

Orfeo ed Euridice.

Overtura.

Orpheus und Eurydike.

Ouverture.

Allegro.

Oboi.

Corni.
(in C.)

Trombe.
(in C.)

Timpano.
(in C.G.)

Allegro.

Violini.

Viola.

Fagotto e
Violoncello.

Basso.

Allegro.

Cembalo.



First system of a musical score, measures 1-4. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The first four staves (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, and Cellos/Double Basses) are marked *sf* (sforzando). The fifth staff (Flutes) and sixth staff (Oboes) also show *sf* markings. The seventh staff (Clarinets) and eighth staff (Bassoons) are marked *sf*. The ninth staff (Trumpets) and tenth staff (Trombones) are marked *sf*. The eleventh staff (Tuba/Euphonium) and twelfth staff (Tubas) are marked *sf*. The thirteenth staff (Percussion) and fourteenth staff (Percussion) are marked *sf*. The fifteenth staff (Percussion) and sixteenth staff (Percussion) are marked *sf*. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests.



Second system of a musical score, measures 5-8. The score continues with the same ensemble. The first four staves (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, and Cellos/Double Basses) are marked *p* (piano). The fifth staff (Flutes) and sixth staff (Oboes) are marked *p*. The seventh staff (Clarinets) and eighth staff (Bassoons) are marked *p*. The ninth staff (Trumpets) and tenth staff (Trombones) are marked *p*. The eleventh staff (Tuba/Euphonium) and twelfth staff (Tubas) are marked *p*. The thirteenth staff (Percussion) and fourteenth staff (Percussion) are marked *p*. The fifteenth staff (Percussion) and sixteenth staff (Percussion) are marked *p*. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests.



First system of a musical score, consisting of six staves. The top two staves (treble and bass clef) feature a melody with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic at the beginning and a *p* (piano) dynamic at the end. The next two staves (treble and bass clef) feature a rhythmic accompaniment with a *ff* dynamic. The bottom two staves (treble and bass clef) feature a complex, fast-moving accompaniment with a *ff* dynamic. The system concludes with a *p* dynamic and a *p(dolce)* marking.



Second system of a musical score, consisting of six staves. The top two staves (treble and bass clef) feature a melody with a *f* (forte) dynamic at the beginning and a *p* (piano) dynamic at the end. The next two staves (treble and bass clef) feature a rhythmic accompaniment with a *f* dynamic. The bottom two staves (treble and bass clef) feature a complex, fast-moving accompaniment with a *f* dynamic. The system concludes with a *p* dynamic and a *p* marking.



First system of a musical score, consisting of 11 staves. The top two staves (treble and alto clefs) feature a melodic line with frequent trills and slurs, marked with *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The middle two staves (alto and bass clefs) show a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, also marked with *f*. The bottom five staves (bass, alto, and three piano staves) provide a harmonic and rhythmic foundation, with the piano part featuring chords and arpeggiated figures. The system concludes with a final chordal structure.



Second system of the musical score, consisting of 11 staves. The top two staves (treble and alto clefs) continue the melodic line with sustained notes and trills. The middle two staves (alto and bass clefs) maintain the rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom five staves (bass, alto, and three piano staves) show a more complex harmonic structure, including sustained chords and arpeggiated figures. The system concludes with a final chordal structure.



First system of a musical score, consisting of 12 staves. The top four staves (1-4) are vocal parts, featuring treble and bass clefs. The bottom eight staves (5-12) are instrumental parts, including piano and string sections. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking on the vocal staves.



Second system of the musical score, also consisting of 12 staves. This system continues the vocal and instrumental parts from the first system. It features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking on the vocal staves.



First system of a musical score, consisting of 11 staves. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first four staves are grouped together, and the remaining seven staves are grouped together. The first four staves show a complex melodic and harmonic structure, with the first staff featuring a prominent melody. The remaining seven staves provide a rich harmonic accompaniment, with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The system concludes with a final measure on the 11th staff.



Second system of a musical score, consisting of 11 staves. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first four staves are grouped together, and the remaining seven staves are grouped together. The first four staves show a complex melodic and harmonic structure, with the first staff featuring a prominent melody. The remaining seven staves provide a rich harmonic accompaniment, with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The system concludes with a final measure on the 11th staff.



First system of musical notation, featuring five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, the middle two in bass clef, and the bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The music is in 2/4 time, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first four measures show a melodic line in the upper staves and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. The fifth measure introduces a trill in the upper staves.



Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It consists of five staves, similar to the first system. The music continues with the same melodic and rhythmic themes. The fifth measure of this system features a trill in the upper staves, marked with a trill symbol (*tr*). The overall structure and dynamics remain consistent with the first system.



First system of a musical score, consisting of 12 staves. The top four staves (treble and bass clefs) show a complex melodic and harmonic structure with various note values and rests. The bottom four staves (treble and bass clefs) show a more rhythmic and harmonic structure, including a prominent bass line with a long note. The system concludes with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).



Second system of a musical score, consisting of 12 staves. The top four staves (treble and bass clefs) show a complex melodic and harmonic structure with various note values and rests. The bottom four staves (treble and bass clefs) show a more rhythmic and harmonic structure, including a prominent bass line with a long note. The system concludes with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte).



System 1 of the musical score, featuring multiple staves. The top staves (treble and alto clefs) contain complex melodic lines with many slurs and ties. The bottom staves (bass and piano) provide harmonic support. Dynamic markings include *(sf)* (sforzando) and *f* (forte). The system concludes with a double bar line.



System 2 of the musical score, continuing the composition. It features a variety of musical textures, including rapid sixteenth-note passages in the piano part and more melodic lines in the upper staves. Dynamic markings include *(p)* (piano), *f* (forte), and *(sf)* (sforzando). The system concludes with a double bar line.



First system of a musical score, consisting of 11 staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, the next two in bass clef, and the bottom five are in various clefs (treble, bass, and piano). The music features a variety of notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The notation includes slurs, ties, and accidentals.



Second system of a musical score, consisting of 11 staves. The notation continues from the first system, featuring complex rhythmic patterns, slurs, and dynamic markings. The bottom staves show a piano accompaniment with chords and arpeggios.



System 1 of the musical score, featuring ten staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, the next two in bass clef, and the bottom six are in various clefs (treble, bass, and grand staves). The music consists of rhythmic patterns, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The key signature has one sharp (F#).



System 2 of the musical score, featuring ten staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, the next two in bass clef, and the bottom six are in various clefs (treble, bass, and grand staves). The music includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The bottom staves show more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Atto Primo.

Scena I.

(Orfeo ed il Coro.)

Ad alzarsi della tenda al suono di mesta sinfonia si vede occupata la scena da uno stuolo di Pastori e Ninfe seguaci di Orfeo, che portano serti di fiori e ghirlande di mirto, e mentre una parte di loro arder fa dei profumi, incorona di marmo, e sparge fiori intorno alla tomba, intuona l'altra il seguente Coro, interrotto da lamenti d'Orfeo che disteso sul davanti sopra d'un sasso, vada di tempo in tempo replicando appassionatamente il nome di Euridice.

Erster Aufzug.

Szene 1.

(Orpheus und Chor.)

Beim Aufgehen des Vorhangs unter den Klängen der Trauermusik sieht man die Szene von einer Schar von Hirten und Nymphen erfüllt, Gefolge des Orpheus, mit Blumenkränzen und Myrthengewinden in der Hand. Während ein Teil von ihnen Räucherwerk anzündet, den Marmor bekränzt und Blumen um das Grab streut, stimmt der andere den folgenden Chor an, unterbrochen von den Klagerufen des Orpheus, der vorne auf einem Felsen ausgestreckt von Zeit zu Zeit immer wieder leidenschaftlich den Namen Euridices anruft.

Moderato.

Cornetto. *p*

Trombone 1. *p*

Trombone 2. *p*

Trombone basso. *p*

Moderato.

Violini. *p*

Viola. *p*

Orfeo.

Soprano.

Alto.

Tenore.

Basso.

Violoncello e Basso. *p*

Moderato.

Cembalo. *p*

First system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *(p)*.

Second system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *(p)*.

Third system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *(p)*.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *(p)*. The lyrics are written below the staves:

Ah, se in - tor - no a quest' ur - na fu -
 Wan = delst Du — mit lei = fem
 Ah, se in - tor - no a quest' ur - na fu -
 Wan = delst Du — mit lei = fem

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *(p)*.

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*.

First system of musical notation, featuring four staves with vocal and instrumental parts in B-flat major and 4/4 time.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and instrumental parts.

Third system of musical notation, showing a vocal line with a final cadence.

Eu - ri - di - ce!
Eu - ry - di - ce!

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring vocal and instrumental parts with German lyrics.

ne - sta, Eu - ri - di - ce, om - bra bel - la, om - bra bel - la, t'ag - gi - ri, o - di i

Schrit - te, Eu - ry - di - ce, hol - der Schat - ten, noch durch die - fen Hain, — nei - ge

ne - sta, Eu - ri - di - ce, om - bra bel - la, om - bra bel - la, t'ag - gi - ri, o - di i

Schrit - te, Eu - ry - di - ce, hol - der Schat - ten, noch durch die - fen Hain, — nei - ge

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a piano accompaniment with chords and arpeggios.

pian - ti i la - men - ti, i so - spi - ri, che do - len - ti, che do - len - ti si
 hold Dich uns = rem Seh = nen, hör' die Seuf = zer, fieh die Trä = nen, die wir gram = ge =
 pian - ti i la - men - ti, i so - spi - ri, che do - len - ti, che do - len - ti si
 hold Dich uns = rem Seh = nen, hör' die Seuf = zer, die wir gram = ge =

The musical score is written for a vocal ensemble and piano. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The second system has four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The third system has four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The piano accompaniment is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clef) at the bottom of each system. The lyrics are in German and are written below the vocal staves. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *fz* (forzando). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and the time signature is 4/4.

First system of musical notation, featuring four staves (treble and bass clefs). Dynamics include *p* and *(p)*.

Second system of musical notation, featuring four staves (treble and bass clefs). Dynamics include *p* and *(p)*.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a single staff (treble clef).

Eu-ri - di - cel!
Eu-ry = di = le!

Eu - ri -
Eu = ry =

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring four staves (treble and bass clefs). Lyrics are present in Italian and German. Dynamics include *p* and *(p)*.

spar - gon per te, et a - scol-ta il tuo spo-so in-fe - li - ce, che pian - gen - do ti chia - ma, der

beugt Dir weihn. Hö = re des Gat = ten gram = bol = le Kla = ge! Schluch-zend und stöh - nend be - jam - mert

spar - gon per te, et a - scol-ta il tuo spo-so in-fe - li - ce, che pian - gen - do ti chia - ma,

beugt Dir weihn. Hö = re des Gat = ten gram = bol = le Kla = ge!

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring four staves (treble and bass clefs). Dynamics include *p*.

First system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 3/4. Dynamics include *(f)* and *(p)*.

Second system of musical notation, featuring four staves. Dynamics include *(f)* and *(p)*.

Third system of musical notation, featuring two staves with vocal parts. The lyrics are "di - ce!
di = te!".

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring four staves with vocal and instrumental parts. The lyrics are "e si la - gna. Co - me quando la dol - ce com - pa - gna tor - to - trau = ten Ge =
er Dein teu = res Haupt! So klagt die Lau = be in fehn = fucht = gem Lie = de den Ge =
e si la - gna. Co - me quan - do la dol - ce com - pa - gna tor - to -
So klagt die Lau = be in fehn = fucht - gem Lie = de den Ge =".

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring four staves with vocal and instrumental parts. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

First system of musical notation, featuring four staves (two vocal parts and two piano accompaniment parts) in B-flat major and 3/4 time.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of two empty staves.

Fourth system of musical notation, including German lyrics for the vocal parts:

rel - la a - mo - ro - sa tor - to - rel - la a - mo - ro - sa per-dè.
 den trau = ten Ge = fähr = ten,
 fährt = ten, den Ge = fähr = ten, den ein feind = lich Ge = schid ihr ge = raubt.
 rel - la a - mo - ro - sa tor - to - rel - la a - mo - ro - sa per-dè.
 fährt = ten, den Ge = fähr = ten, den ein feind = lich Ge = schid ihr ge = raubt.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment.

Violini. *(p)*

Viola. *(p)*

Orfeo.

Ba-sta, ba-sta, o com-pa-gni! Il vostro duo-lo ag-grava il mio! Spar-ge-te pur-
 Laßt die Kla-ge, ihr Ge-noß-en! Ach, sie ber-meh-ren nur mei-ne Pein! Wohl-an, streut

Violoncello e Basso. *(p)*

Cembalo. *p*

pu-re-i fio-ri, in-ghir-lan-da-te il marmo, par-ti-te-vi da-me! Re-star vogl'-
 purpur-ne Blu-men, schmückt mit Krän-zen den Marmor und schei-det dann von mir! Laßt mich al-

io so-lo fra quest' om-bre fu-ne-bri e o-scu-re coll'empia compa-gnia di mie sven-tu-re!
 lein an die-ser Stätte des Todes und der Trauer noch ver-weilen, al-lein mit meiner Qual und mei-nem Unglück!

Larghetto.

Violini.

Viola.

Violoncello e Basso.

Cembalo.

The musical score is divided into two main sections: 'Ballo.' and 'Ballet.'. The 'Ballo.' section is marked 'Larghetto.' and features a 3/4 time signature. The 'Ballet.' section is also marked 'Larghetto.' and features a 3/4 time signature. The score is written for four instruments: Violini (Violins), Viola, Violoncello e Basso (Violoncello and Bass), and Cembalo (Harp). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, f, tr). The 'Ballet.' section includes a trill (tr) in the Violini part.

Tempo primo.

Cornetti.

