

Full Score

The Nightingale

Words by Kenneth Hodgkinson
after Hans Christian Andersen

Music composed by
David Sumbler
(1979)

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Introductory Notes

The Nightingale was written in 1979 for the Northern Chamber Orchestra. Although it is intended for concert performance, it exploits the simple dramatic possibilities of the concert arrangement as suggested below. A performance takes 40–45 minutes.

The Flute Player represents the Nightingale and should be quietly dressed, possibly with a brown or drab colour predominating but with no attempt at a bird costume. She/he plays off-stage and on-stage, making entrances and exits during the story. At the rear of the orchestra there should be a small dais for the flautist, easily accessible from a nearby entrance or from behind a screen if preferred.

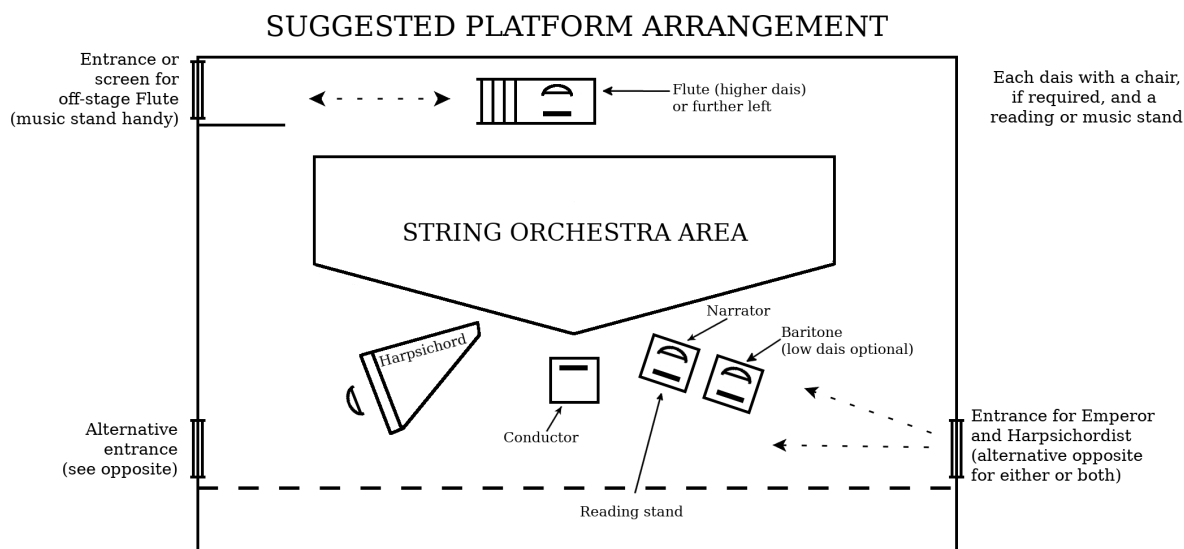
The Baritone represents and sings the words of the Emperor of an Eastern land. He makes an entrance during the story, and should act his role with suitable gesture and vocal portrayal of a wide range of emotions. Costume would enhance the role: it can be any suitable style, possibly a rich-looking “mandarin” gown, but nothing hot or heavy. The singer uses his musical score as a stage property at first; it should therefore be given a neutral cover. He might have a small dais in front of the orchestra on the conductor’s right, further to the side than the Narrator. The dais could have a

chair to represent throne and bed, if the singer wishes to use it; a music stand might also be welcome, to free his arms.

The Harpsichord Player represents the Mechanical Nightingale. He/she has to make a comic entrance and be prepared to do as much as is practicable in the way of gesture and posture while playing, to add to the visual effect. A very gaudy waistcoat or jacket should be worn, very large, perhaps with a fancy bow-tie — anything on those lines. The harpsichord should be on the conductor’s left with the player’s music ready on it, and optionally with an easily removable cloth over the body of the instrument.

The Narrator should have a voice which contrasts in quality with the baritone’s, and so a female narrator might be the first choice. She should stand fairly close to the conductor, right or left, as the cuing into the music has to be quite slick at times: the narrative could easily get out of phase with the music and continue so if there were not the means of close communication between conductor and narrator. She might also have a low dais and, of course, a suitable reading stand.

The Conductor and String Orchestra also have a couple of oppor-



tunities to participate in the action, if they enter into the spirit of the thing.

Any feature of staging suggested here is optional. The work could in fact be performed purely as an aural experience, with everyone in place, normal dress, no dramatics and no movement. On the other hand, setting, lighting

effects, costume, staging and action could be elaborated according to the resources available. The work was, in fact, written to be brought alive in the style outlined above, and this much should be possible under almost all circumstances, so that *The Nightingale* can still form one item on the programme of a normal concert.

Performance Notes

The orchestra for *The Nightingale*, as originally composed, consists of 4 First Violins, 3 Second Violins, 2 Violas, 2 Cellos and 1 Double Bass. If the orchestra used in a performance corresponds to this strength, then the marking (*tutti*), found at various points in the score and parts, has no relevance whatsoever and should be ignored. A *tutti* marking without parentheses, however, applies in all cases.

The work may be performed by a

larger string ensemble than that originally intended. In these cases the first violins will find themselves frequently *divisi a4*, the second violins *a3*, and the violas and cellos *a2*. Passages marked *solo* in the score and parts should in all cases be played by one player only; a subsequent (*tutti*) marking indicates that all the players of the relevant section or sub-section should play.

At various times the Narrator speaks over the music. The Narrator should

begin speaking at the point in the music indicated by the score, but in other respects the speech is not generally synchronized with the music: each speech should continue at its natural pace. In most cases the speech may well finish a little before or after the score suggests: this is to be expected.

In a few places, however, the orchestra has a *fermata* and is required to wait for the Narrator to finish. This should be clear from the layout of the score, and all such cases are in any case listed below, together with other unusual factors that the conductor needs to be aware of.

No.1

Bar 21 The *fermata* need only be observed if it is required in order to allow the Narrator to finish speaking before the cello entry.

Bars 29 & 32 The 2 *fermatas* must be long enough to allow the Narrator to finish speaking.

Bars 46–49 The conductor should endeavour to ensure that the word “lake”, spoken by the Narrator, occurs as near to the first beat of bar 49 as reasonably possible. Bars 46–47 will probably need to be played just once, but they may be repeated once or even more times if necessary: the best solution should be found in rehearsal. The tempo should *not* be varied to try to make the word “lake” come precisely on the first beat of bar 49; but it is desirable that the change of focus in

the narration and the change of time and key in the orchestra are within a couple of beats or so of each other.

Bars 89–90 The *glissando* in each part should be evenly spread over the time allowed, i.e. a bar and a half or, in the case of the 2nd cello, a whole bar.

No.3

Bars 1–8 The Emperor (baritone) makes his entrance during these 8 bars. The repeat should only be made if it is necessary in order to give the Emperor extra time to reach his position on stage and to be ready to sing.

No.5

Bar 12–14 The double bass player, at this point representing the coachman of the story, can shake his head in time with the 7 notes.

No.9

Bars 5–6 Here the double bass should try to sound as bovine as possible.

Bars 9–10 The cellists should press their bows on to the string and move them to produce a pitchless, creaking sound reminiscent of croaking frogs. The strings should not be allowed to “ring”: merely a tuneless, creaking noise is required.

No.11

The flautist, who has until now played off-stage, enters during this number.

No.14

Two versions of this number are provided: No.14A (30 bars in length) and No.14B (22 bars). Only one of these is to be played: the choice must be made in advance, depending on the amount of time required for the harpsichordist (and the harpsichord, if not already in position) to reach their places. During this number the harpsichordist should strut on, with a mechanical-style “silly walk”. Meanwhile the 3rd and 4th violinists (or other players who can be spared) may assist in removing the harpsichord cover, escorting the player, or bringing on the harpsichord.

No.15

Bars 1–2, 7–8 etc. The harpsichord player can pretend to crank the harpsichord during these “winding up” passages.

Bars 3–6 The harpsichordist must play in strict time, whereas the flautist plays *molto rubato*.

Bar 16 Note that there is no *fermata* in this bar.

Bars 17–48 The members of the orchestra call out “Encore”, “More”, “Bis”, “Again” etc. on the final beat of various bars, as shown in the score and parts. There can be a further eruption of enthusiasm before the Narra-

tor’s speech at the end of bar 48. During this passage the flautist unobtrusively leaves the stage.

Bars 60–81 The Emperor sings in a mechanical style, in imitation of the “artificial bird”.

No.15B

Bar 9 A little extra humour may be produced if the Narrator begins the next speech during the pause, only to be cut off by the harpsichord’s final note.

No.16

Bars 35–36 The first *fermata* (bar 35) is optional, but it should be observed if necessary to allow the Narrator to finish her speech ending “glittered on the artificial bird.” The *fermata* in bar 36, however, should always be observed after the speech has ended.

Bars 40–87 There is a gradual and almost imperceptible *accelerando* during this passage, from about ♩=72 to ♩=100.

Bar 80 The harpsichord here plays in strict time at the *tempo* of No.15. The orchestra meanwhile continues its gradual *accelerando* (see note to bars 40–87). The harpsichordist must play the 8 bars in full, but since the harpsichord’s *tempo* and the orchestra’s are quite unrelated, it is unlikely that the harpsichord will finish playing precisely at the moment indicated in the score.

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The Nightingale

Words by Kenneth Hodgkinson (1924–2017)

Music by David Sumbler (1947–)

No. 1

Narrator:

Listen – and we shall tell you a story.

