

Three Famous Cathedrals

Charles Michiels

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà **5**

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **14:00**

Recording on / Opname op / Enregistrement sur /
Aufnahme auf / Registrazione su
Tierolff for Band No. 17 "Mount Everest"
LMCD-15163

Fanfare Band

Full score 1

Bb Soprano Saxophone 2

Eb Alto Saxophone 1 1

Eb Alto Saxophone 2 1

Bb Tenor Saxophone 2

Eb Baritone Saxophone 1

Bb Trumpet 1 2

Bb Trumpet 2 2

Bb Trumpet 3 2

Eb Flugelhorn 1

Bb Flugelhorn 1 5

Bb Flugelhorn 2 5

Bb Flugelhorn 3 5

F Horn 1 1

F Horn 2 1

F Horn 3 1

Eb Horn 1 1

Eb Horn 2 1

Eb Horn 3 1

C Trombone 1 1

C Trombone 2 1

C Trombone 3 1

Bb Trombone 1 bass clef 1

Bb Trombone 2 bass clef 1

Bb Trombone 3 bass clef 1

Bb Trombone 1 treble clef 1

Bb Trombone 2 treble clef 1

Bb Trombone 3 treble clef 1

Bb Baritone treble clef 3

Bb Baritone bass clef 2

Eb Bass treble clef 2

Eb Bass bass clef 2

Bb Bass treble clef 2

Bb Bass bass clef 2

Percussion 1 2

Percussion 2 2

Timpani 1

Mallet Percussion 2

THREE FAMOUS CATHEDRALS

Nederlands:

I Albi

Op initiatief van Bernard de Castenet (1240-1317) werd op 15 augustus 1282 de eerste steen gelegd van de karakteristieke Sainte-Cécile in Albi. Deze kathedraal heeft een eigenaardig uiterlijk; zij is opgebouwd uit rode bakstenen. Door de broosheid van deze stenen zijn uitspringende hoeken vermeden en is er veel gewerkt met ronde vormen. Gebouwd op een steile helling, zonder voorgevel en met slechts 1 toren is deze Saint-Cécile een unieke creatie.

II Chartres

De Notre-Dame van Chartres, getekend door een onbekende architect heeft meer dan 8000 beelden! Zij staat bekend om haar 2 markante torens maar vooral om haar werkelijk unieke glasschilderingen. In deze glasschilderingen (3889) werden destijds vooral de kleuren rood, groen en hemelsblauw gebruikt. In de "nieuwe toren" hangen de klokken, waaronder de 5 ton wegende Bourdon uit 1520. Deze komt in dit deel van de compositie terug.

III Amiens

In 1220 werd de eerste steen gelegd van de grootste (7700 m²) Gotische kathedraal van Europa; de Notre-Dame van Amiens. De kathedraal is een voorbeeld van Picardische architectuur en is wereldberoemd om zijn 2 asymmetrische torens van ongelijke hoogte. Boven het middenportaal bevindt zich een beeld van een zegenende Christus, dat bekend staat als de "Beau Dieu" van Amiens. Dit unieke meesterwerk straalt een grote vorm van sereniteit uit. Verder vormen de koorstoelen het fraaiste en meest unieke houtsnijwerk complex van Frankrijk.

Charles Michiels werd geïnspireerd door deze prachtige Kathedralen en tracht in deze compositie de wonderlijke schoonheid van deze bouwsels te verwoorden.

English:

I Albi

Initiated by Bernard de Castenet (1240-1317) on August 15 1282 construction commenced of the characteristic Sainte-Cécile in Albi. This cathedral has a peculiar appearance; it is built from red bricks. Because of the feebleness of these bricks salient angles were avoided and many round shapes were used. Build on a steep hill, having no forefront and with only one tower, makes this Saint-Cécile a unique creation.

II Chartres

The Notre-Dame of Chartres, designed by an unknown architect, contains over 8000 statues! It is known for its two outstanding towers, but even more so because of its truly unique glass paintings. In these glass pictures (3889) mainly the colours red, green and sky-blue were used. In the "new tower" the bells are suspended, amongst others the Bourbon from the year 1520, weighing 5 tons. It can be heard in this part of the composition.

