

Symphony No. 7, Mvt IV

Transposition Inquisition No. 95

Anton Bruckner
arr. Martorano

About the Composer:

"Anton Bruckner (Austrian composer, organist, and music theorist). Unlike other musical radicals such as Richard Wagner and Hugo Wolf, Bruckner showed extreme humility before other musicians, Wagner in particular. This apparent dichotomy between Bruckner the man and Bruckner the composer hampers efforts to describe his life in a way that gives a straightforward context for his music. Hans von Bülow described him as "half genius, half simpleton". Bruckner was critical of his own work and often reworked his compositions. There are several versions of many of his works.

His works, the symphonies in particular, had detractors, most notably the influential Austrian critic Eduard Hanslick and other supporters of Johannes Brahms, who pointed to their large size and use of repetition, as well as to Bruckner's propensity for revising many of his works, often with the assistance of colleagues, and his apparent indecision about which versions he preferred. On the other hand, Bruckner was greatly admired by subsequent composers, including his friend Gustav Mahler.

Do ti mi Sol mi re Sol Sol fi mi re Do si la mi Fa le te mi Fa

About the Composition:

"Anton Bruckner's Symphony No. 7 in E major, WAB 107, is one of the composer's best-known symphonies. It was written between 1881 and 1883 and was revised in 1885. It is dedicated to Ludwig II of Bavaria. The premiere, given under Arthur Nikisch and the Gewandhaus Orchestra in the opera house at Leipzig on 30 December 1884, brought Bruckner the greatest success he had known in his life. The symphony is sometimes referred to as the "Lyric", though the appellation is not the composer's own, and is seldom used.

In the article "The 20 Greatest Symphonies of all time" from BBC Music Magazine, this symphony is placed at the 20th position. Bruckner also holds the 13th place with Symphony No. 8.

①

Musical staff 1: Bass clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, *pp*. Includes accents and slurs.

②

Musical staff 2: Bass clef, key signature of one flat (Bb). Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, *pp*. Includes accents and slurs.

③

Musical staff 3: Bass clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, *pp*. Includes accents and slurs.

④

Musical staff 4: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, *pp*. Includes accents and slurs.

⑤

Musical staff 5: Bass clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, *pp*. Includes accents and slurs.

⑥

Musical staff 6: Bass clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, *pp*. Includes accents and slurs.

⑦

Musical staff 7: Bass clef, key signature of one flat (Bb). Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, *pp*. Includes accents and slurs.

⑧

Musical staff 8: Bass clef, key signature of four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, *pp*. Includes accents and slurs.

9

Musical staff 9: Bass clef, starting with *mf*, dynamic markings *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, and *pp*.

10

Musical staff 10: Bass clef, starting with *mf*, dynamic markings *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, and *pp*.

11

Musical staff 11: Bass clef, starting with *mf*, dynamic markings *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, and *pp*.

12

Musical staff 12: Bass clef, starting with *mf*, dynamic markings *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, and *pp*.

13

Musical staff 13: Bass clef, starting with *mf*, dynamic markings *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, and *pp*.

14

Musical staff 14: Bass clef, starting with *mf*, dynamic markings *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, and *pp*.

15

Musical staff 15: Bass clef, starting with *mf*, dynamic markings *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, and *pp*.

16

Musical staff 16: Bass clef, starting with *mf*, dynamic markings *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, and *pp*.