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Giuseppe Verdi
Aïda

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Contents

Title page

Notes

Index

Prelude and Act I

- Prelude
- Introduction Si: corre voce
- Romanza Celeste Aïda
- Duet; Terzet Quale insolita gioia; Dessa!
- Scene and Ensemble Alta cagion v' aduna
- Battle-hymn Su! del Nilo al sacro lido
- Scene Ritorna vincitor! L'insana parola
- Chorus and Dance of Priestesses Possente Fthà
- Prayer Nume, custode e vindice

Act II

- Chorus of Women Chi mai, fra gli inni e i plausi
- Dance of the Slaves
- Scene and Duet Fu la sorte dell' armi; Amore, amore, gaudio tormentoso
- Finale and Chorus Gloria all' Egitto
- Egyptian March
- Chorus of Victory Vieni, o guerriero vindice
- Scene, Ensemble, and Chorus Salvator della patria

Act III

- Prayer O tu, che sei d'Osiride
- Romanza O cieli azzurri
- Scene and Duet Ciel! mio padre! Riverdrai le foreste imbalsamate
- Duet Pur ti riveggo
- Terzet Io son disonorato!

Act IV

- Scene and Duet L'abborrita rivale a me sfuggia; Già i sacerdoti adunansi
- Judgment-scene Spirto del Nume
- Scene and Duet. Finale La fatal piedra; Morir, si pura e bella; Chorus of Priests and Priestesses

AÏDA

Opera in Four Acts

By

GIUSEPPE VERDI

Libretto by

A. GHISLANZONI

The English Version by
MRS. G. G. LAURENCE

With an Essay on the
History of the Opera by
W. J. HENDERSON

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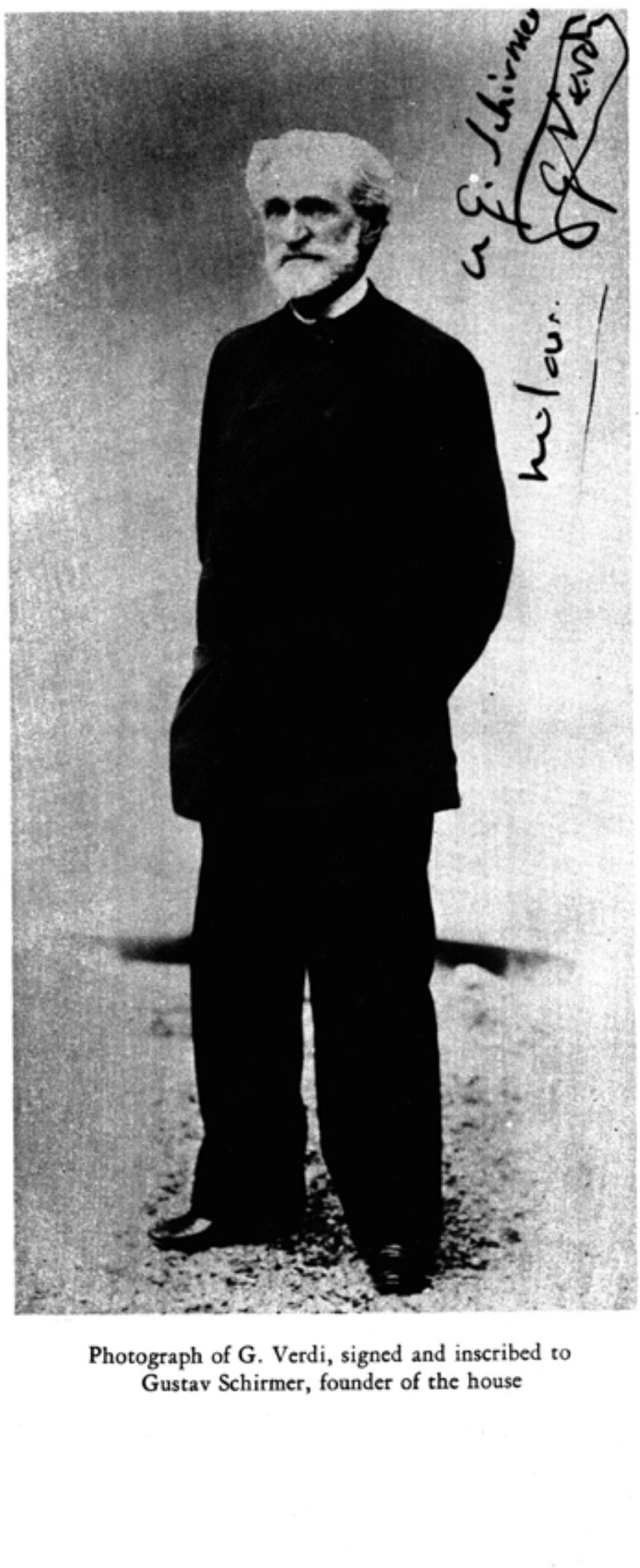

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AÏDA.

FIRST PERFORMED AT CAIRO, ITALY, DEC. 24, 1871; AND AT MILAN, FEB. 8, 1872.

Characters of the Drama,

With the Original Cast as Presented at the first Performances.

	(At Cairo)	(At Milan)
AÏDA	Soprano . . . . Signora POZZONI	Signora STOLZ.
AMNERIS	Mezzo-soprano . Signora GROSSI .	Signora WALDMANN
RADAMÈS	Tenor . . . . Signor MONJUSI .	Signor FANCELLI
AMONASRO . . .	Baritone . . . Signor STELLER .	Signor PANDOLFINI
RAMPHIS	Bass . . . . Signor MEDINI .	Signor MEDINI
THE KING . . .	Bass . . . . Signor COSTA .	Signor PAVOLERI
A MESSENGER . .	Tenor . . . . Signor BOTTARDI .	Signor VISTARINI

Priests, Priestesses, Ministers, Captains, Soldiers, Officials, Ethiopian Slaves and Prisoners, Populace, etc.

The scene is in Memphis and Thebes, at the time of the Pharaohs' power.

ACT I.—A HALL IN THE KING'S PALACE, AT MEMPHIS; 2. TEMPLE OF VULCAN, AT MEMPHIS. ACT II.—A HALL IN THE APARTMENTS OF AMNERIS; 2. BEFORE A GATE OF THE CITY OF THEBES. ACT III.—ON THE BANK OF THE NILE, NEAR TEMPLE OF ISIS. ACT IV.—IN THE KING'S PALACE; 2. TEMPLE OF VULCAN.

Aïda.

The importance of Verdi's "Aïda" as a work of musical art can hardly be overestimated. It is as certain as anything in existence can be that this production revolutionized modern Italian opera, and that to its influence is due the composition of such works as "Gevaërt's Nanhuis" and "Boïto's Faustpoët." In itself the opera marks the beginning of what has been called Verdi's third period. Germanisticism on his work are fond of pointing out that his style changed when he wrote "Ernani," something more than half a century ago, and that it wholly altered once again, when he produced "Aïda." The change from his first style to his second is one that can be discerned only by very careful students of his scores, but that from his second to his third was at once patent to the entire world. "Aïda" was acclaimed as a revelation of new and unsuspected powers in the composer of Nabucco, Ernani, Il Trovatore, La Traviata, Rigoletto, Simon Boccanegra, Un Ballo in Maschera, La Forza del Destino, Don Carlos, and Macbeth.

