



PECOS PUEBLO

Wong Kah Chun

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /	
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficultà	5
Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata	8:22
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Aufnahme auf / Registrazione su	
Tierolff for Band No. 20 "Pecos Pueblo"	
LMCD-12218	

Concert Band

Full score	1
Piccolo	1
Flute 1	3
Flute 2	2
Oboe	2
Bassoon	2
Eb Clarinet	1
Bb Clarinet 1	5
Bb Clarinet 2	5
Bb Clarinet 3	5
Eb Alto Clarinet	1
Bb Bass Clarinet	1
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
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 Trombone Bass	2
C Baritone	2
Bb Baritone treble clef	3
C Bass 1-2	4
String Bass	1
Percussion 1	1
Percussion 2	2
Percussion 3	2
Percussion 4	1
Percussion 5	1
Timpani	1

S U P P L E M E N T A R Y P A R T S

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 Trombone Bass bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 1 treble clef	1
Bb Trombone 2 treble clef	1
Bb Trombone Bass treble clef	1
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

PECOS PUEBLO

Nederlands:

Pecos Pueblo was in de 16de Eeuw, samen met de Comanches en Apaches, een omvangrijke en belangrijke Indiase gemeenschap. Zij stonden bekend als Cicuye voordat de Spanjaarden hen betitelden als "Pe-Kush", naar een woord uit de Jemezaal. De Europese missionarissen wilden de Indianen de kennis van het Christendom bijbrengen en daartoe werd een grote kerk genaamd de 'Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles de Porciúncula' (Onze Lieve Vrouw van de Engelen van Porciúncula) gebouwd en in 1625 voltooid. Jammer genoeg is dit schitterende bouwwerk tijdens de grote Pueblo Revolutie van 1680, die ontstond uit onvrede van de Indianen tegenover het schrikbewind van de Spaanse overheersers, verloren gegaan. De Europeanen werden verdreven en elk symbool van het Christendom werd vernietigd. Echter, midden 18^{de} Eeuw werd de bevolking van Pecos getroffen door natuurrampen, hongersnood en epidemieën en sinds 1838 is er geen sprake meer van een actieve gemeenschap. De muziek vertelt deze geschiedenis in een toegankelijke manier in drie delen. Na een korte inleiding, begint een intrigerende puls die de luisteraar inleidt in de spannende wereld van Pecos Pueblo. Het kalme middenstuk geeft dan wat rust aan het stuk, voordat er een prachtige climax wordt aangezet, die de schoonheid en pracht van de grote kerk betekenen. Dan start het derde en laatste deel met oorlogsgtrommel om de woede en overwinning van de Indianen in de Pueblo Revolutie van 1680 uit te beelden. Het stuk eindigt echter niet tragisch; sterker nog, de muziek roept op tot het voortleven van de Pecos Pueblo-traditie als een groot monument in de Amerikaanse geschiedenis.

English:

Pecos Pueblo was a large and powerful Indian community in the 1500s, existing at the same time with the Comanches and Apaches. It was known as Cicuye before the Spaniards started referring to the tribe as "Pe-kush", a word derived from the Jemez language. The European missionaries wanted to bring to the Indians an understanding of Christianity, and a grand church called the Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles de Porciúncula (Our Lady of the Angels of Porciúncula) was constructed and completed in 1625. Unfortunately, this stunning structure was destroyed in the great Pueblo Revolt of 1680, brought about by resentment and anger of the Indians at the oppressive rule of the Spanish authorities. The Europeans were driven out of the land and every object of Christianity was destroyed. However, by the mid-1700s, natural disasters, famine and epidemics started to take their toll on the population of Pecos, and by 1838, they ceased to exist as a functioning pueblo.

The music retells this history in an accessible manner in three sections. After a brief introduction, an exciting pulse begins that engulfs the listener into the exciting world of Pecos Pueblo. The slow section provides a calmer interlude to the piece, before a beautiful climax is reached, signifying the beauty and magnificence of the great Church. Soon, war drums start the third and last section, showing the anger and triumph of the Indians in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The piece does not end in tragedy; in fact, the music wishes for the legacy of Pecos Pueblo to live on as a great monument in American history.

