William and Gayle Cook
Music Library
Indiana University School of
Music

Giuseppe Verdi
Rigoletto

View full bibliographic record from IUCAT

Contents

Title page

Characters

Notes

Index

PRELUDE and ACT I

No. 1. Prelude and Introduction; Scena
Prelude and Introduction
Della mia bella incognita

No. 2. Ballata
Questa o quella per me pari sono

No. 3. Minuetto and Scena; Perigordino
Partite?..Crudele!
Perigordino

No. 4. Scena and Chorus
Gran nuova!
Vendetta del pazzo!
Tutto è festa, tutto è gioia

No. 5. Scena; Chorus
Ch'io gli parli
O tu che la festa audace hai turbato

No. 6. Recit. and Scena
Quel vecchio maledivami!

No. 7. Recit. and Scena; Duet
Pari siamo!
Deh non parlare al misero

No. 8. Recitative; Duet
Giovanna, ho dei rimorsi
Signor ne principe io lo vorrei

No. 9. Recit. and Aria
Caro nome che il mio cor

No. 10. Recit. and Finale I; Chorus
Silenzio...all' opra
Zitti, zitti moviamo a vendetta

ACT II

No. 11. Recit. and Aria; Chorus; Aria
Ella mi fu rapita!
Parmi veder le lagrime
Scorrendo uniti remota via
Possente amor mi chiama

No. 12. Scena and Aria
Povero Rigoletto!
Cortigiani, vil razza dannata

No. 13. Recit. and Chorus
Mio padre!

No. 14. Duet; Aria and Duet
Tutte le feste al tempio
Sì, vendetta, tremenda vendetta

ACT III

No. 15. Recit. and Canzone
E l'ami?
La donna è mobile

No. 16. Quartet
Un dì, se ben rammentomi

No. 17. Recitative
M'odi! Ritorna a casa

No. 18. Recit., Trio, and Storm
Ah più non ragiono
Somiglia un Apollo

No. 19. Recitative
Della vendetta alfin giunge l'istante!

No. 20. Recit. and Final Duet
Chi è mai in sua vece?

RIGOLETTO

Opera in Three Acts

Libretto by
FRANCESCO MARIA PIAVE

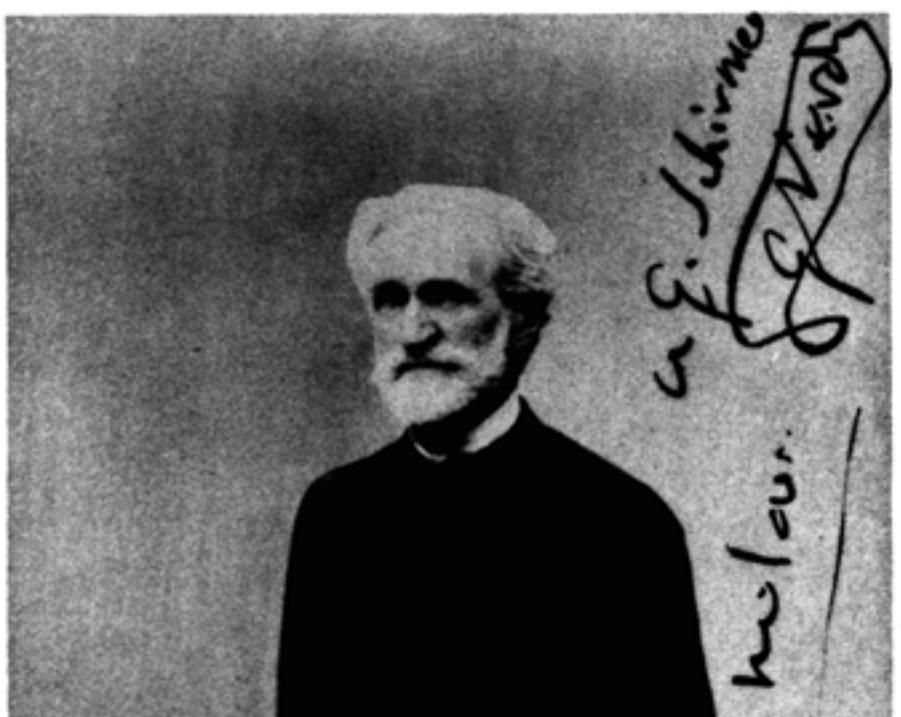
Music by
GIUSEPPE VERDI

The English Version by
NATALIA MACFARREN

With an Essay on the
Story of the Opera by
RICHARD ALDRICH

Ed. 548

G. SCHIRMER, Inc., NEW YORK



Photograph of G. Verdi, signed and inscribed to
Gustav Schirmer, founder of the house

RIGOLETTO

Opera in Three Acts

Libretto by

FRANCESCO MARIA PIAVE

Music by

GIUSEPPE VERDI

The English Version by
NATALIA MACFARREN

With an Essay on the
Story of the Opera by
RICHARD ALDRICH

Ed. 548

G. SCHIRMER, Inc., NEW YORK

Photograph of G. Verdi, signed and inscribed to
Gustav Schirmer, founder of the house

RIGOLETTO

Characters of the Drama

THE DUKE OF MANTUA		Tenor
RIGOLETTO, his Court Jester		Baritone
SPARAFUCILE, a Bravo		Bass
COUNT MONTERONE		Baritone
MARULLO	Gentlemen of the Court	Baritone
BORSA	Gentlemen of the Court	Tenor
COUNT CEPRANO	Gentlemen of the Court	Bass
AN USHER		Bass
GILDA, Rigoletto's daughter		Soprano
GIOVANNA, her nurse		Mezzo-Soprano
MADDALENA, Sparafucile's sister		Alto
COUNTESS CEPRANO		Mezzo-Soprano
A PAGE		Mezzo-Soprano

Chorus of Courtiers, Pages, etc.

THE SCENE IS LAID IN MANTUA AND ENVIRONS DURING THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

RIGOLETTO

Opera in Three Acts

Words by FRANCESCO MARIA PIAVE

Music by GIUSEPPE VERDI

First Performed at the Gran Teatro La Fenice, Venice, March 11, 1851, with the Following Cast:

IL DUCA DI MANTOVA	Tenor	Signori MIRATE
RIGOLETTO	Baritone	VARESI
SPARAFUCILE, . . .	Bass	TAGLIONI
IL CONTE DI MONTERONE	Baritone	DAMINI
MARULLO	Baritone	KUNERTH
MATTEO BORSA	Tenor	ZELARI
IL CONTE DI CEPRANO	Bass	BELLINI
LA CONTESSA DI CORTE	Soprano	LUCCA
GILDA	Soprano	Signora TERESA BRAMBILLA
MADDALENA	Contralto	CASALONI
GIOVANNA	Mezzo-Soprano	VIT
LA CONTESSA	Mezzo-Soprano	MISSIRILLI
PAGE	Mezzo-Soprano	MODES LOVATI

THE ACTION TAKES PLACE IN MANTUA AND ITS ENVIRONS, AT THE TIME IS THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Rigoletto

No composer that ever lived, not even Beethoven or Wagner, underwent a more remarkable development in his artistic ideals, in his views as to the aims and methods of his art, or in his growth of power to realise them, than Verdi. In his long life of eighty-eight years he saw a complete change in the whole system of dramatic music, a change to which his creative activity and ever-expanding genius conformed themselves. And while it would be going too far to rank him with the reformers who led to the accomplishment of this revolution

be constituted to it by the enormous popularity of his work, as he himself advanced toward the ripe perfection of his art, flowering in "Aida," "Otello" and "Falstaff." And so, since the activities of all productive artists must be analysed and classified, the critics have separated Verdi's life-work into periods, and have found in "Rigoletto" the starting-point of a second stage of his artistic development. In this he is considered to have marked a notable advance upon his earlier works, represented at their best in "Ernani," which, according to Dr. Hanslick, were "pieces of accompaniment to the singers' cadenzas" that are annually produced by the score for the season in Italy, and are then quickly forgotten even in their native land, having seldom been heard of beyond its borders. "Rigoletto," with "Il Trovatore" and "La Traviata," which immediately followed it, represents a higher ambition, a striving for a more serious and substantial place in the world of music. The critics having settled him at once to a position of the highest popularity throughout the whole of Europe; they put him, in fact, into a place beside Rossini, Bellini and Donizetti, whose voices were at this time all silenced, as the undisputed head of the Italian school of opera. In 1851, when "Rigoletto" was produced, Verdi was a thirty-eight years old man, and from this till his death, fifty years later, his career was one of steadily advancing triumph.

