

Daniel-François-Esprit Auber:
Rêve d'amour

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Edited and Introduced by

Robert Ignatius Letellier

**CAMBRIDGE
SCHOLARS**

P U B L I S H I N G

Daniel-François-Esprit Auber: *Rêve d'amour*,
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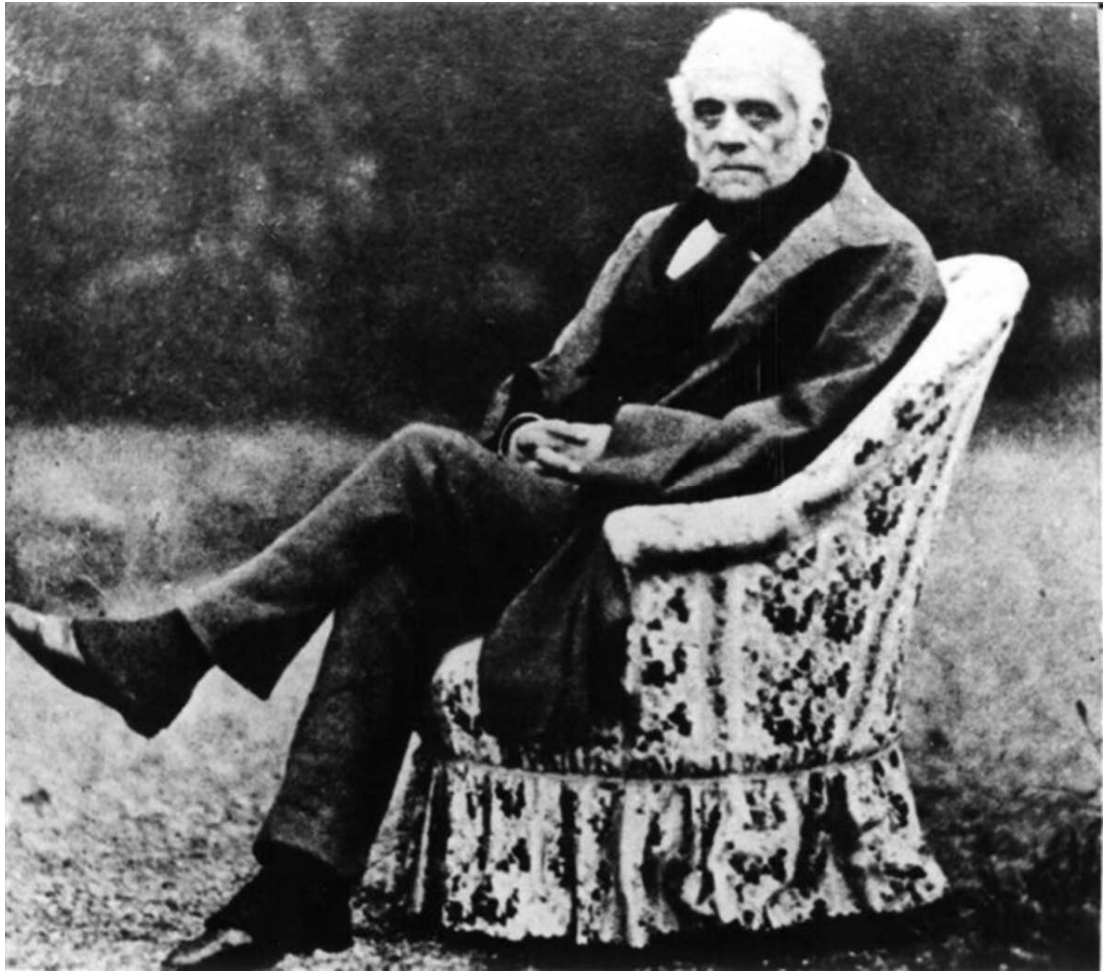
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D. F. E. Auber (1871). Photograph by Mainbourg

