

THE WORKS

OF

HENRY BURCELL

VOLUME III.

Dido and Aeneas.

LONDON: NOVELLO, EWER AND CO.

—
1889.

THE PURCELL SOCIETY,

FOUNDED ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1876, for the purpose of doing justice to the memory of HENRY PURCELL; firstly, by the publication of his works, most of which exist only in manuscript; and secondly, by meeting for the study and performance of his various compositions.

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IN his remarks upon HENRY PURCELL, Dr. Burney said :—

“ While the Frenchman is loud in the praises of a Lulli and a Rameau; the German in that of a Handel and a Bach; and the Italian, of a Palestrina and a Pergolesi; not less is the pride of an Englishman in pointing to a name equally dear to his country; for PURCELL is as much the boast of England in music as Shakespeare in the drama, Milton in epic poetry, Locke in metaphysics, or Sir Isaac Newton in mathematics and philosophy. As a musician he shone not more by the greatness than the diversity, by the diversity than the originality of his genius; nor did the powers of his fancy prove detrimental to the solidity of his judgment. It is true that some musicians of eminence had appeared in this country previously to him, but the superior splendour of his genius eclipsed their fame. We hear with pleasure of Tallis, Gibbons, and Blow; but upon the name of PURCELL we dwell with delight, and are content to identify with his the musical pretensions of our country.”

These weighty utterances may be taken as still representing in substance the opinion of English musicians with regard to HENRY PURCELL. But while the advance of time abates nothing of that reverence for his genius and pride in his achievements which are the inheritance of the master’s countrymen, it unquestionably increases the obligation under which we all lie to do justice to his memory in a more practical way. The fame of PURCELL is no longer confined to England. It has spread to every country where the art is cherished, and pages might be filled with eloquent tributes to his genius written by foreign pens. One only will suffice as an example, and it shall be that of a Frenchman. In his *Les Clavecinistes de 1637 à 1790*, M. Amédée Méreaux says :—

“ We have here a name which is not anything like as well known as it deserves to be; it is that of a great musician whose career in the musical world left traces of remarkable progress. Nevertheless the musical world, if it has not wholly forgotten him,

has not paid the tribute justly due to his celebrity. HENRY PURCELL is one of the artistic glories of England. He is, without doubt, the most able and most fertile of all the English composers."

When the genius of our countryman is thus asserted in other lands ; when his music, as in the case of M. Méreaux's volumes, is printed for the use of foreign connoisseurs, and especially when foreign writers point significantly to the neglect which PURCELL suffers, it is time for us to consider what practical measures of appreciation and homage can be taken. The thought, however, is no new one. While the national tongue has for more than a century and a half lavished praises upon PURCELL, the national conscience has been uneasy at the bestowal of a barren honour and nothing more. Hence the attempts made from time to time to bring his works within reach. In 1788 Goodison made a gallant effort to print such of the master's MS. compositions as were then available, and actually succeeded in publishing, in a more or less complete form, *The Tempest*, *Indian Queen*, *Ode for Queen Mary*, *Christ Church Ode*, an Organ Voluntary, several Anthems, and *The Yorkshire Feast*, together with portions of *Ædipus* and *King Arthur*. But the time was not ripe for such an enterprise. Only about 100 subscribers supported Goodison, and he had to retire from the field. Forty years passed before PURCELL found another champion of this practical order. In 1828 Vincent Novello began the publication of the master's sacred music, and carried it on with such energy that in 1832 he had given to the world what was then thought to be a complete collection. It is impossible to look back upon Novello's achievement without admiration for the research which made it possible, and without gratitude for the service rendered to English music. But justice was done only to one phase of PURCELL's genius. Great though the master was as a composer for the Church, he was, perhaps, greater as a writer for the stage and of secular music generally. To prove this—to reveal the treasures which ever since his death have been lying hidden, to the detriment alike of his own fame and the repute of his country—is a manifest obligation, the time for the discharge of which has fully come. But to this end there must be a widely extended co-operation, for the work to be done is great. Of the amazing number of secular compositions bearing PURCELL's name very few have been published. He himself printed but four—the "Sonnatas of three Parts" (1683) ; the "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day" (1684) ; *Dioclesian* (1691), and *The Fairy Queen* (1692). Under the auspices of his widow there were given to the world—"Lessons for the Harpsichord" (1696) ; "Ayres for Theatre" (1697) ; a second set of "Sonnatas," in four parts (1697) ; and the collection entitled "Orpheus Britannicus" (1698). Add to these portions of the music to *Don Quixote*, the works published by Goodison, and the three—*King Arthur*, *Bonduca*, *Dido and Æneas*—issued by the Musical Antiquarian Society, and the tale of printed secular works is complete. But how much remains? PURCELL is known to have written music for nearly fifty Dramas, while his Odes and Choral Songs still in MS. number twenty-four. Moreover, since the completion of Novello's edition of the master's sacred music, discoveries of high importance have been made. A folio volume known to be in the Royal Library, but sought in vain by Vincent Novello, has come to light. It is described by Burney as "*PURCELL'S COMPOSITIONS : A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING*" ; and contains Anthems with Symphonies and instrumental parts, and also Odes and miscellaneous Songs. At York Minster several other volumes of Sacred Music have been happily discovered. The task of completing the noblest possible monument to our English master—viz., the publication of his Complete Works—is thus shown to be a heavy one. But the PURCELL SOCIETY enters upon it with a well founded trust in the sympathy and support of the musical public. For that the Committee now appeal, desiring to enrich the available treasures of English art, and to wipe away a national reproach by doing justice to one of whom the nation has abundant reason to be proud.

ODES AND WELCOME SONGS BY PURCELL.

CHIEFLY IN MS.

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| 1.—“A SONG TO WELCOME HOME HIS MAJESTY FROM WINDSOR, 1680.” | 14.—“A WELCOME SONG AT THE PRINCE OF DENMARK’S COMING HOME.” |
| 2.—“A WELCOME SONG FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ON HIS RETURN FROM SCOTLAND, 1680.” | 15.—“ODE TO KING WILLIAM, 1690.” |
| 3.—“A WELCOME SONG FOR THE KING, 1681.” | 16.—“ODE ON KING WILLIAM’S BIRTHDAY.” |
| 4.—“A WELCOME SONG FOR THE KING ON HIS RETURN FROM NEWMARKET, October 21, 1682.” | 17.—“A QUEEN’S BIRTHDAY SONG, 1690.” |
| 5.—“A WELCOME SONG FOR THE KING, 1683.” | 18.—“ODE ON QUEEN MARY’S BIRTHDAY, April 29, 1691.” |
| 6.—“ODE ON THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE GEORGE WITH LADY ANNE, 1683.” | 19.—“ODE ON QUEEN MARY’S BIRTHDAY, 1692.” |
| 7.—“ODE FOR ST. CECILIA’S DAY, November 22, 1683.” (Printed by Playford in the following year.) | 20.—“ODE FOR ST. CECILIA’S DAY, Nov. 22, 1692.”
(Printed by the Musical Antiquarian Society.) |
| 8.—“A WELCOME SONG ON THE KING’S RETURN TO WHITEHALL AFTER HIS SUMMER PROGRESS, 1684.” | 21.—“ODE FOR QUEEN MARY’S BIRTHDAY, 1693.” |
| 9.—“A WELCOME SONG FOR THE KING, 1685.” | 22.—“ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1694.” |
| 10.—“A WELCOME SONG FOR THE KING, 1687.” | 23.—“ODE FOR QUEEN MARY’S BIRTHDAY, 1694.” |
| 11.—“A WELCOME SONG FOR THE KING, 1688.” | 24.—“COMMEMORATION ODE, performed at Christ Church, Dublin, January 9, 1694.” (Printed by Goodison.) |
| 12.—“THE YORKSHIRE FEAST SONG, 1690.” (Printed by the Purcell Society.) | 25.—“ODE FOR THE BIRTHDAY OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, July 24, 1695.” |
| 13.—“A SONG THAT WAS PERFORMED AT MR. MAIDWELL’S (a Schoolmaster), on the 5th of August, 1689. The Words by one of his Scholars.” | 26.—“AN ODE,” no date. Beginning, “Hark how the wild musicians sing.” |
| | 27.—“ODE FOR ST. CECILIA’S DAY,” no date. Beginning, “Raise the voice, all instruments obey.” |
| | 28.—“ODE BY MR. COWLEY,” no date. Beginning, “If ever I mere riches did desire.” |

OPERAS AND DRAMAS.

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| 1. EPSOM WELLS. | 22. OEDIPUS. |
| 2. AURENGE ZEBE. | 23. THE FAIRY QUEEN. |
| 3. THE LIBERTINE. | 24. THE WIFE’S EXCUSE. |
| 4. CIRCE. | 25. THE OLD BACHELOR. |
| 5. ABDELAZAR. | 26. THE RICHMOND HEIRESS. |
| 6. TIMON OF ATHENS. (Printed by the Purcell Society.) | 27. THE MAID’S LAST PRAYER. |
| 7. THEODOSIUS; OR, THE FORCE OF LOVE. | 28. HENRY THE SECOND. |
| 8. DIDO AND ÆNEAS. (Printed by the Purcell Society.) | 29. THE FIRST PART OF DON QUIXOTE. |
| 9. THE VIRTUOUS WIFE. | 30. THE SECOND PART OF DON QUIXOTE. |
| 10. TYRANNICK LOVE. | 31. THE MARRIED BEAU. |
| 11. A FOOL’S PREFERMENT. | 32. THE DOUBLE DEALER. |
| 12. THE TEMPEST. | 33. THE FATAL MARRIAGE. |
| 13. DIOCLESIAN; OR, THE PROPHETESS. | 34. THE CANTERBURY GUESTS. |
| 14. THE MASSACRE OF PARIS. | 35. THE MOCK MARRIAGE. |
| 15. AMPHITRYON. | 36. THE RIVAL SISTERS. |
| 16. KING ARTHUR. | 37. OROONOKO. |
| 17. THE GORDIAN KNOT UNTIED. | 38. THE KNIGHT OF MALTA. |
| 18. SIR ANTHONY LOVE. | 39. BONDUCA. |
| 19. DISTRESSED INNOCENCE. | 40. THE THIRD PART OF DON QUIXOTE. |
| 20. THE INDIAN QUEEN. | 41. THE SPANISH FRYER. |
| 21. THE INDIAN EMPEROR. | 42. THE MARRIAGE HATER. |

HYMNS, ANTHEMS, AND OTHER SACRED MUSIC.

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British Museum.

The Society's publications will be printed in full score, as left by the composer, with the addition of a pianoforte accompaniment.

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Dido and Aeneas.

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EDITED BY WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS,

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES; HON. MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DIDO AND ÆNEAS

AN OPERA

COMPOSED BY

H ENRY P URCELL.

LONDON AND NEW YORK: NOVELLO, EWER AND CO.

1889.

DIDO AND ÆNEAS.

PREFACE.



T has long been generally believed that Purcell composed the opera "Dido and Æneas" when only nineteen years of age, and although there can be little doubt that Purcell's genius was fully equal to such a task, the fact remains that he was twenty-two years old when called upon to provide the music of this opera for a special occasion. The erroneous belief was first promulgated by Sir John Hawkins in his "History of Music," where we find the following statement:—"One, Mr. Josias Priest, a celebrated dancing master and a composer of stage dances, kept a boarding-school for young gentlewomen in Leicester Fields. The nature of his profession inclining him to dramatic representations, he got Tate to write, and Purcell to set to music, a little drama called 'Dido and Æneas.' Purcell was then of the age of nineteen, but the music of this opera had so little the appearance of a puerile essay, that there was scarce a musician in England who would not have thought it an honour to have been the author of it. The exhibition of this little piece by the young gentlewomen of the school, to a select audience of their parents and friends, was attended with general applause, no small part of which was considered as the due of Purcell."* The above narration of Hawkins has been generally accepted as correct, and we find it quoted in the Preface written by Professor Taylor for an edition of the opera published by the "Musical Antiquarian Society" in 1841. Mr. Husk has varied the Hawkins story in his article on Purcell in Grove's "Dictionary of Music," where he says, "In 1675, when only seventeen years of age, Purcell wrote the music to 'Dido and Æneas'"; and "the music was *again* performed in 1680," but he does not support his new theory by any evidence or authority.

We may note that Dr. Burney's "History of Music" does not contain any reference to "Dido and Æneas"—all the evidence hitherto discovered tends to prove that the opera was composed in 1680. The *London Gazette*, November 25, 1680, has the following advertisement: "Josias Priest, dancing master, who kept a school of gentlewomen in Leicester Fields, is removed to the Great School House at Chelsey, that was Mr. Portman's. There will continue the same masters, and others, to the improvement of the said School." The library of the Sacred Harmonic Society, now happily preserved in the Royal College of Music, contains an original libretto of the opera, believed to be unique,† with the following title: "An opera perform'd at Mr. Josias Priest's boarding-school at Chelsey by young gentlewomen. The words made by Mr. Nat. Tate.‡ The musick composed by Mr. Henry Purcell."