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"Il Trovatore" and "La Traviata," though careful judges ought to have said that it was the result of the experience wedded with a new genius. There was no dissent, however, from the general verdict that the "grand old man" of Italian music had given the world a masterpiece, an opera far and away beyond the best works of Rossini, Donizetti and Bellini, brilliant in its opulence of color, gorgeous in its instrumentation, thrilling in its dramatic power, and melodic, melodic, melodic, and throbbing with dramatic passion. From that verdict there has not yet been any dissent, and the only Italian who has rivaled "Aïda" is Verdi himself in his noble "Otello" and his marvelous "Falstaff."

It is frequently asserted that "Aïda" was written for the opening of the new opera house at Cairo, Egypt, built by Ismail Pacha. The error of this statement, however, is established by the fact that the house was opened in 1869. Ismail Pacha had contracted a liking for Italian artists which did him credit. He desired to appear before the civilized world as a munificent patron of the arts, and his earnest desire was to add to the lustre of his new opera house by producing a work based on an Egyptian story. He naturally turned to Verdi, then the reigning operatic monarch of Italy, and the latter accepted the commission. He fixed his terms at his price a figure so high that he thought it would frighten the Khedive. However, his terms were promptly accepted, and gradually Verdi came to view with interest, and at length with enthusiasm, the proposition. He began to collect and brilliant effects offered by the location of the action in Egypt. The Khedive confided to Mariette Bey, the eminent French Egyptologist, the task of finding a story suitable for operatic treatment and likely to appeal to Verdi. The Bey had found in his studies of ancient Egyptian history an incident from which he developed the original plot of the libretto of "Aïda." This plan was transferred to M. Camille du Locle, who wrote the recitative and lyrics in French prose. His work was done at Verdi's home, at Busseto, Italy, and profited much by the composer's criticisms. The libretto in French was then handed to Antonio Ghislanzoni, his own libretto, and the double task of translating Italian and Aïda dying in the tomb under the temple in which Amneris is bowed in grief, is entirely his. Signor Ghislanzoni also translated the French prose into Italian verse, and when the music had been completed, the Italian was translated into French verse for use on the operatic stage of France.

Verdi set to work at once. Meanwhile the Khedive had decided that he would like to have the composer go to Egypt to conduct the first performances. Verdi's price for writing the opera was $20,000, and $10,000 if he went to Egypt. But at the end, his horror of the ocean—he had once gone to London and suffered from sea-sickness—overcame him, and he refused to go at any price. The original plan was to produce "Aïda" in the new opera house in Cairo, but the work of the composer was published in Paris. But the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and the scenery was a prisoner. Verdi, during the year's postponement, was not idle. He made some important improvements in the score, notably that of a chorus in Palestrina style, and substituted a chorus and a romanza for "Aïda." He had come to the wise conclusion, that the Palestrina style would be incongruous in an Egyptian

opera. The opera was produced on December 24, 1871. The conductor was Signor Bottesini, the famous double-bass player, and the cast was as given above. The audience was a strange mixture of Europeans and Orientals. Fitzjet, the Italian critic, wrote:

"The Arabians, even the rich, do not love our shows; they prefer the mewings of their tones, the monotonous beatings of their drums, to all the melodies of the most eminent, and future. It is a true miracle to see a turban in a theatre of Cairo. Sunday evening the opera house was crowded before the curtain rose. Many of the boxes were filled by Arabian families, the women closely veiled, but richly dressed. There was beauty, and there was intelligence, especially among the Greeks and the strangers of rank, who abound in Cairo. For truth's sake, I must add that, by the side of the most beautiful faces, most richly dressed, were Coptic and Jewish faces, with strange head-dresses, impossible costumes, a howling of colors,—no one could deliberately have invented worse. The women of the harem could not be seen. They were in the first three boxes on the right, in the second gallery. Thick white muslin had their faces from prying glances."

The success of the opera was most emphatic. A chorus of praise rang through Europe, and the genius of Verdi was universally acknowledged in glowing terms. "Aïda" was first given at La Scala, Milan, February 8, 1872. It was given in Paris on March 22, 1876, and in London, at Her Majesty's Theatre, on June 22, 1876, Madame Sophie Medici and M. Edouard Lassalle in the cast. The first performances in America was given at the Academy of Music, New York, on November 26, 1873, with the following great cast: Aïda, Octavia Torriani; Amneris, Anna Louise Cary; Radames, Signor Italo Campanini; Amonasro, M. Victor Maurel; Ramphis, Signor Nannetti; King, Signor Rinaldini.

The story of "Aïda" is supposed to belong to the time of the Pharaohs, and its action is laid at Memphis and Thebes. The first act shows us the King's palace in the former city. The High Priest, Ramphis, tells Radames that the Ethiopians are marching against Egypt and that the goddess Isis has named the leader of the defending army. Radames, left alone, declares how happy he would be could he lead the Egyptian hosts to victory, and how he would like to be the husband of Aïda, whom he loves. Amneris and Aïda join him. Amneris loves Radames, but his demeanor and that of Aïda also suspects the truth. She swears to avenge herself if her suspicion proves correct. The King and his court enter, and presently a messenger comes to announce that it is Amonasro who is leading the invaders. Amonasro is Aïda's father, but she alone knows this. The King declares that Isis has chosen Radames to lead the Egyptian army, and bids him to go to the temple of Phta (Ptah) to receive the consecrated arms. The scene concludes with a martial ensemble. The second scene takes place in the temple, where the priests invoke Phta and the priestesses dance the sacred dance. Radames receives the arms, and departs upon his mission.

The second act opens in the apartments of Amneris at Thebes. Amneris awaits the absence of Radames, and her slaves vainly try to console her. Aïda enters, and Amneris, in her fury, says that news has come of the death of Radames.

Aïda's grief betrays her love, and Amneris threatens her with destruction. The second scene shows a great square, into which the triumphal army returns with Radames glorified as a conqueror. He brings with him a number of Ethiopian prisoners, among them Amonasro, who is not known to be the king. Aïda rushes to her father's arms, and joins him in begging for the lives of the prisoners. Radames, seeing Aïda's grief, joins in the prayer, which Amneris and the priests oppose. The King releases all the prisoners save Amonasro, who is to remain as a hostage. The King, Aïda, and Amonasro then depart, and Amneris crowns Radames with laurels, which he disdains to wear.

The third act takes place on the Nile's bank before the temple of Isis, whither Amneris, on the eve of marriage, has gone to pray. Aïda has made an appointment to meet Radames near the temple, and while she waits for him she bewails her separation from her native land. She is surprised by the advent of her lover, accepts her love for Radames, and orders her to induce the young man to reveal the plans of the Egyptians. Aïda at first refuses, but after an outburst of savage wrath on the part of her father, she consents. Radames arrives. Amonasro conceals himself. Aïda tries to lure Radames to flight, but in the end, breathes a prayer that Aïda may never know his fate. But Aïda, who has already found her way to the vault under the temple, hears the reward. They embrace one another, while above the priestesses sing their chant. Aïda dies in the arms of Radames, while Amonasro, garbed in mourning robes, enters the temple and while prostrate in despair upon the huge stone that closes the vault.