The new romanticism of Victor Hugo, which then held the literary world captive, was responsible for the choice of subject which Verdi now announced. In 1844, Verdi had selected Hugo's "Hernani" for operatic treatment, and had made a brilliant success with it; and now another drama by the same author, play, "Le Roi s'amuse," another subject for effective musical treatment. These subjects were not appropriated thus, however, without vigorous protest from Victor Hugo, who, when "Ernani" was produced, declared that "Verdi was brought to Paris, did all in his power to prevent the public production of what he considered a literary mutilation of his work. In the case of "Ernani" he compelled a modification of the action, a change in the names and condition of the characters; and the collaborators were even prepared to consent to a change of title. Many similar alterations had already been made in the libretto drawn from "Le Roi s'amuse," but Hugo went still further in opposition to its Paris production, entering an action against the manager in the courts, in which, however, he was signally defeated. Librettists in the first half of the last century were a hard fraternity. It was a time of revolution and unrest, and the police of all the Italian states were extraordinarily vigilant and severe. Would be shown upon the stage that might in the least fan the flame. The experiences of Verdi and his librettists with this censorship make amusing reading at this distance, though doubtless they brought much perplexity in their train at the time. The turbulent spirits of Italy, chafing under the Austrian yoke, were kept under especially strict surveillance in the opera houses by the dominant power. "Rigoletto" fared as half a dozen of Verdi's other operas fared.

The opera was arranged for as the *opera d'obligo* of the carnival season at La Fenice, the great opera house of Venice. Verdi himself had chosen the subject of "Le Roi s'amuse" for the piece, so he chose all his subjects, and intrusted its execution to Francesco Maria Piave, his back librettist at this period, who had written a number of his previous libertos. Piave had carried out his task, and had put upon the book, as agreed with Verdi, the title of "La Maledizione." But having learned wisdom from experience, he took it to the police censor before he delivered it to the composer. It would not do at all. The frailties of royalty were altogether too drastically exploited, in the misdeeds of Francis I., in Hugo's play and in the libretto, and the production of such a piece was promptly forbidden. Piave was then working under a cut, to fulfil the contract with La Fenice. Verdi would listen to nothing of the sort. It must be "Le Maledizione" or nothing. The proceedings seemed to be at a standstill, till help arrived from a quarter whence none was expected. The police censor, whose office was a mere formality, was an admirer of Verdi. He wanted to hear the opera. He suggested that the king, Francis I., be put into the insignificant role of a duke, and that the locale of the piece should be changed—this day it is difficult to see why—it had better be taken from the hero's name. Verdi agreed to these and a few other minor suggestions that strought no injury to the characters or action of the piece. He set off for his home in Busseto, possessed of a veritable *furor artistodi*, and in forty days returned to Venice with the completed score.

The story, as it was finally accepted, is this: The licentious Duke of Mantua—who, as we have seen, represents Francis I. in Hugo's play—has among his followers a privileged buffoon, Rigoletto—the Triboulet of "Le Roi s'amuse"—a misshapen, deformed creature, whose moral nature is as evil as his physical aspect, except for his devoted love of his daughter Gilda. Her he keeps concealed and jealously guarded from the intrigues of the court. One of his functions is to act as pander to his master in his misdeeds; and he has assisted the Duke in the abduction of the daughter of Count Ceprano, a lady named Monterone (Hugo's St. Vallier). The act act opens upon a festal entertainment in the hall of the ducal palace, crowded with cavaliers and ladies. The Duke appears and sings the ballata, "Questa o quella," establishing at once his moral standing. He is plotting with Rigoletto to get rid of Ceprano; the cynical brutality of the buffoon's insults disgusts the assemblage of courtiers, who desire to be avenged upon him. Monterone enters, to demand satisfaction for his daughter's dishonour. He is taunted and mocked by Rigoletto, and as he is being dragged away by the Duke's orders, turns to the buffoon and curses him with a father's deep and terrible malediction. The second scene shows a deserted street at night, with Rigoletto before his own cottage—which adjoins the high wall surrounding Count Ceprano's palace—recalling with dread the curse that has been laid upon him. He enters the courtyard and meets his

daughter Gilda, who lives here in retirement while he visits her secretly by night. These visits having come to the knowledge of the court, it is understood that he has a mistress. Closely as she has been concealed, however, she has not escaped the notice and attentions of the Duke, who, in the guise of a poor student, has won her affections, and even as her father is leaving her, comes again to make love to her. He, too, leaves her—sleeping with her dear name—"Addio, speranza ed anima"—and the scene is then invaded by a crowd of courtiers armed and masked. They are determined to avenge themselves upon Rigoletto for his taunting insolence in the court, by stealing his supposed mistress, Gilda, his daughter. Pretending that it is Count Ceprano's wife whom they intend to abduct from the adjoining palace, they enlist Rigoletto's aid. Having snatched a mask indiscriminately, instead of aiding what he still pretends to do, they enter his own cottage and carry off Gilda to the Duke's palace. Rigoletto, too late, seeing the fatal blunder he has made, avenges the insult that has been dropped, and faints in horror at the realisation of what has happened, as the curtain falls upon the second act, which has held the interest.

The second act discloses a specimen of the Duke's palace, where the Duke is bewailing the loss of Gilda, and is in the midst of a love-affair with one of the ladies of the conspirators' entre, and charges his page to rejoin her in recounting their exploit at Rigoletto's cottage. Rigoletto himself then comes in upon them, affecting indifference, but finally bursts into a passionate appeal for the restoration of his daughter. She emerges from an inner apartment and tells him of her undoing; and when he vows to be revenged, declares that, before betrayal, pleads that he be forgiven.

The third act opens on a deserted spot on the shores of the river Mincio, outside the town of Mantua, with a rustic inn in the foreground. It is night. There come Rigoletto and Gilda, the former intent upon finding the scoundrel for which he has arranged with the innkeeper, Sparafucile, an assassin who is ready to murder for money. Gilda, convinced that the deed is done, the rest when he is dead." He has a beautiful sister, Maddalena, who acts as his decoy, and who has conceived a violent fancy for the Duke. He comes in, singing a drinking song of a stirring character, to make love to her, hoping the while that Rigoletto is not within earshot. Sparafucile, who has still his victim in view, is fascinated with the handsome stranger, and determines to save him. In the meantime Rigoletto and Gilda are outside, watching, the one gloating over his approaching revenge, the other bewailing her betrayal. The situation is musically interpreted by the famous quartet, "Un di, se ben rammentomi," remarkable for its combination into one musical whole of the different expressions of the four characters: the amorous pleading of the Duke, the coquetry of Maddalena, the despair of Gilda, the baleful savagery of Rigoletto. Rigoletto sends his daughter home to disguise herself as a youth and take house to escape to Verona, while he himself makes the final arrangements with Sparafucile for the Duke's murder. The

Duke retires to sleep, and as Sparafucile reiterates the house, he is again besought by Maddalena to spare the life of the intended victim. The assassin finally promises that if any other man shall enter the inn before midnight, he shall be sacrificed instead, to secure the money from Rigoletto. In the meantime, Gilda, having disguised herself as her father directed, returns to the inn in time to overhear Sparafucile's promise, and with a woman's devotion resolves to yield her life to save the Duke, her false lover. It is storming, and the thunder and lightning increase in fury. She demands admission; and there in the darkness, as she enters, is struck down. Then comes Rigoletto to see the corpse thrown into the river. Sparafucile drags him to a sack, which Rigoletto is to throw into the river as soon as the murderer has departed. Left alone, at this moment of his triumph he hears the Duke's voice from the inn, and the closing "La donna è mobile." He tears open the sack, and there by the lurid glare of the lightning flashes he sees, instead of his enemy's, Gilda's body. He realises that the father's curse upon him has been fulfilled, and falls senseless upon his daughter's corpse. So ends one of the grimliest horrors that has ever been set to music for the operatic stage.

The opera made an instant success in Venice and throughout the Italian opera houses, and the melody of "La donna è mobile" was soon upon the lips of everybody. A story of this air has often been told, and is thus related by Mr. Streatfield in his "Masters of Italian Music":

When the rôles were distributed, the tenor who was to play the Duke found the music of his part unsuitable to his voice. He asked Verdi to alter it, and asked what it meant. "Don't be in a hurry," said the maestro; "there is plenty of time." Every day it was the same story; the tenor petitioned in vain for his missing song. At last, the day before the final rehearsal, Verdi gave him the manuscript of the famous "La donna è mobile," but not before he had taken the precaution to lock all doors and windows. It was a success. At the rehearsal every one was asked to whistle a solemn oath not to divulge a note of the music before the performance. Verdi knew the quickness of Venetian ears. He knew that if the melody of the song were once heard outside the walls of the theatre, it would be all over Venice in a few hours, and at the performance the Duke would be hissed. The secret was well kept, the opera and the *canzone* was the success of the evening; but on the way home every one was humming the air, and by the next day it was the common property of every *gamin* in Venice.