Andantino (♩ = 108)

Flute

1. *solo*
p

Violins I

2. *f* *pizz.*
p

3. *f*

4. *f*

Violins II

1. *f* *pizz.*
p

2. *f*

3. *f*

Violas

1. *f* *pizz.*
p

2. *f*

Cellos

1. *f* *pizz.*
p

2. *f*

Double Bass

f *pizz.*
p

Narrator:

Long ago and far away, there was an old city in an Eastern land.

5

p solo

8

p solo

11

1. & 2.
tutti

3. & 4. *mp*

div.

(tutti)
mp
arco

mp

(tutti)
div.
arco
mp

(tutti)
div.
arco
mp
sempre pizz.

mp

14

17

1. 2. 3.

Narrator:
In that city lived a great emperor.

20

rit.

1. 2. 3.

unis.
mf

dim.
mf

dim.

22. **Poco maestoso** (♩ = 80) div.

1. & 2.

3.

1.

2.

arco

p

26.

3.

1.

2.

p

Narrator:
The emperor had
a magnificent palace.

29

unis. *cresc.*

unis. *cresc.*

dim. p cresc.

1. *dim. p (arco) cresc.*

2. *pizz. cresc. (arco) cresc.*

Narrator:
In the gardens of the palace,
Every flower was hung
with a silver bell,
to draw attention to its beauty.

32

f

f

f

f

f

1. *f arco*

2. *f*

p

Andante (♩ = 72)

mp

div.

mp

div. a 3 pizz.

mp

div.

p

p

p

p

35

This musical score page contains measures 35 through 38 for a string ensemble. The notation is organized into three systems. The first system (measures 35-36) features four staves (1-4) in treble clef and a double bass staff. Staves 1-3 play a melodic line with a crescendo, while staff 4 provides a harmonic accompaniment. The second system (measures 37-38) continues the melodic lines on staves 1-3, with the double bass staff playing a more active role. The third system (measures 39-40) shows the melodic lines on staves 1-3 and the double bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'cresc.' and 'arco'. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

1. *cresc.*

2. *cresc.*

3. *cresc.*

4. *(cresc.)*

1. *cresc.* *arco*

2. *cresc.* *arco*

3. *cresc.* *arco*

cresc.

1. *cresc.*

2. *cresc.*

cresc.

39

1. *f* *mp*

2. *f* *mp*

3. *f* *mp*

4. *f* *mp*

pizz.

1. *f* *mp*

2. *f* *mp*

3. *f* *mp*

mf *p*

1. *mf* *p*

2. *mf* *p*

mf

Narrator:

The garden was so

immense that neither the Emperor nor his court had ever been to the end of it. But beyond it was a

44

1. *dim.*

2. *dim.*

3. *dim.*

4. *dim.*

1. *dim.*

2. *dim.*

dim.

Narrator:

lake, where small fishing boats went to and fro.

Moderato (♩ = 58)

49

1. *mf*

2. *mf*

3. *mf*

4. *mf*

unis. arco

mf

unis.

mf sub.

53

1. & 2.

3.

div.
mf

mf

unis.

This musical system contains measures 53 through 57. It features five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The second staff is also in treble clef with two flats, and includes first and second endings (1. & 2.) and a third ending (3.). The third staff is in alto clef with two flats, marked 'div.' and 'mf', and includes a 'z.' (crescendo) marking. The fourth staff is in bass clef with two flats. The fifth staff is in bass clef with two flats and contains rests. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with some triplets indicated by a '3.' marking.

58

1. & 2.

3.

unis.

mf

This musical system contains measures 58 through 62. It features five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The second staff is also in treble clef with two flats, and includes first and second endings (1. & 2.) and a third ending (3.). The third staff is in alto clef with two flats, marked 'z.' (crescendo). The fourth staff is in bass clef with two flats. The fifth staff is in bass clef with two flats, marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and includes triplets marked with a '3.'.

66

1. solo

2. solo

gli altri

1. solo

2. solo

gli altri

1.

2.

Bass

Bass

Measure 66: The first system shows '1. solo' with a whole rest, '2. solo' with a quarter note G, and 'gli altri' with a triplet of eighth notes. The second system shows '1. solo' with a sixteenth-note triplet marked 'p', '2. solo' with a whole rest, and 'gli altri' with a triplet of eighth notes. The third system shows '1.' and '2.' with triplet eighth notes, and a Bass line with a half note G. Measure 67: The first system shows '1. solo' with a quarter note G, '2. solo' with a quarter note G, and 'gli altri' with a triplet of eighth notes. The second system shows '1. solo' with a sixteenth-note triplet marked 'p', '2. solo' with a sixteenth-note triplet marked 'p', and 'gli altri' with a triplet of eighth notes. The third system shows '1.' and '2.' with triplet eighth notes, and a Bass line with a half note G.

68.

1. solo *poco cresc.*

2. solo *poco cresc.*

gli altri *poco cresc.*

1. solo *poco cresc.*

2. solo *poco cresc.*

gli altri *poco cresc.*

1. *poco cresc.*

2. *poco cresc.*

poco cresc.

poco cresc.

70

1. solo *mf dim.*

2. solo *mf dim.*

gli altri *mp dim.*

1. solo *mf dim.*

2. solo *mf dim.*

gli altri *mp dim.*

1. *mp dim.*

2. *mp dim.*

mp dim.

mp dim.

Narrator:

As the day faded, one by one the birds went to their nests.

71

1. solo *p*

2. solo *p*

gli altri *ppp*

1. solo *p*

2. solo *p*

gli altri *ppp*

1. *ppp*

2. *ppp*

ppp

75

1. solo

2. solo

gli
altri

1. solo

2. solo

gli
altri

1.

2.

77

1.

2.

gli
altri

1. solo

2. solo

gli
altri

1.

2.

Narrator:

But one bird did not sleep. As the moon arose, the song of a nightingale was heard across the lake.

Allegro (♩ = 144)

79

1. 2.

gli
altri

1. 2.

gli
altri

div. *sempre ppp*

3.(tutti) *sempre ppp*

4.(tutti) *sempre ppp*

div. *sempre ppp*

1.(tutti) *sempre ppp*

2.(tutti) *sempre ppp*

3.(tutti) *sempre ppp*

div. *sempre ppp*

sempre ppp

1. 2.

sempre ppp

sempre ppp

sempre ppp

88

Fl.

Lento *stringendo* *molto rit.*

mf

1.

2.

3.

4.

8va

(tutti)

sempre ppp

1.

2.

3.

1.

2.

1.

2.

Narrator:

No-one in the great palace knew about it. They were far away, and fast asleep.

89 (a tempo) Lento (♩ = 72) solo

1. 2. 3. 4.

8va

p

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

Narrator:

But poor fishermen, who had to work long into the night, listened to the nightingale, and *they* spread the story of its enchanting melodies. Travellers began to arrive from all over the world, to see the Emperor's treasures.

segue...

No. 2

Narrator:

They came to see the city –

Allegretto (♩ = 120)

tutti

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Cellos

Double Bass

Narrator:

– to see the palace –

5.

1.

2.

3.

2.

2.

p

mf

mf

mf

div.

unis.

3

(Repeat only if necessary
for Emperor's entrance.)

6

8b

div. Now let me see. unis. What does it say about my kingdom? Ah. Here. "The

(non div.)

div.

p

11 **Allegretto** (♩ = 108)

ci - ty is a - - ma - zing." And here.

Allegretto (♩ = 108)

1. *div.*
2. *pizz.*

3. *div.*
4. *pizz.*

1. *div.*
2.

3.

div.
pizz.

pizz.

13 **Andante** (♩ = 88)

"The Palace is astounding." And further on. "The gardens are the

Andante (♩ = 88)

arco

1. *mf*

2. *mp*

3. *mf*

4. *mp*

1. *mf*

2. *mp*

3. *mp*

unis.

mf

unis. arco

p

arco

p

mp

mp

mp

mp

16 (spoken)

ult - imate aesthe - tic ex - per - ience." What on earth does that mean? What is this? "But

p

p

p

p

p

poco a poco rall.

20

no-thing can compare with the Night - ingale." The Night-ingale? What is this

poco a poco rall.

(unis.)

solo

1.

2.

23

Night - ingale? Let me see. A sing - ing bird.

gli altri

solo

p

solo

p

solo

1.

2.

1.

2.

No. 4

Allegro non troppo (♩. = 108)

Baritone

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Cellos

Double Bass

2

3

I have read in this book of a won-der-ful bird – – hold your tongue!

f sempre

mf

4

It lives here in my Empire, but I've ne-ver heard - - save your lungs!

5

that it e-ven ex-ist-ed. Folk say that its song - - not just yet!

6

is worth all my do-minions, and folk can't be wrong - - out you get!

7

I want it. You find it. Why did - n't I know? - not one word!

8

It must sing here this evening, so off you must go. Get the bird!

ff

Narrator:

"Get the bird?" said the Chamberlain. "But you haven't told me what it is called."

Emperor (baritone):

Do I have to tell you everything? It's called the Nightingale, you fool!

Narrator:

So the Chamberlain went through the palace, asking everybody if they knew of a bird called "The Nightingale-You-Fool". It did not make him very popular.

He asked the cook.

segue...

No. 5

Poco andante (♩ = 84)

p

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Cellos

Double Bass



gliss.

Narrator:
The cook shook his head.

Narrator:
He asked the maids.

solo

tutti

Narrator:
The maids just giggled.

Narrator:
He asked the big, stupid coachman.

