



De muziek van de kosmos

Vijf composities voor beiaard

Music of the Cosmos

Five Compositions for Carillon

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Matthias Vanden Gheynwedstrijd
Leuven, 2021

Campanae
Lovanienses



Matthias Vanden Gheyn
1721-2021

Music of the Cosmos

Five Compositions for Carillon

Matthias Vanden Gheyn Competition 2021
Leuven, 2021

Inleiding

Naar aanleiding van het 300ste geboortjaar van organist, beiaardier en componist Matthias Vanden Gheyn (Tienen, 1721 – Leuven, 1785) organiseerde de Leuvense klokken- en beiaardvereniging Campanae Lovanienses in 2020 een internationale wedstrijd voor beiaardcompositie en -bewerking.

In de categorie compositie dienden kandidaten een werk voor beiaard te componeren dat geïnspireerd is door een aspect van de kosmologie. Er werden 32 inzendingen ontvangen uit 12 landen. De jury voor deze categorie bestond uit de componisten Michael Finnissy, Anthony Romaniuk, Leo Samama en Annelies Van Parys en de beiaardiers Stefano Colletti, Koen Cosaert, Monika Kazmierczak en Tiffany Ng.

De resultaten werden op 12 juni 2021 bekendgemaakt tijdens het online congres van de World Carillon Federation. Geert D'hollander (Lake Wales, Florida, USA) behaalde de eerste prijs. De tweede en derde prijs gingen naar respectievelijk Jeroen Malaise (Antwerpen, België) en Thomas Laue (Canberra, Australië). De vierde en vijfde plaats werden behaald door de Joey Brink (Chicago, Illinois, USA) en Jo Coenen (Leuven, België).

De première van de winnende composities vond plaats op 2 oktober 2021 tijdens het Festival 20/21 en werd verzorgd door de Leuvense universiteitsbeiaardier Luc Rombouts op de beiaard van de Leuvense universiteitsbibliotheek. Daarna volgden uitvoeringen tijdens *Knal!, het Leuvense Big Bang Festival*. Dit festival eerde de Leuvense priester en hoogleraar Georges Lemaître (1894-1966), die in 1927 en 1931 als eerste de theorieën van de uitdijning van het heelal en van de big bang publiceerde.

Campanae Lovanienses biedt de partituren van de vijf hoogst gerangschikte inzendingen kosteloos aan de internationale beiaardgemeenschap aan en hoopt dat deze markante muziek op die manier een plaats krijgt in het internationale concertrepertoire voor beiaard.

Luc Rombouts
Secretaris van Campanae Lovanienses
Secretaris van de jury

Paul-Félix Vernimmen
Voorzitter van Campanae Lovanienses

Introduction

On the 300th anniversary of the birth of organist, carillonneur and composer Matthias Vanden Gheyn (Tienen, 1721 – Leuven, 1785), the Leuven bell and carillon society Campanae Lovanienses organized an international competition for carillon composition and arrangement in 2020.

In the composition category, candidates were asked to compose a work for carillon that was inspired by an aspect of cosmology. 32 entries were received from 12 countries. The jury for this category consisted of composers Michael Finnissy, Anthony Romaniuk, Leo Samama and Annelies Van Parys, and carillonneurs Stefano Colletti, Koen Cosaert, Monika Kazmierczak and Tiffany Ng.

The results were announced on June 12, 2021 during the online congress of the World Carillon Federation. Geert D'hollander (Lake Wales, Florida, USA) was awarded the first prize. The second and third prizes went to respectively Jeroen Malaise (Antwerp, Belgium), and Thomas Laue (Canberra, Australia). Fourth and fifth place were obtained by respectively Joey Brink (Chicago, Illinois, USA) and Jo Coenen (Leuven, Belgium).

The premiere of the winning compositions took place on October 2, 2021 during the Festival 20/21 and was performed by Leuven University carillonneur Luc Rombouts on the carillon of the Leuven University Library. This was followed by performances during *Knall!, the Leuven Big Bang Festival*. This festival honored the Leuven priest and professor Georges Lemaître (1894-1966), who was the first to publish the theories of the expansion of the universe (1927) and the big bang (1931).

Campanae Lovanienses is making the scores of the five highest-ranking entries available free of charge to the international carillon community and hopes that, in this way, this remarkable music will find a place in the international concert repertoire for carillon.

Luc Rombouts
Secretary of Campanae Lovanienses
Secretary of the jury

Paul-Félix Vernimmen
President of Campanae Lovanienses

De Matthias Vanden Gheynwedstrijd werd georganiseerd door de Leuvense klokken- en beiaardvereniging Campanae Lovanienses.

Het project werd ondersteund door de Vlaamse Overheid, de stad Leuven, de stad Tienen, de KU Leuven, de Koninklijke Beiaardschool 'Jef Denyn' in Mechelen, de norbertijnen van de Abdij van Park, de concertorganisatie 'Klassiek in de Kapel' (Tienen) en de Singing Bronze Foundation (Asten, Nederland).

The Matthias Vanden Gheyn Contest was organized by the Leuven bell and carillon association Campanae Lovanienses.

The project was made possible by the Flemish Community, the City of Leuven, the City of Tienen, KU Leuven, the Royal Carillon School 'Jef Denyn' at Mechelen, the Norbertines of Park Abbey, the concert organization 'Klassiek in de Kapel' (Tienen) and the Singing Bronze Foundation (Asten, the Netherlands).



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Halos

Inleiding

In de astronomie is een stellaire halo een bijna bolvormige populatie van veldsterren en clusters. In de meteorologie is de traditionele halo een cirkel van wit of gekleurd licht rond de zon, de maan of een ander lichtgevend lichaam, veroorzaakt door breking door ijskristallen in de atmosfeer.

De compositie bevat al het bovenstaande: clusters, kleurrijke en rijke, wisselende harmonieën, ritmische patronen, roterende sequenties en transparante, bijna fonkelende versieringen. De herhaling van melodische patronen geeft het stuk symmetrie en een sfeer van eenvoud en vredigheid.

Geert D'hollander

Halos

Introduction

In astronomy, the stellar halo is a nearly spherical population of field stars and clusters. In meteorology, the traditional halo is a circle of white or colored light around the sun, the moon, or any other luminous body caused by refraction through ice crystals in the atmosphere.

The composition has all of the above: clusters, colorful and rich smooth-changing harmonies, rhythmical patterns, rotating sequences, and transparent, almost sparkling ornamentations. The repetition of patterns gives it symmetry and simple peacefulness.

