



T. BRANDARD

M. & H. HAHNART, IMP.

— metale —

N° 18 OF BOOSEY & SONS' EDITION OF STANDARD FOREIGN OPERAS FOR PIANO SOLOS

M E Y E R B E E R ' S

FAVORITE OPERA

D I N O R A H .

EDITED FOR THE

PIANO FORTE.

BY

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Ent. Sta. Hall.

L O N D O N ,

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Maria J Bridman.

from *Féli Bridman* D I N O R A H. Janst 1, 1860.

A YEAR before the action of the Opera begins, occurs the anniversary of the "Pardon," or annual fête, of Ploërmel (a village in Brittany), when all the inhabitants go in procession to the chapel to pay homage to the Virgin. On this day a marriage is to take place between Hoel, a goatherd, and Diuorah. A tempest arises which lays the house and property of the bride's father in ruins. Hoel sees nothing but poverty for him and his intended, and lends an ear to an ancient superstition of the hidden treasure from Tonick, an old wizard, and departs in company with him to undergo the necessary probation. Tonick dies a short time before the expiration of the year, and leaves Hoel master of the secret, with the knowledge of the penalty that awaits the first who lays hand on the treasure. Hoel is determined to find a go-between, and accomplish his object with impunity. He returns to Ploërmel, and persuades Corentin, a vagrant musician, distinguished for cupidity and cowardice, to take part in the enterprise. The year being nearly completed, they set off to the appointed place. Dinorah, believing her lover has forsaken her, goes mad, and passes her time roving about the country accompanied by a pet goat. While Hoel is endavouring to induce Corentin to perform his part in their compact, she appears in the "val maudit," and sings a few snatches of the legend, indicating that the first who touches the treasure shall die within the year. Corentin is apprised of his danger. An altercation between Hoel and his intended victim ensues, during which Dinorah appears among the rocks. Corentin suggests "the mad lady" as his substitute. Hoel, though he sees Dinorah, thinks her but a phantom sent to lure him to destruction, and consents; when suddenly a thunder-storm explodes. The goat traverses the bridge over the chasm; the sluices underneath burst; and the waters of the torrent precipitate themselves tumultuously into the ravine. Dinorah rushes towards the bridge, which gives way beneath her, and she tumbles into the abyss. She has dropt a necklace previous to her fall. Hoel picks it up and recognises it. Forgetful of everything, he flies to the rescue of his beloved. The anniversary of the "Pardon" has again come round, and the inhabitants of Ploërmel are again preparing for its celebration. Hoel has succeeded in rescuing Dinorah from destruction. Struck with one familiar object after another, the young maiden regains her faculties, awakening slowly, as if from a dream, and ultimately recognises her lover. The happy couple accompany the procession of the pilgrimage to the church, where their union is solemnised.

The opening scene represents Corentin's cottage, situated in a wild and mountainous pass in Brittany. It is evening. Goatherds and peasants cross the mountain tracks. They join in the chorus, "L'azzuro del cielo" (p. 16), and depart. A goat traverses the stage. Dinorah follows. In the recitative, "Bellâh, capretta amata" (p. 20), she calls upon her favourite to return. She sings the berceuse, "Si, carina" (p. 22), and retires. Corentin enters blowing an air (p. 26) on his cornemuse, and goes into his cottage. He has escaped the hobgoblins or korigans so far. The scene is obscured. Corentin lights a candle, and sings the couplets, "Dava il cielo" (p. 27), which set forth the diversity of human tastes and feelings. The window opens suddenly. Corentin starts. To dispel his fears he plays on the cornemuse. Dinorah enters. The light goes out. In the duet, "Suona, suona, bel pastor" (p. 28), Dinorah forces Corentin to play, and she imitates him. Believing her to be the queen of the fairies, he attempts to escape; she prevents him, and compels him to dance. He falls into a chair, and wearied falls asleep. She leans on his shoulder and also dozes. Hoel knocks at the door of the cottage. Corentin conceals himself behind an arm-chair, and Dinorah leaps from the window. Hoel calls loudly for Alano. Corentin opens the door. Alano, his uncle, is dead, and he is his sole heir. That is unfortunate for Hoel; why, he will explain presently. But first he must sup. He gives Corentin a crown to procure something to drink, and talks about his hands being filled with gold by the morrow. Corentin, dazzled and bewildered by the vision, rushes off. Hoel must sacrifice Corentin to obtain the treasure. He sings the air, "Magia, magia possente" (p. 36), in praise of magic and gold. Corentin returns with wine. Hoel relates the means by which they both may become enriched. A twelvemonth previously—it was the day of the pilgrimage—he was on his way to the village church to be wedded to Dinorah. A tempest overtook them. The cottage of Dinorah's father was struck by lightning and consumed, with all their property. Dinorah was doomed to poverty. It was at that moment Tonick, the old villager, whispered in his ear:—"Cheer up—all shall be well. Give me thy hand. I will make thee rich. But we must live a whole year in solitude. When that period shall have expired the fiery cross will gleam above the spot where the treasure lies concealed." "What treasure?" demands Corentin. "That which the gnomes and korigans defend in darkness and mystery," answers Hoel. The year had almost expired when Tonick died. He, however, has bequeathed the secret of obtaining the treasure to Hoel. In the duet, "Se crede il padre" (p. 42), Hoel explains the means and formulas to be employed. Dinorah appears at the window, throws a bouquet of wild flowers

into the room, and disappears. Hoel accepts the flowers as a protection against potent spirits; Corentin believes they have been thrown by the lady of the meadows for unlawful purposes. In the duet, "Un tesor? Bevi ancor" (p. 45), Hoel endeavours to stimulate the courage of Corentin, and partly succeeds. They are going off when the tinkling of a goat's bell is heard, and Dinorah appears on the mountain path. In the trio, "Il tintinnar" (p. 50), Hoel endeavours to hurry Corentin off; Corentin takes the tinkling for some supernatural noise, while Dinorah expresses delight that she has found the goat. The act closes.

Act the second commences. It is moonlight. Woodcutters and peasants coming from the alehouse sing the bacchanalian, "Com' è buono" (p. 56). A goatherd, in the recitative, "Ditemi, buona gente" (p. 58), inquires whether anybody has heard tidings of Dinorah, and sings the arietta, "Da quel di' che a lei" (p. 59). In the canzonetta, "Fanciulla che il core" (p. 59), he bids young maidens beware of love. Peasants, &c. go out. Dinorah enters, calling upon Hoel's name. She sings the romance, "Incantatore della montagna" (p. 63). The night grows dark. She trembles. A sudden gleam of moonshine casts her shadow at her feet. In the air, "Ombra leggièra" (p. 64), she prays it never to forsake her. The moon becomes clouded. The shadow disappears. Dinorah is disconsolate. The shadow returns, and Dinorah reiterates her gladness. Scene changes to a desert plain, in which is seen a lake enclosed by sluices. Hoel and Corentin enter. "This is our destination," exclaims the former. "I dare advance no further," ejaculates the piper. Eleven o'clock strikes. "At midnight," cries Hoel, "thou shalt see the fiery cross. Follow me." "Twere best thou shouldst go alone." "Take this branch in thy hand, 'twill act as a talisman," and Hoel ascends the ravine, beckoning to Corentin. Corentin endeavours to overcome his terror. In the air, "Ah! che tremor" (p. 72), he strives to give himself courage. Dinorah comes towards him. He falls on the ground and attempts to repeat the mystic words taught him by Hoel. She addresses him wildly. He recognises the mad woman. A noise is heard. "What is it?" demands Corentin. "A stone has fallen into the ravine," she answers. "The treasure!" he exclaims. "The treasure?" she repeats. "He finds it," cries Corentin. Dinorah sings the legend, "Sorte sciagurata" (p. 75), which proclaims death within the year to him who first lays hand upon the gold, and disappears behind the rocks. Corentin now understands why Hoel is anxious he should participate in finding the gold. Hoel returns. In the duet, "Quando l' ora suonera" (p. 76), Hoel tells Corentin one of them must descend into the ravine. "Which of us?" asks Corentin. Hoel uses threats. Emboldened by his fears Corentin defies him. Dinorah is heard outside singing a snatch of the legend. The thought suggests itself to Corentin that the "mad woman" may be used in the discovery. In the trio, "Ascolta, mia bella" (p. 84), he tries to prevail on her to assist them in removing the stone; she heeds him not, but sings fragments of old tunes. Hoel sees Dinorah, but believes she is a phantom sent to torment him, as he had been warned by the wizard Tonick. A storm arises. The goat is seen crossing the bridge. Dinorah throws off her necklace, and climbs the rocks in pursuit of her favourite. Hoel recognises the necklace. It is Dinorah herself. "Stay, I charge you," he cries. The thunderbolt falls; the sluices of the lake are burst open; Dinorah crosses the bridge, it breaks, and she is precipitated into the waters. Hoel is seen making his way to the side of the torrent, and the curtain descends.

The third act opens with a rural landscape, seen in the morning light. A hunter appears on the rock, and sings the air, "Il sol si levo" (p. 94). A reaper enters, and in the air, "Già matura son le spicche" (p. 96), chants the praises of the harvest and sickle. Two goatherds, in the duo, "Sui prati tutti in fior" (p. 98), celebrate the charms of the country. The four join voices in the prayer, "Gran Dio, padre nostro" (p. 100). At the end they retire. Corentin enters out of breath and terrified. Hoel approaches with Dinorah in his arms. He has rescued her from the torrent. He speaks to her; she cannot answer. He despatches Corentin for assistance, and sings the romance, "Sei vendicata assai" (p. 103), in which he calls on her to bless him with returning life. Dinorah slowly recovers. "Have I been dreaming?" she cries. In the duo, "Uu sognò! A cielo!" (p. 105), Hoel assures her that the transactions of the past twelvemonth have been all a dream. It is the anniversary of the Pardon, the day on which they were separated a year since, and the villagers as usual, are about to proceed in procession to the church. She listens for the accustomed hymn. The chorus of pilgrims in the distauee sing the "Santa Maria" (p. 113). Peasants enter. Dinorah recognises them. A bell tolls. It calls to morning prayer, and announces the bridal of Dinorah and Hoel. Dinorah turns and sees her betrothed, and flings herself into his arms. "Now indeed I do not dream." The procession enters, and begins to cross the stage to the accompaniment of the "Santa Maria." Hoel and Dinorah proceed onward to the church, where they are to be made happy for ever.

I N D E X.

ATTO PRIMO.

	PACE.
<i>OVERTURA</i>	1
N° 1. <i>CORO di CAPRAI.</i> — “L'AZZURA DEL CIEL”	16.
N° 2. <i>SCENA ed ARIA.</i> — “SI, CARINA, CAPRETTINA”	20.
N° 2 bis. <i>ARIA di PIÀA.</i>	26.
N° 3. <i>STROFE di CORENTINO.</i> — “DAVA IL CIELO A CIASCUN”	27.
N° 4. <i>DUETTO.</i> — “SUONA, SUONA, BEL PASTOR”	28.
N° 5. <i>GRANDE ARIA di HOËL.</i> — “O POSSENTE, POSSENTE MAGIA”	36.
N° 6. <i>SCENA e CONGIURAZIONE.</i> — “SE VEDER TU CREDI”	42.
N° 7. <i>DUETTO BUFFA.</i> — “UN TRESOR! BEVI ANCOR!”	45.
N° 8. <i>TERZETTINO DELLA CAMPANELLA.</i> — “IL TINTINNAR CH'ODO”	50.