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with four staves. The first system (measures 1-3) features four staves in treble clef, labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. The second system (measures 4-6) features three staves in treble clef, labeled 1, 2, and 3, and one staff in bass clef. The third system (measures 7-9) features two staves in 12/8 time signature, labeled 1 and 2, and two staves in bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and dynamic markings.

Measure 1: The first staff (1) begins with a 7-measure rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second staff (2) has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The third staff (3) has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The fourth staff (4) has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.

Measure 2: The first staff (1) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (2) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff (3) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The fourth staff (4) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.

Measure 3: The first staff (1) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (2) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff (3) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The fourth staff (4) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.

Measure 4: The first staff (1) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (2) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff (3) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The fourth staff (4) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.

Measure 5: The first staff (1) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (2) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff (3) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The fourth staff (4) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.

Measure 6: The first staff (1) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (2) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff (3) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The fourth staff (4) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.

Measure 7: The first staff (1) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (2) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff (3) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The fourth staff (4) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.

Measure 8: The first staff (1) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (2) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff (3) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The fourth staff (4) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.

Measure 9: The first staff (1) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (2) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff (3) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The fourth staff (4) has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.

Narrator:
The coachman
scratched his big fat head.

gliss.

10

solo
pesante

Narrator:
He even asked the Conductor of the Palace Band if *he* knew the talented little musician.

[Conductor turns to face audience, and gives an exaggerated Gallic shrug. Holds this position while Narrator continues.]

Narrator:
But, of course, the Conductor had never come across any talented musicians.

[Conductor nods agreement vigorously to audience, and turns to face orchestra. They make protesting noises with voices and instruments. Conductor raps stand. Order is restored.]

Narrator:
So the Chamberlain returned to the Emperor and told him not to believe all he read in books. The Emperor was furious.

segue...

No. 6

Lento **accel.**

Baritone

One chance I give you. Un-less the night-in-gale comes to -

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

1. Cellos

2. Cellos

Double Bass

11

things that won't a - muse done with blades and wire and screws; wa - ter



13

drip - ping on your head, till you wish that you were dead!

div.
pizz. cresc.
pizz. cresc.
pizz. cresc.
pizz. cresc.
8va
8va₁ sf
8va₁ sf
ff
f

Narrator:

These threats confused the Chamberlain so much that, before he could stop himself, he burst out with –

Solo cello
gliss. – and also – *f* – and even – gliss. *sfz* Then he ran off.

segue...

No. 7

Narrator:

All the servants joined in, one by one;

Narrator:

the cook...

Presto (♩. = 168)

Violins I

Violins II *arco* *f*

Violas *arco* *f*

Cellos

Double Bass

Narrator:
the maids...

Narrator:
even the big coachman...

1. *arco*

2. *f arco* *tr. #*

3. *f arco* *tr. #*

4. *f arco* *tr. #*

f

arco *f arco* *f*

Narrator:
and they all ran through the palace.

Musical score for a narrator and instruments, measures 9-13. The score is written for a narrator (voice) and four instruments (strings and woodwinds). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Molto rubato; very exaggerated "gipsy" style'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The narrator's part is written in a single line, while the instruments are written in multiple staves. The score is divided into two systems, with measures 9-12 in the first system and measure 13 in the second system.

Narrator:
Suddenly they stopped. They had reached the garden, and they heard a fiddle playing.

segue...

No. 8

Molto rubato; very exaggerated "gipsy" style

Musical score for Solo Violin, measures 12-15. The score is written for a solo violin in 4/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Molto rubato; very exaggerated "gipsy" style'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is divided into two systems, with measures 12-13 in the first system and measures 14-15 in the second system. The score includes a 'Solo Violin' label and a 'sf' (sforzando) marking.

This musical score page, numbered 41, contains ten staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The score is organized into two systems, each with five staves. The first system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The second system includes a bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by frequent use of triplets (indicated by the number 3), sixteenth-note runs (indicated by the number 6), and eighth-note patterns. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The overall style is that of a classical or contemporary instrumental piece, possibly for a piano or a similar keyboard instrument.

Narrator:
They heard a noise.

Narrator:
"That's it," they cried. "No,"
said the gipsy. "That's a cow."

5

cresc.

mp

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

** solo*

mf *ff* *mf*

* See Performance Notes page iv.

7

mf dim. *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *p*

mf dim. *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *p*

mp dim. 3 3 *pp*

mf dim. 8va 3 6 1 *p* 3 3 3 3

mf dim. *p*

mp dim. 3 3 *pp*

mp dim. 3 3 *pp*

mp dim. 3 3 *pp*

mp dim. 3 3 *pp*

mp dim. *pp*

mp dim. *pp*

Narrator:

"That's it!" cried the coachman. "Just like little bells."

The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system (measures 9-11) features a narrator part at the top and a large ensemble of instruments below. The narrator's part begins with a trill on a whole note, followed by a melodic phrase. The ensemble consists of 13 staves. Staves 1-4 are treble clef, and staves 5-8 are bass clef. Staves 9-10 are alto clef (C4). The ensemble parts include various rhythmic patterns, including triplets, sixteenth notes, and sixteenth rests. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) for the narrator and *cresc.* (crescendo) for the ensemble. The second system (measures 12-14) continues the ensemble's melodic and rhythmic development. The third system (measures 15-17) concludes the passage with sustained notes and a final crescendo. A trill is also present in the narrator's part at the beginning of the third system.

* See Performance Notes page iv.

Narrator:

"No," said the fiddler. "Only frogs in the rushes."

12

The musical score is written for a narrator and a fiddler. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems, each containing eight staves. The narrator's part is written in the first staff of each system. The fiddler's part is written in the remaining staves. The first system begins with the narrator saying "No," and the fiddler responding "Only frogs in the rushes." The music features various musical techniques, including triplets, sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *mp*, and *pp*. The second system continues the musical dialogue, with the narrator and fiddler playing more complex passages.

Narrator:

"That's her," said the gipsy, and pointed to a little, brown bird, up in the branches.

14

The musical score is written for a narrator and several instruments. The narrator's part is at the top, consisting of two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The narrator's text is: "That's her," said the gipsy, and pointed to a little, brown bird, up in the branches. The instruments are arranged in two systems. The first system has four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs, all with a key signature of one sharp. The second system has four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs, all with a key signature of one sharp. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and is marked with a '3' indicating a triplet. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

16

musical score for page 47, measures 16-17. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a piano and a double bass. The piano part has four staves: two treble and two bass. The double bass part has three staves. Measures 16 and 17 are shown. The piano part includes triplets and crescendo markings. The double bass part includes a crescendo marking and a long note in measure 17.

Measures 16 and 17 are shown. The piano part includes triplets and crescendo markings. The double bass part includes a crescendo marking and a long note in measure 17.

[illegible]

Narrator:

“Speak to her in the language of music,” they said. “Tell her that the Emperor wishes her to sing to him.”

segue...

No. 10

Moderato; rubato

Flute

Solo Violin

mp

5

p

tr

mp

9

p

12

mp

Più mosso

mf

mf

16

Meno mosso

pp

p

mp

rit.

22

27

Più largo

rit.

Narrator:
The fiddler turned, and spoke to the courtiers. “She says it is a great honour, and she has agreed to come.”

segue...

No. 11

Narrator:
That evening the palace glittered with thousands of gold lamps.

Poco Allegro (♩ = 104) (quicker than in No 1)

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Cellos

Double Bass

Narrator:

There were flowers everywhere, each with its tiny silver bell. Into all this splendour came the nightingale, and quietly settled on a golden perch. *rit.*

The musical score is arranged in two systems of staves. The top system consists of four staves (1-4) in treble clef, and the bottom system consists of four staves (1-4) in bass clef. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

Staff 1 (Top System): Treble clef. Measure 1: Rest, then a half note F#4. Measure 2: Quarter notes G#4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 3: Quarter notes B4, A4, G#4, F#4, then a half note E4. Dynamics: *f* in measure 2, *dim.* in measure 3, *p* at the end. Performance markings: *rit.* above measure 3, *3* (triple) under measure 2, *3* (triple) under measure 3.

Staff 2 (Top System): Treble clef. Measure 1: Rest, then a half note F#4. Measure 2: Quarter notes G#4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 3: Quarter notes B4, A4, G#4, F#4, then a half note E4. Dynamics: *f* in measure 2, *dim.* in measure 3, *p* at the end. Performance markings: *3* (triple) under measure 2.

Staff 3 (Top System): Treble clef. Measure 1: Quarter notes F#4, G#4, A4, B4. Measure 2: Quarter notes C5, B4, A4, G#4. Measure 3: Quarter notes F#4, G#4, A4, B4. Dynamics: *f* in measure 1, *dim.* in measure 3, *p* at the end.

Staff 4 (Top System): Treble clef. Measure 1: Rest, then a half note F#4. Measure 2: Quarter notes G#4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 3: Quarter notes B4, A4, G#4, F#4, then a half note E4. Dynamics: *f* in measure 2, *dim.* in measure 3, *p* at the end. Performance markings: *pizz. div.* above measure 2, *3* (triple) under measure 2, *3* (triple) under measure 3.

Staff 1 (Bottom System): Bass clef. Measure 1: Quarter notes F#3, G#3, A3, B3. Measure 2: Quarter notes C4, B3, A3, G#3. Measure 3: Quarter notes F#3, G#3, A3, B3. Dynamics: *f* in measure 1, *dim.* in measure 3, *p* at the end.

