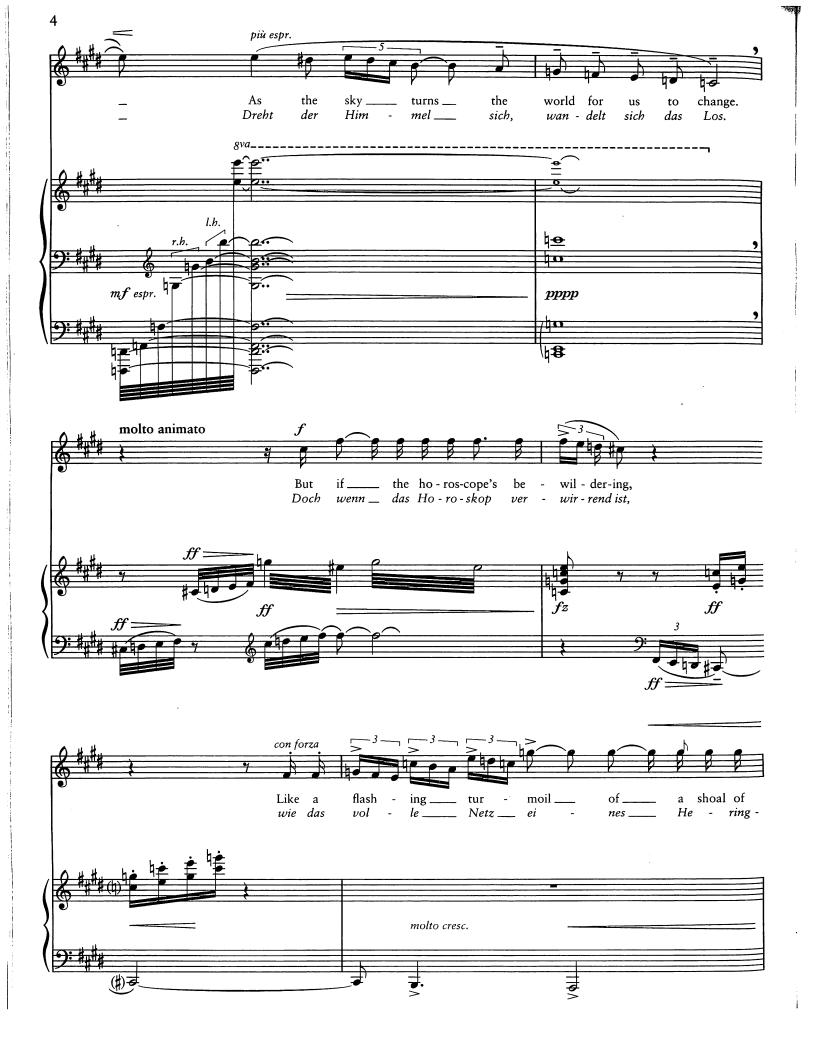


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Go There! from Peter Grimes

Words by MONTAGU SLATER German translation by Claus H. Henneberg



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN





























Here the Thirsty Ev'ning Has Drunk the Wine of Light

from The Rape of Lucretia

Words by RONALD DUNCAN German translation by Elisabeth Mayer



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN

Lento tranquillo (\downarrow = 88)

The scene is a camp outside Rome, with the generals' tent in foreground.

Das Bühnenbild zeigt ein Lager ausserhalb Roms mit dem Generalszelt im Vordergrunde.















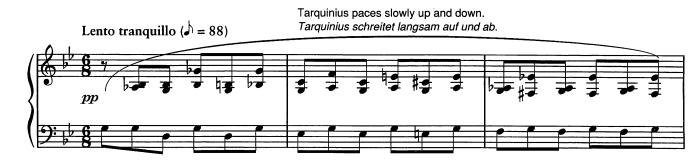
Tarquinius Does Not Dare

from The Rape of Lucretia

Words by RONALD DUNCAN German translation by Elisabeth Mayer



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN











Interlude Zwischenspiel

Front Cloth falls as Tarquinius goes off with sudden resolution.