Geert D'hollander

HALOS

Colorful Cosmic Glows

Geert D'hollander

Freely, Mysterious (♩ = 54)

First system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Freely, Mysterious' with a quarter note equal to 54 beats per minute. The dynamics range from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *f* (forte). The phrasing includes a 'poco rit.' (poco ritardando) section. A performance instruction '(man.)' is written below the staff.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff notation. The tempo is marked '(molto rubato)'. The dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p subito* (piano subito). The music features a melodic line in the treble clef and a supporting line in the bass clef.

Third system of the musical score. It begins with a treble clef. The tempo is marked 'Light' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The dynamics include *ppp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The phrasing includes 'ritenuto' and 'a tempo' markings.

Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the treble clef notation. The dynamics include *ppp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The phrasing includes 'ritenuto' and 'a tempo' markings.

Fifth system of the musical score. It continues the treble clef notation. The dynamics include *ppp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The phrasing includes 'ritenuto' and 'a tempo' markings. A 'breve' (breve) note is marked above the staff.

Sixth system of the musical score. It continues the treble clef notation. The dynamics include *ppp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The phrasing includes 'ritenuto' and 'a tempo' markings. A 'breve' (breve) note is marked above the staff. A sharp sign (#) is written below the staff.

18 *ritenuto*

21 *pp* *a tempo* *più cantabile* *poco rit.* 8va

Delicate, Elegant, at the same tempo ($\text{♩} = 72$)

24 *loco* *mp* *a tempo* *poco rit.* 8va

28 *a tempo* *poco rit.* 8va

32 *a tempo* *poco rit.* 8va

36 *a tempo* *poco rit.* 8va

39

8va

8va

poco rit.

A Little Slower (♩ = 66)

41

(a t°)

(loco)

8va

p

poco rit.

a tempo

8va

p

mf

8va

(loco)

p

poco rit.

(a t°)

8va

p

ritenuto

p subito

pp

p

mf

(a t°)

sfz

poco rit.

a tempo

ritenuto molto

3

p subito

sfz

crescendo molto

3

50

8va

a tempo

p

8va

p

sfz

(8va) (loco) (a t°) 8va

p

poco rit. *mp*

(8va) 8va

p

61

65

poco rit. , *a tempo*

p

p

68

poco rit. ,

ppp

Graceful, very expressive (♩ = 50 - 56)

70 *p* *mf* *p* (*p*)

72 *poco rit.*

74 *a tempo* *poco rit.* *a tempo*

76 *poco rit.*

78 *a tempo* *f*

80 *f* *più p*

poco rit. *a tempo*

First system of a piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The tempo markings *poco rit.* and *a tempo* are positioned above the staff.

poco rit. *a tempo* *poco rit.* *(a t°)*

mf *p*

Second system of the piano score. It includes a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The dynamics *mf* and *p* are indicated below the staff. The tempo markings *poco rit.*, *a tempo*, and *(a t°)* are placed above the staff.

molto ritenuto.....al.....

Third system of the piano score. The tempo marking *molto ritenuto.....al.....* is written above the staff, indicating a significant slowing down followed by a return to the original tempo.

Tempo Primo (♩ = 72)

mp *poco rit.*

Fourth system of the piano score, starting at measure 89. The dynamic *mp* is marked at the beginning, and *poco rit.* appears towards the end of the system.

a tempo *8va* *poco rit.*

Fifth system of the piano score, starting at measure 93. It includes an *8va* (octave) marking above the staff. The tempo marking *a tempo* is at the start, and *poco rit.* is at the end.

loco *poco rit.*

Sixth system of the piano score, starting at measure 97. The tempo marking *loco* is at the beginning, and *poco rit.* is at the end.

a tempo

Measures 101-103. Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 101 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is in the treble clef, starting on D4, moving up stepwise to G4, then down to F#4, E4, D4. The bass clef has a whole note chord of D2-F#2-A2. Measure 102 continues the melody: G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5. Measure 103 continues: C#5, B4, A4, G4, F#4. An 8va line is indicated above the staff.

Measures 104-105. Measure 104 continues the melody: E4, D4, C4, B3, A3. Measure 105 continues: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3. An 8va line is indicated above the staff. The tempo marking *poco rit.* appears at the end of measure 105.

A little slower (♩ = 66)

Measures 106-107. Measure 106 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is in the treble clef, starting on D4, moving up stepwise to G4, then down to F#4, E4, D4. The bass clef has a whole note chord of D2-F#2-A2. Measure 107 continues the melody: G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5. The tempo marking *a tempo* appears at the start of measure 106. The dynamic marking *p* appears below the staff. The dynamic marking *mf* appears below the staff.

Measures 108-109. Measure 108 continues the melody: C#5, B4, A4, G4, F#4. Measure 109 continues: E4, D4, C4, B3, A3. The dynamic marking *p* appears below the staff. The dynamic marking *mf* appears below the staff.

Measures 110-111. Measure 110 continues the melody: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3. Measure 111 continues: B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2. The dynamic marking *mp* appears below the staff. The dynamic marking *p* appears below the staff. The tempo marking *poco rit.* appears at the end of measure 111.

A Little Faster, But Gentle (♩ = 112)

Measures 112-115. Measure 112 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is in the treble clef, starting on D4, moving up stepwise to G4, then down to F#4, E4, D4. The bass clef has a whole note chord of D2-F#2-A2. Measure 113 continues the melody: G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5. Measure 114 continues: C#5, B4, A4, G4, F#4. Measure 115 continues: E4, D4, C4, B3, A3. The dynamic marking *p* appears below the staff. The dynamic marking *mp* appears below the staff.

First system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals (sharps and flats) and dynamic markings including *pp* and *mf*. The left hand (bass clef) is mostly empty, with a few notes and a *pp* marking. There are various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and a *8va* marking.

Second system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) features a continuous melodic line with many accidentals and a *p* dynamic marking. The left hand (bass clef) is mostly empty, with a few notes and a *pp* marking. There are various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and a *8va* marking.

Third system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals and dynamic markings including *pp*, *f*, *p*, *mf*, and *pp*. The left hand (bass clef) is mostly empty, with a few notes and a *mp* marking. There are various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and a *8va* marking. The tempo is marked "Slower (♩ = 88)".

Fourth system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals and dynamic markings including *mp*, *pp*, and *ppp*. The left hand (bass clef) is mostly empty, with a few notes and a *mp* marking. There are various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and a *8va* marking. The tempo is marked "Slower (♩ = 88)".

The Vermilion Bird of the South

Inleiding

In de oude Chinese cultuur stonden vier belangrijke sterrenconstellaties symbool voor de verschillende seizoenen, windstreken en elementen. Deze compositie voor beiaard is genoemd naar een van die vier sterrenbeelden, de Vermiljoen Vogel, die symbool staat voor het element vuur, de richting zuid en het zomerseizoen. De Vermiljoen Vogel wordt vaak afgebeeld als een vogel bedekt met vlammen, elegant in gedrag en uiterlijk en met veren in verschillende tinten vermiljoen.

