

THE MUSIC
TO
HAMLET

COMPOSED BY
G. HENSCHEL.

LONDON & NEW YORK: NOVELLO, EWER AND CO.

THE MUSIC
TO
SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET

COMPOSED
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF THE PLAY AT THE
HAYMARKET THEATRE LONDON JANUARY 1892

BY
G. HENSCHEL
OP. 50

DEUTSCHE ÜBERSETZUNG VON SCHLEGEL

FULL SCORE

PRICE THIRTY SHILLINGS

LONDON & NEW YORK
NOVELLO, EWER AND CO.

Copyright, 1892, by Novello, Ewer and Co.

NOTICE.—*The Sole performing Right in connection with THEATRICAL Performance in England and the United States of America has been acquired by Mr. BEERBOHM TREE. Whilst the purchase of Score and Parts entitles to Concert Performance in all countries, the use of hired copies of Score or Orchestral Parts, and private reduplications of the same, are illegal.*

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF HIS FRIEND
MAX EBERSTADT

For Concert performance the Orchestral Numbers
should be played in the following order :

Nos. 1, 5, 8 and 14, 12, 3, under the Title :—
“ Suite from the Music to Shakespeare's Hamlet.
Op. 50.”

- (a) Prelude “ Hamlet.”
- (b) Prelude to Act II “ Ophelia.”
- (c) Interlude and Pastorale.
- (d) Prelude to Act IV “ Ophelia's Death.”
- (e) Danish March.

Im Concert sollten die orchestralen Nummern in
folgender Ordnung gespielt werden :

1, 5, 8 und 14, 12, 3, unter dem Titel :—“ Suite
aus der Musik zu Shakespeare's Hamlet.
Op. 50.”

- (a) Vorspiel “ Hamlet.”
- (b) Vorspiel zu Akt II “ Ophelia.”
- (c) Zwischenspiel und Pastorale.
- (d) Vorspiel zu Akt IV “ Ophelia's Tod.”
- (e) Dänischer Marsch.

G. H.

G. Henschel, Op. 50.

Copyright 1892, by Novello, Ewer & Co.

dim. p

dim.

mf

mf

p 3

p 3

pp

p

con sordini

divisi

pp espressivo

divisi

pp espressivo

pp

pp

pp

senza sordini

senza sordini

senza sordini

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of four staves. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1 (Violin I):** Starts with *p dolce*, followed by *pp* and *ff*. It features a melodic line with slurs and ties.
- Staff 2 (Violin II):** Starts with *p*, followed by *ff*. It features a melodic line with slurs and ties.
- Staff 3 (Viola):** Starts with *p* and *pp*, followed by *ff*. It features a melodic line with slurs and ties.
- Staff 4 (Cello/Double Bass):** Starts with *pp*, followed by *p* and *ff*. It features a melodic line with slurs and ties.

Additional markings include *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco) for the lower staves, and *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) for the upper staves. The notation is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature.

This page of musical notation, page 5, features a grand piano score. The notation is spread across multiple staves, including treble and bass clefs. Key elements include:

- Dynamic markings:** *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are used throughout the score.
- Articulation:** Accents (^) are placed over several notes.
- Phrasing:** Slurs and ties are used to indicate musical phrases.
- Triplet markings:** The number '3' is used to denote triplet rhythms in several places.
- Tempo/Character:** The word *pesante* (heavy) is written below the bass staff in the first system and the third system.
- Staff layout:** The score is organized into systems, with some staves grouped by a brace on the left.

This page of a musical score, numbered 6, contains a complex arrangement of musical staves. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, and strings. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into several systems, with the first system containing a large woodwind section and the second system containing a large brass section. The third system contains a large string section. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests clearly visible on the staves. The dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *con sordini* (with mutes). The score is a page from a larger work, as indicated by the page number 6 in the top left corner.

con sordini

con sordini

con sordini

divisi

pp

divisi

pp

pp

espressivo
pp dolce

pp
I^o
pp

pp

senza sordini

senza sordini

senza sordini

ppp

ppp

This musical score is for a piano and voice ensemble. It consists of 12 staves. The top three staves are for the piano, the next three for the voice, and the bottom six for the piano accompaniment. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'poco' (poco). The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The lyrics are in Russian, with the words 'a poco cre -' repeated across the voice staves.

The score begins with a piano introduction in the first three staves. The piano part features a complex, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The voice part enters in the fourth staff with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady, rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a more complex, flowing pattern in the left hand. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The lyrics are written below the voice staves, with the words 'a poco cre -' repeated across the voice staves.

The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'poco' (poco). The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The lyrics are in Russian, with the words 'a poco cre -' repeated across the voice staves.

1?

p dolce

a 2.

p

f

pp

mf espressivo

p

- scen - do

- scen - do

- scen - do

- scen - do

- scen - do

p poco *a*

p poco *a*

p poco *a*

Musical score for a piano and voice ensemble. The score consists of 11 staves. The first six staves are for the piano, and the last five are for the voice. The piano part includes various dynamics (mf, f, p, p espressivo) and articulation (accents). The voice part includes lyrics in Italian: "poco a poco cre - - - scen - - - do ed accel - er - an -".

Dynamics and markings in the piano part include: *mf*, *f*, *p*, *p espressivo*, and *f*. The voice part includes the lyrics: *poco a poco cre - - - scen - - - do ed accel - er - an -*.

molto rit. a tempo

ff *p dolce* *cresc.* *dolce* *p*

ff *pp dolciss*

ff *ff* *pp dolce*

molto rit. a tempo

ff *ff dim.* *dolce* *cresc.* *pp* *p*

ff *f* *cresc.* *ff*

molto rit. a tempo

ff *pp* *dolciss* *cre -*

ff *pp* *cre -*

ff *pp* *cre -*

molto rit. a tempo

pp *pp dolce* *cre -*

pp *pp dolce* *cre -*

ff *pp dolce* *cre -*

Musical score for page 13, featuring multiple staves with vocal and instrumental parts. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *fffz* (fortissimoz). It also includes the instruction *CRASC.* (Crescendo) and the lyrics *- scen - - do*. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols like notes, rests, and slurs.

The score is organized into systems of staves. The first system includes staves for vocal parts and piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The third system features a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The fourth system includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The fifth system features a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The sixth system includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The seventh system features a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The eighth system includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The ninth system features a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The tenth system includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

This page of a musical score for a string quartet consists of 16 staves. The notation includes various musical elements:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat, common time. It begins with a melodic line and includes a *pp* dynamic marking.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef, featuring a melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef, featuring a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic marking.
- Staff 4:** Bass clef, featuring a melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking.
- Staff 5:** Treble clef, featuring a melodic line with a *mf* dynamic marking.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef, featuring a melodic line with a *fz* dynamic marking.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef, featuring a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic marking.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef, featuring a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic marking.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef, featuring a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic marking.
- Staff 10:** Bass clef, featuring a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic marking.
- Staff 11:** Bass clef, featuring a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic marking.
- Staff 12:** Bass clef, featuring a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic marking.
- Staff 13:** Bass clef, featuring a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic marking.
- Staff 14:** Bass clef, featuring a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic marking.
- Staff 15:** Bass clef, featuring a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic marking.
- Staff 16:** Bass clef, featuring a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic marking.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *pp*, *mf*, *fz*, *dim. e rall.*, *pizz.*, and *arco*.

Ending for Theatre.
Theater Schluss.

Ending for Concert.
Concert Schluss.

The curtain rises.
Der Vorhang geht auf.

To be held till the first words
are spoken on the stage.

Auszuhalten bis die ersten Worte
auf der Bühne gesprochen werden.

Ending for Theatre.
Theater Schluss.

Ending for Concert.
Concert Schluss.

APPEARANCE OF GHOST.
ERSCHEINUNG DES GEISTES.

Ber. Last night of all,
When yond same star, that's westward from the pole
Had made his course to illumine that part of heaven
Where now it burns, Marcellus, and myself
The bell then beating one, —

Bern. Die allerletzte Nacht,
Als eben jener Stern, vom Pol gen Westen,
In seinem Lauf den Theil des Himmels hellte,
Wo jetzt er glüht: da sahn Marcell und ich,
Indem die Glocke Eins schlug —

Largo.

Oboe Solo.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola.

(Enter Ghost.)
(Der Geist tritt auf.)

Mar. Peace! break thee off: look, where it comes again!
Ber. In the same figure, like the king that's dead.
Mar. Thou art a scholar; speak to it, Horatio.

Marc. O still! halt ein! Sieh, wie's da wieder kommt!
Bern. Ganz die Gestalt wie der verstorbne König.
Marc. Du bist gelehrt, sprich du mit ihm, Horatio.

Ber. Looks it not like the king? mark it, Horatio.
Hor. Most like! It harrows me with fear and wonder.
Ber. It would be spoke to.

Bern. Sieht's nicht dem König gleich? Schau's an, Horatio!
Hor. Ganz gleich; es macht mich starr vor Furcht und Staunen.
Bern. Es möchte angeredet sein.

Violoncello.

Contra-Basso.

ppp

Largo.

Mar. Question it, Horatio.
Hor. What art thou, that usurp'st this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did sometimes march? by Heaven I charge thee, speak!

Marc. Horatio, red es an!
Hor. Wer bist du, der sich dieser Nachtzeit anmasst
Und dieser edlen kriegerischen Gestalt,
Darin die Hoheit des begrabnen Dänmark
Weiland einherging? Ich beschwöre dich
Beim Himmel: sprich!