Deutsch:

Pecos Pueblo (der Pecos Volksstamm) war im 16. Jahrhundert, ebenso wie die Commanchen und Apachen, ein großer Indianerstamm. Diese Indianer hießen ursprünglich Cicuye, aber die Spanier nannten sie "Pe-Kush" nach einem Wort aus der Jemez Sprache. Die europäischen Christen wollten die Indianer missionieren und bauten die große Kirche 'Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles de Porciúncula' (Marienkirche der Engel von Porciúncula). Diese Kirche wurde 1625 vollendet. Leider wurde dieses prächtige Bauwerk 1680 während der großen Pueblo Revolution, die das Resultat des Unfriedens und der Wut der Indianer gegen die Schreckensherrschaft der spanischen Gewaltherrschter war, wieder zerstört. Die Europäer wurden vertrieben und jedes Symbol des Christentums wurde vernichtet. In der Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts wurde die Pecos Bevölkerung von Naturkatastrophen, Hungersnot und Epidemien heimgesucht. Seit 1838 gibt es keine Pecos Gemeinde mehr.

Die Musik erzählt diese Geschichte sehr eingängig in drei Teilen. Nach einer kurzen Introduction beginnt ein rhythmischer Teil, der die Zuhörer in die spannende Welt der Pecos Indianer einführt. Der Mittelteil bringt ein bisschen Ruhe und beschreibt die Schönheit der großen Kirche. Der dritte und letzte Teil beginnt mit Kriegstrommeln, welche die Wut und den Sieg der Indianer während der Pueblo Revolution darstellen. Das Stück endet aber nicht tragisch; im Gegenteil, die Musik suggeriert, dass die Tradition der Pecos Bevölkerung weiter leben soll, denn sie ist ein wichtiges Wahrzeichen der amerikanischen Geschichte.

Français:

Tout comme les Comanches et les Apaches, les tribus Pecos Pueblo étaient une importante communauté améro-indienne au 16ème siècle. Ces Indiens s'appellent à l'origine Cicuye, mais les Espagnols leur donnent le nom de "Pe-Kush" d'après un mot de la langue Jemez. Les missionnaires européens veulent faire connaître le christianisme aux Indiens et construisent une grande église appelée 'Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles de Porciúncula' (Notre Dame des Anges de Porciúncula) terminée en 1625. Malheureusement cette magnifique bâisse a été détruite en 1680, lors de la grande Révolution Pueblo née du mécontentement et de la colère des Indiens envers la terreur des envahisseurs espagnols. Les Européens sont chassés et tout symbole chrétien est détruit. Au milieu du 18ème siècle, la population Pecos est décimée par des catastrophes naturelles, la famine et des épidémies et depuis 1838 il n'y a plus de communauté active.

La musique raconte cette histoire d'une manière accessible en trois parties. Une courte introduction est suivie d'un mouvement rythmé qui nous emmène dans le monde captivant du peuple Pecos. La partie centrale est plus tranquille et décrit la splendeur de la grande église. La troisième partie débute par les bruits des tambours de guerre qui expriment la colère, puis la victoire des Indiens lors de la Révolution Pueblo en 1680. Toutefois, la composition ne se termine pas de façon tragique car la musique suggère la continuation de la tradition du peuple Pecos qui a marqué l'histoire de l'Amérique.

WONG KAH CHUN

Nederlands:

Wong Kah Chun is een jonge componist, geboren in 1986 en opgegroeid in Singapore. Zijn werken voor symfonie- en harmonieorkest worden algemeen goed ontvangen. Als dirigent heeft hij met verschillende harmonieorkesten gewerkt en onlangs is hij onderscheiden met een studiebeurs van het WASBE om een directiestudie te starten bij Dr. Allan McMurray van de University of Northern Colorado. Zijn enthousiasme om de plaatselijke kunstsector te promoten, heeft in 2004 geleid tot het ontvangen van de Creative Arts onderscheiding van Raffles Junior College.



English:

Wong Kah Chun is a young composer, born in 1986 and based in Singapore. He has written works for the symphony orchestra and the wind band to critical acclaim. As a conductor, he has worked with various wind bands and most notably, was awarded a scholarship by WASBE to attend a conducting course with Dr. Allan McMurray of the University of Northern Colorado. For his enthusiasm in promoting the arts in the local scene, he received the Creative Arts Award from Raffles Junior College in 2004.