Tarquinius geht plötzlich entschlossen ab, während der Zwischenvorhang fällt.

























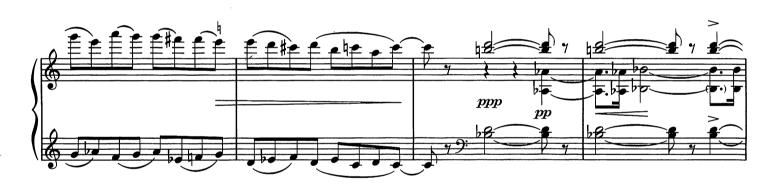
I Am an Old Man from Billy Budd

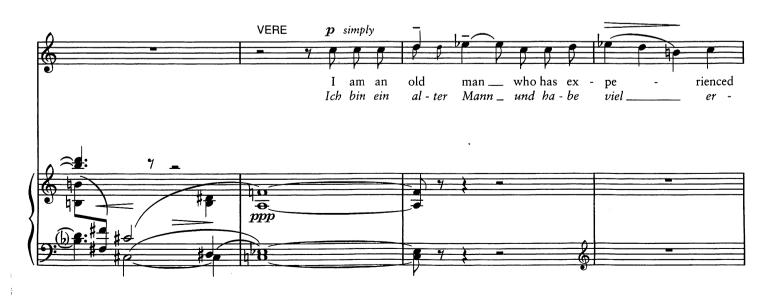
Words by
E. M. FORSTER & ERIC CROZIER
German translation by
Alfred H. Unger



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN











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God O' Mercy! from Billy Budd

Words by
E. M. FORSTER & ERIC CROZIER

German translation by

Alfred H. Unger



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN

Billy's right fist shoots out, striking Claggart on the forehead. Claggart falls and after a couple of gasps, lies motionless. Billys rechte Faust schiesst vor und trifft Claggarts Stirn. Es stürzt zu Boden und bleibt nach einigen Zuckungen















I Accept Their Verdict from Billy Budd





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We Committed His Body to the Deep from Billy Budd





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BENJAMIN BRITTEN OPERA ARIAS TENOR BOOK 2



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BOOSEY HAWKES

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Im November 1991

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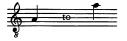
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As Representing Our Local Council from Albert Herring

Words by ERIC CROZIER German translation by Fritz Schröder



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN













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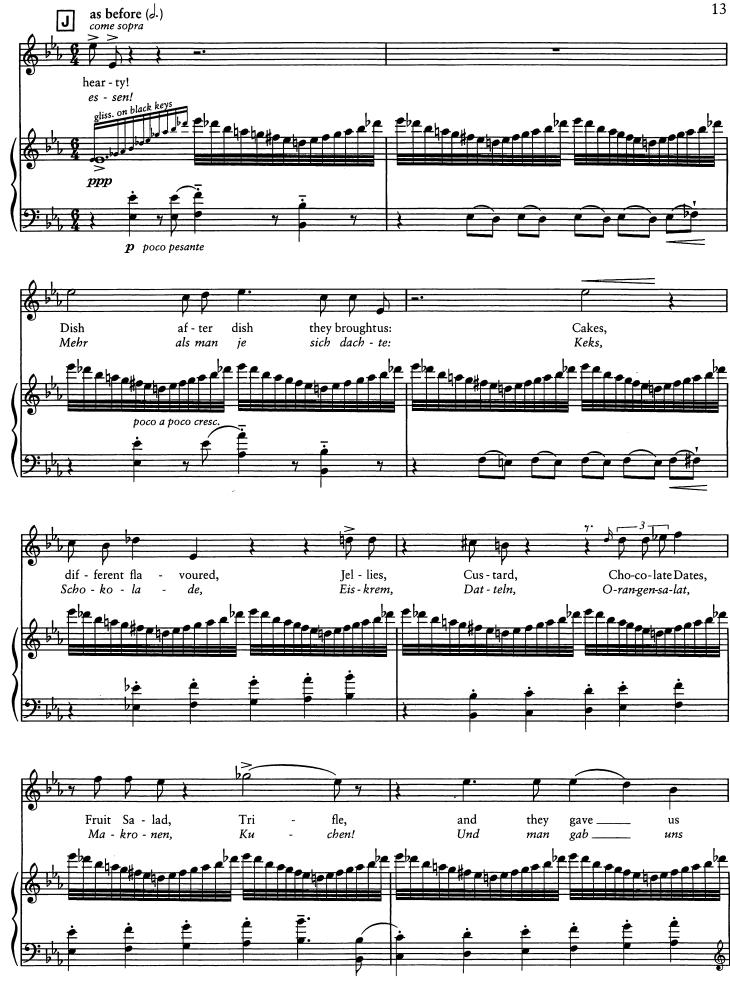