III Amiens

In 1220 the first stone was laid of the biggest (7700 m²) Gothic cathedral of Europe; the Notre-Dame from Amiens. This cathedral is a highlight of Picardic architecture and is world famous because of its asymmetrical towers of uneven height. On top of the central porch is a statue of a blessing Christ, that is known as the "Beau Dieu" from Amiens. This unique masterpiece radiates a great form of serenity. Furthermore, the choir seats are the most beautiful and unique wood-carving of France.

Charles Michiels was inspired by these magnificent cathedrals and attempts to capture the marvelous beauty of these buildings in this piece.

Deutsch:

I. Albi.

Bernard de Castenet (1240-1317) legte am 15. August 1282 den Grundstein der Kathedrale Sainte Cécile zu Albi. Durch die Verwendung von roten Ziegelsteinen erhielt diese Kathedrale ein außergewöhnliches Aussehen. Wegen der Brüchigkeit dieser Steine sind vorspringende Ecken vermieden worden und man hat viele rundliche Formen verwendet. Diese auf einem Steinhang gebaute Sainte Cécile Kathedrale, ohne Fassade und mit nur einem Turm ist ein einzigartiges Bauwerk.

II. Chartre.

Die von einem unbekannten Architekten konzipierte Notre Dame Kathedrale von Chartres enthält über 800 Bilder! Sie ist bekannt wegen ihrer zwei markanten Türme und besonders wegen ihrer wirklich einzigartigen Glasfenster. In diesen 3889 Glasfenstern wurden vor allem die Farben Rot, Grün und Himmelblau verwendet. Im neuen Turm hängen die Glocken, unter ihnen die tiefe Kirchenglocke aus dem Jahr 1520. Man hört sie in diesem Teil der Komposition.

III. Amiens.

Der Grundstein der größten Gotischen Kathedrale in Europa (7700 m²), die Notre Dame von Amiens, wurde 1220 gelegt. Die Kathedrale ist ein Muster der pikardischen Architektur und ist weltberühmt wegen ihrer zwei asymmetrischen Türme von ungleicher Höhe. Über dem Hauptportal gibt es ein Bild des segnenden Christus, „Beau Dieu“ von Amiens genannt. Dieses einzigartige Meisterwerk strahlt eine gewisse Serenität aus. Außerdem gibt es auch noch die Chorstühle die das schönste und einzigartigste Schnitzwerk Ensemble in Frankreich sind.

Charles Michiels ist von diesen prächtigen Kathedralen inspiriert worden und versucht die wunderbare Schönheit dieser Bauwerke in dieser Komposition auszudrücken.

Français:

I. Albi.

C'est à l'initiative de Bernard de Castenet (1240-1317) que la première pierre de l'église caractéristique Sainte Cécile d'Albi a été posée. Cette cathédrale, à l'aspect extérieur étrange, est bâtie en briques rouges. A cause de la fragilité de ces pierres les coins saillants ont été travaillé en formes arrondies. Construite sur une pente raide, sans façade, avec une seule tour, Sainte Cécile est vraiment une création unique.

II. Chartres.

La cathédrale Notre-Dame de Chartres, conçue par un architecte inconnu possède plus de 8000 statues ! Elle est célèbre pour ses deux tours marquantes, mais surtout pour ses vitraux uniques au monde. Dans ces quelque 3889 vitraux ce sont les couleurs rouge, vert et bleu ciel qui ont été les plus utilisés. La "nouvelle tour" abrite les cloches, dont le Bourdon date de 1520 et pèse cinq tonnes. On l'entend d'ailleurs dans cette composition.

III. Amiens.

C'est en 1220 que la première pierre de la plus grande cathédrale gothique d'Europe (7700m²), Notre-Dame d'Amiens, est posée. La cathédrale est un merveilleux exemple de l'architecture picarde et elle est mondialement connue grâce à ses deux tours asymétriques. Au dessus du portail central se trouve une statue du Christ bénissant, appelée "Beau Dieu". Ce chef d'œuvre architectural unique respire la sérénité. Les stalles du chœur forment le plus bel ensemble de boiseries de France.

Charles Michiels s'est inspiré de ces trois splendides cathédrales et essaie de décrire leur beauté merveilleuse dans cette composition.