De constellatie van de Vermiljoen Vogel werd oorspronkelijk ca. 3800 v. Chr geïdentificeerd door Chinese astronomen. Soms ook wel de Rode Vogel van het Zuiden genoemd, werd de Vermiljoen Vogel gekozen om de planeet Mars en zeven posities van de maan tegen bepaalde sterren aan de noordelijke hemel voor te stellen. Deze zeven constellaties van sterren en maan lijken samen op de verschillende posities van een vogel met gespreide vleugels. Met het blote oog ziet Mars eruit als een helder lichtpunt, als een roodachtige ster. Zonder telescopen konden astronomen de planeet op een of andere manier omschrijven als 'vermiljoen', de kleur die verkregen werd uit het mineraal cinnaber dat in die tijd in China ontgonnen werd. De Vermiljoen Vogel wordt in de cultuur van het oude Chinese keizerrijk ook beschouwd als een symbool van het zuidelijke deel van China met zijn moessongebieden met door palisades afgebakende garnizoenen en geïsoleerde kloosters en steden, omgeven door donkere, spookachtige bossen.

De symboliek van dit mythologische wezen blijft voortleven in de 20^{ste} en 21^{ste} eeuw, een tijdperk waarin ons beeld van het heelal volledig is veranderd, en waarin Georges Lemaître een belangrijke rol speelde met een theorie van een uitdijend heelal. In de pogingen van de mens om het heelal te verkennen zijn de maan en Mars de eerste landingsplaatsen voor astronauten. Vanaf de aarde gezien voeren deze hemellichamen voortdurend een dans uit – dezelfde dans waarvan de oude Chinese astronomen getuige waren, en die gesymboliseerd wordt door de Vermiljoen Vogel. Tegen de achtergrond van het uitdijende heelal is de beiaard het ideale instrument om dit dansritueel gestalte te geven. Deze compositie tracht een klankportret te scheppen van de geest van dit mythologisch wezen. De vleugelslagen van deze indrukwekkende reuzenvogel zijn doorheen de hele compositie aanwezig.

Jeroen Malaise

The Vermilion Bird of the South

Introduction

In ancient Chinese culture, four important constellations of stars symbolized different seasons, directions and elements. This composition for carillon is named after one of the four constellations, the Vermilion Bird, corresponding to the element fire, the direction south and the summer season. The Vermilion Bird is often depicted as a bird covered in flames, elegant and noble in appearance and behavior, with feathers in many different shades of vermilion.

The Vermilion Bird Constellation was originally identified by ancient Chinese astronomers in about 3800 BC. Sometimes called the Red Bird of the South, the Vermilion Bird was chosen to represent the planet Mars, and seven positions of the moon, against certain stars in the northern sky. These seven collections of stars and moon all together look like the different positions of a bird on the wing. To the naked eye, Mars appears as a bright point of light, like a reddish star. Without telescopes, astronomers were somehow able to identify it as 'vermilion', the color obtained from the mineral cinnabar, mined in China during those times. The Vermilion Bird, in the culture of the ancient Chinese empire, is also considered a symbol of the south of China, with its monsoon realms of palisaded garrisons, and isolated monasteries and towns, all surrounded by dark, haunted woods.

The symbolism of this mythological creature lingers on into the 20th and 21st century, an era in which our image of the universe has completely changed, with Georges Lemaître playing an important part with a theory of an expanding universe. In human attempts at exploring the universe, the moon and Mars are the first landing places. Seen from the earth, these celestial bodies continually perform a dance – the same dance witnessed by the ancient Chinese astronomers and symbolized by the Vermilion Bird. Against the background of the expanding universe, the carillon is the ideal instrument to give shape to this dance ritual. This composition seeks to create a sound portrait of the spirit of this creature, with the wing beats of this impressive giant bird present throughout the whole composition.

Jeroen Malaise

The Vermilion Bird of the South

dedicated to Koen Van Assche

Jeroen Malaise

Feroce, martellato (♩ = ca. 126)

(senza misura)*

* in the *senza misura* parts, the accidentals only apply to the indicated pitch.

Tempo primo

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes, starting with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The bass clef staff contains a supporting line. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is placed below the treble staff. A slur covers the first two measures. The dynamic marking *p subito* (piano subito) is placed below the treble staff at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes. The bass clef staff continues the supporting line. The system concludes with a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass clef staff continues the supporting line. The system concludes with a key signature change to two sharps (F-sharp and C-sharp).

Lento

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a key signature of two sharps (F-sharp and C-sharp). It includes a melodic line with eighth notes and a key signature change to one sharp (F-sharp). The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is placed above the treble staff, and *sf* (sforzando) is placed below the bass staff. A slur covers the first two measures. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is placed below the treble staff. The system concludes with a key signature change to one flat (B-flat).

Tempo primo

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes. The bass clef staff continues the supporting line. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is placed below the treble staff. The system concludes with a key signature change to one flat (B-flat).

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes. The bass clef staff continues the supporting line. The dynamic marking *pp* (pianissimo) is placed above the treble staff. The system concludes with a key signature change to one sharp (F-sharp).

First system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains a rapid ascending and descending chromatic scale. The bass clef staff has a whole rest. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Second system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains a series of beamed eighth notes. The bass clef staff has a whole rest. The dynamic is *pp* (pianissimo).

Third system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains a rapid ascending and descending chromatic scale. The bass clef staff has a whole rest. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *sf* (sforzando).

Fourth system of a musical score. The tempo marking is **Lento**. The treble clef staff contains a series of beamed eighth notes with accents. The bass clef staff has a whole rest. The dynamic is *p* (piano). There are markings for *8va* (octave).

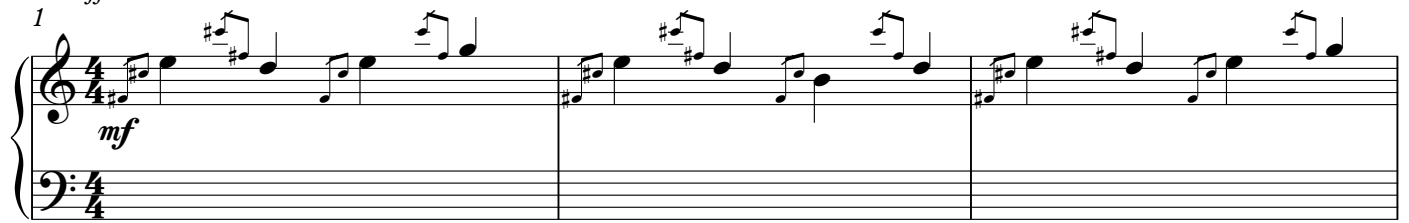
Fifth system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains a series of beamed eighth notes. The bass clef staff has a whole rest. There are markings for *8va* (octave). The system ends with a double bar line and a 4/4 time signature.

