

GI Boije 572

GAVA fr.ing.C.O.Boije afGennäs
1924

LA TRAVIATA

Opera di

G. Verdi

PEZZI RIDOTTI

CHITARRA

per

sola

DA

N. C. Grimm



- 1. 25170 Aria,, *Ah forse è lui che l'anima* Fr. 1. 50
- 2. 25171 Duetto,, *Parigi, o cara, noi lasceremo* , 1. 50

Prop. degli Editori

MILANO

R. Stabilimento Nazionale di
TITO di GIO. RICORDI

C^a degli Omenoni N.º 1720, e a fianco del R. Teatro alla Scala.
Firenze, Ricordi e Jouhaud. Mendrisio, Pozzi. Parigi, Escudier.

1924
1004

ARIA

LA TRAVIATA

„Ah forse è lui che l'anima,“

VERDI

Andantino.

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It begins with the tempo marking "Andantino." in 3/8 time. The piano part features a rhythmic accompaniment with frequent triplets. The vocal line enters in the second staff. Performance instructions include "cres..." (crescendo) above the fifth staff, "1-p" (piano) above the sixth staff, and "con espres." (con espressione) above the sixth staff. The score concludes with a final chord in the eighth staff.

This page of musical notation consists of eight staves. The first seven staves are primarily treble clef, with the bass clef appearing in the second and third staves. The eighth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 7/8. The music features numerous triplet patterns, often marked with a '3' above the notes. Dynamic markings include 'cres.' (crescendo), 'pp' (pianissimo), and 'con espres.' (con espressione). The piece ends with a final cadence in the eighth staff.

All.^o brillante.

The first section of the score, marked 'All.^o brillante.', consists of six staves of music. It begins in the key of D major (two sharps) and 6/8 time. The music is characterized by a driving, rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand, often using chords and moving lines. The right hand features melodic lines with various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some triplet markings. The overall texture is bright and energetic.

Andantino.

The second section, marked 'Andantino', begins with a change in tempo and mood. It consists of four staves of music. The key signature changes to B minor (two flats), and the time signature changes to 3/8. The music is significantly slower and more lyrical than the first section. It features a more prominent melodic line in the right hand, often with slurs and phrasing marks. The left hand provides a steady, rhythmic accompaniment. The section concludes with a 'C' time signature change and the marking 'dolce.'.

a piacere.

All.^o brillante.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It starts with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. A double bar line with a repeat sign is followed by a change in time signature to 6/8. The subsequent staves continue the piece with various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The notation includes many beamed notes and rests, indicating a fast and intricate piece. The final staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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