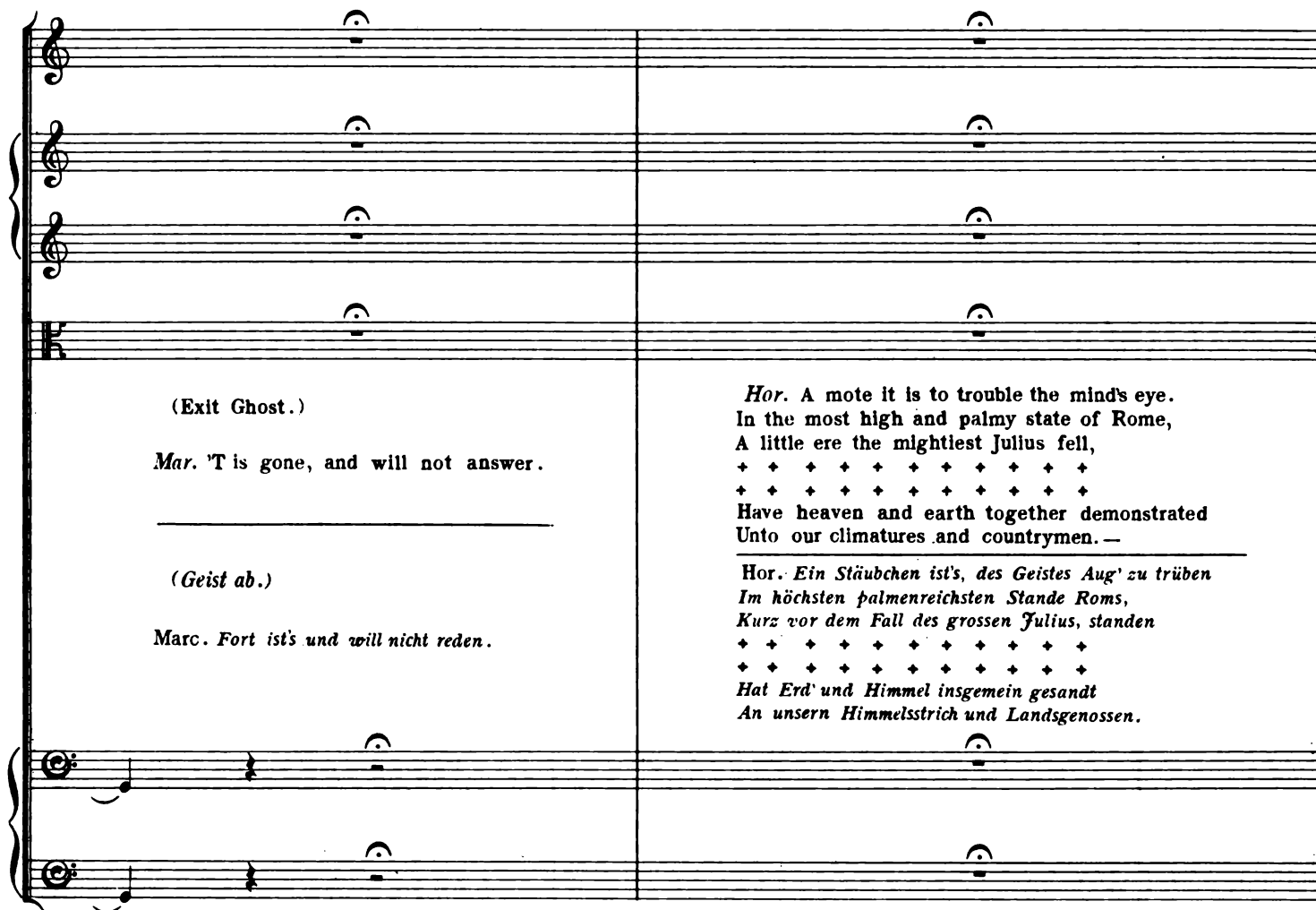
Mar. It is offended.
Ber. See, it stalks away!

Hor. Stay! speak, speak, I charge thee, speak!

Marc. Es ist beleidigt.
Bern. Seht, es schreitet weg.

Hor. Bleib, sprich! Sprich, ich beschwör' dich, sprich!

ppp



(Exit Ghost.)

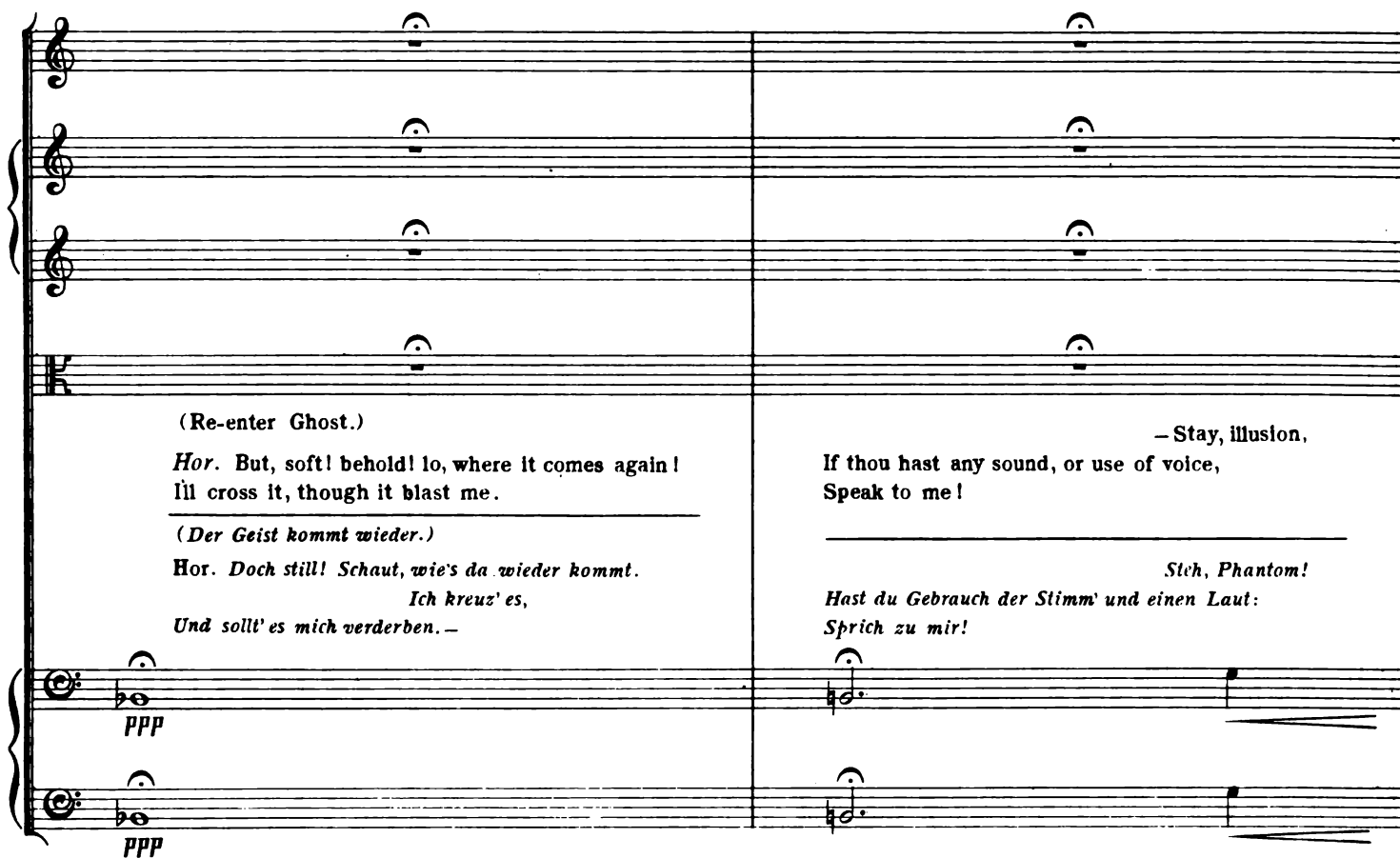
Mar. 'T is gone, and will not answer.

(Geist ab.)

Marc. Fort ist's und will nicht reden.

Hor. A mote it is to trouble the mind's eye.
 In the most high and palmy state of Rome,
 A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
 + + + + +
 + + + + +
 Have heaven and earth together demonstrated
 Unto our climatures and countrymen. —

Hor. Ein Stäubchen ist's, des Geistes Aug' zu trüben
 Im höchsten palmenreichsten Stande Roms,
 Kurz vor dem Fall des grossen Julius, standen
 + + + + +
 + + + + +
 Hat Erd' und Himmel insgemein gesandt
 An unsern Himmelsstrich und Landsgenossen.



(Re-enter Ghost.)

Hor. But, soft! behold! lo, where it comes again!
 I'll cross it, though it blast me.

(Der Geist kommt wieder.)

Hor. Doch still! Schaut, wie's da wieder kommt.
 Ich kreuz' es,
 Und sollt' es mich verderben. —

— Stay, illusion,
 If thou hast any sound, or use of voice,
 Speak to me!

Steh, Phantom!
 Hast du Gebrauch der Stimm' und einen Laut:
 Sprich zu mir!

ppp

con sordini *ppp*

con sordini *ppp*

con sordini *ppp*

(It spreads its arms.)
 If there be any good thing to be done,
 That may to thee do ease, and grace to me,
 Speak to me!
 (Der Geist breitet die Arme aus.)
 Ist irgend eine gute That zu thun,
 Die Ruh' dir bringen kann und Ehre mir:
 Sprich zu mir!

If thou art privy to thy country's fate,
 Which happily foreknowing may avoid,
 O, speak!
 Bist du vertraut mit deines Landes Schicksal.
 Das etwa noch Voraussicht wenden kann:
 O sprich!

Or if thou hast uphoarded in thy life
 Extorted treasure in the womb of earth,
 Und hast du aufgehäuft in deinem Leben
 Erpresste Schätze in der Erde Schooss.

sempre ppp

sempre ppp

ppp ma marcato

For which, they say, you spirits oft
 walk in death,
 Speak of it, stay, and
 Wofür ihr Geister, sagt man, oft im Tod
 Umhergeht: sprich davon! verweil und

speak! (The cock crows.)
 sprich! (Der Hahn kräht.)

Hor. So have I heard, and do in part believe it.
But, look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill,
Break we our watch up; and, by my advice,
Let us impart what we have seen to-night
Unto young Hamlet; for, upon my life,
This spirit, dumb to us, will speak to him.
Do you consent we shall acquaint him with it,
As needful in our loves, fitting our duty?

Mar. Let's do't, I pray; and I this morning know
Where we shall find him most convenient. (*Exeunt.*)

Hor. So hört' auch ich und glaube dran zum Theil.
Doch seht, der Morgen, angethan mit Purpur,
Betrifft den Thau des hohen Hügels dort:
Lasst uns die Wacht aufbrechen, und ich rathe,
Vertraun wir, was wir diese Nacht gesehn,
Dem jungen Hamlet; denn, bei meinem Leben,
Der Geist, so stumm für uns, ihm wird er reden.
Ihr willigt drein, dass wir ihm dieses melden,
Wie Lieb' uns nöthigt und der Pflicht geziemt?

Mar. Ich bitt' Euch, thun wir das; ich weiss, wo wir
Ihn am bequemsten heute finden werden. (*Alle ab.*)

No 3.

DANISH MARCH.

DÄNISCHER MARSCH.

Alla marcia.

Flauto Piccolo.

Flauto.

Oboi.

Clarinetti in A.

Fagotti.

Corni I & II in E.

Corni III & IV in E.

Trombe I & II in E.

Tromba III in E.

Tromboni I & II.

Trombone III.

Tuba.

