Péter Louis van Dijk

"D. Mus. Portfolio" CD

(Programme Notes attached here or CD liner-notes or in the score)

| Title | Duration | Artist |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| linyembezi (string quartet) | 18 min | Sontonga Quartet |
| Four American Songs (voice & pno) | 13 min | Hanna v Niekerk/Albie v Schalkwyk |
| The Selfish Giant | 20 min | CAPAB Orch. cond. B.Priestman |
| About Nothing (for orchestra) | 12 min | NSO cond. P L van Dijk |

"Street Songs" CD (King's Singers)

| Title | Duration | Artist | |
|----------|----------|--------------------|--|
| Horizons | 6. 30 | The King's Singers | |

"Five African Songs" CD (National Symphony Orchestra) (Programme Notes: see CD liner-notes)

| Title | Duration | Artist | |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------|--|
| San Gloria (choir & orchestra) | 16 min | NSO cond. Richard Cock | |
| San Chronicle (orchestra) | 25 min | NSO cond. Richard Cock | |

"Te Deum" (No useable recording available)

| Title | Duration | Artist | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|--|
| Te Deum (SATB and orchestra) | 25 min | [St Johns College Choir, NSO] | |

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linyembezi (pronounced *in-YêM-bê-zee*, '- with a stress on second syllable: "tears" in the Xhosa language) was inspired by the Dowland song, *Flow my Tears*. Van Dijk has used only the first four descending notes of this song as the basis for several free variations throughout the quartet. The three principal elements in this single-movement work are the opening "sighing" motif (in various rhythmic and dynamic guises throughout the piece), the four-note falling motif (eg. the opening cello statement) - used in a variety of opposing or complimentary ascending-descending, extended-contracted and chromatic-diatonic forms, and the interval of the perfect fifth (harmonics, open strings, syncopated accompaniment figure). The only overtly "African" section is a slightly jaunty variant of the theme accompanied by pizzicato *mbira*-like figures and limited percussive effects on cello and viola. The Dowland theme, which is stated melodically only at the conclusion of the work, has been used by several composers - including John Dowland himself in his *Pavan Lachrimae* (1604), by his Dutch contemporary, the blind composer Jacob van Eyck and by Benjamin Britten in his *Lachrymae* for viola and piano.

linyembezi is dedicated to the composer's son, Xandi van Dijk (viola) and the other members of the *UCT String Quartet*, Anouk Espi (violin), Camilla Driver (violin) and Eddie McLean (cello) who premiered the work at the Grachten Festival in Amsterdam in August 2000 and was recorded by the *Sontonga Quartet* in September 2002.

July of Cald

PLVD July 2003

Four American Songs

Péter Louis van Dijk

Composer's Note

The title, Four American Songs is in no way meant to imply a Whitman- or Coplandesque-type of place-bound cycle. Instead it reflects the origins of the two poets, Sara Teasdale and Meggan Moorhead, the American "feel" of many of Teasdale's poems, particularly - and to distinguish these songs from my more African-inspired works. These songs need not be sung with an American accent. It is, in effect, my personal tribute to the States where I have spent many happy hours...

American poet and psychologist, Meggan Moorhead, lives in North Carolina. In mid-2000, during a brief meeting, she gave me a hand-written copy of the two poems, *There is where our breathing* and *Feast*. Originally from a group of three poems called *Requiem Exercise*, I connected readily with these poems. In a letter, Ms. Moorhead explains that "...my aim is to be evocative. The context *[in which these poems were conceived]* was singing the Pierre de la Rue Requiem in Boston (1991) under the direction of Sarah Cunningham ... I loved the sound and the process but my question to myself was - in what words would we - in this day and time - with what words would we sing a requiem... make sacred the transition - what words would we use? And that is where I started from during the week between rehearsal and performance..."

Sara Teasdale (1884-1933) was born in St.

Louis, Missouri, where she attended a school that was founded by the grandfather of another great poet from St. Louis, T. S. Eliot. She later associated herself more with New York City. Teasdale regarded as an important lyric poet, committed suicide in 1933. The poems, *There will come soft rains* and *There is no place* (orig. *Bells*) are used by kind permission of the University of Michigan.

PLvD, June 2001 Cape Town, S.Africa

Postscript: These songs were composed for my first wife, Susi van Dijk's final Masters recital at the University of Cape Town; sadly she died before she was able to perform them and they were premiered by Hannah van Niekerk (soprano) and Albie van Schalkwyk (piano) at the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein in 2003.

THREE ENCHANTING NEW MUSICALS FOR THE YOUNG AT HEART

1. Follow That Flute 26.29

2. The Musicians Of Bremen 18.51

3. The Selfish Giant 20.26

All songs composed by Péter Louis Van Dijk.

Follow That Flute

Artist/Instruments - South African National Symphony Orchestra Conductor - Péter Louis van Dijk • Narrator - Richard Cock Choir - Aukland Park Primary School

Musicians Of Bremen
Artist/Instruments - South African National Symphony Orchestra Conductor - Louis Lane . Narrator - Richard Cock

The Selfish Giant
Baritone - John Eager • Boy Soprano - Shaun Couves Narrator - Keith Grenville

Choirs - Bergyliet Primary School, Pinelands Primary School, Rustenberg Girls Junior School Conductor - Brian Priestman • Artist - CAPAB Orchestra

Design: Colors London Illustration: Chara Urquijo Full scores available from Pressige Records Ltd., 34 Great James Street, London WCIN 3HB

All libretto, music and lyrics by Péter Louis van Dijk All tracks published by St James Music Project Producer - Hal Shaper @ 1999 Prestige Records Ltd @ 1999 Prestige Records Ltd

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CDSGP 0319

THREE ENCHANTING NEW MUSICALS FOR THE YOUNG AT HEART

Péter Louis Van Dijk



FOLLOW THAT FLUTE . THE MUSICIANS OF BREMEN . THE SELFISH GIANT

Durch-born Péter Louis van Dijk enjoys a wide and varied career with the music world, from composing, performing, adjudicating, teaching and lecturing to conducting and recording for radio and television. He began writing music at age nine and at nineteen wrote his first opera. The Connact and a second opera, Die Noodein two year later, both performed by the UCT Opera School in 1973 and 1975 respectively. While primarily known as a composer, Nan Dijk regularly appears as conductor, accompanist and recorder soloist in numerous concerts each year. As conductor, Van Dijk has worked extensively with the Cape Town Symphony Ordestra of the SABC. Many of his works have been recorded commercially and performed across Southern Africa, Botswana, Egpt, Germany, Austria, England, New Zealand and the United States. His most performed works include The Saffish Gunt, Youn Requiem, The Autscians Of Bernen, Falland and the United States. His most performed works include The Saffish Gunt, Youn Requiem, The Autscians Of Bernen, Falland and the United States. His most performed works include The Saffish Gunt, Youn Requiem, The Autscians Of Bernen, Falland and the Plates and Son Gona in Chicago with the Chicago Children's Choir and the CYSO. Van Dijk lives in Cape Town with his wife, Susi and their two sons.

The Musicians Of Bremen

After almost ten years of teaching music at high school level and lectuning part-time at universities, I was asked to join the Music Department of the Cape Performing Arts Board at the beginning of 1984. My dutes included organising concerts for schools by local artists, as well as the Cape Philhamonic Orchestra. It became apparent that there was a shortage of good naterial, particularly for primary school level and Prokofielf's Paer and the Wiffhas been played to cleath a little bit. While admining Paer and the Wiff greatly, having conducted it myself on a number of occasions and recorded it, I thought that the one missing element was audience participation. Consequently, I hit on the idea of adapting the Grimm fairy tale The Musicion of Bremen and turning it into a semi-didactic work for narrator, orchestra and audience participation.

Each of the four animals represents a different group of instruments in the orchestra, viz. The Donkey, the percussion, the Dog, the brass; the Cat, the strings, and the Rooster, the woodwinds. I attempted to re-tell the story in a slightly more humorous way that children would understand and identify with and, more importantly, end the work with a song in which they themselves were involved.

The song The Car's New Song was written as a pentatonic or 5-note theme, simple enough to sing, and more pertinently, to recognise as it goes through the various permutations throughout the work. The opening brass fainfare was inspired by a picture of a typical group of German town musicians in the medieval tradition. The sentiment of the song was coloured by my experience as teacher and pedagogue in dealing with many young people, their problems and often their sense of hopelessness regarding the future.

The Huncians of Benna was written over a period of three weeks during May – June 1985. The first eight performances in English, Afrikaans and German were given during June 1985. The German version was prepared by my wife, Susi van Dijk. One serendipitous aspect of those first performances was that 1985 was also Grimm Year.

The work has received many performances both in South Africa and in Germany and was commercially released on cascette by the National Symphony Orchestra, narrator Richard Cock and conducted by the American conductor Louis Lane in 1990. The work is dedicated to my sons Xandi and Matthijs.

The Selfish Giant

This cantata for baritone, boy soprano and narrator, children's choir and orchestra is based on the short story by Oscar Wilde. Completed in July 1986, it was given its first performance at the Nico Malan Opera House, Cape Town in August of the same year. The narrator was Keith Grenville with John Eager (baritone), Shaun Couves (boy soprano) with the Cape Philharmonic Orchestra unsder the direction of Brian Priestman. I had heard this short story many years before broadcast on the radio while I was still at school and for many years considered turning it into a children's opera.

One of my last duties as Acting Music Manager at CAPAB was to organise the 1986 Youth Music Festival. It was agreed that, apart from the usual concerto movements played by the young contestants, it would also be a good idea to involve a large number of young people singing at the two performances. I then set about adapting the Wilde story, adding my own text and turning it into a cantara. I have always felt that the story ends somewhat sadly with the death of the giant, so that I felt compelled to end it on a slightly more optimistic note.

I expanded on the words of the Christ Child, adding "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends" and again quoted these words in the finale, deliberately barroque – like Allduia.

This work was commissioned by the Cape Performing Arts Board and the Oude Meester Foundation for the Performing Arts and is dedicated to the memory of friend and poet Roy Joseph Cotton (1953 – 1985).

Follow That Flute!

As a result of the success of The Musicians of Breman, the Cape Performing Arts Board commissioned me to write a second similar work to be used by the Cape Philharmonic Orchestra in their visits to schools and youth centres.

Fallow that Flute! was my first large commission following my decision to become a freelance composer. This work was completed in October 1986 and received its first public performances during the following month. Conducted by the composer, with the composer's wife Susi van Dijk narrating.

Fallow that Flute! is scored for a slightly smaller orchestra than The Musicians of Bernen using only single wind instruments, three horns, trumper, trombone, percussion and with the addition of harp and strings. Like Bernen, this work also encourages audience participation, but on a slightly more sophisticated level in that there are two songs instead of the one in Bernen and unlike the simpler Car's Ner Song, these songs ideally have had to be taught to the children prior to the visit by the orchestra.

This work is less obviously distactic than The Musicians of Bernen, but makes use of a number of smaller, closed forms, e.g. marches, variation form and even a piece of ragime called Nativi's Linte take Teah Nag. While the music has a decidedly Stravinskian flavour at time, the emphasis is on the text and the aspects of hypocrisy in our society and, more pertinently, as seen through the eyes of children. The original text was revised and shortened in 1993, as was the flute variation just before the finale.

The first performance of the revised version took place in Johannesburg with the National Symphony Orchestra conducted by Richard Cock and the narration done by well-known radio person, Paddy O'Byrne.

The work has subsequently been recorded by the National Symphony Orchestra conducted by the composer in December 1993.

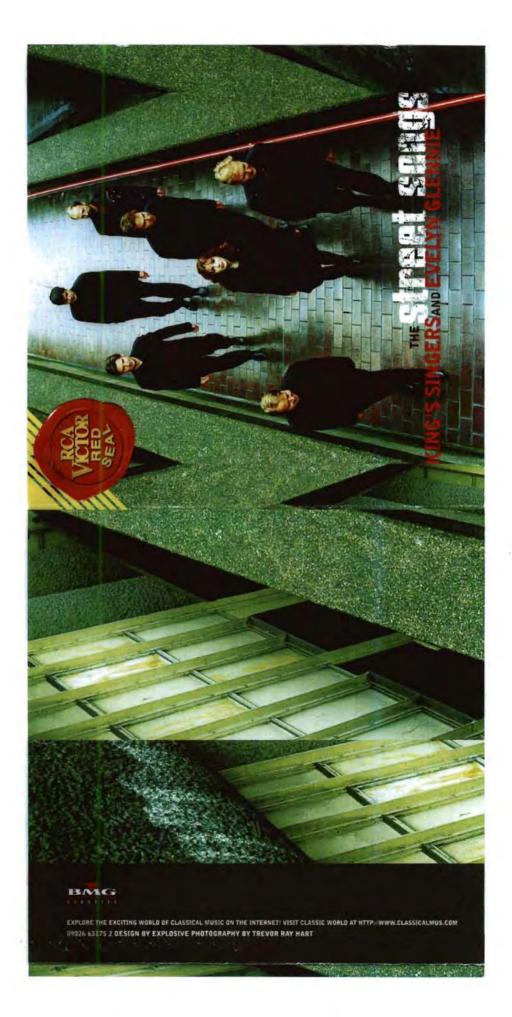
ABOUT NOTHING (for orchestra)

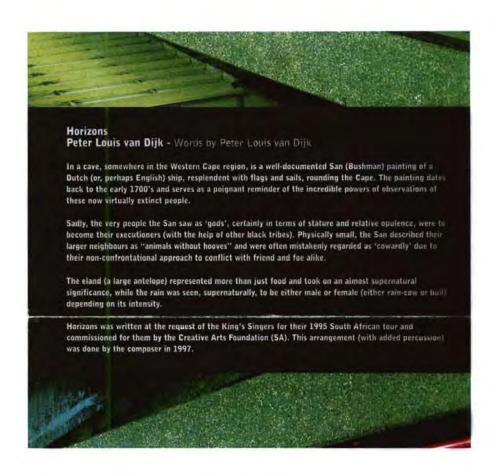
Péter Louis van Dijk (1953)

Composer's Note

No created work can ever truly be "about nothing" - even if the artist chooses to hide behind "indifference" - or consciously avoids readily-understood tonal and visual references. After many years of writing commissions with strong, story-specific themes such as *The Musicians of Bremen* and *The Selfish Giant* - as well as several Africa-inspired works such as *San Gloria* and *San Chronicle*, the opportunity arose to write a piece of "pure music" and this work - with its deliberately Cage-like title was the result. The work plays with colour, contrast, motivic repetition and some unusual effects - such as the use of a bowed vibraphone.