ATTO SECONDO.

N° 8. bis. <i>ENTR'ACTE.</i>	54.
N° 9. <i>CORO.</i> — “COME È BUON, COME È BUON”	56.
N° 9. bis. <i>ARIETTA.</i> — “DA QUEL DI CHE”	59.
N° 9. bis. <i>CANZONETTA.</i> — “FANCUILLE CHE IL CORE”	59.
N° 10. <i>RECIT. e ROMANZA.</i> — “L'INCANTATOR DELLA MONTACNA”	63.
N° 11. <i>SCENA ed ARIA.</i> — “OMBRA LECCIERA”	64.
N° 12. <i>ARIA.</i> — “AH! CHE TREMOR”	72.
N° 13. <i>LEGGENDA.</i> — “TRIST'ORRENDO FATO”	75.
N° 14. <i>GRAN DUETTO BUFFO.</i> — “SE LORA SUONERA”	76.
N° 15. <i>TERZETTO FINALE.</i> — “O LA, O LA, MIA BELLA”	84.

ATTO TERZO.

N° 15. bis. <i>ENTR'ACTE et INTERMÈDE.</i>	
N° 16. <i>ARIA del CACCIATORE.</i> — “IL SOL SE LEVO”	94.
N° 17. <i>ARIA del MIETITORE.</i> — “LE SPICHE ANDIAM”	96.
N° 18. <i>VILLANELLA dei 2 Pastori.</i> — “SUI PRATI IN FIOR”	98.
N° 19. <i>SCENA e PADRE NOSTRO.</i> — “BUON DI PASTOR”	100.
N° 19. bis. <i>MELODRAME.</i>	
N° 20. <i>ROMANZA.</i> — “SEI VENDICATA ASSAI”	103.
N° 21. <i>GRAN DUETTO e FINALE.</i> — “UN SOGNO? O CIEL”	105.
N° 21. bis. <i>CORO dei PERDONI.</i> — “SANTA MARIA.”	113.

DINORAH.
OU
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.
DI
G. MEYERBEER.

OVERTURA.

(♩ = 76.)

Allegro animato.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) followed by forte (fp), then piano (p), and finally forte (fp). The second staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and includes performance markings like 'Leggiero' and 'ppp'. The third staff features a dynamic marking '3'. The fourth staff includes a dynamic marking '5'. The fifth staff includes a dynamic marking '2'. The sixth staff includes a dynamic marking '8va'. The seventh staff includes a dynamic marking '8va'. The eighth staff includes dynamic markings 'cresc: poco a poco.' and 'dimin: poco a poco.'. The ninth staff includes a dynamic marking 'ppp'. The tenth staff concludes with a dynamic marking 'f'.

DINORAH.

A musical score for piano, consisting of six staves of music. The music is in common time and uses a key signature of one sharp. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, *fp*, *cresc:*, *scen-*, *ff*, *gva*, and *legato e dolce*. The vocal line is indicated by a soprano clef, and the piano accompaniment by a basso continuo clef. The vocal part features melodic lines with grace notes and slurs, while the piano part includes harmonic chords and rhythmic patterns. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

2

DINORAH.

p *gva* *fp* *fp* *f* *p* *(CAMPANELLA.)* *gva*

p *(CAMPANELLA.)* *f* *p* *cresc: poco a poco staccato e ben marcato.*

gva

gva

Legato e dolce.

gva

un poco crescendo. *molto cre - scen - do. ff*

p *ff* *p* *cresc:* *marcato.*

DINORAH.

3

Sheet music for piano, DINORAH, page 3. The music consists of eight staves of musical notation with various dynamics and performance instructions:

- Staff 1: Dynamics *gva*, Measure 3.
- Staff 2: Dynamics *gva*.
- Staff 3: Dynamics *cresc:*
- Staff 4: Dynamics *gva*.
- Staff 5: Dynamics *ff*, Measure 1.
- Staff 6: Dynamics *ff*.
- Staff 7: Dynamics *gva*.
- Staff 8: Dynamics *gva*.
- Staff 9: Dynamics *gva*.
- Staff 10: Dynamics *dimin:*, Measure 10.

DINORAH.

cresc. ff

p ff p ff

p ff p ff

accel: un poco ff ff sempre.

grra ff sempre. dolce e leggiero. p

PEDALE.

cresc. p

DINORAH.

erese:

cresc: dolce. *p*

rall: sempre dim: 1^o tempo. dolce.

cresc: *p* dolce. *b* ♫:

ff

p > *ff* *p* > *ff* *p* > *p* cresc:

DINORAH.

Musical score for piano solo, page 6, titled "DINORAH." The score consists of eight staves of music. The first two staves begin with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The first staff includes a dynamic marking "marcato." The second staff begins with a bass clef. The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The sixth staff begins with a bass clef. The seventh staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The eighth staff begins with a bass clef. The music features various dynamics including *ff staccato.*, *ff*, and *gva*. Measure numbers 1 through 12 are present above the staves, indicating the progression of the piece.

DINORAH.

7

Andantino con moto. ($\text{♩} = 52.$) dolce e cantabile.

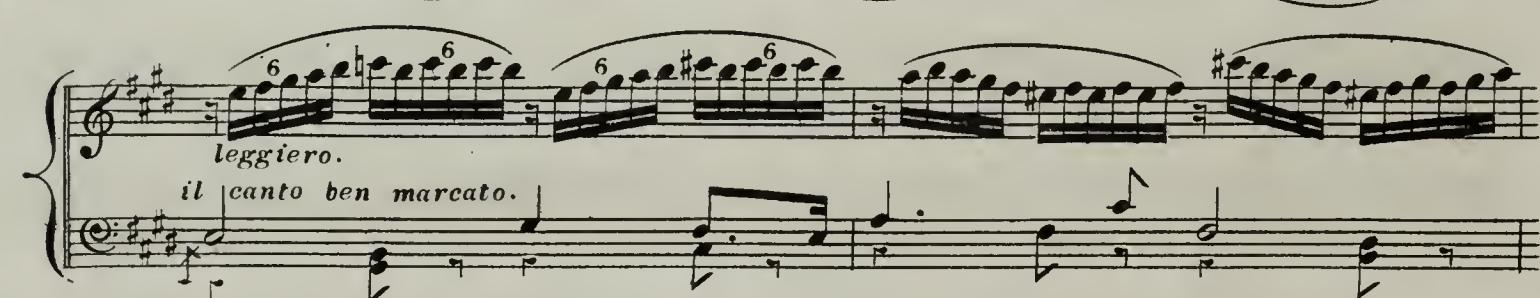
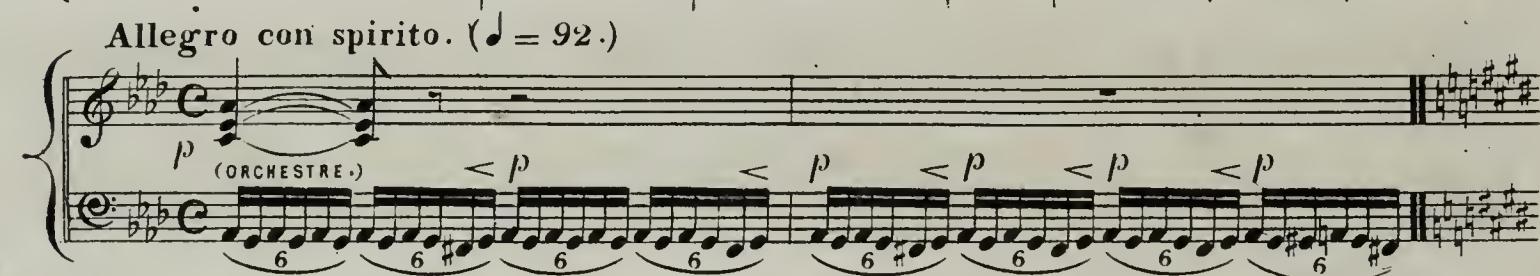
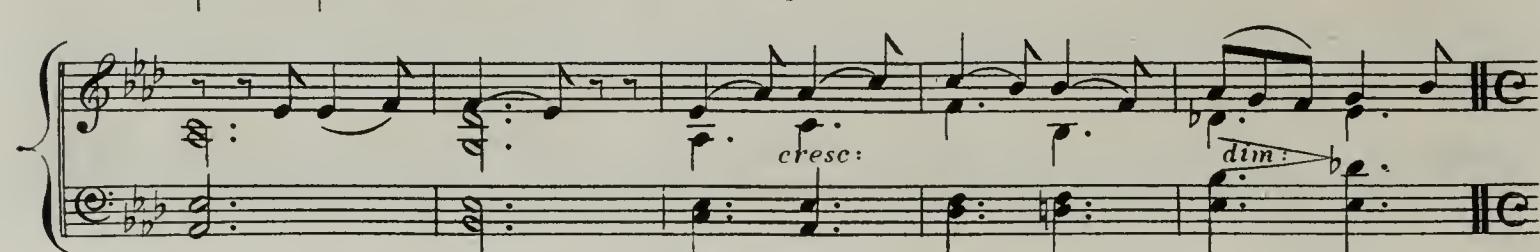
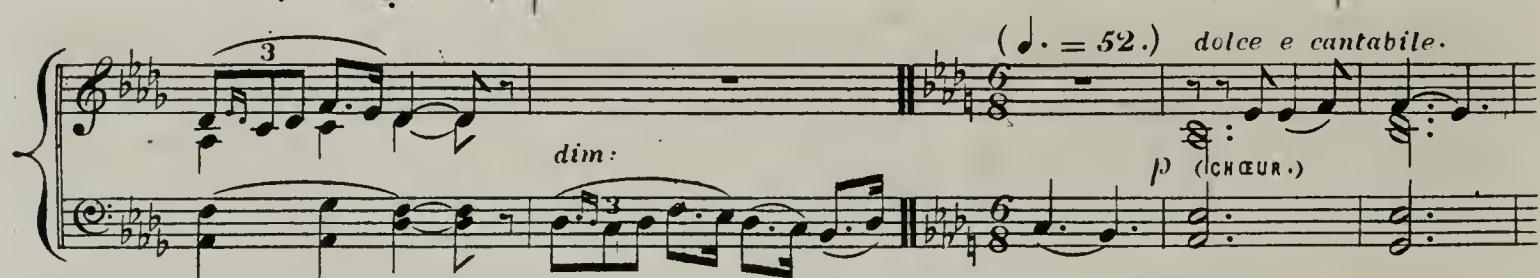
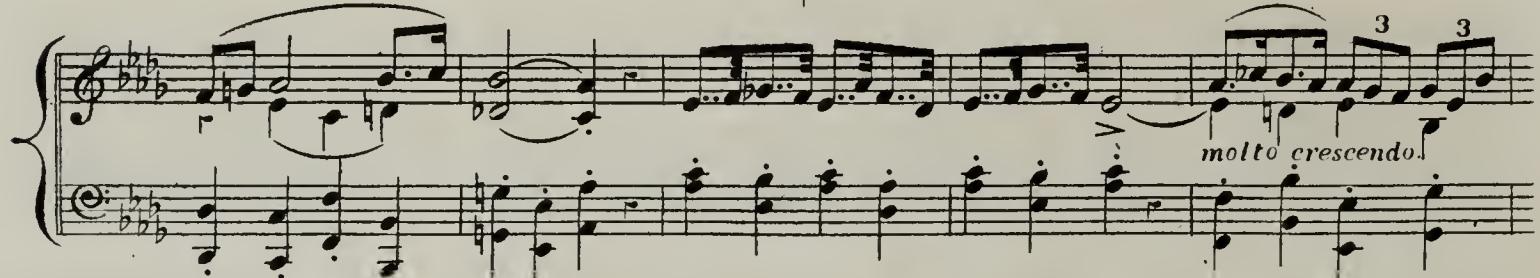
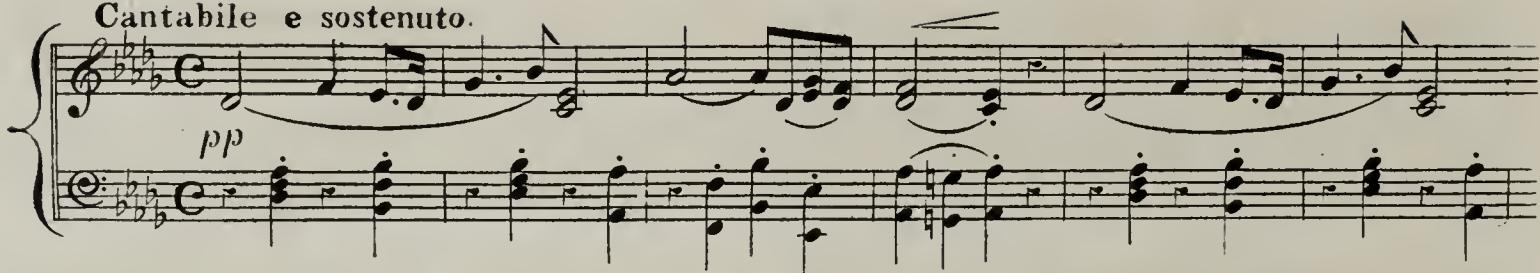
(CHŒUR SUR LE THÉÂTRE DERRIÈRE LE RIDEAU BAISSE.)