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	ix
Ouverture	3
Act 1	
No. 1 Introduction (“Dansons le soleil dore”)	11
No. 2 Mélodie (“À l’ombre de nos bois”).....	37
No. 3 Cantabile (“Lorsque j’étais petite”)	41
Ensemble (“Aveu touchant”)	43
Ronde et Choeur (“Ce qu’on voit faire”).....	55
No. 4 Duo (“Qu’ils sont charmants”)	61
No. 5 Air et Choeur (“Ah! croyez-moi chères amies”)	69
No. 6 Final (“Venez, venez, arrivez donc”).....	79
Act 2	
No. 7 Entr’acte	103
Choeur (“Quels tableaux ravissants”).....	105
Villanelle (“J’ai perdu ma tourterelle”)	110
Romance ensemble (“À l’ombre des bosquets”)	116
No. 8 Couplets (“Ses traits si doux si fins”)	135
No. 9 Duo (“À vos amis j’avais promis”).....	139
No. 10 Ariette (“Mon petit Andoche”)	153
No. 11 Final (“La chasse nous invite”).....	157
Act 3	
No. 12 Entr’acte	185
No. 13 Romance (“Je l’aimais tant”)	191
No. 14 Choeur (“Vive, vive Monsieur le Chevalier”)	195
Scène (“Mais morbleu”)	200
Air (“Ah! quel plaisir”).....	206
No. 15 Choeur et Duo (“Après l’absence”)	221
No. 16 Trio (“Dans un bon ménage”).....	229
No. 17 Stances (“Oh! larmes précieuses!”)	243
No. 18 Final (“Souvenez-vous”).....	247

INTRODUCTION

Rêve d'amour, an *opéra-comique* in three acts, with libretto by Adolphe-Philippe Dennery (Adolphe Philippe) and Eugène Cormon (Pierre-Etienne Piestre), was first performed at the Opéra-Comique (Deuxième Salle Favart) on the 20th December 1869. It was Auber's last work.

The scene is set in the French countryside, in the eighteenth century. As act 1 opens Marcel, a romantic peasant, comes across a young woman sleeping under an apple tree, kisses her cheek, and then flees. The girl, Mlle Henriette de la Roche-Villiers, a young noblewoman, retains a memory of this episode, but did not catch sight of Marcel, whom she believes to be handsome and rich. Marcel is engaged to his cousin Denise, and as the wedding begins the inhabitants of the chateau arrive. The sleeping beauty appears before the eyes of the terrified Marcel, who abandons Denise and flees the festivities.

In act 2, Marcel, roaming around the park, encounters Henriette, who speaks to him. He falls in love with her and leaves to enlist in her service as a soldier. In act 3 a real Chevalier, who is in love with Henriette, and whom she believes is her cousin, reveals to her that she is only the adopted daughter of the Marquis de Roche-Villiers, who is also a benefactor of Marcel. The social obstacles to her marriage to Marcel are removed, but the librettists add a twist. Henriette, seeing the despair of Denise, is overwhelmed with tenderness for her. When Marcel returns from his military career as a captain, Henriette declares that she is his sister. Denise then marries Marcel and Henriette the Chevalier.