Italiano :

I Albi

Su iniziativa di Bernard de Castenet (1240-1317) nel 15 agosto 1282 venne posata la prima pietra per la chiesa caratteristica Santa Cecilia in Albi. La cattedrale ha, esternamente, un aspetto inusuale, è costruita in pietra rossa. A causa della fragilità di questa pietra si sono evitati gli spigoli a favore di forme tondeggianti. Costruita su un terreno molto ripido, senza facciata e con una sola torre, questa cattedrale è una costruzione veramente unica.

II Chartres

La Notre-Dame di Chartres, disegnata da un anonimo architetto ha più di 8000 statue ! E' famosa per le sue due torri ma soprattutto per la sue bellissime vetrate. I colori dominanti delle vetrate (3889) sono : rosso, verde e blu cielo. La torre "nuova" ospita le campane, dove spicca un Bourdon del 1520 pesante ben 5 tonnellate. Il loro suono

E parte integrante in questa parte della composizione.

III Amiens

Iniziata nel 1220, Notre Dame di Amiens, è la cattedrale gotica più grande d'Europa (7700 m²). Questa grandiosa opera è un'esempio di architettura picarde ed è conosciuta in tutto il mondo per le sue due torri asimmetriche di altezza diversa. Sopra il portale centrale si trova una statua di un Cristo benedetto, conosciuto come il " Beau Dieu "

CHARLES MICHIELS

Nederlands:

Charles MICHIELS werd in 1972 geboren en studeerde aan de conservatoria van Doornik, Bergen en Brussel. Hij behaalde Hogere Diploma's voor notenleer, klarinet en kamermuziek (met Grote Onderscheiding) evenals een Eerste Prijs koordirectie. Hij werd geprezen bij diverse nationale en internationale wedstrijden, zo o.m. als eerste laureaat bij de wedstrijd van de "International Clarinet Association" in Lubbock (Texas, USA) en als laureaat van de Internationale Wedstrijd "Dos Hermanas" in Sevilla (Spanje). Naast talrijke concerten over heel de wereld (Frankrijk, Nederland, Duitsland, Zwitserland, Spanje, Cyprus, de USA en China), dirigeert



Charles Michiels met veel enthousiasme verscheidene muziekverenigingen en zangkoren. Aan het stedelijk conservatorium van Doornik doceert hij momenteel klarinet en transpositie en hij leidt er ook de klas samenzang. Aan het Koninklijk Conservatorium van Brussel doceert hij koordirectie. Charles Michiels is eveneens actief als componist van blaasmuziek en pedagogische stukken voor de muziekuitgeverij TIEROLFF Muziekcentrale te Roosendaal.

English:

Charles MICHIELS, born in 1972, studied at the conservatories of music of Tournai, Mons and Brussels (Belgium). He obtained a superior degree for solfège, clarinet and chamber music (with honours) as well as a First Prize for choir conducting. He won several awards at national and international contests, such as the "International Clarinet Association" Contest in Lubbock (Texas, USA) and the "International Contest Dos Hermanas" in Sevilla (Spain). Besides giving recitals all over the world (France, The Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Cyprus, the USA and China), Michiels conducts with great enthusiasm several wind bands and choirs. Presently, he teaches the clarinet and transposition at the Tournai municipal conservatory of music, where he also conducts the part song classes. At the Brussels Royal Conservatory of Music he teaches choir conducting. Charles Michiels also composes music for wind band and educational pieces for the music publishing firm TIEROLFF Muziekcentrale at Roosendaal (The Netherlands).

Deutsch:

Charles MICHIELS wurde 1972 geboren und erhielt seine musikalische Ausbildung an den Musikkonservatorien von Tournai, Mons und Brüssel und absolvierte diese Hochschulen mit Zertifikate für Solfeggio, Klarinette, Kammermusik und Chordirektion. Er wurde mit verschiedenen nationalen und internationalen Preisen ausgezeichnet; so bekam er den Ersten Preis des von dem "International Clarinet Association" in Lubbock (Texas) veranstalteten Wettbewerbes, sowie des Internationalen Wettbewerbes "Dos Hermanas" in Sevilla (Spanien). Er gibt zahlreiche Konzerte überall auf der Welt (Frankreich, den Niederlanden, Deutschland, der Schweiz, Spanien, Zypern, den Vereingten Staaten und China) und dirigiert auch noch verschiedene Blasmusikvereine und Chöre. Heute unterrichtet er Klarinette und Transposition am städtischen Musikkonservatorium von Tournai wo er auch den Chorkurs leitet. Am Brüsseler Königlichen Konservatorium unterrichtet er Chordirektion. Charles Michiels komponiert für Blasorchester und schreibt auch pädagogische Stücke für den niederländischen Musikverlag TIEROLFF Muziekcentrale zu Roosendaal.