Trombone I.

Trombone II.

Trombone basso.

Violini.

Viola.

Coro.

Fagotti,
Violoncello
e Basso.

Cembalo.

Ah, se in - tor - no a quest' ur - na fu - ne - sta, Eu - ri - di - ce, om - bra

Wan - delst Du mit lei - sem Schrit - te, Eu - ry - di - ce, teu - rer

Ah, se in - tor - no a quest' ur - na fu - ne - sta, Eu - ri - di - ce, om - bra

Wan - delst Du mit lei - sem Schrit - te, Eu - ry - di - ce, teu - rer

Tempo primo.

bel - la, om - bra bel - la t'ag - gi - ri, o dii pian - ti, i la -

Schat - ten, noch durch die - sen Hain, nei - ge hold Dich un - fer

bel - la, om - bra bel - la t'ag - gi - ri, o dii pian - ti,

Schat - ten, noch durch die - sen Hain, nei - ge hold Dich un - fer

men - ti, i so - spi ri, che do - len - ti, che do - len - ti si

Seh = nen, hör' die Seuf = zer, sieh die Trä = nen, die wir gram = ge =

i la - men - ti, i so - spi - ri, che do - len - ti si

Seh = nen, hör' die Seuf = zer, sieh die Trä = nen, die wir gram = ge =

spar-gon per te, che do - len - ti si spar-gon per te!

beugt Dir weih'n, Die wir gram = ge = beugt Dir weih'n.

spar-gon per te, che do - len - ti si spar-gon per te!

beugt Dir weih'n, die wir gram = ge = beugt Dir weih'n. *)

*) The Ballet follows, after which all depart.



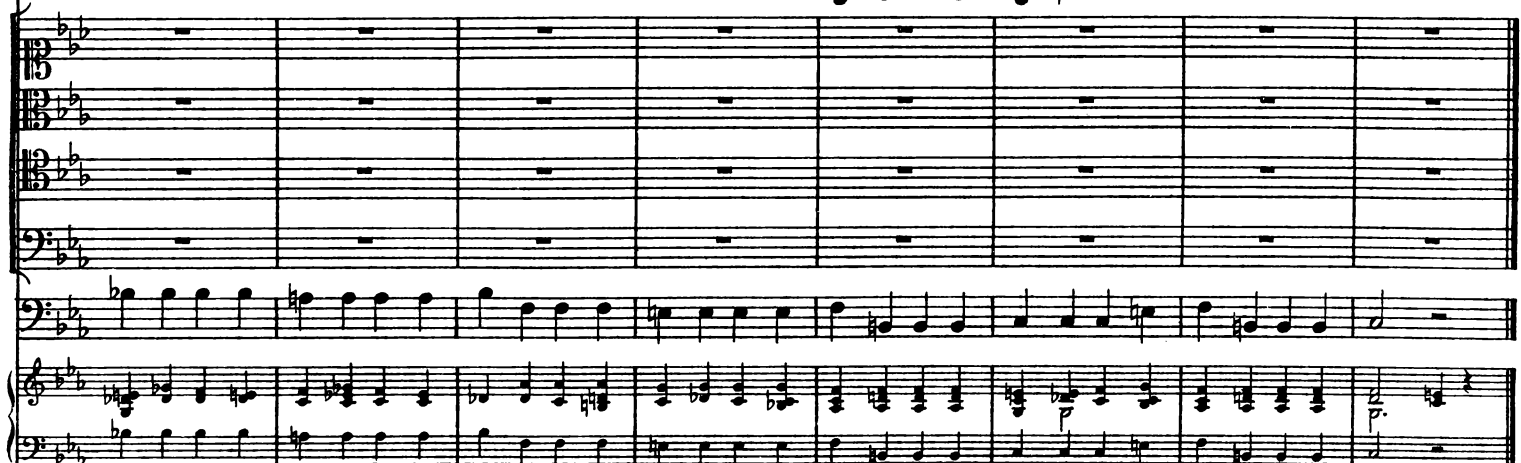
First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music consists of various note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties.



Second system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music consists of various note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties.



Third system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music consists of various note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties.



Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music consists of various note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties.

(Andante moderato.)

Flauti.

Chalumeaux.

Violini.

Viola.

Orfeo.

Fagotti,
Violoncello
e Basso.

Cembalo.

Chia-moil mio ben co - sì, quan-do si mo - strail di, quan-do s'as -
Kla - gend ge - dent ich Dein, früh, wenn der Mor - gen blinzt, spät, wenn die

Andante moderato.

*) Eco. Echo. II. Orch. I. Orch.

con - de, quan - do s'as - con - de! Ma oh va - no
Dämm - rung finzt, spät, wenn die Dämm - rung finzt. Doch stumm ber -

Eco. Echo. II. Orch. I. Orch.

*) The echo is played offstage.

mio do - lor! — L'i - dol del mio — cor non mi ri - spon - de, non mi ri - spon -
 hält mein Ruf, fie, die die Qual mir schuf, ant - wor - tet nim - mer - mehr, ant - wor - tet nim - mer =

de, non mi ri - spon - - - - de!
 mehr, ant - wor - tet — nim = mer = mehr!

Eco. II. Orch. (pp) I. Orch. (p)
 II. Orch. (pp)
 II. Orch. (pp)
 Eco. II. Orch. (pp) I. Orch. (p) II. Orch. (pp)

Violini. Viola. Orfeo. Violoncello e Basso. Cembalo.

II. Orch. Chal. VI. I. I. Orch. II. Orch. Chal. VI. I. I. Orch.

Eu-ri - di - ce, Eu-ri - di - ce, om - bra ca - ra, o - ve se - i?
Eu-ry = di = te, Eu-ry = di = te, teu = rer Schatten! Ach, wo weißt Du?

II. Orch. VI. I. Chal. I. Orch.

piange il tuo spo-so, ti do-man-da a - gli De - i, a' mor-ta - li ti chie - de e spar - sea
Sieh meine Zäh-ren! Von den Men-schen und den Göt-tern fordr' ich Dich zu = rüd; doch ein Spiel nur der

II. Orch. I. Orch. II. Orch. I.

ven - - - ti son le la - gri-me sue, i suoi la - men - ti!
Win = = = de ist mein Kla - gen=der Ruf, um-sonst mein Wei = nen.

(Andante moderato.)

Chalumeaux.

Corno - Solo
(in F.)

Violini.

Viola.

Orfeo.

Fagotti,
Violoncello
e Basso.

Cembalo.

f *p* *f* *p* *p* *p*

Cer-co il mio ben co - si, in que - ste, o - ve mo - ri, fu - ne - ste
 Fol - gen will ich Dei - ner Spur, wo Du im dü - stern Hain gingst zu den

Andante moderato.

II. Orch. I. Orch.

pp *p* *pp* *p* *pp* *p* *pp* *p* *pp* *p*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

spon - de, fu - ne - ste spon - de. Ma so - lo al
 Schat - ten ein, gingst zu den Schat - ten ein. Nur Ge - ho, die

II. Orch. I. Orch.

pp *p* *pp* *p* *pp* *p* *pp* *p*

mio do - lor, — per - che co - nob - be a - mor, l'e - co ri - spon - de, l'e - co ri - spon -
 selbst Du ge - fühlst, — was mei - ne See - le durch - wühlt, gibst mei - nen Ruf zu - rüd, gibst mei - nen Ruf zu -

de, l'e - co ri - spon - - - de.
 rüd, gibst mei - nen Ruf zu - rüd.

II. Orch. I. Orch. II. Orch.
 II. Orch. I. Orch. II. Orch.

II.Orch. VI.I.u.Chal. I.Orch. II.Orch. VI.I.

Violini. (p) (pp) (p) (pp)

Viola. (p) (pp) (p) (pp)

Orfeo. Eu-ri-di-ce, Eu-ri-di-ce! Ah,questo no-me san le spag-gie, e le sel-ve,lap-pre-se-ro da-me!
Eu-ry-di-ce, Eu-ry-di-ce! Bran-den-de Wogen, dun-ke Hai-ne, ach wie oft hab't diesen Na-men ihr ge-hört!

Violoncello e Basso. (p) (pp) (p) (pp)

Cembalo. (p) (pp) (p) (pp)

I.Orch. II.Orch. Chal.u.VI.I. VI.II.

u.Chal. (p) (pp) (p) (pp)

VI.II. (p) (pp) (p) (pp)

Vla. (pp) (p) (pp) (p)

In o-gni val-le Eu-ri-di-ce ri-suona, in o-gni tron-co scrisse il mi-se-ro Or-
Es tönt sein Wie-der-hall durch al-le Tä-ler da-hin, in je-den Stamm grub die Trau-er-er-lun-de ich

(p) (pp) (p) (pp)

II.Orch. VI.I.u.Chal. I.Orch. II.Orch. VI.I. Chal. VI.II.

I.Orch. (p) (pp) (p) (pp)

fe-o: Or-fe-o in-fe-li-ce, Eu-ri-di-ce, I-dol mi-o, ca-ra Eu-ri-di-ce!
ein: Un-fe-li-ger Orpheus, Eu-ry-di-ce, Du mein Le-ben,hol-de Eu-ry-di-ce!

(p) (pp) (p) (pp)

(Andante moderato.)

Corni Inglesi.

Chalumeaux.
(II. Orch.)

Fagotto.

Violini.

Viola.

Orfeo.

Violoncello
e Basso.

Cembalo.

Piango il mio ben co - sì, se il so - le in - do - ra il dì, se v'è nell'
 Weinend ge - dent ich Dein, früh wenn die Son - ne steigt, wenn sie zum

(Andante moderato.)

on - de, se v'è nell' on - de. Pie - to - so al pian - to
 Meer sich neigt, wenn sie zum Meer sich neigt. Voll Mit - leid mit mei - ner

II. Orch.

I. Orch.

mi - o và mor - mo - ran - do il ri - o e mi ri - spon - de, e mi ri - spon -

Qual rau = schet der Strom durchs Tal, gibt mei = nen Ruf zu = rüd, gibt mei = nen Ruf zu =

I. Orch. (p)

II. Orch. (pp)

II. Orch. (pp)

I. Orch. (p)

II. Orch. (pp)

I. Orch. (p)

II. Orch. (pp)

I. Orch. (p)

II. Orch. (pp)

de, e mi ris - pon - - - de.

rüd, gibst mei = nen Ruf zu = rüd.

Violini. *f* *poco f*

Viola. *f* *poco f*

Orfeo.

Nu - mi! bar - ba - ri Nu - mi d'A - cheron - te, e d'A - ver - no
 Göt - ter, grau - sa - me Göt - ter A - che - rons! Und Du, des

Violoncello
 e Basso. *f*

Cembalo. *f* *poco f*

pal - li - do a - bi - ta - tor, la di cui ma - no a - vi - da del - le mor - ti
 Ga - des un - nah - ba - rer Fürst, des - sen Ge - müth in un - er - fätt - li - cher Eter

mai di - sar - mò mai trat - te - ner non sep - pe bel - tà nè gio - ven - tù,
 Gna - de nicht kennt, noch Mit - leid je ge - fühlt mit Schön - heit und hol - der Jugend,

ten.
fp *f*
fp *f*
fp *f*
fp *f*

Voi mi ra-pi - ste la mi a bel - la Euri - di - ce - oh me - mo - ria cru - del! - sul
 Ihr stahl't sie mir, mei-ne trau-te Ge - fähr - tin, - o welch ein schred - li - cher Ge - dan - ke! - in des

fior deglian-ni! La ri - vo - glio da voi, Nu - mi Ti - ran - ni!
 Se = bens Blü - tel! Un-barm-herz = ge, bon Euch fordr ich sie wie = der!

poco f *poco f* *simile*
 Ho core anch'io per ri - cer-car sull'or - me de più in-tre - pi-di E-ro-i, nel
 Ich fühl die Kraft, zu Euch hin-ab = zu-drin-gen, auf den Spu - ren mut' = ger Hel - den, und

Scena II. | Szene 2.
Amore, e detto. | Amor und der Vorige.

vo - stro or - ro - re la mio spo - sa, il mio ben! T'as - si - ste A - mo - re!
Eu - ren fin - stern Hän - den die Ge - lieb - te zu ent - rei - ßen! Die Lie - be steht dir bei!

Amor.

Or - feo del - la tua pe - na Gio - ve sen - te pie - tà. Ti si con - ce - de le pi - gre on - de di
Mein Held, Dei - ne Be - dräng - nis rühr - te den höch - sten Zeus. Dir ist ge - stat - tet, der Le - the trä - ges Ge -

Le - te vi - vo var - car! Del te - ne - bro - so a - bis - so sei sul - la via:
wä - fer le - bend zu kreu - zen! Den Weg in das Dun - kel des Ha - des weiß' ich Dir hier.

Se pla-car puoi col can-to le fu-rie, i mo-stri, e l'em-pia mor-te, al
 Rührt Du mit Dei-nem Ge-san-ge die Fu-rien, die Ge-spen-ster, den Gott des To-des, so

gior-no la di-let-ta Eu-ri-di-ce fa-rà te-co ri-tor-no. Ah co-me? Ah
 folgt Dir die ge-lieb-te Eu-ry-di-ce an des Ta-ges Licht zu-rück. Was sagst Du? Wär es

Orfeo.

quan-do? E pos-si-bil sa-rà? Spie-ga-ti! A-vrai va-lor che
 mög-lich? Raum ver-mag ichs zu-fas-sen! Er-flä-re Dich! Sag an: Hast Du den

Amor.

ba - sti a que - sta pro - va e - stre - ma? Mi pro - met - ti Eu - ri - di - ce, e vuoi chio
 Mut der här - te - sten Prü - fung zu trot - zen? Du ver - sprichst mir Eu - ry - di - ce, und zwi - felft an

Orfeo.

te - ma? Sai pe - ro con qual pat - to l'im - pre - sa hai da com - pir. Par - la! Eu - ri -
 mir? So ver - nimm die Be - din - gung die Dir zu er - fül - len bleibt. Re - de! Nicht darfst den

Amor. Orfeo. Amor.

di - ce ti si vie - ta il mi - rar fin - ché non sei fuor da - gli an - tri di Sti - gel
 Bild nach Eu - ry - di - ce Du wen - den, be - vor Du nicht die Luft der Styx ü - ber - schrit - ten!