Andante rubato (♩ = ca. 60)

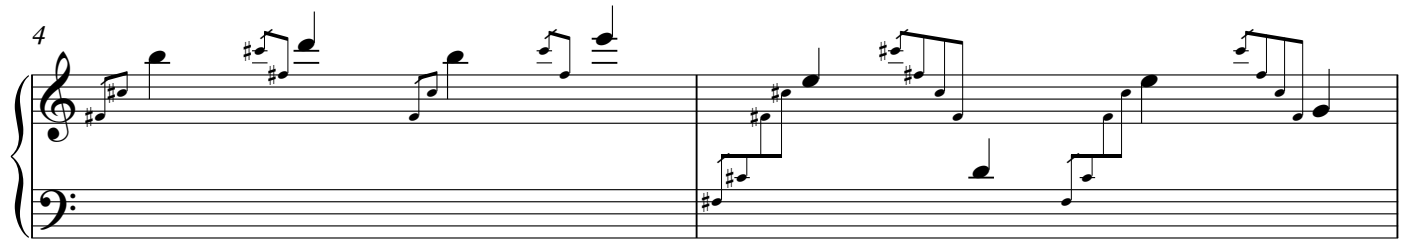
affetuoso

1

mf



4



6

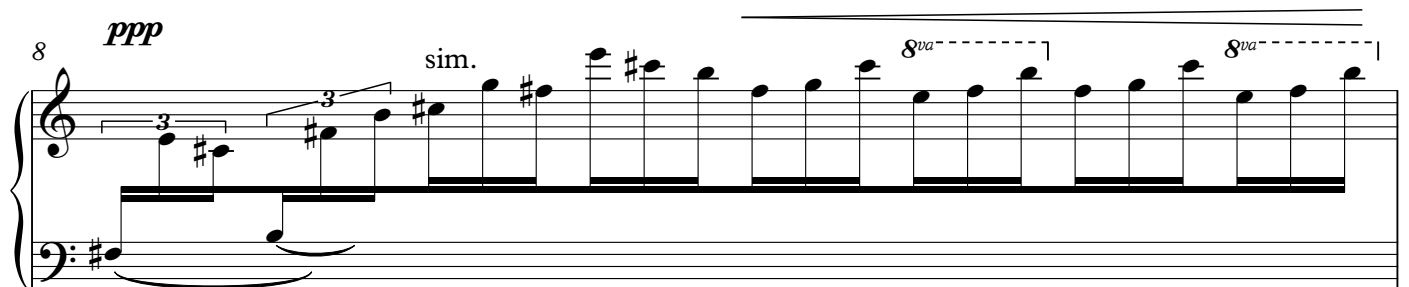


8

ppp

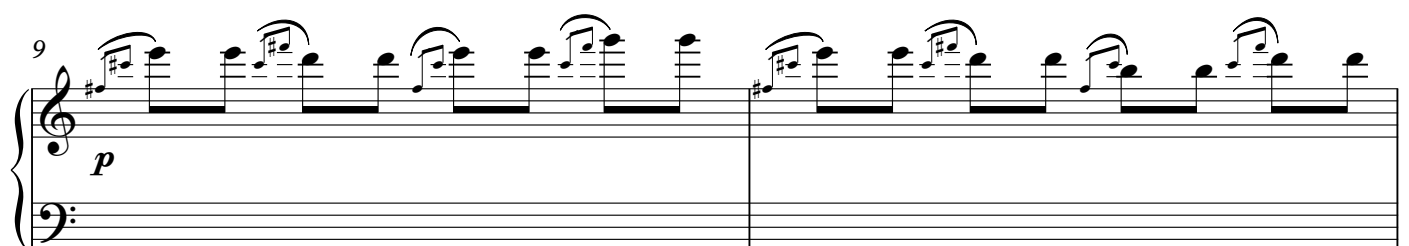
sim.

8va



9

p



11 *pp* *sim.* *8va*

12 *8va* *allargando*

13 *a tempo* *fff* *sf*

16 *sf*

20 *sf* *5* *sf* *p* *sf*

Tempo primo (♩ = ca. 126)

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes, grouped in pairs and then in groups of four, all under a single slur. The bass clef staff contains a single eighth note. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The dynamic marking *pp* is placed below the bass staff.

(senza misura)

Andante

Tempo primo

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a whole rest. The bass clef staff begins with a half note, followed by a melodic line of eighth notes under a slur. The dynamic marking *p* is below the first half note, and *pp* is below the start of the eighth-note passage.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line of eighth notes under a slur. The bass clef staff contains a single eighth note.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line of eighth notes under a slur. The bass clef staff contains a single eighth note.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line of eighth notes under a slur. The bass clef staff contains a single eighth note.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The melody consists of eighth notes with a slur over the first two measures. The bass line consists of eighth notes.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The melody consists of eighth notes with a slur over the first two measures. The bass line consists of eighth notes.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The melody consists of eighth notes with a slur over the first two measures. The bass line consists of eighth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#). The melody consists of eighth notes with a slur over the first two measures. The bass line consists of eighth notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The melody consists of eighth notes with a slur over the first two measures. The bass line consists of eighth notes. Dynamics: *ff*.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. The melody consists of eighth notes with a slur over the first two measures. The bass line consists of eighth notes. Dynamics: *fff*. The system ends with a double bar line and the text "durata 5'".

Boomerang Nebula

Inleiding

Met een temperatuur van -272°C , slechts 1°C boven het absolute nulpunt, wordt de Boomerangnevel door astronomen beschouwd als de koudste plek in het heelal. Een groot deel van de ruimte is warmer – ongeveer -270°C – ten gevolge van de kosmische achtergrondstraling van de oerknal. In het centrum van de Boomerangnevel bevindt zich een stervende rode reus, een ster die een gaswolk uitstoot met een snelheid die tien tot honderd keer hoger ligt dan wat een ster normaal zelf produceert. Daardoor dijt de nevel snel uit terwijl ze de kosmische achtergrondstraling absorbeert. Deze fascinerende eigenschappen van de Boomerangnevel inspireerden mij om na te denken over hoe je de sensatie van extreme kou zou kunnen oproepen in beiaardmuziek.

Dit werk geeft op sonische wijze de denkbeeldige reis weer van een waarnemer die zich binnen het gebied van de Boomerangnevel bevindt. De waarnemer balanceert aanvankelijk tussen extreem koude (I. Freeze & III. Refreeze) en relatief warmere (II. Thaw) gebieden van de ruimte en nadert uiteindelijk een gasstraal die hem met aanhoudende en onvoorstelbaar grote krachten wegdrijft van de nevel (IV. Exit).