In D'Urfey's "New Poems," an octavo volume published in 1690, there is the following: "Epilogue to the opera of 'Dido and Æneas,' performed at Mr. Priest's boarding-school at Chelsey. Spoken by the Lady Dorothy Burk."

"All that we know the Angels do above,
I've read, is that they Sing and that they love,
The Vocal part we have to night perform'd
And if by Love our Hearts not yet are warm'd
Great Providence has still more bountious been
To save us from those grand Deceivers Men.
Here blest with Innocence, and peace of Mind.
Not only bred to Virtue, but inclin'd;
We florish, and defie all human kind.]

* Vol. IV., p. 49, original quarto ed. Hawkins's "History of Music." Vol. II., p. 745, Novello's Edition.

† A fac-simile of this libretto is by permission prefixed to this edition of the Opera.

‡ *Nat.* is doubtless a misprint for *Nah.* (*Nahum*).

Art's curious Garden thus we learn to know,
 And here secure from nipping Blasts we grow,
 Let the vain Fop range o'er yon vile lewd Town,
 Learn Play-house Wit, and vow 'tis all his own ;
 Let him Cock, Huff, Strut, Ogle, Lye, and Swear,
 How he's admir'd by such and such a Player ;
 All's one to us, his Charms have here no power,
 Our Hearts have just the Temper as before ;
 Besides to shew we live with strictest Rules,
 Our Nunnery-Door is charm'd to shut out Fools ;
 No Love-toy here can pass to private view,
 Nor *China* Orange cram'd with Billet dew,
Rome may allow strange Tricks to please her Sons,
 But we are Protestants and English Nuns,
 Like nimble Fawns, and Birds that bless the Spring
 Unscar'd by turning Times we dance and sing ;
 We in hope to please, but if some Critick here
 Fond of his Wit, designs to be severe,
 Let not his Patience be worn out too soon,
 And in few years we shall be all in Tune."

This doggrel written by Tom d'Urfey was evidently recited by one of the young gentle-women of the school, and as she was Lady Dorothy Burk, we may infer that Mr. Priest's pupils were of the aristocratic class.

Priest was not only "a celebrated dancing master and composer of dances for the stage," but appears also to have been professionally attached to the theatre in *Dorset Gardens*; we find his name specially recorded in connection with the production of "Macbeth" as altered by Davenant; also for "King Arthur," "The Prophetess," "The Fairy Queen," plays for which Purcell composed the music. A reference to the original libretto of "Dido and *Aeneas*" will show that Tate was not forgetful of Mr. Priest's professional avocations, every opportunity for introducing a dance being carefully utilised.

The music of "Dido and *Aeneas*" remained in MS. until 1841, when an edition was published by "The Musical Antiquarian Society," with prefaces by Professor Taylor and Mr. G. A. Macfarren. No libretto of the work was known at that time, and Macfarren wrote: "Unable to meet with a copy of the drama separate from the music, and the MS. scores to which I have had access presenting but the mere words and the names of the characters who sing them, I have ventured to make such divisions of the Acts as were suggested to me by apparent musical climaxes and by the progress of the plot." In 1870 Dr. Rimbault published an edition of the opera in vocal score; the libretto had then been discovered, and the Doctor availed himself of the opportunity of consulting it, with the result that he noted the omission of several pieces of music in the Antiquarian Society edition, but after diligent search failed to discover the missing music in the various MSS. he was able to consult. He therefore adopted the Act divisions which Macfarren had suggested.

A few years since I was so fortunate as to secure a MS. score of the opera, written probably in Purcell's time, and also an old set of instrumental and vocal parts which had been used in performance. These I have collated with a fine MS. score written by John Travers,* about 1720, kindly placed at my disposal by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley. The MSS. supply the missing music,† now first printed in complete score. It is worthy of remark that the whole of the solo parts, excepting that for the tenor, *Aeneas*, are written with the G clef, a significant reminder that the music was composed for performance by "Young Gentlewomen." *Dido*'s attendant is named *Belinda*, agreeing with the printed libretto. A remark made by Sir John Hawkins would lead us to believe that he had never seen an authentic copy of the opera. He says: "The song in the 'Orpheus Britannicus,' 'Ah, Belinda,' is one of the airs in it ('Dido and *Aeneas*'). In the original opera the initial words are 'Ah, my Anna!'" My own and the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley's scores give various stage directions, marks of time and expression—these are few and always in English. To these others are now added, in Italian, to distinguish them from Purcell's.

Professor Taylor, in his Preface to "Dido," speaks of the surprising originality of Purcell, of his quick and accurate perception of the use and power of music regarded as a dramatic agent; these qualities are very discernible in the recently discovered MS. scores of the opera, for we find that Purcell made many of his scenes continuous; in this, as in other details, showing himself far in advance of his age and contemporaries. In producing a perfect

* Travers, an excellent musician and composer, was originally a chorister in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, afterward a pupil of Dr. Greene and Dr. Pepusch; the latter bequeathed to him one half of his large and valuable library. Travers was Organist of the Chapel Royal at the time of his decease, 1758. He was then about 55 years of age.

† Purcell probably did not set the Prologue to music. We know that on other occasions he exercised similar discretion in the treatment of stage dramas.

opera, without spoken dialogue, but including recitative, air, duet, chorus, and descriptive instrumental movements, he had no model to work upon. It is true that Sir William Davenant gave a performance or entertainment at Rutland House* on the 21st of May, 1656, described by Wood† as an Italian Opera. Hawkins refers to Wood's statement, which he says "is much to be doubted." As a matter of fact, the description was most inaccurate. The entertainment was published in a small octavo volume, probably on November 22, 1656, but with the printed date 1657. A copy of this rare little book is in my own library.‡ It is evident that the entertainment consisted chiefly of long-spoken monologues, divided by instrumental music. There are only two vocal pieces—songs with chorus—in the whole work. It is entirely in English, not Italian. This seems to have been a trial venture of Davenant to re-introduce stage representations, which had been sternly repressed by the Puritans. He soon attempted a more lengthened and a more dramatic entertainment, "The Siege of Rhodes." This may have been performed in 1656, but probably in the following year 1657. The libretto was published in August, 1656, and it is evident from the address "to the Reader," prefixed to the work, that at the time of publication it had not been performed. In a letter addressed by Davenant to Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, the Lord-Keeper, dated September 3, 1656, he says: "When I consider the nicety of the times, I fear it may draw a curtain between your Lordship and our Opera; therefore I have presumed to send your Lordship, hot from the press, what we mean to represent, making your Lordship my supreme judge, though I despair to have the honour of inviting you to be a spectator." There can be no doubt that Davenant adopted the title *Opera* for his entertainments because he dared not call them stage plays, and for like reason he made them as musical as possible. When at length he found the authorities and the public ready to tolerate plays and tragedies without music he continued to call them operas. Sir G. Macfarren, in "Musical History," says the "Siege of Rhodes" was a regular opera, and retained the stage until some years after the Restoration, and adduces this statement as a refutation of the commonly-received opinion that Puritan influence brought about a decadence of music in England. This inference is scarcely warranted by facts. The first edition (1656) of the "Siege of Rhodes" is full of interest, and describes with minute detail every circumstance connected with its performance, even the very size of the stage (11 feet high, 15 feet deep), the various scenes, &c.

The several characters in the piece delivered their lines in a sort of monotone or chant, described by Aubrey in his "Miscellanies," as "*stilo recitativo*," and referred to by Dryden, who says "the 'Siege of Rhodes' was the first opera we ever had in England; there is this difference between opera and tragedy, that the one is a story sung with proper action, the other spoken. He must be a very ignorant player who knows not there is a musical cadence in speaking, and that a man may as well speak out of tune as sing out of tune."

The "Siege of Rhodes" was enlarged to nearly double its size within three years of its first publication, and transformed into a play; subsequently the author made further additions, and it was in this altered state that it "retained the stage after the Restoration." The music for the first representation of the "Siege of Rhodes" was composed by Henry Lawes, Captain Henry Cook, Matthew Lock, Dr. Charles Colman, and Mr. George Hudson, but it is significant that none of the music has survived to our times.

Purcell's predecessors, Lawes, Laniere, Locke, and Banister had each written detached recitatives, but none of them had attempted the composition of a perfect opera, and it is curious that not one of Purcell's contemporaries, with the exception of Lewis Grabu, followed the model given in "Dido and Æneas." Grabu, in 1687, set to music Dryden's opera "Albion and Albanus," entirely discarding spoken dialogue. This work is sometimes erroneously cited as the *first* opera performed in England; it had no success, and if we couple this fact with the recollection that Purcell himself never produced another opera, we may conclude that the times were not then ripe for true music-drama or opera.

The choruses in "Dido and Æneas" are remarkable for their melodiousness and suitableness for stage purposes. The number commencing "In our deep vaulted cell" was evidently performed by two sets of singers, one in view of the audience and the other behind the scenes, an effective novelty, which must have been a delightful surprise at the first representation of the opera. The final chorus is particularly beautiful, forming an appropriate close to *Dido's* death scene, in which she sings one of the most pathetic songs ever composed. In this song, as in numerous other numbers in the work, the composer voluntarily fettered his genius by composing his melodies and harmonies to a ground-bass. This learned device

* Rutland House was situate at the North-east corner of Charterhouse Square.

† Athen. Oxon. Vol. II., col. 412.

‡ "The first Day's Entertainment at Rutland House, by Declamations and Musick; After the manner of the Ancients. By Sir W. D. London: Printed by J. M. for H. Herringman, and sold at his shop at the Anchor, in the New-Exchange, in the Lower Walk. 1657."

was a favourite one with Purcell, and it is curious to note that the ground of *Dido's* song is nearly identical with that afterward used by J. S. Bach to the "Crucifixus" in his B minor Mass.

PURCELL.

BACH.

Purcell's original orchestration is for two violins, viola, bass, and harpsichord. Some of the recitatives are accompanied by the stringed orchestra, in other cases the recitatives and also some of the airs have an accompaniment for the harpsichord alone. We can well imagine that the space available at Mr. Priest's boarding-school made the scanty orchestration a necessity in this particular instance; in other works composed for the theatre Purcell sometimes wrote for *three* hautboys, trumpets, bassoons, and drums. Dr. Rimbault hazarded a conjecture that the part of *Belinda* was written for a male alto, and that at the first performance the composer, who possessed a beautiful alto voice, and was an accomplished vocalist, sang and performed it himself. The discovery of the MSS. from which this edition has been prepared has dissipated that myth; *Belinda's* part is written for a high soprano, and it is far more probable that Purcell presided at the harpsichord, and supplied the necessary filling up accompaniment. What that was like it is impossible to say, but, judging from harmonies and progressions which we find in Purcell's music,* we may be quite sure that it was replete with fancy and beauty.

The author of the libretto, Nahum Tate, born in Dublin in 1652, is chiefly remembered as the co-author with Nicholas Brady of a metrical version of the Psalms of David. He was associated with Purcell on several other occasions in the production of odes and pieces for the stage.

"*Dido and Aeneas*" was occasionally performed at "The Ancient Concerts," also by the old "Purcell Society," and recently revived by the "Bach Choir," when the music was performed as here printed. Some of the pieces have at times been divorced from the work and introduced into stage plays, without regard to their appropriateness; for example, "Fear no danger" was thrust into Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," as may be seen from a copy of the music of the duet published in 1700.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

* The Motet "Jehovah quam multo," published for the Bach Choir, by Novello, should be examined by all who are interested in Purcell and his wondrous harmonies.

(I)

A N O P E R A

Perform'd at
Mr. JOSIAS PRIEST's Boarding-School at
CHELSEY.

By Young Gentlewomen.
The Words Made by Mr. NAT. TATE.
The Musick Composed by Mr. **Henry Purcell.**

The PROLOGUE.

Phœbus Rises in the Chariot,
Over the Sea, The *Nereids* out of the Sea.

Phœbus, **F**rom Aurora's Spicy Bed,
 Phœbus rears his Sacred Head.
 His Courfers Advancing,
 Curveting and Prancing.

1. *Nereid*, *Phœbus* strives in vain to Tame 'em,
With *Ambrosia* Fed too high.

2. *Nereid*, *Phœbus* ought not now to blame 'em,
Wild and eager to Survey
The fairest Pageant of the Sea.

Phœbus, *Tritons* and *Nereids* come pay your Devotion
Cho. To the New rising Star of the Ocean.

Venus Descends in her Chariot,
The *Tritons* out of the Sea,
The Tritons Dance.

Nereid, Look down ye Orbs and See
A New Divinity.

Phœ. Whose Lustre does Out-Shine
Your fainter Beams, and half Eclipses mine,
Give *Phœbus* leave to Prophecy.
Phœbus all Events can see.

Ten Thousand Thousand Harmes,
From such prevailing Charmes,
To Gods and Men must instantly Ensue.

Cho. And if the Deity's above,
Are *Victims* of the powers of Love,
What must wretched Mortals do.

Venus) Fear not *Phœbus*, fear not me,
A harmless Deity.

These are all my Guards ye View,
What can these blind Archers do.