This is an admirable story for operatic treatment. It presents an effective sequence of the grand emotions—love, joy, hatred, jealousy, despair and rage, all of which are susceptible of adequate musical expression. It offers a fine variety of action and scenery, and excellent opportunity for spectacular display. The glitter and pomp of the triumphal procession at the close of the second act make a strong and impressive contrast with the subdued glory of the moonlight night on the banks of the Nile in the third act. Indeed, there are few operas in which the scenic surroundings, the action and the emotions are so completely in accord, and it is partly owing to this that Verdi was able to make his music a puissant element in a

powerful organization. As for the music, it is difficult to speak of it without appearing to indulge in extravagant praise. It is so rich in melody and harmony so closely wedded in expressive power to the meaning of the text and so broadly dramatic in all its aspects, that it claims a place among the great musical products of our time. The glitter of theatrical tinsel offends finer taste here and there, but, as a whole, "Aïda" is without doubt a masterpiece.

It is an opera from which one can easily select "gems," but closer study will convince the music-lover that it is a necklace of equally fine jewels. The opening recitation of Ramphis and Radames, by its melodious character and the strong coloring of its accompaniment, invites one to enter at once the enchanted domain of the ancient East. The first aria of Radames, "Celeste Aïda," is full of character and tenderness, and in the ensuing trio the note of tragic portent is firmly sounded. The martial finale makes the first scene a sort of prologue to the opera, summing up, as it does, the chief elements of the drama—love, jealousy, religious fervor and defiance. All the passions of the drama make their appearance in momentary form in the first scene, and give us a foretaste of what is to come. The dance and song of the priestesses in the temple of Phta are weirdly Oriental in character, and the invocation is broad and dignified. The opening of the scene in the chamber of Amneris is luxurious in color and feeling, while the duet between the princess and her slave is full of passion. The finale of the act, the triumphal procession and the plea for the prisoners, is dazzling in its splendor.

But Verdi reaches his climax in the Nile scene. In all Italian opera there is no finer example of the true aria than Aïda's "O patria mia." It is eloquent in its expressive power, beautiful in its pure melody, perfect in form, and subtly forceful in its dramatic effect. The duet between Aïda and Amonasro is a superb piece of writing, while the duet for Aïda and Amneris, though it falls somewhat more into the habit of theatrical diction, especially in the recitative passages, is full of passion and the power of a warm mood-painting. The remainder of the opera is effective with the general audience, but it is all good music and beautiful.

Those who are familiar with Verdi's earlier works, such as "Il Trovatore" and "Il Trovatore," while they may detect in "Aïda" occasional reminiscences of them, cannot fail to perceive the great change in the master's style. In "Aïda" he has abandoned the elementary dance-rhythms, the antique melodic formulæ, the bald and empty passages of recitative between the set numbers, and the cheap and noisy instrumentation. The rhythms are broader and more scholarly; the melody is fresh, original and diversified in character; the harmony is immensely rich and expressive, and the instrumentation glows with Oriental warmth of color. The critics who declare that Verdi has "gone to the dogs" since the days of "Ernani" and "Nabucco" are simply ignorant of the facts. Verdi has developed with the age, and has kept abreast of the times. He has not, like Meyerbeer, been inundated with the wave of Wagnerism. It would have been strange, indeed, if Verdi had not discerned the general trend of operatic art under the stimulus of Wagner's proclamations; but although he arose and girded himself to step to the place rightly his in the van of progress, he made no sacrifices of his own individuality.

Verdi remained in "Aïda" as truly an Italian composer as he was in "Rigo-

letto." His melody was purely Italian in its technical character and its adherence to the fundamental forms of its school. He continued to employ the set forms, the aria, duet, trio, etc., but he molded them on broader lines and infused into them a truer dramatic utterance. He remodeled his instrumentation so as to add to his operatic canvas all the colors of the modern orchestral palette. In a word, he made the most progressive use of the best operatic material of the modern opera, just as Mozart had done more than a century earlier in his "Don Giovanni." In his earlier works Verdi demonstrated that he possessed immense vigor, abundant melodic inventiveness, and inexhaustible resourcefulness. But he was working on the lines of tradition, and the traditions of the Neapolitan school, founded by Alessandro Scarlatti, father of the operatic arts, and maintained by Rossini, Donizetti and Bellini, demanded tunefulness for its own sake without regard to the spirit of the text. It was when Verdi threw overboard the traditions of this school and adopted its methods, after modernizing them, to the legitimate business of dramatic expression, that he produced "Aïda," a work which ought to live among the masterpieces of our era.

Some critics have affected to discover "leading motives" of the Wagnerian kind in "Aïda," but such critics do not understand the Wagner system. The motive is often use a melodic phrase to indicate the personality of Aïda, but it is employed chiefly to herald her entrance. Other connections have been made by his instrumentation as an evidence that he had succumbed to the influence of Wagner. But in "Aïda," Verdi for the first time in his career made a deliberate attempt at local color. Some writers have pointed out what they believed to be Oriental themes in his music. Whether he adopted extant themes for this purpose or not is a matter of small import. The main point is that he employed a scheme of harmony and instrumental color which hung the Orient before the eyes of the audience with the fidelity of a panorama. The career of Verdi is an epitome of the history of Italian opera in his time, for he has been the central figure of it. The old-fashioned Italian opera of convention he has been called the young Italian school. In one product has been the condemned opera, such as "Puglacci." The one-act operas of Mascagni and Leoncavallo employ every item of Verdi's apparatus as found in "Aïda." The single new element is the condensation. Verdi has been the model and the despair of those younger men. Whosoever desires to know the Italian opera of our time at its best, should study the scores of Verdi's last three operas, "Aïda," "Otello" and "Falstaff." But of these three, the first is the only one that preserves the form of the older school, and hence it is to-day and must remain for all time the noblest example of Italian opera as established by its most admirable exponents.

W. J. HENDERSON.

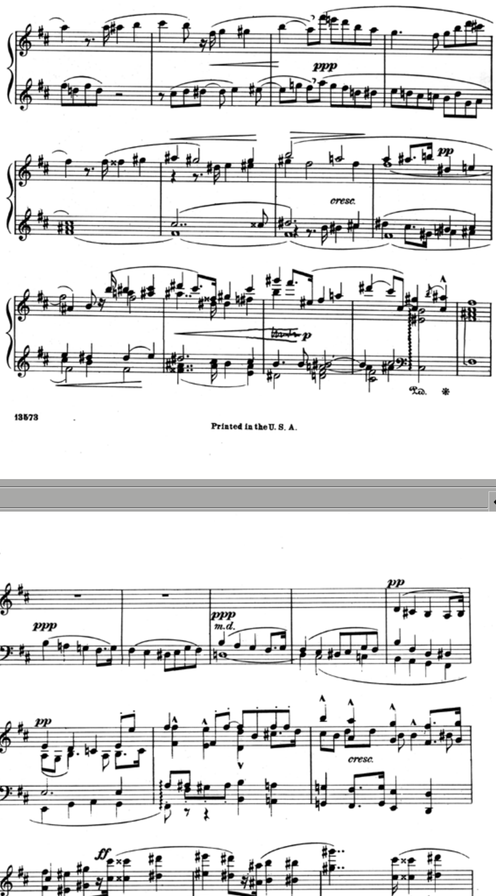
Index.