Eil gran di - vie - to ri - ve - lar - le non dei; se nò, la per - di e di
Und dies Ver = bot darfft Du ihr nicht ent = hül = len; wo nicht, ver = ließt Du sie bon

nuo - vo e per sem-pre; und ein ab - ban-do - no al tuo fie - ro de - si - o sven-tu -
Reu - em und für im = mer; und Du bleibst zu = rüd ein Op = fer Dei = nes Drän-gens, ein ge =

ra - to vi - vrai! Pen - sa - ci ad - di - o!
schla = ge = ner Mann! Denf dar = an, leb wohl!

Segue l'Aria.

Sostenuto.

Oboi. *f*

Fagotto.

Violini. *pizz.* *f* *p*

Viola. *pizz.* *f* *p*

Amore.

Violoncelli e Bassi. *pizz.* *f* *p*

Cembalo. *Sostenuto.* *f* *p*

Gli sguardi trat - tie - ni, af -
Der Au - gen Ver - lan - gen, des

f *f* *arco* *f*

fre - nagliac - cen - ti, ram - men - ta, se pe - ni, che po - chi mo - men - ti hai più da pe - nar! Non
Her - zens Wan - gen halt stand - haft Du zu - rüd! Nur kurz ist die Prüfung, dann lachst Du das Glück!

Andante.

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal and piano parts. The tempo is marked "Andante." The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/8. The vocal part is in the upper staves, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staves. The lyrics are in Italian and German.

Italian lyrics: *sai che ta - lo-rasma - ri-ti, tre-man-ti con chig'l'in-na - mo-ra son cie-chig-li a-man-ti, non san-no par-*
 German lyrics: *lernst ja die Lie-be, ihr Hof-fen und Sehnen hat oft schon die Men-schen beim An-blick der Schö-nen der Spra-che be-*

Andante.

Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The tempo is marked "Andante." The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/8. The vocal part is in the upper staves, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staves. The lyrics are in Italian and German.

Italian lyrics: *lar, sma - ri-ti, tre-man-ti son cie-chi gli a-man-ti, con chig'l'in-na - mo - ra non san - no par - lar, con*
 German lyrics: *raubt, ihr Hof-fen und Sehnen hat oft schon die Men-schen beim An-blick der Schö-nen der Spra-che be - raubt, hat*

chigli in-na - mo-ra non san-no par - lar, - non san-no par - lar!
 oftmals die Menschen beim An-blick der Schö-nen der Spra-che be - raubt!

Sostenuto.

Gli sguar-di trat - tie - ni, af - fre - nagli ac - cen - ti, ram - men - ta, se pe - ni, che
 Der Au - gen Ber - lan - gen, des Her - zens Ban-gen halt stand - haft Du zu - rüd. Nur

Andante.

po - chi mo - men - ti hai più da pe - nar! Non sai che ta - lo - ra smar - ri - ti, tre -
 kurz ist die Prü - fung, dann laßt Dir das Glück! Du kennst ja die Lie - be, ihr Hof - fen und

arco
 mf p
 pizz.
 mf p
 mf p
 pizz.
 arco

Andante.

man-ti con chi gl'in-na - mo-ra son cie-chi gli a-man-ti, non san-no par - lar. Smar - ri - ti, tre - man-ti son
 Sehnen hat oft-mals die Men-schen beim An-blick der Schö-nen der Spra-che be - raubt, ihr Hof - fen und Sehnen hat

mf p
 mf p
 mf p
 mf p
 mf p
 mf p

cie-chigli a-man-ti, con chigl'in - na - mo - ra non san - no par - lar, con chigl'in-na - mo-ra non
oft schon die Menschen beim An-blick der Schö-nen der Spra-che be - raubt, hat oft schon die Men-schen beim

san - no par - lar, non san - no par - lar.
An - blick der Schö - nen der Spra - che be - raubt.

Gli sguar-di trat - tie - ni,
Der Au = gen Ber = lan = gen

col' arco

p

p

p

f

p

f

af - fre - na gli ac - cen - ti, che po - chi mo - men - ti hai più da pe - nar, che
 halt stand = haft zu = rüd! — Nur kurz ist die Prü = fung, dann lacht Dir das Glück, nur

Andante.

(p)

(p)

(p)

f

f

pizz.

f

f

Andante.

f

po - chi mo - men - ti hai più da pe - nar!
 kurz ist die Prü = fung, dann lacht Dir das Glück.

Violini.

Viola.

Orfeo.

Violoncello e Basso.

Cembalo.

f *p* *(p)*

Che dis - se? Che a-scol - tai? Dun-que Eu - ri - di - ce viv - rà,
 Was sprach er? Was ber - nahm ich? Eu - ry - di - ce lehr - te zu - rüd,

O.

f *p* *(p)*

l'av - rò pren - sen - te? E dop - poi tan - ti af - fan - ni mi - ei in quel mo -
 wär wie - der mein? Und doch soll jetzt nach all den Qua - len in die - fer

O.

men - to in quel - la guer - ra d'af - fet - ti, io non dov - rò mi - rar - la, non strin - ger - la al mio
 Stun - de in die - sem Kampf der Ge - fühl - le mein Au - ge sie nicht se - hen, mein Arm sie nicht um -

Adagio un poco.

p

O. sen! Spo - sa in - fe - li - ce! Che di - rà mai? Che pen - se - rà? Pre -
 fuß - fen? Un - glied - sel - ge Gat - tin! Wirft Duß be - grei - fen? Wirft Duß er - tra - gen? Schon

Adagio un poco.

O. veg - go le sma - nie sue com - pren - do le an - gu - stie mie! Nel fi - gu - rar - lo so - lo
 ich ich ih - re Verzweif - lung, Schon fühl ich den Mut mir wan - ken! Weh, der Ge - dan - ke al - lein

Allegro legato.

f *(mf)*

O. sen - to ge - lar - mi il san - gue, tre - mar - mi il cor!
 macht mein Blut er - star - ren und zit - tern mein Herz.

f *(mf)* Allegro legato.

Ma lo po-trò! Lo vo-glio! Hò ri-so-lu-to! Il gran-de l'in-sof-fri-bi-le de' ma-li
 Doch ich ver-mags, ich will es! Fort mit dem Zaudern! Ver-mag der Mensch doch al-les zu er-tra-gen,

è l'es-ser pri-vo dell' u-ni-co dell' al-ma a-ma-to og-get-to.
 nur nicht das Ei-ne: zu fñei=den bon-der, die ihm das Lieb-ste war.

Si vede un lampo, si sente un tuono, e parte Orfeo.
 Man sieht einen Blitz und hört den Donner. Orpheus ab.

As-si-ste-te-mi, o Dei! La leg-ge ac-cet-to.
 Ver-leiht, Ihr Göt-ter, mir die Kraft-wohl-an, ich bin be-reit!

Presto.

Violini. *f*

Viola. *f*

Violoncello e Basso. *f*

Cembalo. *f*

Atto secondo.

Scena I.

(Orfeo ed il Coro.)

Appena aperta la scena al suono di orribile sinfonia comincia il Ballo di Furie e Spettri che viene interrotto per l'armonia della lira d'Orfeo, il quale comparendo poi sulla scena, tutta quella turba infernale intona il seguente.

Zweiter Aufzug.

Szene 1.

(Orpheus und Chor.)

Gleich nachdem unter dem Klang der düsteren Sinfonie die Szene sich geöffnet hat, beginnt der Tanz der Furien und Gespenster, der dann durch den Klang von Orpheus' Leier unterbrochen wird. Orpheus erscheint darauf auf der Szene und während dessen stimmt die ganze Unterweltschar das Folgende an.

Maestoso.

Oboi.

Corni (in Es.)

Violini.

Viola.

Fagotti,
Violoncello
e Basso.

Cembalo.

Piano score for the first system, measures 1-8. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a complex texture with multiple voices and dynamic markings. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *f p* (fornio piano).

II. Orch.
pizz.

Violini. pizz.

Viola. pizz.

Harpa. *p*

Violoncello e Basso. pizz. *p*

Coro.

Chor.

I. Orch.
Marcato. Andante un poco.

Oboi.

Violini. *ff*

Viola. *ff*

Marcato. Andante un poco.

Soprano. *ff*

Alto. *ff*

Tenore. *ff*

Basso. *ff*

Fagotti, Violoncello e Basso. *ff*

Cembalo. *ff*

Chi mai dell' E - re - bo fral - le ca -

Wer naht dem nach = ti = gen Dun = tel des

Chi mai dell' E - re - bo fral - le ca -

Wer naht dem nach = ti = gen Dun = tel des

li - gi - ni sull' or - me d'Er - co - le
 re - bos? Wer stieg gleich Ge - ra - fles
 li - gi - ni sull' or - me d'Er - co - le
 re - bos? Wer stieg gleich Ge - ra - fles

e di Pi - ri - to - o con - du - ce il piè?
 und gleich Bei - ri - tho - os nie - der zu uns?
 e di Pi - ri - to - o con - du - ce il piè?
 und gleich Bei - ri - tho - os nie - der zu uns?

Presto.

Violini.

Viola.

Violoncello e Basso.

Cembalo.

Presto.

Andante.

Oboi.

Violini.

Viola.

Andante.

Soprano.

Alto.

Tenore.

Rasso.

Fagotti,
Violoncelli.
e Basso.

Cembalo.

Chi mai dell' E - re - bo fral - le ca -
Wer naht dem nach = ti = gen Dun = tel des
Chi mai dell' E - re - bo fral - le ca -
Wer naht dem nach = ti = gen Dun = tel des

Andante.

li - gi - ni sull' or - me d'Er - co - le e di Pi -
= re = bos? Wer flog gleich He = ra = kles und gleich Bei -
li - gi - ni sull' or - me d'Er - co - le e di Pi -
= re = bos? Wer flog gleich He = ra = kles und gleich Bei -

ri - to - o con - du - ce il piè? D'or - ror l'in -

ri = tho = os nie = der zu uns? Sper = re die

ri - to - o con - du - ce il piè? D'or - ror l'in -

ri = tho = os nie = der zu uns? Sper = re die

gom - bri - no le fie - re Eu - me - ni - de, e lo spa-

Wfa = de ihm, furcht = ba = re Zu = rien = schar, schred = lich er =

gom - bri - no le fie - re Eu - me - ni - de, e lo spa-

Wfa = de ihm, furcht = ba = re Zu = rien = schar, schred = lich er =

poco f

ven - ti - no gli ur - li di Cer - be - ro, se un dio non

tö = ne des Rer = be = ros Heu = len dem fterb = li = chen

ven - ti - no gli ur - li di Cer - be - ro, se un dio non

tö = ne des Rer = be = ros Heu = len dem fterb = li = chen

è! E lo spa - ven - ti - no gli ur - li di

Öhr! Schred = lich er = tö = ne des Rer = be = ros

è! E lo spa - ven - ti - no gli ur - li di

Öhr! Schred = lich er = tö = ne des Rer = be = ros

Cer - be - ro, se un dio non è!
 Heu - len dem sterb - li - chen Ohr!
 Cer - be - ro, se un dio non è!
 Heu - len dem sterb - li - chen Ohr!

ff

D'or - ror l'in -
 Sper - re die
 D'or - ror l'in -
 Sper - re die

mf

gom - bri - no le fie - re Eu - me - ni - di, e lo spa-

ßfa = de ihm, fürcht = ba = re Fu = rien = schär! Schred = lich er =

gom - bri - no le fie - re Eu - me - ni - di, e lo spa-

ßfa = de ihm, fürcht = ba = re Fu = rien = schär! Schred = lich er =

ven - ti - no gli ur - li di Cer - be - ro, se un dio non è! *)

tö = ne des Ker = be = ros Heu = len dem sterb = li = chen Ohr!

ven - ti - no gli ur - li di Cer - be - ro, se un dio non è!

tö = ne des Ker = be = ros Heu = len dem sterb = li = chen Ohr!

*) The Ballet follows, encircling Orpheus in order to frighten him.

(Ballo da capo.)

II. Orchestra.

Harpa.

Violini 1. 2.

Viola.

Violoncello e Basso.

I. Orchestra.

Violini, Tromboni
e Cornetto.

Orfeo.

Deh pla-ca - te - vi con me,
Ach er-barnt, er - barnt Euch mein,

Soprano e Alto.

Tenore.

Basso.

Viola col Basso,
Fagotti, Violoncelli.

Cembalo.

Fu - rie, Lar - ve, Om - bre sde - gno - se! Vi ren-da al-men pie - to - se il mio
 Fu - rien, Schat - ten, fürcht = ba = re Mäch - te! Er = hört mein hei = ßes Fle = hen, leid
 Nò! Nò! Nò!
 Nein! Nein! Nein!
 Nò! Nò! Nò!
 f I. Orch. f I. Orch. f I. Orch.

bar - ba-ro do - lor, vi ren-da al-men pie - to - se il mio bar - ba-ro do -
 gnä = dig mei = ner Pein! Er = hört mein hei = ßes Fle = hen, feid gnä = dig mei = ner

I. Orch.
Viol.

Cornetto
e Tromb. Viol.

II. Orch.

Cornetto
e Tromb.

lor!
Pein!

Nò!
Rein!