Phœ. Blind they are, but strike the Heart,

Ven. What *Phœbus* say's is alwayes true.

They Wound indeed, but 'tis a pleasing smart.

Phœ. Earth and Skies address their Duty,
To the Sovereign Queen of Beauty.

All Resigning,

None Repining

At her undisputed Sway.

Cho. To *Phœbus* and *Venus* our Homage wee'l pay,
Her Charmes blest the Night, as his Beams blest the day.

The Nereids Dance. *Exit.*)

The Spring Enters with her Nymphs. [Scene the Grove.

Ven. See the Spring in all her Glory,

Cho. Welcomes *Venus* to the Shore.

Ven. Smiling Hours are now before you,
Hours that may return no more. [*Exit, Phœ. Ven. Soft Musick.*

Spring, Our Youth and Form declare,
For what we were designed.
'Twas Nature made us Fair,
And you must make us kind.
He that fails of Addressing,
'Tis but Just he should fail of Possessing.

The Spring and Nymphs Dance.

Shepherdeffes, Jolly Shepherds come away,
To Celebrate this Genial Day,
And take the Friendly Hours you vow to pay.
Now make Trial,
And take no Denial.
Now carry your Game, or for ever give o're.

The Shepherds and Shepherdeffes Dance.

Cho. Let us Love and happy Live,
Possess those smiling Hours,
The more auspicious Powers,
And gentle Planets give.
Prepare those soft returns to Meet,
That makes Loves Torments Sweet.

The Nymphs Dance.

Enter the Country Shepherds and Shepherdesses.

- He,* Tell, Tell me, prithee *Dolly*,
And leave thy Melancholy,
Why on the Plaines, the Nymphs and Swaines,
This Morning are so Jolly.
- She,* By *Zephires* gentle Blowing,
And *Venus* Graces Flowing,
The Sun has bin to Court our Queen,
And Tired the Spring with wooing.
- He,* The Sun does guild our Bowers,
- She,* The Spring does yield us Flowers,
She sends the Vine,
- He,* He makes the Wine,
To Charm our happy Hours.
- She,* She gives our Flocks their Feeding,
- He,* He makes 'em fit for Breeding.
- She,* She decks the Plain,
- He,* He fills the Grain,
And makes it worth the Weeding.
- Cho,* But the Jolly Nymph *Thitis* that long his Love fought,
Has Flusted him now with a large Morning's draught.
Let's go and divert him, whilst he is Mellow,
You know in his Cups he's a Hot-Headed Fellow.

The Countrys Maids Dance. [Exit.]

A C T the First,

Scene the Palace

Enter Dido and Belinda, and Train.

- Bel.* **S**Hake the Cloud from off your Brow,
Fate your wishes do Allow.
Empire Growing,
Pleasures Flowing,
Fortune Smiles and so should you,
Shake the Cloud from off your Brow,
- Cho.* Banish Sorrow, Banish Care,
Grief should ne're approach the Fair.
- Dido,* Ah ! *Belinda* I am prest,
With Torment not to be Confeft.
Peace and I are Strangers grown,
I Languifh till my Grief is known,
Yet wou'd not have it Guest.

Grief

- Bel.* Grief Encreasing, by Concealing,
Dido Mine admits of no Revealing.
Bel. Then let me Speak the *Trojan* guest,
 Into your tender Thoughts has prest.
2 Women, The greatest blessing Fate can give,
 Our *Carthage* to secure, and *Troy* revive.
Cho. VVhen Monarchs unite how happy their State,
 They Triumph at once on their Foes and their Fate.
Dido, VVhence could so much Virtue Spring,
 VVhat Stormes, what Battels did he Sing.
Anchises Valour mixt with *Venus's* Charmes,
 How soft in Peace, and yet how fierce in Armes.
Bel. A Tale so strong and full of wo,
 Might melt the Rocks as well as you.
2 Women, VVhat stubborn Heart unmoved could see,
 Such Distres, such pity.
Dido, Mine with Stormes of Care opprest,
 Is Taught to pity the Distrest.
 Mean wretches grief can Touch,
 So soft so sensible my Breast,
 But Ah ! I fear, I pity his too much.
Bel. Fear no danger to Ensue,
2 Women, The *Hero* Loves as well as you.
Cho. Ever Gentle, ever Smiling,
 And the Cares of Life beguiling.
Cupid Strew your path with Flowers,
 Gathered from *Elizian* Bowers.

Dance this Cho.

The Baske.

Æneas Enters with his Train.

- Bel.* See your Royal Guest appears,
 How God like is the Form he bears.
Æn. VVhen Royal Fan shall I be blest,
 VVith cares of Love, and State distrest.
Dido. Fate forbids what you Ensue,
Æneas has no Fate but, you.
 Let *Dido* Smile, and I'le defie,
 The Feeble stroke of Destiny.

Cupid

- Cho.* Cupid only throws the Dart,
That's dreadful to a Warriour's Heart.
And she that VVounds can only cure the Smart.
- A&n.* If not for mine, for Empire's sake,
Some pity on your Lover take.
Ah ! make not in a hopeles Fire,
A Hero fall, and *Troy* once more Empire.
- Bel.* Pursue thy Conquest, Love — her Eyes,
Confess the Flame her Tongue Denyes.

A Dance Gittars Chacony

- Cho.* To the Hills and the Vales, to the Rocks and the Mountains
To the Musical Groves, and the cool Shady Fountains.
Let the Triumphs of Love and of Beauty be Shown,
Go Revel ye *Cupids*, the day is your own.

The Triumphing Dance.

ACT the Second,

*Scene the Cave.*Enter *Sorcereſſes*.

- Sorc.* **W**eyward Sisters you that Fright,
The Lonely Traveller by Night.
VVho like dismal Ravens Crying,
Beat the VVindowes of the Dying.
Appear at my call, and share in the Fame,
Of a Mischief shall make all *Carthage* to Flame.

Enter *Inchantereffes*.

- Incha.* Say *Beldam* what's thy will,
Harms our Delight and Mischief all our Skill,

- Sorc.* The Queen of *Carthage* whom we hate,
As we do all in prosperous State.
E're Sun set shall most wretched prove,
Deprived of Fame, of Life and Love.

- Cho.* Ho, ho, ho, ho, ho, &c.

- Incha.* Ruin'd e're the Set of Sun,
Tell us how shall this be done.

- Sorc.* The *Trojan* Prince you know is bound
By Fate to seek *Italian* Ground,
The Queen and He are now in Chase,
Hark, how the cry comes on apace.
But when they've done, my trusty Elf
In form of *Mercury* himself.
As sent from *Jove* shall chide his stay,
And Charge him Sail to Night with all his Fleet away.
Ho, Ho, ho, ho, &c. [Enter 2 Drunken Sailors, a Dance

- Sorc.* But e're we, we this perform.
We'l Conjure for a Storm
To Mar their Hunting Sport,
And drive 'em back to Court.
- Cho.* In our deep-Vaulted Cell the Charm wee'l prepare,
Too dreadful a Practice for this open Air,
Ecco Dance.
Inchanteresses and Fairees.
- Enter Æneas, Dido and Belinda, and their Train.*
Scene the Grove.
- Bel.* Thanks to these Lovesome Vails,
These desert Hills and Dales.
- Cho.* So fair the Game, so rich the Sport,
Diana's self might to these Woods Resort.
Gitter Ground a Dance.
- 2d. Wom.* Oft she Visits this Loved Mountain,
Oft she bathes her in this Fountain.
Here *Acteon* met his Fate,
Pursued by his own Hounds,
And after Mortal Wounds.
Discovered, discovered too late.
- A Dance to Entertain Æneas, by Dido Vemon.*
- Æneas,* Behold upon my bending Spear,
A Monsters Head stands bleeding.
VVith Tushes far exceeding,
These did *Venus* Huntsmen Tear.
- Dido.* The Skies are Clouded, heark how Thunder
Rends the Mountain Oaks asunder.
Haft, haft, to Town this open Field,
No Shelter from the Storm can yield. [Exit.]
- { *The Spirit of the Sorceress descends*
to Æneas in likeness of Mercury.
- Spir.* Stay Prince and hear great *Joves* Command,
He summons thee this Night away.
- Æn.* To Night.
- Spir.* To Night thou must forsake this Land,
The Angry God will brook no longer stay,
Joves Commands thee wast no more,
In Loves delights those precious Hours,
Allowed by the Almighty Powers.
To gain th' *Hesperian* Shore,
And Ruined *Troy* restore.
- Æn.* *Joves* Commands shall be Obey'd,
To Night our Anchors shall be weighed,

But

But ah ! what Language can I try,
 My Injured Queen to pacify.
 No sooner she resignes her Heart,
 But from her Armes I'm forc't to part.
 How can so hard a Fate be took,
 One Night enjoy'd, the next forsook.
 Your be the blame, ye Gods, for I
 Obey your will - but with more Ease cou'd dye.

The Sorceress and her Inchanteress.

Cho. Then since our Charmes have Sped,
 A Merry Dance be Led
 By the Nymphs of *Carthage* to please us.
 They shall all Dance to ease us.
 A Dance that shall make the Spheres to wonder,
 Rending thosé fair Groves asunder.

The Groves Dance.

A C T the Third,

Scene the Ships.

Enter *the Sailors*.

The Sorceress and her Inchanteress.

Cho. COME away, fellow Sailors your Anchors be
 Time and Tide will admit no delaying. (weighing,
 Take a Bouze short leave of your Nymphs on the Shore,
 And Silence their Morning,
 With Vows of returning.
 But never intending to Visit them more.

The Sailors Dance.

Sorc. See the Flags and Streamers Curling,
 Anchors weighing, Sails unfurling.
Phœbus pale deluding Beames,
 Guilding more deceitful Streams.

Our Plot has took,
 The Queen forsook, ho, ho, ho.

Elisas ruin'd, ho, ho, ho, next Motion,
 Must be to storne her Lover on the Ocean.
 From the Ruines of others our pleasure we borrow,
Elisas bleeds to Night, and *Carthage* Flames tomorrow.

Cho. Destruction our delight, delight our greatest Sorrow,
Elisas dyes to Night, and *Carthage* Flames to Morrow.

{*Jack of the Lanthorn leads the Spaniards
 out of their way among the Inchanteresses.*

A Dance.

Enter Dido, Belinda, and Train.

Dido

Your Councel all is urged in vain,
To Earth and Heaven I will Complain.
To Earth and Heaven why do I call,
Earth and Heaven conspire my Fall.
To Fate I Sue, of other means bereft,
The only refuge for the wretched left.

Bel.

See Madam where the Prince appears,
Such Sorrow in his Looks he bears, [*Aeneas* Enters.]

Aen.

As wou'd convince you still he's true,
What shall lost *Aeneas* do.

How Royal fair shall I impart,
The Gods decree and tell you we must part.

Dido

Thus on the fatal Banks of *Nile*,
Weeps the deceitful Crocodile.

Thus Hypocrites that Murder Act,
Make Heaven and Gods the Authors of the Fact.

Aen.

By all that's good,

Dido

By all that's good no more,
All that's good you have Forsworn.

To your promised Empire fly,
And let forsaken *Dido* dye.

Aen.

In spite of *Joves* Command I stay,
Offend the Gods, and Love obey.

Dido

No faithless Man thy course pursue,
I'm now resolved as well as you.

No Repentance shall reclaim,
The Injured *Dido* slighted Flame.

For 'tis enough what e're you now decree,
That you had once a thought of leaving me.

Aen.

Let *Jove* say what he will I'll stay.

Dido.

Away

[Exit *Aen.*]

To Death I'll fly, if longer you delay.

But Death, alas? I cannot Shun,

Death must come when he is gone.

Cbo.

Great minds against themselves Conspire,

And shun the Cure they most desire.

Dido.

Thy Hand *Belinda*, -darkness shades me,

On thy Bosom let me rest,

{Cupids appear in the

}Clouds o're her Tomb.

More I wou'd but Death invades me.

Death is now a Welcom Guest,

When I am laid in Earth my wrongs Create.

No trouble in thy Breast,

Remember me, but ah! forget my Fate.

Cbo.

With drooping Wings you Cupids come,

To scatter Roses on her Tomb.

Soft and Gentle as her Heart,

Keep here your Watch and never part.

[Cupids Dance.]

FINIS.

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DIDO AND ÆNEAS.

OVERTURE.

Henry Purcell.

Adagio.

Violino 1st. { *p*

Violino 2nd. { *p*

Viola. { *p*

Basso. { *p*

Adagio.

PIANO. { *p*

Allegro moderato.

Allegro moderato.

Allegro moderato.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of two flats. It contains measures 11 and 12, both starting with a forte dynamic (f). Measure 11 consists of eighth-note patterns. Measure 12 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one flat. It contains measures 11 and 12, which are mostly rests.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time and key signature of B-flat major (two flats). The music consists of eight measures per staff, divided by vertical bar lines. The notes are represented by short horizontal strokes on the stems, with some stems pointing up and others down. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) at the start, followed by eighth-note pairs (down-up). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) throughout. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) at the start, followed by eighth-note pairs (down-up). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) throughout. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) at the start, followed by eighth-note pairs (down-up). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) throughout. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) at the start, followed by eighth-note pairs (down-up). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) throughout. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) at the start, followed by eighth-note pairs (down-up). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) throughout. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) at the start, followed by eighth-note pairs (down-up). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) throughout. Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) at the start, followed by eighth-note pairs (down-up). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) throughout. Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) at the start, followed by eighth-note pairs (down-up). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (up-down) throughout.