		Page
Prelude		1
ACT I.		
Introduction	Si: corre voce (Ramphis)	4
Romanza	Celeste Aïda (Radamès)	7
Duet	Quale insolita gioia (Amneris and Radamès)	12
Terzet	Dessa! (Amneris, Radamès, Aïda)	17
Scene and Ensemble	Alta cagion v' aduna (the above with the King, Ramphis, Messenger, and Chorus)	28
Battle-hymn	Su! del Nilo al sacro lido (The King, etc.)	36
Scene	Ritorna vincitor! (Aïda)	52
	L'insana parola (Aïda)	54
Chorus of Priestesses	Possente Fthà!	60
Dance of Priestesses		63
Prayer	Nume, custode e vindice (Ramphis and Chorus)	69
ACT II.		
Chorus of Women	Chi mai, fra gli inni e i plausi	79
Dance of the Slaves		85
Scene and Duet	Fu la sorte dell' armi (Aïda, Amneris)	91
	Amore, amore, gaudio tormentoso	93
Finale and Chorus	Gloria all' Egitto	112
Egyptian March		120
Chorus of Victory	Vieni, o guerriero vindice	132
Scene, Ensemble, and Chorus	Salvator della patria	147
ACT III.		
Prayer	O tu, che sei d'Osiride (Chorus of Priests and Priestesses)	205
Romanza	O cieli azzurri (Aïda)	211
Scene and Duet	Ciel! mio padre! (Aïda, Amonasro)	216
	Rivedrai le foreste imbalsamate	218
Duet	Pur ti riveggo (Radamès, Aïda)	233
Terzet	Io son disonorato! (Radamès, Aïda, Amonasro)	252
ACT IV.		
Scene	L'abborrita rivale a me sfuggia (Amneris)	259
Duet	Già i sacerdoti adunansi (Amneris, Radamès)	262
Judgment-scene	Spirto del Nume (Ramphis and Chorus; Amneris)	277
Scene and Duet	La fatal piedra (Radamès)	296
	Morir, si pura e bella (Radamès, Aïda)	298
Finale	Chorus of Priests and Priestesses	301

AÏDA.

Opera in Four Acts
by
G. VERDI.

Prelude.



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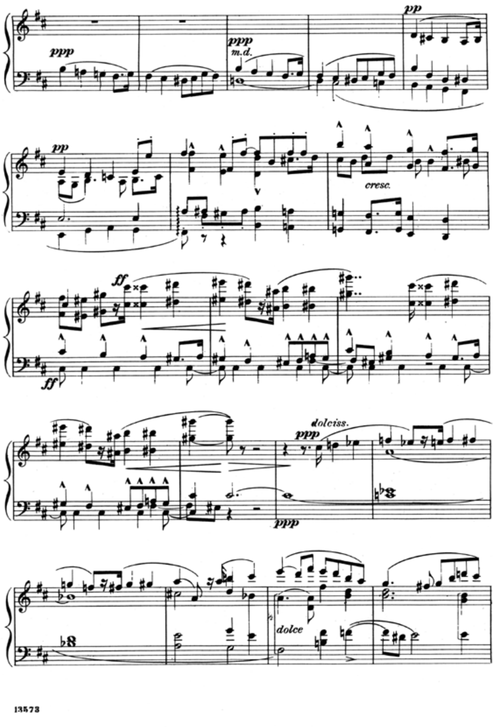

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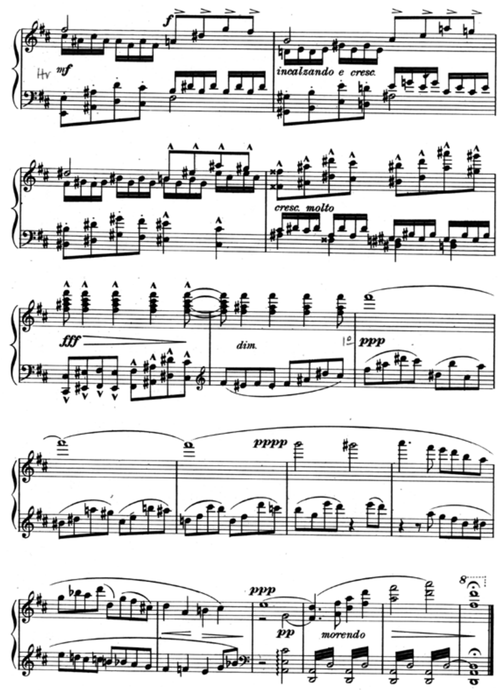

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Act I.

Introduction.

SCENE I. Hall in the palace of the King at Memphis. To the right and left, a colonnade with statues and flowering shrubs. At the back a grand gate, from which may be seen the temples and palaces of Memphis, and the Pyramids.

Allegro assai moderato. (♩ = 92.)

(Radamès and Ramphis in consultation.)

Ramphis. Sì: . cor - re vo - ce che l'E - tio - pe ar -
Yes, it is rumored that the E - thiop

Piano. *p legato*

di - sca sfi - dar - ci an - co - ra, e del Ni - lo la val - le
dares once a - gain our pow - er, and the val - ley of Ni - lus

e Te - be mi - nac - ciar. Fra bre - ve un mes - so re - che - rà il
threa-tens, and Thebes as well. The truth from mes-sengers I soon shall

Radamès.

ver. La sa - cra I - si - de con - sul - ta - sti?
learn. Hast thou con - sult - ed the will of I - sis?

Ramphis. El - la ha no - ma - to del l'E - gi - zie fa - lan - gi il con - dot -
She hath de - clar - ed who of E - gypt's re - nown - ed ar - mies

Radamès. Oh lui fe - li - ce!

Ramphis. Oh hap - py mor - tal!

tier su - pre - mo.
shall be - lead - er.

pp

Ramphis. (Looking significantly at Radamès.)

Gio - va - ne e pro - de è des - so.
Young in years is he, and dauntless.

O - ra, del Nu - me re - co j de - cre - ti al
The dread com - mand - ment I to the King shall

(exit.)

Re.
take.

dim. sempre *morendo*

6

Romance.

Radamès

Recitativo.

Piano.

Allegro vivo. (♩. = 116.)

con entusiasmo

7

Andantino. (♩. = 100.)

con espressione

dolce

8

portando la voce

con entusiasmo

amore dubioso

9

eseguendo un poco

con entusiasmo

ad libitum

leggierissimo

10

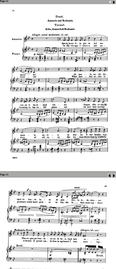
11

portando ppp

amoroso p

eseguendo

ppp leggierissimo



Page 12

Page 13

Page 14

Page 15

Page 16

Page 17

Page 18

Page 19

Page 20

Page 21

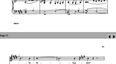
Page 22

Page 23

Page 24

Page 25

Page 26



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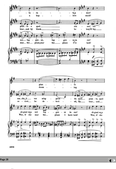
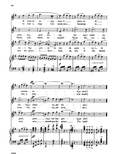
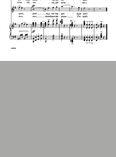






Piano 2

Piano 2

Scene and Concerted Piece.

(The King, preceded by his guards, and followed by Ramphis, his Ministers, Priests, Captains, &c. &c., an officer of the Priests, and afterwards a messenger.)

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 100

Piano.

The King.

Ah! ca, ingrate, ch'a Ramfis il fulmine cadde, Ma ch'io ne
Wrath! the one that unmeasured hurl'd King He hideth one of

Ah! che da Dì, Dì pieghi Mio sde - gio ver - dero al giu - di - ca.
From me It shall be, I swear, Mine wrath on him to fall.