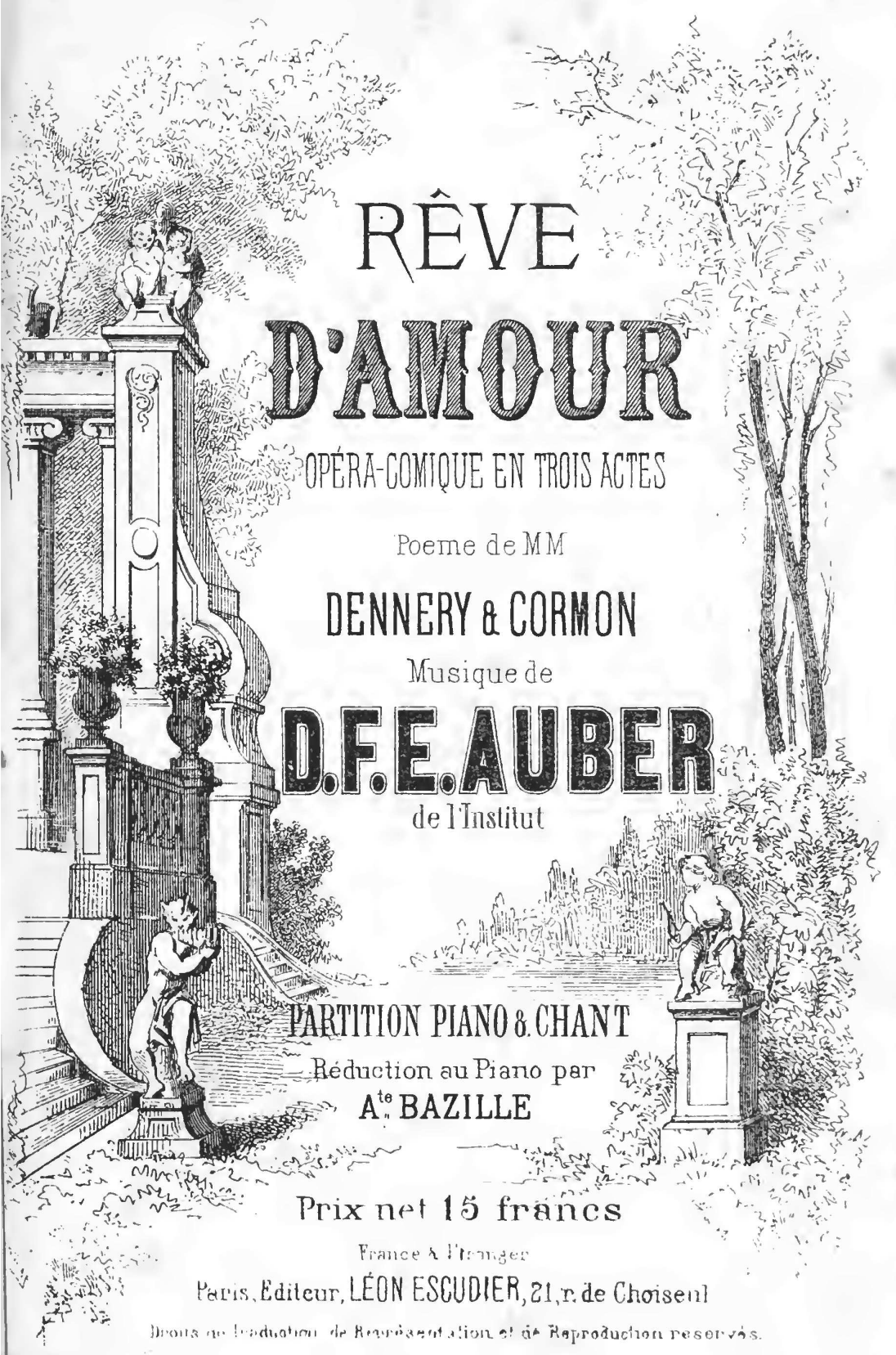
The scenario is without great interest, but the score is of musical worth. The short binary overture is charming, full of fresh motifs. The extended introduction has motifs from the act 2 duet for Henriette and Marcel framing the *andante* melody (for strings and clarinet) of Denise's act 3 romance ("Je l'aimais tant"). The main *Allegro* presents ideas from the act 2 finale, the galloping music of Marcel's departure for a military career encapsulating the theme of the *villanelle* sung by the Chevalier (J'ai perdu ma tourterelle)—so neatly juxtaposing the two male protagonists, and the overall thematic pull between the dream of love and the glory of soldierly prowess. It is a lovely pastorate that reaches its climax in a mood of great playfulness.

Act 1 has an attractive opening chorus ("Dansons le soleil dore"), Marcel's *mélodie* "À l'ombre de nos bois"; and the peasant girl Marion's rondo with chorus "Ce qu'on voit faire". Act 2 takes one into the heart of the pastoral experience, opening with a charming scene of Colin-Maillard (blindman's buff) and a Villanelle. It also contains Marcel's expressive romance ("À l'ombre des bosquets") that develops into an ensemble and intercalates a second romance for him ("Sous ces bosquets, m'abritant")—his emotional sensibilities captured in the cadential enharmonic dominant embellishments on the words "est si bon et le mien bat si fort". Then follow the Chevalier's couplets ("Ses traits si doux si fins"); the duet for Henriette and Marcel ("A vos amis j'avais promis"); Marion's ariette "Mon petit Andoche" and the extended finale—a lovely waltz followed by Marcel's embracing of the soldier's life, counterposing the archetypal polarity of the pastoral and military traditions of the *opéra-comique*. The military solution to the hero's emotional dilemma is also the determining action in Auber's earlier works *La Fiancée* and *Le*

Philtre.