Timpani in E.B.

Piatti, Triangolo
& Tamburo Piccolo.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello.

Contra-Basso.

Alla marcia.

*) The time for the rising of the Curtain during this March depends on the number of Courtiers, Attendants etc. that precede the entrance of the King.
Der Zeitpunkt für das Aufgehen des Vorhangs während dieses Marsches richtet sich nach der Zahl der Hofleute etc. die vor der Ankunft des Königs die Halle betreten.

rall. *a tempo*

mf *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *a tempo*

rall. dim. *p* *mf* *dim.* *p* *dim.* *p* *dim.* *p*

Tamb. Picc. *Piatti.* *ff* *ff* *dim.* *p*

rall. *a tempo* *p* *p* *p* *p* *rall.* *a tempo* *p* *pizz.* *p*

This page of musical notation, numbered 21, is a score for a string quartet. It is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The music is characterized by a mix of melodic lines and harmonic support. Key features include:

- Violin I:** Features a melodic line with various dynamics, including *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). It includes a trill in the middle section.
- Violin II:** Provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines, often marked *mf*.
- Viola:** Plays a steady harmonic accompaniment, frequently using triplets and marked *mf*.
- Cello/Double Bass:** Features a melodic line with dynamics ranging from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). It includes a trill and is marked *arco* (arco) in the final section.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The page number 9318 is printed at the bottom center.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a string quartet, with four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking, and the second staff has an 'arco' (arco) marking. The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The music is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains measures 1 through 8, and the second system contains measures 9 through 16. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some measures contain multiple notes. The dynamic markings 'pizz.' and 'arco' are placed below the notes. The overall style is that of a classical musical score.

[illegible]

1. 2.

Old Danish Melody.
Alt Dänische Melodie.

SOLO I^o
p

II^o
p

SOLO
mf

ben marc. ma dal.

Triang.
p

pizz.
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p

pizz.
arco
dim.
p

1. 2. *dim.* *p* *p*

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a *mf* marking. The second staff has a *p* marking. The third staff has a *pizz.* marking. The fourth staff has a *pizz.* marking. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests on a five-line staff. The page is numbered 26 in the top left corner.

1. 2.

ff

mf

mf

mf

mf

ff

ff

sfz

sfz

pp

p

arco

ff

arco

ff

arco

ff

pizz.

arco

ff

pizz.

mf

mf

1. 2.

ff

1.

ff

mf

f

pp

pizz.

f

arco

ff

arco

ff

arco

ff

1.

[illegible]

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello/Double Bass

mf

f

ff

Cresc.

arco

9318

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a string quartet, featuring multiple staves with complex notation. The score includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key features include:

- Staff 1 (Violin I):** Contains a triplet of eighth notes marked *ff* and a section marked *a 2.* (second ending).
- Staff 2 (Violin II):** Features a triplet of eighth notes marked *ff* and a section marked *a 2.*
- Staff 3 (Viola):** Includes a triplet of eighth notes marked *ff* and a section marked *a 2.*
- Staff 4 (Cello):** Shows a triplet of eighth notes marked *ff* and a section marked *a 2.*
- Staff 5 (Double Bass):** Contains a triplet of eighth notes marked *ff* and a section marked *a 2.*
- Staff 6 (Triangle):** Labeled "Triang." and features a triplet of eighth notes marked *f*.
- Staff 7 (Pizzicato):** Labeled "pizz." and features a triplet of eighth notes marked *f*.
- Staff 8 (Arco):** Labeled "arco" and features a triplet of eighth notes marked *f*.
- Staff 9 (Pizzicato):** Labeled "pizz." and features a triplet of eighth notes marked *f*.
- Staff 10 (Pizzicato):** Labeled "pizz." and features a triplet of eighth notes marked *f*.

 The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The page is numbered "19" in the bottom right corner.

poco a poco *cresc.* *scen*

poco a poco *cresc.* *scen*

poco a poco *cresc.* *scen*

f *cresc.* *ff*

cresc. *ff*

ff

ff

poco a poco *cresc.* *scen*

poco a poco *cresc.* *scen*

poco a poco *cresc.* *scen*

poco a poco *cresc.* *scen*

arco *ff* *arco* *ff*

Enter King and Queen.
König und Königin treten auf.

[illegible]

9318

Enter Hamlet.
Hamlet tritt auf.

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes staves for strings (violin I, violin II, viola, cello, double bass) and woodwinds (flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon). The second system includes staves for brass (trumpet, trombone, tuba) and vocal soloists (soprano, alto, tenor, bass). The score features various musical notations including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *fff*, *dim.*, *p*, *mf*, and *pp*. The vocal parts enter with the lyrics "di - mi - nu - en".

Poco più vivace.

Musical score for piano and voice, page 38. The score is in G major and 2/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part includes a waltz-like melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. The vocal line enters in the first system with a melodic phrase. The score is marked with various dynamics including *pp*, *p*, *dim.*, and *ff*. The tempo is marked *Poco più vivace.* at the top right and bottom right.

Dynamics and markings in the score include:

- pp* (pianissimo) in the first system, piano part.
- p* (piano) in the second system, piano part.
- dim.* (diminuendo) in the second system, piano part.
- pp* (pianissimo) in the second system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the third system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the fourth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the fifth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the sixth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the seventh system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the eighth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the ninth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the tenth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the eleventh system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the twelfth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the thirteenth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the fourteenth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the fifteenth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the sixteenth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the seventeenth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the eighteenth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the nineteenth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the twentieth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the twenty-first system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the twenty-second system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the twenty-third system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the twenty-fourth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the twenty-fifth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the twenty-sixth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the twenty-seventh system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the twenty-eighth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the twenty-ninth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the thirtieth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the thirty-first system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the thirty-second system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the thirty-third system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the thirty-fourth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the thirty-fifth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the thirty-sixth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the thirty-seventh system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the thirty-eighth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the thirty-ninth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the fortieth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the forty-first system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the forty-second system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the forty-third system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the forty-fourth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the forty-fifth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the forty-sixth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the forty-seventh system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the forty-eighth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the forty-ninth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the fiftieth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the fifty-first system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the fifty-second system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the fifty-third system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the fifty-fourth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the fifty-fifth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the fifty-sixth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the fifty-seventh system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the fifty-eighth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the fifty-ninth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the sixtieth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the sixty-first system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the sixty-second system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the sixty-third system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the sixty-fourth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the sixty-fifth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the sixty-sixth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the sixty-seventh system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the sixty-eighth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the sixty-ninth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the seventieth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the seventy-first system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the seventy-second system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the seventy-third system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the seventy-fourth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the seventy-fifth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the seventy-sixth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the seventy-seventh system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the seventy-eighth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the seventy-ninth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the eightieth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the eighty-first system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the eighty-second system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the eighty-third system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the eighty-fourth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the eighty-fifth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the eighty-sixth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the eighty-seventh system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the eighty-eighth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the eighty-ninth system, piano part.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the ninetieth system, piano part.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the hundredth system, piano part.

Poco più vivace.

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring multiple staves with complex notation. The score includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include "poco rit." (poco ritardando), "ff" (fortissimo), "f" (forte), "sfz" (sforzando), and "pizz." (pizzicato). There are also articulation marks like "a 2." and "10 A A A". The notation is dense, with many beamed notes and slurs, indicating a fast and technically demanding piece. The page is numbered "68" in the top right corner.

* * * * *

King. Why, 'tis a loving and a fair reply:
Be as ourself in Denmark.— Madam, come;
This gentle and unforced accord of Hamlet
Sits smiling to my heart: in grace whereof,
No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell,
And the king's rouse the heavens shall bruit again,
Re-speaking earthly thunder. Come away.

(Exeunt all, but Hamlet.)

* * * * *

König. Wohl, das ist eine liebe, schöne Antwort.
Seid wie wir selbst in Dänmark.— Kommt, Gemahlin!
Diess will'ge, freundliche Nachgeben Hamlets.
Sitzt lächelnd um mein Herz; und dem zu Ehren
Soll das Geschütz heut jeden frohen Trank,
Den Dänmark ausbringt, an die Wolken tragen,
Und wenn der König anklingt, soll der Himmel
Nachdröhnen ird'schen Donner.— Kommt mit mir.

(König, Königin und Gefolge ab.)

Here follows a repetition of part of the Danish March.

Hier folgt eine theilweise Wiederholung des Dänischen Marsches.

Nº 4.

APPEARANCE OF GHOST.
 ERSCHEINUNG DES GEISTES.

Ham. The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.

Hor. It is a nipping and an eager air.

Ham. What hour now?

Hor. I think it lacks of twelve.

Mar. No, it is struck.

Hor. Indeed? I heard it not: it then draws
 near the season

Wherein the spirit held his wont to walk.

Ham. Die Luft geht scharf, es ist entsetzlich kalt.

Hor. 'S ist eine schneidende und strenge Luft.

Ham. Was ist die Uhr?

Hor. Ich denke, nah an zwölf.

Marc. Nicht doch, es hat geschlagen.

Hor. Wirklich schon?

*Ich hört' es nicht; so rückt heran die Stunde,
 Worin der Geist gewohnt ist umzugehn.*

Behind the Scenes.
 Auf der Bühne.

Allegro.

Tromba I in C.

Tromba II in C.

Tromba III in C.

Timpani in G.C.

ff *sempre ff* *ff* *sempre ff* *ff* *sempre ff* *Allegro.*

fff *fff* *fff* *trium*

Ham. Ay, marry, is't:
But to my mind,—though I am native here,
And to the manner born,—it is a custom
More honoured in the breach than the observance.
+ + + + +
+ + + + +
+ + + + +
+ + + + +
+ + + + + the dram of eale
Doth all the noble substance often dout
To his own scandal.

(Enter Ghost.)

Ham. Nun freilich wol:
Doch meines Dünkens (bin ich eingeboren
Und drin erzogen schon) ist's ein Gebrauch,
Wovon der Bruch mehr ehrt, als die Befolgung.
+ + + + +
+ + + + +
+ + + + +
+ + + + +
Der Gran von Schlechtem zieht des edlen Werthes
Gehalt herab in seine eigne Schmach.
(Der Geist tritt auf.)

Lento.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola.

Hor. Look, my lord! It comes.
Ham. Angels and ministers of grace defend us:—
+ + + + +
+ + + + + and we fools of nature,
So horribly to shake our disposition,
With thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls?
Say, why is this? wherefore? what should we do?
(The Ghost beckons.)