Nò!
Rein!

Nò!
Rein!

Deh
Ach,

pla -
er

I. Orch.

ca-te-vi, pla-ca-te-vi con mel Fu-rie, Lar-ve,
barmt Euch, er-barmt Euch mein, Fu-rien, Schat-ten,
Nö! Nö!
Rein! Rein!
Nö! Nö!
f. l. Orch.

The image shows a page from a musical score for Giuseppe Verdi's 'Gloria'. The score is written for voice and orchestra. The vocal parts are in Italian and German. The orchestra part is labeled 'I. Orch.' and includes a piano (p) marking. The score is in 4/4 time and the key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Vocal Parts:

Italian: Om - bre sde - gno - se! Vi ren - da al-men pie - to - se il mio bar - ba-ro do -
 German: furcht = ba = re Mäch-te! Er = hört mein hei - ßes Fle - hen, seid gnä = dig mei - ner

Orchestra:

I. Orch.
 p

lor! Fu - rie, Lar - ve, om - bresdegno - se! Vi ren - da almen pie
 Pein! Fu - rien, Schat - ten, fürcht = ba - re Mäch - te! Er = hört mein hei = ßes

Nò! Nò! Nò! Nò!

Nein! Nein! Nein! Nein!

Nò! Nò! Nò! Nò!

f I. Orch. *f* I. Orch. *f* I. Orch. *f* I. Orch.

to - se il mio bar - ba - ro do - lor, il mio bar - ba - ro do - lor!
 Fle - hen, feid gnü = dig mei = ner Pein! Ach, er = barmt Euch mei = ner Pein!

Andante. *Più mosso.*

Oboi e Cornetti.

Violini.

Viola.

Soprano.

Alto.

Tenore.

Basso.

Fagotti, Violoncelli e Bassi.

Cembalo.

Mi - se-ro gio - va - ne, che vuoi, che me - di - ti? Al - tro non a - bi - ta che lut - to e ge - mi - to in que - ste or -

Kla - gen - der Jüng - ling, was suchst, was ver - langst Du hier? Trauer und Seuf - zen nur hält durch die ö - de Flur, schwebt um die

Mi - se-ro gio - va - ne, che vuoi, che me - di - ti? Al - tro non a - bi - ta che lut - to e ge - mi - to in que - ste or -

Kla - gen - der Jüng - ling, was suchst, was ver - langst Du hier? Trauer und Seuf - zen nur hält durch die ö - de Flur, schwebt um die

Andante. *Più mosso.*

ri - bi - li so - glie fu - ne - ste! Che vuo - i, mi - se - ro gio - va - ne? Che?

fin - ste - re Schwel - le des Lo - des. Was suchst Du, Kla - gen - der Jüng - ling? Sprich!

ri - bi - li so - glie fu - ne - ste! Che vuo - i, mi - se - ro gio - va - ne? Che?

fin - ste - re Schwel - le des Lo - des. Was suchst Du, Kla - gen - der Jüng - ling? Sprich!

a) More tenderly, and with an expression of some pity.

Al - tro non a - bi-ta che lut - to e ge - mi-to, che lut - to e ge - mi-to, che lut - to e

Trau - er und Seuf - zen nur hält durch die ö - de Flur, Trau - er und Seuf - zen nur hält durch die

Al - tro non a - bi-ta che lut - to e ge - mi-to, che lut - to e ge - mi-to, che lut - to e

Trau - er und Seuf - zen nur hält durch die ö - de Flur, Trau - er und Seuf - zen nur hält durch die

ge - mi-to in que - steor - ri - bi - li so - glie fu - ne - - - - - ste.

ö - de Flur, schwebt um die fin - ste - re Schwel - le des To - - - - - des.

ge - mi-to in que - steor - ri - bi - li so - glie fu - ne - - - - - ste.

ö - de Flur, schwebt um die fin - ste - re Schwel - le des To - - - - - des.

II. Orchestra.
Moderato.

Harpa. *(p)*

Violini. *(p)* pizz.

Viola. *(p)* pizz.

Orfeo.

Violoncello e Basso. *(p)* pizz.

Mil - le pe - ne, om - bre mo - le - ste, co - me voi - sop -
 Tau - fend Qua - len, dro - hen - de Schat - ten, trag gleich Euch auch

por - to anch'i - o, sop - por - to anch'i - o! Ho con me l'in - fer - no mi - o,
 ich im Her - zen, auch ich im Her - zen! Lo - dern doch der Höl - le Nam - men

me lo sen - to in mez - zo al cor, me lo sen - to, lo sen - to in mez - zo al cor.
 auch in mei - ner eig - nen Brust, ach, fie lo - dern in mei - ner eig - nen Brust.

I. Orchestra.

Andante.

Oboi e Cornetti. *(p)*

Violini. *(p)*

Viola. *(p)*

Soprano. *(p)* *a)*
 Ah, qua-le in - co - gni-to af - fet - to fle - bi-le dol-ce a so - spen - de-re vien l'im-pla -

Alto. *(p)*
 Ja, welch ein un - be-kannt lieb - li - ches Hoch - ge-fühl zar - ter Barm - her - zig - keit brennt uns - ren

Tenore. *(p)*
 Ah, qua-le in - co - gni-to af - fet - to fle - bi-le dol-ce a so - spen-de - re vien l'im-pla -

Basso. *(p)*
 Ja, welch ein un - be-kannt lieb - li - ches Hoch - ge-fühl zar - ter Barm - her - zig-keit brennt uns - ren

Fagotto, Violoncello e Basso. *(p)*

Cembalo. *(p)*

Andante.

ca - bi-le no - stro fu - ror? Ah, qua-le in - co - gni-to af - fet - to fle - bi-le

star - ren, un - nah - ba - ren Troß? Ja, welch ein un - be-kannt lieb - li - ches Hoch - ge-fühl

ca - bi-le no - stro fu - ror? Ah, qua-le in - co - gni-to af - fet - to fle - bi-le

star - ren, un - nah - ba - ren Troß? Ja, welch ein un - be-kannt lieb - li - ches Hoch - ge-fühl

a) With greater tenderness.

dol - ce a so - spen - de - re vien l'im - pla - ca - bi - le no - - - stro fu - ror?

gar - ter Barm = her = zig - leit bann't uns = ren star = ren, un = nah = = ba = ren Troß?

dol - ce a so - spen - de - re vien l'im - pla - ca - bi - le no - - - stro fu - ror?

gar - ter Barm = her = zig - leit bann't uns = ren star = ren, un = nah = = ba = ren Troß?

II. Orchestra.

Andante.

Harpa. *(p)*

Violini. *(p)*

Viola. *(p)*

Orfeo.

Menti - ranne, ah! voi sa - re - ste al mio pianto, al mio la - mento, se pro - va - ste un sol mo - mento co - sa
 Ach es hätten mei - ne Trä - nen Eu - er Herz schon längst ge - wandt, wär der Lie - be hei - ßes Sehnen Eu - rem

Violoncello e Basso. *(p)*

sia languir d'a - mor, se pro - va - ste un sol mo - mento co - sa sia lan - guir d'a - mor, co - sa sia languir d'a - mor!
 star - ren Sinn be - kannt, wär der Lie - be hei - ßes Sehnen Eu - rem star - ren Sinn be - kannt, Eu - rem star - ren Sinn be - kannt.

I. Orchestra.

Andante.

Oboi. *p*

Violini. *p*

Viola. *p*

Coro.

Ah qua-le in co - gni-to af - fet-to fle - bi-le dol-ce a so - spen - de-re vien l'im-pla -

Ha, welch ein un - be-kannt lieb - li - ches Hoch = ge-fühl jar - ter Barm - her = zig-leit bannt uns'ren

Ah qua-le in co - gni-to af - fet-to fle - bi-le dol-ce a so - spen - de-re vien l'im-pla -

Ha, welch ein un - be-kannt lieb - li - ches Hoch = ge-fühl jar - ter Barm - her = zig-leit bannt uns'ren

Fagotti
Violoncello
e Basso.

Cembalo.

Andante.

Allegro.

ca - bi-le no-stro fu - ror? Le por - te stri - da-no sui ne - ri car - di - ni e

far - ren, un - nah - ba-ren Troß? Öff - net die äch - zen-den To - re der Un - ter-welt!

ca - bi-le no-stro fu - ror? Le por - te stri - da-no sui ne - ri car - di - ni e

far - ren, un - nah - ba-ren Troß? Öff - net die äch - zen-den To - re der Un - ter-welt!

Allegro.

il pas - so la - sci - no si - cu - ro e li - be - ro al vin - ci -

Gebt ihm die Stra - ße frei, fieg - reich be - zwang er uns, laß - fet ihn

il pas - so la - sci - no si - cu - ro e li - be - ro al vin - ci -

Gebt ihm die Stra - ße frei, fieg - reich be - zwang er uns, laß - fet ihn

(dim. poco a poco)

(dim. poco a poco)

(dim. poco a poco)

(dim. poco a poco)

(dim. poco a poco)

tor! E il pas - so la - sci - no si - cu - ro e li - be - ro

ein! Gebt ihm die Stra - ße frei, fieg - reich be - zwang er uns,

tor! E il pas - so la - sci - no si - cu - ro e li - be - ro

ein! Gebt ihm die Stra - ße frei, fieg - reich be - zwang er uns,

(dim. poco a poco)

(dim. poco a poco)

al vin - ci - tor! Le por - te stri - da - no sui ne - ri car - di - ni
 laß = set ihn ein! Öff = net die äch = zen - den To = re der Un = tertwelt!
 al vin - ci - tor! Le por - te stri - da - no sui ne - ri car - di - ni
 laß = set ihn ein! Öff = net die äch = zen - den To = re der Un = tertwelt!

il pas - so la - sci - no si - cu - ro e li - be - ro al vin - ci - tor!
 Gebt ihm die Stra = ße frei, fieg = reich be = zwang er uns, laß = set ihn ein!
 il pas - so la - sci - no si - cu - ro e li - be - ro al vin - ci - tor!
 Gebt ihm die Stra = ße frei, fieg = reich be = zwang er uns, laß = set ihn ein!

un poco p

p

(un poco p)

Eil pas - so la - sci-no si - cu - ro e li - be-ro al vin - ci -

Gibt ihm die Stra - ße frei, sieg - reich be - zwang er uns, laß - set ihn

Eil pas - so la - sci-no si - cu - ro e li - be-ro al vin - ci - tor,

Gibt ihm die Stra - ße frei, sieg - reich be - zwang er uns, laß - set ihn ein,

(un poco p)

più p

più p

(un poco p)

più p

(un poco p)

più p

tor, al vin - ci - tor!

ein, laß - set ihn ein! *(un poco p)*

(un poco p)

al vin - ci - tor! *più p*

laß - set ihn ein, laß - set ihn ein!

(un poco p)

un poco p

più p

Cominciano a ritirarsi le Furie ed i Mostri e dileguandosi per entro le scene, ripetono l'ultima strofa del coro, che continuando sempre frattanto, che si allontanano finisce finalmente in un confuso mormorio. Sparite le Furie, sgombrati i Mostri Orfeo s'avanza nell'inferno.

Die Furien und Gespenster beginnen sich zurückzuziehen und wiederholen, sich nach hinten entfernend, die letzte Strophe des Chores, die während ihres Zurückweichens weiter gesungen wird und schließlich in undeutlichem Gemurmel endet. Nach dem Verschwinden der Furien und Gespenster schreitet Orpheus in der Richtung der Unterwelt weiter.

Scena II.

Orfeo, e indi Coro di Eroi ed Eroine, poi Euridice.

Szene 2.

Orpheus, später Chor der Heroen und Heroinnen,
hernach Eurydike.

(Andante.)

Flauti.

Fagotti.

Violini.

Viola.

Violoncello e Basso.

Cembalo.

Violoncelli.

Tutti.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano and voice. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has three staves: a treble staff for the voice, a middle staff for the piano (likely right hand), and a bass staff for the piano (likely left hand). The second system has two staves: a treble staff for the voice and a bass staff for the piano. The music is in 4/4 time and the key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are indicated. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the voice staff in the first system.

Musical score for strings and piano, measures 1-13. The score is written for Violoncelli and Tutti. The tempo is marked *cresc.* and the dynamics are *p* (piano). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score features a complex arrangement of string parts with various articulations and dynamics.

(Andante.)

Musical score for woodwinds, strings, and piano, measures 14-21. The tempo is marked *Andante.* and the dynamics are *p* (piano). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score features a complex arrangement of woodwind and string parts with various articulations and dynamics.

Traverso Solo.
 Oboe Solo.
 Fagotto Solo.
 Corno Solo.
 (in C.)
 Violini.
 Viola.
 Orfeo.
 Violoncello Solo.
 Violoncello
 e Basso.
 Cembalo.



First system of musical notation, measures 1-2. The system includes a vocal line (soprano and alto), a piano accompaniment (right and left hand), and a double bass line. The vocal line features a melodic phrase in the first measure, followed by a rest in the second measure. The piano accompaniment consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The double bass line provides a steady accompaniment.



Second system of musical notation, measures 3-4. The system includes a vocal line (soprano and alto), a piano accompaniment (right and left hand), and a double bass line. The vocal line continues the melodic phrase from the first system, with a rest in the third measure. The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand. The double bass line continues its accompaniment.



First system of musical notation, measures 1-2. The system includes a vocal line (soprano and alto) and a piano accompaniment (right and left hand). The vocal line features a melodic phrase in measure 1, followed by a rest in measure 2. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.