About Nothing was commissioned by the Foundation for the Creative Arts and premiered by the National Symphony Orchestra under the composer's baton in March 1997.







This collection of African mustic mages from Péter Louis Van Bijk's orchestration of African songs arranged or composed by Mzilkazi Khumalo, and two movements from Van Dijk's San Trilogy, based on Bushman music, with Three Nigerian Dances by Samuel Akpabot. These form a fascinating introduction to African music in Afro-European synthesis.

8.223832

STEREO

Three Nigerian Dances · San Chronicle Five African Songs • San Gloria

National Symphony Orchestra and Chamber Choir of the South African Broadcasting Corporation* Richard Cock

Playing 62,55" Time:

8.223832

Three Nigerian Dances • San Chronicle Five African Songs • San Gloria

Chamber Choir of the South African Broadcasting Corporation National Symphony Orchestra and Richard Cock



| Laudamus te Domine Deus, Agnus Dei - Quoniam tu solus sanctus | Samuel AKPABOT (b. 1940) Three Nigerian Dances Allegro moderato | Andante cantabile Allegretto Péter Louis Van DIJK | (For Chamber Orchestra) |
|---|---|---|--|
| 6 6 | | | 2 |
| Mzilikazi KHUMALO (b. 1932) Five African Songs (Orthestrated by Péter Louis Van Dijk) | Bantu Be-Afrika Hlanganani (3:13) | Amabile in DLJK (b. 1953) | San Gloria* Gloria in excebis Deo Et in terra pax hominibus, bonae voluntatis (2:59) |
| Mz Fiv | Baw Siro | Pet Akh | San Glor Et ly |

(6:52)

(2:37)

(2:46) (3:45) (2:03)

(19:22)



Recorded at Radio Park, Johannesburg, in January, 1995. Producers: Fiona Mostert (Tracks 1 - 5, 10 - 12) Henk Barnard (Tracks 6 - 9 & 13)

Music Notes: Peter Louis Van Dijk, Brett Pyper and Mzilikazi Khumalo Publishers: SAMRO (Tracks 1 - 9 and 13), O.U.P. (Tracks 10 - 12) Digital Editing: Daphne Kramers Sound Control: Kevin Mann

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Five African Songs San Gloria Three Nigerian Dances San Chronicle

Five African Songs

excitement they generate, remembering that some of these songs are known It has given me great pleasure to be associated with the Caltex-Sowetan Nation Building Festival in Johannesburg over the last few years. At the request of Richard Cock, Music Director of the National Symphony Orchestra and commissioned by the Foundation of Creative Arts-1 have orchestrated these five traditional choral pieces, composed or arranged for massed choirs by Professor Mzilikazi Khumalo, for standard symphony orchestra. It is no easy task to create a 'balance' in the instrumentation when the National Symphony Orchestra is pitted against a stupendous choir of about 2,500 voices. The second factor which makes these commissions challenging is that they have to be scored in such a way as to be satisfactory accompaniments for choirs (under 'normal' conditions) and yet be scored solidly and interestingly enough to stand as purely instrumental versions. Nonetheless, the public to millions of South Africans, can be summed up by the reaction of the audience to the first performance of Bawo Thixo Somandla: several thousand people leapt to their feet and shouted "rewind!" - the local version of "encore" Arranged by M. Khumalo; orchestrations by P. L. Van Dijk)

P. L. Van Dijk

San Gloria (Péter Louis Van Dijk, b. 1953)

San Gloria was commissioned by the Diocesan College, Cape Town and received (ts-first performance in the War Memorial Chapel under the direction of Garmon Ashby in August 1990. The work, inspired by San (or Bushman) themes and rhythms attempts to blend the music of these gentle, virtually extinct and ancient African people with an abridged version of the ancient and virtually extinct) Latin poem Gloria in excelsis Dio. This work seeks to represent two totally unrelated cultures—both ancient, symbolia and relevant in their own right—thereby highlighting exactly those olements in Southern African society which, at times, excite us and sometimes mutually exasperate. San Gloria has received a number of performances in South Africa, Bophuthatswana and Botswana, the United States and Britain. The work is dedicated to the composer's parents, Pieter and Gré.

Three Nigerian Dances (Samuel Akpabot, b. 1940)

Samuel Akpabot was born in the Etinan district of Eastern Nigeria. As a young man, he showed unusual musical talent and studied Western music with European-trained leachers. Later he was awarded a bursary to study organ, trumpet and composition at the Royal College of Music in London.

After completing his studies in England, Akpabol returned to Nigeria to teach and conduct research on the indigenous music of his country at the University of Ife. He then continued his ethno-musicological studies in the United States at the University of Chicago and Michigan State University, where he received a Doctor of Philosophy degree. His publications on the subject have gained him a reputation as a major scholar of West African todigenous music.

8.223832

N

Brett Pyper

San Chronicle (P. L. Van Dijk, b. 1953)

and response" patterns and idiomatic rhythmic motives.

Sun Chronide is the second of three Bushman - (or San-) related compositions from the composer's San Trilogy. (The third work, San Genesis, is still in preparation.)

The composer's fascination with the San stems from the fact that they represent the oldest inhabitants of this country. A truly misunderstood people, they were nevertheless the first to understand the principles of conservation, had a unique art in their rock paintings, a great love of children and life and a wonderful tenacity in the face of gross exploitation and slaughter by both the black and white tribes around them (whom they called "the animals without hooves").

While San Chronicle is not specifically programmatic, the work does contain many sounds and symbols associated with Bushman life: the wide open spaces of the Kalahari, the San's reticent, private nature, his sense of humour, his singing and dancing, the pronking of the Springbok, the celebration of the hunt, the plaintive and prophetic song of the Mantis and the Moon (English huns solo), but most of all, a sense of foreboding and decay: a chronicle of the inevitable virtual annihilation of these gentle folk. A brief fanfare marks the arrival of European ships at the Cape (a rock painting of roughly 1700 actually depicts this). Those who seemed to be gods, would soon become their executioners. A "Piet-my-vrou" (a specific bird-call) at the conclusion of the work depicts an extinguishable hope - and the indomitability of their spirit.

San Chronicle was commissioned by TOTAL (South Africa) and was first performed by the Transvaal Chamber Orchestra under Walter Mony at the University of the Witwatersrand Great Hall in November 1990.

P. L. van Dijk

Notes on Five African Songs

Of this set of five songs, two are in Xhosa, viz. Ingoma kaNtsikana and Barvo Thixo Somanda, while the other three are in Zulu. Ingoma kaNtsikana is a religious song said to have been composed by the first Christian convert from the Xhosa nation. It is in the traditional Xhosa style of the late nineteenth century, while Barvo Thixo Somundia is a protest song of the 1960s and 1970s. Banto Be-Afrika Hlanganani is a song in modern African traditional style composed on the Nation Building theme: "People of Africa, unite!"

Akhala Amaqlinde Anudili is an arrangement combining two Zulu folk songs, viz. Vukani Madoda and Qlinde wc Mal These two are folk-songs of the 1920s and 1930s. Sizongena Lapli enzini is also an arrangement combining two other folk-songs. These are Sivukleni Singene Sonke and Wi, wi Sizongena. The first song is a wedding-song of the 1920s and 1930s, while the latter is a weddingsong of the 1940s and 1950s.

Mzilikazi Khumalo

8.223832

Te Deum

Péter Louis van Dijk

Composer's Note

Te Deum was commissioned by St John's College, Johannesberg, for its Centenary Year. As in previous liturgical works such as San Gloria and Youth Requiem, I have adapted and abridged the text without compromising its integrity. While the work is in five sections, it has been conceived as one continuous, uninterrupted composition in which the underlying "pulse" rarely changes; this means that, with the exception of the opening and closing twelve bars, the other more than six hundred bars are simply half-time or double-time variants of roughly one beat per second.

Musically, Te Deum is closest to recent compositions such as Threes and About Nothing (for orchestra) in that the material is used both very economically and "repetitively" - sometimes stretching a musical idea (or text) seemingly to the limit. This aspect may be seen as a personal assimilation of what could be called the "essence" of African music - and a further distillation of the more obviously "ethnic" sound-world of my Bushman-inspired

San Gloria, San Chronicle and others.

While the *Te Deum* text is essentially a praise poem, the scoring (no violins) and the mood of some sections could be described as "dark", particularly the treatment of *Tu devicto* (male chorus), which attempts to take the concept of "death's sting" to extremes by transforming, for instance, the Latin words *mortisaculeo* into the more nonsensical "ortis" and "uleo" - later simply "tis" - and finally, a snake-like remnant, "sss-", followed immediately by a quasi-exorcistic drumming *Ritual* and the finale, *Per singulos dies*.

The dedication reads "To Susi, my wife and friend. In days Dark and Light..."

The first performance, in August 1999, took place at St John's College under the musical direction of Bennie Oosthuizen.

The principal sections are:

Te Deum laudamus We praise you, o God

Tibi omnes Angeli To you all angels cry aloud

Sanctus, Sanctus Holy, Holy, Holy

Tu devicto mortis aculeo When you had overcome the

sharpness [sting] of death

Per singulos dies / Te Deum Day by day we magnify you

/ We praise you, o God

IINYEMBEZI

(String Quartet)

SCORE

PETER LOUIS VAN DIJK

@ SAMRO 2001

IINYEMBEZI

String Quartet

Péter Louis van Dijk



pp con sord.

Violin II

Viola

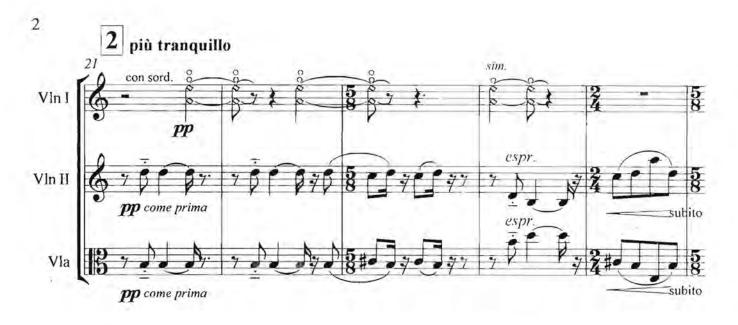
*(Nate: the "sighing" motif should be controlled and subtle throughout)

