

Larry Daehn

Cathedral Music

after

Ecce Sacerdos Magnus

by

Anton Bruckner

INSTRUMENTATION

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 – Conductor | 2 – 3rd B♭ Trumpet |
| 6 – Flute, Piccolo | 2 – 1st F Horn |
| 2 – Oboe | 2 – 2nd F Horn |
| 3 – 1st B♭ Clarinet | 3 – 1st Trombone |
| 3 – 2nd B♭ Clarinet | 3 – 2nd Trombone |
| 3 – 3rd B♭ Clarinet | 1 – Euphonium TC |
| 2 – B♭ Bass Clarinet | 2 – Euphonium BC |
| 2 – Bassoon | 4 – Tuba |
| 2 – 1st E♭ Alto Saxophone | 1 – Timpani |
| 2 – 2nd E♭ Alto Saxophone | 4 – Percussion I |
| 2 – B♭ Tenor Saxophone | <i>Crash Cymbals, Bass</i> |
| 1 – E♭ Baritone Saxophone | <i>Drum, Gong (optional)</i> |
| 2 – 1st B♭ Trumpet | 1 – Percussion II |
| 2 – 2nd B♭ Trumpet | <i>Chimes</i> |

Anton Bruckner was born in Ansfelden, Austria, in 1824. He was expected to follow in his father's footsteps as a schoolmaster. After his father's death in 1837, he went to the Volksschule in St. Florian, where he became a chorister and learned piano and organ.

In 1840, he attended a teacher's college in Linz. In 1845, he became an assistant teacher in St. Florian. The constant conflict between the demands of teaching and composing weighed heavily on him. After the successful performance of his *Mass in B Minor*, he decided to devote all of his time to composing.

Bruckner is most remembered for his nine symphonies, but he also composed many significant choral works. He died in Vienna in 1896.

Bruckner's music is known for its solemnity, mysticism, and deep religious feeling. Wilhelm Furtwängler wrote, "In the history of European art, Bruckner is one of those very rare geniuses endowed with the power of giving expression to the supernatural and of rendering the divine present in our human world."

Cathedral Music is based on *Ecce Sacerdos Magnus*, a liturgical choral piece, which Bruckner composed while writing his eighth symphony.

In 1885, Johann Burgstaller, the music director of the Linz Cathedral, asked Bruckner to provide a work to celebrate the church's one-thousandth anniversary, specifically a sacred composition to accompany the procession of the bishop into the cathedral. Bruckner wrote his *Ecce Sacerdos Magnus* ("Behold the great priest") for double choir, three trombones, and organ.

With its bare fifths at the opening, the rapid harmonic transitions to none-related chords, the modal harmonies, and the majestic ceremonial mood, *Ecce Sacerdos Magnus* is one of Bruckner's most powerful works. The most enthralling feature is undoubtedly the antiphonal writing of Gabrielian grandeur which occurs at measure twenty-three. Large forces move majestically, mainly by major and minor thirds, through totally unrelated chords: C Major to A-flat minor, E-flat Major to C-flat (B) Major, G-flat (F-sharp) Major to D minor, B-flat Major to D-flat Major.

Strive to achieve the stark contrasts: Loud and forcefully accented versus quiet and lyrical.

The gong enters with the low wind instruments. It should be struck hard enough to elicit its middle and low sonorities but not so hard as to produce its brightest "crash" sound. The gong part is optional. If desired, two different sized pairs of cymbals may be used, the larger pair playing the gong part.

The abrupt chord changes (measures 3-7, 23-30) may require extra rehearsal to ensure good intonation. It will be beneficial to isolate the chords (long tones without rhythm), helping players establish what part of the chord they are playing (root, third, or fifth). It is advisable to help players discover the intonation tendencies of their instruments on some of their individual pitches. (In notating some of these parts, players' ease of reading was chosen over theoretic "correctness.")

You may wish to go to the *dal segno* a second time. (Bruckner's original score does.) *Cathedral Music* may be used as a commencement processional or recessional, repeating the *dal segno* as needed.

**Errata - *Cathedral Music* - Meas. 38-39, Score and Part
Alto Sax 2 should have D, not C.**

CONDUCTOR

CATHEDRAL MUSIC

ANTON BRUCKNER

LDP-7048-00

Ecce sacerdos magnus

Arranged by Larry Daehn

Maestoso ♩ = 92

Flute Piccolo *ff*

Oboe *ff*

1 B♭ Clarinet *ff*

2 3 *ff*

B♭ Bass Clarinet *ff*

Bassoon *ff*

E♭ Alto Saxophone 1 2 *ff*

B♭ Tenor Saxophone *ff*

E♭ Baritone Saxophone *ff*

Maestoso ♩ = 92

1 B♭ Trumpet *ff*

2 3 *ff*

1 Horn in F *ff*

2 *ff*

1 2 Trombone *ff*

3 *ff*

Euphonium *ff*

Tuba *ff* *div.*

Timpani *ff*

Crash Cymbals Gong (or cym.) Cymbals

Percussion I (Crash Cym., B. D., Gong [opt]) *ff*

Chimes

Percussion II (Chimes) *ff*

©2005 Daehn Publications

All Rights Reserved. Printed in U. S. A.