Staff 2 (Bottom System): Bass clef. Measure 1: Quarter notes F#3, G#3, A3, B3. Measure 2: Quarter notes C4, B3, A3, G#3. Measure 3: Quarter notes F#3, G#3, A3, B3. Dynamics: *f* in measure 1, *dim.* in measure 3, *p* at the end.

Staff 3 (Bottom System): Bass clef. Measure 1: Quarter notes F#3, G#3, A3, B3. Measure 2: Quarter notes C4, B3, A3, G#3. Measure 3: Quarter notes F#3, G#3, A3, B3. Dynamics: *f* in measure 1, *dim.* in measure 3, *p* at the end.

Staff 4 (Bottom System): Bass clef. Measure 1: Quarter notes F#3, G#3, A3, B3. Measure 2: Quarter notes C4, B3, A3, G#3. Measure 3: Quarter notes F#3, G#3, A3, B3. Dynamics: *f* in measure 1, *dim.* in measure 3, *p* at the end. Performance marking: *(sempre pizz.)* above measure 1.

Narrator:

The palace orchestra tuned up.

[Orchestra makes “tuning up” noises.]

Narrator:

They played a minuet.

segue...

No. 12

Grazioso (♩ = 108)

Violins I *mp*

Violins II *arco mp* solo tutti

Violas *mp* solo tutti

Cellos *mp*

Double Bass *arco mp*



Narrator:

Then a gavotte.

L'istesso tempo (♩ = ♩)

6, Violins I

Violins II *pizz.*

Violas *pizz.*

Cellos *pizz.*

Double Bass *pizz.*

Narrator:
Then a waltz.
accel.

12



Tempo di valse (♩ = 69)

17

24 *molto rit.*

più f

Narrator:
And even...

30 **Allegro** (♩ = 150)

p *mp* *mf* *f* *ff*

div.

43. unis. *f* *ff* *pizz.* *arco* *ff* *Bartók pizz.* *fffz*

44. unis. *f* *ff* *pizz.* *arco* *ff* *Bartók pizz.* *fffz*

45. div. *ff* *pizz.* *arco* *ff* *Bartók pizz.* *fffz*

46. unis. *ff* *pizz.* *arco* *ff* *Bartók pizz.* *fffz*

Narrator:

Then the Emperor gave a signal for the Nightingale to begin.

segue...

No. 13

Adagio (♩ = 76) **accel.** **Vivace** (♩ = 132)

Flute *p* *espressivo, quasi cadenza* *f* 6 3

Baritone

Violins I 1. 2. *pp* 2 soli (div.)

Violins II

Violas

Cellos

Double Bass

Adagio, accel. **Vivace** *dim.*

3 *p* *f* 10

sempre simile

5

p *f*

7

p *f* *p*

10

f *mp* *f* *mf*

The musical score is for a piece titled "Lento ma sempre rubato" (♩ = 60). The tempo/mood is indicated as "Lento ma sempre rubato". The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins at measure 16. The first staff features a melodic line with dynamics *mf*, *cresc.*, *sost.*, and *affret.*. There are two sixteenth-note runs, each marked with a "6". Below the first staff, the word "tutti" is written. The lower section consists of eight staves, grouped into four pairs. Each pair is numbered 1., 2., 3., and 4. on the left margin. The first three pairs are for string quartets (Violins I & II, Violas, and Cellos/Dubioses) and the fourth pair is for double basses. Each staff in this section starts with a half note chord and a dynamic marking of *p*, followed by a *cresc.* instruction. The bottom-most staff also includes a *div.* (divisi) instruction. The score ends after two measures shown.

[illegible][illegible]

22

1.&2.
3.&4.

1.
2.
3.

unis.

24

poco rit.

10

dim.

1.&2.
3.&4.

1.
2.
3.

1. & 2.
3. & 4.

dim.

dim.

dim.

dim.

dim.

dim.

26

1.&2.
3.&4.

1.

2.
3.

mf

fp

fp

fp

fp

fp

28

rit.

fp

fp

fp

fp

fp

fp

36

rit. Poco Andante (♩ = 92)

I am drawn far a-way to your peaceful woodland home. There, the

1. 2. 3. 4.

1. 2.

solo

p

gli altri

p

tutti

p

(tutti)

p

(tutti) div.

p

(tutti)

p

[illegible]

[illegible]

53

Meno mosso (♩ = 69)

p

pow'r - ing de - light. Sleeping eyes.

1. *dim.*

2. *p*

3. *dim.* 3 3 *p*

4. *dim.* 3 3 *p*

1. *dim.* 3 *solo* *p*

2. *dim.* 3 *p*

3. *dim.* *p*

1. *dim.* *solo* *p*

2. *dim.* *p*

3. *dim.* *p*

1. *dim.* *solo* *p*

2. *dim.* *p*

div. *dim.*

unis. *p*

dim. *p*

57

Sleeper's eyes wake and o - pen, sleeping eyes.

60

rit. Quasi a tempo - lento

Hear that voice, tutti

mp tutti mp tutti mp div. mp mp

62

p

sweet and strong, Na - ture's own en - -

64

tran-cing song.

66

Through the leaves, ten - der - ly,

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

68

Streams a pure me - lo - dy,

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

70

mf

Up to the in - fin - ite sky.

mf

mf

mf

mf

72

dim.

dim.

dim.

dim.

dim.

74

mf 9 *tr b*

All the world vib - rates in sym - pa - thy.

1. *fp*

2. *fp*

3. *fp*

1. *fp*

2. *fp*

3. *fp* div.

fp

76

fp 9 *tr b* *cresc.* 9 *tr* 9

All the stars res - pond in ecs - - ta - sy,

1. *fp* *cresc.*

2. *fp* *cresc.*

3. *fp* *cresc.*

1. *fp* *cresc.*

2. *fp* *cresc.*

3. *fp* *cresc.*

fp *cresc.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

Narrator:

The Nightingale was a complete success. She was to stay at court; she had her own cage; she was allowed to fly out twice a day and once at night. She had twelve attendants, who held a silken cord fastened to her feet. She did not seem very happy about all these arrangements to improve her standard of living.

In company, however, she still sang splendidly. All the city talked of her. Her fame spread abroad.

Then, one day, messengers arrived with an unusual present from the Emperor of the South.

segue...

No. 14a

Narrator:

They brought it in, to the sound of their own strange music.

Allegretto (♩ = 96)

1 desk

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Cellos

Double Bass

pizz.

p

p

pp

div. a 3

≡

mp

p

mp

mp

(2 soli) div.

7

p *mp* *ff* *ff* *p*

tutti (unis.) unis. div.

1 desk

pp *pp* *pizz.* *p*

ff *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

arco

10

mp *p* *mp*

(2 soli) div.

13

p *mp* *ff* *ff* *ff*

tutti

unis.

(tutti) unis.

arco

16

1 desk

p *mp* *p* *mp*

div.

pp

(2 soli) div.

mp

pizz.

p

19. *tutti*
ff
unis.
ff
(tutti) unis.
ff
arco
ff
ff

1 desk
p — *mp*
div.
pp
pizz.
p

22. *tutti*
ff
unis.
ff
(tutti) unis.
ff
arco
ff
ff

1 desk
p — *mp*
div.
pp
pizz.
p
(2 soli) div.
mp

25

1 desk

p *mp* *ff* *ff* *ff* *pp* *p* *ff* *ff* *ff*

tutti

unis.

div.

(tutti) unis.

arco

pizz.

28

tutti

mp *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

unis.

(2 soli) div.

(tutti) unis.

arco

31

1 desk

p

mp

ff

tutti

div.

pp

ff

unis.

(2 soli) div.

mp

(tutti) unis.

ff

pizz.

p

ff

arco

ff

ff

34

1 desk

mp

ff

tutti

1 desk

pp

div.

pp

div.

(2 soli) div.

mp

(tutti) unis.

pp

(2 soli) div.

pizz.

p

arco

ff

ff

37

tutti

ff

unis.

ff

(tutti) unis.

ff

arco

ff

ff

No. 14b

Narrator:

They brought it in, to the sound of their own strange music.

Allegretto (♩ = 96)

1 desk

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Cellos

Double Bass

p

div. a 3

pp

pizz.

p

4

mp

p

mp

(2 soli) div.

mp

7

p

mp

tutti (unis.)

ff

unis.

ff

(tutti) unis.

ff

arco

ff

1 desk

p

div.

pp

pizz.

p

10

mp *p* *mp* *ff* *ff* *ff* *arco* *ff* *ff*

tutti unis. (tutti) unis.

(2 soli) div.

13

1 desk *p* *mp* *ff* *ff* *ff* *arco* *ff* *ff*

div. *pp* *pizz.* *p* tutti unis. (tutti) unis.

16. 1 desk

p *mp* *ff* *tutti*

div. *pp* *ff* *unis.*

(2 soli) div. *mp* *ff* *(tutti) unis.*

pizz. *p* *ff* *arco*

ff

19. 1 desk

pp *ff* *tutti*

div. *pp* *ff* *unis.*

(2 soli) div. *pp* *ff* *(tutti) unis.*

pizz. *p* *ff* *arco*

ff

Narrator:

The present was a mechanical nightingale, covered in rubies and diamonds. When it was wound up, it could sing one of the real nightingale's songs, and its tail went up and down in time. "Wind it up," they said. "We'll have a duet."