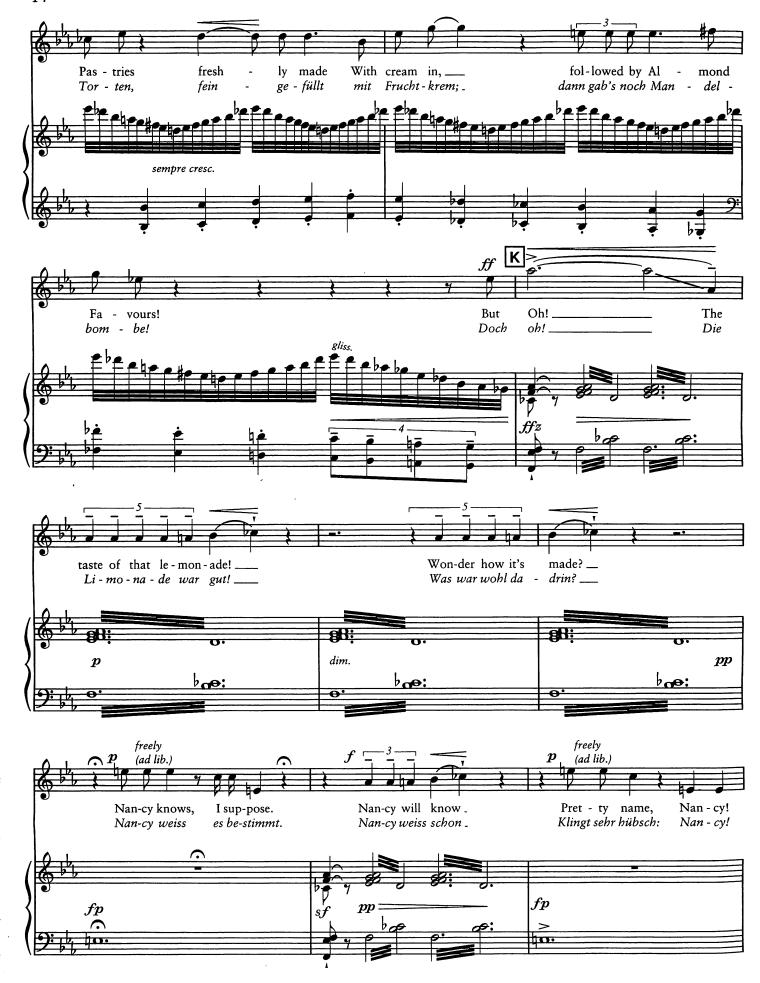


















O Go, Go! Go Away! from Albert Herring



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I Can't Remember Everything

from Albert Herring

















Second Lute Song 'Happy Were He'

Words by
WILLIAM PLOMER
German translation by
Egon Waldmann



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN



^{*}Quotation marks indicate a passage derived from a song by the Earl of Essex.