Detailed description: The musical score consists of six systems of music. System 1: Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: fff, sff, sss. System 2: Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: fff, sff, p. System 3: Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: p. System 4: Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: cresc., dim., p. System 5: Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: ff, pp, p. System 6: Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: cresc., dim., cresc. Text in French: '(CHŒUR SUR LE THÉÂTRE DERRIÈRE LE RIDEAU BAISSE.)' appears between systems 3 and 4. Text at the end: '(FINE DEL CORO.)'

(♩ = 69.)

DINORAH.

MARCIA RELIGIOSO.
Cantabile e sostenuto.



DINORAH.

9

marcato.

cresc:

p

cresc:

con dolore

cantabile.

ff

DINORAH.

10

gva

Tempo di Marcia Religioso.
Un poco più lento.

(CHŒUR.)

p cantabile.

fff tempo 1^o

Un poco più lento.

(CHŒUR.)

p cantabile.

LINORAH.

11

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves. The music is written in a variety of keys and time signatures, indicated by frequent key signature changes and time signature markings like 6/8 and 3/4. The dynamics are also highly varied, with instructions such as *ff tempo 19*, *fff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *ff*, *sempre più f*, *3*, *ped.*, *dim:*, *pp*, and ***. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The piano keys are represented by black and white squares, and the music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

(♩ = 100.)

pp

cresc.

crescendo - - - sempre - - - di - - più.

f e sempre cresc. stringendo poco a poco. crescendo sempre di più. un poco rallent. fff molto rall.

(♩ = 92.)

a tempo.

dolce.

oantabile sostenuto.

DINORAH.

13

fff

dolce.

p

ff

cantabile e dolce.

sostenuto.

cresc.

DINORAH.

A page of musical notation for two voices and piano, featuring six staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p*, *f*, *ff*, and *crescendo.*, articulations like *pizz.* and *sf*, and performance instructions like *a tempo.* and *rallentando.*. The music is set in common time, with some measures indicating a tempo change. The vocal parts are written in soprano and alto clefs, and the piano part is indicated by a treble clef and a bass clef. The notation uses standard musical symbols like quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, along with rests and various slurs and beams.

Allegro molto animato. (♩ = 104.) DINORAH.

15

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for piano. The first two staves are in common time (♩ = 104), while the remaining four staves are in 12/8 time. The key signature is mostly A major (three sharps). The notation includes various dynamic markings such as *ff*, *gvu*, *stringendo*, *sempre f*, *ritenuto*, *ff a tempo*, *PED.*, and *fff*. The music features complex patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measure groups enclosed in dashed boxes.

gvu

ff

gvu

ff

stringendo.

sempre f

stringendo ancor di piu.

ritenuto.

ff a tempo.

PED.

fff

ATTO I.

N^o 1.

CORO de' CAPRAI.

“L’AZZURO DEL CIEL.”

Allegro.

All'tto molto mod'to ($\text{♩} = 132.$)

p rall. *dolce.* *cresc.*

cresc. *p*

dolciss. *dim.*

f

p *p* *p* *s > p* *s > p*

DINORAH.

17

DINORAH.

Piano sheet music for the piece "DINORAH." The music is arranged in two systems of eight measures each. The first system consists of measures 1 through 8. The second system begins with measure 9 and ends with measure 16. The music is written in common time (indicated by a 'C') and includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 9 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 10 features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measure 11 shows a transition with eighth-note chords. Measure 12 is a continuation of the melodic line. Measure 13 is a forte section. Measure 14 is a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 is a forte section. Measure 16 concludes the piece with a melodic line and a final forte section. Various dynamics are indicated throughout, including *dolce.*, *cresc.*, and *tempo 10*.

A musical score for piano solo, page 19, featuring six staves of music. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, a bass clef, and a tempo marking of $\frac{2}{4}$. It includes dynamic markings such as f , p , p dim., and *sempre dim.*. The second system begins with a treble clef and a tempo marking of $\frac{3}{4}$. The score concludes with a final dynamic marking of p .

DINORAH.N^o 2.

SCENA ed ARIA.

"SI, CARINA, CAPRETTINA."

(♩ = 72.)

Allegro
con moto
animato.

pp leggierissimo.

gva

marcato. cresc:

marcato.

gvu
dim:
gvu
gvu
gvu
gvu
2
I
2
2/4

Lo stesso Tempo.

pp
cuntabile.
3

RECIT.

dim: (3) mf
3

cresc.
f
p

All' moderato. ($\text{♩} = 76.$)

leggiero.

RECIT.

p
RECIT.

a tempo molto modto ($\text{♩} = 88.$)

a tempo.

RECIT.

f Allegro.

p

Andante grazioso. ($\text{♩} = 56.$)

canto legato e sostenuto.

dolce.

pp

DINORAH.

23

p pp sf > p sf > p > f p p cresc.

Musical score for two voices and piano, page 24.

The score consists of six staves of music:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Features continuous eighth-note patterns in common time.
- Staff 2 (Bass Clef):** Features continuous eighth-note chords in common time.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Features eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings: *cresc.*, *f*, *f*.
- Staff 4 (Bass Clef):** Features eighth-note chords. Dynamics: *mf*, *leggiero.*
- Staff 5 (Treble Clef):** Features eighth-note patterns with dynamic *dolce.*
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Features eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings: *cresc.*, *pp dolce.*
- Staff 7 (Treble Clef):** Features eighth-note patterns with dynamic *ppp*.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Features eighth-note patterns with dynamic *pp*.
- Staff 9 (Treble Clef):** Features eighth-note patterns with dynamic *ppp*.
- Staff 10 (Bass Clef):** Features eighth-note patterns with dynamic *b*.

A musical score for piano and voice, page 25. The score consists of eight staves of music. The top staff is for the piano right hand, the second staff is for the piano left hand, and the remaining six staves are for the voice. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The vocal parts include dynamic markings such as *cantando.*, *pp*, *gva*, *br*, *pp*, *ppp*, *un poco rallent.*, and *morendo.*. The piano parts feature various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some bass notes indicated by stems pointing down.

DINORAH.

N^o 2
(BIS.)

ARIA di PIVA.

(♩ = 96.)

Alltto
villareccio.
(ben modto)

in guisa villareccia.

Presto. (♩ = 100.)

f rallentando.

1^o Tempo.

stringendo molto.

dolce.

rallentando. ff a tempo. pp ff (LUNCA PAUSA.)

N° 3.

STROFE di CORENTINO.

“DAVA IL CIELO A CIASCUN IN RETAGGIO.”

(♩ = 96.)

Allegretto
molto
moderato.

marcato.

p

p

(♩ = 76.)

Allt^o grazioso.

dolce e legg:

DINORAH.

A musical score for two voices and piano, featuring six staves of music. The top two staves are for the piano, with dynamics like 'p' and 'cresc.'. The middle two staves are for the soprano voice, with a dynamic 'cresc.' in the third staff. The bottom two staves are for the basso voice, with dynamics 'sf' and 'p'. The score includes instruction in Italian: 'Tempo Iº', 'Lo stesso tempo.', 'Nº 4.', and 'DUETTO.'.

N° 4.

DUETTO.

“SUONA, SUONA, BEL PASTOR.”

$$(\bullet = 116)$$

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and common time, with dynamic markings *f marcato*. It contains six measures of music. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and common time, with a dynamic marking *p*. It contains five measures of music. Measures 11 and 12 are shown.

en imitation de la basse.

Allegro.

(♩ = 96.)

dolce.

rall: e dim: *Un poco più moto.*

legg.

cresc.

2/8

The musical score consists of six staves of piano music, likely for two hands. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by '2/4') and the last three are in 3/8 time. The key signature changes frequently, including major keys like G major and C major, and minor keys like A minor and E minor. The score includes several dynamic markings such as *p*, *sf*, *f*, *ff*, *mf*, and *mf marcato*. Performance instructions include *cre - - - scen - - - do - - -*, *staccato.*, *molto.*, *crescendo.*, *sempre cresc:*, *dolce.*, and *All'nto molto mod^{to}* ($\text{♩} = 132.$). The music features various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having three vertical stems. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and the overall style is characteristic of late 19th-century piano music.