Deutsch:

Wong Kah Chun (1986) ist ein junger Komponist der in Singapur aufgewachsen ist. Er dirigierte verschiedene Sinfonische Blasorchester und erhielt Stipendium der WASBE für ein Dirigierstudium mit Dr. Allan Mc Murray an der Universität von Nord Colorado. Wegen seines Engagements für die Kunst seines Landes wurde ihm 2004 die „Creative Arts“ Auszeichnung vom Raffles Junior College verliehen.

Français :

Wong Kah Chun est un jeune compositeur né en 1986 qui a été éduqué à Singapour. Ses compositions pour orchestre symphonique et orchestre d'harmonie sont très bien accueillies. Il a travaillé comme chef d'orchestre avec plusieurs orchestres d'harmonie et il a reçu récemment une bourse d'études de la WASBE pour suivre des cours de direction avec Allan Mc Murray à l'Université du Colorado du Nord. Son enthousiasme pour promouvoir le secteur artistique local lui a valu en 2004 la distinction des « Creative Arts » du Raffles Junior College.

PECOS PUEBLO

Wong Kah Chun (2006)

A Long Time Ago ($\text{♩} = 84$) *Molto accel.*

Rit. ($\text{♩} = 180$) *Rit.*

Vivace ma non troppo ($\text{♩} = 160$)

Piccolo

Flute 1 Solo *f* *quasi codice*

Flute 2 Solo *f* *quasi codice*

Oboe (One only)

Bassoon *fp*

Eb Clarinet

Bb Clarinet 1

Bb Clarinet 2

Bb Clarinet 3

Eb Alto Clarinet (One only)

Bb Bass Clarinet *fp*

Eb Alto Saxophone 1 *fp*

Eb Alto Saxophone 2

Bb Tenor Saxophone

Eb Baritone Saxophone

Bb Trumpet 1

Bb Trumpet 2

Bb Trumpet 3

F Horn 1-3 3. (One only) *fp*

F Horn 2-4 (One only) *fp*

C Trombone 1 (One only) *fp*

C Trombone 2 (One only) *fp*

C Bass Trombone (One only) *fp*

C Baritone (One only)

C Bass (One only) *fp*

String Bass *fp*

Timpani L.R.

Percussion 1 Bass Drum L.R. *f*

Percussion 2 Tam-Tam L.R. *f*

Percussion 3 *f*

Percussion 4 Vibraphone Medium Soft Mallets *fp*

Percussion 5 Tabular Bethesda L.R.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

A Doomed Tale

Pic.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1 *mp* *poco cresc.*

Clar. 2 *mp* *poco cresc.*

Clar. 3 *mp* *poco cresc.*

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar. *poco cresc.*

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax. *mp* *poco cresc.*

B. Sax. *mp* *poco cresc.*

Tpt. 1 (Harmon Mute) *mp* *poco cresc.*

Tpt. 2 (Harmon Mute) *mp* *poco cresc.*

Tpt. 3 (Harmon Mute) *mp* *poco cresc.*

F Hn. 1-3 *a2* *a2* *f*

F Hn. 2-4

Tbn. 1 *poco cresc.*

Tbn. 2 *poco cresc.*

Bs. Tbn.

C Brtn *mp* *poco cresc.*

C Bs. *poco cresc.*

Str. Bs. *poco cresc.*

Tim.

Perc. 1 *poco cresc.*

Perc. 2 Tam-Tam *f*

Perc. 3 *L.R.* Cymbal Cymbal *L.R.*

Perc. 4 (Hand Mallets) *f*

Perc. 5 *f*

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

Picc.
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Clar.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
A. Clar.
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
(Open) >
Tpt. 2
(Open) >
Tpt. 3
(Open) >
F Hn. 1-3
F Hn. 2-4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Bs. Tbn.
C Brtn.
C Bsns.
Str. Bsns.
Timpani
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Perc. 4
Perc. 5

28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39

Picc.
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Clar.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
A. Clar.
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1-3
F Hn. 2-4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Bs. Tbn.
C Brtn.
C Bsns.
Str. Bsns.
Timpani
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Perc. 4
Perc. 5

⑥ Legendary Cicuye - "500-strong warriors"
Solo *mp* brave and heroic
Solo *mp* brave and heroic
p in the background
Cue Els Clars Solo *mf*
p in the background
Solo *mf*
p in the background
Cue Els Saxes Solo *mf*
p in the background
Solo *mf*
p in the background
Cue Els Bass Solo (quasi p.) *mf*
p in the background
pizz. (molto vibrato)
p in the background
(punctuated, with resonances)
p in the background with a dry sound
p in the background
mf

40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52

(1) Arrival of the Spaniards

Picc.