A musical score page featuring five staves of music. The top three staves are for the orchestra, each with a clef (G, C, F), a key signature of two flats, and a 2/4 time signature. The bottom two staves are for the piano, also in a key signature of two flats and 2/4 time. The music consists of eight measures of music, divided by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains eighth-note patterns. The second measure features eighth-note pairs. The third measure includes eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth measure contains eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth measure includes eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. The sixth measure contains eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. The seventh measure includes eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. The eighth measure concludes with eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical score for five staves (string quartet and piano). The score consists of eight measures. Measures 1-4 feature eighth-note patterns in the upper three staves and sixteenth-note patterns in the lower two staves. Measures 5-8 show eighth-note chords in the upper three staves and sixteenth-note patterns in the lower two staves.

Musical score for five staves (string quartet and piano). The score consists of eight measures. Measures 9-12 feature eighth-note patterns in the upper three staves and sixteenth-note patterns in the lower two staves. Measures 13-16 show eighth-note chords in the upper three staves and sixteenth-note patterns in the lower two staves.

Musical score for five staves (string quartet and piano). The score consists of eight measures. Measures 17-20 feature eighth-note patterns in the upper three staves and sixteenth-note patterns in the lower two staves. Measures 21-24 show eighth-note chords in the upper three staves and sixteenth-note patterns in the lower two staves.

ACT I.

Scene. *The Palace. Enter Dido, Belinda, and train.*

Nº 1. SCENA and CHORUS.

Allegretto grazioso.

BELINDA.

Soprano.

Basso.

PIANO.

Shake the cloud from off your

brow, Fate your wish - es doth al - low; Em - pire

cresc.

f

grow - ing, Plea - sures flow - - - - ing, For - tune smiles and so should

p

f

p

you. Shake the cloud from off your brow, shake

Af

Ap

f

p

Viol. I.

Viol. II.

Viola.

rall.

CHORUS.

Soprano.

p Alto.

p Tenor.

p Bass.

Ban - ish sor - row, ban - ish

Ban - ish sor - row, ban - ish

Ban - ish sor - row, ban - ish

Ban - ish sor - row, ban - ish

colla voce

p

care, Grief should ne'er ap - proach the fair, Ban - ish sor - row, ban - ish

care, Grief should ne'er ap - proach the fair, Ban - ish, ban - ish

care, Grief should ne'er ap - proach the fair, Ban - ish sor - row, ban - ish,

care, Grief should ne'er ap - proach the fair, Ban - ish, ban - ish,

cresc.

care, Grief should ne'er ap - proach the fair, should ne'er ap -
 care, Grief should ne'er ap - proach the fair, should ne'er ap -
 ban - ish care, Grief should ne'er ap - proach, should ne'er ap -
 ban - ish, ban - ish care, Grief should ne'er, should ne'er ap -

 f
 f
 f
 - proach the fair, grief should ne'er ap - proach, should ne'er ap - proach the fair.
 - proach the fair, grief should ne'er, should ne'er ap - proach the fair.
 - proach the fair, grief should ne'er, should ne'er ap - proach the fair.
 - proach the fair, grief should ne'er, should ne'er ap - proach the fair.

 f
 f

Nº 2. SONG.

Slow.

Soprano. DIDO. *p*

Basso.

PIANO.

Basso ottimato

tor - ment, Ah, ah, ah, Be - lin - da, I am prest with

tor - ment not to be con-fest, Ah, ah, ah, Be - lin - da,

I am prest with tor - ment, Ah, ah, ah, Be - lin - da, I am

Prest — with tor - ment not to be con-fest,
 Peace and I are

stran - gers grown, Peace and I are stran - gers, stran - gers grown. I

lan - - - guish till my grief is known, I lan - - - - - guish, I

lan - guish till my grief is known, Yet would not, yet would not, would not

have it guess'd. Peace and I are

stran - gers grown, Peace and I are stran - gers, stran - gers

Viol. I.

Viol. II.

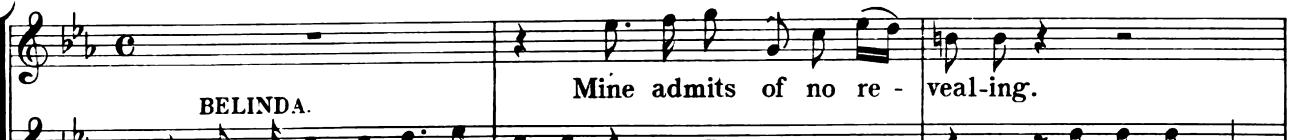
p Viola.

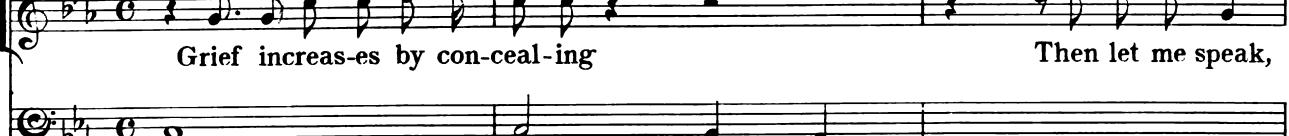
grown.

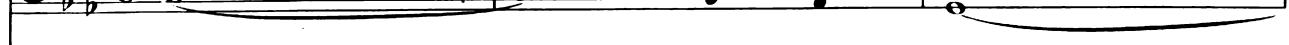
p

N^o. 3. RECIT.

DIDO.

Soprano. 

Soprano. 

Basso. 

PIANO. 

a tempo













Nº 4. CHORUS.

Viol.I. Moderato.

Viol. I. *f*

Viol. II. *f*

Viola. *f*

Soprano. *f*

Alto. When monarchs u - nite, how hap - py their state, They tri - umph at once, o'er their

Tenor. When monarchs u - nite, how hap - py their state, They tri - umph at once, o'er their

When monarchs u - nite, how hap - py their state, They tri - umph at once, o'er their

Bass. *f*

When monarchs u - nite, how hap - py their state, They tri - umph at once, o'er their

Basso. *f*

Moderato.

ff

foes and their fate, they tri - umph, they tri - umph at once, o'er their foes and their fate.

foes and their fate, they tri - umph, they tri - umph at once, o'er their foes and their fate.

foes and their fate, they tri - umph, they tri - umph at once, o'er their foes and their fate.

foes and their fate, they tri - umph, they tri - umph at once, o'er their foes and their fate.

Nº 5. RECIT.

Soprano. *DIDO.*

Basso.

PIANO.

sing? An-chi-ses' va - lour mixt with Ve-nus' charms, How soft, how

CRES. *BELINDA.*

soft in peace, and yet how fierce, how fierce in arms? A tale so

strong and full of woe Might melt the rocks as well as you. What

DIDO.

stub-born heart un - mov'd could see Such dis - tress, such pi - e - ty? Mine with

storms _____ of care _____ op-prest Is taught to pi - ty the dis -

-trest. Mean wretch - es grief can touch So soft, so sen - si - ble my

breast; But ah! but ah! I fear I pi - ty him too much.

Nº 6. DUET and CHORUS.

BELINDA.

Soprano. *mf* Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you,
mf 2nd WOMAN. *cresc.*

Soprano. Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you,

Basso. *cresc.*

PIANO. *mf* *cresc.*

p Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you,
p Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you,

p

p Ev - er gen - tle, ev - er smi - ling, And the cares of life be - guil - ling,
p Ev - er gen - tle, ev - er smi - ling, And the cares of life be - guil - ling,

p

f

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you.

f

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you.

p

Cu-pids strew your paths with flowers, Ga-ther'd from E - ly - sian bowers,

p

Cu-pids strew your paths with flowers, Ga-ther'd from E - ly - sian bowers,

f

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you,

f

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you,

Viol.I.

Viol.II.

Viola.

Sop. f CHORUS.

Alto. f

Tenor. f

Bass. f

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you,

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you,

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you,

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you,

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you,

Basso. f

f

Bass. f

Bass. f

p

p

p

p

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you.

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you.

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you.

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you.

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you.

p

p

Bass. f

Bass. f

pp

pp

pp

pp

Ev - er gen - tle, ev - er smi - ling, And the cares of life be - gu - ling,

Ev - er gen - tle, ev - er smi - ling, And the cares of life be - gu - ling,

pp

f

f

f

f

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you.

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you.

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you.

Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you.

f

f

pp

pp

pp

pp

Cu - pids strew your path with flowers, Ga - ther'd from E - ly - sian bowers,

pp

Cu - pids strew your path with flowers, Ga - ther'd from E - ly - sian bowers,

pp

A musical score for a six-part ensemble. The parts are arranged as follows: Treble clef (top), Bass clef, Alto clef, Tenor clef, Bass clef (double bar line), and Bass clef (bottom). The music consists of eight measures. Measure 1: All parts play eighth notes. Measure 2: Bass and Tenor play eighth notes; Alto and Bass (bottom) play quarter notes. Measure 3: Bass and Tenor play eighth notes; Alto and Bass (bottom) play quarter notes. Measure 4: Bass and Tenor play eighth notes; Alto and Bass (bottom) play quarter notes. Measure 5: Bass and Tenor play eighth notes; Alto and Bass (bottom) play quarter notes. Measure 6: Bass and Tenor play eighth notes; Alto and Bass (bottom) play quarter notes. Measure 7: Bass and Tenor play eighth notes; Alto and Bass (bottom) play quarter notes. Measure 8: Bass and Tenor play eighth notes; Alto and Bass (bottom) play quarter notes. The lyrics are: "Fear no dan - ger to en - sue, The He - ro loves as well as you." The dynamic is ***ff*** throughout.

Æneas enters with his train.

Nº 7. RECIT.

BELINDA.

Soprano. See, see, your Roy-al guest ap-pears; How God-like is the form he

Basso

PIANO.

ÆNEAS.

bears! When, when, Roy-al fair, shall I be blest, With cares of love and state dis -

con 8ve bassa

DIDO.

ÆNEAS.

-trest? Fate for - bids what you pur - sue. A E - ne - as has no fate but you!

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 1 starts with a half note on A, followed by a quarter note on G, a half note on F, and a quarter note on E. Measure 2 starts with a half note on B, followed by a quarter note on A, a half note on G, and a quarter note on F. Measure 3 starts with a half note on C, followed by a quarter note on B, a half note on A, and a quarter note on G.

Let Di - do smile and I'll de - fy The fee - ble stroke "of des - ti - ny.

Nº 8. CHORUS.

Allegro moderato.

Violino 1st. {

Violino 2nd. {

Viola. {

Soprano. {

Alto. {

Tenor. {

Bass. {

Basso. {

PIANO. {

Cu - pid on - ly throws the dart that's dread - ful to a war - rior's heart, that's

Cu - pid on - ly, on - ly throws the dart, on - ly throws the dart that's

Cu - pid on - ly throws the dart that's

throws the dart That's dread - ful, dread - ful, Cu - pid on - ly throws the dart that's

dreadful to a war - rior's heart, And he that wounds, and he that wounds can
 dreadful to a war - rior's heart, And he that wounds, and he that wounds can
 dreadful to a war - rior's heart, And he that wounds, and he that wounds can
 dreadful to a war - rior's heart, And he that wounds, and he that wounds can

on - ly, on - ly cure the smart, can on - ly, on - ly cure the smart.
 on - ly, on - ly cure the smart, can on - ly, on - ly cure the smart.
 on - ly, on - ly cure the smart, can on - ly, on - ly cure the smart.
 on - ly, on - ly cure the smart, can on - ly, on - ly cure the smart.

Nº 9. RECIT.

ÆNEAS.

Tenor. If not for mine, for Em-pire's sake Some pi - ty on your lov - er take; Ah!

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). Measure 11 starts with a dynamic of $p\ddot{\text{z}}$. The top staff has a wavy line above the notes. Measure 12 begins with a sharp sign (F#) over the top staff. The bottom staff has a wavy line below the notes.

ah! make not, in a hope - less fire, A he - ro fall, _____ and Troy once more ex - pire.

Nº 10. AIR.

Allegro moderato.

A musical score for three string instruments: Violin I, Violin II, and Viola. The music is in 2/4 time and G major. The tempo is Allegro moderato. The score consists of four measures. In the first measure, Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II plays eighth-note pairs, and Viola is silent. Dynamics: f (fortissimo), p (pianissimo). In the second measure, Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II plays eighth-note pairs, and Viola plays eighth-note pairs. Dynamics: p (pianissimo). In the third measure, Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II plays eighth-note pairs, and Viola plays eighth-note pairs. Dynamics: cresc. (crescendo). In the fourth measure, Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II plays eighth-note pairs, and Viola plays eighth-note pairs. Dynamics: f (fortissimo).