Second system of musical notation, measures 3-4. The system includes a vocal line (soprano and alto) and a piano accompaniment (right and left hand). The vocal line features a melodic phrase in measure 3, followed by a rest in measure 4. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment staves. The vocal line has a melodic phrase in measures 1-2 and a more active line in measures 3-4. The piano accompaniment features a right hand with a continuous eighth-note pattern and a left hand with a steady eighth-note bass line.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The system includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment staves. The vocal line has a melodic phrase in measures 5-6 and a more active line in measures 7-8. The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note patterns and includes some chords and rests.

Che pu - ro ciel, che chia - ro
 Welch rei - ner Him - mel, welch hel - le

sol, che nuo - - va se - re - na
 Son - ne, welch neu = = er ü = ber = ird' = scher

lu - - ce è que - sta ma - - i! Che dol - ce
 Schim = = mer leuch = = tet mir hier! Zu mel = dem

lu - - sin - ghie - ra ar - mo - nia for - ma - no in -
 füß har - mo - ni - schen Ge - tön ber - ei - nigt sich hier

sie - - me il can - tar de - gli au - gel - - li,
 al - - les, der hol - den Wö - ge - lein Ge - fän - - ge,

il cor - rer de ru - scel - li, dell'
das Nur = mein der Bä = che das

au - re il su - sur - rar.
Glü = ftern der lau = en Lüf = tel

Que-sto è il sog-gior-no de' for-tu-na-ti E-roi!
Hier ist der Wohn-sitz der he-li-gen Ge-roen!

Qui tut-to spi - ra untranquil-lo con-ten-to, ma non per
 Se - li-ger Frie - den ist hier al - len be - schie-den, ad nur nicht

me.
 mir.

Se li - dol mio non tro-vo,
Soll Teu = re ich Dich nicht fin-den,

spe-rar nol pos - so!
muß ich ver = za = gen!

1
Nur

suoi soa - vi ac - cen - ti,
Th = re hol = de Stim = me, Th = rer

glia - - mo - ro - - si suoi sguar - - di,
 Au = - - gen schmei = - - heln = des Ro = - - fen,

il suo bel ri - - so,
 Ihr fü = - - ßes Lâ = - - heln,

so - no il mio so - lo, il mio di - let - to E - li - so!
 fie nur al - lein ge - währen mir E - ih - fi - sche Won-ne!

Guardando per la Scena.
Auf der Scene umherspähend.

Mà inqual parte ei sa - rà?
Doch womagnur die Hol-de wei - len?

The first system of the musical score consists of three measures. It features a vocal line with a melodic phrase in the first measure, followed by rests in the second and third measures. The piano accompaniment includes a treble and bass staff with various chords and melodic fragments. The lyrics are written in both Italian and German, indicating a bilingual performance.

The second system of the musical score consists of three measures. It continues the vocal and piano parts from the first system. The vocal line has a melodic phrase in the first measure, followed by rests in the second and third measures. The piano accompaniment includes a treble and bass staff with various chords and melodic fragments. The lyrics are written in both Italian and German, indicating a bilingual performance.

Inoltrandosi verso il Coro.
Er wendet sich an den Chor.

Chie-da si a questo chemi vien-a in - con-trarstuo-lo fe-li - ce.
Sieh hier naht ei-ne Schar ber - klär-ter Geis-ter sich mir; sie will ich fra - gen.

Eu - ri - di - ce dov' è?
Sprecht, mo wellt Eu = ri = di = te?

Giun-ge Eu - ri - di - ce!
Na-hen sieh sie hier!
Giun-ge Eu - ri - di - ce!
Na-hen sieh sie hier!

Andantino.

Fagotti.
Corni in F.
Violini.
Viola.
Chor.
Violoncello e Basso.
Cembalo.

(p dolce) *p*

Vie - ni a re - gni del ri - po - so, grand' e -
Komm ins Reich der fel - gen Schat - ten, lüh - ner
Vie - ni a re - gni del ri - po - so, grand' e -
Komm ins Reich der fel - gen Schat - ten, lüh - ner

(p dolce) *p*

Andantino.

ro - e, te - ne - ro spo - so, ra - ro e - sempio in o - gnie - tà! Eu - ri - di - cea -

Sie - ger, treu - ster der Gat - ten, al - ler Zei - ten Ruhm und Preis! Eu - rh - di - te

roe, te - ne - ro spo - so, ra - ro e - sempio in o - gnie - tà! Eu - ri - di - cea -

Sie - ger, treu - ster der Gat - ten, al - ler Zei - ten Ruhm und Preis! Eu - rh - di - te

f *poco f*

mor ti ren - de, già ri - sor - ge, già ri - pren - de tut - to il fior di sua bel - tà. Eu - ri -

lehrt Dir wie - der, neu = es Le - ben schwellt die Glie - der, neu er = blüht der An = mut Reiz. (mf)

mor ti ren - de, già ri - sor - ge, già ri - pren - de tut - to il fior di sua = bel - tà. Eu - ri -

lehrt Dir wie - der, neu = es Le - ben schwellt die Glie - der, neu er = blüht der An = mut Reiz. (mf)

mf *(mf)*

Violoncello.

di - ce a - mor ti ren - de, già ri - sor - ge, già ri - pren -
 kehrt Dir wie - der, neu = es Le = ben schwellt die Glie =
 Eu - ri - di - ce kehrt Dir wie - der, neu = es Le = ben schwellt die Glie =
 Gu - rh = di = fe
 di - ce a mor ti ren - de, già ri - sor - ge, già ri - pren - de, già ri - sor - ge, già ri - pren -
 di = fe kehrt Dir wie = der, neu = es Le = ben schwellt die Glie = der, neu = es Le = ben schwellt die Glie =

de tut - to il fior di sua bel - tà, tutto il fior di sua bel - tà.
 der, neu er = blüht der An = mut Reiz, neu er = blüht der An = mut Reiz.
 de tut - to il fior di sua bel - tà, tut - to il fior di sua bel - tà.
 der, neu er = blüht der An = mut Reiz, neu er = blüht der An = mut Reiz.

Ballo.

Ballet.

Andante.

Fagotto.

Flauti con Violini.

Violini.

Viola.

Violoncello e Basso.

Cembalo.



The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in bass clef. The second and third staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The fourth staff is a single melodic line in bass clef. The fifth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.



The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in bass clef. The second and third staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The fourth staff is a single melodic line in bass clef. The fifth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A "pizz." (pizzicato) marking is present in the fourth staff.



The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in bass clef. The second and third staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The fourth staff is a single melodic line in bass clef. The fifth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano) are present throughout the system.

Violini.

Viola.

Orfeo.

Violoncello e Basso.

Cembalo.

A - ni-me av-ven-tu-ro-se, ah tol-le-ra-te in pa-ce le im-pa-zi-en-ze mie! Se ioste a-manti, co-
 Schat-ten im fel-gen Rei-che, ach nehmt mein stür-mi-sches Drängen gnä-di-gen Sinnes auf! Fühlet Ihr Lie-be, so

no-sce-re-te a pro-va quel fo-co-so de-sio, che mi tor-men-ta, che per tut-to è con me. Nem-me-no in que-sto
 kenn-tet Ihr sie selbst die ver-zeh-ren-de Glut, die un-ab-läß-fig mei-ne See-le durch-loht. Ach, nim-mer-mehr gibt selbst

pla-ci-do al-her-go es-ser pos-sio fe-li-ce se non tro-vo il mio be-ne.
 die-fer Ort des Fre-i-dens Ru-he und Glüd mir zu-rück, bleibt die Lieb-ste mir fern!

Coro.

Ec-ce Eu-ri-di-ce!
 Sieh hier Eu-ry-di-ce!

Ec-ce Eu-ri-di-ce!
 Sieh hier Eu-ry-di-ce!

Allegretto.

Fagotti.
 Corni.
 (in F)
 Violini.
 Viola.
 Coro.
 Violoncello
 e Basso.
 Cembalo.

Tor-na, o bel-la, al tuo con-sor-te,
 Nimm ihn auf in Dei-nen Ar-men,
 Tor-na, o bel-la, al tuo con-sor-te,
 Nimm ihn auf in Dei-nen Ar-men,

Allegretto.

che non vuol che più di-vi-so sia da te pie-to-so il ciel.
 den der Göt-ter huldreich Er-bar-men gnä-dig führt zu Dir zu-rück.
 che non vuol che più di-vi-so sia da te pie-to-so il ciel.
 den der Göt-ter huldreich Er-bar-men gnä-dig führt zu Dir zu-rück.

p

Non la - gnar - ti di tua sor - te, che può dir - si un al - tro E - li - so u - no

p Magst & = ly = fums Glück ber = schmer = zen! An - des treu = en Gat = ten Her = zen blüht Dir

p Non la - gnar - ti di tua sor - te, che può dir - si un al - tro E - li - so u - no

p Magst & = ly = fums Glück ber = schmer = zen! An - des treu = en Gat = ten Her = zen blüht Dir

(mf) *(p)*

(mf) *(p)*

(mf) *(p)*

(mf) *(p)*

spo - so si fe - del. Non la - gnar - ti di tua sor - te, che può dir - si un

(mf) *(p)*

neu = es Him = mels = glück. Magst & = ly = fums Glück ber = schmer = zen! An - des treu = en

(mf) *(p)*

spo - so si fe - del. Non la - gnar - ti di tua sor - te, che può dir - si un

(mf) *(p)*

neu = es Him = mels = glück. Magst & = ly = fums Glück ber = schmer = zen! An - des treu = en

(mf) *(p)*

(mf) Violoncelli. *(p)*

Soli. che può dir - si un al - tro E - li - so u - no spo - so
 di - tua sor - te
 Glüd ber = schmerzen, an des treu = en Gat = ten Her = zen, blüht Dir neu = es
 al - tro E - li - so, che può dir - si un al - tro E - li - so u - no spo - so
 Gat = ten Her = zen, an des treu = en Gat = ten Her = zen, blüht Dir neu = es

si fe - del, u - no sposo, u - no spo - so si fe - del!
 blüht Dir neu = es, blüht Dir
 Him - mels - glüd, blüht Dir neu = es Him - mels - glüd!
 si fe - del, u - no spo - so si fe - del!
 Him - mels - glüd, blüht Dir neu = es Him - mels - glüd!

Da un Coro di Eroine vien condotta Euridice vicino ad Orfeo, il quale senza guardarla, e con atto di somma premura la prende per mano, e la conduce subito via. Seguita poi il Ballo degli Eroi ed Eroine, e si ripiglia il canto del Coro, supposto continuarsi fino a tanto che Orfeo ed Euridice non sono affatto fuori degli Elisi.

Von einer Schar von Heroinen wird Euridice in die Nähe des Orpheus gebracht, der sie, ohne sie anzusehen und mit der Geberde höchster Eile, bei der Hand nimmt und rasch wegführt. Darauf folgt der Tanz der Heroen und Heroinen; und der Chorgesang wird wiederholt, der solange währt, als Orpheus und Euridice sich noch innerhalb des Elysiums befinden.

Atto Terzo.

Dritter Aufzug.

Scena I.

(Orfeo ed Euridice.)

1. Szene.

(Orpheus und Eurydike.)

Larghetto.

Violini. *(f)*

Viola. *(f)*

Orfeo.

Violoncello e Basso. *(f)*

Cembalo. *Larghetto.*

(p)

Orfeo.

Vie - ni, sie - gui i mie - i pas - si, u - ni - co, a -
 Komm denn, und fol = ge mei - nen Schrit = ten, Lieb = ste, Du

(p)

no sempre senza guardarla)
 ohne sie anzublicken)

ma - to og - get - to del fe - de - le a - mor mi - o! Sei tu? M'in - gan - no? So - gno?
 ein - gi = ge Her - rin mei - nes lie - ben - den Her - zens! Bist du's wirt - lich? Ist's Täu - schung? Traum ich?

Eurid. *(con sorpresa)*
(überrascht)

Orfeo. (con fretta) (drängend)

Ve-glio? O de-li-ro? A-ma-ta spo-sa, Or-feo son io, e vi-vo an-cor! Ti
 Wach ich? Bin ich von Sin-nen? Ge-lieb-te Gat-tin, Dein Dr- pheus lebt und steht vor Dir! Er

ven-ni fin negli E-li-si a ri-cer-car; Fra po-co il no-stro cie-lo, il nostro so-le, il mondo, di bel nuo-vo ve-
 drang bis ins Reich der Sel-gen, um Dich zu su-chen. In kur-zem wirst un-sern Him-mel, un-sre Son-ne, die Er-de Du be-glückt wie-der =

Eurid. (sospesa) (unschlüssig)

drai! Tu vi-vi? Io vi-vo? Co-me! Ma con qual ar-te? Ma per qual via? Sa-pra-i tut-to da me. Per
 seh-n. Du lebst und ich! Ach, wie soll ichs fas-sen und wie ver-stehn? Das al-les sollst Du er-fah-ren. Doch

(con premura)
(zur Eile drängend)

o - ra non chie - der più! Me - co t'af - fret - ta, e il va - no im - por - tu - no ti - mor dall' al - ma sgombra!
 jetzt frag mich nicht wei - ter! Folg mir in Ei - le! Hin - weg mit der grund - lo - sen Angst aus Dei - ner See - le!

f *p* *f* *p*

Eurid.

Om - bra tu più non sei, io non son ombra. Che ascolto? Sa - rà ver? Pie - to - si Nu - mi qual con -
 Schatten bist Du nicht mehr, bist Fleisch und Blut gleich mir. Was hör ich? Ist's wirt - lich wahr? Ihr güt - gen Göt - ter, welch ein

ten - to è mai que - sto! Io dun - que in brac - cio all' i - dol mi - o fra' più so - a - vi
 Glück ward mir be - schie - den! In Dei - nen treu - en Ar - men, Du mein Ge - lieb - ter, aufs neu mit Dir ber -

Orfeo.

lac-ci d'A-mo-re e d'I-me ne-o nuo-va vi-ta vi-vrò! Sì, mia speran-za! M'à tron-chiam le di-mo-re, mà se-
bunden in Lie-be und in Treu-e lehr ins Le-ben ich zu-riid! Ja, Du Ge-lieb-te! A-ber fäu-men wir nicht län-ger und ber-

gua - mo il cam-min. Tan - to è cru - de-le la for - tu - na con me, che ap - pe - na io cre-do di pos-se-
fol-gen uns-rem Pfad. Ach das har-te Ge-schid hat so schwer mich ge-schla-gen, daß kaum ich es glau-be, Dich zu be-

Eurid.