Fl. 1 *mp*

Fl. 2

Ob.

Bsn. *mp*

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1 *c.p.*

Clar. 2 *c.p.*

Clar. 3 *c.p.*

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1 *c.p.*

A. Sax. 2 *mf*

T. Sax. *mf*

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1 (Harrison Mute) *mp*

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1-3

F Hn. 2-4

Thn. 1 (Cap Mute) *mp*

Thn. 2

Bs. Thn.

C Brtn.

C Bs.

Str. Bs. *mp*

Tim.

Perc. 1 *mp*

Perc. 2 *p*

Perc. 3 *mp*

Perc. 4

Perc. 5

Picc.
Fl 1
Fl 2
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Clar.
Clar 1
Clar 2
Clar 3
A. Clar.
Bb. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
(Open)
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1-3
F Hn. 2-4
(Open)
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Bs. Tbn.
C Brtn.
C Bs.
Str. Bs.
Timp.
Perc. 1
Crash Cymb.
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Perc. 4
Glockenspiel
Perc. 5
88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97

② Cicuye Became Pecos
Picc.
Fl 1
Fl 2
Ob.
Bsn.
with weight
Eb Clar.
Clar 1
Clar 2
Clar 3
A. Clar.
Bb. Clar.
with weight
A. Sax. 1
heroic and massive sound
A. Sax. 2
heroic and massive sound
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
with weight
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1-3
F Hn. 2-4
a2
heroic and massive sound
F Hn. 2-4
heroic and massive sound
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Bs. Tbn.
with weight
C Brtn.
C Bs.
with weight
Str. Bs.
with weight
Timp.
with weight
Perc. 1
Crash Cymb.
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Gong
with weight
Mute On
Perc. 4
with weight
Perc. 5
Susp. Cymbal
98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110

I The Cross and the Crown

(1) The Cross and the Crown

Picc.

Fl. 1 Solo *p* *mf*

Fl. 2 Solo *p* *mf*

Ob.

Bsn. *mp* hymn-like

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1 Solo *p* *mf*

Clar. 2 Solo *p* *mf*

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar. quasi pizz. *mf* hymn-like

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax. quasi pizz. *mf* hymn-like

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Hn. 1-3 *a2* *mp* hymn-like

Hn. 2-4 *mp* hymn-like

Thn. 1 *mp* hymn-like

Thn. 2 *mp* hymn-like

Bs. Thn. *mp* hymn-like

C Brtn. *mp* hymn-like

C Bs. quasi pizz. *mf* hymn-like

Str. Bs. Pizz. *mf* *p* Arco

Timpani

Perc. 1 *mp*

Perc. 2 *mp*

Perc. 3

Perc. 4

Perc. 5 (from slow to fast to slow)

Ad lib. with indefinite rhythm

The Great Pueblo Revolt of 1680

This musical score page shows a complex arrangement for orchestra and percussion. The instrumentation includes Picc., Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob., Bsn., Eb Clar., Clar. 1, Clar. 2, Clar. 3, A. Clar., Bb Clar., A. Sax. 1, A. Sax. 2, T. Sax., B. Sax., Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Tpt. 3, F Hn. 1-3, F Hn. 2-4, Thn. 1, Thn. 2, Bs. Thn., C Brtn., C Bs., Str. Bs., Timp., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3, Perc. 4, and Perc. 5. The score features various dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, *fp*, *ff*, and *Brassy and Powerful*. Performance instructions include *Tutti*, *Tutti open*, *Solo*, *Tam-Tam*, *Cash Cymb.*, *Glockenspiel*, and *Hi-Hat*. Measure numbers 247 through 254 are indicated at the bottom.