Ah! che da Dì, Dì pieghi Mio sde - gio ver - dero al giu - di - ca.
From me It shall be, I swear, Mine wrath on him to fall.

Ah, Radàmi, t'ar - ri - sti!
Ah, Radames, thou art

Ah, Radàmi, t'ar - ri - sti!
Ah, Radames, thou art

Messenger.

Sire, ver - ro - no - stro - ma - ti - ti Ne - mi - ci.
Sire, we have ar - rest - ed the Ne - mi - ci.

mon - ti . . . . . I Mi - ti del re, lo - ro ca - pi, lo - ro ter - re, i - ro glo - ria,
last vow - ed Abandoned by ev - ry ar - my, con - quer'd, pil - laged,

Recitativo.

Allegro.

Messenger.

Ve - ni - zia - ni ma - ri - na - ri in Te - be - Ty glorious ships be -
Venetian sailing

The King.

Ramphis.

Chorus of Priests.

Bass.

TENOR.

Chorus of Ministers and Captains.

Bass.

Allegro, ♩ = 160

Alto.

Recitativo.

Messenger.

The King.

Ramphis.

Alto.

The Under Sea

The King.

Recitativo.

The King.

Ramphis.

TENOR.

Chorus of Priests.

Bass.

TENOR.

Chorus of Ministers and Captains.

BASS.

Recitativo.

Ramphis.

Recitativo.

The King.

Ramphis.

Alto.

Andante.

The King.

Chorus of Ministers and Captains.

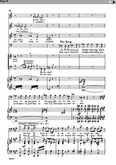
Bass.

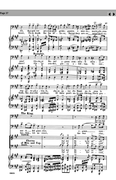
Recitativo.

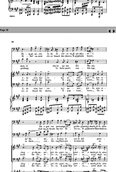
The King.

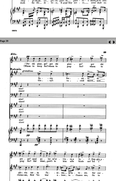
Ramphis.

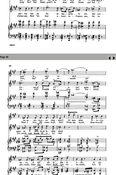
Allegro, Maestoso (♩ = 92)

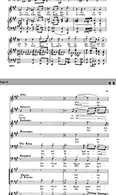


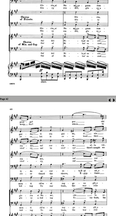


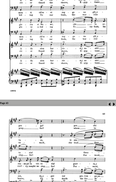


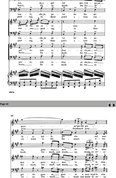


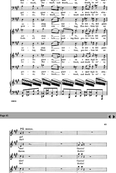


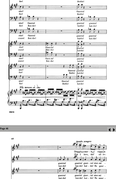


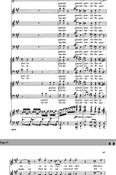


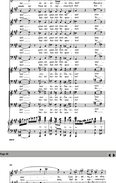


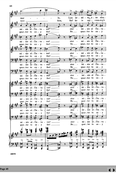


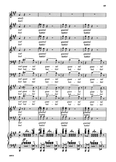


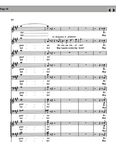












Page 36

Page 37

Page 38

Page 39

Page 40

Page 41

Page 42

Page 43

Page 44

Page 45

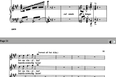
Page 46

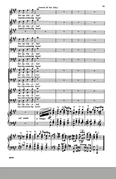
Page 47

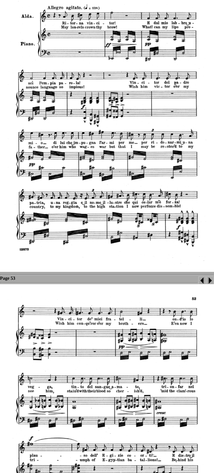
Page 48

Page 49

Page 50







Page 52

Page 53

Page 54

Page 55

Page 56

Page 57

Page 58

Page 59

60

Grand Scene of the Consecration, and first Finale.

SCENE 17. Interior of the Temple, as in scene 16. Romalo, and behind the other ramblers, in darkness. Chorus of various Arabs, in the middle of the stage above a pedestal, covered with sugar, on which is placed the statue of Mahomet, made of sugar. Priests, with lighted torches.

Andante con moto.

Rich Priestess.

Chorus of Priestess

Romalo

Priest

61

Chorus of Priests.

62

Rich Priestess.

63

Rich Priestess.

64

Romalo

65

Grand Scene of Priestess.

Allegretto, ma non troppo.

66

A statue of a Camel on the back of Romalo.

67

Recitative.

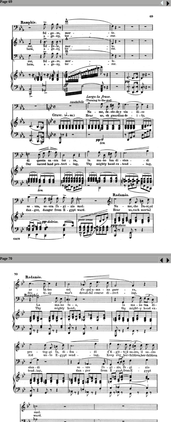
Romalo

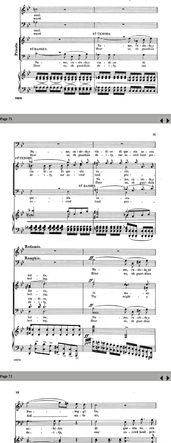
68

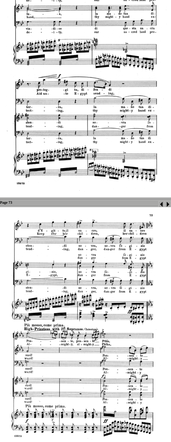
69

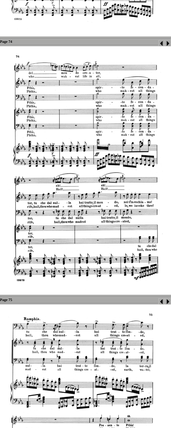
Romalo.

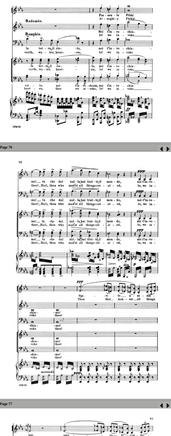
Recitative.

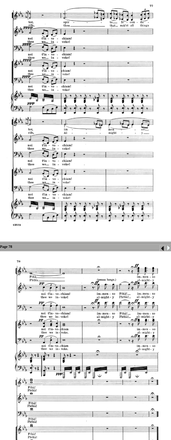

Rumpelin
Rumpelin
Rumpelin
Rumpelin


Rockmaschine
ST TENORSAX.
ST ALTOSAX.
Rockmaschine


ST TENORSAX.
ST ALTOSAX.
Rockmaschine
Rumpelin




Rockmaschine



Rumpelin
Rockmaschine
Rumpelin

End of Act I

79

Act II.

Introduction.

Scene, Chorus of Women and Dance of Moorish Slaves.

SCENE I. A hall in the apartments of Amenris.

Amenris surrounded by female slaves who utter her for the triumphal feast. Trypods emitting perfumed vapors. Young Moorish slaves waving feather fans.

Allegro giusto. (♩ = 108.)

Piano.

Soprano I.

Soprano II & Contralto.

