

DOPA SCORO Why for berrenance

Duinland

for piano (with optional vibraphone)

Duration

19 minutes

Directions for performance

The music is notated on a number of fragmentary (canonically-related) staves which hold their exact vertical placement on the page throughout. Only one of these is marked with a bass clef (giving it the status of cantus firmus), although bass clef should be assumed where nothing is marked.

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The disappearance of the staves indicates the disappearance from the music of that particular canonic line, but not necessarily a break in the overall musical line: thus on page 3 and following, a continuous melodic line should be played, even though the music oscillates between canonic levels. Simultaneous 2- and 3-part counterpoint is indicated by the presence of brackets () around the passage in question.

Passages lacking specific rhythm should be played in space-time notation, as implied. It is important not to play these passages too fast: for example, the first one (as far as the end of page 2) should take about 1'45 to play.

The piece should be played calmly and quietly.

Performance with vibraphone

The vibraphone material should only be performed when *Duinland* is part of a complete performance of the *Schilderkonst* trilogy. It should enter, above the dynamic level of the piano, around the point indicated on page 28, and play to the end in the same way as in *Saenredam*. It does not need to finish at the same time as the piano, and should hold the pedal until the last notes have died completely.

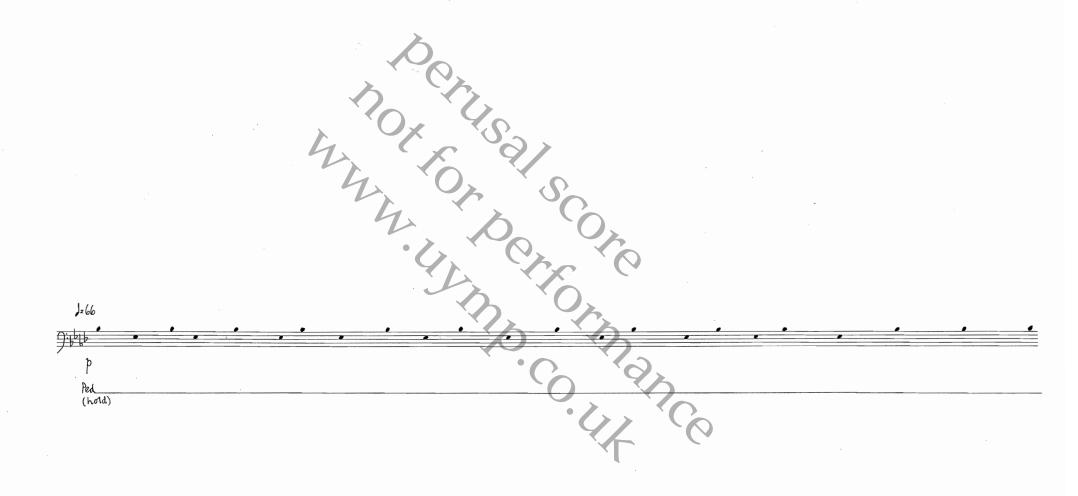
Duinland

for piano (with optional vibraphone)

2004

Duinland is the third in a trilogy of works entitled Schilderkonst ('Art of Painting'). All three pieces use a fragment of Ockeghem (the 'In nomine Domini' section from the Benedictus of the Missa Prolationum) and explore Art's relation to 'the real' with reference to the Netherlandish art of the 16th and 17th centuries. Duinland ('Dune land') evokes the bare coastal landscape of north Holland, as depicted in the empty 'tonal' landscapes of Jan van Goyen. The music is a walking-through of this landscape, and follows loosely the paradigm established by Frits Noske to explain the form of Jan Pieterszoon Sweelinck's keyboard fantasias. This is the idea of forma formans, in which the music creates its form as it continues, beginning with the theme in its prime rhythmic form, then moving to slower passages of augmentations and finishing with fast diminutions. For much of the piece the music's focus is on the ground itself; later, after it has slowed to a long period of silence, the sky is heard above it. The vibraphone coda brings together what Noske describes as the two 'authentic' musics of the Netherlands: the organ (Sweelinck's perhaps, represented by the piano) and the carillon (the vibraphone), whose bells return the listener from the reverse of metaphor to the real world outside the concert hall.

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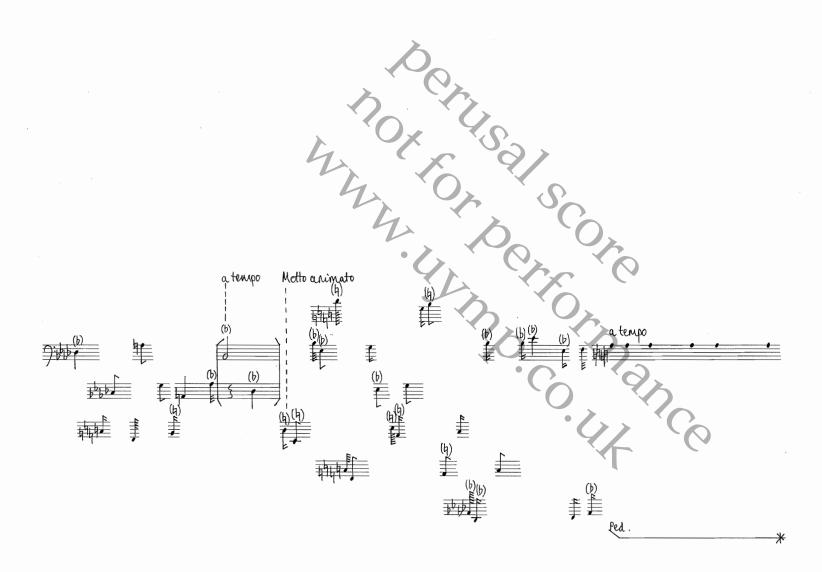
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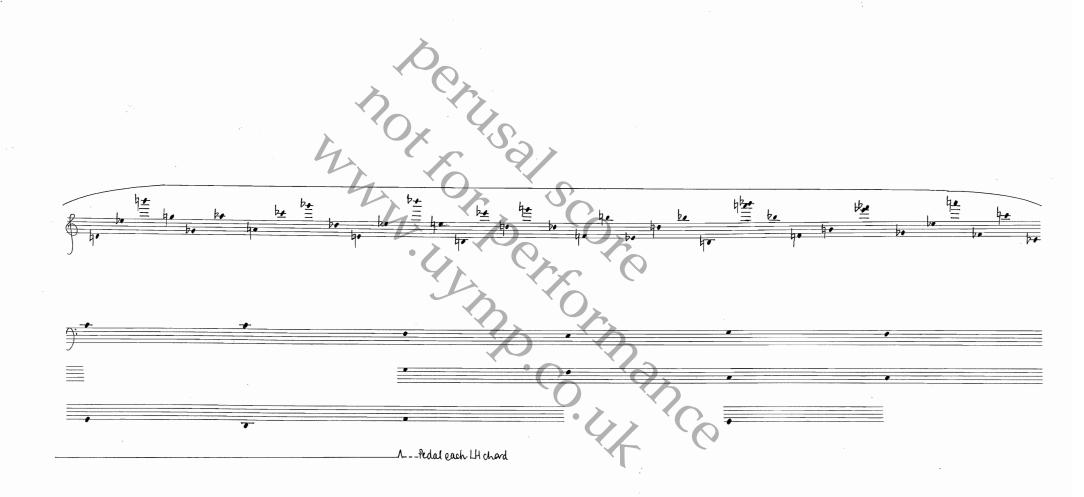
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