No. 15

Lento

Flute

Harpsichord

Baritone

Lento

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Cellos

Double Bass

The musical score for No. 15 is written for a chamber ensemble. The tempo is marked **Lento**. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes parts for Flute, Harpsichord, Baritone, Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Bass. The Flute, Harpsichord, and Baritone parts are mostly rests with a final whole note chord. The string sections (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Bass) play a glissando pattern across four measures, with dynamics increasing from *p* to *f*. The Violins I and II parts are written in treble clef, while the Violas, Cellos, and Double Bass parts are written in bass clef. The Harpsichord part is written in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The Baritone part is written in bass clef. The Flute part is written in treble clef.

Rubato, espressivo

Fl. ³ *mf*

Allegretto ♩ = 108 (non rubato) *mf*

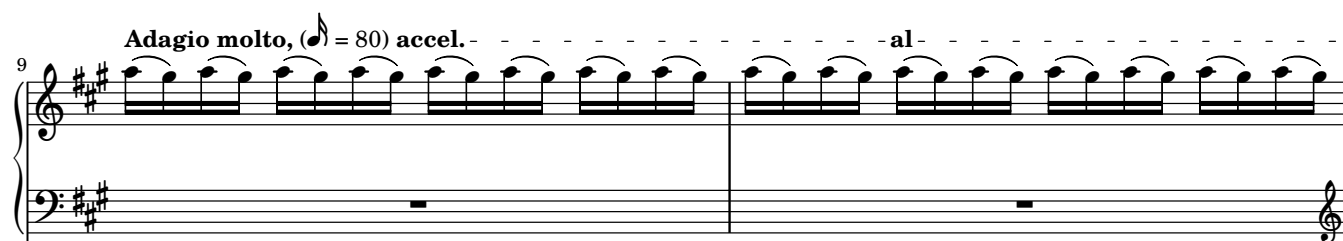
1. 2. 3. 4. 1. 2. 3. 1. 2. 3. 1. 2. 3. 4.

It was hopeless. So the mechanical bird had to perform alone.

The musical score is for a piece titled "The Mechanical Bird". It features a Flute (Fl.) part and a large ensemble of 12 instruments, including 10 woodwinds (flutes, oboes, and bassoons) and 2 strings (violas and cellos). The score is written for a full orchestra, with the Flute part at the top and the ensemble parts below. The Flute part has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The ensemble parts are arranged in a large block, with 10 woodwinds and 2 strings. The woodwinds are divided into three groups: Flutes (1-3), Oboes (4-6), and Bassoons (7-9). The strings are divided into two groups: Violas (10-11) and Cellos (12-13). The score is written for a full orchestra, with the Flute part at the top and the ensemble parts below. The Flute part has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The ensemble parts are arranged in a large block, with 10 woodwinds and 2 strings. The woodwinds are divided into three groups: Flutes (1-3), Oboes (4-6), and Bassoons (7-9). The strings are divided into two groups: Violas (10-11) and Cellos (12-13). The score is written for a full orchestra, with the Flute part at the top and the ensemble parts below. The Flute part has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The ensemble parts are arranged in a large block, with 10 woodwinds and 2 strings. The woodwinds are divided into three groups: Flutes (1-3), Oboes (4-6), and Bassoons (7-9). The strings are divided into two groups: Violas (10-11) and Cellos (12-13).

[illegible]

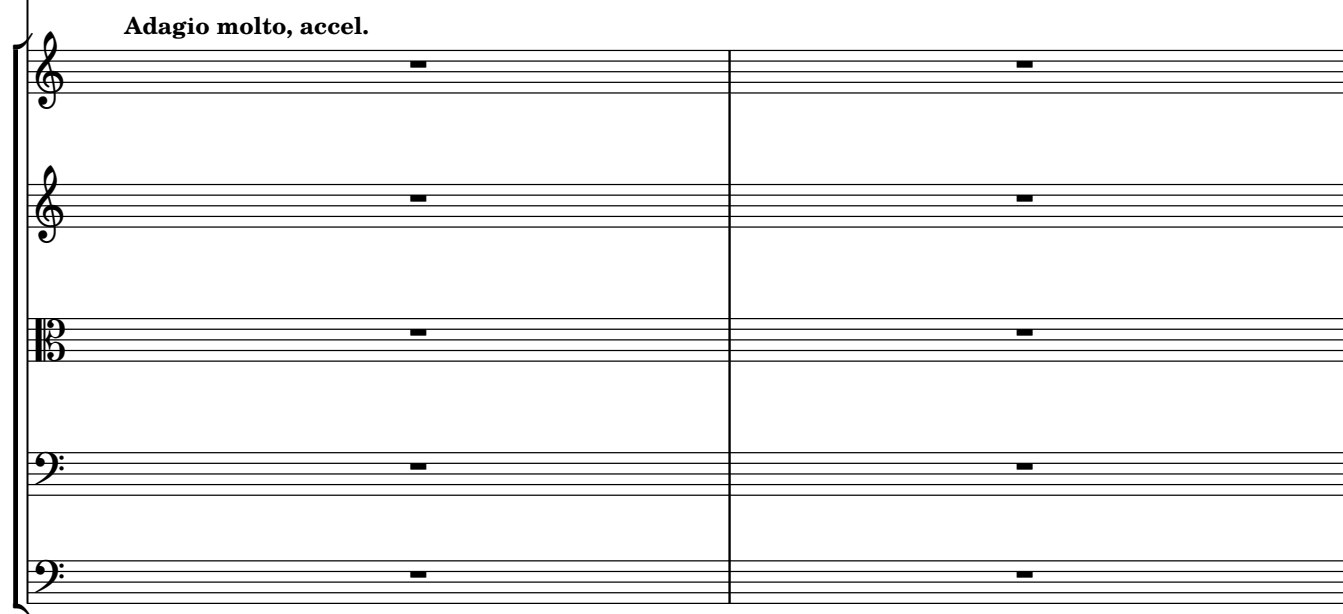
9 **Adagio molto, (♩ = 80) accel. - - - - - al - - - - -**



Piano: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note melody with slurs. The left hand is silent.

Orchestra: Five staves (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses) are all silent.

Adagio molto, accel.



Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses: Five empty staves for the orchestra.

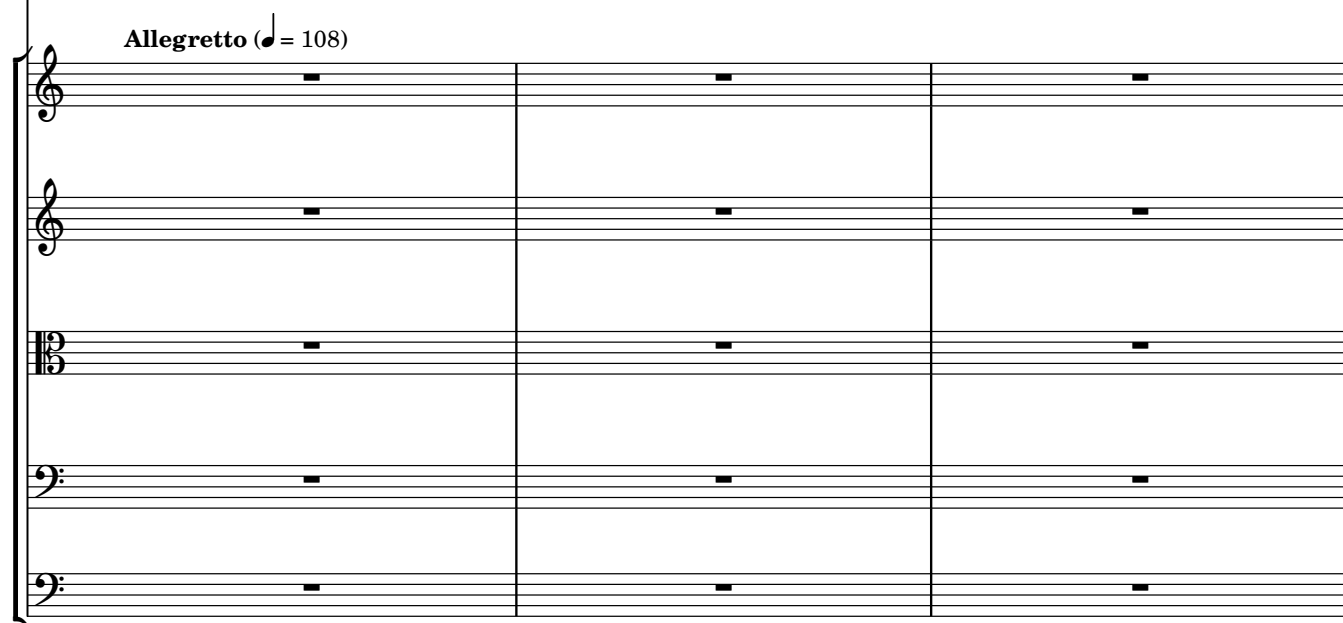
11 **- Allegretto (♩ = 108)**



Piano: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note melody with slurs. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

Orchestra: Five staves (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses) are all silent.

Allegretto (♩ = 108)



Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses: Five empty staves for the orchestra.

Narrator:
He was a great success, and the made him sing over and over again.

14

The musical score is written for piano and voices. The piano part is in the key of D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It begins with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some accidentals. The voice parts are arranged in four systems, each with two staves (1. and 2.). The first three systems are for soprano/contralto and tenor/bass voices, all in treble clef. The fourth system is for a different voice part, possibly a second soprano or alto, in bass clef. Each voice staff has a single note with a fermata, indicating a sustained note. The piano part continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

sempre allegretto

15 *sempre allegretto*

sempre allegretto
come prima

1. *p mp mf f*

2. *p mp mf f*

3. *p mp mf f*

4. *p mp mf f*

1. *p mp mf f*

2. *p mp mf f*

3. *p mp mf f*

1. *p mp mf f*

2. *p mp mf f*

p mp mf f

18

“Encore!”