Oh! mor... Our songs, our songs delight us, ty

Oh! mor... Our songs, our songs delight us, ty

80

Whose fresh, pro - ject - ing, Whose fresh, pro - ject - ing, Hear, ex - tend - ed, vail, a - lone. Whose

pur - ple dawn, pur - ple dawn, the sun, the sun - rise is - sue, is - sue, Ful - gent gold per fect sail! Ful - gent gold per fect sail! Gold - en Gold - en Out, shine for dazzling flame! Out, shine for dazzling flame!

Ful - gent gold per fect sail! Gold - en Out, shine for dazzling flame!

Ful - gent gold per fect sail! Gold - en Out, shine for dazzling flame!

Ty, ex - ul - ta - ti, Con - fusing Sun - ray

Ty, ex - ul - ta - ti, Con - fusing Sun - ray

81

gle - ra - ies Come, bid thy flow - ing cra - ra - ies Come, bid thy flow - ing cra - ra - ies With lus - cious With lus - cious

lus - ci - ous lus - ci - ous and per - fect and per - fect fowls, fowls, Cool, sec - ond sec - ond th gle, rly With lus - cious With lus - cious and per - fect and per - fect fowls. fowls. Cool, sec - ond sec - ond th gle, rly

com - pa - ny Ty - ri - an com - pa - ny Ty - ri - an

com - pa - ny Ty - ri - an com - pa - ny Ty - ri - an

ex - ul - ta - ti, ex - ul - ta - ti, Con - fusing Sun - ray ex - ul - ta - ti, ex - ul - ta - ti, Con - fusing Sun - ray

82

con espressione.

Amenris.

mor, oh! con - ti - nue, con - ti - nue, Ah! con - ti - nue, con - ti - nue, Love, come love with fra - grance

mor, oh! con - ti - nue, con - ti - nue, Ah! con - ti - nue, con - ti - nue, Love, come love with fra - grance

accelerando.

ish - ful - ness, fe - ar - ful - ness, fond - ness, fe - ar - ful - ness, fill me, to joy my heart in - store, to joy my heart in - store,

ish - ful - ness, fe - ar - ful - ness, fond - ness, fe - ar - ful - ness, fill me, to joy my heart in - store, to joy my heart in - store,

83

E - gypt's brave sons a - back? E - gypt's brave sons a - back?

wont to love, wont to love,

spur - ve - ge - ta - ble world, spur - ve - ge - ta - ble world,

ver - dure them back, ver - dure them back,

ver - dure them back, our war - dure them back, our war - dure them back.

Jubilate.

84

pro - mo - tive of glo - ry, pro - mo - tive of glo - ry, Now wreaths of tri - umph glo - rious

ter, ter - ce - ra - ble vic - to - ry, ter, ter - ce - ra - ble vic - to - ry, Our - ri - ors la vil - ry, Our - ri - ors la vil - ry, And love, ter his vic - to - rious, And love, ter his vic - to - rious,

pro - mo - tive of glo - ry, pro - mo - tive of glo - ry, The vic - to - rious brow

ter, ter - ce - ra - ble vic - to - ry, ter, ter - ce - ra - ble vic - to - ry, shall crown, shall crown,

Our - ri - ors la vil - ry, Our - ri - ors la vil - ry, And love, ter his vic - to - rious, And love, ter his vic - to - rious,

Ter - ce - ra - ble vic - to - ry, Ter - ce - ra - ble vic - to - ry, Shall wreath his war - like Shall wreath his war - like

85

con espressione.

Amenris.

mor, oh! con - ti - nue, con - ti - nue, Ah! con - ti - nue, con - ti - nue, Love, come love with fra - grance

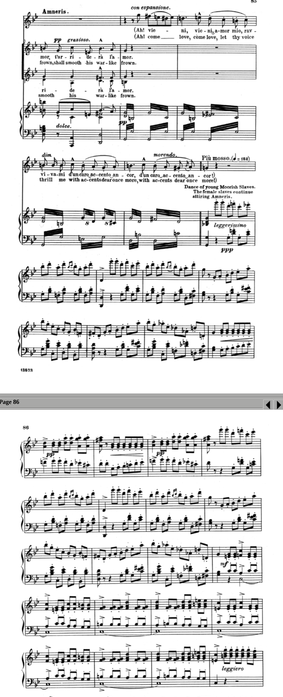
mor, oh! con - ti - nue, con - ti - nue, Ah! con - ti - nue, con - ti - nue, Love, come love with fra - grance

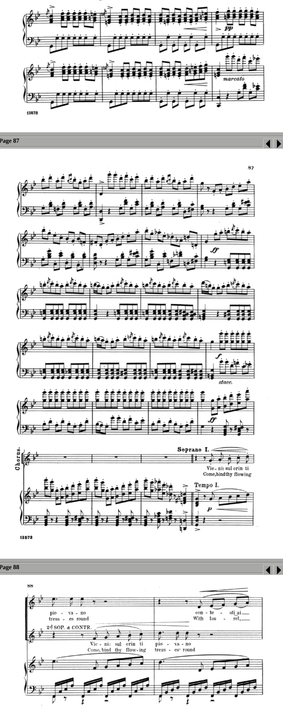
accelerando.

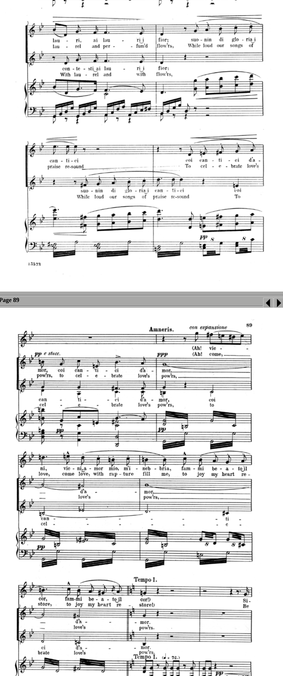
ish - ful - ness, fe - ar - ful - ness, fond - ness, fe - ar - ful - ness, fill me, to joy my heart in - store, to joy my heart in - store,

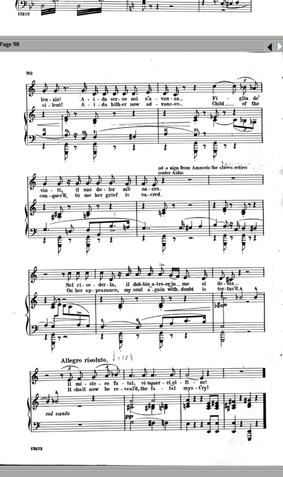
ish - ful - ness, fe - ar - ful - ness, fond - ness, fe - ar - ful - ness, fill me, to joy my heart in - store, to joy my heart in - store,

Thy throne of state radiates shining honors.


Amneris.
con espressione.
(Ah! vie - ni, vie - ni, o mor tal, ter - rore, cease love, let thy voice
pp cressivo. A
mor, ter - ri - bi - le) fa - mor.
Town, shall smooth his wa - ter flown.
dolce.
mormorando.
Vth Hornes. (A tint)
ti - ta sia il mio fa - to ter - ro - re, ter, che non sia - no - ve - ro - si - mo!)
thrill me with so - incredulture mere, with so - cret fear - ture - mine!)
Dance of young Moorish Slaves.
The female slaves continue
sitting Amneris.
leggerissimo
PPP


86
pp
leggiero
marcato


87
ff
staccato
Soprano 1.
Vie - ni sul cri - ti
Come Joyfully flowing
Tempo I.
Oboes
Soprano 1.


