

Intermezzo *from Cavalleria Rusticana*

Pietro Mascagni
Arranged by David Marlatt

Pietro Mascagni (1863-1945) was discovered as a composer with his one-act opera *Cavalleria Rusticana*. Before writing this work he was a pianoforte teacher as well as manager of the municipal school of music. *Cavalleria Rusticana* was an instant success. It won first prize in a competition sponsored by a publisher who produced performances in a theatre in Rome. The popularity spread immediately and performances were demanded in Germany, England and France.

The *Intermezzo*, as the title suggests, is a short orchestra-only piece in the middle of this one-act opera.

PREVIEW ONLY

INTERMEZZO

from CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

P. Mascagni
(1863-1945)
Arranged by David Marlatt

Trumpet 1

Trumpet 2

F Horn

Trombone

Tuba

Organ

Largo sostenuto $\text{♩} = 54$

p

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11 12 13 14 15

p *lead* *p* *lead* *p*

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16 18 19 20

mf *Piu mosso* $\text{♩} = 60$

Musical score for measures 21 through 26. The score is written for a piano with five staves (treble and bass clefs for both hands). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure numbers 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 are indicated above the first staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

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Musical score for measures 27 through 32. The score continues on five staves. Measure numbers 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 are indicated above the first staff. Measures 27-31 contain whole rests for all staves. Measure 32 features a melodic line in the first staff and a bass line in the fourth staff, both marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and single notes in the other staves.

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The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a vocal soloist and a piano accompaniment. The vocal part is in the upper system, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano accompaniment is in the lower system, featuring a grand staff with both treble and bass clefs and a key signature of one flat. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 38 through 41, and the second system contains measures 42 through 45. The vocal melody is characterized by a simple, folk-like tune with a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines in both hands. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are used to indicate changes in volume. The overall style is that of a traditional folk song arranged for a small ensemble.

43 *Meno Mosso* 44 45 *molto rit* 46

p

Meno Mosso *molto rit*

p

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