Act 3 is preceded by a gavotte, and contains an excellent *trio bouffe* (“Dans un bon ménage, qui doit commander?”), Marcel’s touching *stances* (“Oh! Larmes précieuses!”) with its relentless throbbing semiquaver ostinato, and the effective finale—a montage of reminiscences from Auber’s swan song.

The cast consisted of: Joseph-Amédée-Victor Capoul (Marcel); Mlle Marguerite-Marie-Sophie Priola (Henriette); Mlle Maria-Dolorès-Bénédicta-Joséphine Nau (Denise); Mlle Caroline Girard (Marion); Charles-Louis Sainte-Foy (Andoche, a peasant); Victor Prilleux (Bertrand, a farmer); Pierre Gailhard (Le Chevalier de Bois-Joli); and Julien (Thomas, a peasant). For the premiere stage set one of the charming scenes of *Lancret* was reproduced, complemented by costumes and décor modelled on those of *Watteau*. The *Balançoire* and the *Colin-maillard* were ingeniously re-created by the stage designers to sustain the illusion of this last pastoral dream of love. The opera was in the repertoire 1869-70, and numbered 27 performances. Performances were interrupted in 1870 by the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, and never resumed.



RÊVE D'AMOUR

OPÉRA-COMIQUE EN TROIS ACTES

Poème de MM

DENNERY & CORMON

Musique de

D.F.E. AUBER

de l'Institut

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RÊVE D'AMOUR

PERSONNAGES.	VOIX	ACTEURS.
HENRIETTE	1 ^{re} Chanteuse	M ^{lle} PRIOLA.
DENISE	2 ^e Chanteuse	M ^{lle} NAI.
MARION	1 ^{re} Dugazon	M ^{lle} GIRARD.
CLAIRE	2 ^e Dugazon	M ^{lle} GUILLOT.
MARCEL	1 ^{er} Tenor.	M ^r CAPOUL.
LE CHEVALIER DE BOIS JOLI ..	Basse chantante ..	M ^r GAILHARD.
ANDOCHÉ	Trial	M ^r S ^{te} FOY.
BERTRAND	Basse comique	M ^r PRILLEUX.
THOMAS	Basse	M ^r JULIEN.

CATALOGUE DES MORCEAUX

ACTE I

OUVERTURE			1.	
N ^o 1. INTRODUCTION	Dansons le soleil dore		9.	
N ^o 2. MELODIE	A l'ombre de nos bois	Marcel	34.	
N ^o 3. {	CANTABILE	Lorsque j'étais petite	Denise, Marcel	38.
	ENSEMBLE	Aveu charmant	Den: Marc: Mari: And: Bert:	40.
	RONDE ET CHŒUR	Ce qu'on voit faire	Marion	52.
N ^o 4. DUO	Qu'ils sont charmants	Henriette, Le Chevalier	58.	
N ^o 5. AIR ET CHŒUR	Ah! croyez-moi chères amies	Henriette	66.	
N ^o 6. FINAL	Venez, venez, arrivez donc		75.	

ACTE II

N ^o 7.	{	ENTR'ACTE	99.
		CHŒUR	Quels tableaux ravissants. 101.
		VILLANELLE	J'ai perdu ma tourterelle <i>Le Chevalier</i> 106.
		ROMANCE ENSEMBLE	A l'ombre des bosquets <i>Marcel</i> 112.
N ^o 8.	COUPLETS	Ses traits si doux si fins <i>Le Chevalier</i> 131.	
N ^o 9.	DUO	A vos amis j'avais promis <i>Henriette, Marcel</i> 175.	
N ^o 10.	ARIETTE	Mon petit Andoche <i>Marion</i> 149.	
N ^o 11.	FINAL	La chasse nous invite 157.	