sim.sempre





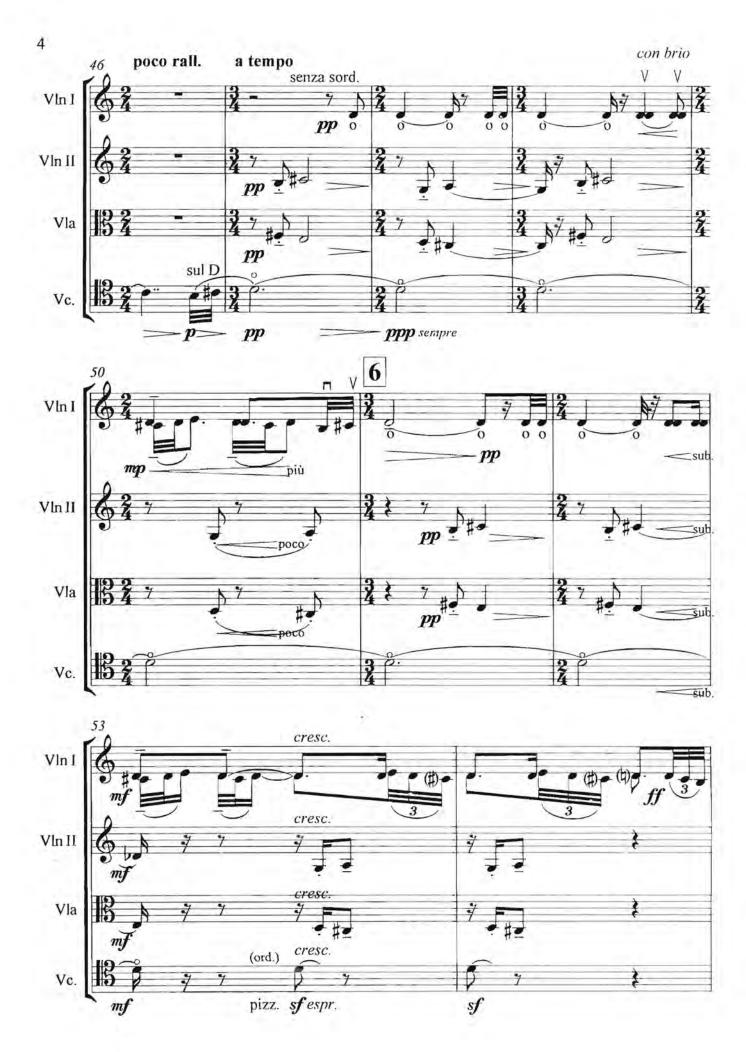


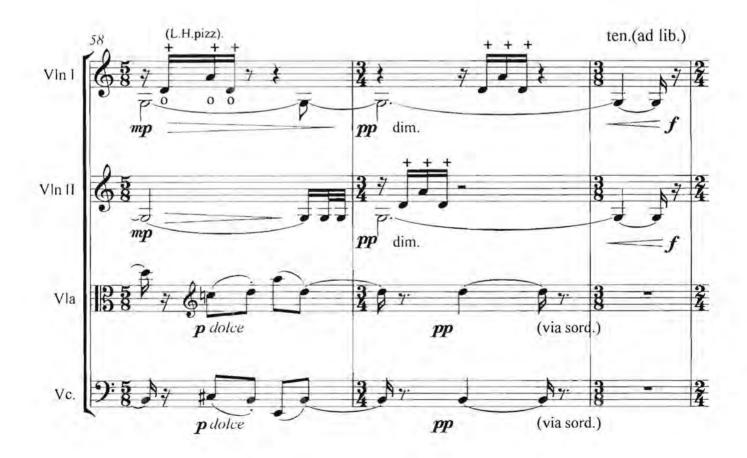


















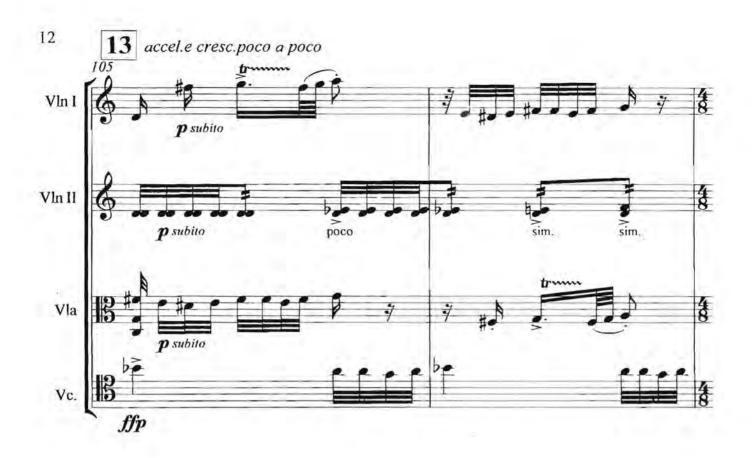






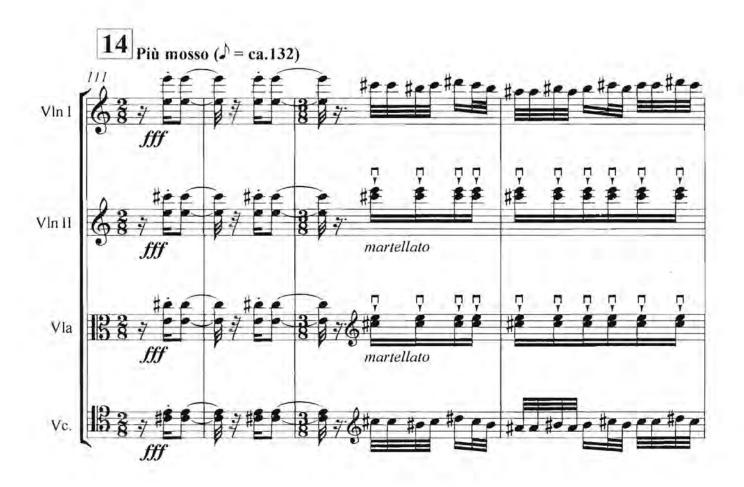
























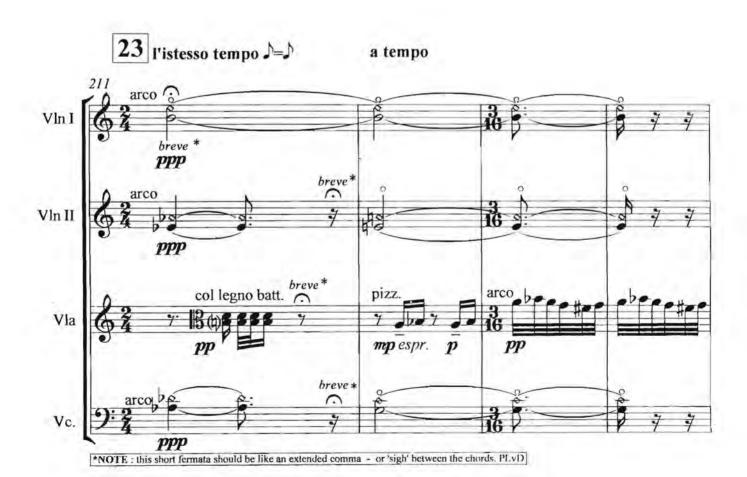




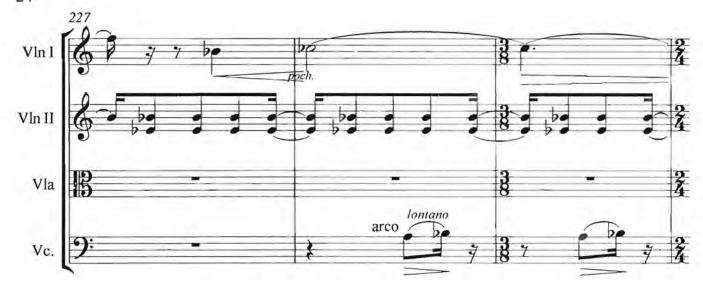






















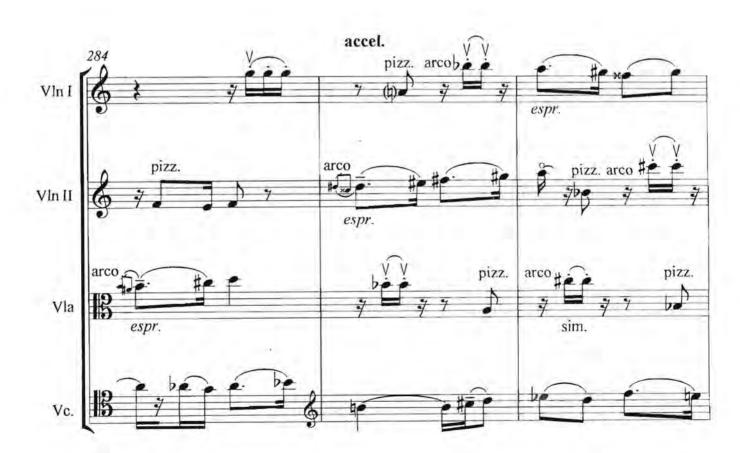


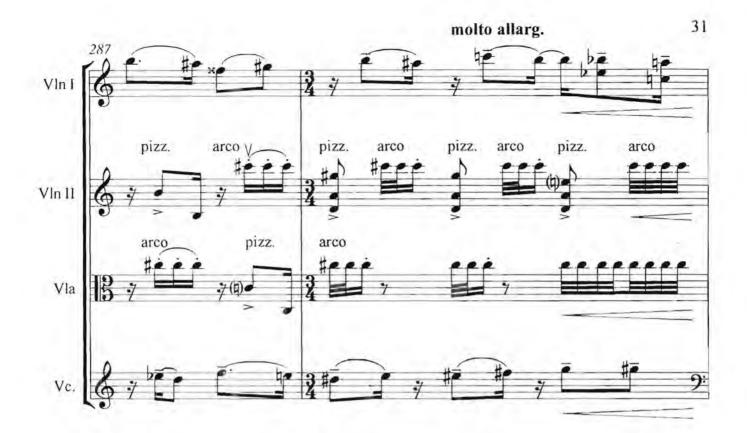




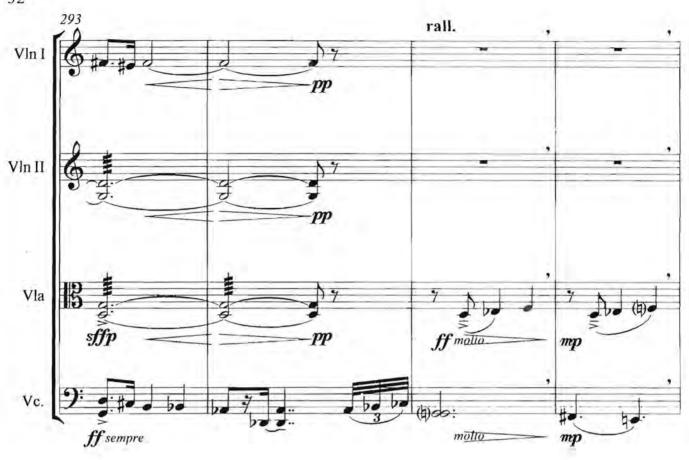






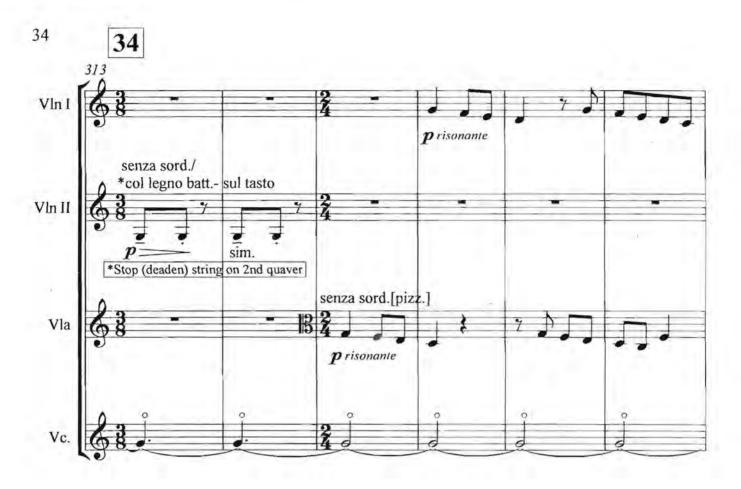


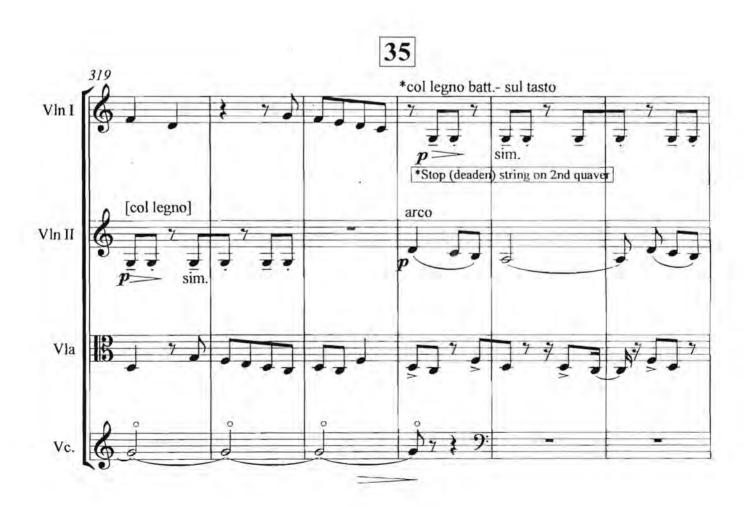




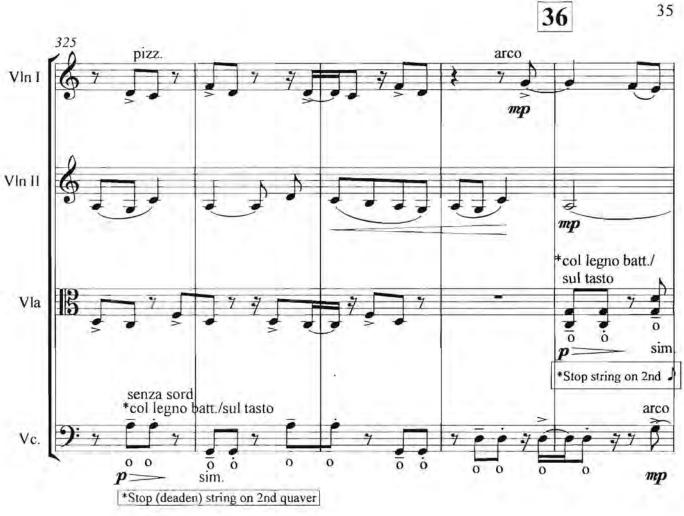


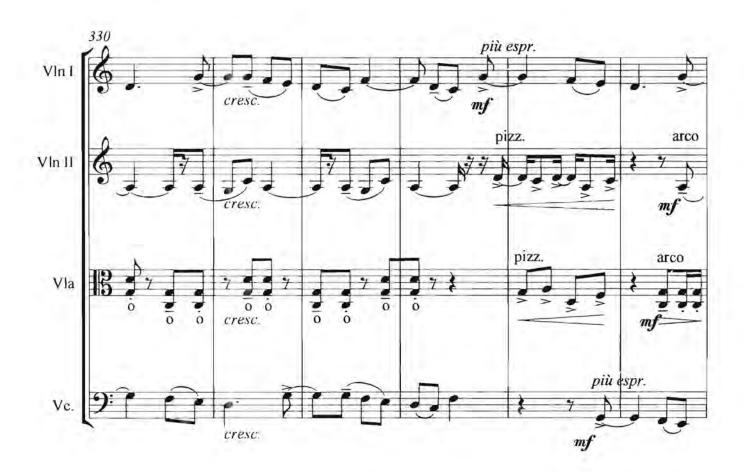


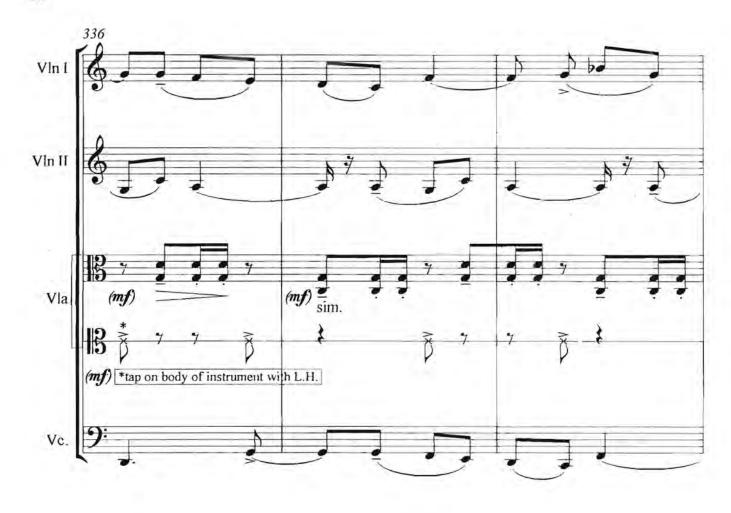






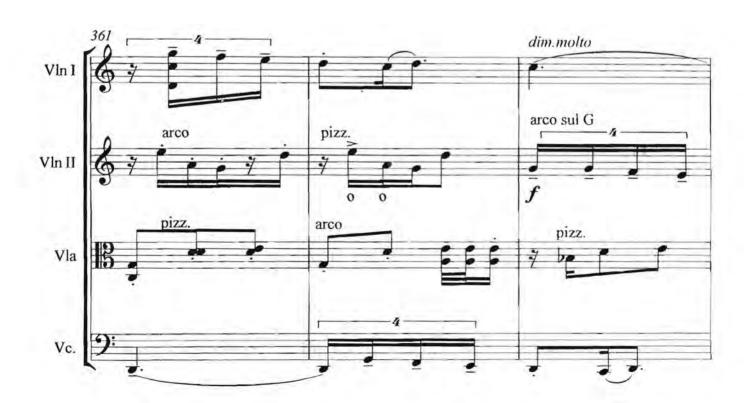




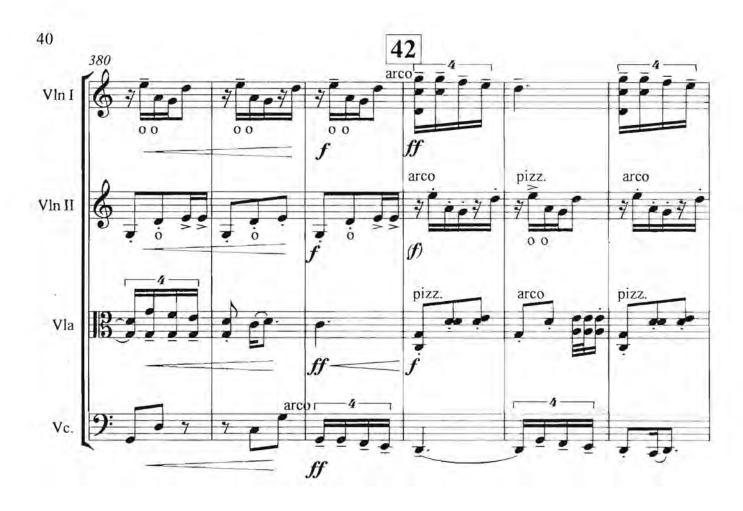


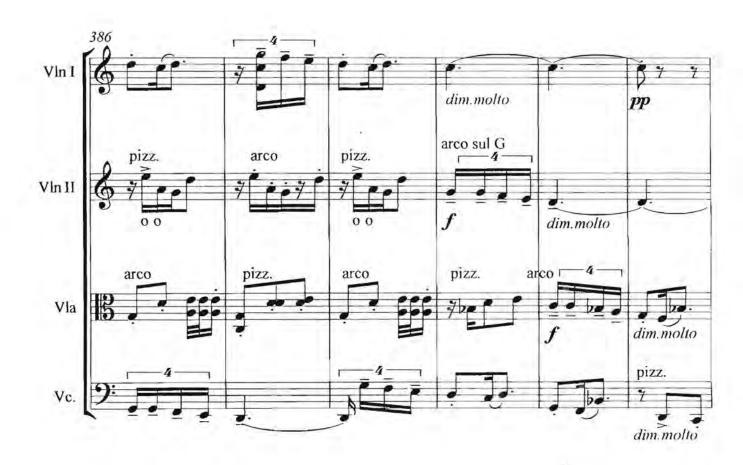




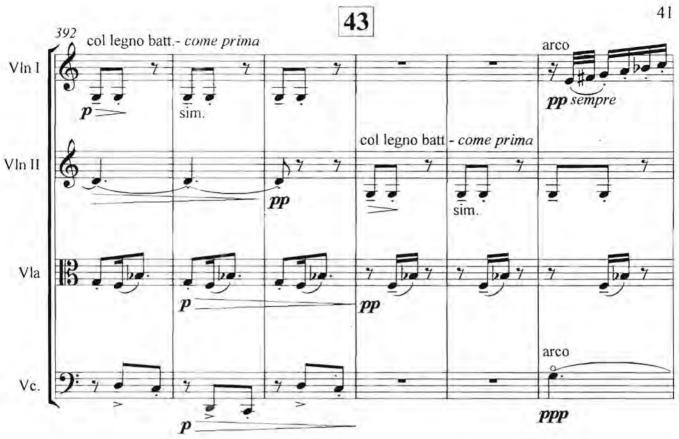








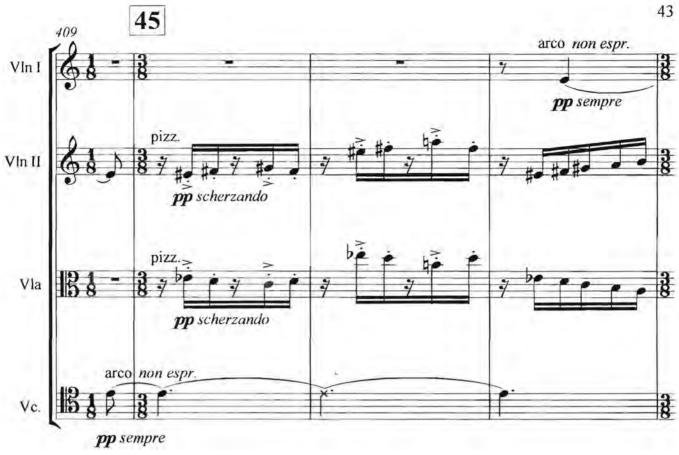










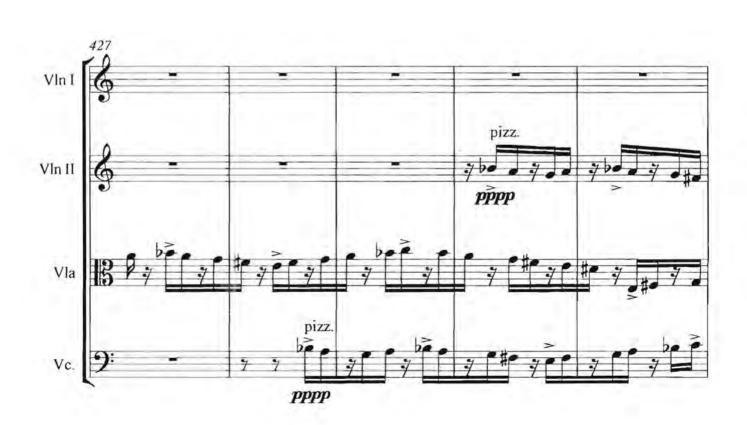
















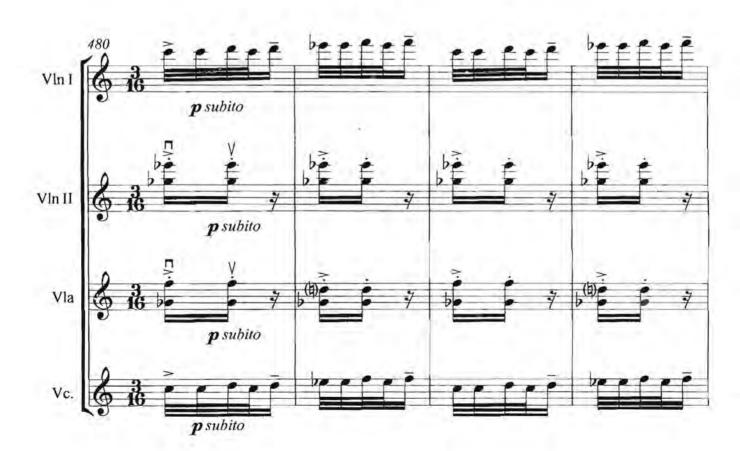






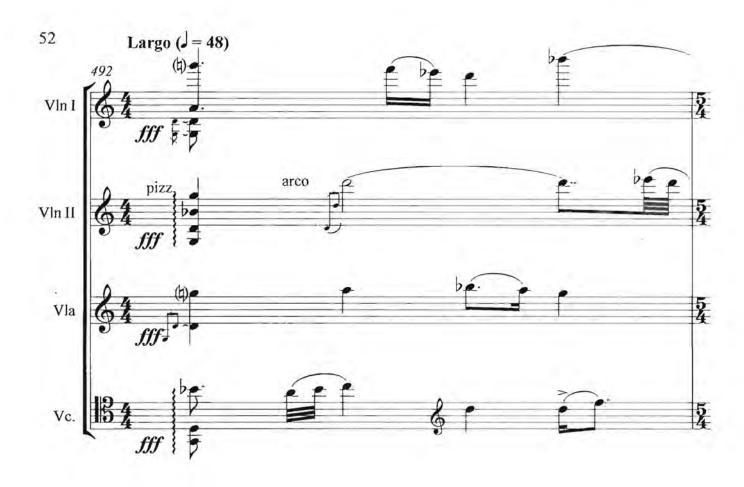


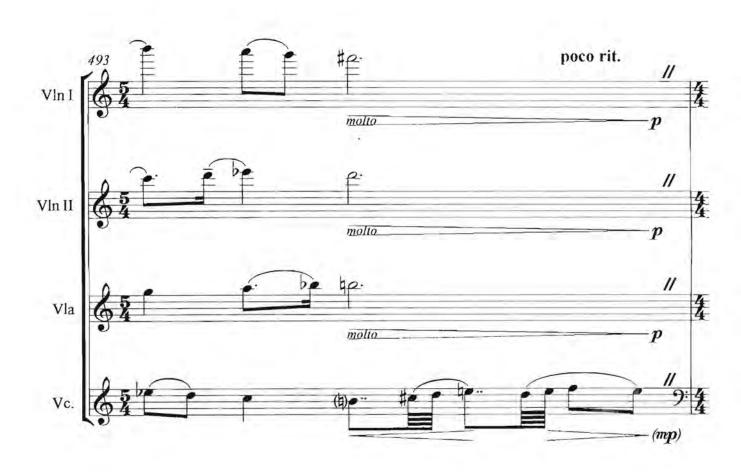


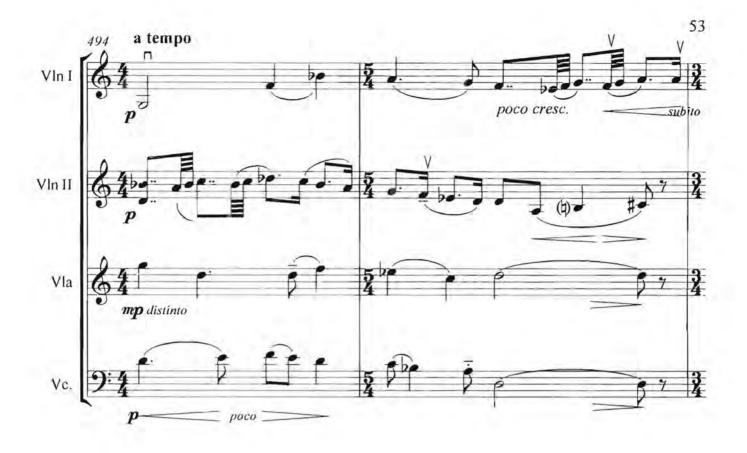


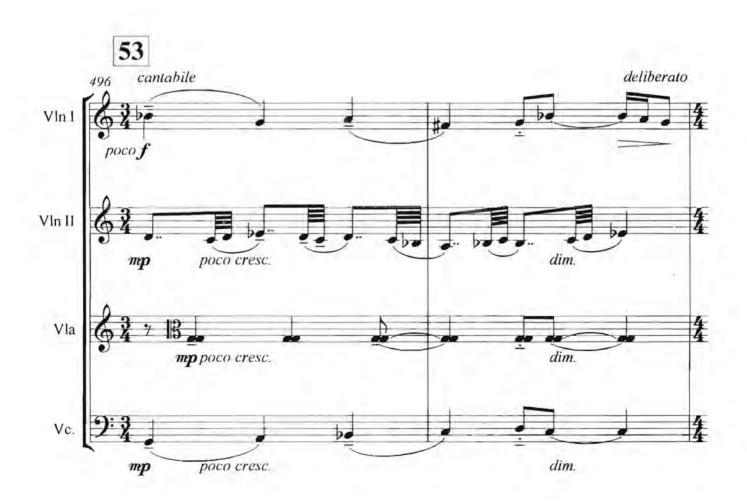




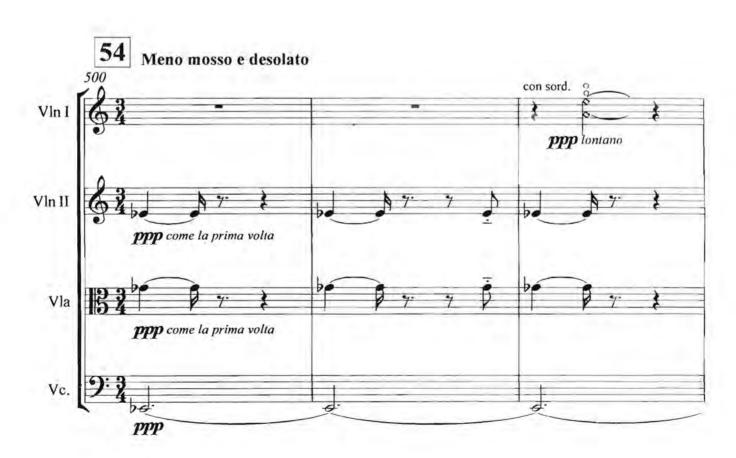


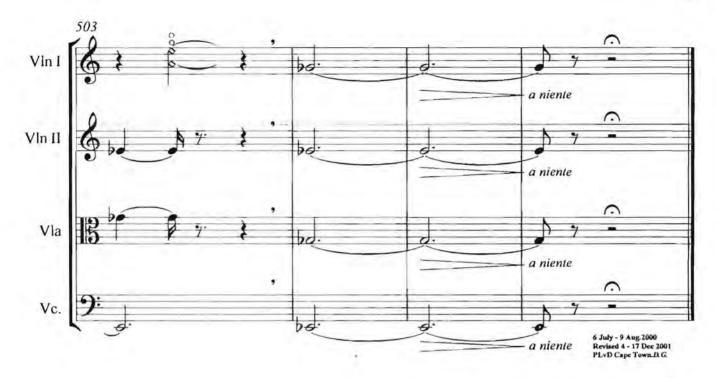












Composer's Note

The title, Four American Songs is in no way meant to imply a Whitman- or Coplandesque-type of place-bound cycle. Instead it reflects the origins of the two poets, Sara Teasdale and Meggan Moorhead, the American "feel" of many of Teasdale's poems, particularly - and to distinguish these songs from my more Africaninspired works. These songs need not be sung with an American accent.