“Encore!”

“Encore!”

“Encore!”

“Encore!”



21

24

“Encore!”

“Encore!”

3 soli div. a 3

p

“Encore!”

“Encore!”

“Encore!”

27

“Encore!”

“Encore!”

“Encore!” solo

p

“Encore!”

“Encore!”

30

“Encore!”

“Encore!”

“Encore!”

“Encore!”

“Encore!”

33

p

unis. (tutti)

p

tutti

p

p

p

36

“Encore!” *mp*

“Encore!” *mp*

“Encore!” *mp*

“Encore!” *mf*

“Encore!” *mp*

39

“Encore!” *mf*

“Encore!” *mf*

“Encore!” *mf*

“Encore!” *mf*

“Encore!” *mf*

42

“Encore!”
sf

“Encore!”
sf

“Encore!”
sf

“Encore!”
sf

“Encore!”
sf

44

“Encore!”
sf

“Encore!”
sf

“Encore!”
sf

“Encore!”
sf

“Encore!”
sf

“Encore!”
sf

46

“Encore!” *sf*

“Encore!” *sf*

“Encore!” *sf*

“Encore!” *sf*

“Encore!” *sf*

“Encore!” *sf*

48

Narrator:
After the thirty-third
encore, the Emperor arose.

“Encore!” *sf* *fp*

“Encore!” *sf* *fp*

“Encore!” *sf* *fp*

“Encore!” *sf* *fp*

“Encore!” *sf* *fp*

“Encore!” *sf* *fp*

49 **Andante** (♩ = 60)

Fl. *mf* **Più mosso** (♩ = 92) *tr*

Now we shall hear the other bird again. What does this mean?

Andante (♩ = 60) **Più mosso** (♩ = 92)

pp *div.* *pp* *div. 1.2.* *pp* *div. 3.* *pp* *div.* *pp* *pp*

52

Fl. *f* **Oh, ungrateful bird.**

She must have flown a - way to her own greenwood.

f *unis.* *f* *unis.* *f* *unis.* *f* *unis.* *f*

Allegretto, come prima

55

mf

So, my new favourite, you must sing once more.

div. *mf* unis. *f* Allegretto, come prima

mf *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

58

mf *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

Now

61

you must all a-gree That this bird is the best Be-cause he is so new And

mf *div.* *pizz.*

mf *div.* *pizz.*

mf

64

brill-i-ant-ly dressed. Tick tock, click cluck, plink plonk, tweet tweet, Pre-

unis. *pizz.* *pizz.* *div.* *unis.* *solo* *arco*

67

f 6 6 *mf*

ci - sion in advance. Click cluck, plink plonk, tick tock, squeak squeak, And

arco *pizz.*

f *mf*

arco *pizz.*

f *mf*

arco *pizz.*

f *mf* *div.*

f *mf* *solo*

f

70

no - thing left to chance.

arco

p

arco

p

arco

p *unis.*

tutti

p

73

Su - per - i - or outside, Su -

div. pizz.

sf mf

76

per - i - or within. No fee-ble, wil-ful flesh, But stur-dy works of tin. Tick

unis.

sf mf

79

tock, click cluck, plink plonk, tweet tweet, Let all the peo - ple see It

pizz.

pizz.

div.

solo

arco

f

arco

f

arco

f unis.

tutti

f

f

[illegible]

87

88

89



90

That un-grateful bird from my king dom shall be banished, But this, on sil-ver cushions,

fp

fp

fp

fp

fp

96

99

1. 2. 3. 4.

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Narrator:

So, for a whole year, the mechanical bird was the favourite of all the land. But, one day, something went wrong.

segue...

No. 15A

Allegretto come prima (♩ = 108)

Harpsichord *mf*

3

(sf) *(fff)*

Narrator:

A clock-mender was called in. He did his best, but all that the bird could now manage was:

segue...

No. 15B

Allegretto come prima (♩ = 108)

Harpsichord *mf*

6

molto rit. *lunga* *ff*

Narrator:

In fact, the works were so badly worn, that it was now only permitted to be played once a year.

Five years went by. The Emperor, whom all the people loved, fell gravely ill. He was not expected to live through the night.

segue...

No. 16

Narrator:

The silent city waited, stricken with grief.

Andantino (♩ = 108)

Flute

Harpichord

Baritone

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Cellos

Double Bass

Narrator:

The Chamberlain paced the corridors, in sorrow.

5

1.

2.

Narrator:

The maids talked in whispers.

9

1. *mp*

2.

13

1. *p*

2. *p*

3. *p*

4. *p*

div. a3 *p*

1. *p*

2.

Narrator:

The floors of the palace were muffled with heavy cloths.

17

tutti

p

tutti

p

1.

2.

pizz.
pizz.

p

21

tutti

Narrator:

All alone, wasted and pale, the dying Emperor lay in his great bed, with the velvet curtains drawn

25 **Allegro** (♩ = 144)

1. 2. 1. 2. 3.

div. *ppp*

arco *ppp* *arco*

Narrator:

back. Through an open window, the moonlight fell across his face, and glittered on the artificial bird.

The musical score is for a piece titled "The Rose Tree". It is written for a vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, Tenor 1, Tenor 2, Bass 1, Bass 2) and piano accompaniment. The score is in 4/4 time and consists of 32 measures. The key signature has one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major or B minor. The vocal parts enter in measure 32 with the lyrics "The Rose Tree". The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with a descending eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ppp* and *p*.

Andante (♩ = 72)

Lento (♩ = 56)

8va.

37

1. 2. 3. 4.

1. 2. 3.

1. 2. 3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

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437.

438.

439.

440.

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443.

444.

445.

446.

447.

448.

449.

450

pochissimo stringendo fino a misura 88

Ah._

Ah. _

What is that grim

pochissimo stringendo fino a misura 88

con sord.

con sord.

con sord.

(tutti)
con sord.

con sord.

[illegible]

45

shape there? Ah. Can it be

1. 2. 3. 4. 1. 1. 1. 2. 1.

47

Death him - self?

con sord. div.

mp

1. 2. 3. 4. 1. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1.

49

He holds my scep-tre and he wears my crown.

1. 2. 3. 4. 1. 2. 3. 1. 2. 1. 2.

mp *mp*

52

Clo-ser he comes. He sits now on my heart. _____

1. *mf*

2. *mf*

1. *mf*

2. *p* < div.

1. *p* <

2. *p* <

1. *arco* *p* <

2. *pizz.* *mf* >

mf

55

Now, over there, those kind an love-ly

1. *p* *mf* unis.

2. *p* *mf* unis.

3. *p* *mf*

4. *p* *mf*

1. *p* *mf*

2. *mf*

3. *mf*

1. *mf* (sempre arco)

2. *mf* (sempre pizz.)

[illegible]

61

few. But there! Those o-thers! Hideous, mocking me

1. 2. 3. 4. 1. 2. 3. 1. 2. 1. 2.

mf *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

div. div.

[illegible]

67

mem - ber this," they say, "and this re - mem - ber!" They damn my

The musical score is arranged in a system with multiple staves. The top staff is the vocal line, starting in 5/4 time, changing to 3/4, and then to 4/4. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. Below the vocal line are several instrumental staves, each with two parts (1. and 2.). The instrumental parts are written in treble and bass clefs, with various time signatures (5/4, 3/4, 4/4). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

70

soul. Music, music, to drown their voices!

div.

1. 2. 3. 4.

1. 2. 3.

1. 2.

1. 2.

1. 2.

pizz.

arco

74

I'll make you sing, my ar - ti - fi - cial bird! This le - ver here, if

div.

The musical score is written for a vocal part and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in the bass clef and has lyrics: "I'll make you sing, my ar - ti - fi - cial bird! This le - ver here, if". The piano accompaniment consists of multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like "div." and ">". The page number "74" is in the top left corner, and "123" is in the top right corner.

77

Hps.

I have strength to move it. So, it is done. Now, sing!

8va

unis.

(sempre arco)

80 **Allegretto** (♩ = 108)

f

(continuando al tempo precedente, sempre stringendo a misura 88)

1. *div.* *p cresc.* *f*

2. *div.* *p cresc.* *f*

1. *p cresc.* *f*

2. *f*

1. *p cresc.* *f*

2. *f*

1. *arco* *p cresc.* *f*

2. *pizz.* *f*

f

83

No use. When I have need of more than

unis.

1. 2. 3. 4.

1. 2. 3.

1. 2.

1. 2.

1. 2.

85

man can give, Fool that I am to pin my hopes up - on a

1. 2. 3. 4. 1. 2. 3. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2.

87

Fl. $(\text{♩} = 100)$

fff

life - less thing.

$(\text{♩} = 100)$

1. *cresc.* *ff*

2. *ff*

3. *cresc.* *ff*

4. *ff*

1. *cresc.* *ff*

2. *ff*

3. *cresc.* *ff*

1. *cresc.* *ff*

2. *ff*

1. *cresc.* *ff*

2. *ff*

1. *cresc.* *ff*

2. *ff*

cresc. *ff*

rit. - - - - Moderato (♩ = 80)

Fl. 96

mf

My Night - in - gale! Here in my deep - est need,

1. 2. 3. 4.

1. 2. 3.

1. 2.