Lo stesso tempo. ($\text{♩} = 132.$)

The musical score consists of six staves of piano music. The first two staves begin with a dynamic of *cresc.* and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 132.$ The third staff starts with p and f , followed by *marcato.* The fourth staff begins with f and p . The fifth staff begins with f and p . The sixth staff begins with p and f . The score concludes with a dynamic of *f* and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 144.$ The instruction *All' vivace.* is written above the final measure of the score.

All' vivace.

All' moderato. ($\text{♩} = 132.$)

Un poco più moto. (♩ = 144.)

<img alt="A page of musical notation for piano, featuring two staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of several measures of sixteenth-note patterns, with dynamic markings like f (fortissimo), sf (sforzando), cresc., and p (pianissimo). Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and includes a 3 over a bracket. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 5-6 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 7 begins with a dynamic sf (sforzando). Measures 8-9 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 10 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 11-12 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 13 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 14-15 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 16 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 17-18 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 19 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 20-21 show sixteenth-note patterns. 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Measure 802 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 803-804 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 805 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 806-807 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 808 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 809-810 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 811 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 812-813 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 814 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 815-816 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 817 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 818-819 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 820 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 821-822 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 823 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 824-825 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 826 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 827-828 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 829 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 830-831 show sixteenth-note patterns. 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Measure 862 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 863-864 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 865 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 866-867 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 868 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 869-870 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 871 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 872-873 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 874 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 875-876 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 877 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 878-879 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 880 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 881-882 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 883 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 884-885 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 886 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 887-888 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 889 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 890-891 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 892 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 893-894 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 895 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 896-897 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 898 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 899-900 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 901 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 902-903 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 904 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 905-906 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 907 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 908-909 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 910 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 911-912 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 913 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 914-915 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 916 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 917-918 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 919 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 920-921 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 922 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 923-924 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 925 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 926-927 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 928 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 929-930 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 931 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 932-933 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 934 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 935-936 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 937 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 938-939 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 940 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 941-942 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 943 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 944-945 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 946 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 947-948 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 949 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 950-951 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 952 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 953-954 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 955 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 956-957 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 958 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 959-960 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 961 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 962-963 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 964 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 965-966 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 967 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 968-969 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 970 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 971-972 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 973 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 974-975 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 976 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 977-978 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 979 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 980-981 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 982 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 983-984 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 985 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 986-987 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 988 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 989-990 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 991 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 992-993 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 994 begins with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.). Measures 995-996 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 997 begins with a dynamic f (fortissimo). Measures 998-999 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 999 ends with a dynamic crescendo (cresc.).</div>

ff

Tempo 1^o

cresc: *p* *f* *cresc:*

grau

RECIT.

All^{to} ben moderato. ($\text{♩} = 96.$)

leggiero.

cresc:

Musical score for piano, DINORAH, page 34. The score consists of eight staves of music, divided into two systems by a vertical bar line. The first system starts with a treble clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The second system begins with a bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various dynamics including *p*, *f*, *ff*, *cresc:*, and *dim:*. Measure 1 (top staff) shows eighth-note patterns. Measure 2 (top staff) includes sixteenth-note patterns and a dynamic *p*. Measure 3 (top staff) continues sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 4 (top staff) shows eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 (middle staff) starts with a dynamic *ff*. Measure 6 (middle staff) shows eighth-note patterns. Measure 7 (middle staff) includes sixteenth-note patterns and a dynamic *f*. Measure 8 (middle staff) shows eighth-note patterns. Measure 9 (bottom staff) shows eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 (bottom staff) includes sixteenth-note patterns and a dynamic *cresc:*. Measure 11 (bottom staff) shows eighth-note patterns. Measure 12 (bottom staff) includes sixteenth-note patterns and a dynamic *f*.

A page of sheet music for piano solo, numbered 35. The title 'DINORAH.' is at the top center. The music consists of eight staves of musical notation, primarily in common time, with various dynamics and performance instructions.

- Staff 1:** Treble clef. Dynamics: *dol:*, *dim:*. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 2:** Bass clef. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef. Dynamics: *dim:*. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 4:** Bass clef. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 5:** Treble clef. Dynamics: *sempre dim:*. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 6:** Bass clef. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef. Dynamics: *pp*. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 9:** Treble clef. Dynamics: *tremolo.* Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 10:** Bass clef. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 11:** Treble clef. Dynamics: *pp*. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 12:** Bass clef. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 13:** Treble clef. Dynamics: *rall poco a poco morendo*. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.
- Staff 14:** Bass clef. Measure 1: eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: eighth-note pairs.

DINORAH.

N° 5.

GRAND' ARIA di HOËL.

“O POSSENTE; POSSENTE MAGIA.”

(J. = 88.)

All° con spirito.

A page of musical notation for piano and voice. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The piano part is in the treble clef, and the vocal part is in the bass clef. The music consists of eight staves of music, divided by vertical bar lines. The first staff starts with a dynamic of *p*. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *cresc:*. The third staff features dynamics of *ff*, *ff*, and *ff sempre.*. The fourth staff includes a dynamic of *ff*. The fifth staff has a dynamic of *p*. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic of *cresc:* and ends with a dynamic of *p*. The seventh staff has a dynamic of *p*. The eighth staff concludes the page.

DINORAH.

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for piano. The first two staves begin with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The first staff features eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings *p* and *poco più lento*. The second staff continues with eighth-note patterns. The third and fourth staves begin with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The third staff includes a crescendo dynamic. The fifth and sixth staves begin with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The fifth staff includes a dynamic marking *f* and a crescendo dynamic. The seventh and eighth staves begin with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The eighth staff concludes with a dynamic marking *f*.

DINORAH.

RECIT.

All' animato. ($\text{♩} = 104$)

ff e stacc:

con energia.

f

cresc:

ff f p

rall' un poco. ($\text{♩} = 84$)

The musical score consists of six staves of piano-vocal music. The top staff shows a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff shows a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff shows a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff shows a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff shows a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff shows a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff*, *f*, *cresc:*, *ff e stacc:*, *con energia.*, *rall' un poco.*, and *p*. It also includes tempo markings like $\text{♩} = 104$ and $\text{♩} = 84$.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time and key signature of three flats. The music consists of eight measures. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of *dolcissimo e sostenuto.* Measures 2 through 6 show a continuous pattern of sixteenth-note chords in the bass staff, with the treble staff providing harmonic support. Measure 7 begins with a dynamic of *cresc:* and ends with a dynamic of *pp*. Measure 8 concludes the piece.

Musical score for Dinorah, page 41, featuring six staves of piano music. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and common time. It includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *sempre cresc.*, and *f*. The second system begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. It includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *fff*, and *cresc.*. The score concludes with a tempo marking of *Molto vivace. (♩ = 126.)* and a dynamic of *p*.

DINORAH.

41

cresc.

sempre cresc. *f*

Tempo 1^o

cresc. *fff* *cresc.*

Molto vivace. (♩ = 126.)

p

cresc.

ff

dolce.

ritenuto.

ff Tempo 1°

All° animato.

N° 6.

SCENA e CONGIURAZIONE.

“SE VEDER TU CREDI IL PADRE CHE MUOR.”

(♩ = 80.)

Andantino
quasi
allegretto.

$\text{♩} = 80.$

Andantino
quasi
allegretto.

sf

p

f

cresc.

Sheet music for piano solo, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature changes throughout the piece, indicated by various sharps and flats. The tempo is marked as *All' moderato. (♩ = 138.)* The dynamics include *p*, *p staccato*, *dimin:*, *fp leggiero*, *p legg:*, *sforzando* (*sforz.*), *ff*, and *mf*. The music consists of six systems of four measures each, with measure numbers 1 through 24 indicated above the staves.

dimin:

All' moderato. (♩ = 138.)

p staccato.

fp leggiero.

p legg:

sforz.

ff

mf

DINORAH

The sheet music for piano solo, page 44, titled "DINORAH", contains eight staves of musical notation. The music begins with a dynamic of *sf* and includes performance instructions such as *legg.*, *pp*, *p*, *legg.*, *cresc.*, and *marcato.*. The notation features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings throughout the eight staves.

Three staves of musical notation for piano, showing dynamic markings f, p, cresc., ff, and ff.

N^o. 7.
DUETTO BUFFO.
“UN TESOR! BEVI ANCOR!”

(♩ = 120.)

Allegro
moderato.

Three staves of musical notation for piano, including dynamics ff, p, mf, and ff, and performance instructions leggiero and cresc.

DINORAH.

dolce e leggiero.

p ritardº ma un poco.

Tempo 1º

p ritardº ma un poco.

Tempo 1^o

leggiero. cresc: ff p tremolo.

f

DINORAH.

A musical score for piano, consisting of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score begins with a dynamic of *p*. The first page contains six systems of music, each starting with a forte dynamic (*f*). The second page continues with six systems, starting with a dynamic of *p*. A tempo marking "All' con spirito. (♩ = 108.)" is placed between the two pages. The music includes various performance instructions such as *legg*, *ff*, *p*, *fz*, and *p*. The score concludes with a final dynamic of *fz*.

cres:

Presto. ($\text{♩} = 126$)

leggiero sempre staccato.

cres:

sempre crescendo a la fine.

f

ff

f

grazi.

This page contains six staves of musical notation for piano. The first two staves begin with a dynamic instruction 'cres:' above the treble clef staff. The third staff starts with 'Presto. ($\text{♩} = 126$)' and includes a dynamic 'leggiero sempre staccato.' The fourth staff begins with 'cres:' above the bass clef staff. The fifth staff features a dynamic instruction 'sempre crescendo a la fine.' followed by a forte dynamic 'f'. The sixth staff begins with a forte dynamic 'ff' and ends with a dynamic 'f' and a measure ending in 3/4 time. The final staff concludes with a dynamic instruction '*grazi.*'

DINORAH.

N° 8.

TERZETTINO DELLA CAMPANELLA.

IL TINTINNAR CH'ODO ECHEGGIAR. *gru*

(♩ = 60.)

Andantino
quasi —
Allegretto.

TERZETTO DELLA CAMPANELLA.
IL TINTINNAR CH'ODO ECHEGGIAR. *grau*

(♩ = 60.)

Andantino quasi Allegretto.

Musical score for two voices and piano, featuring six staves of music. The vocal parts are in soprano and alto clefs, and the piano part is in bass clef. The score includes dynamic markings like *p*, *leggiero*, *grau*, *marcato*, and *pp*. The tempo is indicated as **Andantino quasi Allegretto.**

DINORAH.

51

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves. The music is written in a variety of keys and time signatures, indicated by frequent key signature changes and time signature markings. The notation includes many eighth and sixteenth note patterns, often grouped by vertical bar lines. Various dynamic markings such as forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sfz) are placed above or below the notes. Articulation marks like dots and dashes are also present. Several performance instructions are included: ' marcato' in the third staff, 'gva' (going up) with a dashed line and arrows in the fifth and sixth staves, and a 'p' marking with a small 'b' at the end of the sixth staff.

DINORAH.