American poet and psychologist, Meggan Moorhead, lives in North Carolina. In mid-2000, during a brief meeting, she gave me a hand-written copy of the two poems, There is where our breathing and Feast. Originally from a group of three poems called Requiem Exercise, I connected readily with these poems. In a letter, Ms. Moorhead explains that "...my aim is to be evocative. The context [in which these poems were conceived] was singing the Pierre de la Rue Requiem in Boston (1991) under the direction of Sarah Cunningham ...

I loved the sound and the process but my question to myself was - in what words would we - in this day and time - with what words would we sing a requiem... make sacred the transition - what words would we use? And that is where I started from during the week between rehearsal and performance..." The poems are used by kind permission of the author.

Sara Teasdale (1884-1933) was born in St. Louis, Missouri, where she attended a school that was founded by the grandfather of another great poet from St. Louis, T. S. Eliot. She later associated herself more with New York City. Teasdale - regarded as an important lyric poet, committed suicide in 1933. The poems, *There will come soft rains* and *There is no place* (orig. *Bells*) are used by kind permission of the University of Michigan.

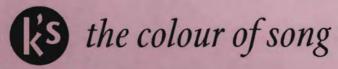
PLvD, June 2001 Cape Town, S.Africa

Horizons

Words and Music by PETER LOUIS VAN DIJK

Choral Arrangement by PETER LOUIS VAN DIJK







Horizons

In a cave, somewhere in the Western Cape region, is a well-documented San (Bushman) painting of a Dutch (or, perhaps English) ship, resplendent with flags and sails, rounding the Cape. The painting dates back to the early 1700s and serves as a poignant reminder of the incredible powers of observations of these now virtually extinct people.