1. 2.

1. 2.

mp *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

arco

102

Fl.

shapes recede, And leave me shame. You strengthen me.

poco rit. a tempo

1. 2. 3. 4.

1. 2. 3.

1. 2.

1. 2.

1. 2.

105 Fl. *tr* *b* *tr* *6*

Death lis-tens. E-ven he bids you sing,— sing on.

1. *div,*

2.

3.

4.

1.

2.

3.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

poco rit.

108 Fl. 

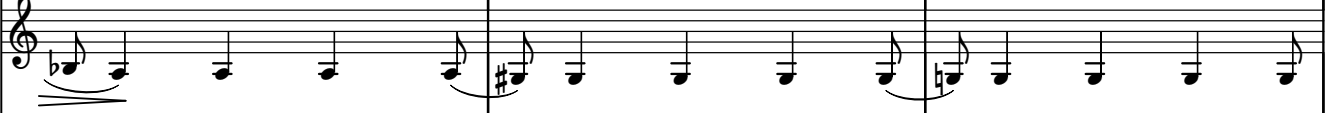
Reclaim my crown and scep-tre as your fee. Bid him be

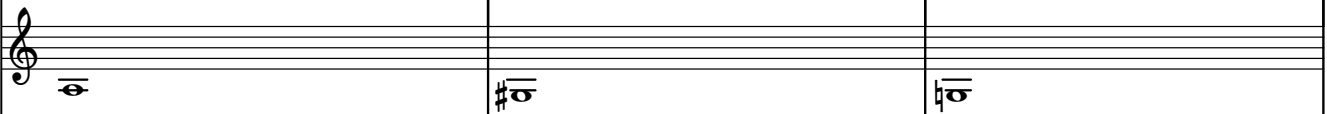
1. unis.  **poco rit.**

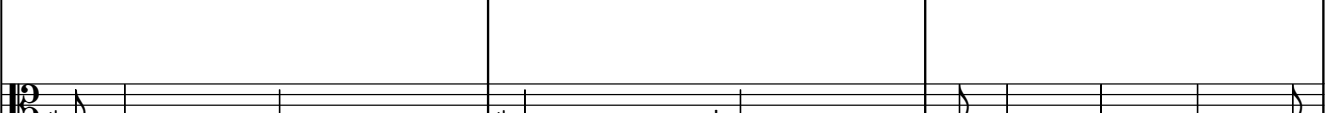
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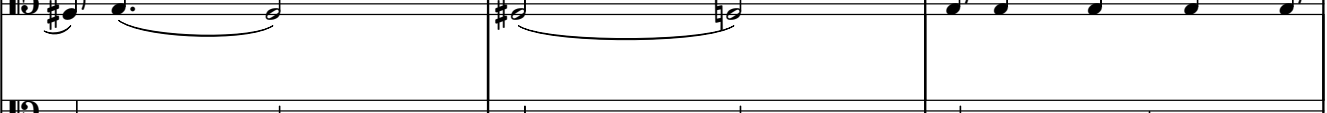
3. unis. 

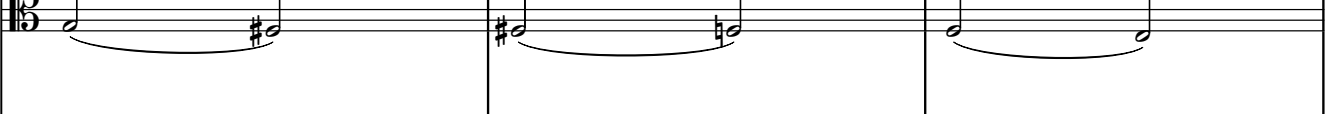
4. 

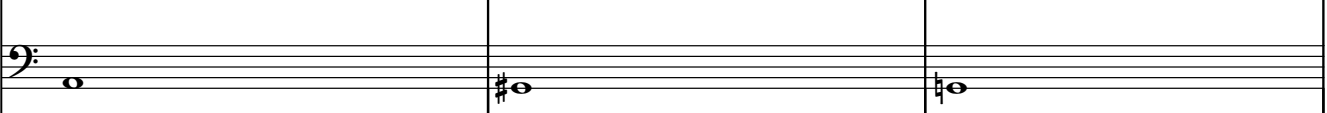
1.  **poco rit.**

2. 

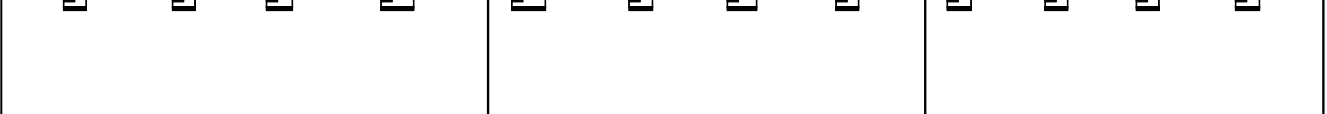
3. 

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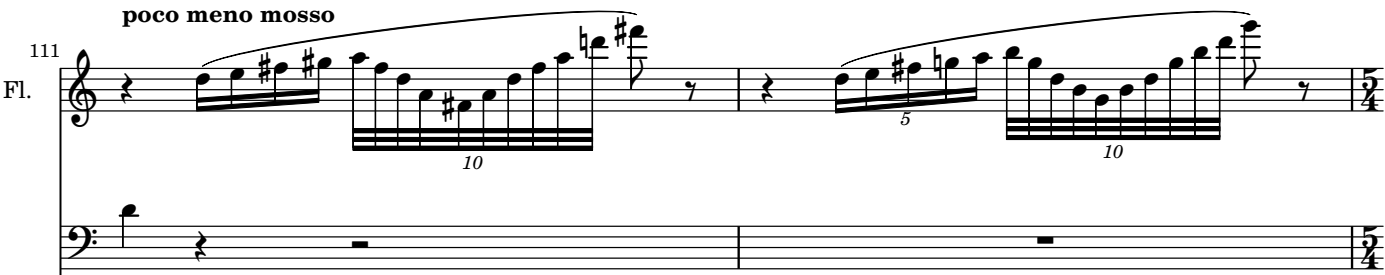
2. 

1. 

2. 

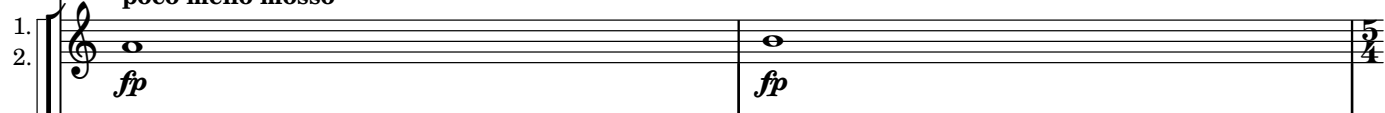


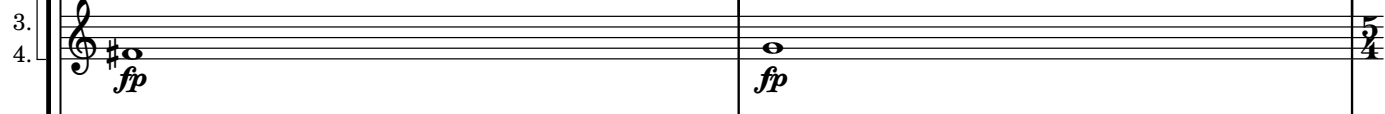
poco meno mosso

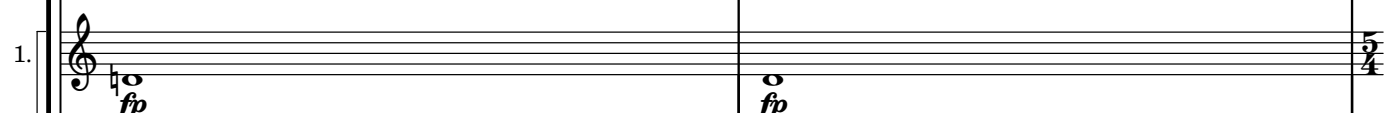
111 Fl. 

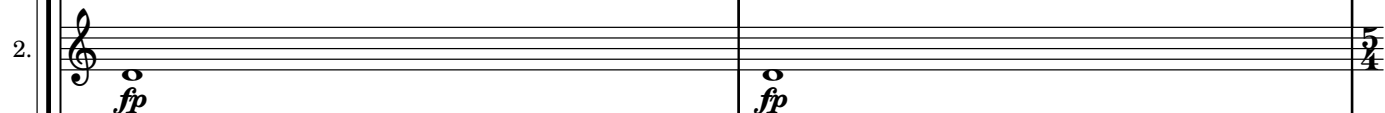
gone!

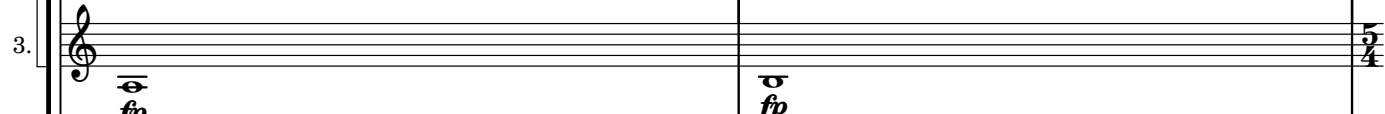
poco meno mosso

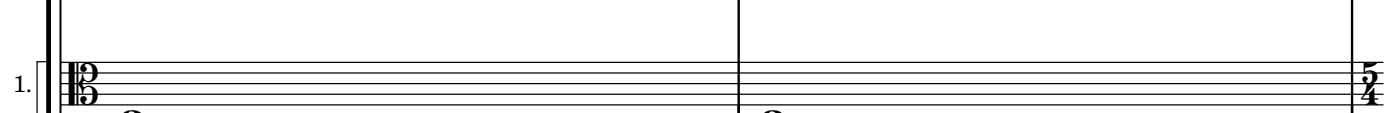
1. 