Sheet music for piano solo, page 52, titled "DINORAH." The music is in common time and consists of eight staves of musical notation. The key signature changes throughout the piece, indicated by various sharps and flats. The dynamics include *p*, *ff*, *cres:*, and *pp*. Articulation marks such as *gva* (grave) and *3* (trill) are also present. The piano part features both treble and bass staves, with the bass staff often providing harmonic support through sustained notes or chords.

marcato e cantato.

sonore.

cres:

dime. inun... do.

gva

gva

gva

gva

ped.

pp

*FINE DELL'
ATTO I^{mo}*

This page contains eight staves of musical notation for a vocal part. The music is in common time and consists of measures with various note values and rests. The vocal line is supported by a harmonic texture. The notation includes several dynamic markings such as 'marcato e cantato.', 'sonore.', 'cres.', and 'p' (piano). There are also performance instructions like 'ped.' (pedal) and 'pp' (pianissimo). The vocal line features lyrics: 'dime. inun... do.' followed by three 'gva' (glissando) markings. The piece concludes with a final dynamic of 'pp' and a marking for 'ped.'. The page number '53' is located in the top right corner.

DINORAH.ATTO II.N^o 8.

(BIS)

ENTR' ACTE.*con grazia.*

(♩.=60.)

Allegretto quasi Allegro.

mf

un poco cresc:

p

ff

pp

cresc:

cresc:

dim:

dolce
e leggiiero.

A musical score for piano-vocal performance, consisting of six staves of music. The music is primarily for piano, with vocal entries indicated by slurs and dynamic markings. The vocal parts are written in soprano clef. The score includes lyrics in Italian, such as "cresc.", "gva", "dol:", "un poco cre-", "dol:", "scendo sempre più", and "un poco cresc.". The piano part features various chords and arpeggiated patterns. The vocal parts consist of melodic lines with slurs and dynamic markings like *p*, *f*, and *pp*.

DINORAH.

cresc.

gva

pp dol:

dol:

un poco cre-

- scendo sempre più.

dol:

un poco cresc:

DINORAH

dolce e sostenuto.

dim:

p

gra.

Nº 9.

CORO.

"COME È BUON, COME È BUON."

(♩ = 120.)

Allegretto
quasi
Allegro.

ff

ff

f

marcato.

Allegretto.

pp legato.

pp

sempre pp

cres: f

pp

f

cresc:

f

3 3 3 3 cres sempre. ff

rall: ff fff

Detailed description: The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, titled 'DINCRAH.' at the top center. The page number '57' is in the top right corner. The music is arranged in six staves. The first two staves are in G major (two sharps) and show a melodic line with dynamic markings 'pp legato.' and 'pp'. The third staff begins in G major with 'sempre pp' and transitions to F# minor (one sharp) with 'cres: f'. The fourth staff starts in F# minor with 'pp' and moves to E major (no sharps or flats) with 'f'. The fifth staff begins in E major with 'cresc:' and ends in A major (one sharp). The sixth staff starts in A major with 'f' and ends in D major (two sharps), featuring a dynamic marking 'rall:' followed by 'ff' and 'fff'.

a tempo

RECIT:

“DITEMI, BUONA GENTE.”

Allegro
moderato.

RECIT. — “DITEMI, BUONA GENTE.”

ARIETTA — "DA QUEL DÌ CHE A LEI NARRATA."

Andantino quasi All'itto

(con coro.)

The musical score consists of five staves of piano music. The first staff uses a treble clef and a common time signature (3/8). The second staff uses a bass clef and a common time signature (3/8). The third staff uses a treble clef and a common time signature (3/8). The fourth staff uses a bass clef and a common time signature (3/8). The fifth staff uses a treble clef and a common time signature (3/8). The music includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *ad lib.*

CANZONETTA — "FANCIULLE CHE IL CORE."

All'itto ben moderato.

The musical score consists of two staves of piano music. The top staff uses a treble clef and a common time signature (2/4). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a common time signature (2/4). The music includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *leggieramente*, *cresc.*, and *p dolce.*

DINORAH.

60

DINORAH.

cresc: *p*

leggiero. *p*

p leggiero.

f

A musical score for piano solo, page 61, titled "DINORAH." The score consists of six staves of music, each with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature changes throughout the piece, including B-flat major, A major, and G major. The time signature varies between common time and 3/4. The music includes various dynamics such as *ff*, *f*, *p*, *ir*, *dolciss.*, and *con dolore*. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note chords and sustained notes. The piano keys are indicated by vertical lines on the staff.

(sempre à rigor di tempo.) *con dolore.*

p dot:

DINORAH.

A page of sheet music for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time and include a key signature of one flat. The music consists of six systems of five measures each. Measure 101 starts with eighth-note chords in the bass and sixteenth-note patterns in the treble. Measures 102-103 show a transition with dynamic markings 'cresc.' and 'p'. Measures 104-105 are marked 'leggiero.' with dynamic 'p'. Measures 106-107 continue the 'leggiero.' style. Measures 108-109 feature eighth-note chords in the bass and sixteenth-note patterns in the treble. Measures 110-111 show a transition with dynamic markings 'tr' and 'p'. Measures 112-113 continue the pattern from measure 111. Measures 114-115 conclude the section with eighth-note chords in the bass and sixteenth-note patterns in the treble.

N° 10.

RECITATIVO e ROMANZA.
L'INCANTATOR DELLA MONTAGNA.

(♩ = 72)

Allegro con moto animato.

RECIT.

(♩ = 92.)

a tempo moderato.

Andantino quasi all'nto (♩ = 40.)

cres:

cres:

DINORAH.

item:

64

cres.

anim.

cres.

p

pp

cres.

cres.

p

leggiero.

cres.

p

N.^o II SCENA - ARIA

N^o II.—SCENA ED ARIA.

"OMBRA LEGGIERA"

UMBRA LEGGIERA

Allegro
moderato.

cres:

gva

f

loco

marcato

Recit.

All tto ben moderato. (d. - 52)

f

mf

dolce.

DINORAH.

65

ff

dolce

dolce

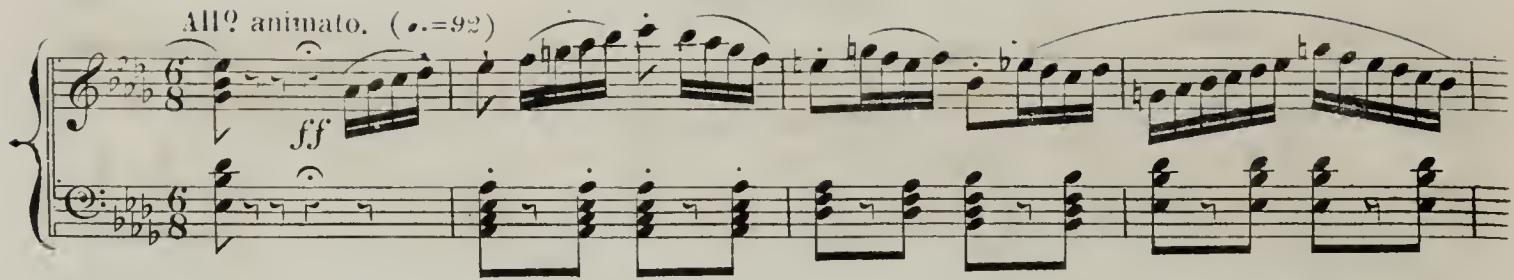
a piacere. a tempo.

ff p

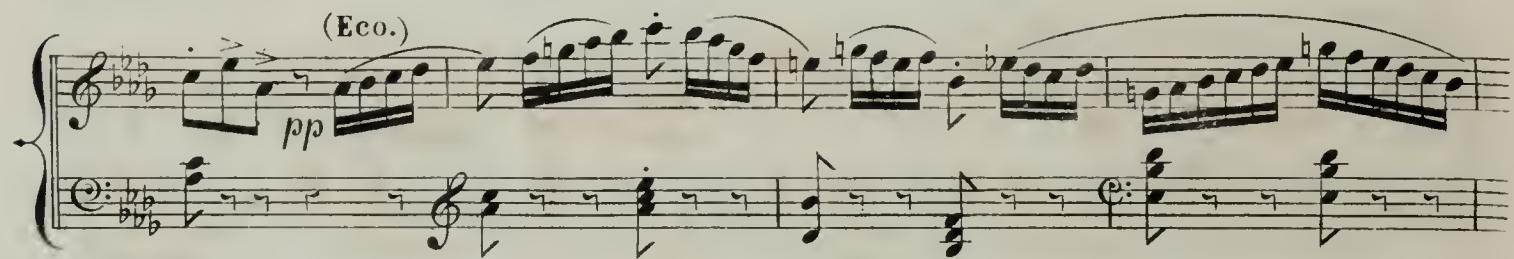
ff p

DINORAH.

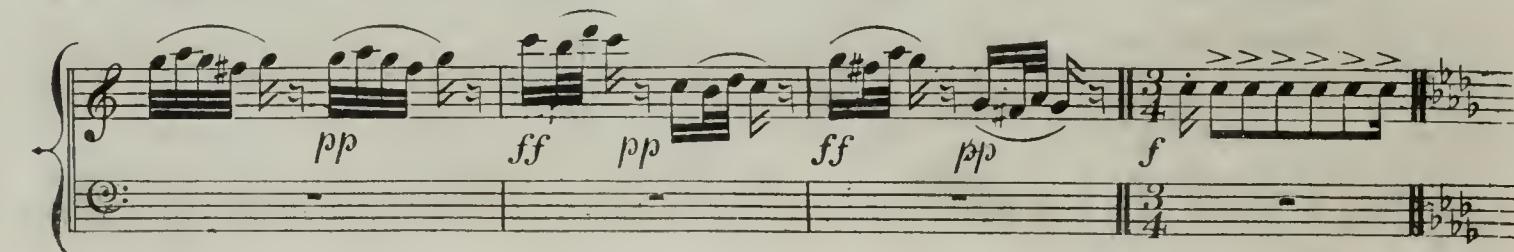
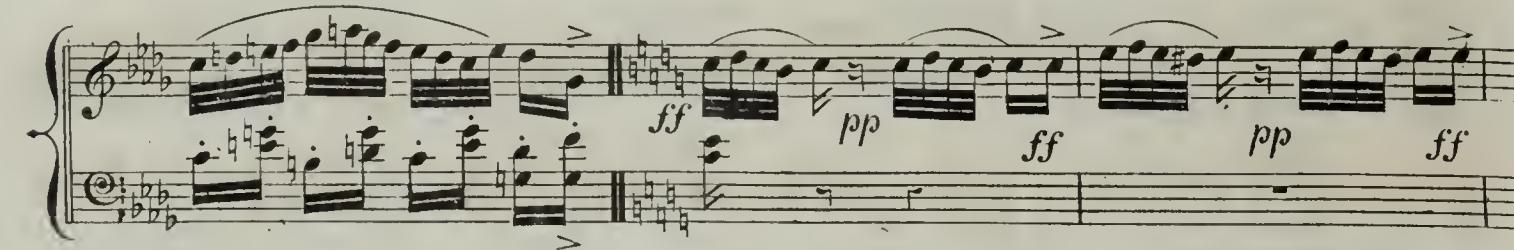
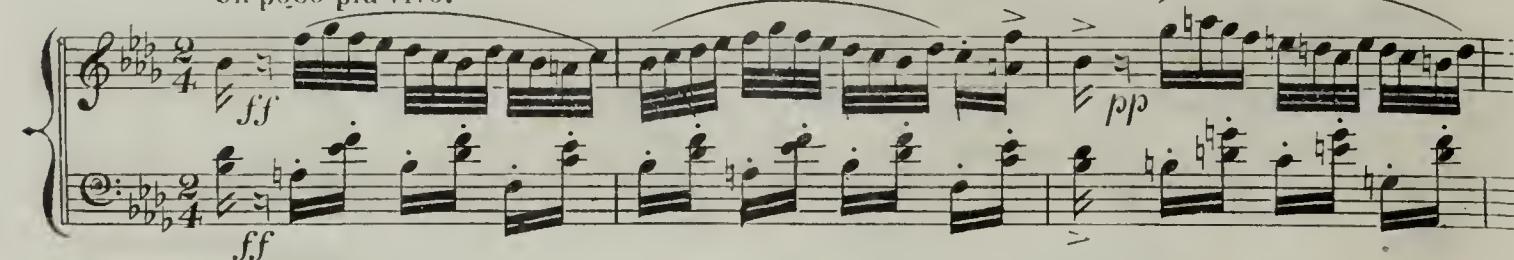
All' animato. (♩ = 92)