ACTE III

N ^o 12.	ENTR'ACTE	180
N ^o 13.	ROMANCE. Je l'aimais tant Denise	185
N ^o 14.	AIR ET ENSEMBLE. Ah! quel plaisir Henriette	186
N ^o 15.	CHŒUR ET DUO. Après l'absence Marcel, Le Chevalier	215
N ^o 16.	TRIO. Dans un bon ménage Marion, Andouche, Marcel	221
N ^o 17.	STANCES. Oh! larmes précieuses! Marcel	234
N ^o 18.	FINAL. Souvenez-vous Henriette	256

La mise en scène exacte de cet ouvrage réglée par M^r MOCKER est rédigée et publiée par M^r PALIANT.

Paris, Imp. ROISGONTIER Bd St. Jacques 16

RÊVE D'AMOUR

Opéra Comique en 5 Actes.

Musique de **D. F. E. AUBER.**

OUVERTURE.

PIANO.

Allegro. (92 = ♩)

f

Ped

Ped

Ped

pp

2 (52 ♩.)
Andante.

p

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of a grand staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Andante.' and the number of measures is indicated as 52. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth-note runs, chords, and melodic lines with slurs. The piece ends with a double bar line and a final chord in the right hand.

Allegro. (152 = ♩)

p

f

8

Allegro. (108 = ♩)

p

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems. Each system is a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The first system begins with a tempo marking 'Allegro. (108 = ♩)' and a dynamic marking 'p'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece is in 6/8 time, as indicated by the '6/8' time signature in the first system. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some passages being more melodic and others more rhythmic. The overall style is characteristic of the 19th-century French piano repertoire.

The image displays five systems of musical notation for a piano accompaniment. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, connected by a brace on the left. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* and *p*. The first system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The third system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The fourth system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The fifth system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment.

This image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for piano, consisting of six systems of staves. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The second system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third system features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fourth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fifth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The sixth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The notation is written in a style characteristic of 19th-century musical scores, with clear staff lines and distinct note heads. The page is numbered 8 in the top left corner, and the composer's name, Daniel-François-Esprit Auber, is printed at the top center.

The musical score on page 9 of "Rêve d'amour" consists of five systems of piano accompaniment. The first system features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is placed above the first measure of the bass staff. The second system begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic and an *animez.* (animate) instruction. The treble staff continues with a more complex melodic pattern, and the bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The third system maintains the same melodic and rhythmic patterns. The fourth system introduces a change in the bass staff, which now features a more active eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth system concludes the page with a final chord in the treble staff and a sustained bass accompaniment.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for piano, arranged in two columns. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, connected by a brace on the left. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a complex texture with many notes in both staves. The second system continues this texture. The third system features a prominent bass line with many notes and a treble line with fewer notes. The fourth system shows a more sparse texture. The fifth system includes a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) and a series of notes in the bass line. The page is numbered 10 in the top left corner and is attributed to Daniel-François-Esprit Auber in the top right corner.

N^o 1.

INTRODUCTION.

Allegro modéré. (100 = )

DENISE.

MARION.

ANDOCHÉ.

BERTRAND.

Dessus.

Ténors.

CHŒUR.

Basses.

PIANO.

Allegro modéré.

BERTRAND.

Ho - là!

vite à la cloche! al -

System 1:
Bass clef: ous, somons la sou-pe! Sonons la sou-pe! C'est l'heure, et
Piano: Treble and Bass clefs, arpeggiated figures.

System 2:
Bass clef: la joyeu-se trou-pe Sur mes pas s'en re-vient des champs,
Piano: Treble and Bass clefs, arpeggiated figures.

System 3:
Piano: Treble and Bass clefs, arpeggiated figures.