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Scena: O Cruel Case! from The Beggar's Opera



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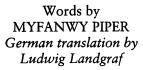






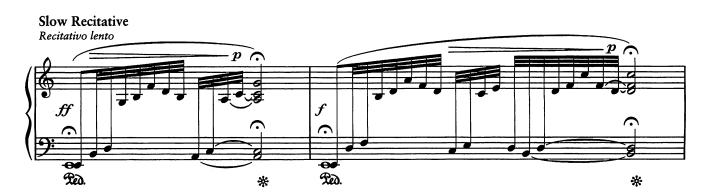
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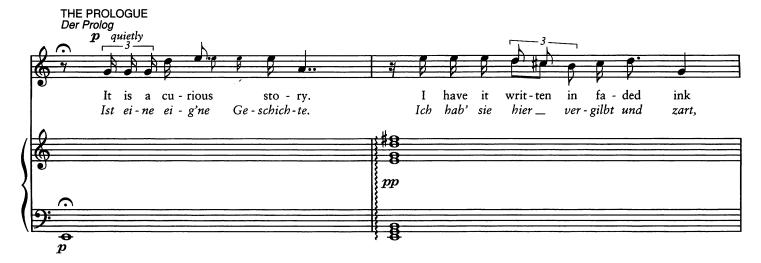
It is a Curious Story from The Turn of the Screw





Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN









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Miles! from The Turn of the Screw



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Asleep, My Love? from A Midsummer Night's Dream

Words by WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE German translation by



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN

A. W. von Schlegel adapted by Ernst Roth





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BENJAMIN BRITTEN OPERA ARIA SALE OF THE SALE OF THE

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BOOSEY CHAWKES



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VORWORT

von Eric Crozier

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Virtue, Says Holy Writ from Albert Herring







Tickling a Trout from Albert Herring











Churchyard's Agog With a Crowd of Folk from Albert Herring



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Caution Is Better, Sweet Highness (Cecil's Song of Government)

from Gloriana











Within This Frail Crucible of Light

from The Rape of Lucretia









Jemmy Legs Likes Me from Billy Budd



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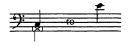


Look! Through the Port Comes the Moonshine Astray! from Billy Budd

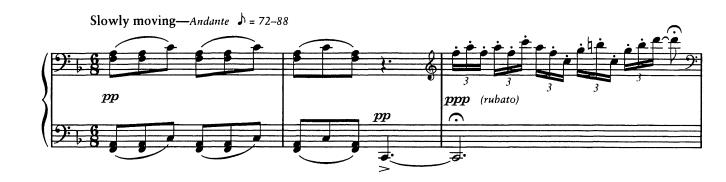
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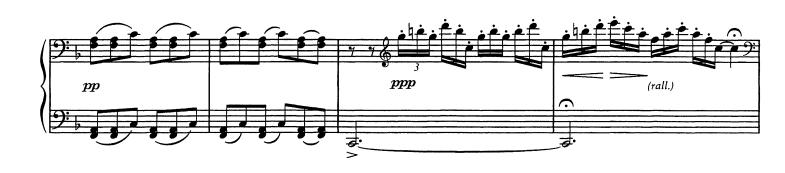
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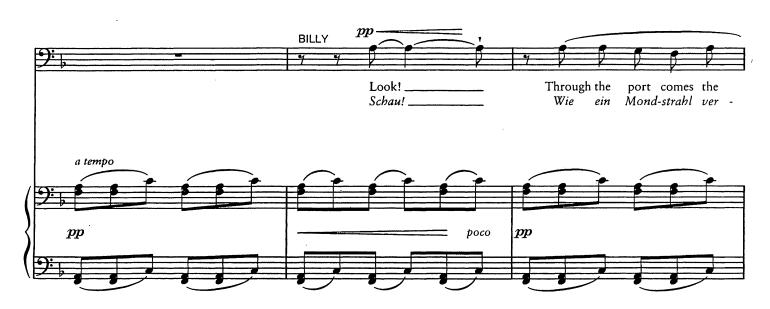
Claus H. Henneberg



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN

















I Had to Strike Down That Jemmy Legs from Billy Budd

Words from
E. M. FORSTER & ERIC CROZIER
German translation by
Claus H. Henneberg



Music by BENJAMIN BRITTEN













BENJAMIN BRITTEN OPERA ARITONE

compiled by Dan Dressen

BOOSEY CHAWKES

INTRODUCTION

The operas of Benjamin Britten in the Boosey and Hawkes library probably comprise the most consequential body of operatic literature from the twentieth century. This is certainly true if one considers only operas written in the English language. The objective of this anthology of arias is to make more accessible for singers, teachers, coaches and accompanists some of this wonderful music. It is interesting to note that as the twentieth century reaches its conclusion, we find access to the arias from its most important operas less readily available than those of Puccini, Verdi and Mozart, or even Gluck, Weber and Massenet. This anthology is an important step in remedying this situation.