Hor. O seht, mein Prinz, es kommt!
Ham. Engel und Boten Gottes, steht uns bei!
+ + + + +
+ + + + + dass wir Narren der Natur
So furchtbarlich uns schütteln mit Gedanken,
Die unsre Seele nicht erreichen kann?
Warum dies? sag! Weshalb? was soll'n wir thun?

(Der Geist winkt Hamlet.)

Hor. It beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some impartment did desire
To you alone.

Hor. Es winket Euch, mit ihm hinwegzugehn,
Als ob es eine Mittheilung verlangte,
Mit Euch allein.

Violoncello.

Contra-Basso.

Mar. Look, with what courteous action
It waves you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it.
Hor. No, by no means.
Ham. It will not speak: then will I follow it.
Hor. Do not, my lord.
Ham. Why, what should be the fear?
I do not set my life at a pin's fee;
And, for my soul, what can it do to that,
Being a thing immortal as itself?

Marc. Seht, wie es Euch mit freundlicher Geberde
Hinweist an einen mehr entlegnen Ort.
Geht aber nicht mit ihm!
Hor. Nein, keineswegs.
Ham. Es will nicht sprechen: wohl, so folg' ich ihm.
Hor. Thut's nicht, mein Prinz!
Ham. Was wäre da zu fürchten?
Mein Leben acht' ich keine Nadel werth,
Und meine Seele, kann es der was thun,
Die ein unsterblich Ding ist, wie es selbst?

It waves me forth again:— I'll follow it.

Hor. What if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord,
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff
That beetles o'er his base into the sea,
And there assume some other horrible form
Which might deprive your sovereignty of reason.
And draw you into madness?

Es winkt mir wieder fort; ich folg' ihm nach.

Hor. Wie, wenn es hin zur Flut Euch lockt, mein Prinz,
Vielleicht zum grausen Gipfel jenes Felsen,
Der in die See nicht über seinen Fass?
Und dort in andre Schreckgestalt sich kleidet,
Die der Vernunft die Herrschaft rauben könnte
Und Euch zum Wahnsinn treiben?

think of it:
 The very place puts toys of desperation,
 Without more motive, into every brain
 That looks so many fathoms to the sea
 And hears it roar beneath.
Ham. It waves me still:— go on, I'll follow thee.
Mar. You shall not go, my lord.
Ham. Hold off your hands.
Hor. Be ruled; you shall not go.
Ham. My fate cries out.
 And makes each petty artery in this body
 As hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve.—

O bedenkt!
Der Ort an sich bringt Grillen der Verzweiflung
Auch ohne weitem Grund in jedes Hirn,
Das so viel Klaster niederschaut zur See
Und hört sie unten brüllen.
Ham. Immer winkt es.
Geh nur! ich folge dir.
Marc. Ihr dürft nicht gehn, mein Prinz!
Ham. Die Hände weg!
Hor. Hört uns, Ihr dürft nicht gehn.
Ham. Mein Schicksal ruft
 Und macht die kleinste Ader dieses Leibes
 So fest, als Sehnen des Nemeer Löwen.

(The Ghost beckons.)
 Still I am called.— Unhand me gentlemen,—
 (Breaking from them.)

(Der Geist winkt.)
 Es winkt mir immerfort: lasst los! Beim Himmel!
 (Reisst sich los.)

(The following bars are played during the change of scene.)
 (Die folgenden Tacte werden während der Verwandlung gespielt.)

By Heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me:—
 I say, away! — Go on, I'll follow thee.
 (Exeunt Ghost and Hamlet.)

Den mach' ich zum Gespenst, der mich zurückhält!
Ich sage, fort!
Geh nur voran! ich folge dir.
 (Der Geist und Hamlet ab.)

con sordini *divisi*
b₂

ppp

<i>A more remote Part of the Platform.</i> (Enter Ghost and Hamlet.) Ham. Whither wilt thou lead me? speak; I'll go no further.	Ghost. Mark me. Ham. I will. Ghost. My hour is almost come, + + + + + + + + + + Ghost. I am thy father's spirit; Doomed for a certain term to walk the night, And for the day confined to fast in fires, Till the foul crimes done in my days of nature Are burnt and purged away. But that I am forbid To tell the secrets of my prison-house,	I could a tale unfold whose lightest word Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Ein abgelegener Theil der Terrasse. (Der Geist und Hamlet treten auf.) Ham. Wo führst du hin mich? Red, ich geh' nicht weiter!	Geist. Hör an! Ham. Ich will's. Geist. Schon naht sich meine Stunde, + + + + + + + + + + Geist. Ich bin deines Vaters Geist: Verdammt auf eine Zeitlang, Nachts zu wandern, Und Tags gebannt in ew'gen Feuers Glut, Bis die Verbrechen meiner Zeitlichkeit Hinweggeläutert sind. Wär' mir's nicht untersagt, Das Innre meines Kerkers zu enthüllen,	So höb ich eine Kunde an, von der Das kleinste Wort die Seele dir zermalmte.

con sordini *divisi*
b₂

ppp

Make thy two eyes like stars start from their spheres, Thy knotted and combinéd locks to part, Dein junges Blut erstarrte, deine Augen Wie Stern' aus ihren Kreisen schiessen machte, Dir die verworrenen krausen Locken trennte	And each particular hair to stand on end, Like quills upon the fretful porpentine; Und sträubte jedes einzle Haar empor, Wie Nadeln an dem zorn'gen Stachelthier:	But this eternal blazon must not be To ears of flesh and blood. — List, list, O list! If thou didst ever thy dear Doch diese ew'ge Offenbarung fasst Kein Ohr von Fleisch und Blut. — Horch, horch! o horch! Wenn du je deinen theuren
--	---	--

Fagotti. *Tacet sin al Fine.*

Corni in E^b *ffp muted. (gestopft.) Tacet sin al Fine.*

Tam-Tam. *ffp*

ffp *morendo*

ffp *morendo*

ffp *morendo*

ppp

father love, —
 Ham. O God!
 Ghost. Revenge his foul and most unnatural

Vater liebtest —
 Ham. O Himmel!
 Geist. Räch' seinen schnöden unerhörten

murder.
 Ham. Murder?
 Ghost. Murder most foul, as in the best it is,

Mord!
 Ham. Mord?
 Geist. Ja, schnöder Mord, wie er aufs Beste ist,

But this, most foul, strange, and unnatural.

Doch dieser unerhört und unnatürlich..

ffp *morendo*

ffp *morendo*

ppp

ppp

Ham. Haste me to know't, that I with wings as swift
 As meditation, or the thoughts of love,
 May sweep to my revenge.

Ghost. I find thee apt:
 And duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed
 That roots itself in ease on Lethe wharf,
 Wouldst thou not stir in this. Now, Hamlet, hear.
 * * * * *
 Against thy mother aught: leave her to Heaven,
 And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge
 To prick and sting her. Fare thee well at once!

Ham. Eil, ihn zu melden: dass ich auf Schwingen, rasch
 Wie Andacht und des Liebenden Gedanken,
 Zur Rache stürmen mag.
 Geist. Du scheinst mir willig:
 Auch wärst du träger, als das feiste Kraut,
 Das ruhig Wurzel treibt an Lethe's Strand,
 Empörte dich nicht dies! Nun, Hamlet, höre:
 * * * * *
 Nichts gegen deine Mutter; überlass sie
 Dem Himmel und den Dornen, die im Busen
 Ihr stechend wohnen. Lebe wohl mit Eins!

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
 And gins to pale his

Der Glühwurm zeigt, dass sich die Frühe naht,
 Und sein unwirksam Feu'r

a 2.

uneffectual fire: Adieu! Adieu! Adieu! Re - member me! (Exit.)

beginnt zu blasen. Ade! Ade! Ade! Ge - denke mein! (Ab.)

dim.

div. ppp

ppp

dim.

ppp

Ham. O all you host of heaven! O earth! —
 * * * * *
 (Enter Horatio and Marcellus.)
 * * * * *
 Mar. We have sworn, my lord, already.
 Ham. In deed, upon my sword, in deed.

Ham. O, all' ihr Himmelsheerschaar'n! Erde!
 * * * * *
 (Horatio und Marcellus treten auf.)
 * * * * *
 Marc. Wir haben schon geschworen, gnäd'ger Herr.
 Ham. Im Ernste, auf mein Schwert, im Ernste!

Tam-Tam.

pp

pp

pp

pp

Ghost. (Beneath.) Swear.
 Ham. Ha, ha, boy! say'st thou so? art thou there, true-penny?
 Come on, — you hear this fellow in the cellarage, —
 Consent to swear.
 Hor. Propose the oath, my lord.
 Ham. Never to speak of this that you have seen,
 Swear by my sword.

Geist. (unter der Erde.) Schwört!
 Ham. Ha ha, Bursch! sagst du das? Bist du da, Grundehrlich?
 Wolan — ihr hört im Keller den Gesellen —
 Bequemet euch, zu schwören!
 Hor. Sagt den Eid!
 Ham. Niemals von dem, was ihr gesehn, zu sprechen:
 Schwört auf mein Schwert!

div.

pp

pp

pp

pp

Ghost. (Beneath.) Swear.
 Ham. Hic et ubique? then we'll shift our ground. —
 Come hither, gentlemen,
 And lay your hands again upon my sword:
 Never to speak of this that you have heard,
 Swear by my sword.

Geist. (unter der Erde.) Schwört!
 Ham. Hic et ubique? Wechseln wir die Stelle! —
 Hieher, ihr Herren, kommt
 Und legt die Hände wieder auf mein Schwert:
 Niemals von dem, was ihr gehört, zu sprechen,
 Schwört auf mein Schwert!

pp

Ghost. (Beneath.) Swear.
Ham. Well said, old mole! canst work i' the earth so fast?
 * * * * *
 * * * * *
 So grace and mercy at your most need help you,
 Swear.

Geist. (unter der Erde.) Schwört!
Ham. Brav, alter Maulwurf! Wühlst so hurtig fort?
 * * * * *
 * * * * *
 So Gnad' und Heil in höchster Noth euch helfe,
 Das schwört!

pp

pp

Ghost. (Beneath.) Swear.
Ham. Rest, rest, perturbed spirit! So, gentlemen,
 With all my love I do commend me to you:
 And what so poor a man as Hamlet is
 May do to express his love and friending to you,
 God willing, shall not lack. Let us go in together;
 And still your fingers on your lips, I pray.
 The time is out of joint: O cursèd splite,

Geist. (unter der Erde.) Schwört!
Ham. Ruh, ruh, verstörter Geist! — Nun, liebe Herrn,
 Empfehl' ich mich mit aller Liebe euch,
 Und was ein armer Mann, wie Hamlet ist,
 Vermag, euch Lieb' und Freundschaft zu bezeugen,
 So Gott will, soll nicht fehlen. Lasst uns gehn;
 Und, bitt' ich, stets den Finger auf den Mund!
 Die Zeit ist aus den Fugen: Weh mir, zu denken,

pp

pp

divisi.
pp

That ever I was born to set it right.
 Das ich geboren ward, sie einzurichten,

sempre pp
pp

Nay, come, let's go together.
 Nun kommt, lasst uns zusammen gehn!