Sadly, the very people the San saw as gods, certainly in terms of stature and relative opulence, were to become their executioners (with the help of other black tribes). Physically small, the San described their larger neighbours as animals without hooves and were often mistakenly regarded as cowardly due to their non-confrontational approach to conflict with friend and foe alike.

The eland (a large antelope) represented more than just food and took on an almost supernatural significance, while the rain was seen, supernaturally, to be either male or female (either rain-cow or bull) depending on its intensity.

"Horizons" was written at the request of the king'singers for their 1995 South African tour and commissioned for them by the Foundation for the Creative Arts (South Africa).

Commissioned for the king'singers by the Foundation for the Creative Arts (South Africa)

Horizons

For SATTBB a cappella Performance Time: Approx. 6:45

Choral Arrangement by PETER LOUIS VAN DLJK

Words and Music by PETER LOUIS VAN DIJK



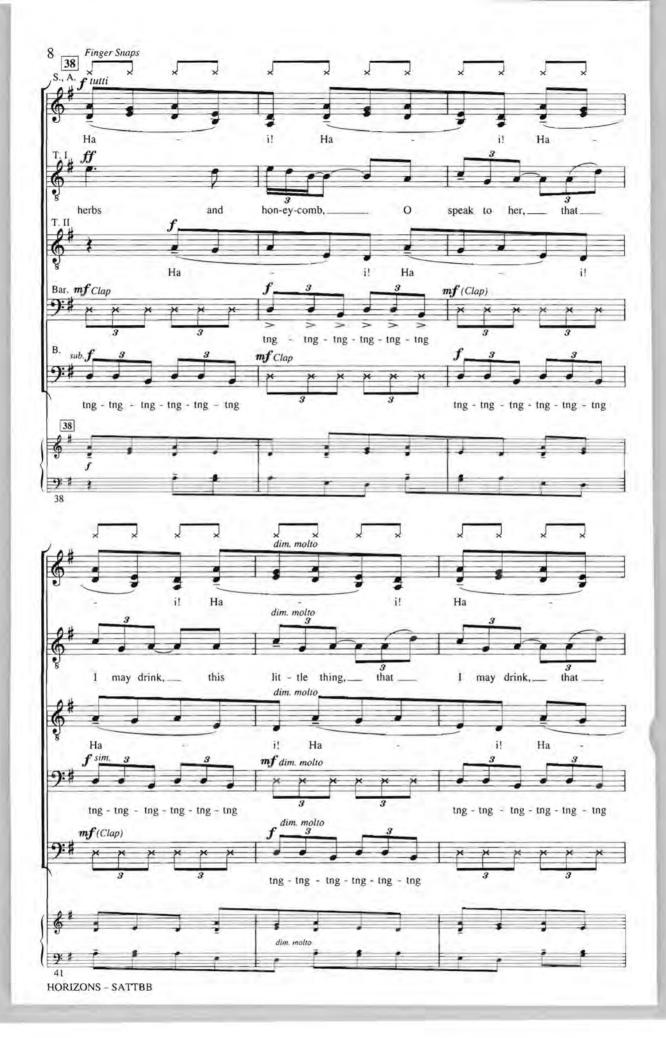
























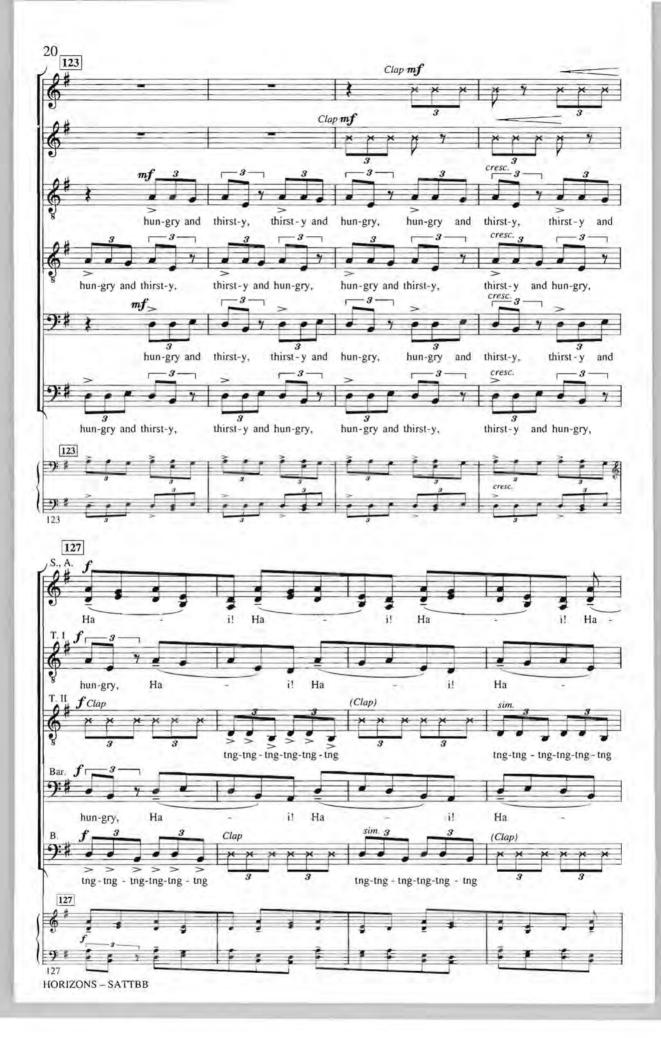






















FOUR AMERICAN SONGS

There is where our breathing (Meggan Moorhead)
There will come soft rains (Sara Teasdale)
There is no place (Sara Teasdale)
Feast (Meggan Moorhead)

Voice and piano

PETER LOUIS VAN DIJK

Copyright 2001

Composer's Note

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> PLVD, June 2001 Cape Town, S.Africa

Postscript: These songs were composed for my first wife, Susi van Dijk's final Masters recital at the University of Cape Town; sadly she died before she was able to perform them and they were premiered by Hannah van Niekerk (soprano) and Albie van Schalkwyk (piano) at the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein in 2003.