The editor sees the value of this volume of arias for those looking for recital or audition material. Many of the operas represented here have entered the standard repertory of professional companies and opera workshops where selections from the opera and composer are frequently requested in auditions. This collection can also serve as a handy resource for students and teachers wishing to use a Britten aria simply for study.

This edition solves the problem of extracting arias from largely through-composed opera scores. All accompaniments have also been arranged for one pianist; some complex orchestrations had to be reduced and sometimes melodic material sung by a second character was placed in the accompaniment.

Dan Dressen

November 1991

EINLEITUNG

Die Opern von Benjamin Britten im Katalog von Boosey and Hawkes bilden die wahrscheinlich konsequenteste Sammlung der Opernliteratur des 20. Jahrhunderts. Dies gilt sicherlich mit Blick auf die englische Opernliteratur. Der Sinn dieser Anthologie der Opernarien ist es, ein Teil dieser wunderbaren Musik für Sänger, Lehrer, Korrepetitor und Begleiter zugänglicher zu machen. Es ist interessant zu beobachten, daß je näher das 20. Jahrhundert seinem Ende rückt, wir desto weniger Zugang zu den Arien seiner wichtigsten Opern im Vergleich mit denen von Puccini, Verdi und Mozart – oder gar Gluck, Weber und Massenet haben. Diese Anthologie soll auch dazu dienen, dieser Situation Abhilfe zu schaffen.

Der Herausgeber schätzt den Wert dieses Arienbandes für diejenigen, die Repertoire für Liederabende oder zum Vorsingen benötigen. Viele der hier vertretenen Opern gehören inzwischen zum Standardrepertoire professioneller Opernensembles und Opernwerkstätten. Deshalb werden Auszüge daraus häufig zum Vorsingen gewählt. Diese Sammlung kann ebenfalls als handliches Werk für Studenten und Lehrer dienen, die eine Britten-Arie lediglich studieren möchten.

Diese Ausgabe löst das schwierige Problem, aus einer weitgehend durchkomponierten Oper einzelne Arien herauszulösen folgendermaßen: sämtliche Begleitungen wurden für Klavier 2-händig transkribiert; einige komplexe Orchestrierungen mußten jedoch reduziert und manches melodische Material, das von einer zweiten Person gesungen wurde, in die Begleitung eingefügt werden.

Dan Dressen

Im November 1991

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FOREWORD

by Eric Crozier

I was privileged to work with Benjamin Britten during one of the most active periods of his amazingly creative life. He was twenty-eight when I first knew him, and he already had twenty-eight published works to his credit, plus a great deal of unpublished music. It was then, in 1943, that he began work on his first large-scale opera. He asked me to read and criticise the libretto Montagu Slater had written for him, and from then on I worked regularly with them both. I staged the world première of Peter Grimes in London in 1945 and the American première at Tanglewood in summer 1946. I staged Britten's second opera, The Rape of Lucretia, at Glyndebourne in 1946, then wrote the libretto for Albert Herring. Meantime, we had set up our own opera company, The English Opera Group, and one year later we launched the first Aldeburgh Festival of Music and the Arts, the opening concert of which presented our new cantata, Saint Nicolas.

Looking back now, fifteen years after Ben's untimely death, I marvel at the immensely wide range of his interests and sympathies – wider than those of anybody I have ever known. Throughout life, he learned from his friends – from W.H. Auden in America, from Peter Pears, from myself, from William Plomer, from Myfanwy Piper and many others. He accepted challenges beyond any other composer of his time – settings of Rimbaud's visionary prose-poems, song-cycles based on the Michelangelo sonnets and the convoluted Holy Sonnets of John Donne: his work embraced a whole galaxy of English poets with profoundest affection – Francis Quarles, Thomas Hardy, Wilfred Gibson, Edith Sitwell and T.S. Eliot.

