

Adios Nonino

Astor Piazzolla

Adiós Nonino (Farewell, nonino (father) in Spanish) is a composition by tango Argentinian composer Astor Piazzolla, written in October 1959 while in New York, in memory of his father, Vicente "Nonino" Piazzolla, a few days after his father's death. The piece was based on his earlier tango Nonino, composed in Paris in 1954, of which he kept the rhythmic part and re-arranged the rest with some additions. It would prove to be one of Piazzolla's most well-known and popular compositions, and has been recorded many times with many different arrangements and with various instruments.

The piece became world famous when it was played at the royal wedding of king Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands and queen Máxima Zorreguieta of the Netherlands (in homage to her Argentinian roots). It was also used by Yuna Kim as her freeskate music for the 2013-14 figure skating season, which includes the Sochi 2014 Winter Olympics.

ADIOS NONINO

MUSIC: ASTOR PIAZOLLA
ARRANGEMENT: HENRY J. HUISJES

Tango ♩ = 96

The musical score is arranged in a grand staff format with the following parts:

- Accordion:** The top staff, marked *f energico*. It features a complex melodic line with many slurs and accents, and a bass line with chords and rhythmic patterns.
- Choir:** Two staves (treble and bass clef) that are currently empty.
- Piano:** Two staves (treble and bass clef). The right hand has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a slur. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and rhythmic figures.
- Flute:** One staff (treble clef) that is currently empty.
- Violin 1:** One staff (treble clef) that is currently empty.
- Violin 2:** One staff (treble clef) that is currently empty.
- Violoncello 1:** One staff (bass clef) that is currently empty.
- Violoncello 2:** One staff (bass clef) that is currently empty.

The score is in 4/8 time and B-flat major. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the piano and flute staves.

tristement $\text{♩} = 96$

18

A

The musical score is arranged in a system with seven staves. The top staff is for the Accordion, with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The second staff is for the Choir, with the vocal line starting on the word "Aah". The third staff is for the Piano (Pf), with a dynamic marking of *mp* and a *Ped.* (pedal) marking under the bass line. The fourth staff is for the Flute (Fl.), with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The fifth staff is for Violin 1 (Vln. 1), with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The sixth staff is for Violin 2 (Vln. 2), with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The seventh staff is for Violoncello (Vc. 1 and Vc. 2), with a dynamic marking of *mp* and a *mel.* (melody) marking in the right-hand part.

23

Accord.

Choir *sim.*

Pf

Fl.

Vln. 1 *mel.*

Vln. 2 *mf*

Vc. 1 *mf*

Vc. 2 *mf*

The musical score consists of eight staves. The top staff is for the Accordion, with a treble clef and a bass clef. The second staff is for the Choir, with a treble clef and a bass clef, and the instruction *sim.* (simile). The third staff is for the Piano (Pf), with a treble clef and a bass clef, and includes *Ped.* (pedal) markings. The fourth staff is for the Flute (Fl.), with a treble clef. The fifth staff is for Violin 1 (Vln. 1), with a treble clef, and includes the instruction *mel.* (melody). The sixth staff is for Violin 2 (Vln. 2), with a treble clef, and includes the instruction *mf* (mezzo-forte). The seventh staff is for Viola 1 (Vc. 1), with a bass clef, and includes the instruction *mf*. The eighth staff is for Viola 2 (Vc. 2), with a bass clef, and includes the instruction *mf*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the page.