"Rigoletto" was produced in London as soon as arrangements could be made for it, being heard at the Covent Garden Theatre in the season of 1853, for the first time, on May 15. The cast included Mario as the Duke, Ronconi as Rigoletto, Tagliafico as Sparafucile, Mme. Bosio as Gilda, and Mme. Didiée as Maddalena. It was by no means warmly received by the press. The music was condemned as full of plagiarisms, lacking in ideas, "operatic" and "queer" in the combination, and the opera was declared to possess no qualities that would ensure it a long life.

Somewhat similar judgment was passed upon it in New York. Its first performance here was on February 19, 1855, at the Academy of Music, where Ole Bull made it the opening attraction of a brief and ill-starred venture in operatic management. Max Maretzek was the conductor, and the cast was as follows:

Duke of Mantua	Signori Beagio Bolcioni
Rigoletto	Ettore Barili
Sparafucile	Luigi Rocco
Gilda	Signora Bertucca Maretzek
Maddalena	Patti Strakosch

Yet in both cities it has had a long lease of life. "Rigoletto" did not reach Paris till 1857; it was produced there at the Théâtre Italien on January 19 of that year. The cast included Mmes. Frezzolini and Alboni and Signori Mario and Corsi. The first French performance was of a translation by Edouard Duprez at the Théâtre Lyrique, given on December 24, 1863, with Mlle. de Maësen as Gilda, Mlle. Dubois as Maddalena, M. Montjauze as the Duke, M. Ismaël as Rigoletto, and M. Worst as Sparafucile. The Italian version had already established its success—the first that Verdi had ever scored in the French capital; and the opera in its French translation has ever since retained a firm hold upon the Parisian musical public—firmer, indeed, and with promise of longer continuance, than it can claim to either London or New York.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

June 14, 1902.

Index.

ACT I.

No.			Page
1.	Prelude and Introduction	. . . . .	1
	Scena	Della mia bella incognita (Duke, Borsa)	2
2.	Ballata	Questa o quella per me pari sono (Duke)	5
3.	Minuetto and Scena	Partite? . . Crudele! (Duke, Countess of Ceprano, Courtiers)	9
	Perigordino	. . . . .	12
4.	Scena and Chorus	Gran nuova! (Marullo; Courtiers; Duke, Rigoletto)	13
		Vendetta del pazzo! (Ceprano; Chorus, etc.)	18
		Tutto è festa, tutto è gioia (Duke, etc.)	29
5.	Scena	Ch'io gli parli (Monterone, etc.)	34
	Chorus	Oh tu che la festa audace hai turbato	40
6.	Recit. and Scena	Quel vecchio maledivami! (Rigoletto; Sparafucile)	51
7.	Recit. and Scena	Pari siamo! (Rigoletto; Gilda)	56
	Duet	Deh non parlare al misero (Rigoletto; Gilda)	63
8.	Recitative	Giovanna, ho dei rimorsi (Gilda, Giovanna)	79
	Duet	Signor ne principe io lo vorrei (Gilda, Duke)	80
9.	Recit and Aria	Caro nome che il mio cor (Gilda)	94
10.	Recit. and Finale I	Silenzio. . . all' opra (Borsa, Courtiers; Rigoletto)	100
	Chorus	Zitti, zitti moviamo a vendetta	103

ACT II.

11.	Recit. and Aria	Ella mi fu rapita! (Duke)	114
		Parmi veder le lagrime (Duke)	117
	Chorus	Scorrendo uniti remota via	120
	Aria	Possente amor mi chiama (Duke)	130
12.	Scena and Aria	Povero Rigoletto! (Marullo, Courtiers; Rigoletto)	138
		Cortigiani, vil razza dannata (Rigoletto)	146
13.	Recit. and Chorus	Mio padre! (Gilda, Rigoletto)	153
14.	Duet	Tutte le feste al tempio (Gilda, Rigoletto)	155
	Aria and Duet	Sì, vendetta, tremenda vendetta (Rigoletto; Gilda)	166

ACT III.

15.	Recit. and Canzone	E l'ami? (Rigoletto, Gilda)	172
		La donna è mobile (Duke)	173
16.	Quartet	Un dì, se ben rammentomi (Duke, Maddalena; Rigoletto, Gilda)	177
17.	Recitative	M'odi! . Ritorna a casa (Rigoletto, Gilda)	195
18.	Recit., Trio, and Storm	Ah più non ragiono (Gilda)	201
		Somiglia un Apollo (Maddalena, Sparafucile, Gilda)	202
19.	Recitative	Della vendetta alfin giunge l'istante! (Rigoletto; Sparafucile)	219
20.	Recit. and Final Duet	Chi è mai in sua vece? (Rigoletto; Gilda)	224

Rigoletto.

Act I.

Prelude and Introduction.

Nº 1. "Della mia bella incognita."

Prelude.

Andante sostenuto. (♩= 66)

G. VERDI.

Trumpets & Trombones

Piano.

Copyright renewal assigned, 1930, to G. Schirmer, Inc.
Copyright, 1902, by G. Schirmer, Inc.
15959
Printed in the U. S. A.

Introduction.

(A splendid apartment in the ducal palace, opening at the back into other rooms, all brilliantly lighted.)

Allegro con brio. (♩= 112)

(The Duke and Borsa, in conversation, come forward from the in-

ner rooms.)

Duke.

Del - la mia bel - la incogni - ta borghese tocca - rei il fin del - l'avven - tu - ra io
Soon 'twill be time my adventure were concluded with yon fair girl of humble an - te -

Borsa.

vo - glio. Di quel - la gio - vin che ve - de - te al tem - pio? Da tre me - si o - gni
cedents. She whom you fol - low ev - 'ry day to ma - tins? For three months 't has been my

Duke.

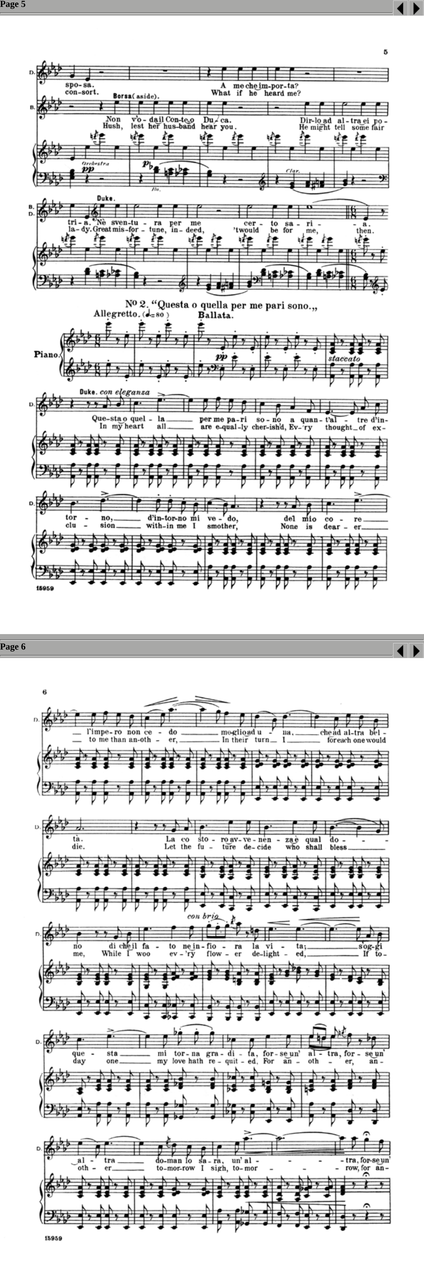
sempre stacc.
3
(The Duke and Borsa, in conversation, come forward from the in-
ner rooms.)
Duke.
Del - la mia bel - la incogni - ta borghese tocca - rei il fin del - l'avven-tu-ra io
Soon'twill be time my adventure were concluded with yon fair girl of humble an - te -
ppp
Borsa.
Duke.
vo-glio. Di quel - la gio-vin che ve-de-te al tem-pio? Da tre me - si o - gni
cedents. She whom you fol-low ev-'ry day to ma-tins? For three months 'thas been my
15955