There is where our breathing

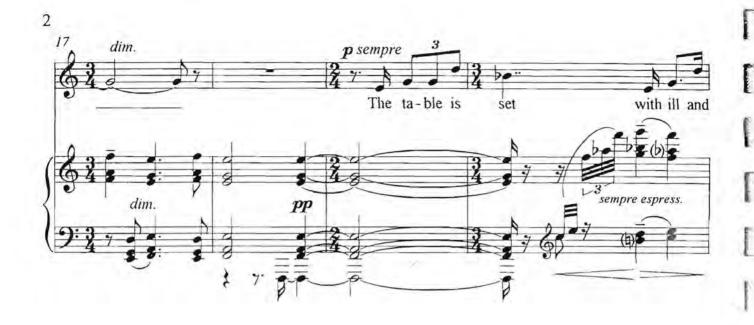
Meggan Moorhead

Péter Louis van Dijk













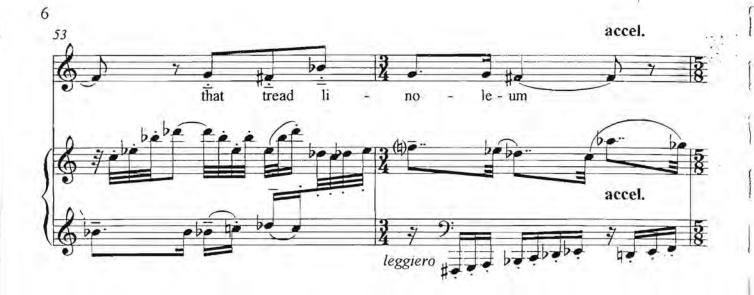




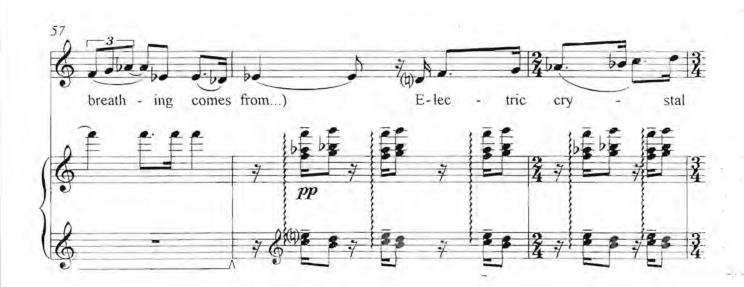




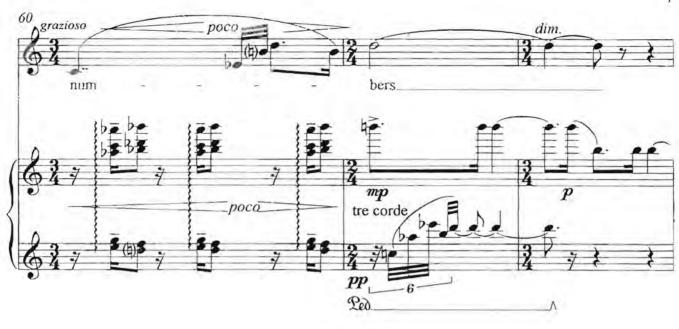


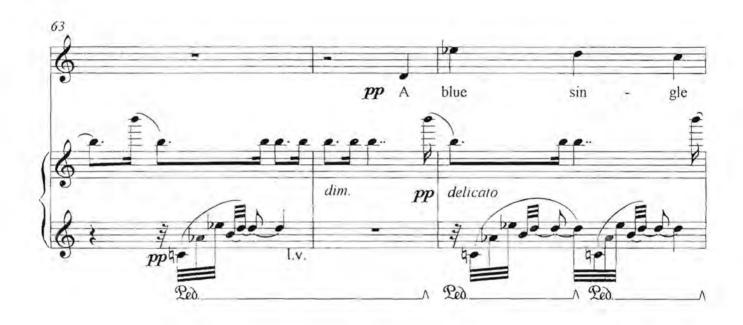




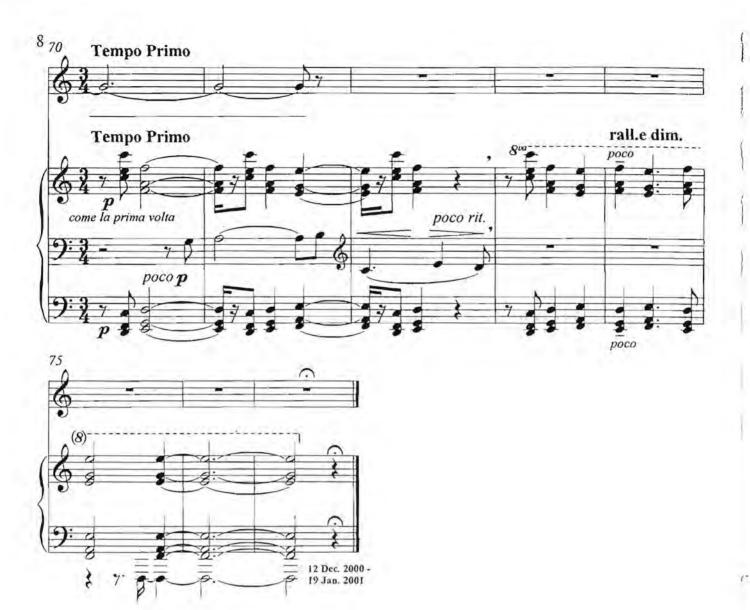










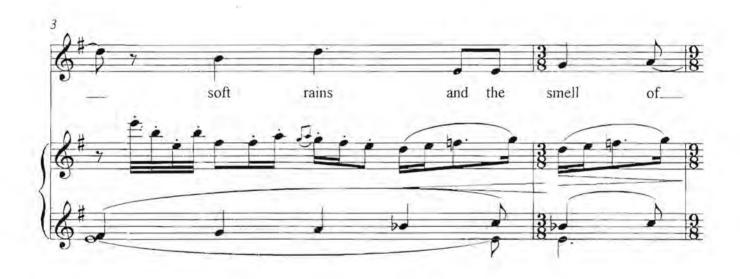


There will come soft rains

Sarah Teasdale

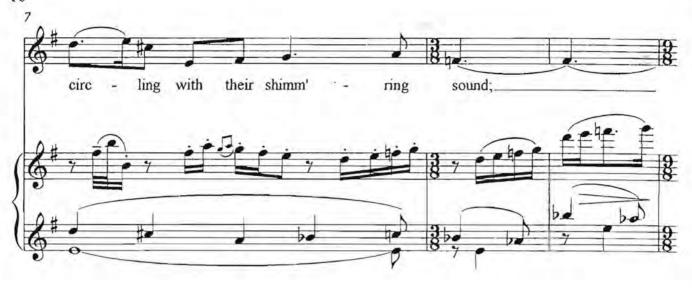
Péter Louis van Dijk



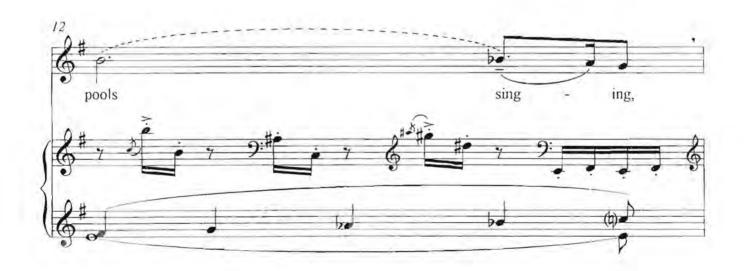




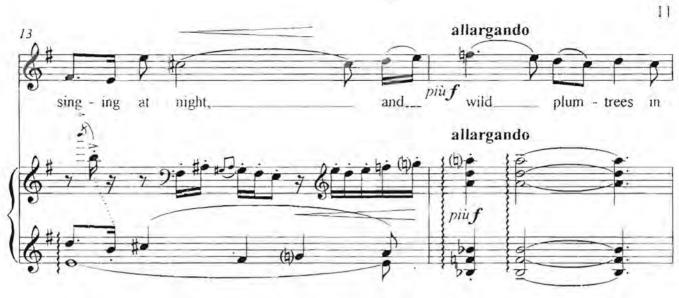


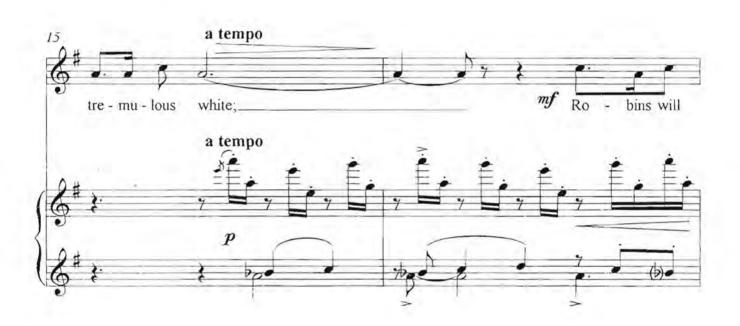


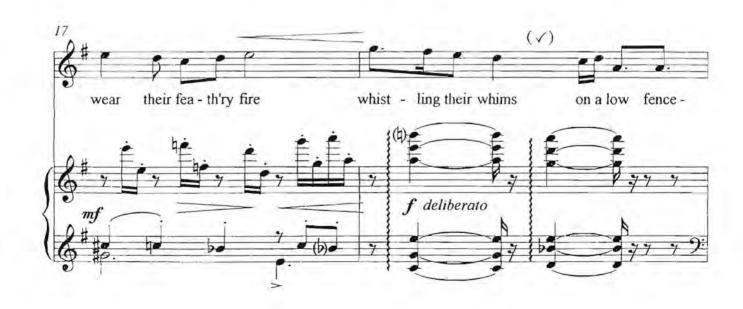




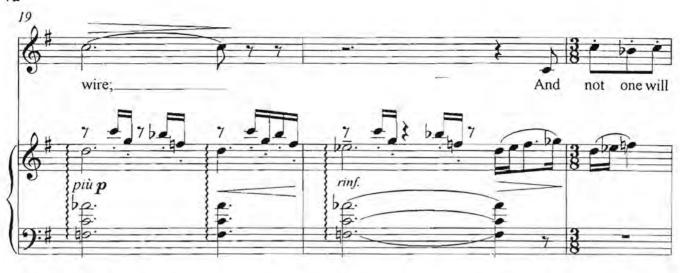










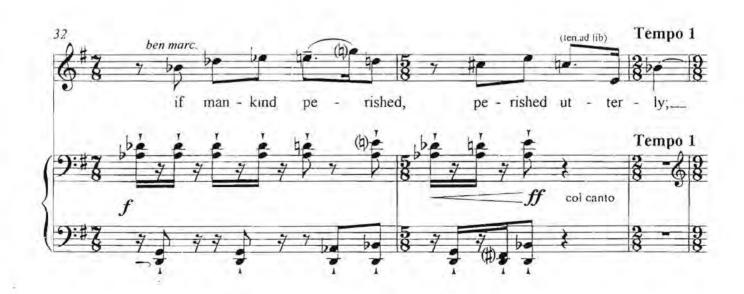








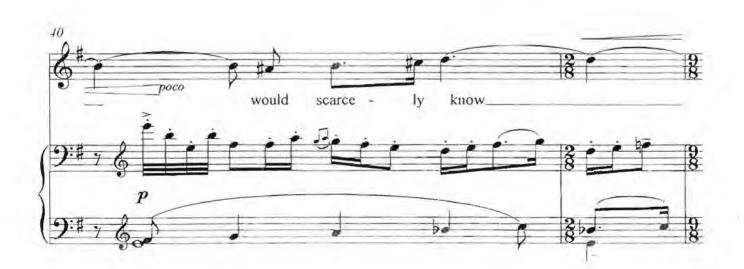


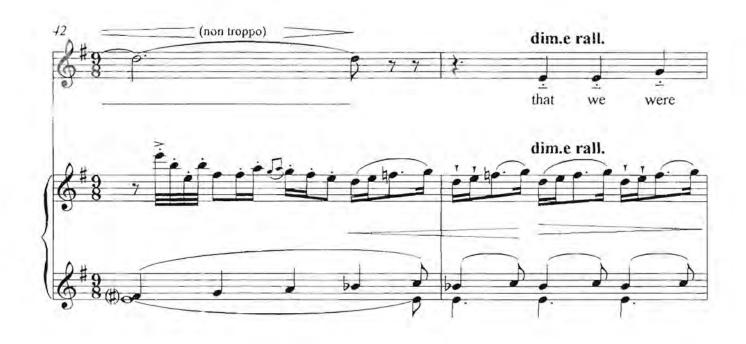




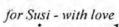












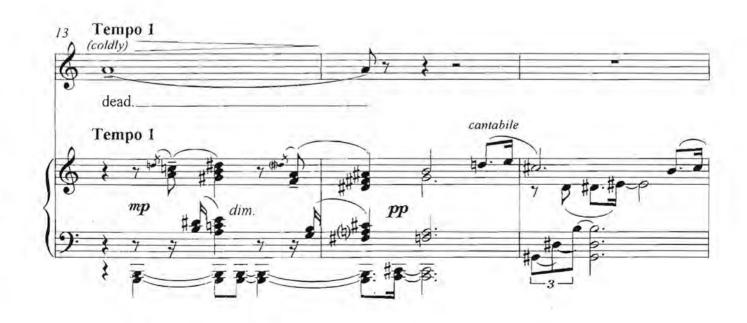






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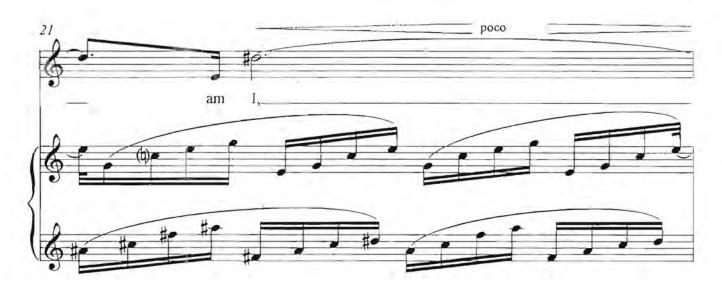