Français:

Né en 1972, Charles MICHIELS fit ses études artistiques aux Conservatoires de Tournai, Mons et Bruxelles. Il est titulaire d'un diplôme supérieur de solfège, de clarinette et de musique de chambre (avec grande distinction) et d'un premier prix de direction chorale. Il s'est également distingué lors de concours nationaux et internationaux et est lauréat premier cité, au concours de "l'International Clarinet Association" à Lubbock (Texas, USA) et lauréat au Concours International de Dos Hermanas (Séville, Espagne). Outre de nombreux concerts dans le monde (France, Pays-Bas, Allemagne, Suisse, Espagne, Chypre, USA et Chine), il dirige avec passion plusieurs sociétés de musique et chorales. Il enseigne actuellement au Conservatoire de Tournai

la clarinette, la lecture transposition et dirige le chant d'ensemble. Au Conservatoire de Royal de Bruxelles, il enseigne la direction chorale. Charles Michiels collabore également comme compositeur (Harmonie –Fanfare et Musique Pédagogique) avec les Editions Musicales TIEROLFF Muziekcentrale à Roosendaal.

Italiano:

Nato nel 1972, Charles MICHIELS ha condotto i suoi studi artistici presso i Conservatori di Tournai, Mons e Bruxelles. E' titolare di un diploma superiore di solfeggio, di clarinetto e di musica da camera (cum laude), nonché di un primo premio di direzione corale. Si è, inoltre, distinto durante concorsi nazionali ed internazionali, ed è laureato primo menzionato, al concorso della "International Clarinet Association" a Lubbock (Texas, USA), oltre che al Concorso Internazionale di Dos Hermanas (a Siviglia, Spagna). Oltre a numerosi concerti nel mondo intero (Francia, Paesi Bassi, Germania, Svizzera, Spagna, Cipro, USA e Cina), dirige con passione diverse società musicali e corali. Attualmente, insegna clarinetto, lettura trasposizione presso il Conservatorio di Tournai, dove dirige anche il canto d'insieme. E' docente di direzione corale presso il Conservatorio Reale di Bruxelles e collabora, inoltre, come compositore (Aronia – Fanfara e Musica Pedagogica) con le Edizioni Musicali TIEROLFF Muziekcentrale di Roosendaal.

Musical score for a large ensemble, featuring various instruments. The score is in 3/4 time with a tempo of 80. It includes a rehearsal mark (5) and a section numbered 1 through 9.

Instruments and parts shown:

- Bb Soprano Saxophone
- Eb Alto Saxophone 1
- Eb Alto Saxophone 2
- Bb Tenor Saxophone
- Eb Baritone Saxophone
- Eb Flugelhorn
- Bb Flugelhorn 1
- Bb Flugelhorn 2
- Bb Flugelhorn 3
- F Horn 1
- F Horn 2
- F Horn 3
- Bb Cornet/Trumpet 1
- Bb Cornet/Trumpet 2
- Bb Cornet/Trumpet 3
- Trombone 1
- Trombone 2
- Trombone 3
- Bb Baritone
- Eb Bass
- Bb Bass
- Timpani
- Percussion 1 (S.D., B.D., Tam Tam)
- Percussion 2 (Tubular Bells)
- Mallet Percussion

The score includes a rehearsal mark (5) and a section numbered 1 through 9.

This musical score is for a large ensemble, featuring a variety of instruments and voices. The score is written for measures 10 through 18. The instruments and voices included are:

- S. Sx. (Soprano Saxophone)
- A. Sx. 1 (Alto Saxophone 1)
- A. Sx. 2 (Alto Saxophone 2)
- T. Sx. (Tenor Saxophone)
- B. Sx. (Baritone Saxophone)
- E♭ Flghn. (E♭ Flugelhorn)
- Flghn. 1 (Flugelhorn 1)
- Flghn. 2 (Flugelhorn 2)
- Flghn. 3 (Flugelhorn 3)
- Hn. 1 (Horn 1)
- Hn. 2 (Horn 2)
- Hn. 3 (Horn 3)
- Cnt./Tpt. 1 (Cornet/Trumpet 1)
- Cnt./Tpt. 2 (Cornet/Trumpet 2)
- Cnt./Tpt. 3 (Cornet/Trumpet 3)
- Tbn. 1 (Trombone 1)
- Tbn. 2 (Trombone 2)
- Tbn. 3 (Trombone 3)
- B♭ Brtn. (B♭ Baritone)
- E♭ Bs. (E♭ Bass)
- B♭ Bs. (B♭ Bass)
- Timp. (Timpani)
- Perc. 1 (Percussion 1)
- Perc. 2 (Percussion 2)
- Mall. (Mallard)

The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The percussion parts (Perc. 1, Perc. 2, and Timp.) are marked with *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte) dynamics. The Perc. 2 part also includes a section marked *S.C.* (Sustained Chord) with a *mf* dynamic. The Mallard part is marked with a *f* dynamic. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format, with the woodwinds and brasses in the upper staves and the percussion and low brass in the lower staves.

This musical score is for a piece titled "Three Famous Cathedrals". It is arranged for a large ensemble, including voices, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The score is written in G major and 4/4 time. The instrumentation includes Soprano Saxophone (S. Sx.), Alto Saxophones 1 and 2 (A. Sx. 1, 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sx.), E-flat Flute (Eb Flghn.), Flutes 1, 2, and 3 (Flghn. 1, 2, 3), Horns 1, 2, and 3 (Hn. 1, 2, 3), Contrabass/Trombone 1, 2, and 3 (Cnt./Tpt. 1, 2, 3), Trombones 1, 2, and 3 (Tbn. 1, 2, 3), Baritone/Bass Trombone (Bb Brtn.), E-flat Bass (Eb Bs.), Baritone/Bass (Bb Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion 1 and 2 (Perc. 1, 2), and Mallets (Mall.). The score spans measures 19 to 25. Key musical features include: a melodic line for S. Sx. starting in measure 21 with a circled 22; a complex woodwind and flute section with sixteenth-note patterns and slurs; a brass section with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns; and a percussion section with a steady eighth-note pattern on Perc. 1 and a single note on Perc. 2. Dynamics range from *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *f* (forte). The score is marked with various articulations, including slurs, ties, and accents.

S. Sx.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Eb Flghn.

Flghn. 1

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Brtn.

Eb Bs.

Bb Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

19 20 21 22 23 24 25

35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42

This musical score is for a piece titled "Three Famous Cathedrals". It is written for a large orchestra and a choir. The score is divided into four measures, numbered 43, 44, 45, and 46 at the bottom. The instruments and voices are listed on the left side of the score:

- S. Sx. (Soprano Saxophone)
- A. Sx. 1 (Alto Saxophone 1)
- A. Sx. 2 (Alto Saxophone 2)
- T. Sx. (Tenor Saxophone)
- B. Sx. (Baritone Saxophone)
- Eb Flghn. (E-flat Flageolet)
- Flghn. 1 (Flageolet 1)
- Flghn. 2 (Flageolet 2)
- Flghn. 3 (Flageolet 3)
- Hn. 1 (Horn 1)
- Hn. 2 (Horn 2)
- Hn. 3 (Horn 3)
- Cnt./Tpt. 1 (Cornet/Trumpet 1)
- Cnt./Tpt. 2 (Cornet/Trumpet 2)
- Cnt./Tpt. 3 (Cornet/Trumpet 3)
- Tbn. 1 (Trombone 1)
- Tbn. 2 (Trombone 2)
- Tbn. 3 (Trombone 3)
- Bb Brtn. (B-flat Baritone)
- Eb Bs. (E-flat Bass)
- Bb Bs. (B-flat Bass)
- Timp. (Timpani)
- Perc. 1 (Percussion 1)
- Perc. 2 (Percussion 2)
- Mall. (Mallets)

The score is written in 3/4 time. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The dynamics range from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *fp* (fortissimo). The percussion parts include Tubular Bells. The score is written for a large orchestra and a choir.

Score for *Three Famous Cathedrals*, measures 47 through 54. The score includes parts for S. Sx., A. Sx. 1, A. Sx. 2, T. Sx., B. Sx., Eb Flghn., Flghn. 1, Flghn. 2, Flghn. 3, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Cnt./Tpt. 1, Cnt./Tpt. 2, Cnt./Tpt. 3, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3, Bb Brtn., Eb Bs., Bb Bs., Timp., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, and Mall.

