

INTERMEZZO from the opera "KSENIJA"

Viktor Parma, arr. Matteo Firmi

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà **3**

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **3:15**

Recording on / Opname op / Enregistrement sur /
Aufnahme auf / Registrazione su **-**

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Concert Band

Full score	1
Flute 1	2
Flute 2	2
Oboe	2
Bassoon	2
Bb Clarinet 1	5
Bb Clarinet 2	5
Bb Clarinet 3	5
Bb Bass Clarinet	1
Eb Alto Saxophone 1	1
Eb Alto Saxophone 2	1
Bb Tenor Saxophone	2
Eb Baritone Saxophone	1
Bb Cornet 1	1
Bb Cornet 2	1
Bb Trumpet 1	2
Bb Trumpet 2	2
F Horn 1	1
F Horn 2	1
F Horn 3	1
F Horn 4	1
C Trombone 1	2
C Trombone 2	2
C Bass Trombone	1
C Euphonium	2
Bb Euphonium treble clef	2
C Basses	4
Timpani	1
Harp	1

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Eb Horn 1	1
Eb Horn 2	1
Eb Horn 3	1
Eb Horn 4	1
Bb Trombone 1 bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 2 bass clef	1
Bb Bass Trombone bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 1 treble clef	1
Bb Trombone 2 treble clef	1
Bb Bass Trombone treble clef	1
Bb Euphonium bass clef	2
Eb Bass bass clef	2
Eb Bass treble clef	2
Bb Bass bass clef	2
Bb Bass treble clef	2

INTERMEZZO from opera “Ksenija”

English:

Viktor Parma, born in Trieste on 20 February 1858, left his city as a young man to study in Vienna with Anton Brucker. After completing his studies, he moved to Slovenia where he founded the Slovene national school together with 'Zaij'. The Opera “Ksenija” from which this "Intermezzo" was taken, dated 1896, made its debut in Ljubljana next year, obtaining excellent results right from the first performance. In one act, it deals with the fated love between Aleksij and Ksenja.

Nederlands:

Viktor Parma werd geboren op 20 februari 1858 in Triëst – Italië. Hij verliet zijn geboortestad toen hij nog jong was om met o.a. Anton Brucker in Wenen te studeren. Na zijn studie verhuisde hij naar Slovenië, waar hij samen met 'Zaij' de Sloveense nationale school stichtte. De opera “Ksenija”, waaruit dit "Intermezzo" werd genomen, dateert uit 1896. In Ljubljana kreeg het stuk een jaar later zijn succesvolle première. In een van de akten gaat over de liefde tussen “Aleksij” en “Ksenja”.

Deutsch

Viktor Parma wurde am 20. Februar 1858 in Triest (Italien) geboren. Er verließ seine Heimatstadt, als er jung war, um bei Anton Brucker in Wien zu studieren. Nach seinem Studium zog er nach Slowenien, wo er zusammen mit Zaij die Slowenische Nationalschule gründete. Die Oper "Ksenija", aus der dieses "Intermezzo" hervorgeht, stammt aus dem Jahr 1896. In Ljubljana wurde das Stück ein Jahr später erfolgreich uraufgeführt. Eine der Acts handelt von der Liebe zwischen "Alexyxia" und "Ksenja".

Français

Viktor Parma, né le 20 février 1858 à Trieste en Italie, a quitté dans sa jeunesse sa ville natale pour étudier avec Anton Brucker à Vienne. Après ses études, il s'est installé en Slovénie, où il a fondé l'École nationale slovène avec 'Zaij'. L'opéra "Ksenija", d'où provient cet "Intermezzo", date de 1896 et a été créée avec succès un an plus tard à Ljubljana,. En un acte, l'amour impossible entre “Aleksij” et “Ksenja” est décrit.

Italiano

Viktor Parma, nasce a Trieste il 20 febbraio 1858 sin da giovane lascia la sua città per studiare a Wien con Anton Brucker. Terminati gli studi si trasferisce in Slovenia dove fonderà assieme a Zaij la scuola nazionale Slovena. L'opera Ksenija da cui è tratto "Intermezzo", datata 1896 debutta a Lubiana l'anno successivo ottenendo da subito ottimi risultati sin dalla prima rappresentazione. Opera lirica in un atto, tratta dell'funesto amore tra Aleksij e Ksenja.

INTERMEZZO

from opera "Ksenija"

Viktor Parma (1858-1924)

Matteo Firmi

Andante non troppo $\text{♩} = 65$

The musical score is arranged in systems for various instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute 1 and 2, Oboe, Bassoon, Bb Clarinet 1, 2, and 3, Bb Bass Clarinet, Eb Alto Saxophone 1 and 2, Bb Tenor Saxophone, and Eb Baritone Saxophone. The brass section includes Bb Trumpet 1 and 2, Bb Cornet 1 and 2, F Horn 1, 2, 3, and 4, Trombone 1 and 2, Bass Trombone, C Euphonium, and C Basses. The percussion section includes Timpani and Harp. The score begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante non troppo' with a metronome marking of 65 quarter notes per minute. The dynamic marking 'pp' (pianissimo) is used for the woodwinds and saxophones in the first few measures.

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
Bsn.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Cnt. 1
Cnt. 2
F. Hn. 1
F. Hn. 2
F. Hn. 3
F. Hn. 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Bs. Tbn.
C. Euph.
C. Bs.
Timp.
Hp.

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
Bsn.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Cnt. 1
Cnt. 2
F. Hn. 1
F. Hn. 2
F. Hn. 3
F. Hn. 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Bs. Tbn.
C. Euph.
C. Bs.
Timp.
Hp.

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23

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
Bsn.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Cnt. 1
Cnt. 2
F Hn. 1
F Hn. 2
F Hn. 3
F Hn. 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Bs. Tbn.
C Euph.
C Bs.
Timp.
Hp.