(Exeunt.)
(Alle ab.)

pp

pizz.
arco

ACT II.

Nº 5.

PRELUDE. VORSPIEL.

OPHELIA.

Andante affettuoso.

molto rall.

Flauti.
Oboi.
Clarineti in A.
Fagotti.
Corni I & II in E.
Corni III & IV in E.
Trombe in E.
Timpani in E. B (H).
Arpa.
Violino I.
Violino II.
Viola.
Violoncello.
Contra-Basso.

a tempo

This musical score page, numbered 49, contains vocal and piano parts. The vocal line is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a piano (*p*) section and a final phrase marked *io* with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment is written in two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system includes a tempo marking *a tempo* and dynamics *pp* (pianissimo). The second system also includes a tempo marking *a tempo* and dynamics *pp*. The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various articulations like slurs and ties. The score is printed on a single page with a vertical margin line on the left.

10⁹ A

mf

p

10⁹ A

III⁹

mf

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

This page of a musical score, numbered 51, features a piano and orchestra arrangement. The piano part is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The orchestral part includes woodwinds (flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon), strings, and percussion. The score is divided into measures, with dynamic markings and performance instructions such as *pp*, *pp dolce*, *p*, *dolce*, and *cresc.* (crescendo) indicating the intended sound and volume. The piano part begins with a melodic line in the right hand, while the left hand provides harmonic support. The orchestral part enters with various instruments, creating a rich texture. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and articulation marks clearly visible.

This page of musical notation, page 52, features a grand piano score. The notation is organized into systems of staves. The upper system includes a treble staff and a bass staff, both with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The lower system includes a grand staff with a treble staff, a middle staff, and a bass staff, all with a key signature of two sharps. The score is marked with various dynamics and articulations, including *mf*, *f*, *dim.*, *p*, *pp*, *ff*, and *molto cresc.*. The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and slurs, indicating a complex and expressive piece of music.

mf *f* *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *p*

mf molto cresc. *f* *f* *dim.* *p* *pp*

ff *dim.* *p* *pp*

ff *dim.* *p*

ff *dim.* *p*

ff *dim.* *p*

Musical score for page 53, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations, dynamics, and a vocal line.

Dynamics and markings include: *pp*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, *cre - scen - do - - - f*, *pizz.*, *arco*, *f dim.*, and *mf*.

The score includes a vocal line with lyrics: *cre - scen - do - - - f*.

The score is written for multiple instruments, including strings and woodwinds, with various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

dim. pp

dim. pp

dim. pp

dim. pp

pp Solo.

dim. pp

p pp

p

pp dolce

dim. pp

p

dolciss. pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

This musical score page, numbered 55, contains ten systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures (primarily three sharps), and dynamic markings. The first system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The second system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The third system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The fourth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The fifth system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The sixth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The seventh system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The eighth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The ninth system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The tenth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The score is written in a style typical of 20th-century classical music, with a focus on melodic development and harmonic texture.

Key markings include:

- p* (piano)
- cresc.* (crescendo)

Other markings include *I^o* and *II^o* in the upper staves, and *v* in the lower staves.

1º

p

1º

p

pp

pp

pp

pp

1º

p

p

pp

pp

dolce

dolce

dolce

mf *f* *dim.*

cresc. *f* *dim.*

cresc. *f* *dim.*

cresc. *f* *dim.*

molto cresc. *f*

cresc. *f*

mf

ff *mf*

cresc. *ff* *dim.*

cresc. *ff* *dim.* *p*

cresc. *ff* *dim.* *p*

cresc. *ff* *dim.*

cresc. *ff* *dim.*

This musical score page, numbered 58, features a piano and voice ensemble. The piano part is written for four staves (two grand staves), and the voice part is written for two staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The piano part begins with a series of chords and moving lines, while the voice part enters with a melodic line. The score concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The score also includes a section marked *LYE* (likely a vocal entry or ending).

poco rall. a tempo

pp espress. marcato

mf *f* *pp*

mf *f* *pp*

mf *f* *pp*

mf *f* *pp*

p *f* *pp*

poco rall. a tempo

p *pp*

pp

dolciss *pp*

scendo *f* *dim.* *pp*

p dolce

poco rall. a tempo

p *pp*

pp dolce

p *mf dolce marcato*

poco rall. a tempo

pizz. *arco* *f molto cresc.* *pp*

mf *pizz.* *arco* *f molto cresc.* *pp*

mf *f molto cresc.* *pp*

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a piano score. It consists of multiple staves, each with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The phrase "cresc. molto" (crescendo molto) is repeated several times across the staves, indicating a significant increase in volume. The music is written in a complex, multi-measure format, with some staves featuring long, sweeping lines that suggest a continuous, flowing melody. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era piano composition.

This musical score page, numbered 61, features a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part is written for both hands across multiple staves, with dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *ppp* (pianississimo). The vocal line is on a single staff, marked with *ff*, *p* (piano), and *pp*. The score includes various musical notations: treble and bass clefs, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), a common time signature (C), and a variety of note values including eighth, quarter, and half notes. There are also rests, slurs, and phrasing slurs. A specific instruction *mf con molta espressione* is written above a piano staff. The page concludes with a double bar line and a final *pp* marking.

9319*

Nº 6.

FLOURISH OF TRUMPETS.

(Arrival of the players.)

*TROMPETEN FANFARE.**(Ankunft der Schauspieler.)*

Ham. It is not very strange; for my uncle is King of Denmark, and those that would make mouths at him while my father lived, give twenty, forty, fifty, an hundred ducats a-piece for his picture in little. 'Sblood, there is something in this more than natural, if philosophy could find it out.

Ham. *Es ist nicht sehr zu verwundern: denn mein Oheim ist König von Dänemark, und eben die, welche ihm Gesichter zogen, so lange mein Vater lebte, geben zwanzig, vierzig, funfzig, bis hundert Dukaten für sein Porträt in Miniatur. Wetter, es liegt hierin etwas Uebernatürliches, wenn die Philosophie es nur ausfindig machen könnte.*

Behind the Scenes.

Auf der Bühne.

Moderato.

Tromba I in B^b.

Tromba II in B^b.

To assume a pleasing shape; yea, and, perhaps,
Out of my weakness, and my melancholy,

*In lockende Gestalt; ja, und vielleicht,
Bei meiner Schwachheit und Melancholie*

As he is very potent with such spirits,
Abuses me to damn me. I'll have grounds

(Da er sehr mächtig ist bei solchen Geistern,)
Täuscht er mich zum Verderben: ich will Grund,

More relative, than this:—the play's
the thing,
Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the
Der sicher ist. Das Schauspiel sei die Schlinge.
In die den König sein

king.
Gewissen bringe!

Curtain.
Der Vorhang fällt.

ACT III.

Nº 8.

INTERLUDE. *ZWISCHENSPIEL.*

Allegro impetuoso.

Flauti.
Oboi.
Clarineti in B $\flat$.
Fagotti.
Corni I & II in F.
Corni III & IV in D.
Trombe in F.
Tromboni I & II.
Trombone III.
Tuba.
Timpani in D.G.
Piatti e Tam-Tam.
Violino I.
Violino II.
Viola.
Violoncello.
Contra-Basso.

Allegro impetuoso.

Allegro impetuoso.

This page of musical notation, numbered 67, contains a complex arrangement of staves. The notation is organized into systems, with each system consisting of multiple staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, organized into systems. The page is numbered 67 in the top right corner.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves, with some staves grouped by brackets. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The bottom of the page features a large, bold 'ff' (fortissimo) marking, indicating a very loud dynamic. The overall layout is typical of a professional musical manuscript.

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece. The piano part is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a variety of textures, from arpeggiated chords to flowing sixteenth-note passages. The voice part is in a single staff with a soprano clef. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first system shows the piano part with arpeggiated chords and the voice part with a melodic line. The second system introduces a solo for the voice, marked with a first ending bracket and a solo instruction. The piano part continues with arpeggiated chords. The third system shows the piano part with a more complex texture, including sixteenth-note passages and arpeggiated chords. The voice part has a melodic line with a first ending bracket. The fourth system shows the piano part with a more complex texture, including sixteenth-note passages and arpeggiated chords. The voice part has a melodic line with a first ending bracket. The fifth system shows the piano part with a more complex texture, including sixteenth-note passages and arpeggiated chords. The voice part has a melodic line with a first ending bracket. The sixth system shows the piano part with a more complex texture, including sixteenth-note passages and arpeggiated chords. The voice part has a melodic line with a first ending bracket. The seventh system shows the piano part with a more complex texture, including sixteenth-note passages and arpeggiated chords. The voice part has a melodic line with a first ending bracket. The eighth system shows the piano part with a more complex texture, including sixteenth-note passages and arpeggiated chords. The voice part has a melodic line with a first ending bracket. The ninth system shows the piano part with a more complex texture, including sixteenth-note passages and arpeggiated chords. The voice part has a melodic line with a first ending bracket. The tenth system shows the piano part with a more complex texture, including sixteenth-note passages and arpeggiated chords. The voice part has a melodic line with a first ending bracket.

1^o SOLO.

mf *f*

fz

p

p

p

Flauto e Flauto Piccolo.

Flauto e Flauto Piccolo.

mf

mf

mf

fz

p

p

due Flauti grandi

This musical score is for two large flutes (due Flauti grandi) and piano accompaniment. The score is written for 12 staves, with the top two staves for the flutes and the remaining ten staves for the piano. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score begins with a *mf* *molto cresc.* marking. The flute parts feature a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic starting in the third measure. The piano accompaniment includes a *mf* *molto cresc.* marking and a *ff* dynamic starting in the third measure. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piano part features a *molto cresc.* marking and a *ff* dynamic starting in the third measure. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piano part features a *molto cresc.* marking and a *ff* dynamic starting in the third measure.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a string quartet. The score is written on four staves, each with a different clef: the first staff is in treble clef, the second in treble clef, the third in bass clef, and the fourth in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a 'ff' marking. The second staff has a 'ff' marking. The third staff has a 'ff' marking. The fourth staff has a 'pizz.' marking and a 'ff' marking. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and it appears to be a page from a larger musical score.

Flauto e Flauto Piccolo.