Basso.
Allegro moderato.

f p cresc. f

f BELINDA.

Pur - sue thy con - quest, love, pur - sue thy con - quest, love, pur -

A musical score for piano, featuring three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Measure 11 begins with a forte dynamic. The middle staff has a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 12 begins with a piano dynamic. The middle staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 13 begins with a forte dynamic. The middle staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 14 begins with a piano dynamic. The middle staff has eighth-note patterns.

- sue, pur - sue, —— pur - sue thy con-quest, pur - sue thy con-quest, love, pur -
f *p*

- sue thy con-quest, pur - sue thy con-quest, love, Her eyes con-fess the flame, her
f *p*

eyes con-fess the flame, her tongue de - nies, her eyes con-fess the flame, her eyes con-fess the

Nº 11. CHORUS.

Allegro assai.

(3)

Soprano. f

Alto. f

Tenor. f

Bass. f

To the hills and the vales, to the rocks and the mountains, To the

Allegro assai.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and common time (indicated by a '4'). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and common time (indicated by a 'C'). Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and consists of eighth-note chords. Measure 12 continues with eighth-note chords.

mu-si-cal groves and the cool sha-dy foun-tains, Let the tri- - - - -
 mu-si-cal groves and the cool sha-dy foun-tains, Let the tri- umphs, the
 mu-si-cal groves and the cool sha-dy foun-tains, Let the tri- - - - -
 mu-si-cal groves and the cool sha-dy foun-tains, Let the tri- umphs, let the

umphs, let the tri - - - umphs of love and of beau - ty be shewn,
 tri - umphs, the tri-umphs of love and of beau - ty be shewn,
 umphs, let the tri - umphs, the tri-umphs of love and of beau - ty be shewn,
 tri - umphs, the tri - - - umphs of love and of beau - ty be shewn,

6 6 6 7

let the tri - - - umphs, let the tri-umphs, the tri - - - umphs, let the
 let the tri-umphs, the tri - - - umphs, let the
 let the tri - - - umphs, let the tri-umphs, the tri - - - umphs, let the
 let the tri-umphs, let the tri-umphs, the

$\frac{6}{4}$

tri - - - umphs of love and of beau - ty be shewn, To the hills and the
 - umphs, the tri - umphs of love and of beau - ty be shewn, To the hills and the
 tri - umphs, the tri - umphs of love and of beau - ty be shewn, To the hills and the
 tri - - - umphs of love and of beau - ty be shewn, To the hills and the
 5 6 7 6 4 5 8 9 4 6 3

vales, to the rocks and the moun-tains, To the mu - si - cal groves and the cool sha - dy
 vales, to the rocks and the moun-tains, To the mu - si - cal groves and the cool sha - dy
 vales, to the rocks and the moun-tains, To the mu - si - cal groves and the cool sha - dy
 vales, to the rocks and the moun-tains, To the mu - si - cal groves and the cool sha - dy
 8 3 - 3 6 6 # 6 b6 4 - 5

fountains, Let the tri - umphs, let the tri - umphs of love and of
 fountains, Let the tri-umphs, the tri - umphs, the triumphs of love and of
 fountains, Let the tri - umphs, let the tri-umphs, the triumphs of love and of
 fountains, Let the tri - umphs, the tri-umphs, the tri - umphs of love and of

beau - ty be shewn. Go re - vel, ye Cu-pids, go re - vel, go re - vel, ye
 beau - ty be shewn. Go re - vel, ye Cu-pids, go re - vel, go re - vel, ye Cu-pids, go
 beau - ty be shewn. Go re - vel, ye Cu-pids, go re - vel, go re - vel, ye Cu-pids, go
 beau - ty be shewn. Go re - vel, ye Cu-pids, go re - vel, go re - vel, ye Cu-pids, go

Cu-pids, go re - vel, the day is your own, go re - vel, ye Cu-pids, go

re - vel, ye Cu-pids, the day is your own, go re - vel, ye go re - vel, ye

re - vel, ye Cu-pids, the day is your own, go re - vel, ye Cu-pids, go re - vel, go

re - vel, ye Cu-pids, the day is your own, go re - vel, ye Cu-pids, go re - vel, go

6 6 5 6 7 6 7 7 5

Nº 12. THE TRIUMPHING DANCE.

Allegro.

Violino 1st. {

Violino 2nd. {

Viola. {

Basso. {

This section shows four staves: Violin 1st, Violin 2nd, Viola, and Basso. The Violins play eighth-note patterns, while the Viola and Bass provide harmonic support. The music is in common time (indicated by 'C') but changes to 3/4 time for the subsequent sections.

Allegro.

PIANO. {

This section shows a single staff for the Piano, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in 3/4 time.

This section continues the musical line from the previous piano section, now including the strings (Violin 1st, Violin 2nd, Viola, and Basso) along with the piano. The instrumentation remains consistent with 3/4 time.

This section continues the musical line from the previous piano section, now including the strings (Violin 1st, Violin 2nd, Viola, and Basso) along with the piano. The instrumentation remains consistent with 3/4 time.

Musical score for piano, three staves:

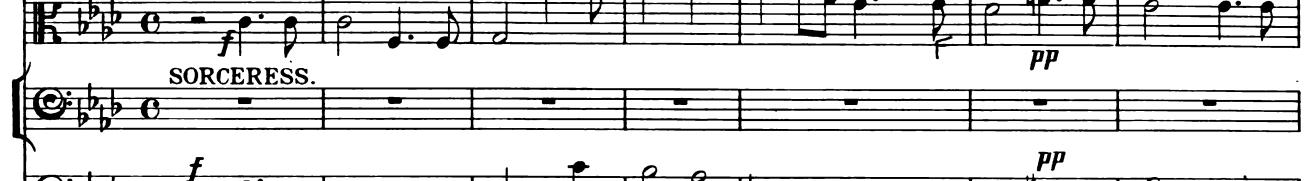
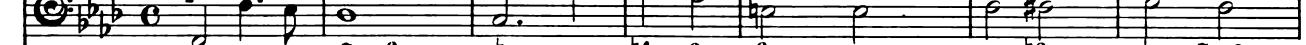
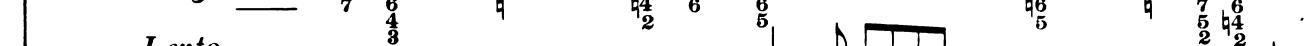
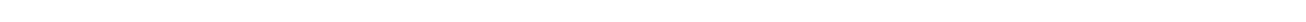
- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Measures 31-32. Dynamics: *tr.* (Measure 31), *f* (Measure 32).
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Measures 31-32.
- Staff 3 (Bass Clef):** Measures 31-32.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Measures 33-34. Dynamics: *p* (Measure 33), *f* (Measure 34).
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Measures 33-34.
- Staff 6 (Treble Clef):** Measures 33-34.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Measures 33-34.
- Staff 8 (Treble Clef):** Measures 35-36. Dynamics: *p* (Measure 35), *f* (Measure 36).
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** Measures 35-36.
- Staff 10 (Treble Clef):** Measures 35-36.
- Staff 11 (Bass Clef):** Measures 35-36.
- Staff 12 (Treble Clef):** Measures 37-38. Dynamics: *p* (Measure 37), *f* (Measure 38).
- Staff 13 (Bass Clef):** Measures 37-38.
- Staff 14 (Treble Clef):** Measures 37-38.
- Staff 15 (Bass Clef):** Measures 37-38.
- Staff 16 (Treble Clef):** Measures 39-40. Dynamics: *p* (Measure 39), *f* (Measure 40).
- Staff 17 (Bass Clef):** Measures 39-40.
- Staff 18 (Treble Clef):** Measures 39-40.
- Staff 19 (Bass Clef):** Measures 39-40.
- Staff 20 (Treble Clef):** Measures 41-42. Dynamics: *p* (Measure 41), *f* (Measure 42).
- Staff 21 (Bass Clef):** Measures 41-42.
- Staff 22 (Treble Clef):** Measures 41-42.
- Staff 23 (Bass Clef):** Measures 41-42.

(At the end of the Dance thunder and lightning.)

Scene. *The Cave. Enter Sorceress.*

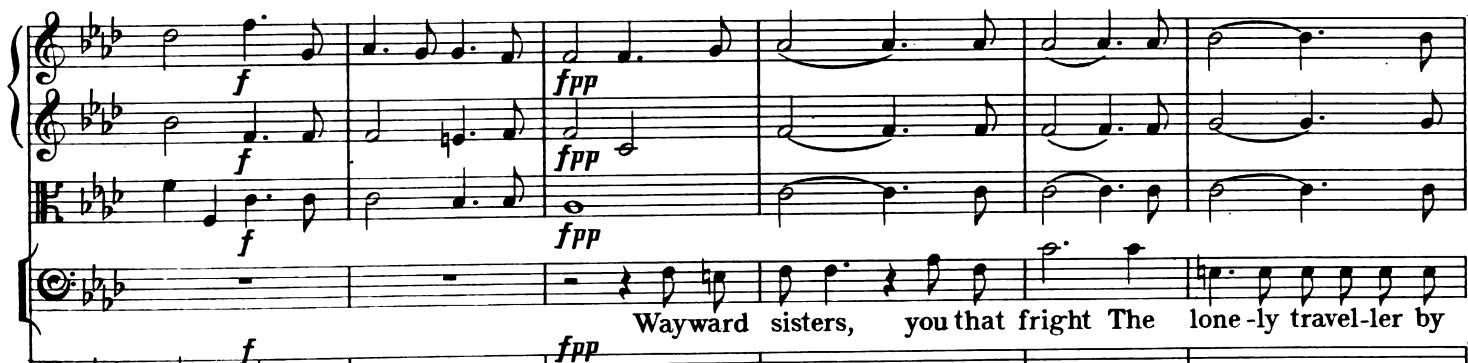
Nº 13. PRELUDE FOR THE WITCHES.

Lento.

Violino 1st. { 
 Violino 2nd. { 
 Viola. { 
 Bass. { 
 Basso. { 
 SORCERESS. { 
 Bass. { 
 PIANO. { 

Lento.





Wayward sisters, you that fright The lone-ly travel-ler by



con 8v^e bassa.

night, Who, like dis - mal ra - vens cry-ing, Beat the win-dows of the dy-ing, Ap -

- pear! appear at my call, and share in the fame Of a mis-chief shall make all Carthage

(Enter several witches.)

flame. Appear! ap-pear! appear! ap-pear! Say, Beldame, say, what's thy will.

1st WITCH.

con 8^{ve} bassa.

Nº 14. WITCHES' CHORUS.

Viol. I. *Allegro.*

Viol. II. *f*

Viola. *f*

Soprano. *f*

Alto. Harm's our de - light and mis - chief all our skill, harm's our de - light and

Tenor. Harm's our de - light and mis - chief all our skill, harm's our de - light

Harm's our de - light and mis - chief all our skill, harm's our de - light

Bass. *f*. Harm's our de - light and mis - chief all our skill, harm's our de - light

Basso. *f*.

Allegro.

mis - chief all our skill, and mis - chief, mis - chief all our skill.

and mis - chief all our skill, and mis - chief, mis - chief all our skill.

mis - chief all our skill, and mis - chief, mis - chief all our skill.

and mis - chief all our skill, and mis - chief all our skill.

Nº 15. RECIT.

SORCERESS.

The Queen of Carthage, whom we hate, As we do all in prosp'rous state, Ere

? $\frac{6}{3} \frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{6}{5} \frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{7}{5} \frac{-}{3}$

sun-set, shall most wretch-ed prove, Depriv'd of fame, of life _____ and

$\frac{6}{4} \frac{5}{3}$

Nº 16. CHORUS.

Allegro vivace.

N^o 17. RECIT.

1st WITCH.

Soprano. Ru-in'd ere the set of sun? Tell us, tell us, how shall this be
2nd WITCH. rit.

Soprano. Tell us, tell us, how shall this be rit.

Basso. rit.

PIANO. colla voce

Viol. I. pp

Viol. II. pp

Viola. pp

done?

done?

SORCERESS.

The Trojan Prince, you know, is bound by Fate To seek I-tal-i-an ground; the Queen and he

rit.

pp

done, my trus - ty Elf,— In form of Mer-cu - ry him - self As sent from Jove, shall

chide — his stay, And charge — him sail to - night — with all his fleet a -

Nº 18. CHORUS.

Allegro vivace.

Nº 19. DUET.

Allegro non troppo.

Soprano. 1st WITCH. *p* But, ere we this per - form, Well con - jure for a

Soprano. 2nd WITCH. *p* But, ere we this per - form, We'll con - jure for a storm,

Basso. *p*

Allegro non troppo.

PIANO.

storm, but ere we this per-form, but ere we this per-form, We'll
but ere we this per-form, We'll con-jure for a storm

con 8^{ve} bassa

con-jure for a storm, well con - jure for a storm. To
well con - jure for a storm. But storm.

cresc. *f* *f*

1. 2.

mar their hunt-ing sport, to mar their hunt-ing sport, And drive
 To mar their hunt-ing sport, their hunt-ing sport, And drive

cresc.