Nowhere is the extent of Britten's creative vitality more apparent than in the thirteen operas he composed between 1941 (Paul Bunyan) and 1976 (Death in Venice), and all admirers of his achievement will welcome this series of volumes in which Dan Dressen offers anthologies of Britten arias each designed for a particular type of voice.

by Nancy Evans

My first experience of Benjamin Britten and his music was in 1946, when I shared the role of Lucretia at Glyndebourne with Kathleen Ferrier. This was a most exciting and stimulating opportunity: Britten's standards musically, vocally and dramatically extended the abilities of all his performers. His word-setting, the pacing of his recitatives, and his rhythmic vitality demanded very high standards, and by working with the composer himself, and with such admirable colleagues as Peter Pears and Joan Cross, I acquired a new awareness of his genius. He insisted upon an absolute respect for the setting and phrasing of words and a true feeling for rubato and colour.

Britten never admired a beautiful voice for its own sake: always he called for a subtle feeling for character and situation based on a true legato line which would make full use of the dramatic colours inherent in the music and the drama. He greatly relished Purcell's dramatic vitality, his individual rhythmic style, and his use of elaborate melisma in such essentially individual scenas as Mad Bess. The enduring quality of his own operas is shown in the host of splendid operatic parts that he created, which inspire all singers with opportunities to enhance their repertoires with musically and dramatically fulfilling roles.

VORWORT

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Raleigh's Song 'As Your Highness Commands' from Gloriana



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How Bitter of You from The Rape of Lucretia



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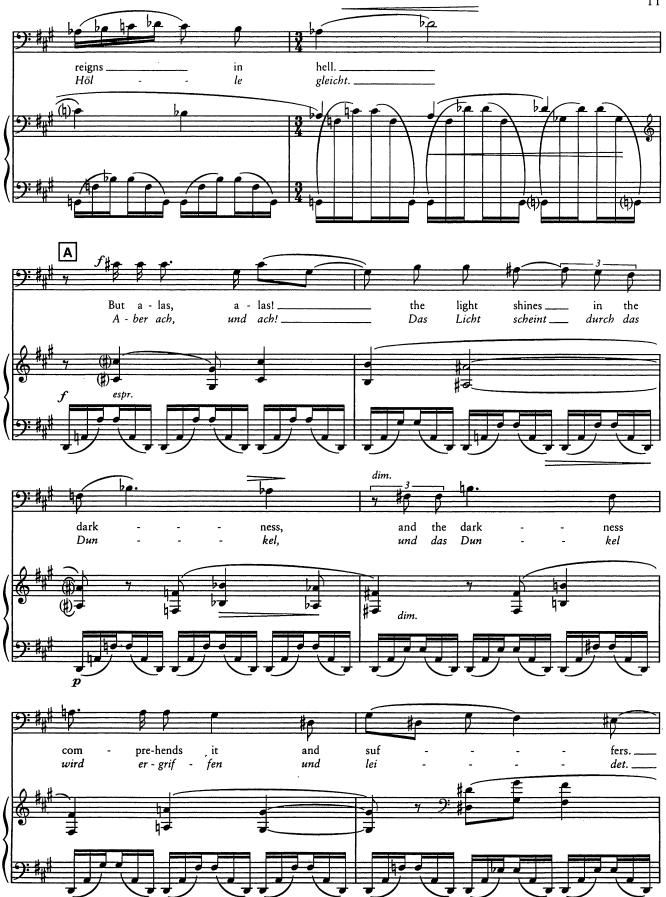


O Beauty, O Handsomeness, Goodness from Billy Budd



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Good Wiffe, Lett Be All This Beare from Noye's Fludde



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Bottom's Dream When My Cue Comes, Call Me from A Midsummer Night's Dream





















Sweet Moon, I Thank Thee for Thy Sunny Beams

from A Midsummer Night's Dream