Measure 48 is marked with a circled 48. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). Percussion parts include Cymb. a 2 and Xylophone.

47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54

This musical score is for a piece titled "Three Famous Cathedrals". It is arranged for a large orchestra and solo voices. The score is divided into five measures, numbered 55 to 59. The instruments and voices are listed on the left side of the page:

- S. Sx. (Solo Saxophone)
- A. Sx. 1 (Alto Saxophone 1)
- A. Sx. 2 (Alto Saxophone 2)
- T. Sx. (Tenor Saxophone)
- B. Sx. (Baritone Saxophone)
- Eb Flghn. (E-flat Flugelhorn)
- Flghn. 1 (Flugelhorn 1)
- Flghn. 2 (Flugelhorn 2)
- Flghn. 3 (Flugelhorn 3)
- Hn. 1 (Horn 1)
- Hn. 2 (Horn 2)
- Hn. 3 (Horn 3)
- Cnt./Tpt. 1 (Cornet/Trumpet 1)
- Cnt./Tpt. 2 (Cornet/Trumpet 2)
- Cnt./Tpt. 3 (Cornet/Trumpet 3)
- Tbn. 1 (Trombone 1)
- Tbn. 2 (Trombone 2)
- Tbn. 3 (Trombone 3)
- Bb Brtn. (B-flat Trombone)
- Eb Bs. (E-flat Bass)
- Bb Bs. (B-flat Bass)
- Timp. (Timpani)
- Perc. 1 (Percussion 1)
- Perc. 2 (Percussion 2)
- Mall. (Mallets)

The score is written in 4/4 time. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Allegro". The dynamics are marked "f" (forte) and "ff" (fortissimo). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The measures are numbered 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59. The score is titled "Three Famous Cathedrals" at the bottom.

2. Chartres

$\text{♩} = 88$

S. Sx.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Eb Flghn.

Flghn. 1

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Brtn.

Eb Bs.

Bb Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Score for "Three Famous Cathedrals" (Page 13). The score includes parts for the following instruments and voices:

- S. Sx.
- A. Sx. 1
- A. Sx. 2
- T. Sx.
- B. Sx.
- Eb Flghn.
- Flghn. 1
- Flghn. 2
- Flghn. 3
- Hn. 1
- Hn. 2
- Hn. 3
- Cnt./Tpt. 1
- Cnt./Tpt. 2
- Cnt./Tpt. 3
- Tbn. 1
- Tbn. 2
- Tbn. 3
- Bb Brtn.
- Eb Bs.
- Bb Bs.
- Timp.
- Perc. 1
- Perc. 2
- Mall.

Key musical markings and features include:

- Measure 15: S. Sx. has a circled "15" and "a 1" above the staff, with a *mf* dynamic marking.
- Measure 13: Flghn. 1 has a "(div.)" marking above the staff.
- Measures 13-15: Tbn. 1, 2, 3, Bb Brtn., Eb Bs., and Bb Bs. all have a *p* dynamic marking.
- Measure 15: Bb Brtn. has a *p* dynamic marking and "a 1" above the staff.
- Measure 13: Mall. has a *p* dynamic marking and the text "Tubular Bells" above the staff.

The score is numbered 11 through 20 at the bottom.

S. Sx. *ossia*

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx. *Cue Hn.*
mp

B. Sx.

Eb Flghn.

Flghn. 1

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1 *mp*

Hn. 2 *mp*

Hn. 3 *mp*

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Brtn.

Eb Bs.

Bb Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

[illegible]

(42) Choral

S. Sx.

A. Sx. 1 *Play sost.*
mp

A. Sx. 2 *Play sost.*
mp

T. Sx. *Play sost.*
mp

B. Sx. *sost.*
mp

Eb Flghn.