'em back to court, and drive
 'em back to court, and drive

f *pp* *cresc.*

'em, drive 'em back to court. To court.
 'em, drive 'em back to court. court.

f

1. 2.

f

1. 2.

Nº 20. CHORUS. (*In the manner of an echo.*)*Moderato.*

Violino 1st. {

Violino 2nd. {

Viola. {

Soprano. {

Alto. {

Tenor. {

Bass. {

PIANO. {

Moderato.

Sheet music for a vocal piece with piano accompaniment. The vocal part consists of four staves of lyrics: "prac-tice, too dread-ful, too drea-ful a prac-tice, a prac-tice, for this o-pen". The piano accompaniment features dynamic markings like *f*, *pp*, and *p*, and includes harmonic changes indicated by Roman numerals (e.g., $\text{b}6$, 6 , 16 , 8 , $\text{b}6$, 6 , $\text{b}6$, 6 , $\text{b}5$, 4 , 5). The vocal parts are mostly eighth-note patterns.

Sheet music for a vocal piece with piano accompaniment. The vocal part consists of four staves of lyrics: "air; for this o-pen air, In our deep vault-ed cell ed cell the", repeated three times. The piano accompaniment features dynamic markings like *p*, *pp*, *f*, and *pp*, and includes harmonic changes indicated by Roman numerals (e.g., $\text{b}6$, 7 , $\text{b}6$, 4 , $: 6$, 5 , $\text{b}5$, 6). The vocal parts are mostly eighth-note patterns.

charm well pre - pare, pre - pare, Too dread - ful a prac - tice, too
 charm well pre - pare, pre - pare, Too dread - ful a prac - tice, too
 charm well pre - pare, pre - pare, Too dread - ful a prac - tice, too
 charm well pre - pare, pre - pare, Too dread - ful a prac - tice, too
 6 5 6 5 6 4 6

dread - ful a prac - tice for this o - pen air, for this o - pen air.
 dread - ful a prac - tice for this o - pen air, for this o - pen air.
 dread - ful a prac - tice for this o - - pen air, for this o - - pen air.
 dread - ful a prac - tice for this o - - open air, for this o - - open air.
 6 4 2 6 6 4 5 3 6 4 7

N° 21. ECHO DANCE OF FURIES.

Presto.

Violino 1st. {

Violino 2nd. {

Viola. {

Basso. {

PIANO. {

Musical score for piano, page 48, featuring six staves of music. The score consists of six staves, each with a different clef (G, F, C, G, F, C) and key signature (various sharps and flats). The music includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, *tr*, *loud*, and *soft*. Performance instructions like "3" and "tr" are also present. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each containing multiple parts for different instruments or voices. The instrumentation includes strings (violin, viola, cello, double bass), woodwinds (oboe, bassoon, flute, clarinet), brass (trumpet, tuba), and percussion (timpani, cymbals). The dynamics are varied, with sections labeled 'soft', 'loud', and 'f' (fortissimo). The score is written in common time, with some measures featuring triplets. The vocal parts are likely for a choir, though no specific text is visible.

Thunder and lightning, horrid music. The Furies sink down in the cave, the rest fly up.

ACT II.

Nº 22. RITORNELLE.

Moderato.

Violino 1st. {

Violino 2nd. {

Viola. {

Basso. {

Moderato.

PIANO. {

Scene. *The Grove. Enter Aeneas, Dido, Belinda, and their train.*

Nº 23. SONG and CHORUS.

Allegretto.

BELINDA.



Thanks, to these lone - some, lonesome vales, These de-sert, de - sert hills and dales.

Basso.



Allegretto.

PIANO.



Viol. I.



Viol. II.



Viola.



Sop.

CHORUS.

Thanks to these lone - some, lonesome vales, These de-sert, de - sert hills and dales.

Alto.

Thanks to these lone - some, lonesome vales, These de-sert, de - sert hills and dales.

Tenor.

Thanks to these lone - some, lonesome vales, These de-sert, de - sert hills and dales.

Bass.

Thanks to these lone - some, lonesome vales, These de-sert, de - sert hills and dales.

Thanks to these lone - some, lonesome vales, These de-sert, de - sert hills and dales.



BELINDA.

So fair the game, so rich the sport, Di - a - na's self might to these woods re - sort,

So fair the game, so rich the sport, Di - a - na's self might to these woods re - sort.

Viol. I.

pp

Viol. II.

Viola.

ppCHORUS.

So fair the game, so rich the sport, Di - a - na's .

So fair the game, so rich the sport, Di - a - na's

So fair the game, so rich the sport, Di - a - na's

So fair the game, so rich the sport, Di - a - na's

self might to these woods re - sort, so fair the game,
 self might to these woods re - sort, so fair the
 self might to these woods re - sort, so fair the game,
 self might to these woods re - sort, so fair the

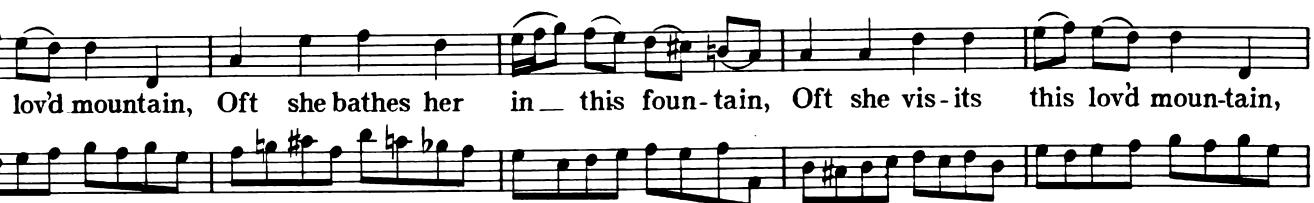
so rich the sport, Di a - na's self might to these woods re - sort.
 game, Di a - na's self might to these woods re - sort.
 so rich the sport, Di a - na's self might to these woods re - sort.
 game, so rich the sport, Di a - na's self might to these woods re - sort.

Nº 24. SONG.

Allegro moderato.

ATTENDANT(2nd WOMEN.)

Soprano. 

Basso. 

PIANO. 

Oft she vis-its

Allegro moderato.

this lov'd mountain, Oft she bathes her in this foun-tain, Oft she vis-its this lov'd moun-tain,

Oft she bathes her in this foun-tain; Here, here — Ac-te-on met his fate,

here, here Ac-te-on met his fate; Pur-sued by his own hounds, And

af - ter, af - ter mor - tal wounds, and af - ter, af - - - ter mor-tal wounds Dis-cov - -

C *B* *A* *A*

- - erd too, too late, and af - ter, af - ter mor - - - tal wounds dis-cov-er'd too, too

Viol.I.

Viol. II.

Viola.

late here Ac - te - on met his fate.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 56. The score consists of six systems of music, each with four staves. The top system includes staves for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Bass. The middle system includes staves for Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, and Double Bass. The bottom system includes staves for Piano (right hand) and Double Bass. The score features various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *ff* (double forte). The instrumentation includes strings, woodwind instruments (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon), and piano.

N^o. 25. RECIT.

ÆNEAS.

Tenor. Behold, up-on my bend-ed spear A mon-ster's head stands bleed-ing, With tush-es far ex-

Basso.

PIANO.

Viol. I.

Viol. II.

Viola.

DIDO.

- ceed-ing Those that did Ve-nus'huntsman tear. The skies are cloud-ed hark!

hark! how thun- - - der Rends the mountain oaks a - sunder.

Nº 26. SONG and CHORUS.

Allegro.

BELINDA.

BELINDA.

Soprano. Haste, haste to town, haste, haste, haste, haste _____ to town, haste, haste, haste,

Basso. *Allegro.*

PIANO.

haste, this o - pen field No shel-ter, this o - pen field no shel - ter from the storm,

the storm can yield, hasthaste, haste, haste to town, haste, haste _____ to town, hasthaste, haste, haste, haste,

Viol I.

Viol II.

Viola.

CHORUS. Soprano.

haste  **to town.**

CHORUS. Alto. f

Haste,haste to town,

haste, haste,

haste, haste,

Haste

haste.haste :to town

haste **haste** **to town**

Haste, haste to town, haste, haste,

haste, haste,

Haste, haste to town, haste, haste, haste, haste.

to town, haste, haste to town, this o - pen field no
 haste, haste, haste to town, haste, haste to town, haste, haste, this
 haste, haste, haste to town, haste, haste, haste, this o - pen field no
 haste, haste to town, haste, haste to town, this

shel - ter, . this o - pen field no shel - ter from the storm,
 o - pen field no shel - ter, this o - pen field no shel - ter from the
 shel - ter this o - pen field no shel - ter from the storm,
 o - pen field no shel - ter, this o - pen field no shel - ter from the

the storm can yield, haste, haste,
 haste, haste to town, haste
 storm, the storm can yield, haste, haste to town,
 haste, haste, haste, haste to
 — the storm can yield, haste, haste,
 haste, haste to town, haste
 storm can yield, haste, haste,
 haste, haste to

6 6 6 6

to town, haste, haste,
 haste, haste, haste, hast, haste to town.
 town, haste, haste to town, haste, haste, haste, haste, haste to town.
 to town, haste, haste,
 haste, haste, haste, haste, haste to town.
 town, haste, haste, haste, haste, haste, haste, haste to town.

6 6 5 8

This musical score consists of ten staves of music. The top four staves are for voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and the bottom six staves are for piano. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal parts sing a repeating phrase: 'the storm can yield, haste, haste, haste, haste to town,' with variations in the bass line. The piano accompaniment features chords and rhythmic patterns, including a prominent eighth-note figure in the bass line. Measure numbers 6 and 6 are indicated under the vocal parts in the middle section, followed by measure 5 over the piano staff.

Nº 27. RECIT.

SPIRIT.

Soprano.

Basso.

PIANO.

-way.
Tenor. AENEAS. To-night thou must for-sake this land The an-gry God will brook no long-er
To-night?

stay. Jove com-mands thee, waste no more In Love's de-lights, those pre-cious hours, Al-

-low'd by th' Al-migh-ty Pow'r To gain the La-tian shore And ru-in'd Troy re-store. AENEAS.
Jove's com-

- mands shall be o - bey'd, To - night our an - chors shall be weigh'd. But ah!

but ah! what lan - guage can I try My in - jur'd Queen to pa - ci - fy: No

soon - er she resigns her heart, But from her arms I'm forc'd to part. How can so hard a fate be -

- took? One night en - joy'd, the next for - sook. Yours be the blame, ye gods! For I o -

- bey your will, but with more ease could die but with more, more ease could die.

ACT III.

N^o 28. PRELUDE.*Allegro spiritoso.*

Violino 1st. {

Violino 2nd. {

Viola. {

Basso. {

Allegro spiritoso.

PIANO. {

Musical score for measures 64-67. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has two violins and a cello. The middle staff has a bassoon and a cello. The bottom staff has a double bass. The music features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes.

Musical score for measures 68-71. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has two violins and a cello. The middle staff has a bassoon and a cello. The bottom staff has a double bass. The music features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes.

(Enter Sailors.)

1st SAILOR.

Come a - way, fel-low sai-lors, come a - way, Your

p
6 5
4 3 6 6

Musical score for measures 72-75. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has two violins and a cello. The middle staff has a bassoon and a cello. The bottom staff has a double bass. The music features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes.

an - chors be weigh-ing, Time and tide will ad - mit no de - lay - ing, Take a

p
7 6 6 7
8 6 6 5 7

Musical score for measures 76-79. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has two violins and a cello. The middle staff has a bassoon and a cello. The bottom staff has a double bass. The music features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes.

bow - sey short leave of your nymphs on the shore, And si - lence their
 mourn - ing With vows of re - turn - ing, Tho' nev - er in - tend - ing to
 vis - it them more, tho' nev - er in - tend - ing to vis - it them
 more, tho' nev - er, tho' nev - er in - tend - ing to rit. vis - it them

p
 $\begin{matrix} 5 & \\ \# & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 4 & \\ 2 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 16 & \\ 16 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 4 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 5 & \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 7 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 4 & \\ 2 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 8 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 12 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 4 & \\ 4 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 5 & \\ \# & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 7 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 7 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & \\ 6 & \end{matrix}$
p
colla voce

f

CHORUS. Soprano.

more. *f* Come a - way, fel - low sai - lorts, come a -

Alto. Come a - way, fel - low sai - lorts, come a - way, come a -

Tenor. *f* Come a - way, fel - low sai - lorts, come a - way, come a -

Bass. Come a - way, fel - low sai - lorts, come a - way, come a -

Come a - way, fel - low sai - lorts, come a - way, come a - way, come a -

f $\frac{6}{3} \bar{3}$ $\frac{8}{5} \bar{7}$ $\frac{6}{3} \bar{5}$ $\frac{6}{3} \bar{8}$

-way, Your an - chors be weigh-ing, Time and tide will ad - mit no de -

-way, Your an - chors be weigh-ing, Time and tide will ad - mit no de -

-way, Your an - chors be weigh-ing, Time and tide will ad - mit no de -

-way, Your an - chors be weigh-ing, Time and tide will ad - mit no de -

$\frac{6}{3} \bar{5} \frac{6}{4} \bar{7}$ $\frac{8}{3} \bar{5}$ $\frac{6}{3} \bar{6}$ $\frac{6}{3} \bar{5} \frac{7}{5}$

CRES.