Dit vierdelige werk werd grotendeels gecomponeerd in het koude holst van de nacht, op een afgelegen en disfunctionele beiaard, het grootste concertinstrument van Australië. Enige rouw was onvermijdelijk, wat hoorbaar is in de muziek. Positief gesteld is deze muziek het resultaat van stille meditatie en zelfonderzoek. Zowel visueel als auditief geeft de partituur uitdrukking aan mijn dankbaarheid voor de onbegrensde mogelijkheden om na te denken over het leven en zijn tegenslagen. De spaarzame muzikale textuur staat voor de ongewoon snelle expansie van de massa in de nevel. Bij de luisteraar kan er aanvankelijk een gevoel van verwarring ontstaan door ritmische en melodische elementen die schijnbaar los staan van elkaar. Toch, en hopelijk tegen het einde van het laatste deel, zal men zich bewust worden van verschillende gemeenschappelijke draden die de vele elementen van dit werk met elkaar verbinden.

Ik hoop dat u en uw publiek zullen genieten van deze kleine excursie in mijn klankwereld.

Thomas Laue

Aanwijzingen voor de uitvoering

1. Noten die niet worden voorafgegaan wordt door een wijzigingsteken zijn natuurlijke noten.
2. Een nauwgezette naleving van alle dynamische, tempo- en articulatiemarkeringen wordt sterk aanbevolen.
3. De juiste duur van pauzes en cesuren moet door de uitvoerder worden bepaald op basis van de uitvoeringscontext, zoals de uitklinktijd van de klokken, de luisteromgeving, de verwachtingen van het publiek, het tijdstip van de dag, het weer, enz.

Boomerang Nebula

Introduction

With a temperature of -272°C , just 1°C above absolute zero, Boomerang Nebula is considered by astronomers to be the coldest place in the universe. Much of space is warmer, at roughly -270°C , due to cosmic microwave background radiation from the Big Bang. At the centre of Boomerang Nebula lies a star, a dying red giant, expelling a jet of gas cloud at a rate between ten to a hundred times faster than what a star normally produces on its own, thereby rapidly expanding the nebula and absorbing cosmic microwave background radiation in the process. These fascinating properties of Boomerang Nebula inspired me to ruminate on how one might conjure the sensation of extreme 'cold' through performance on a carillon.

This work sonically conveys the imagined voyage of an observer situated within the realms of Boomerang Nebula. The observer initially catapults between extremely cold (I. Freeze & III. Refreeze) and relatively warmer (II. Thaw) regions of space, and eventually approaches a jet of gas that expels it away from the Nebula with sustained — and unimaginably great — forces (IV. Exit).

This four-movement work was mostly composed in the cold dead of night, on an isolated and dysfunctional carillon, in fact the largest concert instrument in Australia. Some mourning was inevitable, and you will be able to hear this. On a brighter and more personal note, this music was the result of quiet meditation and self-exploration. Both visually and aurally, the score conveys my gratitude for the limitless opportunities to reflect on life and its 'setbacks'. The textures are sparse, not unlike the unusually rapid expansion of mass in the Nebula. From a listener's perspective, there may initially be a sense of confusion amidst the presentation of seemingly disjointed and unrelated rhythmic and melodic gestures. Yet, and hopefully by the end of the final movement, one may become aware of several common threads that tie the many 'elements' of this work together.

I hope that you and your audiences enjoy this little excursion into my sound world.

Thomas Laue

Performance Notes

1. If a note has no accidental before it, it must be a natural.
2. Conscientious adherence to all dynamic, tempo, and articulation markings is strongly recommended.
3. The appropriate duration of pauses and caesuras is to be determined by the performer based on the performance context, such as the decay times of each bell's tone, the listening setting, audience expectations, time of day, weather, etc.

Boomerang Nebula

Thomas Laue

I. Freeze

Calmo, poco rubato $\text{♩} \approx 54$

The score is written for piano and consists of four systems. The first system (measures 1-8) is in 3/8 time, with a key signature of one flat. The second system (measures 9-17) continues in 3/8 time. The third system (measures 18-22) is marked 'Meditativo, senza misura' and features a complex, non-metric pattern with 'accel.' and 'rit.' markings. The fourth system (measures 23-26) continues the 'Meditativo' section. Dynamics include *pp*, *p*, *ppp*, *p*, *mp*, and *pp*. The piece concludes with the instruction 'sempre *ppp*'.

9

18 Meditativo, senza misura $\text{♩} \approx 122$

23

sempre *ppp*

27

31

Lacrimoso ♩ ≈ 63

37

41

Riflessivo, quasi ritmico ♩ ≈ 55

43

Deciso ♩ ≈ 90
(sempre *ppp*)

pp *f*

(sempre *ppp*)

46

(♩. ≈ 120)

mf *pp* *mf* *pp*

48

mf *pp* *mf* *pp*

51

mf *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*

54 *molto rit.*

p *dim.* *pp*

II. Thaw

Ritmico, senza rubato ♩. ≈ 88

mf *subito p* *cresc. poco a poco*

7

mf

13

f *ff*

16 *Senza misura*

mf *fffpp* *cresc.*

18 Lamentoso ♩ ≈ 80

f *ppp* *ppp* *p*

20

ppp *p dim.* *pp*

III. Refreeze

Calmo, poco rubato ♩ ≈ 54

pp *p*

9

ppp *pp*

18 Meditativo, senza misura ♩ ≈ 122

p *sim.* *pp*

23

mp

sempre *ppp*

27

31

Lacrimoso ♩ ≈ 63

p

mf

pp

37

p dim. poco a poco

ppp

41 **Riflessivo, quasi ritmico** ♩ ≈ 55

Measures 41-43. The score is for piano. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a steady bass line. Dynamics include *mf*, *mp*, *f*, and *sempre ppp*. There are fermatas over measures 41 and 43.

Deciso ♩ ≈ 90

(sempre *ppp*)

Measures 43-45. The tempo changes to 'Deciso' (♩ ≈ 90). The right hand features more active, accented figures. The left hand continues with a steady bass line. Dynamics include *pp*, *f*, and *sempre ppp*. There are repeat signs at the beginning and end of the section.

46 (♩. ≈ 120)

Measures 46-47. The tempo is marked (♩. ≈ 120). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a steady bass line. Dynamics include *mf*, *pp*, and *8va* (octave). There are repeat signs at the beginning and end of the section.

48

Measures 48-49. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a steady bass line. Dynamics include *mf*, *pp*, and *8va* (octave). There are repeat signs at the beginning and end of the section.