(Eco.)



Un poco più vivo.



DINORAH.

67

Tempo I^o

a piacere. cres: rall: poco a poco dim: *p dolce.* *dolce.*

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves. The music is written in a variety of styles, including:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Dynamics: *pp*, *cres:*
- Staff 2: Bass clef, A-sharp key signature. Articulation: *sf*.
- Staff 3: Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Articulation: *pp*, *serrez*.
- Staff 4: Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Dynamics: *molto moderato.*, *cres:*, *ff*.
- Staff 5: Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Dynamics: *ff*, *f*, *p*.
- Staff 6: Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Dynamics: *rall:*, *p*, *dolce:*, *Tempo I^o*.
- Staff 7: Bass clef, B-flat key signature.
- Staff 8: Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Dynamics: *f*.

The music includes various performance instructions such as *crescendo*, *ff*, *p*, *rallentando*, and *dolce*. Articulation marks like *sf* and *serrez* are also present. The tempo changes from *molto moderato* to *Tempo I^o*.

A page of sheet music for piano solo, page 69, titled "DINORAH." The music is in common time and consists of eight staves of musical notation. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *légèrement*. The second staff starts with a dynamic of *f*, followed by *p*. The third staff starts with a dynamic of *f*. The fourth staff starts with a dynamic of *p*. The fifth staff features a melodic line with grace notes. The sixth staff shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note triplets. The seventh staff concludes with a dynamic of *f*.

legèrement

f *p*

f

p

f

f

DINORAH.

The musical score consists of six staves of piano music, arranged in two systems. The first system begins with a treble clef staff in B-flat major, followed by a bass clef staff in B-flat major. The second system begins with a treble clef staff in B-flat major, followed by a bass clef staff in B-flat major. The music includes dynamic markings such as *cres.*, *f*, *cres.*, *ff*, *a piacere.*, *a tempo.*, *ff*, *ff*, *marcato.*, *Andantino. (J.=52.)*, *p*, *p*, and *Allegro. (J.=76.)*. The score concludes with a dynamic marking of *pp*.

DINORAH.

71

pp

gva

loco

pp PED

p*

pp

p

p

f>

pp

gva

p

f>

pp

pp

PED

*

DINORAH.N^o 12. — ARIA.

“AH! CHE TREMOR! AH! CHE TERROR!”

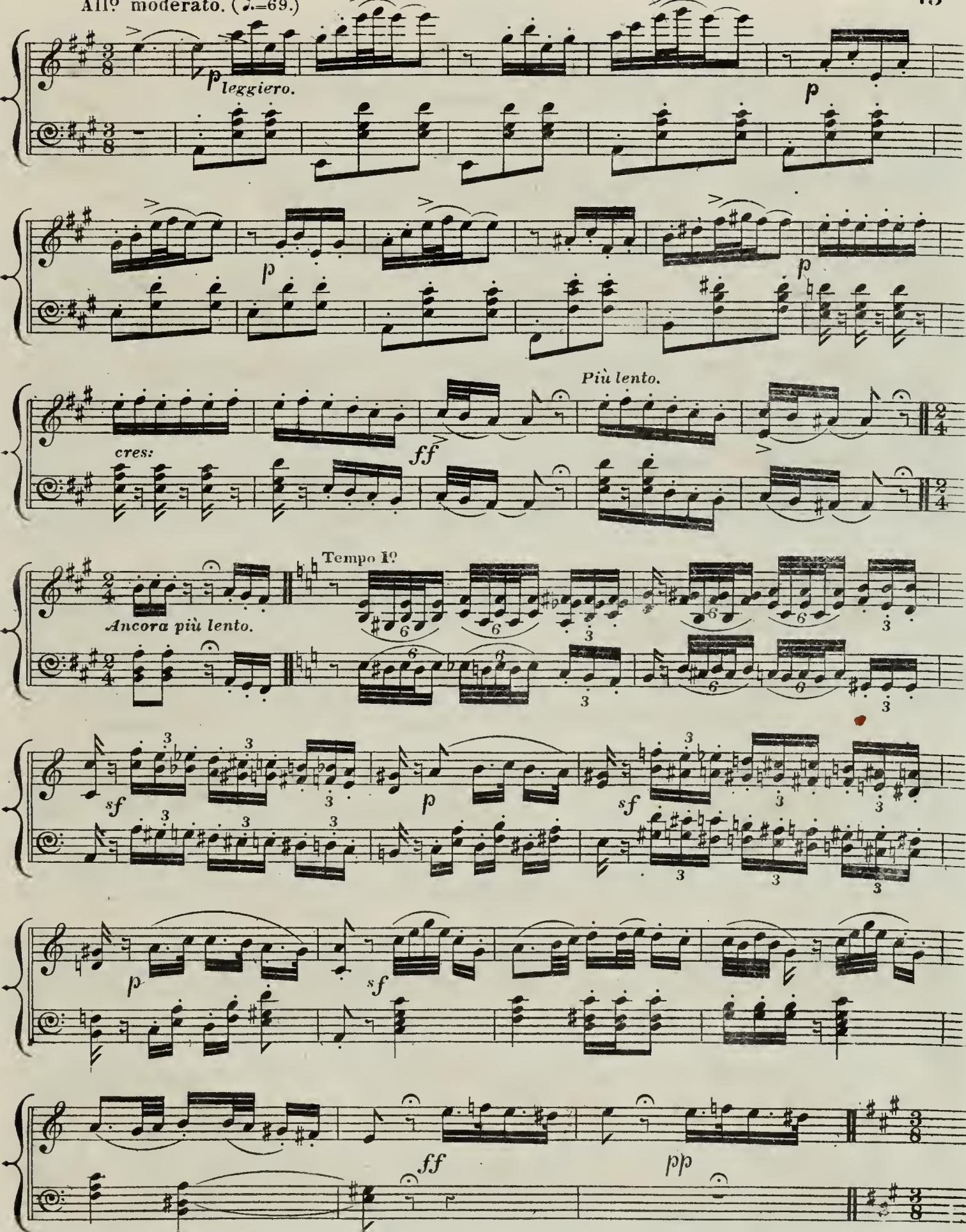
(♩=100.)

Andantino
con moto.

DINORAH.

73

All' moderato. ($\text{♩} = 69.$)

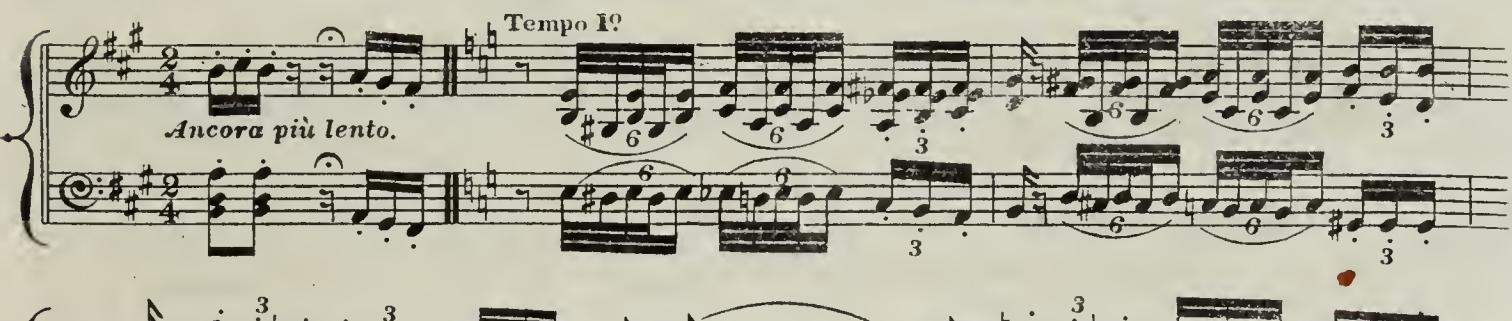


The musical score consists of six staves of piano music. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the third staff is in 3/8 time. The key signature changes from G major (two sharps) to F# major (one sharp). The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p' and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 69.$ The second staff begins with a dynamic 'leggiero.' The third staff starts with a dynamic 'p'. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic 'cres:' followed by 'ff'. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic 'p' and ends with a dynamic 'pp'.

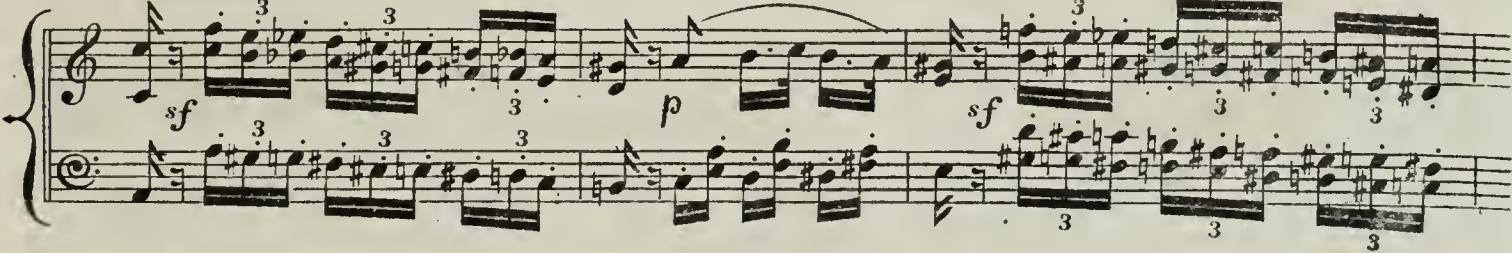
Più lento.