CRES.

CRES.

CRES.

CRES.

CRES.

- tend- ing to vis - it them more, tho' nev - er in - tend- ing to vis - it them
 - tend- ing to vis - it them more, tho' nev - er in - tend- ing to vis - it them
 - tend- ing to vis - it them more, tho' nev - er in - tend- ing to vis - it them
 - tend- ing to vis - it them more, tho' nev - er in - tend- ing to vis - it them

$\frac{4}{2}$ 6 acco 6 7 6

f p cresc. f
 f p cresc. f
 f p cresc. f
 f p cresc. f D — c B B
 more, tho' nev - er, tho' nev - er in - tend- ing to vis - it them more.
 more, tho' nev - er, tho' nev - er in - tend- ing to vis - it them more.
 more, tho' nev - er, tho' nev - er in - tend- ing to vis - it them more.
 more, tho' nev - er, tho' nev - er in - tend- ing to vis - it them more.

$\frac{6}{4}$ 5

N°. 29. THE SAILOR'S DANCE.

Allegro.

Violino 1st. { *f (2nd time p)*

Violino 2nd. { *f (2nd time p)*

Viola. { *f (2nd time p)*

Basso. { *f (2nd time p)*
Allegro.

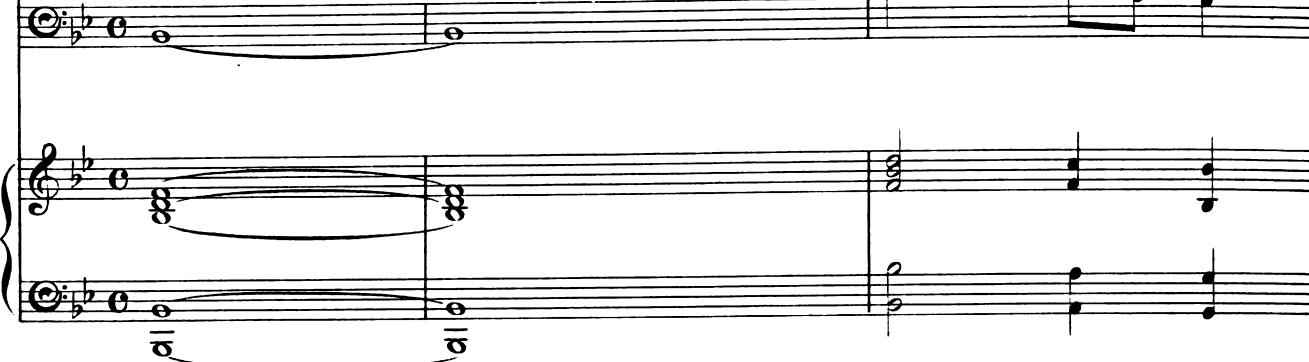
PIANO. { *f (2nd time p)*

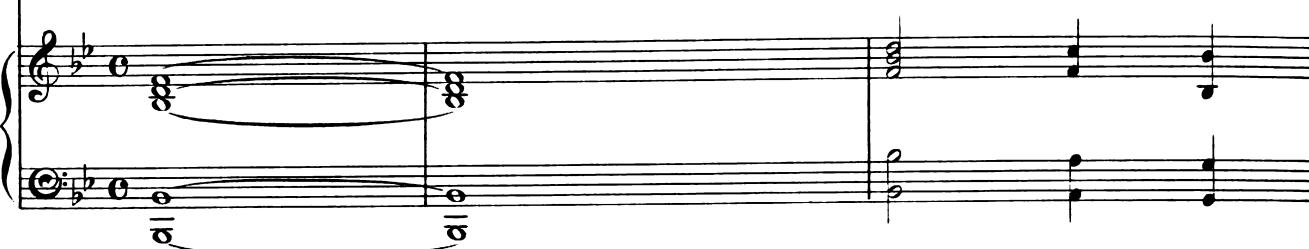
(Enter Sorceress and Witches.)

N° 30. RECIT.

SORCERESS.

Bass. 

Basso. 

PIANO. 

Soprano. 1st WITCH.



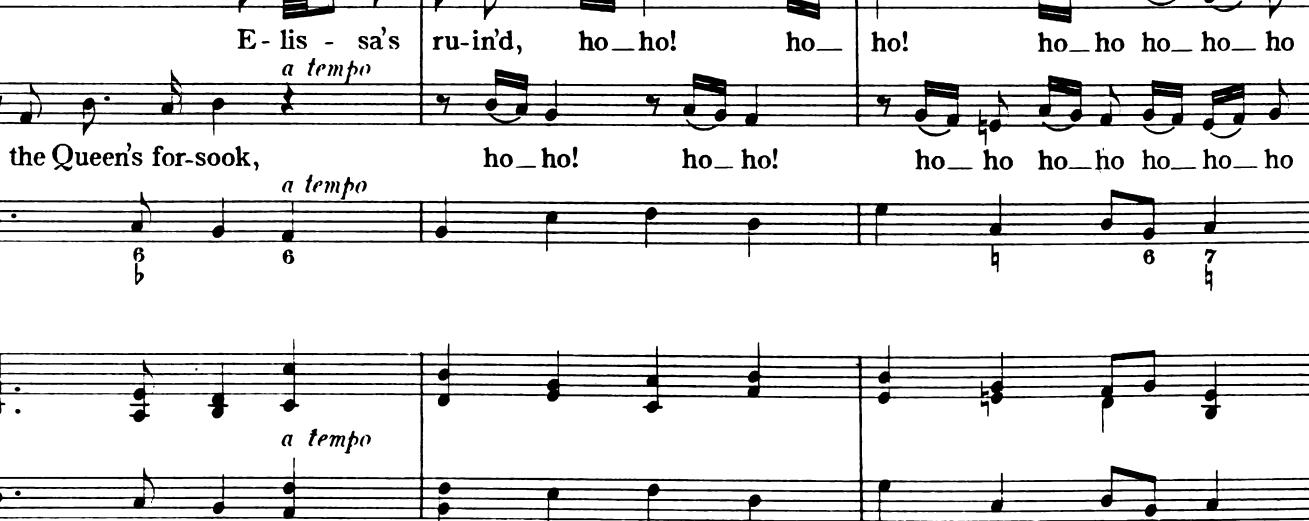
Soprano. 2nd WITCH. 

a tempo

E - lis - sa's ru-ind, ho - ho! ho - ho! ho - ho ho - ho ho - ho
a tempo

the Queen's for-sook, ho - ho! ho - ho! ho - ho ho - ho ho - ho
a tempo

a tempo



ho! E - lis - sa's ru-in'd,

ho ho! ho ho! ho ho ho ho ho

ho!

E - lis - sa's ru-in'd, ho ho! ho ho! ho ho ho ho ho

6 6

6 6

ho! our plot has took, our plot has took, the Queen's forsook, ho ho! ho ho! ho

ho!

our plot has took, the Queen's forsook, ho ho! ho ho! ho ho ho

6 6

6 6

ho! E - lis - sa's ru-in'd, ho ho! ho ho ho ho ho ho ho ho

ho! E - lis - sa's ru-in'd,

ho ho! ho ho ho ho ho ho ho ho

6 6

6 7 8 7 5
2

6 6

SONG.

Moderato.

SORCERESS.

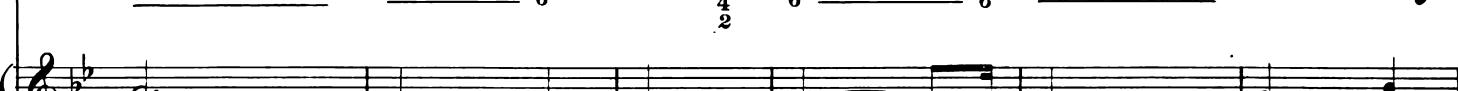
Bass. 

Basso. 

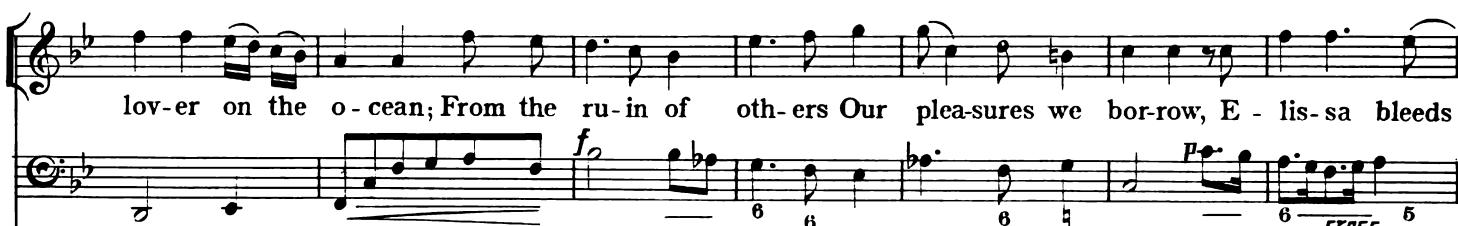
Moderato.

PIANO. 



















Nº 31. CHORUS.

Allegro.

Viol. I.

Viol. I.
Viol. II.
Viola.

CHORUS. Soprano.

De - struc-tion's our de - light, De - light our great-est sor - row! E - lis - sa bleeds to -

De - struc-tion's our de - light, De - light our great-est sor - row! E - lis - sa bleeds to -

De - struc-tion's our de - light, De - light our great-est sor - row! E - lis - sa bleeds to -

De - struc-tion's our de - light, De - light our great-est sor - row! E - lis - sa bleeds to -

Allegro.

f

- night, And Car - thage flames to - mor-row.

Ho ho ho!

- night, And Car-thage flames to-mor-row.

Ho ho ho!

- night, And Car-thage flames to - mor-row.

Ho ho ho!

- night, And Car-thage flames to-mor-row.

Ho ho ho!

-struction's our de - light, De - light our great - est sor - row! E - lis - sa bleeds to -
 -struction's our de - light, De - light our great - est sor - row! E - lis - sa bleeds to -
 - struction's our de - light, De - light our great - est sor - row! E - lis - sa bleeds to -
 -struction's our de - light, De - light our great - est sor - row! E - lis - sa bleeds to -

night, And Carthage flames to - morrow; Ho ho ho! ho ho!

night, And Carthage flames to - morrow; Ho ho ho! ho ho!

night, And Carthage flames to - morrow; Ho ho ho! ho ho!

night, And Carthage flames to - morrow; Ho ho ho! ho ho!

6 6 4 5

rit.

ff rit.

ff rit.

ff rit.

rit. E D E D C B

ho ho! E lis - sa bleeds to - night, And Carthage flames to - morrow.

ho! E lis - sa bleeds to - night, And Carthage flames to - morrow.

ho ho! E lis - sa bleeds to - night, And Carthage flames to - morrow.

ho ho! E lis - sa bleeds to - night, And Carthage flames to - morrow.

ff rit.

6 6 6 7

Nº 32. THE WITCHES' DANCE.

Presto.

Violino 1st. {

Violino 2nd. {

Viola. {

Basso. {

Presto.

PIANO. {

Allegro.

Allegro.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra, page 77, containing ten staves of music. The score includes parts for strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello), woodwinds (Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon), brass (Horn, Trombone), and percussion (Kettledrum). The music consists of ten measures. Measure 1: Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II and Viola play eighth-note pairs, Cello plays eighth-note pairs, Oboe plays eighth-note pairs, Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs, Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs, Horn plays eighth-note pairs, Trombone plays eighth-note pairs, Kettledrum plays eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II and Viola play eighth-note pairs, Cello plays eighth-note pairs, Oboe plays eighth-note pairs, Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs, Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs, Horn plays eighth-note pairs, Trombone plays eighth-note pairs, Kettledrum plays eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II and Viola play eighth-note pairs, Cello plays eighth-note pairs, Oboe plays eighth-note pairs, Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs, Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs, Horn plays eighth-note pairs, Trombone plays eighth-note pairs, Kettledrum plays eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II and Viola play eighth-note pairs, Cello plays eighth-note pairs, Oboe plays eighth-note pairs, Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs, Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs, Horn plays eighth-note pairs, Trombone plays eighth-note pairs, Kettledrum plays eighth-note pairs. Measure 5: Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II and Viola play eighth-note pairs, Cello plays eighth-note pairs, Oboe plays eighth-note pairs, Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs, Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs, Horn plays eighth-note pairs, Trombone plays eighth-note pairs, Kettledrum plays eighth-note pairs. Measure 6: Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II and Viola play eighth-note pairs, Cello plays eighth-note pairs, Oboe plays eighth-note pairs, Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs, Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs, Horn plays eighth-note pairs, Trombone plays eighth-note pairs, Kettledrum plays eighth-note pairs. Measure 7: Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II and Viola play eighth-note pairs, Cello plays eighth-note pairs, Oboe plays eighth-note pairs, Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs, Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs, Horn plays eighth-note pairs, Trombone plays eighth-note pairs, Kettledrum plays eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II and Viola play eighth-note pairs, Cello plays eighth-note pairs, Oboe plays eighth-note pairs, Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs, Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs, Horn plays eighth-note pairs, Trombone plays eighth-note pairs, Kettledrum plays eighth-note pairs. Measure 9: Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II and Viola play eighth-note pairs, Cello plays eighth-note pairs, Oboe plays eighth-note pairs, Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs, Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs, Horn plays eighth-note pairs, Trombone plays eighth-note pairs, Kettledrum plays eighth-note pairs. Measure 10: Violin I plays eighth-note pairs, Violin II and Viola play eighth-note pairs, Cello plays eighth-note pairs, Oboe plays eighth-note pairs, Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs, Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs, Horn plays eighth-note pairs, Trombone plays eighth-note pairs, Kettledrum plays eighth-note pairs.