51

8va

mf *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*

p

IV. Exit

Energico, senza rubato ♩ = 160–174

mf legato

sempre *p*

7

13

cresc.

poco *f*

sempre *p*

19

Measures 19-23. Treble clef: eighth-note chords with grace notes. Bass clef: half notes with a flat.

24

più f

mp

Measures 24-28. Treble clef: eighth-note chords with grace notes and accents. Bass clef: half notes with a flat. Dynamics: *mp*.

29

mf

Measures 29-33. Treble clef: eighth-note chords with grace notes and accents. Bass clef: half notes with a flat. Dynamics: *mf*.

34

p

pp

Measures 34-38. Treble clef: eighth-note chords with grace notes. Bass clef: half notes with a flat. Dynamics: *p*, *pp*.

39

mp

pp

ppp

Measures 39-43. Treble clef: eighth-note chords with grace notes. Bass clef: half notes with a flat. Dynamics: *mp*, *pp*, *ppp*.

44

49

pp

54

cre - - - scen - - - do - - - poco - - - a - - - poco - - - *mf* cre - -

59

scen - - - do - - - poco - - - a - - - poco - - - *ff* cre - - scen - - do - -

64

- poco - - - a - - - poco - - - *ffff*

Pause. Meditate. Proceed to next bar once most bells have ceased vibrating & low C is barely audible.

67 Senza misura, molto rubato ♩ ≈ 55

musical score for measures 67-71. The right hand features a long, sweeping melodic line starting on a whole note, moving through various intervals, and ending with a half note. The left hand plays a continuous, low-register accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamics include *ppp* (pianissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The instruction "sempre *p*" (always piano) is written below the left hand.

musical score for measures 72-76. The right hand plays a series of five eighth-note patterns, each marked with an accent (>) and a slur. The left hand provides a simple accompaniment of eighth notes. The dynamic is marked *mf* dim. poco a poco (mezzo-forte, gradually diminishing).

Calmo, poco rubato ♩ ≈ 70

musical score for measures 77-81. The right hand plays a series of half notes, each with a fermata, moving through various intervals. The left hand plays a simple accompaniment of half notes. The dynamic is marked *p* (piano).

musical score for measures 82-86. The right hand plays a series of half notes, each with a fermata, moving through various intervals. The left hand plays a simple accompaniment of half notes. The dynamic is marked *p* (piano).

Expansion

Inleiding

Expansion vertelt het verhaal van het heelal van het prille begin, 14 miljard jaar geleden, tot een zich steeds verder uitbreidende maar onzekere toekomst.

Georges Lemaître stelde de oerknaltheorie voor het eerst voor als de 'hypothese van het oeratoom'. Net zoals Lemaître's oeratoom de volledige massa van het universum bevatte, bevat de eerste noot in *Expansion* het muzikale materiaal van waaruit al het andere zich ontplooft. De syncopische verschuivingen in de maatsoort weerspiegelen de instabiliteit van dit atoom terwijl het zich in een superradioactief proces deelt.

Toen het universum uitdijde, begon het ook af te koelen. En hoewel het heelal altijd is blijven uitdijen, is de expansie van het heelal pas vrij recentelijk, ongeveer 4 miljard jaar geleden, beginnen te versnellen. Het muzikale materiaal weerspiegelt deze versnelling: het drijft naar buiten uit tot het de rand bereikt... Niet de rand van het heelal - er is geen echte rand of grens aan het oneindige... maar de rand van het waarneembare heelal, de maximale afstand vanwaar lichtdeeltjes naar ons, als waarnemers, zouden kunnen zijn gereisd.

Lemaître was zo'n waarnemer, en hij berekende voor het eerst de geschatte waarde van de uitdijingsnelheid: de Hubble-Lemaître constante. Deze constante, die verschijnt als de laagste toon op de beiaard, is constant in de ruimte, maar varieert met de tijd. Uiteindelijk weten we niet welk lot het heelal uiteindelijk beschoren zal zijn. Het kan bevriezen, scheuren of zelfs ineenstorten. Of het kan eeuwig blijven uitdijen. Het stuk eindigt speculatief, vanuit het besef dat er nog veel is dat we niet weten.

Joey Brink

Expansion

Introduction

Expansion tells the story of the universe, from the very beginning 14 billion years ago, to an ever-expanding but uncertain future.

Georges Lemaître first proposed the Big Bang theory as the ‘hypothesis of the primeval atom.’ Just as Lemaître’s primeval atom contained the entire mass of the universe, the first note in *Expansion* contains the musical material from which all else unfolds. The syncopated shifts in meter reflect the instability of this atom as it divides in a super-radioactive process.

As the universe expanded, it also began to cool. And though the universe has always been expanding, only somewhat recently (about 4 billion years ago) has the expansion of the universe begun to accelerate. The musical material mirrors this acceleration, expanding outwards until reaching the edge... Not the edge of the universe - there is no real edge or boundary to the infinite... But the edge of the *observable universe*, the maximum distance from which light particles could have traveled to us, as observers.

Lemaître was one such observer, and he made the first estimation of the rate of expansion: the Hubble–Lemaître constant. This constant (appearing as the lowest note on the carillon) is constant across space but varies with time. In the end, we don’t know what ultimate fate will befall the universe. It may freeze or rip, or even crunch. Or it may continue to expand forever. The piece ends speculatively, acknowledging that there is still much we do not know.

Joey Brink

EXPANSION

"WE COULD CONCEIVE THE BEGINNING OF THE UNIVERSE IN THE FORM OF A UNIQUE ATOM, THE ATOMIC WEIGHT OF WHICH IS THE TOTAL MASS OF THE UNIVERSE. THIS HIGHLY UNSTABLE ATOM WOULD DIVIDE IN SMALLER AND SMALLER ATOMS BY A KIND OF SUPER-RADIOACTIVE PROCESS"
- GEORGES LEMAÎTRE, NATURE, 1931

JOEY BRINK

A THE BEGINNING OF THE UNIVERSE

RHYTHMIC, IN STRICT TIME, ♩ = 152

Measures 1-8 of the musical score. The piece is in 4/4 time. The melody in the right hand begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes the annotation "the primeval atom" with an arrow pointing to the first note. The bass line is mostly rests.

Measures 9-14 of the musical score. The right hand features more complex rhythmic patterns with accents and slurs. The bass line has a few notes with slurs.

Measures 15-20 of the musical score. The right hand continues with complex rhythmic patterns, marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The bass line has several notes with slurs.

Measures 21-25 of the musical score. The right hand continues with complex rhythmic patterns, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bass line has several notes with slurs.

Measures 26-30 of the musical score. The right hand continues with complex rhythmic patterns. The bass line has several notes with slurs.

31

f *mp*

38

mf *f*

44

49

53

rit.