4
Borsa.
Duke.
fe-sta. La sua di - mo-ra? In un re-mo-to cal-le;
custom. Where is her dwelling? A street obscure and distant,
ppp sempre sotto voce
Borsa.
mi - ste - rio - so un uom ven-tra o-gni not - te. E sa co-
where each night an unknown man's ad - mit - ted. And does he
ff
(Ladies and Cavaliers cross the stage.)
Duke.
lei chi sia l'aman-te su - o? Lo i - gno-ra.
know that you are now her lov-er? He knows not.
Borsa.
Quan - te bel-ta!...
What fair ar-ray!
p
Duke.
Mi - ra-te. Le vin - ce tut - te di Ce-pra-no la
look yonder. Fair - er than all is Ce-pra-no's love-ly
15959

5
spo-sa. A me che im-por-ta?
con-sort. What if he heard me?
Borsa (aside).
Non vo - dai Con-te o Du - ca. Dir-lo ad al-tra ei po-
Hush, lest her hus-band hear you. He might tell some fair
Orchestra
pp
Pb
Fl.
Clar.
Duke.
tri - a. Ne sven-tu - ra per me cer - to sa - ri - - a.
la - dy. Great mis-for - tune, in - deed, 'twould be for me, then.
No 2. "Questa o quella per me pari sono."
Allegretto. (♩=80) Ballata.
Piano.
pp
staccato
Duke. con eleganza
Que-sta o quel - la per me pa-ri so - no a quan - t'al - tre d'in-
In my heart all are e-qual-ly cher-ished, Ev-'ry thought of ex-
tor - no, d'in-tor-no mi ve - do, del mio co - re
clu - sion with-in me I smother, None is dear - er
15959

Nº 2. "Questa o quella per me pari sono."

Allegretto, (♩= 80.) Ballata.



Nº 3. "Partite? Crudele!,
Minuetto and Perigordino.

9

(Enter swallowtail ladies, at the back the minuet is danced.)

Tempo di minuetto. (♩=88)

Piano

p Played on the stage

Duke.

(The Duke brings forward the Countess of Coprano, and addresses her with great gallantry.)

Countess of Coprano.

Duke.

10

(kissing her hand enthusiastically)

Countess.

Duke.

11

(Gives his arm to the Countess, and goes out with her.)

Rigoletto to Count Coprano.

(Coprano makes a gesture of impatience, and (to the Courtiers) follows the Duke.)

Tempo I. (♩=112)

Borsa.

Chorus.

TENOR

BASS.

12

(laughing)

(exit) (Meantime the Perigordino is danced on

(♩= 138)

Perigordino.

the stage)

R.

sempre? Che nuo - ve sco-per - te! Il giuo-co ed il
not so? 'Tis here but as else-where! 'Tis gambling and

R.

vi - no, le fe - ste, la dan-za, bat- ta - glia, con - vi - ti, ben tut - to gli
feasting, du-el-ling and dancing, and love-mak-ing al - ways, wherev - er he

(laughing)

R.

sta. Or del - la Con - tes - sa l'as-se-dio e-gli a - van-za. e in - tan-to il ma -
goes. To-day he's for pas-time be-sieg-ing the Countess, while we watch the

R.

(exit) (Meantime the Perigordino is danced on

ri - to fre-men-do ne va.
hus-band, and laugh at his woes.

(♩. = 138)

Perigordino.

the stage)

Nº 4. "Tutto è festa, tutto è gioia."

Chorus in the Introduction.

Allegro con brio. (𝅗𝅥 = 112)

Piano.

ff Band on the stage

Marullo (enters eagerly).

M.

Gran nuo-va! gran nuo-va! Stu -
Great ti-dings! great ti-dings! You

Chorus.

(**Borsa** with Tenor I.)

Che av-ve - ne? par-la - te!
What is it? oh tell us!

Che av-ve - ne? par-la - te!
What is it? oh tell us!

14
(laughing)
Ah,
Ha,
Ha,
Ha!
Ha!
Ha!

29

(All the dancers from the inner rooms here come forward)

Più vivo.

Tutt-ti fr - sta, tut - ti gio - ia, tut - ti
pleasure calls us, pleasure calls us, beau - ty

det-ta!
vengeance!

Tut - ti gio - ia, tut - ti
Pleasure calls us, beau - ty

Tutt-ti fr - sta, tut - ti gio - ia, tut - ti
pleasure calls us, pleasure calls us, beau - ty

sì, ven - det-ta!
yes, to vengeance!

Tut - ti gio - ia, tut - ti
Pleasure calls us, beau - ty

sì, ven - det-ta!
yes, to vengeance!

Tut - ti gio - ia, tut - ti
Pleasure calls us, beau - ty

det-ta!
vengeance!

sì, ven det-ta!
yes, to vengeance!

Tut - ti gio - ia, tut - ti
Plea-sure calls us, beau - ty

sì, ven - det-ta!
yes, to vengeance!

Tut - ti gio - ia, tut - ti
Plea-sure calls us, beau - ty

Più vivo. (♩= 144)

30

fr-sta; tut - ti gio - ia vi ta - ci,a go - de-re! Oh guarda-te, non par que-sta or la
beckons, Seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

fr-sta; tut - ti gio - ia vi ta - ci,a go - de-re! Oh guarda-te, non par que-sta or la
beckons, Seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

fr-sta; tut - ti gio - ia vi ta - ci,a go - de-re! Oh guarda-te, non par que-sta or la
beckons, Seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

fr-sta; tut - ti gio - ia vi ta - ci,a go - de-re! Oh guarda-te, non par que-sta or la
beckons, Seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

fr sta; tut - ti gio - ia vi ta - ci,a go - de-re! Oh guarda-te, non par que-sta or la
beckons, Seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

fr-sta; tut - ti gio - ia vi ta - ci,a go - de-re! Oh guarda-te, non par questa or la
beckons, Seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

fr sta; tut - ti gio - ia vi - ta - ci,a go - de-re! Oh guarda-te, non par questa or la
beckons, Seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

31

reggia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar - da - te, non par questa, oh guar-da-te, non par
bliss en-joy'd and past! Pleasure calls us, beauty beckons, Seize the moments while they

reggia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar - da - te, non par questa, oh guar-da-te, non par
bliss en-joy'd and past! Pleasure calls us, beauty beckons, Seize the moments while they

reggia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar - da - te, non par questa, oh guar-da-te, non par
bliss en-joy'd and past! Pleasure calls us, beauty beckons, Seize the moments while they

reggia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar - da - te, non par questa, oh guar-da-te, non par
bliss en-joy'd and past! Pleasure calls us, beauty beckons, Seize the moments while they

reggia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar - da - te, non par questa, oh guar-da-te, non par
bliss en-joy'd and past! Pleasure calls us, beauty beckons, Seize the moments while they

reg-gia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar - da - te, non par questa, oh guar-da-te, non par
bliss en-joy'd and past! Pleasure calls us, beauty beckons, Seize the moments while they

reg-gia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar - da - te, non par questa, oh guar-da-te, non par
bliss en-joy'd and past! Pleasure calls us, beauty beckons, Seize the moments while they

32

questa or la reggia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar-da-te, non par questa or la
last! seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

questa or la reggia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar-da-te, non par questa or la
last! seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

questa or la reggia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar-da-te, non par questa or la
last! seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

questa or la reggia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar-da-te, non par questa or la
last! seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

questa or la reggia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar-da-te, non par questa or la
last! seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

questa or la reggia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar-da-te, non par questa or la
last! seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

questa or la reggia del pia - ce-re! Oh guar-da-te, non par questa or la
last! seize the moments while they last! On - ly he is wise who reckons Time by

33

reg-gia del pia - ce-re!
bliss en-joy'd and past!

reg-gia del pia - ce-re!
bliss en-joy'd and past!

reg-gia del pia - ce-re!
bliss en-joy'd and past!

reg-gia del pia - ce-re!
bliss en-joy'd and past!

reg-gia del pia - ce-re!
bliss en-joy'd and past!

reg-gia del pia - ce-re!
bliss en-joy'd and past!

reg-gia del pia - ce-re!
bliss en-joy'd and past!