Flghn. 1 *sost.*
mp

Flghn. 2 *sost.*
mp

Flghn. 3 *sost.*
mp

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1 *sost.*
mp

Tbn. 2 *sost.*
mp

Tbn. 3 *sost.*
mp

Bb Brtn. *sost.*
mp

Eb Bs. *sost.*
mp

Bb Bs. *sost.*
mp

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51

S. Sx. *f* *ff* (76)

A. Sx. 1 *mf* *ff*

A. Sx. 2 *mf* *ff*

T. Sx. *mf* *ff*

B. Sx. *mf* *f* *ff*

Eb Flghn. *f* *ff*

Flghn. 1 *f* *ff*

Flghn. 2 *f* *ff*

Flghn. 3 *f* *ff*

Hn. 1 *f* *f* *ff*

Hn. 2 *f* *f* *ff*

Hn. 3 *f* *f* *ff*

Cnt./Tpt. 1 *f* *ff*

Cnt./Tpt. 2 *f* *ff*

Cnt./Tpt. 3 *f* *ff*

Tbn. 1 *mf* *f* *ff*

Tbn. 2 *mf* *f* *ff*

Tbn. 3 *mf* *f* *ff*

Bb Brtn. (div.) *mf* *f* *ff*

Eb Bs. *mf* *f* *ff*

Bb Bs. *mf* *f* *ff*

Timp. *f*

Perc. 1 *f*

Perc. 2 *f* Tam Tam *f* S.C. *ff*

Mall.

70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77

This musical score is for a large-scale work titled "Three Famous Cathedrals". It features a full orchestra and a choir. The orchestration includes woodwinds (Saxophones, Flutes, Horns), brass (Trumpets, Trombones, Baritone, Euphonium, Tuba, Bells), and percussion (Timpani, Snare, Cymbals, Tubular Bells). The choir consists of Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass voices. The score is written in 4/4 time and is divided into five measures, numbered 78 to 82. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The percussion section includes a cymbal roll starting in measure 80, marked "Cymb. a 2". The tubular bells are marked *ff* in measure 78. The woodwinds and brass sections have complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The choir parts are primarily sustained notes with some melodic movement.

S. Sx.
A. Sx. 1
A. Sx. 2
T. Sx.
B. Sx.
Eb Flghn.
Flghn. 1
Flghn. 2
Flghn. 3
Hn. 1
Hn. 2
Hn. 3
Cnt./Tpt. 1
Cnt./Tpt. 2
Cnt./Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Bb Brtn.
Eb Bs.
Bb Bs.
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Mall.
Tubular Bells

78 79 80 81 82

Ben ritenuto **a Tempo**

84

S. Sx.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Eb Flghn.

Flghn. 1

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Brtn.

Eb Bs.

Bb Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall. Xylophone

83 84 85 86

3. Amiens

$\text{♩} = 88$

S. Sx.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

pp

Eb Flghn.

Flghn. 1

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1

mp

Hn. 2

mp

Hn. 3

mp

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

p

Tbn. 2

p

Tbn. 3

p

Bb Brtn.

mp

Eb Bs.

pp

Bb Bs.

pp

Timp.

p

Perc. 1

S.D.

B.D.

Perc. 2

S.C.

Mall.

Tubular Bells

p

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Poco ritenuto

♩ = 120

S. Sax.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

E♭ Flghn.

Flghn. 1

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B♭ Brtn.

E♭ Bs.

B♭ Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

20

21

22

23

24

This musical score page, numbered 28, covers measures 25 through 29 of the piece "Three Famous Cathedrals". The instrumentation includes:

- Strings:** S. Sx., A. Sx. 1, A. Sx. 2, T. Sx., B. Sx., Eb Flghn., Flghn. 1, Flghn. 2, Flghn. 3, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Cnt./Tpt. 1, Cnt./Tpt. 2, Cnt./Tpt. 3, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3, Bb Brtn., Eb Bs., Bb Bs.
- Percussion:** Timp., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Mall.

The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measures 25-29 show a complex orchestration with many instruments playing sixteenth-note patterns, while others provide harmonic support with sustained notes or chords. The percussion section features a steady eighth-note rhythm in Perc. 1.

This musical score is for a piece titled "Three Famous Cathedrals". It is arranged for a large orchestra and includes a variety of percussion instruments. The score is written for measures 30 through 35. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/2. The orchestration includes:

- Woodwinds:** Soprano Saxophone (S. Sx.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sx. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sx. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sx.), Eb Flute (Eb Flghn.), Flute 1 (Flghn. 1), Flute 2 (Flghn. 2), Flute 3 (Flghn. 3), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Horn 3 (Hn. 3), Contrabass/Trombone 1 (Cnt./Tpt. 1), Contrabass/Trombone 2 (Cnt./Tpt. 2), Contrabass/Trombone 3 (Cnt./Tpt. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), Bb Baritone (Bb Brtn.), Eb Bass (Eb Bs.), Bb Bass (Bb Bs.).
- Percussion:** Timpani (Timp.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Mallets (Mall.).