B THE FABRIC OF SPACETIME
 DELICATELY, LESS STRICT (♩ = 152)

sfz *mp* *pp* *light, ethereal* *mp* *p*

62

mp *p*

67

symmetry breaking

poco rubato *tenuto*

mf

72

tenuto

tenuto

mf *mp* *mf*

78

tenuto *molto rit.....al.....*

mp *mf* *mp*

C A COOLING UNIVERSE
EXPRESSIVE, RUBATO, ♩ = 72

p

88

move the tempo *rit.* *PIU MOSSO, ♩ = 84*

mp

92 *move the tempo*

96 *agitato* *rit.* , **PIU MOSSO**, ♩ = 92 *molto rubato* ,

mf *p*

100

104 *move the tempo* *agitato* *rit.*

107 *accel.* *rit.* , **D COSMIC ACCELERATION** EXPANDING, ♩ = 66 *poco a poco accel.*

pp *cresc.*

112 (♩ = 88) (sempre accel.) , (♩ = 104)

p *cresc.* *mp*

117 *(sempre accel.)* , ($\text{♩} = 120$)

cresc. *mf*

121 ($\text{♩} = 138$) *(sempre accel.)*

cresc.

E **APPROACHING THE COSMOLOGICAL HORIZON**

VOLANTE ($\text{♩} = 76$)

(sempre accel.)

f

131 ($\text{♩} = 96$) *(sempre accel.)*

cresc.

136 ($\text{♩} = 112$) *(sempre accel.)*

ff

141 ($\text{♩} = 120$) *(sempre accel.)*

ff

(♩ = 132) (sempre accel.)

146

F THE EDGE OF THE OBSERVABLE UNIVERSE
(♩ = 144) *molto rit.* *no accents*

151

(sempre rit.) (♩ = 66)

156

G A CONSTANT OF PROPORTIONALITY
RHYTHMIC, IN STRICT TIME, ♩ = 152

mf *pp* *mp*

sfz ← Hubble–Lemaître constant, defines the rate of expansion of the Universe

168

p *mp* *p* *mf*

sfz

173

mp *mf* *redshift*

sfz

H CONTINUED EXPANSION

178

pp *p* *sfz* $\vee$

the value of the Hubble–Lemaître constant changes with time

184

sfz $\vee$

189

mf *sfz* $\vee$

195

f *sfz* $\vee$

200

mp *p* *cresc.*

206

ff *f* *sfz* $\vee$

210

mf

213

mf continue in strict time

217

cresc.
sffz

221

sempre cresc.

224

f *poco rit.*

I COSMIC UNCERTAINTY
slow accel. molto rit. SLOW (♩ = 88) rit.

p *sffz* *mf*

Big Bang

Inleiding

Toen de Belgische priester George Lemaître in 1931 zijn artikel over de oorsprong van het heelal publiceerde, ging dit bijna ongemerkt voorbij. Toch was dit een belangrijke doorbraak in de wetenschapsgeschiedenis. Einstein, die initieel geen voorstander was van het uitdijende heelal en het idee van een 'oeratoom', moest toegeven dat Lemaître een punt had. Paus Pius XII, bezorgd over de katholieke traditie, schreef een tekst waarin hij trachtte het wetenschappelijke idee van de Big Bang te verzoenen met de theologische Genesis. Lemaître drong echter aan op de scheiding van de twee wegen naar de waarheid: de wetenschappelijke weg en de religieuze weg. Het was door de observatie van de zogenaamde Rode Reuzen, enorme, verafgelegen rood oplichtende sterren, dat Lemaître tot zijn uitdijend heelal kwam. Maar zelfs als Lemaître gelijk had, bleef de 'Big Bang' een theorie en kon nooit wetenschappelijk bewezen worden...

Deze compositie voor beiaard is opgevat als één stroom van uitdijende ideeën die op een kosmische manier met elkaar verbonden zijn. Het lijkt erop dat de componist geïnspireerd was door het verhaal van George Lemaître toen hij deze muziek componeerde.

In *Prologue* wordt het wijde, mysterieuze heelal opgeroepen, van waaruit Lemaîtres wetenschappelijke reis begint. Dit gaat over in de wiegende donkere ruimte in de *Cosmic Berceuse*. Daarna worden de wegen van wetenschap en religie onherroepelijk gescheiden in *Two paths of truth. Every one's free space* is een vrije verkenning van de absurde leegte, spelend met vonken van materie en substantie, met vallende sterren op de achtergrond.

Nocturnal begint met een stille, filosofische blik naar de sterren, die overgaat in een brandend verlangen naar een hogere wereld.

A Journey through Time kan worden beschouwd als de 'doorwerking' van het stuk. Het is een 'wormgat' waarin de spanning wordt opgebouwd door herhaalde noten en een ostinato ritme, almaar sneller, totdat de energie ontploft in schrille dissonanten en heftige ritmes die leiden naar de re-expositie: we zijn terug aan het begin. In *All that I want to know...* wordt het mysterieuze beginthema echter meteen omgevormd tot een romantische love song. Gaat het over een liefhebbend paar onder een romantische sterrenhemel? Of is het een sublieme liefdesverklaring aan een God achter de sterren? De steeds stijgende beweging van de klokken leidt naar een mystieke passage, waar diepe stiltes worden onderbroken door harmonieën die doen denken aan Franz Liszt...

In *The Red Giants* wordt het ritme steeds sneller opgebouwd totdat het explodeert in een cataclysm van oplichtende sterren, uitgedrukt door levendige elleboogclusters van de beiaardier. Dan lijkt het stuk zichzelf te consumeren in een accelerando, om weer bij het beginthema uit te komen. De cirkel is rond. Het blijft echter een mysterieuze ruimte ...

Big Bang

Introduction

When the Belgian priest George Lemaître published his article about the origin of the universe in 1931, it went nearly unnoticed. However, this was a breakthrough in science history. Einstein, who was initially not in favor of the expanding universe and the idea of a 'primeval atom', had to admit that Lemaître had a point. Pope Pius XII, worried about the catholic tradition, wrote a text, trying to reconcile the scientific idea of the Big Bang with the theological Genesis. Lemaître, however, insisted on the separation of the two paths towards the truth: the scientific way and the religious way. It was through the observation of the so-called Red Giants, those are huge, remote red lighting stars, that Lemaître concluded to his expanding universe. But even if Lemaître was right, the Big Bang remained a theory and could never be proven scientifically...

This composition for carillon is conceived as one stream of expanding ideas that are interrelated in a cosmic way. It seems that the composer was inspired by the story of George Lemaître when he composed this music.