DP - 2505

Distributed Exclusively by C.L. Barnhouse Company, P.O. Box 680, Oskaloosa, IA 52577

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony or concert band. The score is written for a large ensemble, including the following instruments:

- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Cl. (Clarinet)
- B. Cl. (Bass Clarinet)
- Bssn. (Bassoon)
- A. Sax. (Alto Saxophone)
- T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone)
- B. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone)
- Tpt. (Trumpet)
- Hn. (Horn)
- Tbn. (Trombone)
- Euph. (Euphonium)
- Tuba
- Timp. (Timpani)
- Perc. (Percussion)
- Chimes

The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with staves for each instrument. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations, such as notes, rests, and dynamics. A rehearsal mark "10" is present in the upper right corner. The score is marked "Not for performance" diagonally across the page.

Fl. 1 2 - Picc. *p* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

Ob. 1 2 *p* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

Cl. 1 *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

Cl. 2 *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

B. Cl. *cresc.* *f*

Bssn. *cresc.* *f*

A. Sax. 1 2 *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* a 2

T. Sax *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

B. Sax *cresc.* *f*

Tpt. 1 *p* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

Tpt. 2 *p* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

Hn. 1 *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

Hn. 2 *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

Tbn. 1 2 *p* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

Tbn. 3 *p* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

Euph. *p* *cresc.* *f*

Tuba *cresc.* *f*

Timp. *mf* *cresc.*

Perc.

Chimes

19 +Picc. 23

Fl. 1 2 *ff*

Ob. 1 2 *ff*

Cl. 1 2 *ff*

B. Cl. *ff*

Bssn. *ff*

A. Sax. 1 2 *ff*

T. Sax *ff*

B. Sax *ff*

19 23

Tpt. 1 2 *ff*

Hn. 1 2 *ff*

Tbn. 1 2 3 *ff*

Euph. *ff*

Tuba *ff*

Timp. *ff*

Perc. Cym. *ff* B. D. *ff* Gong (or cym.) *ff*

Chimes *ff*

div. unis.

31

Fl. 1 2

Ob. 1 2

Cl. 1 2 a 2

B. Cl.

Bssn.

A. Sax. 1 2 a 2

T. Sax

B. Sax

31

Tpt. 1 2

Hn. 1 2

Tbn. 1 2 3

Euph.

Tuba

Timp.

Perc.

Chimes

34

Fine **40** **44** - Picc.

Fl. 1 2 *p cresc.*

Ob. 1 2 *p cresc.*

Cl. 1 *p cresc.*
2 *p cresc.* a 2

B. Cl. *p cresc.*

Bssn. *p cresc.*

A. Sax. 1 2 *p cresc.*

T. Sax *p cresc.*

B. Sax *p cresc.*

Fine **40** **44**

Tpt. 1 *p cresc.*
2 *p cresc.*

Hn. 1 *p cresc.*
2 *p cresc.*

Tbn. 1 2 *p cresc.*
3 *p cresc.*

Euph. *p cresc.*

Tuba *p cresc.*

Timp.

Perc.

Chimes *pp*

Not valid for performance

48

Fl. 1 2

Ob. 1 2

Cl. 1 2

B. Cl.

Bssn.

A. Sax. 1 2

T. Sax

B. Sax

48

Tpt. 1 2

Hn. 1 2

Tbn. 1 2 3

Euph.

Tuba

Timp.

Perc. Cym. B. D.

Chimes

52 56

Fl. 1 2 *mf cresc.* *ff* +Picc.

Ob. 1 2 *mf cresc.* *ff*

Cl. 1 2 *mf cresc.* *ff*

B. Cl. *mf cresc.* *ff*

Bssn. *mf cresc.* *ff*

A. Sax. 1 2 *mf cresc.* *ff*

T. Sax *mf cresc.* *ff*

B. Sax *mf cresc.* *ff*

52 56

Tpt. 1 *dim.* *mf cresc.* *ff*

2 *dim.* *mf cresc.* *ff*

Hn. 1 *dim.* *mf cresc.* *ff*

2 *dim.* *mf cresc.* *ff*

Tbn. 1 2 *dim.* *mf cresc.* *ff*

3 *dim.* *mf cresc.* *ff*

Euph. *dim.* *mf cresc.* *ff*

Tuba *dim.* *mf cresc.* *ff*

Timp. *ff*

Perc. Cym. *ff* B. D. *ff*

Chimes *ff*

Fl. 1 2 - Picc. *D.S. al Fine*

Ob. 1 2 *dim. p*

Cl. 1 2 *dim. p*

B. Cl. *dim. p*

Bssn. *dim. p*

A. Sax. 1 2 *dim. p*

T. Sax *dim. p*

B. Sax *dim. p*

Tpt. 1 2 *dim. p*

Hn. 1 2 *dim. p*

Tbn. 1 2 3 *dim. p*

Euph. *dim. p*

Tuba *dim. p*

Timp. *p*

Perc.

Chimes

The musical score is written for a large orchestra. The woodwind section includes Flute (Piccolo), Oboe, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, and Bassoon. The saxophone section includes Alto, Tenor, and Baritone Saxophones. The brass section includes Trumpet, Horn, Trombone, Euphonium, and Tuba. The percussion section includes Timpani, Percussion, and Chimes. The score is in 4/4 time and features a dynamic shift from piano (p) to fortissimo (f) at the end of the section, marked 'D.S. al Fine'. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the brass and percussion provide a rhythmic accompaniment. The score is written for a large orchestra, with multiple parts for each instrument.