This page continues the musical score from measure 255 to 260. The instrumentation remains the same, with parts for Picc., Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob., Bsn., Eb Clar., Clar. 1, Clar. 2, Clar. 3, A. Clar., Bb Clar., A. Sax. 1, A. Sax. 2, T. Sax., B. Sax., Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Tpt. 3, F Hn. 1-3, F Hn. 2-4, Thn. 1, Thn. 2, Bs. Thn., C Brtn., C Bs., Str. Bs., Timp., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3, and Perc. 4. The score shows sustained notes and dynamic changes, with markings like *tutti*, *tutti open*, *solo*, and *Brassy and Powerful*. Measure numbers 255 through 260 are indicated at the bottom.

Musical score for page 25. The score includes parts for Picc., Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob., Bsn., Eb Clar., Clar. 1, Clar. 2, Clar. 3, A. Clar., Bb. Clar., A. Sax. 1, A. Sax. 2, T. Sax., B. Sax., Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Tpt. 3, F Hn. 1-3, F Hn. 2-4, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Bs. Tbn., C Brtn., C Bs., Str. Bs., Timp., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3, Perc. 4, and Perc. 5. The score consists of two systems of music, each with six measures. Measures 261-262 show woodwind entries. Measures 263-264 show brass entries. Measures 265-266 show woodwind entries again.

261 262 263 264 265 266

- PECOS PUEBLO -

Musical score for page 26. The score includes parts for Picc., Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob., Bsn., Eb Clar., Clar. 1, Clar. 2, Clar. 3, A. Clar., Bb. Clar., A. Sax. 1, A. Sax. 2, T. Sax., B. Sax., Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Tpt. 3, F Hn. 1-3, F Hn. 2-4, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Bs. Tbn., C Brtn., C Bs., Str. Bs., Timp., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3, Perc. 4, and Perc. 5. The score consists of two systems of music, each with six measures. Measures 267-268 show brass entries. Measures 269-270 show woodwind entries. Measures 271-272 show brass entries again. Measure 273 shows a solo cymbal entry.

267 268 269 270 271 272 273

- PECOS PUEBLO -

Musical score for page 27. The score includes parts for Picc., Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob., Bsn., Eb Clar., Clar. 1, Clar. 2, Clar. 3, A. Clar., B. Clar., A. Sax. 1, A. Sax. 2, T. Sax., B. Sax., Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Tpt. 3, F Hn. 1-3, F Hn. 2-4, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Bs. Tbn., C Brtn., C Bs., Str. Bs., Timp., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3, Perc. 4, and Perc. 5. The score consists of two systems of music, each with 16 measures. Measures 274-278 show various woodwind and brass entries. Measures 279-282 show more sustained notes and chords.

Musical score for page 28. The score includes parts for Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob., Bsn., Eb Clar., Clar. 1, Clar. 2, Clar. 3, A. Clar., B. Clar., A. Sax. 1, A. Sax. 2, T. Sax., B. Sax., Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Tpt. 3, F Hn. 1-3, F Hn. 2-4, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Bs. Tbn., C Brtn., C Bs., Str. Bs., Timp., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3, Perc. 4, and Perc. 5. The score consists of two systems of music, each with 16 measures. Measures 283-287 show woodwind entries. Measures 288-293 show sustained notes and chords.

Picos Pueblo - A Historic Monument

Measures 294-304 show a dense arrangement of woodwind and brass parts. Picc., Flutes 1 & 2, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinets 1-3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, and Saxophones 1-2 play sustained notes. Tenor and Bass Saxophones provide rhythmic patterns. Trombones 1-3 and French Horns 1-4 play eighth-note chords. Bass Trombone and Bassoon play sustained notes. C Bassoon and Bassoon play eighth-note patterns. String Bass provides harmonic support. Timpani play sustained notes. Percussion includes Tam-Tam, snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, and triangle.

294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304

Measures 305-313 continue the musical development. Picc., Flutes, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinets 1-3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, and Saxophones 1-2 play sustained notes. Tenor and Bass Saxophones provide rhythmic patterns. Trombones 1-3 and French Horns 1-4 play eighth-note chords. Bass Trombone and Bassoon play sustained notes. C Bassoon and Bassoon play eighth-note patterns. String Bass provides harmonic support. Timpani play sustained notes. Percussion includes Tam-Tam, snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, and triangle.

305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313