Messa d'organo "italiana"

4 Siciliano e Inno

(Comunione)

Manuals only
Also suitable for harpsichord

Anthony Skilbeck

Available separately
1 Entrata (Concerto da Chiesa)
2 All' Offertorio
3 All' Elevazione
5 Al Post Comunio

Messa d'organo "italiana"

Why ''italiana''?

In the *Entrata*, there is a "tutti" rondo with intervening "solo-group" sections, in the manner of 17th and early 18th century Italian orchestral concerti. For this reason, the subtitle of the movement is *Concerto da Chiesa*.

All' Elevazione borrows material from the opera *Cavalleria Rusticana (Easter Hymn)* by Pietro Mascagni (1863-1945). The places where borrowings occur are listed under the title of the movement.

The fourth movement (manuals only) is *Siciliano e Inno*, Inno being a hymn. It is presumed that the Siciliano type of piece has its origins in Sicily.

Al Post Comunio is for the most part built on the 12th century anonymous melody Christo Risusciti.

Durations

In *Siciliano e Inno*, if played during the Adminsistration of Communion, cuts may be made, as indicated in the score, depending on how many people are receiving.

It was after conposing this piece that I came across the following, found at page 174 in Manfred F. Bukofzer's *Music in the Baroque Era* (Pub. Dent): "His [Gigault's] compositions could be broken off at several specified places in order to allow the organist perfect timing with the exigencies of the ritual."

Siciliano e Inno

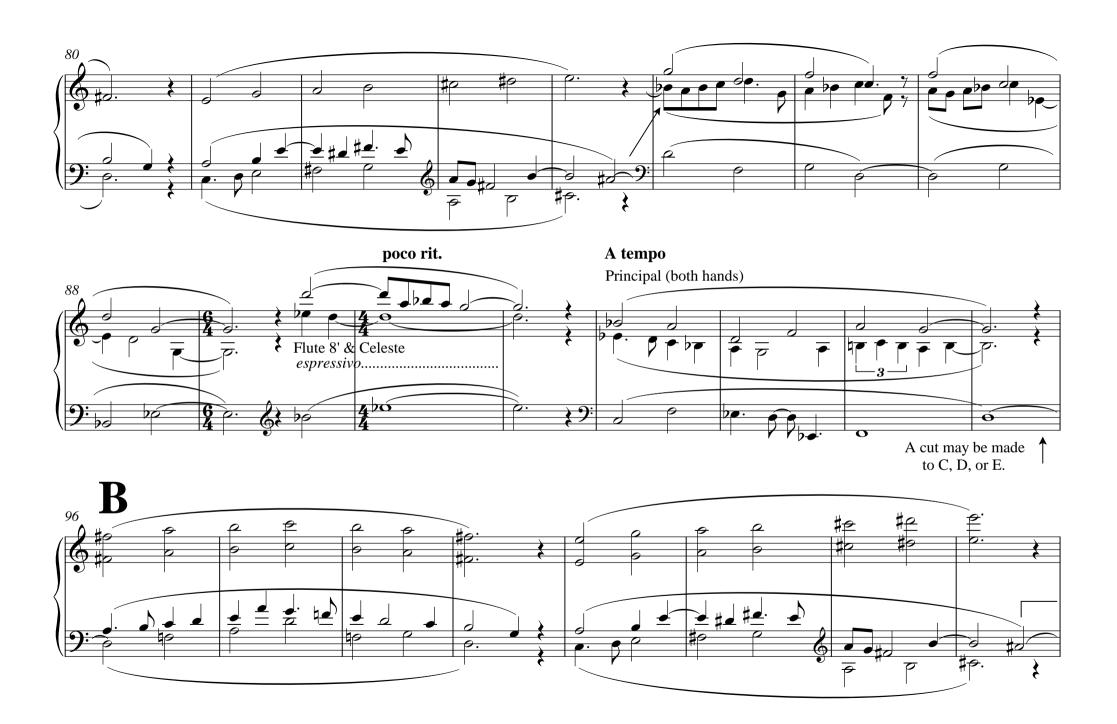
(Comunione)

