

«Бастьен и Бастьенна» — зингшпиль В. А. Моцарта в одном акте. Первое представление — Вена, 7 декабря 1768 г.

Зингшпиль создан 12-летним Моцартом по заказу врача-гипнотизёра А. Месмера, и первое исполнение зингшиля состоялось в его домашнем театре. Сюжет и либретто зингшиля восходят к комической опере Ж.-Ж. Руссо «Деревенский колдун», вызвавшей немало подражаний и переработок во многом пародийного характера. Свой зингшпиль Моцарт создал на основе либретто одной из них: «Амуры Бастьена и Бастьены», свободный перевод которой на немецкий язык Ф. Вайскерна появился в 1764 г. Впоследствии (1774 год) «Амуры Бастьена и Бастьены» оказались в репертуаре профессиональной детской группы, гастролирующей в Зальцбурге. Очевидно, вознамерившись, создать вариант зингшиля для исполнения детьми, Моцарт, вновь вернулся к нему, дописав речитативы и заменив басовый ключ партии Коласа на альтовый. Однако надежды на постановку не осуществились, и зингшпиль Моцарта пребывал в забвении до 1891 года, когда в ознаменовании 100-летия со дня смерти композитора он был возобновлён.

С версией либретто Ю. Димитрина зингшпиль ставился в Ленконцерте (1979), в театре «Санкт-Петербург Опера» (концертное исполнение 1991), на сцене Ленинградского театра музыкальной комедии (в составе спектакля «Директор театра» 1992), на сцене Оперной студии киевской консерватории (2002), в Ижевской филармонии (2006), в новосибирском Театре оперы и балета (2010), на Санкт-Петербургской сцене Мариинского театра (2015).

Спектакль идущий на Приморской сцене Мариинского театра (дирижер П. Смелков, режиссер Д. Пантелеева, июнь 2015 года) открывается разговорным Прологом, связанным с историей первого спектакля зингшиля в садовом театре Месмера. Этот Пролог (в переработанном виде) включен в настоящую версию либретто спектакля. Кроме того спектаклю предпослана увертюра (первая часть Маленькой ночной серенады Моцарта). Таким образом, длительность предлагаемого спектакля по двадцатиминутной опере Моцарта образует полноценный акт детского оперного спектакля.

Д Е Й С Т В УЮЩИЕ Л И Ц А

БАСТЬЕНА, пастушка — сопрано

БАСТЬЕН, пастух — тенор

КОЛЛАС, деревенский колдун — бас

Действующие лица в Прологе и Эпилоге
(Все роли без пения.)

МЕСМЕР, врач-гипнотезер, в домашнем театре которого был представлен зингшпиль «Бастьен и Бастьенна» в 1768 году.

ВОЛЬФГАНГ МОЦАРТ 12-ти лет.

ДВА ЛАКЕЯ (цани) театра Месмера.

УВЕРТИОРА

Allegro

f

p *tr*

p *tr*

p

sf *p* *tr* *sf* *p*

A page of sheet music for piano, consisting of five staves of musical notation. The music is in G major (indicated by a single sharp sign in the key signature) and common time (indicated by a 'C' in the time signature). The notation includes various note values (eighth and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *pp*, and *tr*. The piano part is divided into two hands: the right hand plays the upper staves, and the left hand plays the lower staves.

A musical score for piano, consisting of five staves of music. The music is in common time and uses a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *pp*, *tr* (trill), and *v*. Performance instructions like '3' and 'tr' are also present. The music features various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having vertical dashes through them.

A page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and major key signature.

Staff 1: Treble clef. Dynamics: *p* stacc., *pp*. Articulation marks: *tr*.

Staff 2: Bass clef. Dynamics: *p*.

Staff 3: Treble clef. Dynamics: *f*.

Staff 4: Bass clef. Dynamics: *p*.

Staff 5: Treble clef. Dynamics: *f*.

Staff 6: Bass clef. Dynamics: *p*.



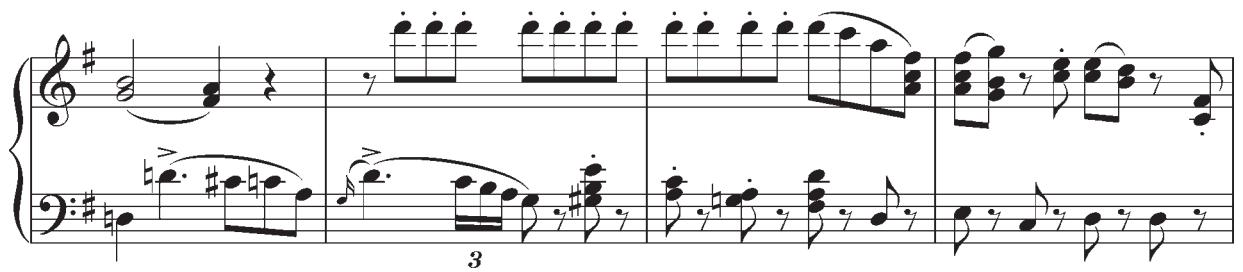
Treble staff: sustained notes followed by eighth-note chords. Bass staff: sustained notes. Measure 5 ends with a repeat sign.

Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 10 ends with a repeat sign.

Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 14 ends with a repeat sign.

Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 18 ends with a repeat sign.

Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 22 ends with a repeat sign.



Musical score page 10, measures 5-8. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, G major (one sharp), common time. The bottom staff is bass clef, F major (one sharp). Measure 5: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 6: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 7: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score page 10, measures 9-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, G major (one sharp), common time. The bottom staff is bass clef, F major (one sharp). Measure 9: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 10: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 11: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 12: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score page 10, measures 13-16. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, G major (one sharp), common time. The bottom staff is bass clef, F major (one sharp). Measure 13: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 14: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 15: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 16: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score page 10, measures 17-20. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, G major (one sharp), common time. The bottom staff is bass clef, F major (one sharp). Measure 17: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 18: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 19: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 20: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score page 10, measures 21-24. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, G major (one sharp), common time. The bottom staff is bass clef, F major (one sharp). Measure 21: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 22: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 23: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 24: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs.

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