(Nesta, e risentita, ritirando la mano da Orfeo.)
(Traurig und unwillig die Hand von Orpheus zurückziehend.)

der-ti, ap - pe - na sò dar fe - de a me stes-so. Eun dol-ce sfo-go del te - ne - ro a - mor
fit - zen; kaum trau ich mei-nen ei - ge - nen Ein-nen. Und mei-ner Lie - be gärt - li - ches Ge -

mio nel pri - mo i - stan - te che tu ri - tro - vi me, ch'io ti ri - veg - go, fan - no - ja, Or -
 ständ - nis läßt Dich in die - ser Stun - de, da Du mich wie - der - fandst, da ich Dich wie - der - se - he, so kalt und so

Orfeo.
 feo! Ah non è ver, mà... sap - pi.... sen - ti.... (Oh leg - ge cru - del!) Bel - la Eu - ri - di - ce in -
 stumm? Nein, glau - be mir! Doch... wiß - se... hö - re... (O grau - sam Ge - setz!) Hol - de Eu - ri - di - ce, ver -

Euryd. **Orfeo.**
 ol - tra i pas - si tuoi! Che mai taf - fan - na in si lie - to mo - men - to (Che di - rò? Lo pre -
 dop - ple Dei - nen Schritt! Was schaffst Dir Kum - mer in die - sem Au - gen - blick des Glük - kes? (Was er - widr' ich? Ach, ich

(f) *(p)* *poco f* *f* (tirandolo, perchè la guardi)
 (ihn zu sich herziehend, damit er sie ansieht)

Euryd.

vid-di! Ecco il ci-men-to!) Non m'abbrac-ci? Non par-li? Guar-da-mi al-men. Di, son
 ahnt'es! Furcht-ba-re Prüfung!) Du ver-stößt mich? Du sprichst nicht? Sieh mir nur ein-mal ins Antlitz! Sag, ist

f *p* *f* *p*

i-o bel-la anco-ra, qual e-ra un di? Ve-di, che for-se è spento il ro-seo del mio
 al-ler Reiz da-hin, der einst mich ge-schmückt? Sieh nur, ist denn das Rot mei-ner Wan-gen schon ver-

f *p* *f* *p*

vol-to? O-di, che for-se s'o-scu-rò quel che a-ma-sti e so-a-ve chia-ma-sti, splen-
 bli-ßen? Hö-re doch! Schwand mei-ner Au-gen Glanz, da einst Du lieb-test, des-sen Reiz Dich be-glück-te, nun

Orfeo.

dor de' sguardi miei? (Più che l'as-col-to, me - no re - si - sto. Or - feo, co - rag - gio!) An - dia - mo, mia di -
 trüb und matt da - hin? (Fleht sie noch län - ger, er - lahmt mei - ne Kraft. Sei stand - haft, mein Herz!) Ge - lieb - te, laß nicht

let - ta Eu - ri - di - ce! Or non è tem - po di que - ste te - ne - rez - ze, o - gni di - mo - ra è fa - ta - le per
 län - ger uns hier ver - wei - len! Jetzt ist nicht Zeit, zu lo - sen und zu tün - deln. Je - der Ver - zug be - schwört das Ver - häng - nis her -

Euryd. **Orfeo.** **Euryd.**

noi. Mà u - no sguardo so - lo È sven - tu - ra il mi - rar - ti. Ah, in - fi - do! E que - ste
 auf. Ein Blick nur aus Dei - nem Au - ge... Stürzte uns Bei - de ins Ver - der - ben. Treu - lo - ser Mann! Al - so ge -

son l'ac-cogli-en-ze tue! Mi nie - ghi un sguardo, quan-do dal ca-ro a - man-te e dal
 fühl - los be - geg - neft Du mir, ent - ziehft mir Dei - ne Blit - te? Nim-mer hielt ichs für mög-lich, daß der

te - ne-ro spo-so a-spet-tar-mi io do-vea gli am - ples-si e i ba-ci (Che bar-ba-ro martiri!) Må
 gårt = li = che Gat-te fei-nen Arm mir ber-schlöß = fe und ach, fei-nen Mund! (O na-men = lo = se Qual!) Ach

Orfeo.

(Sentendola vicina prende la sua
 mano e vuol condurla.)
 (Da er sie sich nahe fühlt, faßt er ihre
 Hand und will sie wegführen.)

Euryd.

vie - ni e ta - cil Ch'io tac-cia! E questo an-co-ra mi re-sta-va à sof-frir? Dun-que hai per-
 folg mir und schwei-ge! Ich schwei-gen? Muß ich auch dies zu al-lem noch er - dul-den? Schwand Dir denn al - les da -

(Ritira la mano con sdegno.)
 (Zieht entrüstet ihre Hand zurück.)

du - ta la me - mo - ria, l'a - mo - re, la co - stan - za, la fe - de? Ea che svegliar - mi dal mio
hin, die Er - inn - rung, die Lie - be, die Treu - e, der Glau - be? Du er - weckst mich aus der

dol - ce ri - po - so or ch'hai pur spen - te quella en - tram - bi si ca - re d'A - mo - re e d'I - me -
Au - ße der Sel - gen, und trittst mit Fü - ßen die hei - li - gen Fal - keln der Lie - be und Ge - he, die einst uns

neo pu - di - che fa - ci! Rispon - di, tra - di - tor! Ma vie - ni, e ta - ci!
bei - den so hold ge - strahlt! So sprich doch, Du Ver - rü - ter! Ach komm doch, und schwei - gel!

Orfeo.

Oboe.

Fagotto.

(*mf*)

Violini.

(*mf*)

Viola.

(*mf*)

Euridice.

Orfeo.

Vie - ni,
Hö-re mich!

ap- und

Violoncello
e Basso.

Cembalo.

Andante.

Andante.

Andante.

Music Score: "Nò, più ca-raè a me la"

Key: G Major (one sharp)
Time Signature: 2/4

Vocal Parts:
 Soprano (S)
 Alto (A)

Piano Accompaniment:
 Right Hand (RH)
 Left Hand (LH)

Lyrics:

Italian:
 pa - gail tuo con - sor - te,
 fol = ge_ Dei = nem Gat = ten,

German:
 Nò, più ca-raè a me la
 & = her will ich zu den

Dynamic Markings: *p* (piano), *f* (forte)

Articulation: Accents (^) are placed over the notes "pa", "gail", "sor", "te", "fol", "Dei", "nem", "Gat", "ten", "her", "will", "ich", "zu", "den".

E. *morte, che di vi - ve - re con te! La - scia - mi in pa - ce!*
Schatten, als mit Dir zum Lieb - te - gehn! Laß mich in Frie - den!

O. *Ah cru - del!_ Nò, mia vi - ta, om - bra se*
Ach hab Mit - leid! Nein, mein Lieb, in Tod und

E. *Ma per - chè sei si ti -*
Doch wo - zu dies eif' - ge

O. *gua - ce ver - rò sem - pre in - tor - no a te!*
Le - ben will e - wig - ich Dir zur Sei - te stehn!

ran-no, per-chè sei si ti - ran-no?
Schwei-gen? Wo = zu dies eif = ge Schwei-gen?

Ben-po-trò mo-rir d'af - fan - no, mà giammai di-rò per-
Nur die Gott = heit kann be = zeu = gen, wel-che Pein mein Herz durch-

Gran - de, o Nu-mi, è il dono vo - stro! Lo co -
Göt - ter, groß ist Eu - re Gna - de, feid be =

chè, — giam - mai di - rò per - chè! Gran - de, o Nu-mi, è il do - no
wühlt, — wel - che Pein mein Herz durch - wühlt! Göt - ter, groß ist Eu - re

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

S. no - sco e gra - ta io so - no! Mài il do - lor che un-i - te al
danft aus Her - zens Grün = del! Doch die Ihr mir schlägt, die

A. vo - stro! Lo co - no - sco e gra - to io so - no! Mài il do - lor che un-i - te al
Gna = de, feib be - danft aus Her - zens Grün = del! Doch die Ihr mir schlägt, die

f *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *p assai* *p assai* *p assai*

S. do - no, mòi il do - lor che u - ni - te al do - no, è in - sof - fri - bi - le, è in - sof -
Wun = de, doch die Ihr mir schlägt die Wun = de, trag ich län - ger nicht, trag ich

A. do - no, mòi il do - lor che u - ni - te al do - no, è in - sof - fri - bi - le, è in - sof -
Wun = de, doch die Ihr mir schlägt die Wun = de, trag ich län - ger nicht, trag ich

mf *p assai* *pp*

E. *ran-no?*
Schwei-gen?

O. *Mà per-chè?*
Àh, wo-zu?

Ben po-trò_ morir d'af-fan-no mà giam-mai di-rò per-chè. *Giam-*
 Nur die Gott-heit kann be-zeu-gen, wel-che Pein mein Herz durch-wühlt! *Wel-che*

E. *Gran - de, o Numi, è il do-no vo - stro!* *Lo co - no - sco e gra - ta io*
Göt - ter, groß ist Eu-re Gna - de, feid be - dankt aus Her - zens -

O. *mai di-rò per-chè. Gran - de, o Nu-mi è il dono vo - stro!* *Lo co -*
Pein mein Herz durch-wühlt. Göt - ter, groß ist Eu-re Gna - de, feid be -

so - no!
grun = de!

Ma il do - lor, che u - ni - te al do - no,
Doch die Ihr mir schlägt, die Wun = de,

no - sco e gra - to io so - no!
dankt aus Her = zens = grun = de!

Ma il do - lor, che u - ni - te al do - no, ma il do -
Doch die Ihr mir schlägt, die Wun = de, doch die

ma il do - lor che u - ni - te al do - no, è in - sof - fri - bi - le, è in - sof - fri - bi - le per
doch die Ihr mir schlägt die Wun = de, trag ich län = ger nicht, trag ich Arm - ste län - ger

lor che u - ni - te al do - no, è in - sof - fri - bi - le, è in - sof - fri - bi - le per
Ihr mir schlägt die Wun = de, trag ich län = ger nicht, trag ich Arm - ster län - ger

me! nicht! Gran - de, o Nu - mi, è il do - no vo - stro! Ma il do -
 nicht! Groß, Ihr Göt - ter, ist Eu - re Gna - de, doch die

me! Gran - de, o Nu - mi, è il do - no vo - stro! Ma il do -
 nicht! Groß, Ihr Göt - ter, ist Eu - re Gna - de, doch die

mf *p* *(mf)* *p* *p assai*

lor, che u - ni - te al do - no, mà il do - lor che u - ni - te al do - no, è in - sof - fri - bi - le per
 Ihr mir schlägt, die Wun - de, doch die Ihr mir schlägt, die Wun - de, trag ich Arm - ste län - ger

lor, che u - ni - te al do - no, mà il do - lor che u - ni - te al do - no, è in - sof - fri - bi - le per
 Ihr mir schlägt, die Wun - de, doch die Ihr mir schlägt, die Wun - de, trag ich Arm - ster län - ger

- bi - le per me!
 = fte län = ger nicht! (Nel terminare il duetto ambedue, ciascuno dalla sua parte si appoggiano ad un albero.)
 (Beim Ende des Duett's lehnen sich Beide an einen Baum.)
 - bi - le per me!
 = fter län = ger nicht!

Segue Subito.

Violini.

Viola.

Euridice.

Violoncello e Basso.

Cembalo.

Qual vi-ta è que-sta ma-i chea vi-vere in-co-min-ci-o!
 Ihr Göt-ter, ach welch ein Le-ben ist mir fort = an be = schie-den!

E qual fu - ne-sto, ter - ri - bi - le se - gre - to Or-feo m'ascon-de! Per-chè pian-ge,
 Und welch Ge = heim-nis ver = häng-nis=voll und schred-lich, liegt hier ver=bor-gen! Wa-rum weint er,

e saf-flig-ge? Ah, non an-chio-ra troppo avvez-za a-gli affan - ni, che soll-ro-no i vi-ven-ti! A si-gran
 und be-trübt sich? Ach, mei-ne See-le faßt noch nicht das Maß der Lei = den, das die Le = ben-den dro-hen er-bul-den! In sol-chem

col-po man-ca la mia cos-tan-za; a-gli oc-chi mi-ei si smar-ri-sce la lu-ce, op-presso in
 Un-glück ver-fa-gen mei-ne Kräf-te. Vor mei-nem Au-ge trübt sich das hel-le Licht und mein

se-no mi di-ven-ta af-fan-no-so il re-spi-rar. Tre-mo, va-cil-lo, e
 A-tem stödt, das ü-ber-maß des E-lends sprengt mir die Brust, ich zit-tre, ich wan-le, mein

sen-to frà l'an-gui-scia e il ter-ro-re da un pal-pi-to crudel vi-brarmi il co-re.
 Herz pocht in fie-ber-haf-ten Schlägen und al-le Pul-se ja-gen in töd-li-cher Angst.

Allegro.

Oboi. *(mf)*

Violini. *(mf)* *con sord.*

Viola. *(mf)*

Euridice.