88
gio - va - no
trem - o - rous
Vie - ni sul cri - ti
Come, bind the flow - ing
gio - va - no
trem - o - rous
fire,
While loud our songs of
fire,
While flow'rs,
cre - a - te
Cre - a - te
cre - a - te
Cre - a - te
praise re-sound
praise re-sound
cre - a - te
Cre - a - te
cre - a - te
Cre - a - te
praise re-sound
praise re-sound

Amneris.
con espressione
89
(Ah! vie - ni, vie - ni, o mor tal, ter - ror
(Ah! vie - ni, vie - ni, o mor tal, ter - ror
pp e stacc.
mor, ter - ri - bi - le fa - mor.
pow'rs, to rol - l - ing pow'rs,
cease love, with rap - ture
Tempo I.
ete, fem-ble be - a - ty
store, to joy my heart re -
stored
Pp e cantabile

90
Allegro risoluto.
ad cantio

Page 91

Page 92

Page 93

Page 94

Page 95

Page 96

Page 97

Page 98

Page 99

Page 100

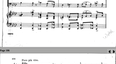
Page 101

Page 102

Page 103

Page 104

Page 105



Page 106

Page 107

Page 108

Page 109

Page 110

Page 111

Page 112

Page 113

Page 114

Page 115

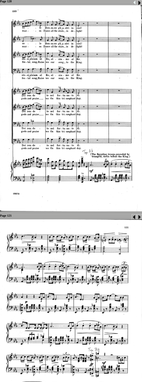
Page 116

Page 117

Page 118

Page 119

Page 120



Page 120

Page 121

Page 122

Page 123

Page 124

Page 125

Page 126

Page 127

Page 128

Page 129

Page 130

Page 131

Intro

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

Guitar 5

Guitar 6

Bass

Drums

Verse 1

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

Guitar 5

Guitar 6

Bass

Drums

Verse 2

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

Guitar 5

Guitar 6

Bass

Drums

Chorus

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

Guitar 5

Guitar 6

Bass

Drums

Verse 3

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

Guitar 5

Guitar 6

Bass

Drums

Chorus

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

Guitar 5

Guitar 6

Bass

Drums

Bridge

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

Guitar 5

Guitar 6

Bass

Drums

Chorus

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

Guitar 5

Guitar 6

Bass

Drums

Outro

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

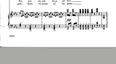
Guitar 4

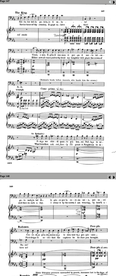
Guitar 5

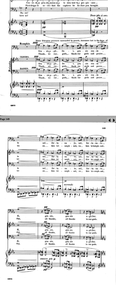
Guitar 6

Bass

Drums




Flute
Oboe
Clarinet in B♭
Bassoon
Horn in F
Trumpet in C
Trombone
Tuba
Timpani
Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Violoncello
Double Bass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Bassoon
Horn in F
Trumpet in C
Trombone
Tuba
Timpani
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Violin II
Viola
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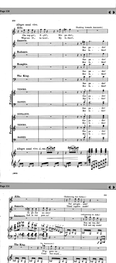
Double Bass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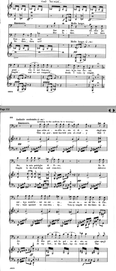
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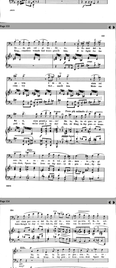
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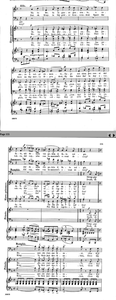
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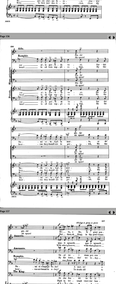
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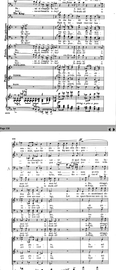
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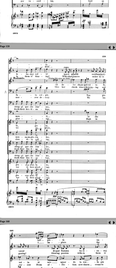
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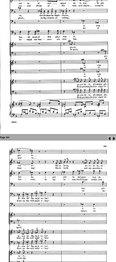
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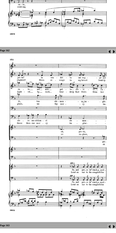


Page 162

Page 163

Page 164

Page 165

Page 166

Page 167

Page 168

Page 169

Page 170

Page 171

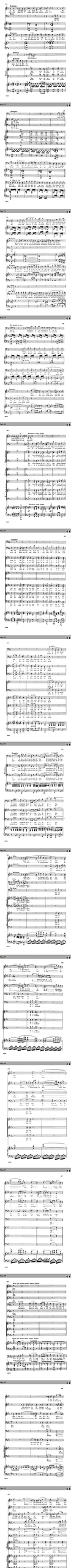
Page 172

Page 173

Page 174

Page 175

Page 176



Page 177

Page 178

Page 179

Page 180

Page 181

Page 182

Page 183

Page 184

Page 185

Page 186

Page 187

Page 188

Page 189

Page 190

Page 191

Page 192

Page 193

Page 194

Page 195

Page 196

Page 197

Page 198

Page 199

Page 200

Page 201

Page 202

Page 203

194

Act III.

Introduction. Prayer-Chorus. Romanza.

Aida.

Shores of the Nile. – Sunrise seen overgrown with palm-trees. On the summit of the rocks, a temple dedicated to Isis, half hidden in Foliage. Night, stars and a bright moon.

Andante (♩ = 76)

Piano

Tr.

ppp

Tr.

Chorus (in the Temple)

Tutti

Ah, thou who to Ve - ri - tas

Ah, thou who to Ve - ri - tas

Tr.

Tr.

High Priestess.

Thou ... our ... ry, ... ev - er ... a ... ant,

(From a boat which approaches the shore descend Amneris and Ramphis, followed by some wom-en clearly marked.)

Moderato (♩ = 108)

Amneris

Ra - dia - mi - ra

Ramphis

Mem - phis!

Amneris

Mem - phis!... O ter-

ra - ble day of Sa - tan - ic

Ramphis

Ra - dia - mi - ra

Amneris

Ra - dia - mi - ra

Ramphis

Ra - dia - mi - ra

Ah! unto the temple!

Chorus. Tutti

Ah! unto the temple!

Aida

Ah! unto the temple! (Exit)

Andante

Aida

Ah!