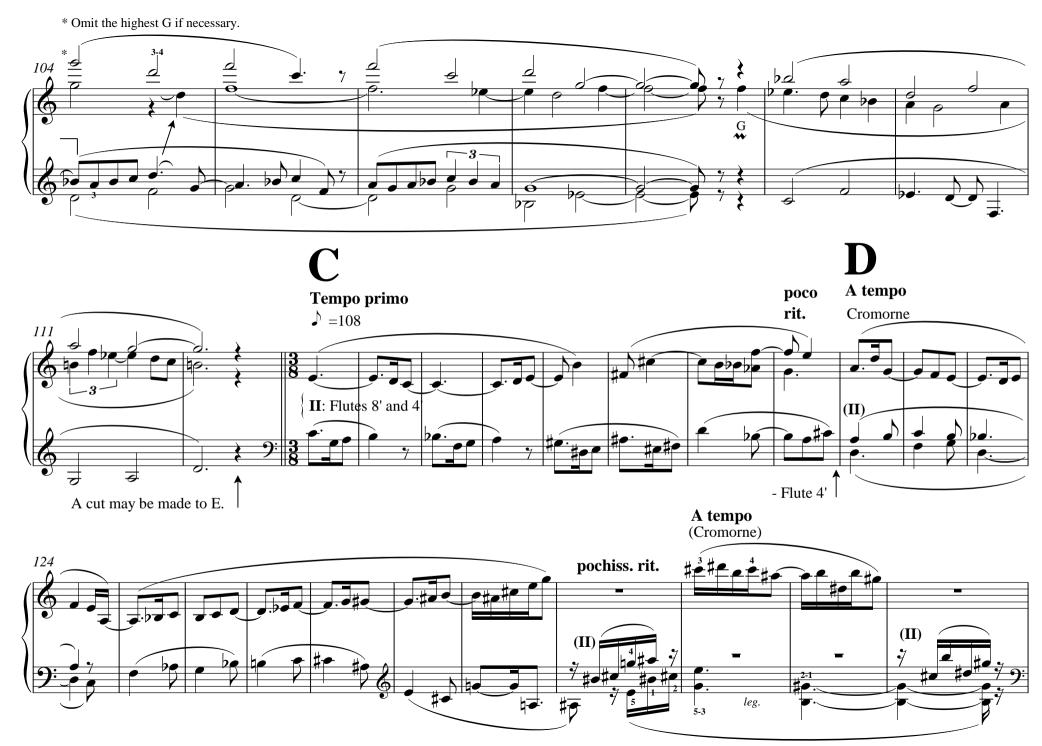
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Fourth movement of *Messa d'organo "italiana"*Manuals only. Also suitable for harpsichord

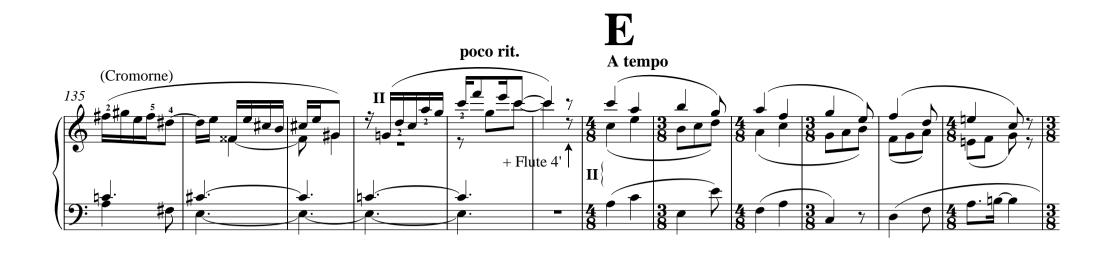


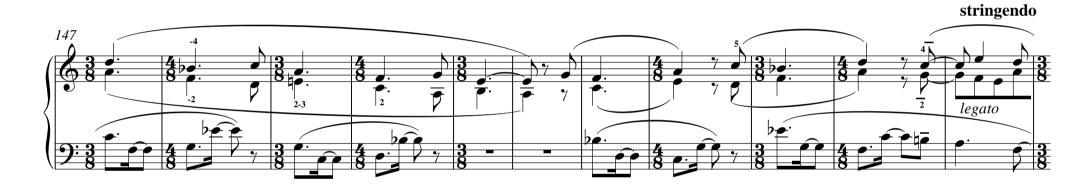


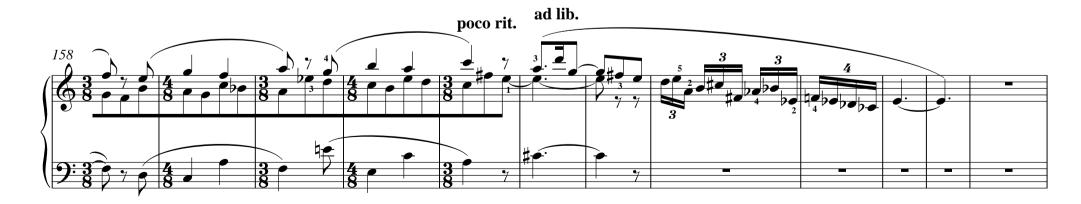


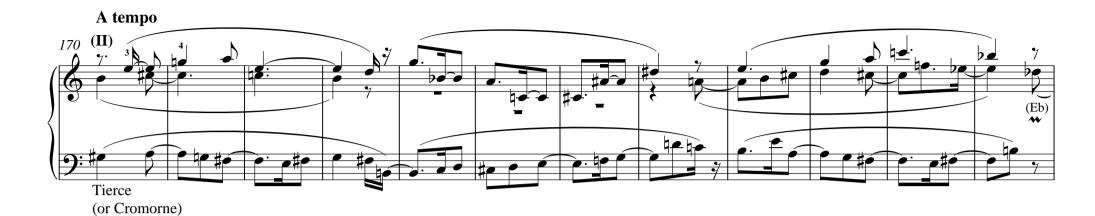


Skilbeck: Siciliano e Inno









molto rallentando



* If, since bar 170, the solo has been played on the Cromorne, the F could be played on that stop, whist the Bb is played on the right hand manual.

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