Fagotto, Violoncello e Basso. *(mf)*

Cembalo. **Allegro.** *mf*

(cresc.) *(f)*

(cresc.) *(f)*

(cresc.) *(f)*

(cresc.) *(f)*

(cresc.) *(f)*

(cresc.) *(f)*

(cresc.) *(f)*

p

p

p

Che fie - ro mo - men - to, che bar - ba - ra sor - te pas -
 D mar = ter = boll Ge = schid, was rieft Du mich zu = rüd bom

Lento. *Allegro.*

(p)

Lento. *Allegro.*

sar del-la mor - te a tan - to do - lor! Che fie - ro mo - men - to, che
 Frie - den des Lo = des ins Le = ben boll Pein? D mar = ter = boll Ge = schid, was

bar - ba-ra sor - te, pas - sar del-la mor - te a tan - to do - lor, pas - sar del-la
 riefft Du mich zu - rüd vom Frie - den des Lo - des ins Le - ben voll Pein, vom Frie - den des

poco f (cresc.)

mor - te a tan - to do - lor a tan - to do - lor!
 Lo - des ins Le - ben voll Pein, ins Le - ben voll Pein!

f

Andante.

poco f *p* *poco f* *p* *poco f* *p*

Andante.

Av - vez-zoal con - ten - to d'un pla - ci-do ob - li - o, d'un pla - ci-do ob - li o fra
 Schon fühlt ich vor Sor-gen mich fi - cher ge - bor-gen, vor Sor-gen mich fi - cher ge - bor-gen, nun

poco f *p* *poco f* *p* *poco f* *p*

mf *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

que - ste tem - pe - ste si per - de il mio cor, si per - de il mio cor, av - vez-zoal con -
 Wel - len die Wel - len des Un - heils aufs neu, des Un - heils aufs neu, schon fühlt ich vor

(poco f) *p* *(poco f)* *p* *(poco f)* *p*

poco f *p* *poco f* *p* *poco f* *p*

ten - to d'un pla - ci-do ob - li - o, d'un pla - ci-do ob li - o fra que - ste tem -
 Sor - gen mich fi = cher ge = bor - gen, mich fi = cher ge = bor = gen, nun schwel = len die

mf *p* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

pe - ste si per - de il mio cor si per de il mio cor il mio cor!
 Wel = len des Un = heils aufs neu, die Wel = len des Un = heils aufs neu!

pp *pp* *poco f* *pp* *poco f* *pp* *poco f* *pp* *mf*

Il tempo di 1°

Va - cil - lo, tre - mo, va - cil - lo, tre - mo... Che fie - ro mo -
 Ich man = te, be = be, ich man = te, be = be... O mar = ter = boll Ge =

men - to, che bar - ba - ra sor - te, pas - sar dal - la mor - te a tan - to do - lor! che
 schid, was rieft Du mich zu = rüd vom Frie - den des Lo = des ins Le = ben boll Pein? O

senza sord.
(mf)

15 fie - ro mo - men - to, che bar - ba - ra sor - te, pas - sar dal - la mor - te a
mar - ter - voll Ge - schick, was riefft Du mich zu - rüd vom Frie - den des Lo - des ins

(p cresc.) *mf* *poco f*
(p cresc.) *mf* *poco f*
(p cresc.) *mf* *poco f*

16 tan - to do - lor, pas - sar dal - la mor - te a tan - to do - lor, a tan -
Le - ben voll Pein, vom Frie - den des Lo - des ins Le - ben voll Pein, ins Le -

First system of the musical score, measures 1-8. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The vocal line (soprano) begins in measure 4 with a forte (*f*) dynamic, singing a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a dense texture of sixteenth-note chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand, both marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The lyrics "to do - lor!" and "ben voll Wein!" are written below the vocal line in measures 4 and 5.

- - to do - lor!
= = ben voll Wein!

Second system of the musical score, measures 9-16. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase, marked with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment maintains the dense texture of sixteenth-note chords and eighth-note bass line, also marked with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The lyrics "to do - lor!" and "ben voll Wein!" are repeated in measures 9 and 10.

- - to do - lor!
= = ben voll Wein!

Violini.

Viola.

Orfeo.

Eurid.

Ec - co un nuo-vo tor-men-to. A - ma-to spo-so, m'ab-ban-do-ni co - sì? Mi strug - go in
 Weh, welch ei-ne neu-e Mar-ter! Ge-lieb-ter Gat-te, kannst Du so mich ver - las-sen? Für mei-ne hei-ßen

Violoncello
e Basso.

Cembalo.

pian-to; non mi con - so - li? Il duol m'op-pri-me i sen-si, non mi soc-cor-ri? Una al-tra vol-ta, oh stel-le,
 Trä-nen hast Du kein Wort des Tro-stes? Vor Schmerz ver-gehn mir die Sin-ne und Du bleibst kalt? So muß ich, grau-sa-me Ster-ne,

Orfeo.

dun-que mo-rir degg'i - o sen - za un amplex-so tuo, sen - za un ad - di - o? Più fre-nar-mi non
 ster-ben zum zweiten Mal oh - ne Hän-de-druck von Dir, oh - ne ein Wort des Ab-schieds? Län-ger be-herrsch' ich mich

pos-so, a po-co a po-co la ra-gion mab-ban-do-na ob-lío la leg-ge, Eu-ri-di-ce, e me
nim-mer, schon schwin-det da-hin aus mei-nem Ge-dächtnis das Wort des Got-tes, Eu-ry-di-ce, mein eig-nen

(In atto di voltarsi, e poi pentito.)
(Im Begriff sich umzusehen, aber sich eines Besseren besinnend.)

(Si getta a sedere sopra un sasso.)
(Sie wirft sich auf ein Felsstück nieder.)

Eurid. **Orfeo.**

stes-so! E... Or-feo, con-sor-te! Ah... mi sen-to... lan-guir. Nò, spo-sa! A -
Glück! Und... Mein Or-phëus! Mein Gat-te! Ach, mir schwin-den die Sin-ne! Ge-lieb-te, ach

(Allegro.)

(In atto di voltarsi a guardarla, e con impeto.)
(Im Begriff, sich nach ihr umzuwenden, und mit Leidenschaft.)

scol-ta! Se sa-pes-si... Ah che fò? Må fi-no a quan-do in questo or-ri-do in-
hör mich, wenn Du ahn-test... weh, was tu ich? Nimmt denn mein Lei-den in die-ser fürch-ter-li-chen

(Allegro.)

Eurid.

Orfeo.

fer-no dov-rò pe-nar? Ben mio, ri-cor-da-ti... di... me! Che af-fan-no! Oh, co-me mi si
 Göl-le nie-mals ein En-de? Mein Ließ, o ver-giß nicht mein! O Jammer! O Qual, die mir den

(Lento.)

Eurid.

Giu - sti
 Güt = ge

(Si volta con impeto e la guarda)
 (Er wendet sich leidenschaftlich nach ihr um.)

la-ce-ra il cor! Più non re-si-sto... Sma-nio... fre-mo... de-li-ro... Ah! Mio te-so-ro!
 Bu-sen zer-reißt! Ich trags nicht län-ger! Wahn-sinn um-nach-tet den Geist! Komm an mein Herz!

Lento.

(Alzandosi con forza e tornando a cadere.)
 (Sich mit Gewalt erhebend und wieder zurücksinkend.)

Orfeo.

Dei, che ma-ven-ne? Io man-co Io mo-ro Ahi-mè! Do-ve tras-cor-si? O-ve mi
 Güt-ter, wie wird mir? Ich fin-le, ich ster-be. Weh mir! Was hab ich ge-tan? Wo-hin riß die

Lento.

Allegro.

p *simile* *cresc.*

(Le s'accosta con fretta.)
(Er nähert sich ihr eilig.)

(La scuote.)
(Er rüttelt sie.)

spinse un de-li-rio d'a-mor?
Lie-be mich Ver-blen-de=ten fort?

Spo-sa!
Gat= tin!

Eu-ri-di-ce!
Eu-ry= di= te!

p *cresc.*

Allegro.

f *fp*

Eu-ri-di-ce!
Eu-ry= di= te!

Con-sor-te!
Mein M= les!

Ah più non vi-ve, la
Weh, sie ist tot, ich

f *fp*

f *fp*

cresc.

cresc. *più f*

chia-mo in van!
ru=fe sie um=sonst.

Mi-se-ro me! La per-do, e la
Weh mir Ärmstem! Da-hin, da =

cresc. *più f*

cresc.

per - do per sem-pre! Oh Leg-ge! Oh mor-te! Oh ri - cor - do cru - del! Non hò soc -
 hin ist sie auf e - wig! Un - se - li - ges Ge - bot! Wel - che Pein schufft Du mir! Mir winkt kein

cor-so, non m'a-van - za con-siglio! Io veg-go so-lo (Ah— fie-ra vi-sta!) il lut-tu - o - so as-pet-to dell'
 Ausweg, winkt kein Trost in meinem G-lend. Nur Du al-lein, qual = voll Gefühl mei-nes na-men-lo - sen Jammers, nur

or - ri-do mio sta-to! Sa - zia - ti, sor - te rea! Son dis - pe - ra - to!
 Du bist mir ge - blie-ben! Wei - de Dich, grau - sam Ge-schick, an mei - ner Ver-zweif-lung!

Andante espressivo.

Violini. *(mf)* *spiccato assai*

Viola. *(mf)*

Orfeo.

Violoncello e Basso. *(mf)*

Cembalo. *Andante espressivo.* *mf*

p

Che fa - rò sen - za Eu - ri - di - ce? Do - ve an - drò sen - za il mio ben? Che fa -
 Dh = ne Dich, Du Heiß = ge = lieb = te, ist die Welt mir öd und leer! Dh = ne

f p

rò, — dove an - drò, che fa - rò sen - za il mio ben, do - ve an - drò sen - za il mio
 Dich, — Heiß = ge = lieb = te, ist die Welt mir öd und leer, ist die Welt mir öd und

ben? leer! Eu-ri - di - ce, Eu-ri - di - ce! Oh Di - ol Ri -
 Eu-ry = di = te, Eu-ry = di = te, nur ein = mal gib

(p)

pon-di! Ant-wort, Ri - spon - di! Io son pu - re il tuo fe -
 Ant-wort, gib Ant-wort! Schent des Gat - ten Flehn Ge -

un poco lento

(f) *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

del, io son pu - re il tuo fe - del, il tuo fe - del! Che fa - rò senza Eu-ri - di - ce? Do-ve an-
 hör, schent des Gat-ten, schent des Gat-ten Flehn Ge - hör! Oh-ne Dich, Du Heiß-ge = lieb-te, ist die

Tempo I.

Tempo I.

drò sen-za il mio ben? Che fa - rò, do - ve an - drò, che fa - rò sen - za il mio
Welt mir öd und leer, oh = ne Dich, Heiß = ge = lieb = te, ist die Welt mir öd und

ben? Do - ve an - drò sen-za il mio ben? Eu-ri - di - ce! Eu-ri - di - ce! Ah non m'a -
leer, ist die Welt mir öd und leer. Eu-ry = di = te! Eu-ry = di = te! Rein Hoff-nungs-

(Più lento.) (Adagio.)

van - za, più soc - cor - so, più spe - ran - za, ne dal mon-do, ne dal ciel! Che fa -
schim = mer dringt zu mir her, des Herzens Frie = den, ich find ihn nim = mer, nim = mer = mehr! Oh = ne

(Tempo I.)

rò senza Eu-ri - di - ce? Do-ve an-drò sen-za il mio ben? Che fa - rò, do - ve an-drò, che fa -
 Dich, Du heiß-ge = lieb = te, ist die Welt mir öd und leer, oh = ne Dich, heiß-ge = lieb = te, ist die

rò sen-za il mio ben, do - ve an - drò, che fa - rò, do - ve an - drò sen-za il mio ben?
 Welt mir öd und leer, oh = ne Dich, heiß-ge = lieb = te, ist die Welt mir öd und leer.

Fagotto.

Violini.

Viola.

Orfeo.

Violoncello e Basso.

Cembalo.

Ah fi - ni - sca u - na vol - ta con la vi - ta il do - lor! Del ne - ro A -
 Nun wohl - an, mit mei - nem Le - ben end' ich hier mei - nen Schmerz! Ist dies doch schon die

ver - no già so - no in - sù la via! Lun - go cammi - no non è quel che di - vi - de il mio
 Stra - ße hin - ab in's Reich der Lo - ten; nicht lan - ge brauch' ich zu wan - dern, bis ich das Ziel mei - ner

(Adagio.)

pizzicato

pizzicato

pizzicato

be - ne da me. Sì, a - spet - ta, o ca - ra om - bra dell' I - dol
 Seh - sucht er - reicht. Ja, ich kom - me, hol der Schat - ten der Hei ß - ge

Adagio.

mi - o! A - spet - ta, a - spet - ta! Nò, que - sta vol - ta sen - za lo spo - so tuo
 lieb - ten! Ich lom - me, ich lom - me! Nicht sollst Du dies - mal al - lein oh - ne Dei - nen Ge - mahl

coll' arco
coll' arco
p
p
p

Scena II. | Szene 2.
 Amore e detti. | Amor und die Vorigen.