Tempo I^o

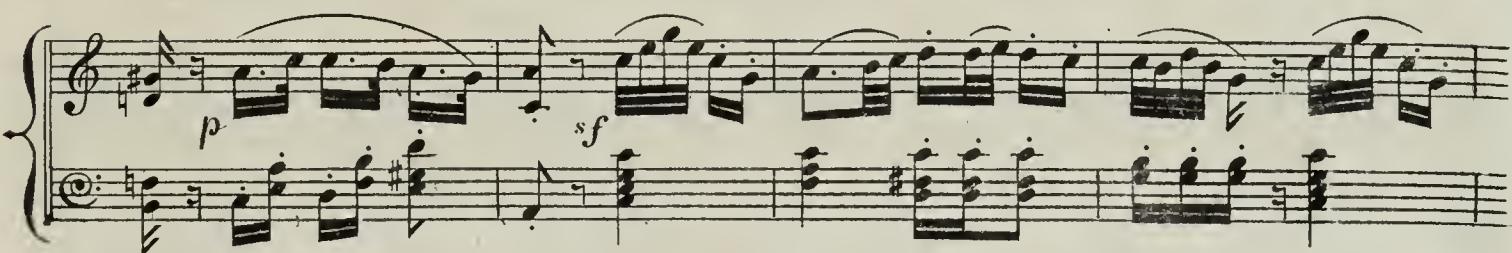
Ancora più lento.



The musical score continues with six staves. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the third staff is in 3/8 time. The key signature changes from G major (two sharps) to F# major (one sharp). The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p' and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 69.$ The second staff begins with a dynamic 'cres:' followed by 'ff'. The third staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic 'p' and ends with a dynamic 'pp'.



The musical score continues with six staves. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the third staff is in 3/8 time. The key signature changes from G major (two sharps) to F# major (one sharp). The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p' and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 69.$ The second staff begins with a dynamic 'cres:' followed by 'ff'. The third staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic 'p' and ends with a dynamic 'pp'.



The musical score continues with six staves. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the third staff is in 3/8 time. The key signature changes from G major (two sharps) to F# major (one sharp). The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p' and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 69.$ The second staff begins with a dynamic 'cres:' followed by 'ff'. The third staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic 'p' and ends with a dynamic 'pp'.



The musical score continues with six staves. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the third staff is in 3/8 time. The key signature changes from G major (two sharps) to F# major (one sharp). The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p' and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 69.$ The second staff begins with a dynamic 'cres:' followed by 'ff'. The third staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic 'sf'. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic 'p' and ends with a dynamic 'pp'.

74

Allegro moderato.

DINORAH.

The musical score consists of six staves of piano music. Staff 1 (treble clef) starts with a dynamic of *p leggiero*. Staff 2 (bass clef) provides harmonic support. Staff 3 (treble clef) features a melodic line with grace notes. Staff 4 (bass clef) continues the harmonic pattern. Staff 5 (treble clef) begins with *cres.* followed by *ff*. Staff 6 (bass clef) concludes the section with a dynamic of *ff*.

Staff 1: *p leggiero.*

Staff 3: *Più lento.*

Staff 5: *cres.* *ff*

Staff 6: *ff*

LEGGENDA.

"TRIST' ORRENDO FATO."

(♩ = 96.)
Andantino
con moto.

pp

p

ff

p legato.

DINORAH.

N^o 14.—GRAND DUETTO BUFFO.

“SE L'ORA SUONERA.”

(♩ = 88.)

Allegretto
moderato.

mf staccato

p

dolce.

un poco cres

dolce.

un poco cres:

> dolce

f p

un poco cres:

A musical score for piano, consisting of six staves of music. The music is in common time and uses a key signature of two sharps. The first staff shows a series of eighth-note chords. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *f*, followed by *p*. The third staff starts with *f*, then *p*, then *f*, then *p*. The fourth staff ends with *dolce.* The fifth staff begins with *un poco cres.* The sixth staff begins with *cres.*, then *dim.* The seventh staff begins with *un poco cres.* The eighth staff concludes with *leggiero.*

DINORAH.

77

f *p*

f *p* *f* *p*

dolce.

un poco cres.

cres. *dim.*

un poco cres.

leggiero.

DINORAH.

The image shows a page of sheet music for a piano, consisting of six staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has the instruction "dolce." The second staff uses a bass clef. The third staff uses a treble clef. The fourth staff uses a bass clef. The fifth staff uses a treble clef and has the instruction "leggiero.". The bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music includes various dynamics such as *p*, *p.p.*, and *sf*. There are also performance instructions like "Recit:" and "3". The notation consists of standard musical notes and rests on five-line staves.

DINORAH.

79

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The tempo is indicated as *a tempo.* The vocal parts are mostly in common time, while the piano part includes measures in 3/4 time. The vocal entries are marked with dynamics such as *martelé.*, *dolce.*, *sf*, and *p*. The piano part features various chords, bass lines, and arpeggiated patterns. The vocal parts enter at different times, with the Alto often providing harmonic support or counterpoint to the Soprano's melodic line.

DINORAH.

A musical score for piano solo, page 80, section DINORAH. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features dynamic markings "marcato" and "sempre cres:". The second staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It includes dynamic markings "Allegro molto vivace. (♩=120.)" and "staccato.". The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. The sixth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. The seventh staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. The eighth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. The score concludes with a dynamic marking "molto marcato.".

DINORAH.

81

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef for the top staff and a bass clef for the bottom staff. The first two staves begin with a dynamic of ff (fortissimo). The third staff starts with p (pianissimo) and includes the instruction "staccato.". The fourth staff begins with e leggiero (leggiero). The fifth staff features dynamics labeled "cres:", "molto cres:", and "molto cres:". The sixth staff starts with ff and ends with a dynamic of p . A tempo marking "Allg^{tto} ben moderato. (♩ = 100.)" is placed above the sixth staff. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

DINORAH.

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves. The music is in common time and includes various dynamics such as forte (f), piano (p), crescendo (cres.), and ff. Performance instructions include 'All' vivace. (♩ = 120)', 'staccato.', and 'staccato sempre.'. The notation features a mix of treble and bass clefs, with some staves using a single clef and others using a double clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Musical score for piano, page 83, titled "DINORAH". The score consists of six staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F major). The music is in common time, with some measures in 3/8 indicated by a bracket. The dynamics and performance instructions include:

- Staff 1: Measures 1-2, dynamic ff; measure 3, dynamic p; measure 4, dynamic p.
- Staff 2: Measures 1-2, dynamic ff; measure 3, dynamic p; measure 4, dynamic p.
- Staff 3: Measures 1-2, dynamic ff; measure 3, dynamic p; measure 4, dynamic p.
- Staff 4: Measures 1-2, dynamic ff; measure 3, dynamic crescendo (cres:) followed by a dynamic ff.
- Staff 5: Measures 1-2, dynamic ff; measure 3, dynamic crescendo (cres:) followed by a dynamic ff.
- Staff 6: Measures 1-2, dynamic ff; measure 3, dynamic crescendo (cres:) followed by a dynamic ff.

The score concludes with a final dynamic ff.

DINORAH.

N^o 15. — TERZETTO FINALE.

“O LA, OLA, MIA BELLA!”

(♩ = 80.)

Allegretto.

DINORAH.

85

*ritard: ma un poco.**legato.**legato.**un poco piu lento. USIGNOLIN ECCO IL MATTIN.**p leggierissimo.**molto cres:**p**molto cres:**f p**hr**cres:**ff**mf*

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The top two staves are for the piano (treble and bass clef) and feature dynamic markings *p*, *ritard: ma un poco.*, *legato.*, and *legato.*. The middle section starts with a dynamic *p leggierissimo.* followed by *molto cres:*, *p*, and *molto cres:*. The dynamics *f p* and *hr* (harpsichord) are indicated in the fifth staff. The sixth staff shows a crescendo *cres:* followed by *ff* and *mf*. The bottom two staves are for the harp, with the bass clef indicating a key change to $\text{B}_\flat \text{C}$.

DINORAH.

Allegretto molto moderato. (♩ = 88)

Allegretto molto moderato. (♩ = 88)

cres:

sfp *f* *mf*

mf

cres:

p

légèrement

p

gros

légèrement

p

DINORAH.

87

legg.

légèrement *dim:*

All^o moderato. ($\text{♩} = 69$)
"GORGHEGGIAR IN MEZZO AL PRATO"

DINORAH.

Allegretto. (♩.=60)

staccato sempre.
 crescendo peu à peu.
 ff All' con spirito. (♩.=96)
 gva
 loco
 ff
 gva
 loco
 ff
 pp
 lko

DINORAH.

89

Musical score for piano, page 89, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score consists of eight measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns; bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns; bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns; bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns; bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns; bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns; bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns; bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns; bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

DINORAH.

Musical score for Dinorah, page 90, featuring two staves of piano music. The score consists of eight staves of music, each with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature changes frequently, including B-flat major, A major, and G major. The tempo markings include *f*, *cres:*, *ff*, *sf*, *loc*, *Récit.*, *sec.*, *(. 80)*, and *Un peu plus lent, marcato*. The dynamics include *gva* (grave), *ff* (fortissimo), *sf* (sforzando), and *loc* (loco). The score includes various performance instructions such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like *f* and *cres:*.

DINORAH.

91

CPES:

ff All° moderato. (♩ = 120.)

ff PED.

ad lib.

trem.

gva a tempo.

gva

dim.

loco

91

Fine dell'Atto Secondo.

DINORAH.

ACTE III.

N° 15.- BIS.

ENTR' ACTE ET INTERMÈDE.

(♩-80.) Allegro moderato.

Cor. (echo.)

dolce.

crescendo. dolce.

A musical score for piano solo, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of six systems of notes, each with various dynamics and performance instructions.

- System 1:** Dynamics include ***ff*** (fortissimo) and ***gva*** (grave). The bass staff has a continuous harmonic bass line.
- System 2:** Dynamics include ***p*** (pianissimo) and ***leggiero.*** The bass staff features eighth-note chords.
- System 3:** Dynamics include ***cres.*** (crescendo) and ***p***. The bass staff shows eighth-note chords.
- System 4:** Dynamics include ***ff*** (fortissimo), ***p***, and ***ff***. The bass staff includes grace notes and slurs.
- System 5:** The bass staff consists of sustained notes and rests.
- System 6:** Dynamics include ***diminuendo sempre di più.*** (diminuendo always more) and ***pp*** (pianississimo). The bass staff ends with a final dynamic of ***ff***.

DINORAH.

N° 16. — ARIA DEL CACCIATORE.

“IL SOL SI LEVÒ, LA PIOGGIA LAVÒ.”

(♩ = 92.)

Allegro.

All' moderato. (♩ = 80.)