System 4:
Piano: Treble and Bass clefs, arpeggiated figures. Lyrics: cre-scen-do,
Bass clef: f

System 5:
Piano: Treble and Bass clefs, arpeggiated figures. Lyrics: f

The musical score is for a piece titled "Rêve d'amour". It features a solo section with four vocalists and a choir section. The soloists are Dénise, Marion, Andoché, and Bertrand, each with a vocal line and the lyrics "Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La plaine aux". The choir section includes parts for "Dessus", "Ténors", and "Basses", all singing the same lyrics. The piano accompaniment is at the bottom, featuring a melody with triplets in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked "f" (forte).

Soloists:

- DÉNISE. *f* Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La plaine aux
- MARION. *f* Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La plaine aux
- ANDOCHÉ. *f* Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La plaine aux
- BERTRAND. *f* Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La plaine aux

CHOEUR:

- Dessus. *f* Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La plaine aux
- Ténors. *f* Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La plaine aux
- Basses. *f* Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La plaine aux

Piano:

The piano part consists of a right hand with a melody of eighth notes, often grouped in triplets, and a left hand with a steady bass line of eighth notes. The tempo is marked *f*.

gais contours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

gais contours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

gais contours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

gais contours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

gais contours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

gais contours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

gais contours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

The musical score is for a vocal ensemble and piano. It consists of eight staves. The first four staves are for vocal parts: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The next four staves are for piano accompaniment, with the right hand (RH) and left hand (LH) parts. The lyrics are 'gais contours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons'. The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and chords. The piano part includes arpeggiated figures and sustained chords.

des a - mours .

des a - mours .

des a - mours . Ho - là ! les jeun^es fil^les , Ar^rêtez - vous .

des a - mours .

des a - mours .

des a - mours . Ho - là ! les jeun^es fil^les , Ar^rêtez - vous .

des a - mours . Ho - là ! les jeun^es fil^les , Ar^rêtez - vous .

f

The musical score is for a piece titled "Rêve d'amour". It features four vocal parts: D (Soprano), M (Mezzo-soprano), A (Alto), and B (Bass). The lyrics are "des a - mours .", "des a - mours .", "des a - mours . Ho - là ! les jeun^es fil^les , Ar^rêtez - vous .", "des a - mours .", "des a - mours .", "des a - mours . Ho - là ! les jeun^es fil^les , Ar^rêtez - vous .", and "des a - mours . Ho - là ! les jeun^es fil^les , Ar^rêtez - vous .". The piano accompaniment is shown at the bottom, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and triplets.

DEN: Mes - sieurs, que voulez - vous?
 MAR: Mes - sieurs, que voulez - vous?
 AND: Dessus, Chai - sir les plus gen -
 Mes - sieurs, que voulez - vous?
 - til - les A faire à leurs genoux Bien des jaloux, les cœurs les plus fi - dèles. Des
 DEN: Ah! vraiment parmi
 MAR: Ah! vraiment parmi
 ma - ris les mo - dè - les sont parmi nous.
 Dessus, Ah! vraiment parmi

D
vous! Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La — plaine aux

M
vous! Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La — plaine aux

AND:
Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La — plaine aux

BER.
Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La — plaine aux

CHOEUR.
vous! Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La — plaine aux

CHOEUR.
Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La — plaine aux

CHOEUR.
Dan - sons, le so - leil do - re La — plaine aux

Piano Accompaniment:
The piano part features a series of triplet chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand, both marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

gais con_tours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

gais con_tours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

gais con_tours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

gais con_tours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

gais con_tours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

gais con_tours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

gais con_tours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons

The musical score consists of seven systems. Each system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The vocal line features a melody with lyrics: "gais con_tours, Chan - tons en - co - re C'est le temps des moissons". The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. The final system includes triplets in both the vocal and piano parts, indicated by a '3' over the notes.

des a - mours, Ho - là! les jeunes hommes, Ar - rêtez - vous.

des a - mours, Ho - là! les jeunes hommes, Ar - rêtez - vous.

des a - mours.

des a - mours.

des a - mours.

des a - mours.

des a - mours.

f

AND: MAR:

Ténors. Belles fil - les que voulez-vous? Au pa - ys d'où nous sommes Sont les

Belles fil - les que voulez-vous?

p