Nº 5. "Oh fa che la frata audace hai turbato,,
Continuation and Stretta of the Introduction.
Moderato.
Bdz.
Rgnitz.
Bers.
Wurtz.
Cuyrus.
Mattersac.
Darcz.
Moderato. (♩=96)
Piano.
Rgnitz. To the Duke, watching the vows and manner of Matterzac.
Bdz.
Rgnitz.
Bers.
Wurtz.
Cuyrus.
Mattersac.
Darcz.
Piano.

Sostenuto assai. (♩=96)
Rgnitz. (sorrowfully)
Bdz.
Bers.
Wurtz.
Cuyrus.
Mattersac.
Darcz.
Piano.
Looking at Rgnitz with contempt.

Andante sostenuto. (♩=80)
To the Duke
Bdz.
Rgnitz.
Bers.
Wurtz.
Cuyrus.
Mattersac.
Darcz.
Piano.

Bdz.
Rgnitz.
Bers.
Wurtz.
Cuyrus.
Mattersac.
Darcz.
Piano.

Allegro.
Bdz.
Rgnitz.
Bers.
Wurtz.
Cuyrus.
Mattersac.
Darcz.
Piano.

Rgnitz.
Bdz.
Bers.
Wurtz.
Cuyrus.
Mattersac.
Darcz.
Piano.
Rgnitz. (to the Duke, apart, with)

Virtuoso.
Bdz.
Rgnitz.
Bers.
Wurtz.
Cuyrus.
Mattersac.
Darcz.
Piano.
Virtuoso. (♩=80)

N° 6. "Quel vecchio maledivami!,
Duet.

The end of a deserted street. At the left side a house with a public appearance, with a small courtyard surrounded by a wall; in the courtyard there is a high tree, and a garden door, with a door looking to the street; above the wall, a practicable terrace, supported by arches. A door from the first floor opens upon the terrace, to which there is also a staircase at the front. On the right side, a very high wall, and an angle of the Cayman palace is visible. It is night.

Andante mosso (♩=80)

Piano.

Sparafucile (also wrapped in a cloak, from which a long sword is seen to project, follows at a distance of Rigoletto).

Rigoletto (wrapped in his cloak).

Quel vecchio ma-le-di va mi?
He hid a father's curse on me?

Sparafucile

Ma-le-di va mi?
Oh, I have nothing

Quel vecchio ma-le-di va mi?
He hid a father's curse on me?

Sparafucile

Ma-le-di va mi?
Oh, I have nothing

(leaving more to him)

Sparafucile

Ch'ei pur sia mor-to in un fos-so ch'io ge-ta sta.
I would say, love is one who owns a vocat.

Ch'ei pur sia mor-to in un fos-so ch'io ge-ta sta.
I would say, love is one who owns a vocat.

Sparafucile

Ch'ei pur sia mor-to in un fos-so ch'io ge-ta sta.
I would say, love is one who owns a vocat.

Sparafucile.

Un uom che ti fe ra pre pe ro da un pa ro la.
A man who'll ri then sir, of fee ar hi va ri ral.

Rigoletto.

(Impetrito)
Qua-le?
Who so?

Sparafucile

La vendetta dun uo mo e lu.
Thus hast a wide there, or mod.

Rigoletto

Qual-la vendetta ro pre pri si gnor de-ve-ri?
Suppose I want-ed thee, how much to slay a mo-ble?

Sparafucile

Co-me, co-si pa-ghi?
When must the price be paid?

Rigoletto

Pren-do maggior ver.
More than a cruel by

Sparafucile

O, ne ma-ca che-ti ri-ri-pa, il fe-ri-te al fi-
One half before the deed is done the rest when he is

Tempo I.

(De. monio!
(Fiend demon!

E co-me pos-i fin di se co-ro-ppra?
And of de-mon-ly ad ex ecu ted a fault?

Sparafucile

Sog-lia-mi ri-ta de-pe.
No, when the town is

Tempo I.

sul canto

ri. de. re, cu-pa pr nel mio let to. Uuo-mo di se ra.
dea. ger-ous, I kill them in my dwel ing there in the gloom of

Rigoletto

(De. monio!
(Fiend demon!

How do you

spet-ta. o sia ricchia. mor. Ma
spect it, or is it ward? Ma

Fa. ri. le. ma la.
Oh, ma. i. ly. Ih sol. ed by my

ra su?
there!

per le vi. . . ta. . . ste con ra.
She is love . . ly. . . one can re.

Rigoletto

Chi voglia-mi ti ra. . . ri ter. . . Com.
The hall de. . . ceys them . . . ted there. . . I

Sparafucile.

Ma. . . ra sire. . . pi lo
but a sound . . . is heard

Ma. . . ra sire. . . pi lo
but a sound . . . is heard

(draws his sword)

Ma. . . ra sire. . . pi lo
but a sound . . . is heard

Ma. . . ra sire. . . pi lo
but a sound . . . is heard

Sparafucile

Ma. . . ra sire. . . pi lo
but a sound . . . is heard

Ma. . . ra sire. . . pi lo
but a sound . . . is heard

Sì, al mo-men-to.
Yours sir, time. ly

(taking it again)

Sì, al mo-men-to.
Yours sir, time. ly

Peg- gio per
Thi you'll re-

Chi sa?
Per Jove!

Sparafucile

Sen ra. fa ril mi
Spa. ra. fa ril may

Sen ra. fa ril mi
Spa. ra. fa ril may

(going away)

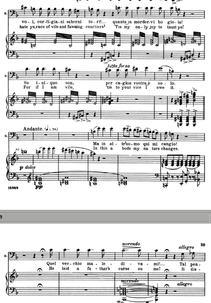
Sen. sa. ra?
Shall here here?

(going away)

Sen. sa. ra?
Shall here here?

(going away)

Sen. sa. ra?
Shall here here?



tutta forza (She embraces Rigoletto, who departs, shutting the door behind him.)

G. dre, ad - di - - - - - o!
ther, thou leav'st me!

R. glia, ad - di - - - - - o!
ter, I leave thee!

Tutti

Nº 8. "Signor nè principe io lo vorrei."

Recitative and Duet.

Allegro assai moderato. (♩=88)

Gilda. Giovanna.

G. Gio-van-na, ho dei ri - morsi... E perchè
Gv. Gio-van-na, my heart feels guilty_ What hast thou

Strings

Gilda. Giovanna.

Gv. mai? Tac - qui che un gio-vin ne se-gui-va al tempio. Per-chè ciò
G. done? Ne'er told my fa-ther that a youth had seen me_ Why should he

Gilda.

Gv. dir - gli?... lo - dia - te dunque co - te - sto gio - vin, vo - i? No,
G. know it? He would pre - vent him; per - haps that, too, would please thee? No,

Giovanna.

G. no, chè troppo è bel - lo e spi-ra a - mo - re... E ma-gna hi-mo
Gv. no, I al most love_ him, I be-lieve him gen - tle_ And I know he is

Allegretto. (♩=78)

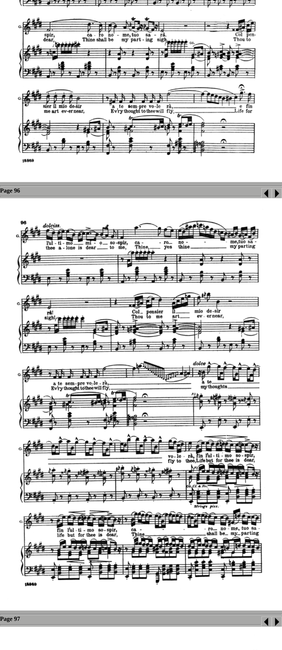
Gilda.

Gv. sem - bra... e gran si - gno - re. Si gnor nè
G. gen 'rous some courtly no - ble. *Ob. & Cl.* No lord il

G. prin-ci - pe io lo vor - re - i; sen-to che
lus-tri-ous I'd have my lov - er, In hum-ble

G. po - ve-ro, sen-to che po - ve-ro più la - me - re - i.
pov - er-ty, in humble pov-er-ty I wealth dis - cov - er.

pp



98
(The stage gradually becomes filled during the following scene.)
Mad - dal'.
Oh
sighs!
Mad - dalen!
(Enters the house; her voice is heard further and further off.)
Ma=
dre.
Ca=
Ca=
Ca=

100

Nº 10."Zitti, zitti moviamo a vendetta.„

Recitative and Finale I.

Borsa.

Rigoletto (with concentration).

Si - lenzio - al - lo - pra... ba - da - te a me.
Be si-lent...as-sist us... my words o - bey.

Rig. - do! - per - ch?)
(What can this mean?)