The musical score is written for Flute and Flute Piccolo. It consists of 12 staves. The first two staves are for the Flute and Flute Piccolo. The remaining ten staves are for the Piano. The score is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. The first staff (Flute) has a key signature of one flat and a 2/4 time signature. The second staff (Flute Piccolo) has a key signature of one flat and a 2/4 time signature. The piano accompaniment consists of ten staves, with the first two staves for the right hand and the remaining eight staves for the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff (Flute) has a key signature of one flat and a 2/4 time signature. The second staff (Flute Piccolo) has a key signature of one flat and a 2/4 time signature. The piano accompaniment consists of ten staves, with the first two staves for the right hand and the remaining eight staves for the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

1^o SOLO.

mf *f* *fz* *mf* *p* *p* *p*

Musical score for a dramatic scene, featuring vocal and instrumental parts. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo/mood is marked *molto*. The lyrics are "molto cre - scen - do".

The score includes the following parts:

- Vocal 1 (Soprano):** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section. The lyrics are "molto cre - scen - do".
- Vocal 2 (Alto):** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section. The lyrics are "molto cre - scen - do".
- Vocal 3 (Tenor):** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section. The lyrics are "molto cre - scen - do".
- Instrumental 1 (Piano):** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section. The lyrics are "molto cre - scen - do".
- Instrumental 2 (Trombone):** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section. The lyrics are "molto cre - scen - do".
- Instrumental 3 (Tuba):** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section. The lyrics are "molto cre - scen - do".
- Instrumental 4 (Tam-Tam):** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section. The lyrics are "molto cre - scen - do".

The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The instrumental parts are written on staves with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This musical score page, numbered 76, contains 15 staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics and performance markings:

- Staff 1:** *ffz dim.*
- Staff 2:** *ffz dim.*
- Staff 3:** *ffz dim.*
- Staff 4:** *ffz dim.* *pp*
- Staff 5:** *ffz dim.* *pp*
- Staff 6:** *fff dim.* *pp*
- Staff 7:** *ffz dim.* *pp*
- Staff 8:** *ffz dim.* *pp*
- Staff 9:** *ff dim.* *pp*
- Staff 10:** *ffz* *pp*
- Staff 11:** *ff*
- Staff 12:** *ff dim.* *pp*
- Staff 13:** *ff dim.* *pp*
- Staff 14:** *ff dim.* *pp*
- Staff 15:** *ff dim.* *pp*

Additional markings include *mf*, *p*, *cresc.*, and triplet notation (3) across the lower staves.

The musical score is for two large flutes (2 Flauti grande) in a section marked **Furioso.** The page number is 77. The score consists of multiple staves, including woodwinds, strings, and vocal parts. The woodwind section (flutes) plays a complex rhythmic pattern of triplets and sixteenth notes, often with accents (^) and dynamic markings like **ffz** (fortissimo zingando) and **ff** (fortissimo). The string section provides harmonic support with similar rhythmic patterns. The vocal parts enter with the lyrics "- scen - - - da" and play a melodic line with triplets. The score concludes with a **Furioso.** marking and a **divisi** instruction for the vocal parts.

This page of musical notation is a piano score, likely for a large ensemble or orchestra. It consists of 14 staves, with the first 10 staves grouped by a brace on the left. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score includes several dynamic markings: *dim.* (diminuendo) appears on the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth staves. The marking *p* (piano) appears on the sixth, seventh, and eighth staves. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and the overall style is characteristic of late 19th or early 20th-century music.

molto rall. *Virace.*

pp

pp

pp

pp

Solo. *molto rall.* *espress.*

p *pp*

pp

dolce

pizz. *molto rall.*

pp *pizz.*

pp *pizz.*

pp *pizz.*

pp *pizz.*

pp *pizz.*

pp *pizz.*

arco *ff* *3*

arco *ff* *3*

arco *ff* *3*

Virace.

Nº 9. HAMLET'S MONOLOGUE.

HAMLET'S MONOLOG.

King. (Aside.) O! 'tis too true!
 How smart a lash that speech doth give me conscience!
 The harlot's cheek, beautied with plastering art,
 Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
 Than is my deed to my most painted word.
 O heavy burden!

Pol. I hear him coming: let's withdraw, my lord.
 (Exeunt King und Polonius.)

König. (beiseite.) O allzuwahr! wie trifft
 Dies Wort mit scharfer Geißel mein Gewissen!
 Der Metze Wange, schön durch falsche Kunst,
 Sticht nicht so hässlich ab von ihrem Mittel,
 Als meine That von dem geschminkten Wort.
 O schwere Last!

Pol. Ich hör' ihn kommen: ziehn wir uns zurück!
 (Der König und Polonius treten hinter die Tapete.)

Andante maestoso.

Corni in E.

Timpani in E.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello.

Contra-Basso.

con sordini

pp

con sordini

pp

con sordini

pp

(Enter Hamlet.)
 (Hamlet tritt auf.)

con sord. pp

consord. pp

pizz.

Andante maestoso.

Largo.

Largo.

ppp

ppp *div.*

Ham. To be, or not to be, that is the question: —
* * * * *
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action. —

Ham. Sein oder Nichtsein — das ist hier die Frage:
* * * * *
Durch diese Rücksicht aus der Bahn gelenkt,
Verlieren so der Handlung Namen. —

Soft you, now!
The fair Ophelia.

—Nymph, in thy orisons

Be all my sins *remembered.*

Still!
Die reizende Ophelia.

Nymphe, schliess

In dein Gebet *all meine Sünden ein!*

Largo.

ppp

Oph. Good my lord,
How does your honour for this many a day?
+ + + + +
+ + + + +

I say we will have
no more marriages: those that are married already,
all but one, shall live; the rest shall keep as they are.
To a nunnery, go. (Exit.)

Oph. Mein Prinz, wie geht es Euch seit so viel Tagen?
+ + + + +
+ + + + +

Ich sage, wir wollen nichts mehr von Heirathen
wissen: wer schon verheirathet ist, Alle ausser Einem,
soll das Leben behalten; die Uebrigen sollen bleiben wie
sie sind. In ein Kloster geh! (Ab.)

(The following 16 bars are played whilst Ophelia speaks.)
(Die folgenden 16 Tacte werden gespielt während Ophelia spricht.)

Nº 10.

THE PLAY SCENE.

(Enter Lucianus.)

This is one Lucianus, nephew to the king.

Oph. You are a good chorus, my lord.

+ + + + +
 + + + + +

Ham. Begin, murderer, leave the damnable
faces and begin. Come!—the croaking raven
doth bellow for revenge.

DIE SCHAUSPIEL SCENE.

(Lucianus tritt auf.)

Dies ist ein gewisser Lucianus, ein Neffe des Königs.

Oph. Ihr übernehmt das Amt des Chorus gnädiger Herr.

+ + + + +
 + + + + +

Ham. Fang an, Mörder! lass deine vermaledeiten
Gesichter und fang an! Wolauf:
Es brüllt um Rache das Gekrächz des Raben —

Largo.

Corn in E^b.

Tromboni I & II.

Trombone III.

Tam-Tam.

Violino I. *pp* *con sordini* *divisi* *pp*

Violino II. *pp* *con sordini*

Viola.

Violoncello.

Contra-Basso.

Largo.

Luc. Thoughts black, hands apt, drugs fit, and time agreeing; Confederate season, else no creature seeing;	Thou mixture rank, of midnight weeds collected, With Hecate's ban thrice blasted, thrice infected,	Thy natural magic and dire pro- -perty On wholesome life usurp imme- -diately.
Luc. Gedanken schwarz, Gift wirksam, Hände fertig, Gelegne Zeit, kein Wesen gegenwärtig.	Du schnöder Trank aus mitter- näch't'gem Kraut, Dreimal vom Fluche Hekate's bethaut!	Das sich dein Zauber, deine grause Schärfe Sogleich auf dies gesunde Leben werfe!

accelerando e molto crescendo

divisi

accelerando e molto crescendo

con sordini

p molto crescendo

Ham. He poisons him i'the garden for's estate. His name's Gonzago: the story is extant, and writ

Ham. Er vergiftet ihn im Garten um sein Reich. Sein Name ist Gonzago: die Geschichte ist vorhanden und

in choice Italian. You shall see anon how the murderer gets the love of Gonzago's wife.

in auserlesenem Italienisch geschrieben. Ihr werdet gleich sehn, wie der Mörder die Liebe von Gonzago's

Gonzago's

div.

Nº 11. APPEARANCE OF GHOST IN THE QUEEN'S CHAMBER.

ERSCHEINUNG DES GEISTES IM GEMACHE DER KÖNIGIN.

Ham. A murderer, and a villain;
A slave, that is not twentieth part the tithe
Of your precedent lord:—a vice of kings;
A cutpurse of the empire and the rule,
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket.

Queen. No more!

Ham. A king of shreds and patches,—

(Enter Ghost.)

Ham. Ein Mörder und ein Schalk; ein Knecht, nicht werth
Das Zehntel eines Zwanzigtheils von ihm,
Der Eu'r Gemahl war; ein Hanswurst von König,
Ein Beutelschneider von Gewalt und Reich,
Der weg vom Sims die reiche Krone stahl
Und in die Tasche steckte.

Königin. Halt inne!

Ham. Ein geflickter Lumpenkönig!

(Der Geist tritt auf.)

Violino I.

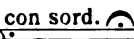
Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello e
Contra-Basso.

Save me, and hover o'er me with your wings,
You heavenly guards! — What would your gracious figure?
Queen. Alas! he's mad.

Schirmt mich und schwingt die Flügel über mir,
Ihr Himmelsschaaren! — Was will dein würdig Bild?
Königin. Weh mir! er ist verrückt.

con sord. 
pp

Ham. Do you not come your tardy son to chide,
That, lapsed in time and passion, lets go by

Ham. Kommst du nicht, deinen trägen Sohn zu
schelten,
Der Zeit und Leidenschaft versäumt, zur grossen

The important acting of your dread command?
O, say!

Vollführung deines furchtbaren Gebots?
O sag!

Ghost. Do not forget. This visitation
Is but to whet thy almost blunted purpose.
+ + + + +
+ + + + +
Queen. O gentle son,
Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
Sprinkle cool patience. Whereon do you look?

Geist. Vergiss nicht! Diese Heimsuchung
Soll nur den abgestumpften Vorsatz schärfen.
+ + + + +
+ + + + +
Königin. O lieber Sohn,
Spreng auf die Hitz' und Flamme deines Uebels
Abkühlende Geduld! Wo schaust du hin?