Andante moderato (♩ = 84)

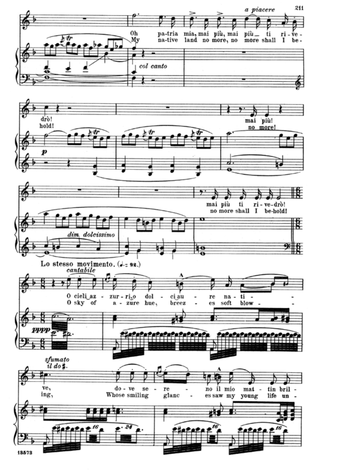
Amneris

Ra - dia - mi - ra

Le chiese frettolosa (♩ = 84)

Amneris

Ra - dia - mi - ra

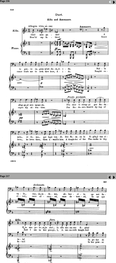

211
a piacere
Oh, My pa-tria mia, mai più, mai più, no more, no more shall I be-
col canto
dró! hold!
mai più! no more!
mai più ti ri-ve-dró! no more shall I be-hold!
dim. dolcissimo
Lo stesso movimento. (𝅗𝅥 = 𝅗𝅥.)
cantabile
O cielo, az-zur-ro, dol-ci-si-mo, re-ma-ti, O sky of a-zure hue, breez-es soft blow
sfumato
ve, ing, do-ve ne-ve, Whose smiling
no il mio mat-tin bril-
es saw my young life un-
13879

212
dolcissimo
fold
Fair vez-di
col ri-so, kill-sides,
pa-ri-so ma-ri-ti, oh stream-lets, gra-ceful-ty
poco cresc.
ri-ve-re flow-ing,
o pa-tria oh my
mi-a, coun-try,
mai più ti ri-ve-re no more shall I be-
l'espr.
dró! hold!
espress.
pa-tria mi-a, there, oh-my, coun-try,
mai no
legato
13879

213
più, ah! mai più, ma-i
more, ah! no more, ah-no,
più ti ri-ve-dró! oh pa-tria mia, oh pa-tria
more shall I be-hold! My na-tive land, my na-tive
cresc.
rall
mi-a, mai più ti ri-ve-dró! land no more shall I be-hold!
col canto
pp parlante
mai più! No more!
parlate
Cantabile.
no-no, mai più, mai più! O fre-sche
no-no, no more, no more! Yes, fra-grant
ten.
13879

214
dolciss.
sfumato
val-li, o que-le a-ri-e be-a-te val-leys, your odor-ous how-ers
che un di pro-dûce 'twas my
dol.
de dol-ci mor-bi-de dream... should love's a-bode have
fir che d'a-Per... ishd these
poco più f
ri-no-ve-llo-ti fi-gu-ra-no dreams now like win-ter-blighted
o pa-tria flow-ers, Land of my
espr.
mi-a, non ti ve-dro mai più! fa-thers, ne'er shall I see thee more!
legato
pp
da pa-tria mi-a, non ti ve-dro mai più! no,... mai land of... my fa-thers, ne'er shall I see thee more! no,... no
13879

215
dol.
senza affrett.
più, more, non ti ve-dró, non ti ve-dró mai più! ne'er shall I see, ne'er shall I see thee more!
col canto
pp
legato
pp con forza
dim.
allarg. ppp
oh pa-tria mia, mai più ti ri-ve-Oh na-tive land, I ne'er shall see... thee
p smorz.
dró! more!
allarg.
ppp
13879



Page 216

Page 217

Page 218

Page 219

Page 220

Page 221

Page 222

Page 223

Page 224

Page 225

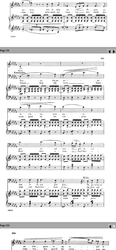
Page 226

Page 227

Page 228

Page 229

Page 230



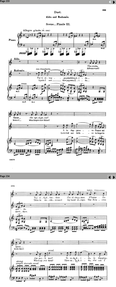
Piano

Piano

Piano

Piano

Piano



Page 233

Page 234

Page 235

Page 236

Page 237

Page 238

Page 239

Page 240

Page 241

Page 242

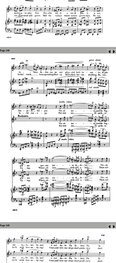
Page 243

Page 244

Page 245

Page 246

Page 247



Page 248

Page 249

Page 250

Page 251

Page 252

252

Aida.

Ah no! ti cal ma a scal ta mi,
Ah no! be calm, and led to me,

Radames.

gar - der!
dream-ing!

Amneris.

A te l'a - mor,
In her fond love,

Trust love, thy foot - step guiding.

Io non di - no - sa - re
My name for ev - er

I - do
ra - tor!

ra - tor! per te non di - no - sa - re - ra - tor! per
bread - ed! for my name for ev - er bread - ed! for

253

Aida.

Radamis.

te tra - dii la pa - tria! tra - dii la pa - tri - a!
thee I've play'd the fool - ter! the traitor! have play'd.

Amneris.

No. la non sei col-
No blame can never

pe - vo - le non sei col - pe - vo - le, - ra tu sei col -
fall on there, fall on there. it was by fate, it was by fate com -

Ah no!
Ah no!

non di - no - sa - re
name for ev - er

Da - ti!
mand - ed

254

Ah no!
Ah no!

ra - tor! per te tra - dii la pa - tria! per
bread - ed! for thee I play'd the trai - ter! for

No!
Nol

no - tu non
non blame can

ti col - pi
sh, calm there.

te.... tra - dii la.... pa - tri - a!
thee, the trai - ter.... I.... have play'd!

sei, non sei col - pe - vo - le.
nev - er, nev - er fall on there.

Vien, ol - tre il Nil ne al -
Come, where he-yond the

255

ten - do.no I pro-di-g nol de - vo - ti, Ah del tuo
Nile arrayed. War-ri-ors brave are wait - ing, There love thy

cor, del tuo es - ser, tu - ti es -
wish, love each fond wish not - ing, Thou

Amneris.

(From the temple.)

Tra-di-
Traitor

(dragging Radamis.)

re - ne - ek Ra - mor. Vie-ni, vie-ni, vie-ni
shalt be hap - py made. Come then, come then, come then

256

Più presto.

Amneris.

Aida.

La mia ri - vol
My ri-val here!

Più presto! a - mia,

Amneris.

Lo - ro
Dost thou

Prestissimo.

(rushing between them)

Radames.

(advancing with dagger towards Amneris)

Ar - re - sta, in -
De - sist, thou

mia a straggler vie - ne!
come to me! my pro - tector!

Muori!
Die then!

Prestissimo.(4 - tus)

(to Aida and Amonasro)

Radamis.

sa - no!
madness!

Amonasro.

Ramphis

Oh rabbia!
Oh fu - ria!

Guardie, a - iu!
Soldiers, aid - vance!

Presto! fug - gi - te!
Fly quick! de - lay not!

257

Amonasro. (dragging Aida)

Vie - ni, o fig - lia.
Come then, my daughter.

Ramphis.(to the guards)

Con - ser - gni lor!
Pol - ice sh - ter!

Radames.

(to Ramphis)

Sa - cer - do - te, io
Priest of I - sis, I

ri - ch - ta te.
yield to thee.

End of Act III.

Act IV

Scene and Trust

Quantity and Quality

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Piano

Moderato

Piano

Piano

Piano

Piano

Piano

Piano

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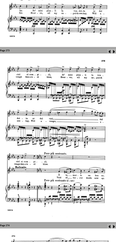

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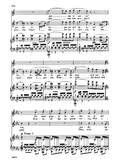

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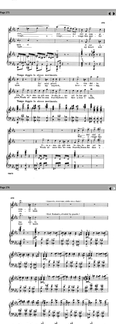

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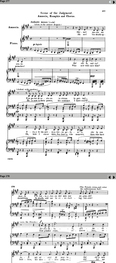
Page 3/3

Page 3/3

Page 3/3

Page 3/3

Page 3/3



Page 277

Page 278

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Page 281

Page 282

Page 283

Page 284

Page 285

Page 286

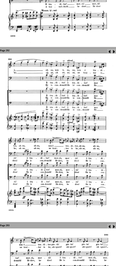
Page 287

Page 288

Page 289

Page 290

Page 291



Verse and Chorus, Love, Pranks,
Riffs, and Revelations, Anecdotes, and Stories

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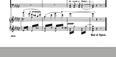
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