(Ah dis-cuel
(Would that a

pp col canto

Andante assai mosso. (♩= 66)

Borsa (to

vec-chio ful ma-le - det - to!)
la - ther's voice had not cursed me!)

(Rigoletto runs against Borsa.)

Chi va là? Ta.
Who goes there? Be

his companions).

Ceprano.

ce-le ... ch Ri - go let to.
tus Ri - go let to.

Vit-to-ria dop-piat
A double triumph

fue - ci - de -
this night shall

Borsa.

Marullo

ro - mo...
end him.

No, che do - ma - ni più ri - de - re - mo.
No, let him lin-ger for our di - version.

Or tut-to ag-
Now all re

Rigoletto.

Marullo.

Rigoletto. (in a terrible voice).

giu-sto...
ready.

Chi par - la qua?
Whos that who spoke?

Ehi Rigo-letto.
Eh! Rigo-letto?

Di?... Chi va là?
Say. Who goes there?

15959

101

Marullo.

Rigoletto. Marullo.

Rigoletto.

Eh non mangiar-ci!
Come,don't be snappish!

Son... Ch?
I'm... Who?

Ma - rullo.
Ma - rullo.

In tan - to
The darkness

Marullo.

bu - io
blinds me,

lo sguar-do è nul lo.
I can - not see you.

Qui ne con-dus - se ri - de - vol
We've here as-sembled for mar-th - ful

Rigoletto.

co - sa...
pastime,

tor - re a Ce - pra - no vo gliam la spo-sa.
Hence we will car - ry Ce-pra - no's consort.

(Ahi - mè, re -
(I breathe a -

Maruile (aside to Ceprano). (to Rigoletto)

spi - ro!)
gain then!)

Ma co me entrare?...
How can you enter?

(La vostra chiave?)
(Your key, a moment)

Non da bi - ta - re.
This will ad - mit us.

Non dee man-car - ci lo stra - ta - gem - ma...
No fear of fail - ure, all has been thought of.

15959

102

(giving the key to Rigoletto)

Ec - co la chia - ve...
This key will serve us.

Rigoletto

(feeling the key)

(aside)

Sen to il suo stemma.
His crest's up - on it.

(Ah fer - ror va - no fu dunque il
(Vain were my terrors! She has es -

Maruile.

mi - o!) Nè là il pa - laz - zo...
cap'd them.) Cepra - no's palace

con vol son i - o.
is not on this side.

Siam masche -
Come, put this

In a ca.

Rigoletto.

Maruile.

fa - ti.
mask on

Ch'io pur mi ma-scheri; a me u - na lar - va.
What need to mask myself? The darkness conceals us

Si, pron-ta
We all are

(Puts the mask on Rigoletto, and at the same time, binds a

Rigoletto.

già.
mask'd.

Ter - ral la scа - la.
Here, hold the ladder.

Fit - ta la
How thick this

15959

handkerchief over his eyes; then puts him to hold the ladder beneath the terrace.)

103

to - ho - bra...
dark - ness is...

Maruile (to his companions).

La ben - da
The mask

cie - co
will

e ser - - de ll
make him both deaf and

fa.
blind.

allarg.

dim.

roll.

Allegro.

(During this Chorus, some around to the terrace, break open the door on the first floor, and descend to open for the rest, who enter from the street.)

Borsa.

Zit - ti, zit - ti mo - via - mo a ven - det - ta, ne sia
Hush, in si - lence ful - fil we our errand, Be no

Maruile.

Ceprano.

Chorus.

Allegro. (♩= 144)

15959

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

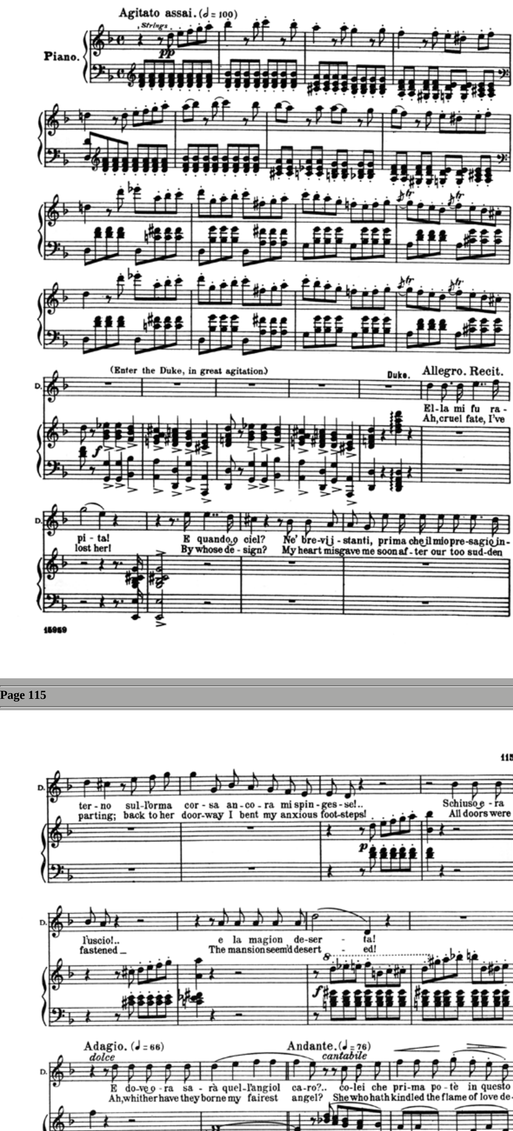
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile
Ped. simile

Act II.

An anti-chamber in the ducal palace; two side-doors and large folding doors at the back, which are shut. On each side of the folding doors hangs a large portrait; on the left, that of the Duke, on the right, that of his Duchess. There is an armchair beside a table covered with velvet, and other furniture.

Nº 11. "Parmi veder le lagrime."

Recitative and Aria.

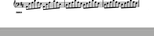


117
cantabile
Par - mi ve-der le la - gri-me scor-ren - ti da quel
Art thou weeping in lone - li-ness, De-spair - ing and un
cresc
ci - glio, quan-do fra il dub-bio e l'an-sia del su - bi-to pe -
friend - ed, Call - ing on him whose life-blood Had. thine with joy de -
dim
del - l'a - mor no - stro,
Pond-ly re - call - ing,
ri - glio, del-l'amor nostro me-mo-re, dell'amor nostro me - mo-re, ti suoGualtiercchia
fend - ed? Fondly recalling mem-o-ries, fondly recalling mem - o-ries of hisbaffled too
legato
mò. Ned ei po-tea soc-cor-rer-ti, ca - ra fan-ciul-la a-
soon? Would that my arm could res-cue thee, Would that some fate re -

118
ma - ta; el che vor-ria del - l'a - ni - ma far - ti quaggiù bo -
stoied thee Un - to thy lov-er's longing arms; Heav - en, that joy af -
Ei che le sfe - re,
Rob me of all,
a - ta, el che le sfe-re a - gl'an - ge - li, el che le sfe-re a -
ford me! Rob me of ev - 'ry oth - er bliss, rob me of ev - 'ry
legato
gl'an - ge - li per te non in - vi - dió, ei che le
oth - er bliss, Grant me this on - ly boon, This joy af -
sfe - re, le sfe-re a-gl'an-ge - li per te, per te le sfe-re a -
ford me, rob me of ev - 'ry oth-er bliss, ah, rob me of ev - 'ry

allarg. dolciss. 119
gl'an - ge - li per te non in-vi-dió, non in-vi -
oth - er bliss, but grant this on-ly boon, grant me this
Allegro vivo. (♩ = 96)
dió! boon!
Duke.
Marullo. (enters in haste with the Courtiers)
Du - ca, Gueux cor
Borsa. (with Tenor I.)
Du - ca, Gueux cor
Chorus. Coprano. (with Bass II.)
Du - ca, Gueux cor
Bb...ben? What news?
du - ca! L'a - man - te fu ra - pi - ta il Ri - go -
ti - dings! Our lord and Duke, we've cap - tured the jest - er's
du - ca! L'a - man - te fu ra - pi - ta il Ri - go -
ti - dings! Our lord and Duke, we've cap - tured the jest - er's
du - ca! L'a - man - te fu ra - pi - ta il Ri - go -
ti - dings! Our lord and Duke, we've cap - tured the jest - er's