Ham. On him, on him! — Look you,
how pale he glares!
His form and cause conjoined, preach-
-ing to stones
Would make them capable.—

Ham. Auf ihn! Auf ihn! Seht Ihr,
wie blass er starrt?
Sein Anblick, seine Sache würde Steinen
Vernunft einpredigen.

Do not look upon me;
Lest with this piteous action you convert
My stern effects:

*Sieh nicht auf mich,
Damit nicht deine klügliche Geberde
Mein strenges Thun erweicht; sonst fehlt ihm dann*

then, what I have to do
Will want true colour; tears, perchance, for blood.
Queen. To whom do you speak this?

*Die ächte Art; vielleicht statt Blutes, Thränen.
Königin. Zu wem denn sprichst du dies?*

con sordini
ppp

con sordini
ppp

con sordini
ppp

Ham. Do you see nothing there?
Queen. Nothing at all; yet all that is I see.
Ham. Nor did you nothing hear?
Queen. No, nothing but ourselves.

Ham. *Seht. Ihr dort nichts?*
Königin. *Gar nichts; doch seh' ich Alles, was dort ist.*
Ham. *Und hörtet Ihr auch nichts?*
Königin. *Nein, nichts als uns.*

Ham. Why, look you there! look, how it steals away!
My father, in his habit as he lived!
Look, where he goes, even now, out at the portal!
(Exit Ghost.)

Ham. *Ha, seht nur hin! Seht, wie es weg sich stiehlt!*
Mein Vater im Gewand, so wie er lebte:
Seht, wie er eben jetzt zur Thür hinausgeht!
(Geist ab.)

ACT IV.

Nº 12.*

PRELUDE. OPHELIA'S DEATH.

VORSPIEL. OPHELIA'S TOD.

Clarinetto in B $\flat$
For Concert performance only.
Nur im Concert zu spielen.

Corno in E $\flat$
For Concert performance only.
Nur im Concert zu spielen.

Timpani in E.B. (H.)

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello.

Contra-Basso.

Largo funebre.

The first system of the musical score is for the instruments listed on the left. It begins with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 12/8 time signature. The tempo/mood is marked 'Largo funebre.' The Timpani part starts with a triplet of eighth notes marked 'pp'. The Violin I, II, Viola, and Violoncello parts enter with a melody marked 'con sordini' and 'p'. The Contra-Basso part is silent in this system. The system concludes with the tempo/mood marking 'Largo funebre.' repeated below the staves.

The second system continues the musical score. The Violoncello part has a 'sul G.' marking. The Violino I and II parts have a 'divisi' marking. The system concludes with the tempo/mood marking 'Largo funebre.' repeated below the staves.

* See Appendix.
Siehe Anhang.

First system of a musical score, measures 1-6. The score is written for a piano with four staves (treble and bass clefs on the left, and two grand staves on the right). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first four measures are marked *p dolce*. In measure 5, the dynamics change to *ppp*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. A marking *a 2.* appears above the second staff in measure 3.

Second system of a musical score, measures 7-12. The notation continues from the first system. Measures 7-11 are marked *pp dolciss*. In measure 12, the dynamics change to *pp*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. A marking *divisi* appears above the third staff in measure 7.

First system of a musical score, measures 1-5. The score is written for a piano and a vocal line. The piano part consists of a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment. The vocal line is a single staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The piano part features triplets in measures 1, 2, and 3. The vocal line has a triplet in measure 1. The dynamics are marked *ppp* in measures 1, 2, and 3, and *pp* in measure 5. The word *divisi* appears in measure 5.

Second system of a musical score, measures 6-10. The score continues from the first system. The piano part features a *sul G.* marking in measure 6. The vocal line has a *Solo.* marking in measure 6. The dynamics are marked *pp ma marcato* in measure 6, *dolce* in measures 7, 8, and 9, and *ppp* in measure 10. The word *a 2.* appears in measure 8.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a piano (pp) introduction with expressive and dolce markings. A solo section begins in measure 3, marked *pp dolce espress*. The piano part includes a *pp* *dolciss* section in measure 3 and a *pp* *divisi* section in measure 4. The bass line is marked *pp* in measure 4.

pp espress e dolce

Solo.
pp dolce espress

pp dolciss

pp

divisi
pp

pp

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 5, marked *ppp*. The piano continues with a *pp* section in measure 6. The bass line includes a *pp* section in measure 6 and a *pp* section in measure 7, marked *a 2.* The piano part includes a *pp* section in measure 7. The bass line includes a *pp* section in measure 8.

ppp

pp

pp

a 2.
pp

pp

9318

Nº 13.

THE QUEEN RELATES THE DROWNING OF OPHELIA.

DIE KÖNIGIN ERZÄHLT DEN TOD DER OPHELIA.

(Enter Queen.)

King. How now, sweet queen?*Queen.* One woe doth tread upon another's heel,
So fast they follow. — Your sister's drowned, Laertes.*Laertes.* Drowned! — O, where?

(Die Königin tritt auf.)

König. Nun, werthe Königin?*Königin.* Ein Leiden tritt dem andern auf die Fersen,
So schleunig folgen sie. —*Laertes.* Eure Schwester ist ertrunken.*Laertes.* Ertrunken, sagt Ihr? Wo?

Largo.

Clarinetto in B $\flat$.

Corno in E $\flat$.

Timpani in E.B.(H.)

Violino I. *con sordini*
pp dolce

Violino II. *con sordini*
pp

Viola. *con sordini*
pp

Violoncello. *con sordini*
pp
Largo.

SOLO.
pp ma marcato

Queen. There is a willow
grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves
in the glassy stream.
There with fantastic garlands
did she come,
Königin. Es neigt ein Weiden -
baum sich übern Bach,
Und zeigt im klaren Strom sein
graues Laub,
Mit welchem sie phantastisch
Kränze wand

pp espress. e dolce

Of crow-flowers nettles, daisies,
and long purples
*Von Hahnfuss. Nesseln, Masslieb,
Kuckuksblumen,*

There, on the pendant boughs her
coronet weeds
*Dort, als sie aufklomm um ihr Laub -
gewinde*

Clambering to hang, an envious
sliver broke,
*An den gesenkten Aesten aufzuhängen,
Zerbrach ein falscher Zweig.*

SOLO.
pp espress. e dolce

When down her weedy trophies,
and herself,
*und nieder fielen
Die rankenden Trophäen und sie selbst*

Fell in the weeping brook.
Her clothes spread wide,
*Ins weinende Gewässer. Ihre Kleider
Verbreiteten sich weit*

And mermaid-like, awhile they
bore her up;
*und trugen sie
Sirenengleich ein Weilchen noch empor.*

Which time she chanted snatches
of old tunes,
Indess sie Stellen alter Weisen sang,

ppp 3

As one incapable of her own distress,
Als ob sie nicht die eigne Noth begriffe,

ppp

Or like a creature native and indued
Wie ein Geschöpf, geboren und begabt

ppp

un poco rit.

un poco rit.

un poco rit.

un poco rit.

Unto that element: but long
it could not be,
*Für dieses Element. Doch lange
währt' es nicht*

Till that her garments,
heavy with their drink,
*Bis ihre Kleider, die sich
schwer getrunken,*

Pulled the poor wretch from
her melodious lay
*Das arme Kind von ihren Melodien
Hinunterzogen*

To muddy death.
in den schlamm'gen Tod.

ppp

divisi

ACT V.

Nº 14.

PRELUDE. VORSPIEL.
PASTORALE.

Andante.

Flauti.

Corno Inglese. *Solo. mf espressivo*

Oboe I. *† Solo. mf espressivo*

Oboe II.

Clarineti in A.

Fagotti.

Corni I & II in D.

Corni III & IV in F.

Triangolo.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello.

Contra-Basso.

Andante.

† If no Corno Inglese, Oboe I. plays small notes.

In Ermanglung eines Corno Inglese sind die Kleinen Noten von der Oboe I. zu spielen.

This musical score page, numbered 97, contains 14 staves. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). It contains whole rests for the first five measures and a whole rest for the sixth measure.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for all six measures.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for all six measures.
- Staff 4:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for the first four measures, followed by a half note G4 with an accent (^) in measure 5, and a half note A4 with an accent (^) in measure 6.
- Staff 5:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for the first four measures, followed by a half note G4 with an accent (^) in measure 5, and a half note A4 with an accent (^) in measure 6.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for the first four measures, followed by a half note G4 with an accent (^) in measure 5, and a half note A4 with an accent (^) in measure 6.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for the first four measures, followed by a half note G4 with an accent (^) in measure 5, and a half note A4 with an accent (^) in measure 6.
- Staff 8:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for the first four measures, followed by a half note G4 with an accent (^) in measure 5, and a half note A4 with an accent (^) in measure 6.
- Staff 9:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for the first four measures, followed by a half note G4 with an accent (^) in measure 5, and a half note A4 with an accent (^) in measure 6.
- Staff 10:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for the first four measures, followed by a half note G4 with an accent (^) in measure 5, and a half note A4 with an accent (^) in measure 6.
- Staff 11:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for the first four measures, followed by a half note G4 with an accent (^) in measure 5, and a half note A4 with an accent (^) in measure 6.
- Staff 12:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for the first four measures, followed by a half note G4 with an accent (^) in measure 5, and a half note A4 with an accent (^) in measure 6.
- Staff 13:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for the first four measures, followed by a half note G4 with an accent (^) in measure 5, and a half note A4 with an accent (^) in measure 6.
- Staff 14:** Treble clef, key of D major. It contains whole rests for the first four measures, followed by a half note G4 with an accent (^) in measure 5, and a half note A4 with an accent (^) in measure 6.

Dynamic markings and other notation include:

- pp** (pianissimo) in measure 5 of Staff 4.
- mf** (mezzo-forte) in measure 5 of Staff 5.
- p** (piano) in measure 5 of Staff 6.
- pp** (pianissimo) in measure 6 of Staff 7.

This musical score page, numbered 98, features a piano and orchestra arrangement. The piano part is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs), and the orchestra part is written for five staves (three woodwinds and two strings). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains measures 1 through 4, and the second system contains measures 5 through 8. The piano part includes various dynamics such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano), and articulations like *pizz.* (pizzicato). The orchestra part includes dynamics like *p* and *pp*, and articulations like *divisi.* (divisi). The score is written in a standard musical notation style with notes, rests, and other musical symbols.

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, page 99. It features a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part is written for four staves (two grand staves), and the vocal part is written for two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The vocal line starts with a melodic phrase in the first staff, followed by a rest in the second staff. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The page number 99 is in the top right corner.