Musical score for piano solo, featuring two staves. The top staff uses the treble clef and the bottom staff uses the bass clef. The music consists of six systems. The first system starts with a forte dynamic (ff) and includes a tempo marking of *a tempo.* The second system begins with a dynamic of *f*. The third system starts with *cres.* The fourth system begins with *f*. The fifth system starts with *p*. The sixth system ends with a final dynamic of *pp*.

Detailed description: The score is a piano solo piece. It begins with a forte dynamic (ff) in the treble staff. The bass staff has a sustained note. The first system ends with a dynamic of *f*. The second system begins with a dynamic of *f*. The third system starts with *cres.* The fourth system begins with *f*. The fifth system starts with *p*. The sixth system ends with a dynamic of *pp*. The score is divided into six systems by vertical bar lines. The dynamics and tempo markings are placed above the notes. The musical style is expressive, with various dynamics and performance instructions.

DINORAH.

N° 17. — ARIA DEL MIETITORE.
"LE SPICHE ANDIAM A TAGLIAR"

(♩=104.) Andantino quasi Allegretto

toure. dolce.

dolce.

un poco più lento.

grā.

f *sf* *p*

Allegretto. (♩=60.)

leggiero.

grā.

dolce.

DINORAH.

97

Musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The score consists of six systems of music, each starting with a dynamic instruction:

- System 1: *cres.*
- System 2: *toutré.*
- System 3: *leggiero.*
- System 4: *grca*
- System 5: *dolce.*
- System 6: *cres.*

Each system concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line, indicating a return to the beginning of the section. The score is set against a light beige background with black musical notation.

DINORAH.

N° 18.

VILLANELLA DEI 2 PASTORI.

“SUI PRATI IN FIOR.”

(♩ = 58.)

Andantino
quasi
Allegretto.

à capriccio. *dolce.* *accel.* *(eco)* *più lento.* *f* *pp* *f* *accel.*

cres: *Tempo 19*

cres:

cres:

A page of sheet music for piano solo, page 99, titled "DINORAH." The music is arranged in eight staves. The first staff begins with eighth-note patterns, followed by sixteenth-note patterns with dynamic markings "dim:", "ff", and "pp". The second staff starts with a tempo marking "a tempo." and a dynamic "ritard:". The third staff features eighth-note chords. The fourth staff includes dynamics "f" and "p". The fifth staff has a dynamic "cres:". The sixth staff contains a dynamic "marcato.". The seventh staff is marked "p e legato.". The eighth staff concludes with dynamics "f", "ff", "cres:", and "pp". The music consists of continuous flowing lines with various dynamics and performance instructions.

"BUON DI PASTOR! BUON DI JANIK!"

(♩ = 50.)

Allegretto
molto
moderato.

dolce.

Musical score for Dinorah, page 101, featuring six staves of piano music. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a dynamic ff, followed by ff, f, ff, f, ff. It includes markings "Récit." and "a tempo." The second system starts with "All tto molto moderato. (♩=72)" and "sostenuto." The score features various dynamics such as ff, f, pp, crescendo (cres:), decrescendo (decres:), and sforzando (sf). The piano part includes bass and treble clef staves, with some staves having double bass notation. The score concludes with "rall un poco." and "dim: p".

102

DINORAH.

ff *pprall:* *lento.* *f/p* *dolce.* *Tempo 10*

cres: *p* *morendo.* *pp*

N° 19. Bis.
MELODRAME.*Allegretto
moderato.*

ppp *dolce.*

DINORAH.
Nº 20.— ROMANZA.
“SEI VENDICATA ASSAI.”

103

(♩ = 56) Andante cantabile.

cres:

cantabile.

cres:

cres:

diminuendo.

Allegro. (♩=100.)

Tempo 12

dolce.

dim:

cres sempre..

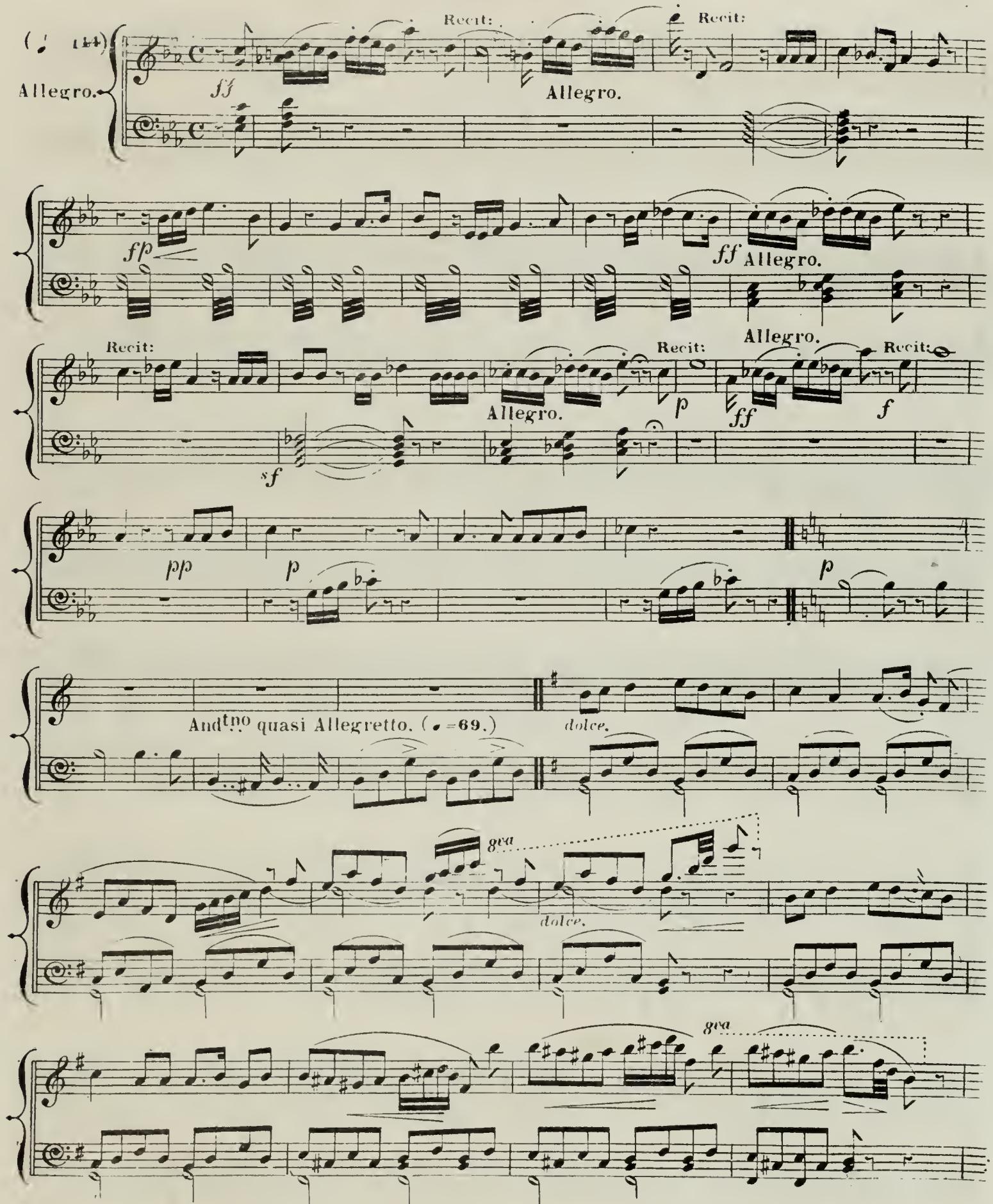
DINORAH.

(♩ = 80.)
dolce. *p accel?*
cres: *cres:*
dimin: *Un poco piu lento.* (♩ = 66.)
dolce. *pp*
dim: *dolce.*
ff *p* *f*
p

N° 21. — GRAN DUETTO E FINALE.
"UN SOGNO O CIEL."

(♩ = 144)

Allegro.

Recit.: 

Allegro.

Recit: Recit: Allegro.

ff Allegro.

Allegro. Recit: Allegro. Recit:

sf

pp p p

Andantino quasi Allegretto. (♩ = 69.) dolce.

dolce. giga

giga

DINORAH.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of six systems of notes. The first system starts with a dynamic of *dolce.* The second system begins with *cres:*. The third system features a melodic line with grace notes, indicated by *gra.* The fourth system includes dynamic markings *p* and *p*. The fifth system is labeled *Lo stesso tempo.* The sixth system concludes the page. The score is written on five-line staves with various note heads and rests.

f

Allegretto.

pp
leggierissimo.

gva

gva

gva

sf *cres.* *ff* *f*

DINORAH.

a tempo.
marcato.

cres:

s.f. dim: p

(♩ = 116) cantabile.
dolce.
un poco più lento.

cres:
pressez un peu.
Tempo I
cres:

(cres:
 dim:
 Allegretto moderato. ($\text{♩} = 120$)
 Leggierissimo.
 sf
 cres: ff
 f
 All^o con moto. ($\text{♩} = 132$)
 ff agitato.
 cres:
 ff sempre e più animato.

110

Allegro con spirito. (♩ = 100.)

DINORAH.

Musical score for piano, page 110, titled "DINORAH." The score consists of eight staves of music. The first two staves are in 2/4 time, B-flat major, dynamic ff, with a "marcato." instruction. The third and fourth staves continue in the same key and time signature. The fifth and sixth staves transition to 2/2 time, B-flat major, dynamic f. The seventh and eighth staves are in 2/2 time, E major, dynamic pp. The score features various dynamics including ff, crescendo (cres; and sempre cres;), and decrescendo (sf). Articulation marks like accents and slurs are used throughout. Fingerings such as 3 and 4 are indicated above certain notes. The music includes a variety of note values from eighth to sixteenth notes.

DINORAH.

III

dolce leggiero.

cresc.

crescendo sempre.

crescendo.

ff

ff

*leggiero.*DINORAH.

crescendo.

poco crescendo.

ff *ff*

Récit:

mf

Andante con moto. (♩ = 152.)

sf

CORO DEI PERDONO. "SANTA MARIA"

p dolce ma ben sostenuato.

ff

rall:

a tempo.

cresc.

Marcia religioso. (♩ = 69)

p p cantabile e sostenuto.

L'istesso tempo.

dolce.

crescendo slargando.

p a tempo.

pp

pp

A musical score for piano, consisting of eight staves of music. The score is divided into sections by measure numbers and dynamic markings. The first section starts with a forte dynamic (f) and includes a crescendo (cres.) and a decrescendo (decres.). The second section begins with a recitation (Recit.) in 2/4 time. The third section is labeled "Tempo di marcia religioso. ben sostenuto." and features a sustained bass note. The fourth section starts with a piano dynamic (p) and a forte dynamic (f). The fifth section consists of sixteenth-note patterns. The sixth section is marked "dolce." and "cres.". The seventh section ends with a forte dynamic (ff).

dolce e cantabile.

Tempo 12

dolce.

dolce.

ff

p

ff

ff

FINE DELL'OPERA.