120
Co - me? e don-de? Ah, ah!
Have you? where is she? Ha, ha!
let - to! Dal suo let - to.
sweet - heart! We've se - cured her.
(seats himself)
di - te, co - me fu? di - te, di - te, co - me fu?
Tell me where, and how? Tell me quickly, where, and how?
Borsa.
Allegro assai moderato.
Scor-ren - do u - ni - ti re - mo - ta
Un - to a lone - ly a - bode di -
Marullo.
Coprano.
p Allegro assai moderato (♩ = 96)



Allegro, e con
Ped. (with the pedal coming forward)

Più mosso
Chorus

Tempo I.mo e con

Più mosso
Chorus

Recitative and Aria
Tenore
Basso
Soprano
Contralto
Tenore
Basso
Chorus

Soprano
Contralto
Tenore
Basso
Chorus

Soprano
Contralto
Tenore
Basso
Chorus

Soprano
Contralto
Tenore
Basso
Chorus

Soprano
Contralto
Tenore
Basso
Chorus

Soprano
Contralto
Tenore
Basso
Chorus

Soprano
Contralto
Tenore
Basso
Chorus

Soprano
Contralto
Tenore
Basso
Chorus

Soprano
Contralto
Tenore
Basso
Chorus

160
Ped. simile
Thou hast
Thou hast
Thou hast

№ 13 & 14 "Tutte le feste al tempio,,
Recitative, Chorus and Duet.
153
(Gilda rushes from the room at the left hand and throws herself into her father's arms.
Allegro assai vivo ed agitato (♩=144)
Gilda.
Rigoletto.
Mio pa dre! Di o! mia
My fa ther! Gil da, my
Tutti
Piano.
Gil da!
daugh ter!
Si
My
dim.
gno ri. in es sa... è tut ta la mia fa-mi-glia... Non te-mer più
lost one... my trea sure... my lords, she is all I cher-ish; Now weneed fear
(to the Courtiers)
nul la, an ge-lo mi o... fu scherzo!... non è
noth-ing; an gel, I've found thee! Come tell me, 'twas but
(to Gilda)
ve ro? Io che pur pian si or ri do... È tu, a che
jest-ing? I, who was weep-ing, re-joice now. But why art thou
15989

154
Gilda.
Rigoletto.
pian gi. Ah! l'on ta, pa dre mi o! Cie lo! che di ci?
weep-ing? Dis-hon or oh my fa-ther! Hor ror! what sayst thou?
(turning imperiously to the Courtiers).
Gilda.
Rigoletto
Ar ros-sir vo-glio in-nan zi a voi sol tan-to... I te di
Fa ther, oh hide me from ev 'ry eye but thine! Hence, I com-
morendo
qua, vo. lut ti.. Se il du ca vo stro d'ap-pres-sar si o-
mand, and leave us! and if the worth-less Duke ye serve dares ap-
sas se, ch'ei non en tri, gli' di
proach us, I for bid him to en
(throws himself into the arm-chair)
te, e ch'io ci so no.
ter! Say that, I charge ye!
15989

155
Marullo (and Courtiers amongst themselves).
(Coi fan ciul li e co' de men ti spes so gio-va il si mu lar.
(With th'in sane 'tis e vil jest ing, He is sure our plans to mar.
Borsa. (with 1st Tenors).
Chorus.
(Coi fan ciul li e co' de men ti spes so gio-va il si mu lar.
(With th'in sane 'tis e vil jest ing, He is sure our plans to mar.
Ceprano. (with Basses).
(exeunt)
Par tiam pur, ma quel ch'ei ten ti non la scia mo d'os ser var.)
I am tir'd of his pro test ing, Let us watch him from a far.)
Par tiam pur, ma quel ch'ei ten ti non la scia mo d'os ser var.)
I am tir'd of his pro test ing, Let us watch him from a far.)
Horn
Rigoletto.
Gilda.
Andantino.(♩=80)
Par la, siam so li. (Ciel! dam mi co rag gio!)
Speak, child, they've left us. (Oh heavn, give me strength now!)
Wind
Piano.
colla parte
15989

166
Allegro vivo. (♩ = 160)
(sforzando) (to the pertuni)
Hi, hi, vo - ca - ta, ter-mes pyge-ri-tyre
di Heart
Ere the Thou
O mor - ta - li - ty, ter-ri-ble
Rigoletto.
Vin - dex! Vin - dex!
Per - do - na - to! Oh, for-give
Per - do - na - to! Oh, for-give
Per - do - na - to! Oh, for-give

Act III.

A lonely spot on the shores of the Mincio On the left, a two-story house almost in ruins, the front of which, open to the spectator, shows a rustic inn on the ground floor· a broken staircase leads from this to a loft where stands a rough couch. On the side towards the street is a door, and a low wall extends backward from the house. The Mincio is seen in the background, behind a ruined parapet; beyond, the towers of Mantua. Night. Gilda and Rigoletto, in great agitation, on the road. Sparafucile in the house, seated by a table polishing his belt, unconscious of what is spoken outside.

No 15. "La donna è mobile.,,
Prelude, Recitative and Canzone.

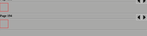
173
Gilda.
Rigoletto.
Allegro.(♩= 100)
(The Duke disguised as a cavalry officer, enters the inn.)
Un uo-mo ve-do. Per po-co al ten-di.
A man is suffring. Observe him close-ly.
Gilda (starting).
Duke (to Sparafucile).
Sparafucile.
Duke.
Ah pa-dre mi-o! Due co se, e to-sto. Qua-li? fi-na
Oh, dear-est fa-ther! Come serve me di rect-ly. Yes, sir. An a-
Rigoletto.
Sparafucile.
stan-za e del vi-no. (Son que-sti, i suoi co-stu-mi!) (Oh,il bel ser-
partment, and some wine here. (The thus he works ad-ventures.) (A gal-lant
(Retires to an adjoining room.)
Allegretto.(♩= 126)
bi-no!)
stranger!)
Duke.
con brio
legato
La donna è mo-bi-le qual piuma al ven-to, mu-ta d'ac-cen-to
Plume in the summer wind Way-ward-ly playing, Never one way swaying,
pp
15589

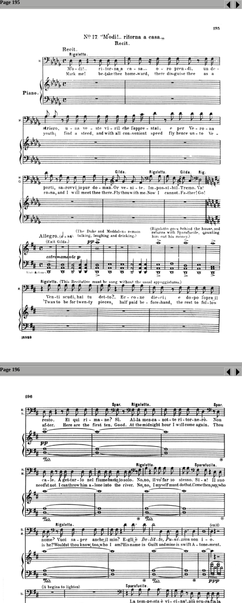
174
e di pen-sier ro. Sempre un a-ma-bi-le leggia-dro vi-so, sempre
Each whom o-bey-ing; Thus heart of womankind Ev-ry way bendeth,
pp
in pianto o in ri-so, è men-zo-gne-ro. La donna è mo-bil
Woe who de-pendeth On joy she spendeth! Wo-man's heart be wo-man
pp
leggero
qual piuma al ven-to, mu-ta d'ac-cen-to e di pen-sier,
Ev-ry way bendeth, Woe who de-pend-eth On joy she spends,
pp
con forza
e di pen-sier,
on... joy she spends,
p morendo
15589

175
pp
E sempre mi-se-ro chi a lei s'af-fi-da, chi le con-fi-da
Sorrow and mis-e-ry Fol-low her wailing, Fond hearts be-trailing,
mal cau-to il cor! Pur mai non sen-te-si fe-li-ce op-pres-so
Falsehood sin-ceiling! Yet all fe-li-ci-ty is her be-stowing.
chi sia quel no-me non fi-da a mo-re! La donna è mo-bil
No joy worth knowing Is there for wooing. Wo-man's heart be wo-man
pp leggero
qual piuma al ven-to, mu-ta d'ac-cen-to e di pen-sier,
Ev-ry way bendeth, Woe who de-pend-eth On joy she spends,
pp
16069

176
e di pen-sier,
on... joy, she... spends...
con forza
e di pen-sier,
on... joy, she... spends...
(Re-enter Sparafucile with a flask of wine and two glasses, which he places on the table, then
with the hilt of his long sword he knocks on the ceiling twice. At this signal, a smiling young
girl, dressed as a Gypsy, comes bounding down the steps from above. The Duke runs to embrace her, but she eludes him.
Meanwhile Sparafucile goes outside the house and speaks to a
Sparafucile.
Rigoletto.
Ri-ce-vo... Vo-
In there; Shall I spare him, or kill him straight-way?
morendo
16069