19

p

p

p

p

[illegible]

This musical score page, numbered 101, contains 14 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are organized into systems, with some staves grouped by a brace on the left. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *divisi.* (divisi). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with a double bar line indicating a section change. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are organized into systems, with some staves grouped by a brace on the left. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *divisi.* (divisi). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with a double bar line indicating a section change.

If no Corno Inglese, Fagotto to play small notes.
Die kleinen Noten sind in Ermanglung eines Corno Inglese zu spielen.

divisi.

divisi.

pizz.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece. The notation is arranged in a system of staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff. Below it are two grand staves, each consisting of a treble and bass clef staff joined by a brace. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings 'poco rit.' and 'un poco rall.' are repeated across the page, indicating changes in tempo. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, suggesting a piece of moderate to high difficulty. The page is numbered '1' in the top right corner.

a tempo

p

pp

a tempo

pp

a tempo

pp

ppp

dolce marcato

pp

ppp

ppp

pizz.

arco

pp

ppp

10

This musical score page, numbered 105, contains 15 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics are indicated by *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *ppp* (pianississimo). Performance instructions include *SOLO.* and *TUTTI.*. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music is arranged in a multi-staff format, with some staves grouped by a brace on the left. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and slurs, suggesting a fast or intricate piece of music.

Nº 15. CHURCHYARD SCENE.

Ham. Let me see. (Takes the skull.) Alas, poor Yorick! —
 + + + + +
 + + + + +
 + + + + +
 O! that that earth which kept the world in awe
 Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw!
 But soft, but soft! aside: — here comes the king,

(Enter Priests, &c., in procession; the Corse of Ophelia, Laertes and Mourners following; King, Queen, their Trains, &c.)

KIRCHHOF SCENE.

Ham. (nimmt den Schädel.) Lass mich sehen! — Ach, armer Yorick! —
 + + + + +
 + + + + +
 + + + + +
 O, dass die Erde, der die Welt gebebt.
 Vor Wind und Wetter eine Wand verklebt!
 Doch still! doch still! Beiseit! hier kommt der König!

(Priester u.s.w. kommen in Prozession; die Leiche der Ophelia; Laertes und Leidtragende folgen ihr; der König, die Königin, ihr Gefolge u.s.w.)

Adagio.

Organo.
(On the Stage.)
(Auf der Bühne.)

p

Ped.
p

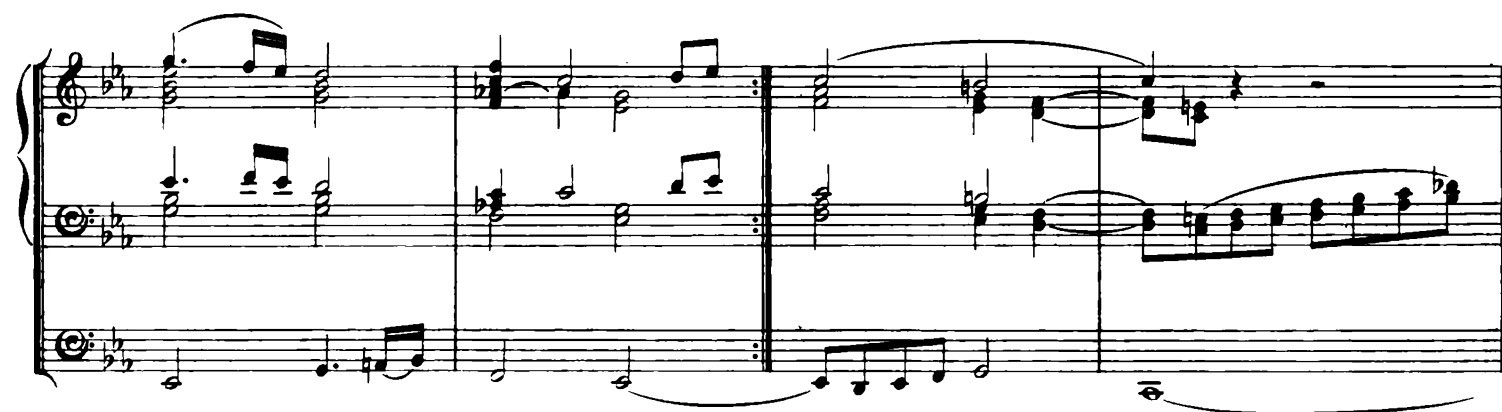
f



First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with three staves. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The first staff contains a melodic line with various intervals and a final measure with a fermata. The second staff contains a bass line with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The third staff contains a bass line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a *pp* dynamic marking.



Second system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with three staves. The music continues with a melodic line in the first staff and a bass line in the second staff. A *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking is present. The system concludes with a *mf* dynamic marking.



Third system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with three staves. The music continues with a melodic line in the first staff and a bass line in the second staff. The system concludes with a *mf* dynamic marking.



Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with three staves. The music continues with a melodic line in the first staff and a bass line in the second staff. The system concludes with a *mf* dynamic marking.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦
 ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Ham.

Hear you, sir:

What is the reason that you use me thus?

I loved you ever: but it is no matter;

Let Hercules himself do what he may,

The cat will mew, and dog will have his day.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦
 ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Ham. Hört doch, Herr!

Was ist der Grund, dass ihr mir so begegnet?

Ich lieb' Euch immer: doch es macht nichts aus;

Lasst Herkuln selber nach Vermögen thun

Die Katze mau, der Hund will doch nicht ruhn.

Adagio.

Oboe Solo.

Corno in F.

Timpani in C.F.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello.

Contra-Basso.

Adagio.

Organo.

(On the Stage.)

(Auf der Bühne.)

Largo.

lunga. Largo.

N^o 16.

FENCING SCENE.

* * * * *

King. Set me the stoups of wine upon that table —
 If Hamlet give the first or second hit,
 Or quit in answer of the third exchange,
 Let all the battlements their ordnance fire:
 The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
 And in the cup an union shall he throw,
 Richer than that which four successive kings
 In Denmark's crown have worn.

FECHT SCENE.

* * * * *

König. Setzt mir die Flaschen Wein auf diesen Tisch!
 Wenn Hamlet trifft zum ersten oder zweiten,
 Wenn er beim dritten Tausch den Stoss erwidert,
 Lasst das Geschütz von allen Zinnen feuern,
 Der König trinkt auf Hamlet's Wohlsein dann
 Und eine Perle wirft er in den Kelch,
 Mehr werth, als die vier Könige nacheinander
 In Dänmarks Krone trugen.

(To be played during the remainder of the King's speech.)
 (Während der übrigen Worte des Königs zu spielen.)

Allegro.

Fagotti.

Corni in F.

Timpani in G.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello.

Contra-Basso.

Allegro.

König. *Halt! Wein her! — Hamlet, diese Perl' ist dein,
Hier auf dein Wohl! Gebt ihm den Kelch!*
(Trompetenstoss)

Allegro.

Tromba I in C.

Tromba II in C.

Tromba III in C.

ff

ff

ff

fff

fff

fff

Nº 17. HAMLET'S DEATH.

* * * * *

Hor. Never believe it.
 I am more an antique Roman than a Dane;
 Here's yet some liquor left.
Ham. As thou'rt a man,
 Give me the cup: let go; by Heaven I'll have it. —

HAMLET'S TOD.

* * * * *

Hor. Nein, glaub das nicht,
 Ich bin ein aller Römer, nicht ein Däne:
 Hier ist noch Trank zurück.
Ham. Wo du ein Mann bist,
 Gib mir den Kelch! Beim Himmel, lass! ich will ihn!

Largo.

On the Stage. Auf der Bühne.

Corno in F.

Arpa.

(8) Soprano.

(8) Alto I.

(8) Alto II.

Organo.

O good Horatio, what a wounded name, Things standing thus unknown, shall live behind me!

O Gott! — Welch ein verletzter Name, Freund. Bleibt Alles so verhüllt, wird nach mir leben!

Violino I.

Violino II. *con sordini*

ppp

Largo.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart, Absent thee from felicity awhile, And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain

Wenn du mich je in deinem Herzen trugst, Verbanne noch dich von der Seligkeit Und athm' in dieser herben Welt mit Müh',

con sordini *divisi* *ppp*

div. *ppp*

To tell my story.
O, I die, Horatio;

Um mein Geschick zu melden.
O ich sterbe, Horatio!

The potent poison quite o'er-crows my spirit :
+ + + + + The rest

Das starke Gift bewältigt meinen Geist:
+ + + + + Der Rest

is silence. (Dies.)

ist Schweigen. (Er stirbt.)

ppp molto ritenuto

ppp

SOLO.
dolce ma con molta espressione

Hor. Now cracks a noble heart.— Good night, sweet prince;
And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest! —

Hor. Da bricht ein edles Herz.— Gute Nacht, mein Fürst!
Und Engelschaaren singen dich zur Ruh! —

Good
Gut'

night
Nacht —

Good
Gut'

night
Nacht —

Good
Gut'

night
Nacht —

sweet
mein

Prince,
Fürst,

good
gut'

night!
Nacht!

morendo

sweet
mein

Prince,
Fürst,

good
gut'

night!
Nacht!

morendo

sweet
mein

Prince,
Fürst,

good
gut'

night!
Nacht!

morendo

APPENDIX.

At concert performances of N^o 12. the following lines are to be printed in the programme.

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream;
There with fantastic garlands did she come,
Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples;
There, on the pendant boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious sliver broke,
When down her weedy trophies, and herself,
Fell in the weeping brook. Her clothes spread wide,
And, mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up;
Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and indued
Unto that element: but long it could not be,
Till that her garments, heavy with their drink,
Pulled the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To muddy death.

ANHANG.

Bei Concert Aufführungen von N^o 12. sind die folgenden Zeilen im Programme abzu drucken.

*Es neigt ein Weidenbaum sich über'n Bach
Und zeigt im klaren Strom sein graues Laub,
Mit welchem sie phantastisch Kränze wand
Von Hahnfuß, Nesseln, Masslieb, Kuckuksblumen;
Dort, als sie aufklomm, um ihr Laubgewinde
An den gesenkten Aesten aufzuhängen,
Zerbrach ein falscher Zweig, und nieder fielen
Die rankenden Trophäen und sie selbst
Ins weinende Gewässer. Ihre Kleider
Verbreiteten sich weit und trugen sie
Sirenengleich ein Weilchen noch empor,
Indess sie Stellen alter Weisen sang,
Als ob sie nicht die eigne Noth begriffe,
Wie ein Geschöpf, geboren und begabt
Für dieses Element. Doch lange währt' es nicht,
Bis ihre Kleider, die sich schwer getrunken,
Das arme Kind von ihren Melodien
Hinunterzogen in den schlamm'gen Tod.*