In the *Prologue* the wide, mysterious universe is evoked, from where Lemaître's scientific journey starts, going over in the cradling dark space in the *Cosmic Berceuse* after which the ways of science and religion are irrevocably separated in *Two paths of truth*. "*Everyone's free space*" reminds of a free exploration of the absurd emptiness, playing with sparks of matter and substance, with falling stars at the background.

Nocturnal starts with a silent, philosophical gaze at the stars, which turns into a burning desire for a higher world.

A Journey through Time can be considered as the development section of the piece. It is a 'wormhole' where the tension is built up in repeated notes and an ostinato rhythm, ever faster, until the energy crashes into sharp dissonances and shaking rhythms which lead up to the re-exposition: we are back at the beginning. However, in *All that I want to know...* the mysterious starting theme is immediately transformed into a romantic love song. Is it about a loving couple under a romantic starry sky? Or is it a sublime declaration of love towards a God behind the stars? The ever-ascending movement of the bells leads up to a mystical passage, where profound silences are interrupted by harmonies that remind us of Franz Liszt...

In *The Red giants*, the rhythm is built up ever faster, until it explodes in a cataclysm of lighting stars, expressed by vivid elbow clusters of the carillonist. Then the piece seems to consume itself in *accelerando*, to end up again with the opening theme. We've come full circle. But it remains a mysterious space ...

Big Bang

Jo Coenen

Prologue. Mysterious space

Largo ♩ = 65

8^{va} - - - - -

Measures 1-4 of the Prologue. The score is in 4/2 time. The first staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a forte (ff) dynamic and a half note. The second staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a piano (pp) dynamic and a half note. The third staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with a forte (ff) dynamic and a half note. The fourth staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with a piano (pp) dynamic and a half note.

Measures 5-8 of the Prologue. The score is in 4/2 time. The first staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a forte (ff) dynamic and a half note. The second staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a piano (pp) dynamic and a half note. The third staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with a forte (ff) dynamic and a half note. The fourth staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with a piano (pp) dynamic and a half note.

Measures 9-11 of the Prologue. The score is in 4/2 time. The first staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a forte (ff) dynamic and a half note. The second staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a piano (pp) dynamic and a half note. The third staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with a forte (ff) dynamic and a half note. The fourth staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with a piano (pp) dynamic and a half note.

Measures 12-14 of the Prologue. The score is in 4/2 time. The first staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a forte (ff) dynamic and a half note. The second staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a piano (pp) dynamic and a half note. The third staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with a forte (ff) dynamic and a half note. The fourth staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with a piano (pp) dynamic and a half note.

mp

14

15

10/4

8^{va}-----

16

mf

17

10/4

3/4

1. Cosmic Berceuse

$\text{♩} = 60$ poco rubato

17

pp

mp

18

8^{va}-----

19

mf

20

21

(8^{va})-----

22

mf

23

24

25

p *f*

28

f *poco rit.* *p*

2. Two paths of truth

Agitato ♩ = 120

32

pp

37

pp *poco a poco cresc.* *poco a poco accel.*

39

poco a poco accel. *rit.*

41

ff *f* **Allegro** ♩ = 75

8^{va}-----

44

poco rit.

Misterioso

♩ = 140

8^{va}-----

46

pp

poco rubato

(8^{va})-----

48

p

8^{va}-----

(8^{va})-----

50

p

p

Spirito

♩ = 140

8^{va}-----

54

mp

(8^{va})-----

58

♩ = 140

77

p

3 3 3

3 3 3

♩ = 75

p

10

77

3

10

80

poco rit.

80

81

♩ = 70

pp

p

81

p

8va

84

8va

3

84

p

p

87

3

87

p

90 *8va* *lontano*

p *p*

4. Nocturnal

$\text{♩} = 50$ **Lento**

93 Free tremolo *pp*

pp *pp*

97 *p* *mp* *mf*

p

100 *f* *ff* *poco rit.*

f *ff* *poco rit.*

$\text{♩} = 50$ 103 *fp* *fp* *p* *poco piu mosso*

fp *fp* *p* *poco piu mosso*

106

108

108

f

5. A journey through time

111

pp

poco a poco accel.

pp

pp

8va - - -

116

pp

poco accel.

poco a poco cresc.

8va - - -

119

pp

poco rit.

poco rubato ma in tempo ♩ = 85

121

subito pp

p

p

124

p

p

p

127

127

129

mf

cresc.

129

133

ff

133

piu mosso agitato

8^{va} - - - - -

137

ff

fp *3 accel.*

137

140

fp *3 accel.*

sf

8^{va} - - - - -

140

144 *(8va)* *cresc.* *Vigoroso* $\text{♩} = 80$ $(\text{♩} = \text{♩})$ *f*

144 *ff* *ff*

146 *(8va)*

146 *ff*

149 *(8va)* *piu mosso* *f*

149 *f*

152 *(8va)* *f*

152 *f*

154 *f*

154 *f*

156 *ff*

156 *ff*

158 *molto rit.* *ff*

158 *ff*

6. All that I want to know ...

Largo 8va

♩ = 80

ff

ff

sub. p

subito p

Molto lirico

p

mp

f

8:

mp

broad arpeggio

8va

mf

f

(8^{va})

175

p

p

poco cresc.

8^{va}

177

p

p

8^{va}

179

p

p

181

181

p

ppp

182

182

3

3

3

Adagio mistico

8^{va}

184

pp

pp

pp

184

p

p

p

(8^{va})
 187 *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

p *p* *p* *p*

piu mosso $\text{♩} = 60$ 8^{va}
 191 *pp* *p* *accel. poco a poco*

pp *p* *p*

(8^{va})
 195 *poco a poco cresc.* *accel. poco a poco*

(8^{va})

8^{va}
 199 *accel. poco a poco* *poco a poco cresc.*

(8^{va})

(8^{va}) *accel.* *accel.*
 203 *poco a poco cresc.*

7. The "Red Giants"

♩ = 100 *Attaca allegro*

208

208

210

210

212

212

214

214

215

215

217

accel.

218

accel.

Maestoso ♩ = 110

219

ff *fff* *ff* *fff* *ff* *fff*

Use hands to elbow

223

ff *fff* *ff* *fff* *ff* *fff*

Use hands to elbow

226

ff *f*

228

molto rit. *p* *pp*

Agitato ♩ = 60

231

ppp *f*

♩ = 50

235 *f* *accel.*

235 *ff*

8^{va} -----

237 *accel.* *as fast as possible*

237

(8^{va}) -----

239

239

Epilogue. Mysterious Space

Largo ♩ = 65

240 *ff* *pp*

240 *ff* *pp*

246 *ff* *pp*

246

250

ff

pp

mf

mp

8va-----

254

mf

calando al niente

p

pp

8va-----

8va-----

Lof zij Christus