177
(Sparafucile goes off behind the house, toward the river.)
ter - di, ter-mi-ne - ro. Tegna com-pa - re,
wait but my re-turn before you end him.
№ 16. "Un dì, se ben rammentomi..
Quartet.
Gilda and Rigoletto in the street. Maddalena and the Duke on the ground floor.
Allegro.(♩= 100)
Duke.
Un dì, se ben rammen - to - mi, e
One morn, if I re-mem - ber well, Oh
pp
bel - la, fra con - fra - - - te. Mi pia - que di fe
fair - est, twas I met there. The some I sought in
chia - de - re, e in lo - - - li che qui sta - - - or
vain to beg'n, but ye - - - - - t I for - got her. Thy
sap - - - pia che d'a - lo - - - ra sol te que-sta - mo a -
smile in ev'ry fea - - - ture I rec - ognis - - - e
15849




Recit.
Egeria
Piano.
Allegro, a - ve - ve - ve - ri, el - le ch'appro - sta!,
Recit.
Egeria
Piano.
pietà, un cenno! pur de - sta! Se ve - ri - ta' Un gio - ia! Tre - mo, ch'
Allegro, al - ve - ve
(The Duke and Maddalena remain
talking, laughing and dancing.)
Egeria
Piano.
Tra - di - ta sia! Ma! Io de - bol! Ec - co - ne!
(Egeria gets behind the house and
watches the Duke and Maddalena,
quivering
Ah! no! Ah! no!
Ah! no!
Ah! no!

Piano

Piano

Piano

Sparafucile.

Ma. S.

po - chi!— va - le - va di più. La spa-da, s'ei dor - me,
lit - tle! He's worth more than that. My dagger go fetch me,

p

(Maddalena ascends the stairs and gazes on the Duke.)

S.

va... por-ta - mi giù.
quick, 'tis get-ting late.

Nº 18. "Somiglia un Apollo."
Recitative, Trio and Storm.

(Enter at the back Gilda, in male attire, with boots and spurs. She comes slowly forward towards the inn, where Sparafucile is seated drinking.)

Allegro. (♩= 84)

Gilda.

G.

Ah più non ra - gio - no... Amor mi tra - sci - na!.. mio pa - dre per -
For love's sake I lin-ger, oh father, for-give me, I can - not o -

Piano.

Ten.

(lightning)

(Maddalena returns to the ground floor and lays the Duke's sword on the table.)

G.

do - no...
bey thee!

Qual not-te d'or - or - re!.. Gran
Oh night full of hor-ror, what

Chorus. (Behind the scenes, with closed mouths.)

(thunder)

ppp

a piacere

(looking through the crevice)

G.

Dio, che acca - drà!
will be my fate?

Chi par - là?..
Who spoke then?

Maddalena.

Ma.

Fra - tel - lo?..
My brother—

So -
He's

(groping his way to a cupboard)

Sparafucile.

S.

Al diavol ten va...
Be silent, and wait.

Tempo I.

pp

Maddalena.

Ma.

mi-glia un A - pol-lo quel gio-vi - ne... io l'a - mo... ei m'a - ma... ri - po - si... nè
fair as A - pol-lo, he pleases me, I love him, he loves me, he trusts me, shall

più luc - ci - dia - mo!
I let him per - ish?

Per - chè?
For what?

Gilda (listening).

G.

Oh cie - lo!
Oh heav-en!

Sparafucile (throwing her a sack).

S.

Rattop - pa quel sac - co—
I want you to mend this—

En-tr'esso il tuo A -
'twill hold your A -

No 19. "Della vendetta alfin giunge l'istante!,

Recitative.

Rigoletto alone, closely wrapped in his mantle, comes forward from the back of the stage. The violence of the storm gradually abates. There are still a few flashes of lightning, and thunder in the distance.

Recit.
Rigoletto.

Piano.

Del - la ven-det - ta al-fin giun-ge l'i - stan - te! Au-ren-da di la-
Blest hour of vengeance! at last we the-dawning! After long years of

spet - to di vi - ve an - gu - scia la-gri-me pungendo-mi - to in lor - va del bal-
an-guish,after the tears wrung from bit-bereaves of spir-it, hid'wealth the jester's galling

(examining the house)

fon - mask.
Queste? lo ve-ro... e chiu - no!...Ah non è tem-po an-
The door way is fasten'd! The deed is not yet

Allegro(J.=84)

(Lightning.)

cor! done!
Sì!...ter-ra...da.
I'll wait here.

Qual not-te! di mi - ste - ro! U - no tem-pesta in cie-lo! in tem-pesta o - mi -
Oh thou mysterious darkness! Shroud'st it thy vew. ful thunders the deed that here pre-

ri-dio! pering!
Oh, come fa-ce-ro qui gros-do mi ven-do!... Mentre
Thoughts of a fu-ture one more rise with-in me! It is

(Knocks at the door) Sparafucile. Rigoletto (About to enter)

(Knock a walk)

Sparafucile (goes within and returns dragging a sack)

not - te! mid-night.
Chi è là? Son i - o Sparafucile. Ben a-mi - co. Ta-ce-te. A-vrai mo-ne-ta.
Who's there? Thou know'st me. A-wait me. Here I bring you your

(Rigoletto gives him a purse)

stru-mento! Ob gio-ia! Un la - mo! Un lu - mo! No, il da-na-ro. Lo-ti al-fin - o da il ven-
fee now! Thank heaven a light here To see what'll re-pay the money. Quickly with thou him in the

Rigoletto. Sparafucile.

detta! Ora pro-fon-da-mente vi sot-ter-ra-te. Qui mez-zi-no-ti si ri-co-no-sce-ran-no
reun. No, I will do that Bet-ter yet pleasure Here the tide is shallow, you'll find it deeper further

(re-enters the house)

gor go. Presto chiu-si-am vi sot-ter-ra-te. Ban-na not te.
down ward. Hasten, et no one here sur-prise you. Now good night, sir.

Rigoletto.

E gli è là! mor-te ah sì! vorrei ve-
He is there! dis-turb'd each I must

den-te! ma che in por-tar- la è ben do-no-si! Ec-co-ji mul sporo - si.
see him! My bwere fol-ly! In his sure-ty! I feel his spurs here. Look-on me now, yo

mon - do! Que-sto un buf - fo - so, vil un po ten-ta-to-re que - sto!
cour - tiers! Look here, and trem-ble! Here the buf-foon is man-ured!

Ei sta sol-taj mio! pa di! E den - ro! ob. gio - ia!
Yes, my foot is up - on him! I hold thee, thou ty - rant!

E gius-ta-zi-a-ti - ne, la tua ven-det-ta o don-do! Sua fon-da-za lui se-
My grief has van-ish'd, in tur-tal to joy til - ans-phant thy bomb shall be the

poi - tro, wa - ters, un sne - ro il This suo len - zuo - lo! course suck thy shroud and grave-cloth. Al - l'on - A - way

Duke

Allegretto.

da! now!
al - l'on - da! a - way
La don-na è mo - bi - le
Pho-ne is the wom-an wind
(Rigoletto is about to drag the sack toward the

Allegretto.(J. =84)

qual piu ma-si - no - le, te - sta d'or - - no - ta, le pen - sie - ri,
Way-ward ly pl-y-ing, Never one way swaying, Each wish o - ber-ing,
river when he bears the form of the Duke who creates bank of stage.)

Qual
Those

Sempren a - ma - bi - le lag-gia-dra - ti - so, in gian - to lu - si - so,
Thus heart of woman-kind Ev-'ry way bend-eth. Woe who fe - pend-eth

vo-ce! scontri!
Il - lu - sion not-
Am I mad? what

mon - do - ne - ro!
On joy she
La don-na è mo-bil qual pia-ma-al ven-to,
Tho heart of wo-man ev - 'ry way bend-eth,

(shutting)

tur - ne - re quo - sta!
fi-ed de - ludes me!
No, no!
No, no!

Allegro.

ma - la fier - cen - te ei pen - sier.
Woe who de - pend-eth On... joy she speeds.

no- voglio! Ma le - di - zio - ne! O -
No, here I hold him! Oh fate ac-curs-ed! Ho-

Allegro.(J. =84)

(Toward the house)

Allegretto.(J. =84)

(his voice dies away in the distance)

la... di - mon... bon - di - to!. Ma ta - ver - no
lu, thou thief, thou han, dit! Woe who de pend - eth

e... di pen - sier, e di pen - sier, e di pen - sier.
on joy she speeds, on joy she speeds, on joy she speeds.

Piano
Recitative and Final Duet
Andante con espressione
Andante

Andante

Andante

Andante

Andante

Andante

Andante

Andante

Andante