(Enter Dido, Belinda and Woman.)

Nº 33. RECIT.

DIDO.

Soprano. *mf* Your coun-sel, all is urg'd in vain; To earth and heav'n I will com-

Basso. *p*

PIANO. *p*

-plain! To earth and heav'n why do I call? Earth and heav'n con-spire my

f

fall: To Fate I sue, of o-ther means be - reft, The on - ly re-fuge for the wretch-ed

p

BELINDA.

left. See, ma-dam, where the Prince appears; Such sor-row in his looks he bears, As would con-

ÆNEAS.

- vince you still he's true. What shall lost Æ - ne - as do? How, how, roy - al

pp

Fair, shall I im - part The God's de - cree, and tell you we must part?

DIDO.

Thus, on the fa-tal bank of Nile, Weeps the de-ceit-ful cro-codile; Thus, hy-pocrites, that murder

ÆNEAS.

DIDO.

act, Make Heav'n and God's the au-thors of thefact. By all that's good - By all that's

good, no more! All that's good you have for-swore. To your promis'd em-pire fly,— And let for -

ÆNEAS.

- sa - ken Di - do die. In spite of Jove's commands, I'll stay, Of-fend the Gods, and Love o -

DIDO.

- bey. No, faith-less man, thy course pur-sue; I'm now re - solv'd, as well as you. No re -

- pentance shall reclaim The in-jur'd Di-do's slight-ed flame, For 'tis e-nough, what-e'er you now de -

.ENEAS.

-cree, That you had once a thought of leav - ing me. Let Jove say what he

DIDO. *a tempo*

A - way, a - way, a - way, a - way, No,
please, I'll stay! No, no, I'll stay, no, no, I'll stay,

no, no, no, no, no, a - way, a - way, a - away, a - away,
I'll stay, I'll stay, I'll stay, and Love o - bey! I'll stay, and Love o -

(Exit Eneas.)

— a - way, — To Death I'll fly, if lon - ger you de - lay; a-way, a - away!
-bey, I'll stay, I'll stay, — and Love o - bey, and — Love o - bey!

9 8 7 6 6 5

Nº 34. RECIT.

DIDO.

v. 1^{er} L_a

Soprano.

Basso.

PIANO.

Nº 35. CHORUS.

Andante maestoso.

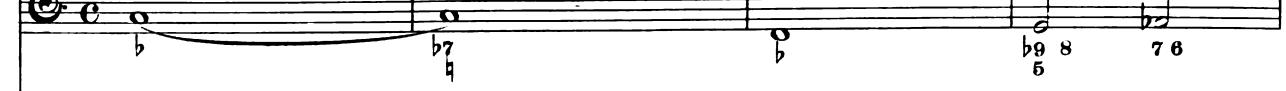
Musical score page 83, top half. The music is in common time, key signature is one sharp. The vocal parts sing a repeating phrase: "-gainst them-selves con-spire, And shun the cure they most, they most de-sire," followed by "And shun the cure, the cure, and" and then another repetition of the first line. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and bass notes. Measure numbers 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 are indicated below the piano staff.

Musical score page 83, bottom half. The vocal parts continue the phrase: "and shun the cure they most de-sire, they most de-sire." The piano accompaniment features dynamic markings like crescendo and forte. Measure numbers 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 are indicated below the piano staff.

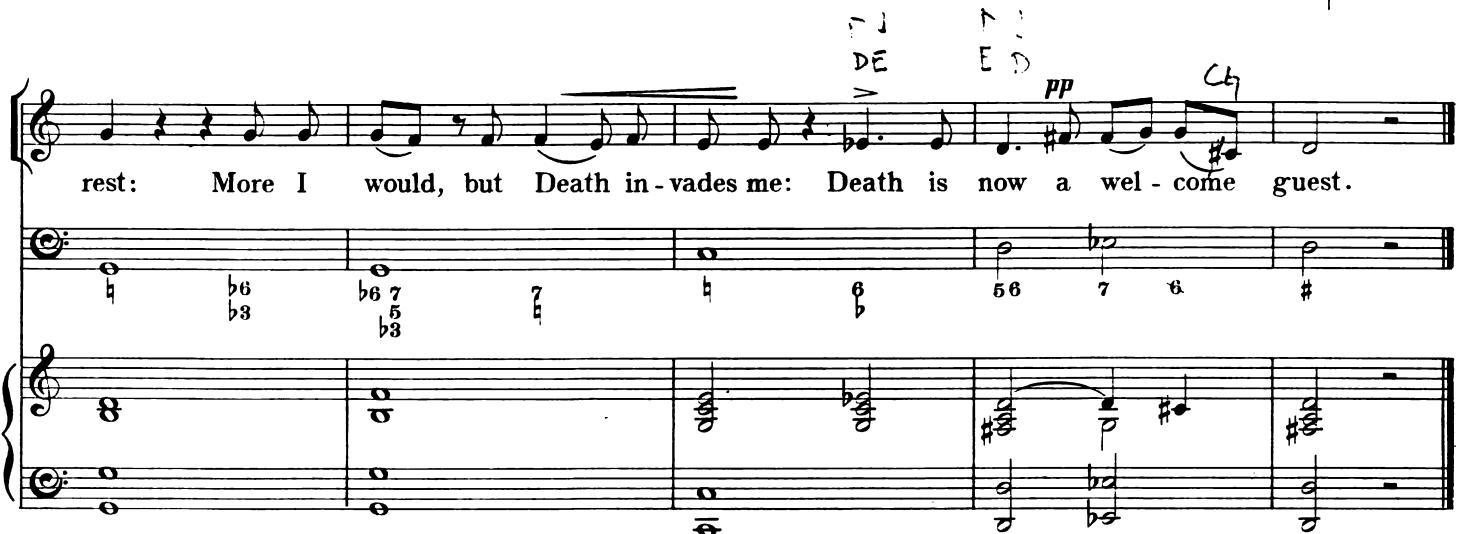
Nº 36. RECIT.

DIDO.

Soprano. 

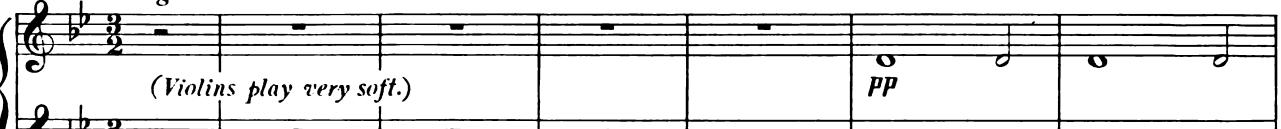
Basso. 

PIANO. 

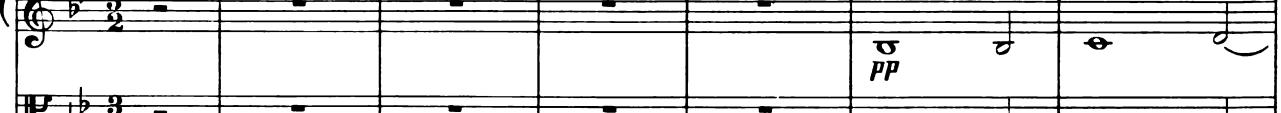


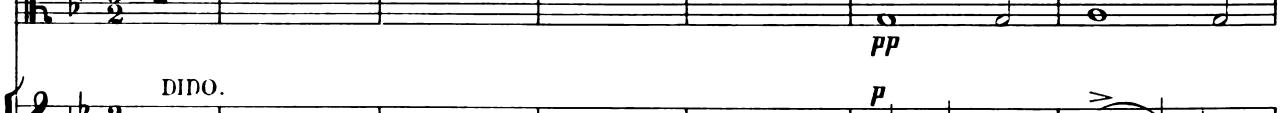
Nº 37. SONG.

Larghetto.

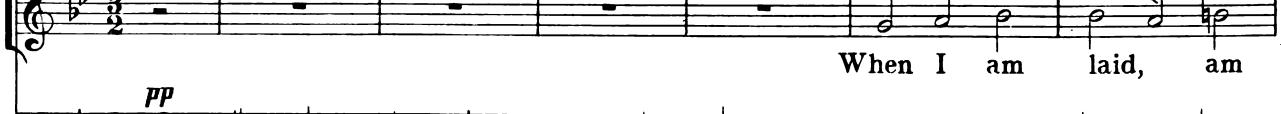
Violino 1st. 

(Violins play very soft.)

Violino 2nd. 

Viola. 

pp

Soprano. 

DIDO.

Basso. 

pp

6 5 4 2

Larghetto.

PIANO. 

laid _____ in earth, may my wrongs cre - ate No trou - ble, no trou - ble in thy
 76 6 7 6 6 5 6 4 6 7 6 6 7 6 5 2 6 3

breast; When I am laid, am laid _____ in earth, may my wrongs cre -
 7 6 6 5 4 5 6 4 2 7 6 6 7 6 5 6 4 5

- ate No trou - ble, no trou - ble in thy breast; Re - member me, re -
 6 7 6 6 5 2 6 7 6 6 5 4 5 6 5 4 3

- mem-ber me, but ah! for - get my fate. Re - mem-ber me, but
 7 5 - 6 7 6 6 6 4 7 5 7 8 - 6 6 7 5 6 8

pp
 ah! for - get my fate.
 7 6 - 6 6 4 7 4 3 6 7 4 3 6 7 8 - 6

sf *dim.* *pp*
sf *dim.* *pp*
sf *dim.* *pp*

sf *dim.* *pp*
 9 7 # 5 7 6 6 4 7 6 6 5 6 6 6 4 7

Nº 38. CHORUS.

Andante.

Violino 1st. { *sempre pp*

Violino 2nd. { *sempre pp*

Viola. { *sempre pp*

Soprano. { *sempre pp*

With droop - ing wings, ye Cu-pids come, with droop - ing wings, with

Alto. { *sempre pp*

With droop - ing wings ye

Tenor. { *sempre pp*

With droop - ing wings, ye Cu-pids come, with droop - ing

Bass. { *sempre pp*

With droop - ing wings, ye Cu-pids come,

Basso. { *sempre pp*

Andante.

PIANO. { *sempre pp*

droop - - - ing wings, with droop - - - ing wings ye

Cu - pids come, with droop - - - ing wings ye Cu - -

droop-ing wings, with droop-ing wings, with droop-ing wings, with droop-ing wings ye

with droop - - - ing wings ye Cu - pids come, _____ ye

6 6 6 6 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 #

Cu - pids come, And scat - ter ro - ses, scat - ter, scat - ter *cresc.* ro - ses on her tomb, *pp*
 - pids come, And scat - ter ro - ses, scat - ter, scat - ter *cresc.* ro - ses on her tomb, Soft,
 Cu - pids come, And scat - ter, scat - ter *cresc.* ro - ses on her tomb,
 Cu - pids come, And scat - ter ro - ses, scat - ter ro - ses on her tomb,
 5 6 9 7 5 6 - 6 4 3 #
cresc. *pp*

Soft, — soft — and gen - tle, soft, soft, soft and —
 soft and gen - tle as her heart, gen - tle as her heart, soft, soft, soft and gen - tle
 Soft, soft, soft and gen - tle as her heart, soft, soft, soft and —
 Soft, soft — and gen - tle, soft, soft, soft, soft, soft and —
 6 7 6 6 6 - 6 5 6 6 6 # # 6 7 6 4

gentle as her heart, Keep here, here your watch, keep here, here, keep here your watch, and
gentle as her heart, Keep here, here your watch, keep here, here, keep here your watch, and
gentle as her heart, Keep here, here your watch, keep here, here, keep here your watch, and
gentle as her heart, Keep here, here your watch, keep here, here, keep here your watch, and

nev-er, nev-er, nev-er part, and nev-er, nev-er, nev-er part. With droop- part.
nev-er, nev-er, nev-er part, and nev-er, nev-er, nev-er part. nev-er, nev-er part.
nev-er, nev-er, nev-er part, and nev-er, nev-er, nev-er part. With part.
nev-er, nev-er, nev-er part, and nev-er, nev-er, nev-er part. nev-er, nev-er part. part.