(vuol ferirsi)
 (will sich töten)
 Amor. (lo disarmo)
 (er entwaffnet ihn)
 Orfeo. Orfeo, che fa - i? E chi sei tu,
 die trä - gen Flu - ten des Le - the - stro - mes treu - gen. Halt ein, was tust Du? Und wer bist Du,

(con impeto e fuori dise)
 (außer sich vor Erregung)
 Amor. che trat - te - ne - re - ardis - ci le do - vu - te a mi - ei ca - si ul - ti - me fu - rie mie? Que - sto fu - ro - re cal - ma,
 der Du Dich er - löhnst, dem Drän - gen mei - ner Sehnsucht Ein - halt zu ge - bie - ten? Zäh - me Dein wil - des Drängen!

de - po - ni, e ri - co - nos - ci A - mo - re! Ah sei tu? Ti rav - vi - so! Il duol fi - no - ra
 Sei ru - hig, kennst Du Gott & = ros nicht mehr? & = ros, Du? Ich er - kenn Dich, der her - be Schmerz

Orfeo.

tut - ti i sen - si m'op - pres - se. A che ve - ni - sti in si fie - ro mo - men - to? Che vuoi da
 um = ne = bel = te all mei = ne Sin = ne. Doch wo = zu kamst Du zu solch bit = te = rer Stun = de? Was willst Du von

Amor.
 me? Far - ti fe - li - ce! As - sa - i per glo - ria mia sof - fri - sti, Or - feo, ti
 mir? En = den Dein Leid! & = nug schon hast Du, mein Or - pheus, zu mei = nem Ruhm er = dul = det, zu =

ren - do Eu - ri - di - ce il tuo ben. Di tua co - stan - za maggior pro - va non chie - do.
 rüd geb ich die hol - de Gat - tin Dir. Wei - te - re Pro - ben Dei - ner Treu - e brauch ich nicht.

(Si alza Euridice come svegliandosi da un profondo sonno.)
 (Euridice erhebt sich, als erwachte sie aus einem tiefen Schlaf.)

Orfeo.

Ec - co: ri - sor - ge a ri - u - nir - si con - te. Che veg - go! Oh Nu - mi!
 Sieh' sie er - hebt sich um neu sich mit Dir zu ber - ei - nen. Was seh ich! Ihr Göt - ter!

(con sorpresa, e corre ad abbracciare Euridice)
 (überrascht eilt er um Euridice zu umarmen)

Eurid. **Orfeo.** **Eurid.** **Orfeo (ad Amore.) (zu Eros.)**

Spo - sa! Con - sor - te! E pur l'ab - brac - cio? E pu - re al sen ti strin - go! Ah qua - le
 Lieb - ste! Mein Gat - te! Halt ich Dich wirt - lich? Du hältst mich an Dei - nem Du - sen! Gott E - ros!

Amor.

ri - co - nos - cen - za mia... Ba - sta! Ve - ni - te, av - ven - tu - ro - si a - man - ti, u -
 Wie soll ich Dir nur dan - ken. Nicht wei - ter! So komm denn und folg mir, Du hoch - be - glü - ck - tes Paar em =

Orfeo. **Eurid.**

scia - mo al mon - do, ri - tor - na - tea go - de - re! Oh fau - sto gior - no, oh A - mor pie - to - so! Oh
 por zum Licht der Son - ne! Kehrt zur Freu - de zu - rüd! O Tag des Glü - ck - ses! Glü - ck - rei - cher Gott! O

Amor. **(Partono.)**
(Alle ab.)

lie - to, for - tu - na - to mo - men - to! Com - pen - sa mil - le pe - ne un mio con - ten - to!
 fel - ge, ge - be - ne - dei - te Stun - de! Es flie - hen Gram und Sor - gen vor mei - ner Macht!

Scena III e ultima.

Magnifico tempio dedicato ad Amore. Amore, Orfeo ed Euridice, preceduti da numeroso drappello di Pastori e Pastorelle che vengono a festeggiare il ritorno di Euridice e cominciando un allegro ballo, che s'interrompe da Orfeo che intona il seguente coro.

3. und letzte Szene.

Prächtiger Tempel, Amor geweiht. Amor, Orpheus und Eurydike, geleitet von einer zahlreichen Schar Hirten und Hirtinnen, die die Rückkehr der Eurydike zu feiern herbeiströmen und einen heiteren Tanz beginnen, der dann von Orpheus unterbrochen wird, wenn er den folgenden Chor anstimmt.

Maestoso.

Oboi.

Corni (in D).

Violini.

Viola.

Fagotti
Violoncelli
e Bassi.

Maestoso.

Cembalo.

Segue Ballo.

Ballo.

Ballet.

(Grazioso.)

Fagotto. *(mf)*

Violini. *(mf) dolce*

Viola. *(mf)*

Basso. *(mf)*

Cembalo. *(mf)* Grazioso.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The score is in 3/4 time and features a piano introduction with a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The piano continues with intricate fingerings and dynamic markings. Measures 13-16 are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

2.

Allegro.

Oboi.

Corni (in D).

(mf)

Allegro.

Violini.

(mf)

Viola.

(mf)

Violoncello e Basso.

(mf)

Allegro.

Cembalo.

(mf)

Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. This section is marked **Allegro.** and includes staves for Oboi, Corni (in D), Violini, Viola, Violoncello e Basso, and Cembalo. The piano part is marked *(mf)* throughout.

Musical score for piano, measures 1-16. The score is written for a grand piano with five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a complex texture with multiple voices. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Maggiore.

Musical score for piano, measures 17-32. The score is written for a grand piano with five staves. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#), indicating the key of D major. The time signature remains 4/4. The music features a complex texture with multiple voices. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs, followed by first and second endings.

Minore.



First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff is marked *mf*. The second staff is marked *mf*. The third staff is marked *mf*. The fourth staff is marked *mf*. The fifth staff is marked *mf*. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Second system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff is marked *(p)*. The second staff is marked *(p)*. The third staff is marked *(p)*. The fourth staff is marked *(p)*. The fifth staff is marked *(p)*. The system concludes with a double bar line.



First system of musical notation, featuring piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics. The system includes staves for piano accompaniment and vocal melody. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with complex rhythmic patterns. The vocal part is on a single staff with a treble clef. Dynamics include (p), (f), and (p) for piano, and (f) for forte. The key signature has one sharp (F#).



Second system of musical notation, featuring mezzo-forte (mf) dynamics. The system includes staves for piano accompaniment and vocal melody. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with complex rhythmic patterns. The vocal part is on a single staff with a treble clef. Dynamics include (mf) for mezzo-forte. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

3.

Andante.

Oboi.

Corni(in D)

Violini.

Viola.

Violoncello e Basso.

Cembalo.

Da Capo.

Piano score for measures 1-16. The score consists of six systems of staves. The first system has two staves with dynamics *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *(p)*. The second system has two staves with dynamics *p*, *fp*, *fp*, *fp*, *(p)*. The third system has two staves with dynamics *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *(p)*. The fourth system has two staves with dynamics *fp*, *fp*, *p*, *(p)*. The fifth system has two staves with dynamics *fp*, *p*, *p*. The sixth system has two staves with dynamics *fp*, *p*, *p*. The piece concludes with the instruction *Da Capo.*

4.

Orchestral score for measures 1-16. The score is for five instruments: Oboe, Violini, Viola, Violoncello e Basso, and Cembalo. The tempo is marked *Allegro.* The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The Violini part starts with a *(mf)* dynamic. The Viola part starts with a *(mf)* dynamic. The Violoncello e Basso part starts with a *(mf)* dynamic. The Cembalo part starts with a *mf* dynamic. The piece concludes with the instruction *Allegro.*



First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).



Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).



Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. The system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a whole rest for the first seven measures, followed by a quarter rest in the eighth measure. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the fifth measure. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the fifth measure. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the fifth measure. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the fifth measure.

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a whole rest for the first two measures, followed by a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a whole rest for the first measure, followed by a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Da capo.

Coro.

Chor.

(Maestoso.)

Oboi.

Corni (in D).

Violini.

Viola.

Orfeo.

Tri - on - fi A - mo - re, e il mon - do in - tie - ro ser va all' im - pe - ro del - la bel -
 Tri - umph sei Gott & - ros, die Wel - ten, sie prei - sen in e - wi - gen Wei - sen der Schön - heit

Chor.

Violoncello e Basso.

Cembalo.

(Maestoso.)

tà! Di sua ca - te - na tal - vol - ta a - ma - ra mai fù più ca - ra la li - ber - tà!
 Nacht! Ihr will ich die - nen mit dank - ba - ren Sin - nen, führt auch ihr Pfad oft durch Dun - kel und Nacht!

Tutti.

Tri on - fi A - mo - re, e il mon - do in - tie - ro ser - va all' im -

Tri - umph sei Gott & = ros, die Wel = ten, sie prei = sen in e = wi = gen

Tri - on - fi A - mo - re, e il mon - do in - tie - ro ser - va all' im -

Tri - umph sei Gott & = ros, die Wel = ten, sie prei = sen in e = wi = gen

pe - ro del - la bel - tà, e il mon - do in - tie - ro ser - va all' im - pe - ro,

Wei = sen der Schön = heit Macht, die Wel = ten, sie prei = sen in e = wi = gen Wei = sen, in e = wi = gen

pe - ro del - la bel - tà, e il mon - do in - tie - ro ser - va all' im - pe - ro, ser - va all' im -

Wei = sen der Schön = heit Macht, die Wel = ten, sie prei = sen in e = wi = gen Wei = sen,

Wei - ßen der Schön - heit Macht,
 pe - ro del - la bel - tà,
 ser - va all' im pe - ro del - la bel - tà!
 Wel - ten fie prei - ßen der Schön - heit Macht!
 ser - va all' im pe - ro del - la bel - tà!
 Wel - ten fie prei - ßen der Schön - heit Macht!

Ta - lor di - spe - ra, ta - lo - ra af - fan - na d'u - na ti - ran - na la cru - del - tà!
 Hat oft sie auch grau - sam dem lie - ben - den Her - zen bit - te re Qua - len und Kum - mer ge - bracht!

Ma poi la pe - na ob - bli - al' a - man - te nel dol - ce i - stan - te del - la pie - tà!
 Da - hin ist das Leid und ver - ges - sen die Wun - de, so bald ihm die Stun - de des Glü - cks wie - der lacht!

Tri - on - fi A - mo - re e il mon - do in - tie - ro ser - va all' im -
 Tri - umph sei Gott & = ros, die Wel - ten, sie prei - sen in e = wi - gen
 Tri - on - fi A - mo - re e il mon - do in - tie - ro ser - va all' im -
 Tri - umph sei Gott & = ros, die Wel - ten, sie prei - sen in e = wi - gen

pe - ro del - la bel - tà, e il mon - do in - te - ro ser - va all'im - pe - ro,

Wei - sen der Schön - heit Macht, die Wel - ten, sie prei - sen in e - wi - gen Wei - sen, in e - wi - gen

pe - ro del - la bel - tà, e il mon - do in - te - ro ser - va all'im - pe - ro, ser - va all'im -

Wei - sen der Schön - heit Macht, die Wel - ten, sie prei - sen in e - wi - gen Wei - sen,

pe - ro del - la bel - tà, e il mon - do in - te - ro ser - va all'im - pe - ro, ser - va all'im -

Wei - sen der Schön - heit Macht, die Wel - ten, sie prei - sen in e - wi - gen Wei - sen,

Ser - va all'im - pe - ro del - la bel - tà.

Wei - sen der Schön - heit Macht, die Wel - ten, sie prei - sen der Schön - heit Macht!

pe - ro del - la bel - tà,

Ser - va all'im - pe - ro del - la bel - tà.

We - ten, sie prei - sen der Schön - heit Macht!

Fagotto.

p

pligato

Euridice.

La ge-lo-si-a strugge di-vo-ra, ma poi ri-sto-ra, la fe-del-tà... E quel so-spet-to che il
 Ei-fer-sucht schlägt uns mit Kummer und Reu-e, a-ber die Treu-e hält gu-te Wacht; sie weiß die Gei-ster des

cor tor-men-ta al fin di-ven-ta fe-li-ci-tà!
 Herr-wohns zu ban-nen, scheu-chei von dan-nen den schwarzen Ver-dacht.

Tri-on-fi A-
 Tri-umph sei Gott
 Tri-on-fi A-
 Tri-umph sei Gott

mo-re, e il mon-do in-te-ro ser-va all'im-pe-ro del-la bel-tà, e il mon-do in-te-ro

E = ros, die Wel-ten, fie prei-sen in e = wi-gen Wei-sen der Schön-heit Macht, die Wel-ten, fie prei-sen in

mo-re, e il mon-do in-te-ro ser-va all'im-pe-ro del-la bel-tà, e il mon-do in-te-ro

E = ros, die Wel-ten, fie prei-sen in e = wi-gen Wei-sen der Schön-heit Macht, die Wel-ten, fie prei-sen in

ser-va all'im-pe-ro, ser-va all'im-pe-ro

e = wi-gen Wei-sen, in e = wi-gen Wei-sen der Schön-heit Macht, Wel-ten, fie prei-sen der

ser-va all'im-pe-ro, ser-va all'im-pe-ro del-la bel-tà, ser-va all'im-pe-ro

e = wi-gen Wei-sen, Wel-ten, fie prei-sen der

del - la bel - tà! Tri - on - fi A - mo - re e il mon - do in - te - ro ser - va all'im - pe - ro del - la bel -
 Schön = heit Macht! Tri - umph sei Gott & = ros, die Wel = ten, sie prei = fen in e = wi = gen Wei = fen der Schön = heit
 del - la bel - tà! Tri - on - fi A - mo - re e il mon - do in - te - ro ser - va all'im - pe - ro del - la bel -
 Schön = heit Macht! Tri - umph sei Gott & = ros, die Wel = ten, sie prei = fen in e = wi = gen Wei = fen der Schön = heit

tà, ser - va all'im - pe - ro del - la bel - tà, ser - va all'im - pe - ro del - la bel - tà!
 Macht, Wel = ten, sie prei = fen der Schön = heit Macht, Wel = ten, sie prei = fen der Schön = heit Macht!
 tà, ser - va all'im - pe - ro del - la bel - tà, ser - va all'im - pe - ro del - la bel - tà!
 Macht, Wel = ten, sie prei = fen der Schön = heit Macht, Wel = ten, sie prei = fen der Schön = heit Macht!

THE END.