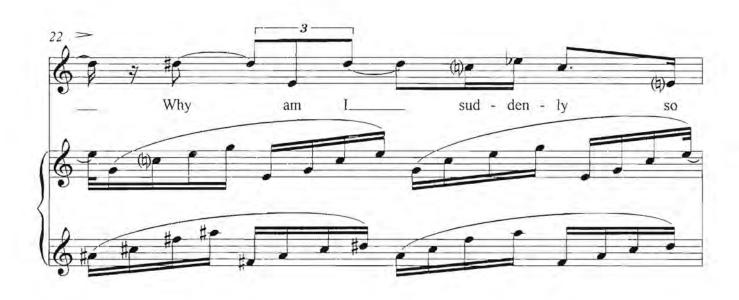


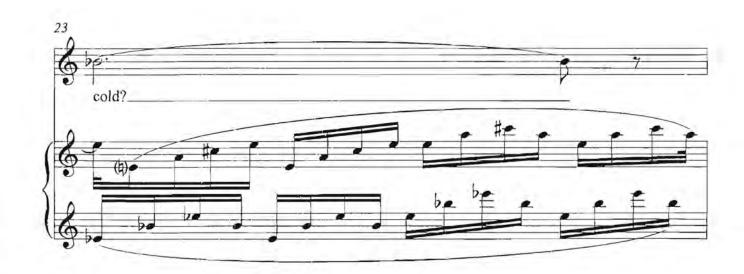




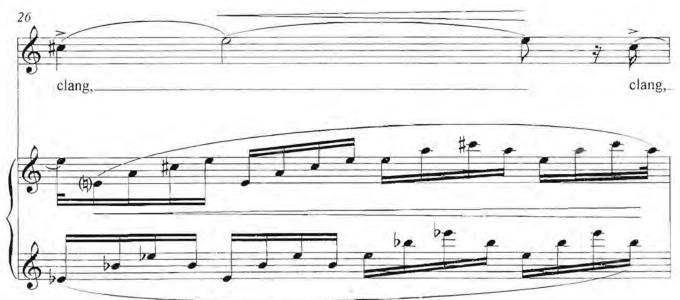




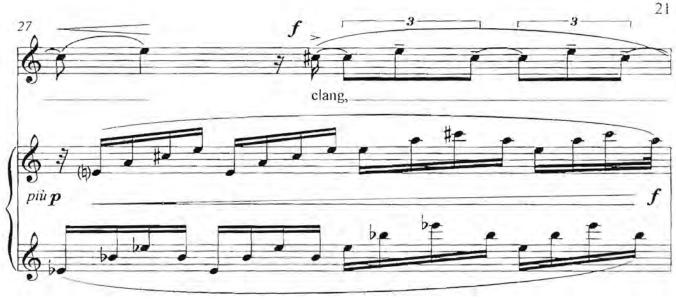


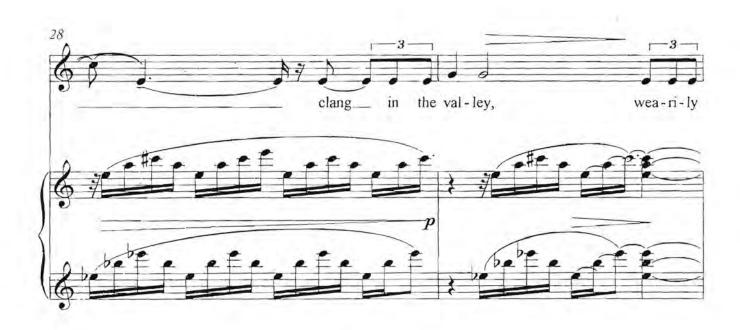


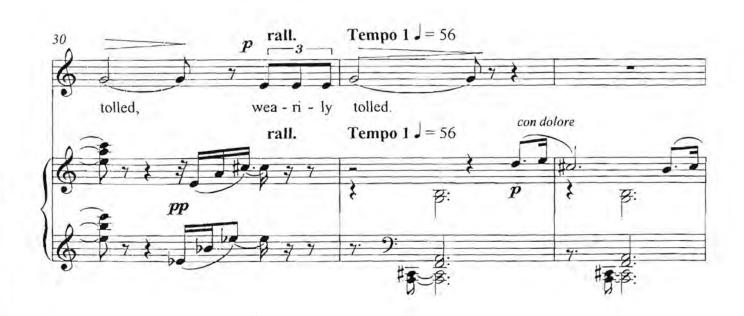






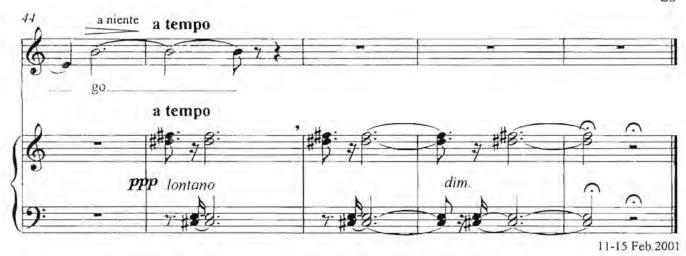






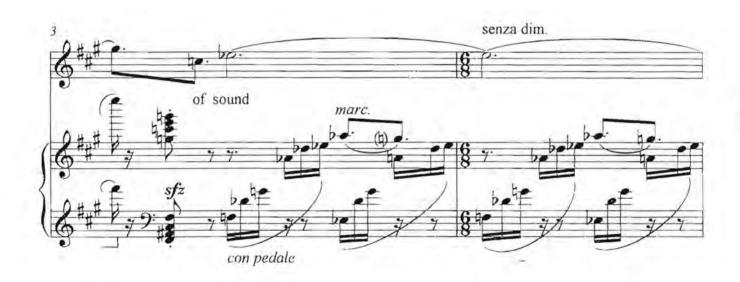






Feast

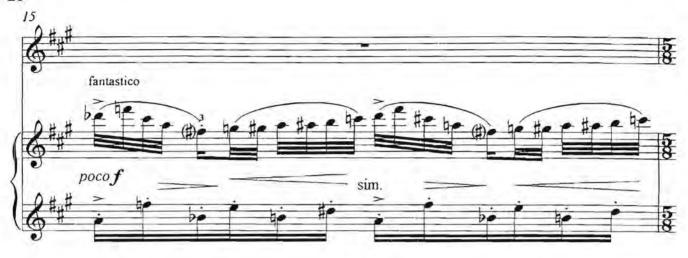






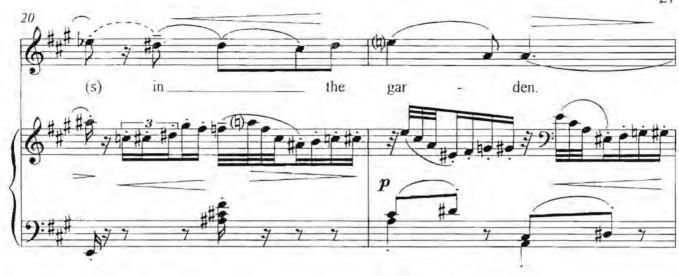




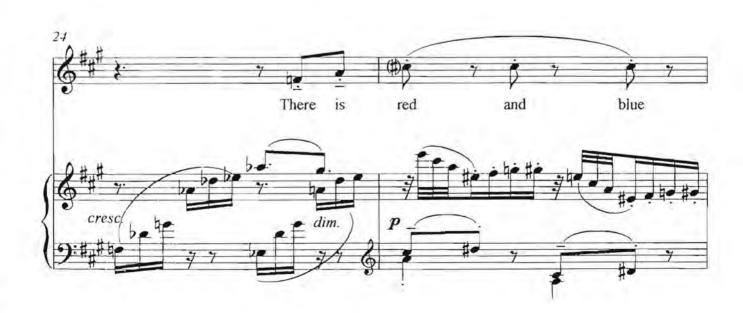




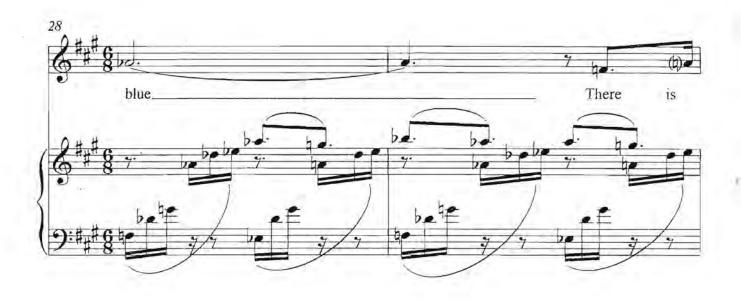


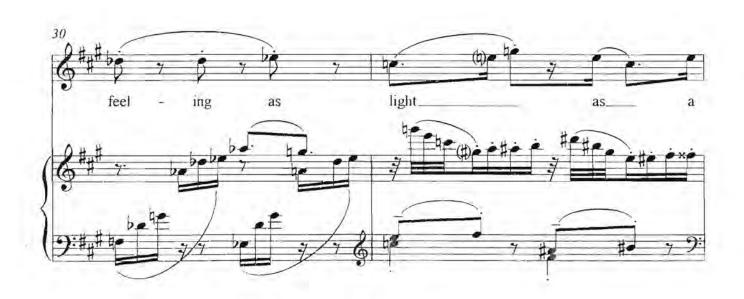


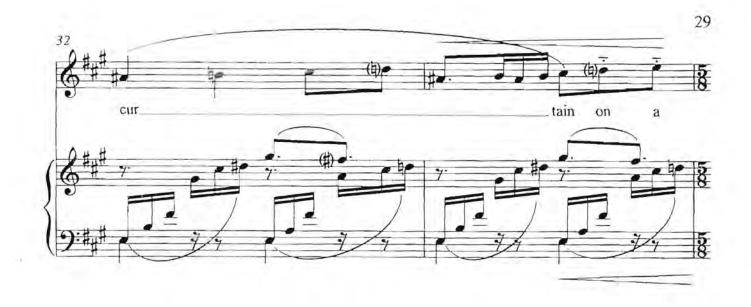


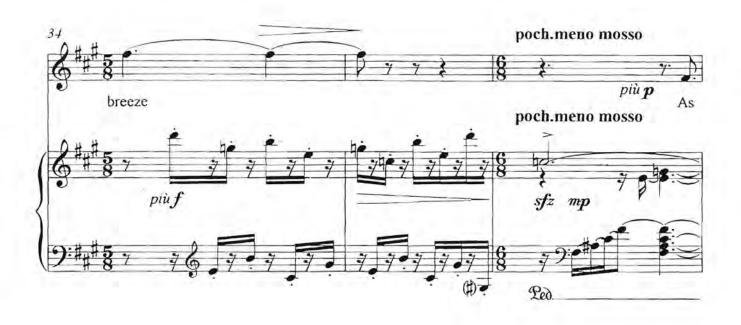


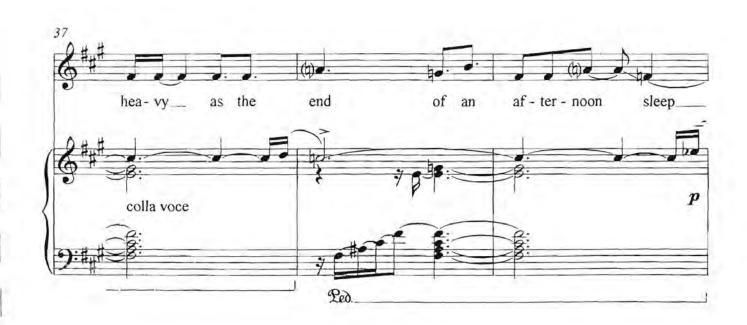




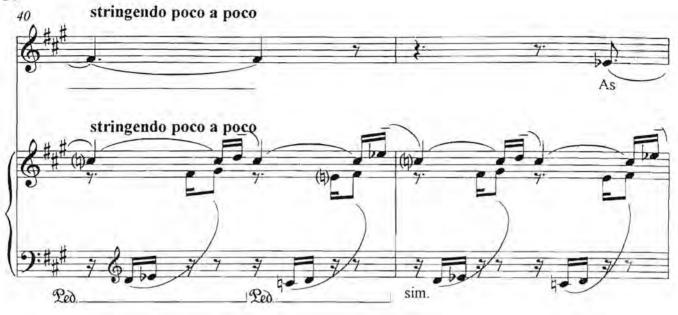


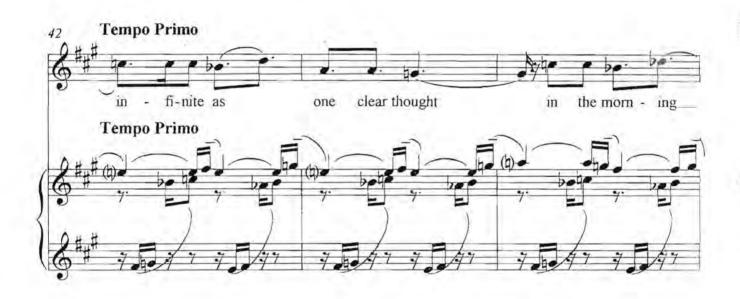


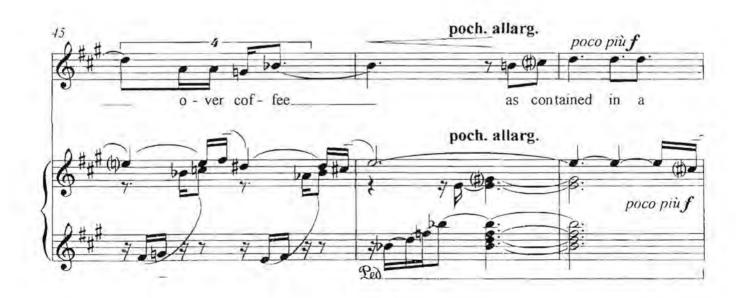


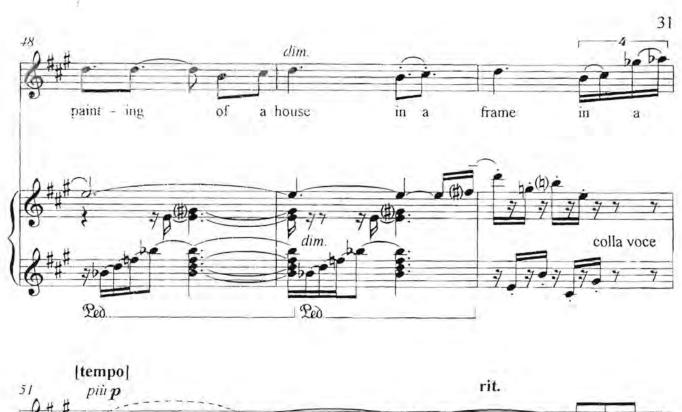


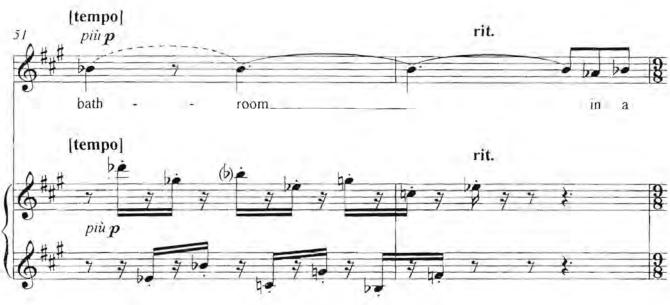


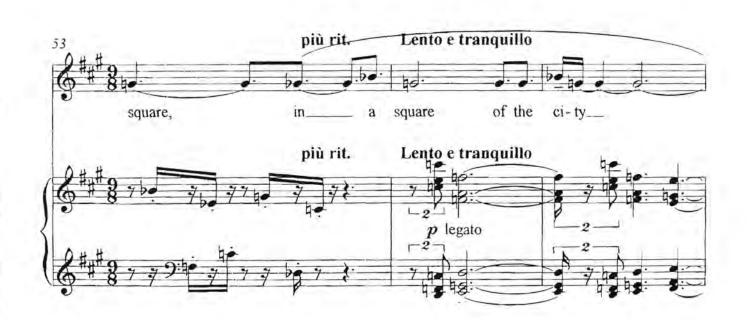


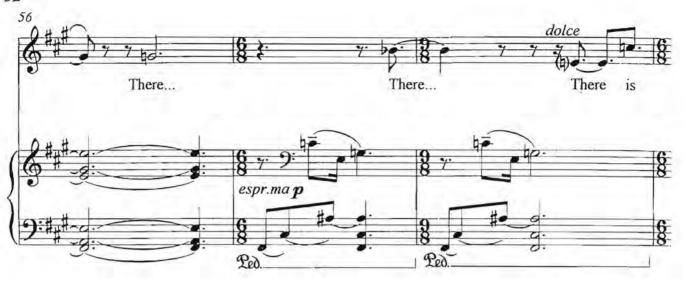


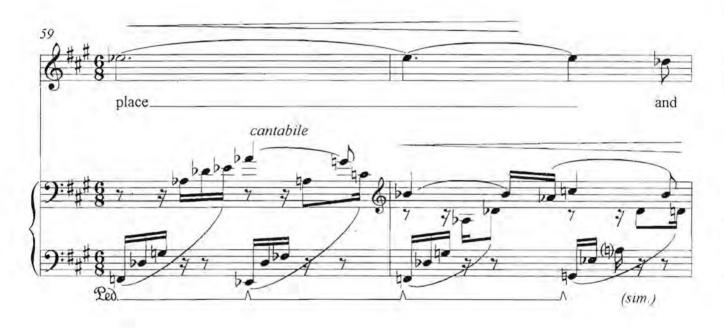


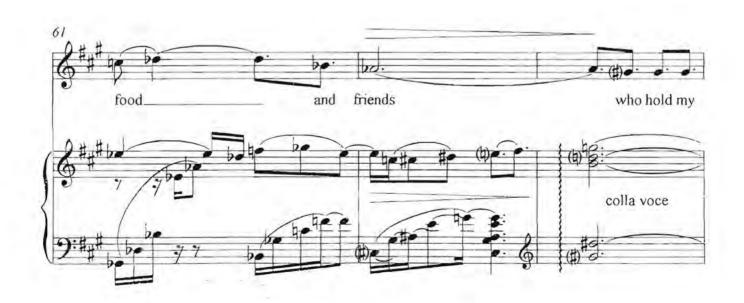




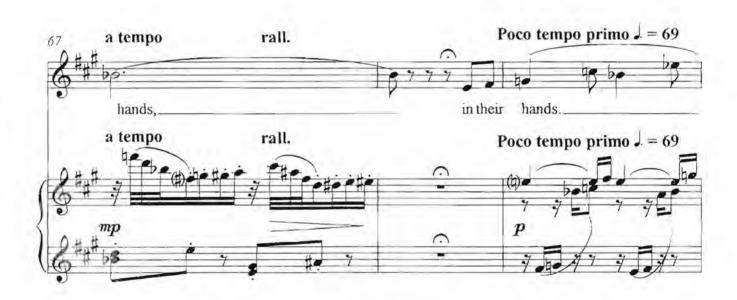


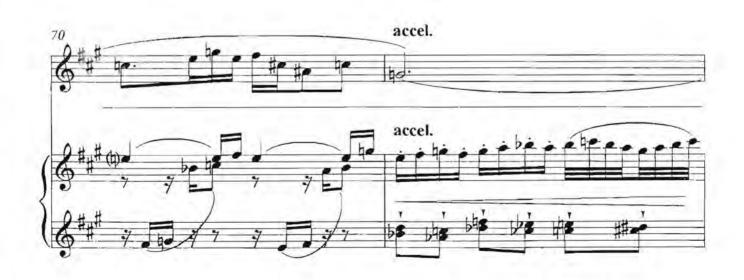




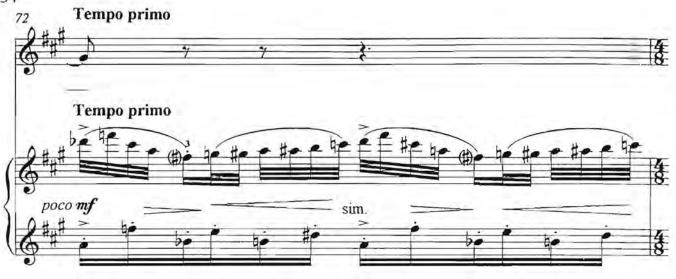






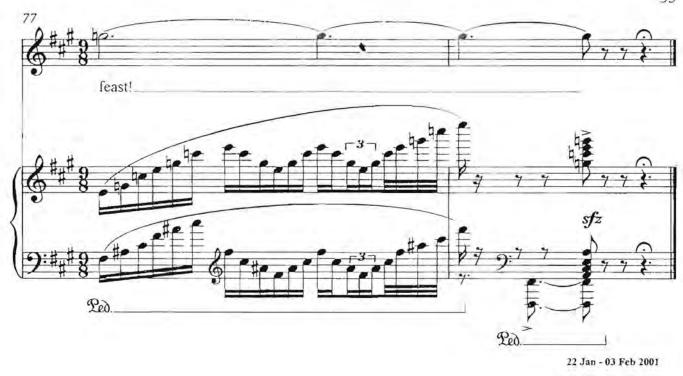












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PÉTER LOUIS VAN DIJK

GENERAL:

The musical quotation in the Introduction and at figure 25 is a variant of the traditional English children's song, "Boys and Girls come out to play".

