

SELECTION FROM THE OPERA IL TROVATORE

Conductor.

Programme Note. Giuseppe Verdi was born near Busseto in the Duchy of Parma, in 1813, was educated at Milan where he produced his first opera. Oberto Conte di S. Bonifazio, and died January 27th 1901.

His works may be divided into three periods viz.: the early, middle and latest, each of which have their own characteristics particular to the period of his mental development. Il Trovatore was produced in 1853. In the second period of his activity, and placed the stamp of fame on the man who had already won a widespread publicity in the realm of operatic music. The opera with its abundant charm of Italian melody and the appealing nature of its subject has won for itself an unflinching appreciation, which in these days of wandering harmonic subtleties, extreme combination of musical form and flashing changes of instrumental colouring, is a satisfactory tribute to the fame of its talented author and of his artistic musical genius.

G. VERDI.

Selected and arranged
by Charles Franklin

Lieut. & Director of Music, Royal Naval School.

Allegro assai sostenuto. (♩ = 88) Arouse ye.

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system is for the piano, with a 'Drum' part indicated. The second system includes 'Horn' and 'Clarinet & Bassoon' parts. The third system adds 'Bassoon', 'Clarinet', and 'Bassoon & Clarinet' parts. The fourth system is for the piano and includes a 'Bell' part. The fifth system is for the piano and includes a 'Bell' part. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (pp, p, dim), articulation (accents), and phrasing slurs. The tempo is marked 'Allegro assai sostenuto' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score concludes with the tempo change 'Andante assai sostenuto' (♩ = 54) for the 'Chorus: Miserere'.

Copyright arrangement 1908 in U.S.A. by Hawkes & Son. British Copyright secured.

HAWKES & SON, Denman Street, Piccadilly Circus, LONDON, W.

Conductor.

First system of musical notation for the conductor. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a melodic line in the treble staff with slurs and accents, and a complex, rhythmic accompaniment in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with melodic lines, including several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes). The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in the lower right of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The tempo marking *a tempo* is written in the treble staff. The music continues with melodic and accompaniment parts.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo). The bass staff has a *ppp* (pianississimo) marking. A section for **4 Fl. & Claris.** (4 Flutes and Clarinets) is indicated above the treble staff, with a *ppp* dynamic marking for their entry.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff features sixteenth-note passages with sextuplet markings (indicated by a '6' over a group of notes). The bass staff continues with its accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a *ppp* dynamic marking. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns in both staves.

Seventh system of musical notation. The treble staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The bass staff has a *p* (piano) marking. The system concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

Conductor.

Allegro moderato. (♩=100) Strike down that dread pyre.

mf f p

Horns sust. p

f Trombones sust. p

5 Tutti. Full. f Horns sust. p Trombones sust. f

mf ff

Euph. ad lib. rit. ff Clarts. Trombones. Basses. Poco più vivo.

First system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment in both treble and bass staves. The bass line includes triplet markings.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piano accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

Third system of musical notation, marked with a large number '6' at the beginning. It includes parts for 'Claris.' and 'Bassoons & Euphonium.'.

Fourth system of musical notation, marked 'più lento'. It includes dynamics like 'dim.', 'pp Brass.', and 'rall.'. The bass line is labeled 'Basses.'.

Largo. (♩ = 50) The Tempest of the heart.

2nd & 3rd Claris. & Horns sust.

Euph. Solo.

Fifth system of musical notation, starting the 'Largo' section. It includes dynamics like 'p' and 'Solo & 1st Clar.'.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the 'Largo' section with complex piano accompaniment.

Seventh system of musical notation, including dynamics like 'pp', 'rall.', and 'a tempo'. It includes parts for 'Euph. & Cornet.'.

Conductor.

dolce 7 *con espress.*

pp
Eb Cl. & Fl.
Trombones sust.

dim.
Eb Clar. & Fl.
Tromb. sust.
Cad. Euph.

Andante mosso. (♩ = 80) Duet: Weeping, behold me at thy feet.

pp
Clarts. & Horns.
Solo Cornet.
Trombones.

Trombones.

Trombones & Horns.
Horns sust.

Full. 8
Euph.
Bassoons & Saxophes.

First system of musical notation, piano accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation. **Solo Cornet.** **Trombones sust.**

Third system of musical notation, piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. **L'istesso tempo. Recit.**
Baritone & Solo Clar.
Clarts. Horns. Trombones.
Clarts. & Horns.
pp

Fifth system of musical notation. **Allegro agitato. (♩=116) I have loved, and I will love thee.**
1st Clar.
mf
Clarts & Horns.
Bassoons & Trombones.
Baritone.

Sixth system of musical notation. **B♭ Trumpet.** **Solo Cornet.**
Horns sust.

Seventh system of musical notation. **9**
p
allarg.
Horns & Bassoons.
Horns & Bassoons.
a tempo

Conductor.

cresc. Horns & Cornets *sust.* Trombones.

p 10 Horns & Trombones *sust.*

sva... Basses. Drum. Full. Drum.

8 *p* Poco più mosso. Brass.