The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. Dynamics range from *ff* (fortissimo) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). Specific performance instructions include "Tam Tam" for Perc. 2 and "Tubular Bells" for the Mallets. The score is divided into measures 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35.

36

S. Sx.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Eb Flghn.

Flghn. 1

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Brtn.

Eb Bs.

Bb Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

36 37 38 39 40 41 42

44

S. Sx.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Eb Flghn.

Flghn. 1

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Brtn.

Eb Bs.

Bb Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

43 44 45 46 47 48

mf Tambourine

A detailed musical score for a large ensemble, spanning measures 43 to 48. The score is written for 24 parts: Soprano Saxophone (S. Sx.), Alto Saxophones 1 and 2 (A. Sx. 1, 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sx.), E-flat Flugelhorn (Eb Flghn.), Flugelhorns 1, 2, and 3 (Flghn. 1, 2, 3), Horns 1, 2, and 3 (Hn. 1, 2, 3), Contrabass/Trombones 1, 2, and 3 (Cnt./Tpt. 1, 2, 3), Trombones 1, 2, and 3 (Tbn. 1, 2, 3), Baritone Trombone (Bb Brtn.), E-flat Basses (Eb Bs.), Baritone Basses (Bb Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), and Mallets (Mall.). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins at measure 44, marked with a circled '44'. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Percussion 2 is specifically noted as 'Tambourine' with a *mf* dynamic. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout with staves grouped by instrument family.

S. Sx.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Eb Flghn.

Flghn. 1

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Brtn.

Eb Bs.

Bb Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

49

50

51

52

53

ff

f

mf

ff Xylophone

S. Sx. *tr* *ff*

A. Sx. 1 *tr* *ff*

A. Sx. 2 *tr* *ff*

T. Sx. *ff*

B. Sx. *ff*

Eb Flghn. *tr* *ff*

Flghn. 1 *tr* *ff*

Flghn. 2 *tr* *ff*

Flghn. 3 *tr* *ff*

Hn. 1 *ff*

Hn. 2 *ff*

Hn. 3 *ff*

Cnt./Tpt. 1 *ff*

Cnt./Tpt. 2 *ff*

Cnt./Tpt. 3 *ff*

Tbn. 1 *ff*

Tbn. 2 *ff*

Tbn. 3 *ff*

Bb Brtn. *ff*

Eb Bs. *ff*

Bb Bs. *ff*

Timp. *f*

Perc. 1 *f*

Perc. 2 *mf*

Mall. *ff*

89 90 91 92 93

Xylophone

94 *tr*

S. Sx.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Eb Flghn.

Flghn. 1

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Brtn.

Eb Bs.

Bb Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

f Tubular Bells

94 95 96 97 98 99 100

102

S. Sx.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Eb Flghn.

Flghn. 1

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Brtn.

Eb Bs.

Bb Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

Bells

101 102 103 104 105 106 107

Senza ritenuto 119 Choral

S. Sx.
 A. Sx. 1
 A. Sx. 2
 T. Sx.
 B. Sx.
 Eb Flghn.
 Flghn. 1
 Flghn. 2
 Flghn. 3
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Hn. 3
 Cnt./Tpt. 1
 Cnt./Tpt. 2
 Cnt./Tpt. 3
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2
 Tbn. 3
 Bb Brtn.
 Eb Bs.
 Bb Bs.
 Timp.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Mall.

115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123

S. Sx.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Eb Flghn.

Flghn. 1

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Brtn.

Eb Bs.

Bb Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133

S. Sx.
 A. Sx. 1
 A. Sx. 2
 T. Sx.
 B. Sx.
 Eb Flg. Hn.
 Flg. Hn. 1
 Flg. Hn. 2
 Flg. Hn. 3
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Hn. 3
 Cnt./Tpt. 1
 Cnt./Tpt. 2
 Cnt./Tpt. 3
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2
 Tbn. 3
 Bb Brtn.
 Eb Bs.
 Bb Bs.
 Timp.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Mallets

POCO RITENUTO
 143

134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143