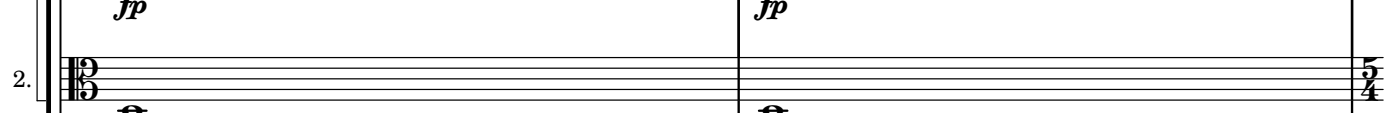
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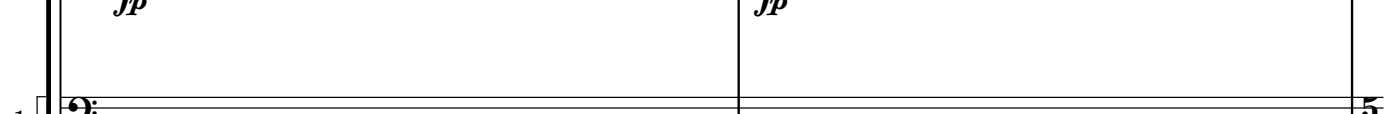
3. 

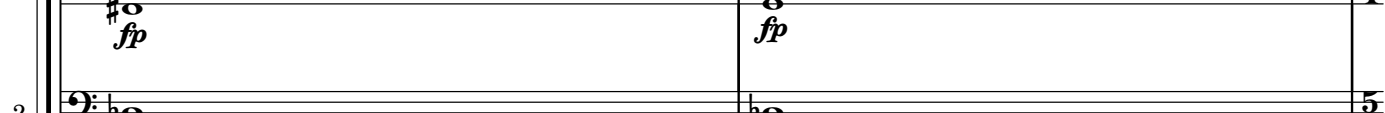
1. 

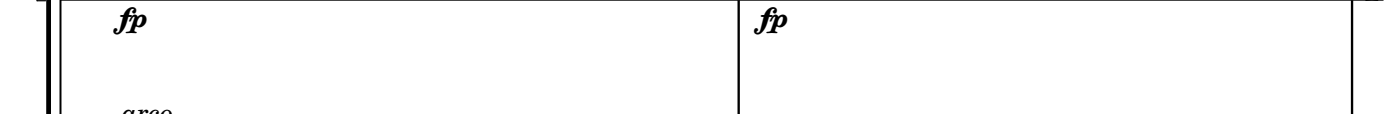
2. 

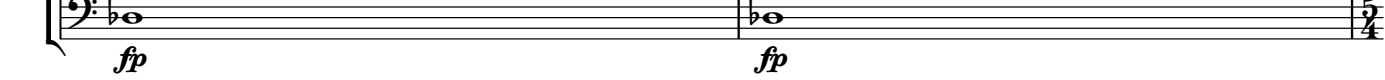
3. 

1. 

2. 

1. 

2. 

arco 

113 rit. *dim.* *ten.* *p* *Andante* (♩ = 69) *tr* *b* *p* *That*

1. *rit.* *fp* *Andante* (♩ = 69) *2 soli* *p*

2. *rit.* *fp* *2 soli* *p*

3. *rit.* *fp* *solo* *p*

4. *rit.* *fp*

1. *rit.* *fp*

2. *rit.* *fp*

1. *rit.* *fp*

2. *rit.* *fp*

1. *rit.* *fp*

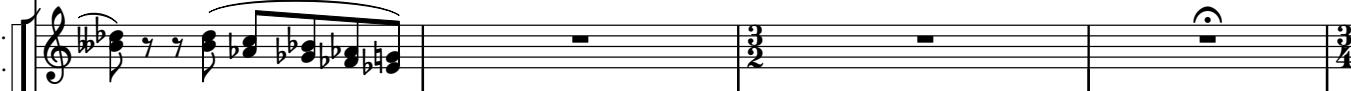
2. *rit.* *fp*

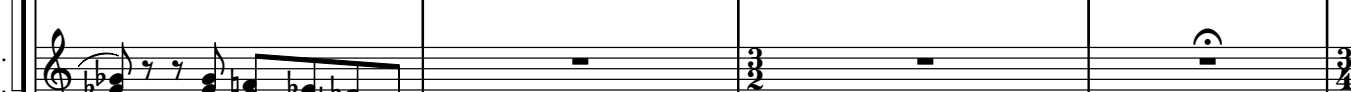
rit. poco a poco

115 Fl. 

cold, pale phantom, Death, now slips a - way. Oh,

rit. poco a poco

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

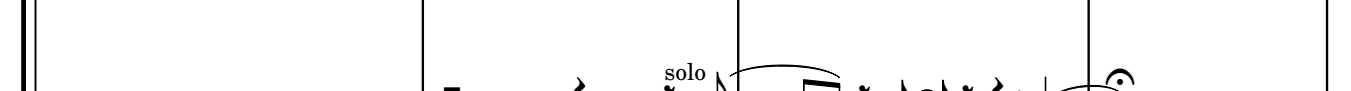
1. 

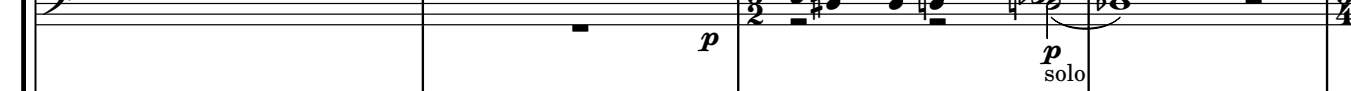
2. 

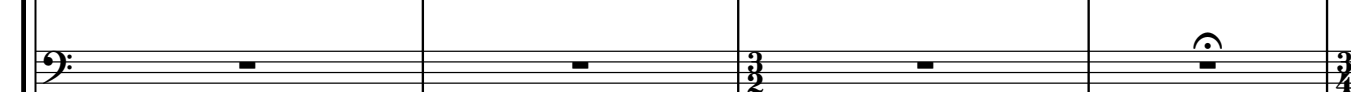
3. 

1. 

2. 







Larghetto (♩ = 60)

119

Nightin--gale, to you my life I owe, Yet nothing in re - turn can I bestow.

Larghetto (♩ = 60)

1. unis. (tutti) *senza sord.*
2. *pp*

3. unis. (tutti) *senza sord.*
4. *pp*

unis. (tutti) *senza sord.*
pp

123

I shall not offer gifts of gems or gold, Rewarding worth with trash, true warmth with cold.

1. *p*
2. *p*

3. *p*
4. *p*

unis. *senza sord.*
p

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

134

tears _____ as proof of gra - ti-tude. Oh,

8va

1. *mf*

2. *f dim.*

3. *f dim.*

4. *f dim.*

1. *mf*

2. *f dim.*

3. *f dim.*

1. *f*

2. *f dim.*

f dim.

f dim.

[illegible]

Narrator:

So the Emperor slept peacefully. When all his rich resources had failed him, only the Nightingale had come to his aid, and she had charmed away Death himself. Next morning, the Emperor awoke, restored and refreshed. He dressed himself in his royal robes. Down in the palace, the courtiers were sure that he must have passed away in the night.

No. 17

Narrator:

One by one they crept upstairs, to look at their dead Emperor. They entered the bedroom —

Lento (♩ = 69)

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Cellos

Double Bass

Narrator:

— and stopped, astounded.

The musical score is arranged in a system with five staves. The first four staves are for vocal parts, labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. The fifth staff is for piano accompaniment, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The vocal parts enter with a melody of eighth and quarter notes, followed by a half note and a whole note. The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. The score concludes with a final whole note chord in all parts.

Narrator:

The bed was empty. Over by the window
stood their Emperor. He turned, and smiling
at their astonished faces, he said to them:

Emperor speaks:

Good-morning!

Vivace (♩ = 176)

The musical score is arranged in 12 staves, grouped into four systems of three staves each. The first system (staves 1-3) is for three flutes, the second (4-6) for three oboes, the third (7-9) for three bassoons, and the fourth (10-12) for three tenors. The tempo is marked 'Vivace' with a metronome marking of 176 quarter notes per minute. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score begins with a 4-measure introduction marked 'ff' (fortissimo). The first system of staves 1-3 shows the flutes playing a melodic line, while the other instruments play sustained chords. The second system of staves 4-6 shows the oboes playing a melodic line, with the other instruments providing harmonic support. The third system of staves 7-9 shows the bassoons playing a melodic line, with the other instruments providing harmonic support. The fourth system of staves 10-12 shows the tenors playing a melodic line, with the other instruments providing harmonic support. The score concludes with a final chord marked 'f' (forte).

5

1.

2.

f

tr

This musical score is for measures 150 through 153. It features a piano part and a string section. The piano part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The string section consists of five staves: two violins (1. and 2.), two violas, and a cello. The piano part begins with a five-measure rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a trill. The string section provides harmonic support with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piano part is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and the string section is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp and a time signature of 4/4.