The textual quotation three measures after 3.3 (Arietta), "Greater love hath no man than this..." is from JOHN 15:13 (AV- slightly adapted).

The above Arietta was the first musical material to be written and was 'born' on 28 October 1983; the only other material composed prior to 21 February 1986, was the opening five bars of the Finale written whilst on tour in George (E.Cape) on 24 July 1985.

This cantata was commissioned by the Cape Performing Arts Board for the Youth Music Festival of 1 and 2 August 1986, and is dedicated to the memory of friend and poet, Roy Joseph Cotton (1953 - 1985).

DRCHESTRA

2 flutes (2° doubling piccolo)
2 oboes (2° doubling cor anglais)
3 oboes (8° doubling cor anglais)

2 clarinets [B-flat] (2° doubling bass clarinet)

2 bassoons (2° doubling contra-bassoon)

4 horns [F] 2 trompets [B-Flat] 3 trombones (1° 8 2° tenor / 3° bass) toba

timpani (doubling tamtam/tubular bells/triangle)
percussion (2 players):
 suspended cymbal, clashed cymbals (1 pr.), tamtam,
 tambourine, side drum, bass drum, triangle,
 xylophone, glockenspiel, tubular bells.

piano / celesta (one player) harp

violins 1" violins 2" violas violoncelli double-bases

and baritone solo, boy soprano, narrator and treble voices (childrens choir).

NB. All instruments notated at concert pitch - except those that make the customary octave transpositions.

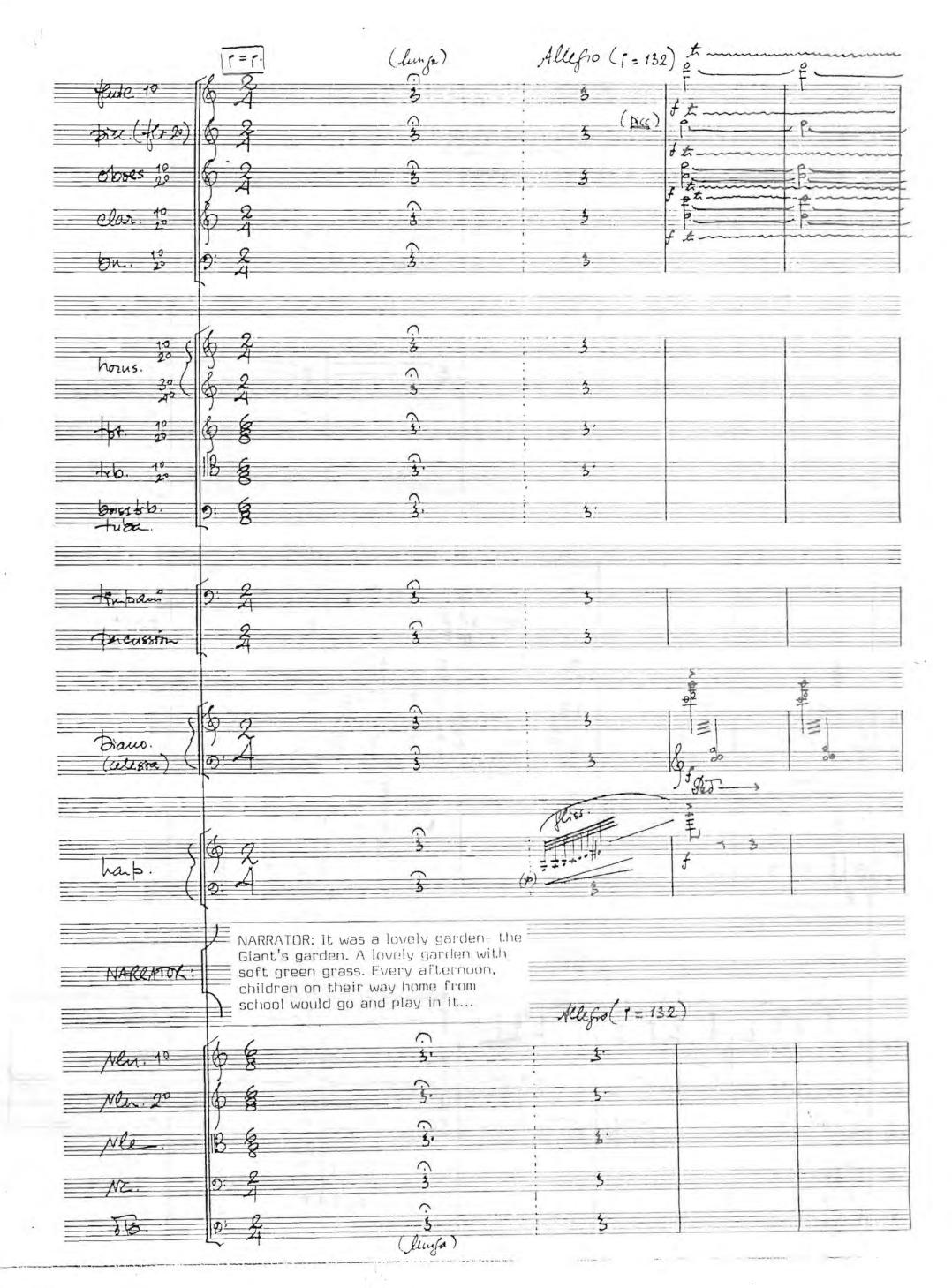
What will i do there

When i reach that brouch

beyond the Blog?

What will i Aay when i hear

That Enfemal cry? [excerpt]

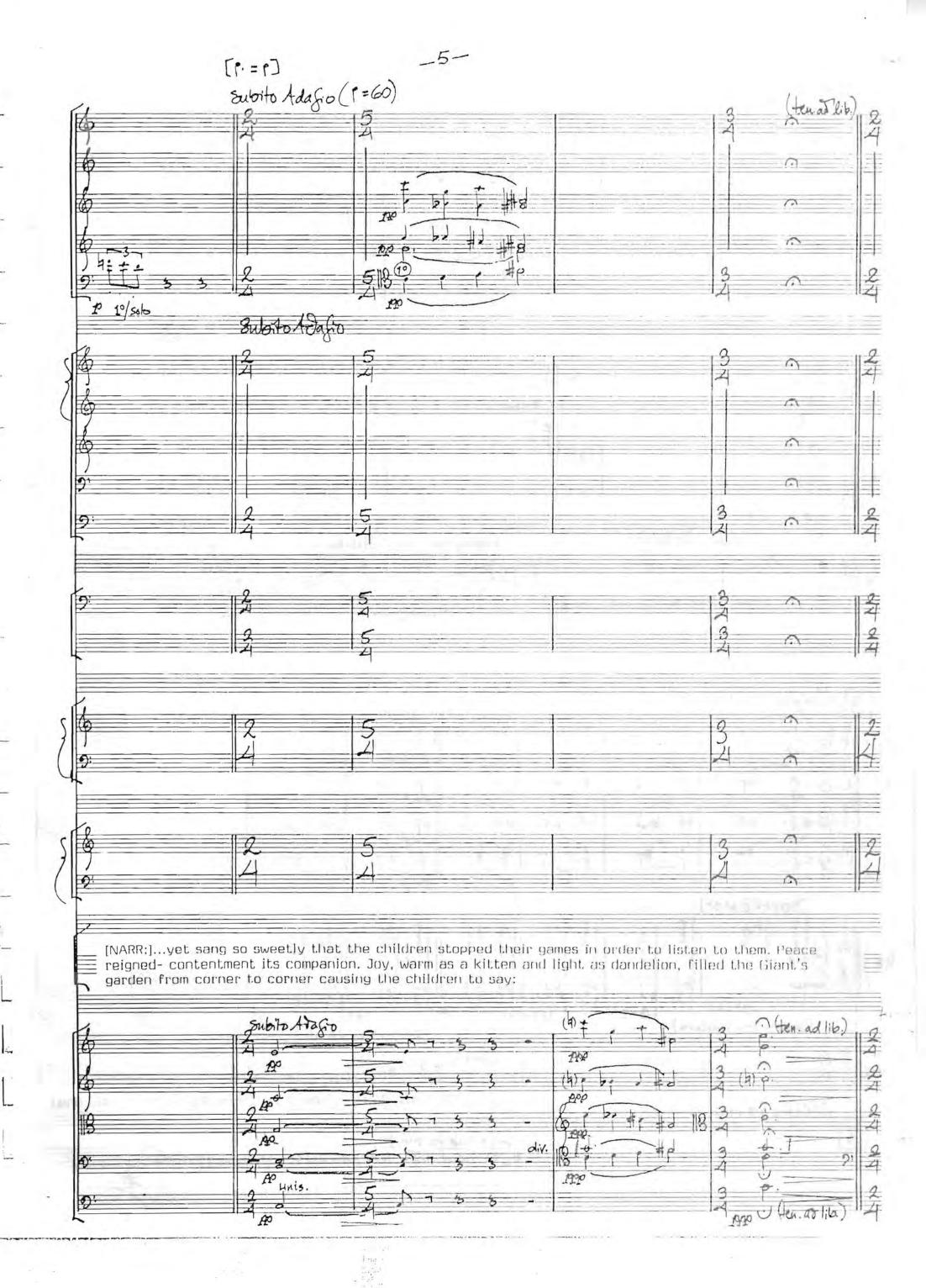


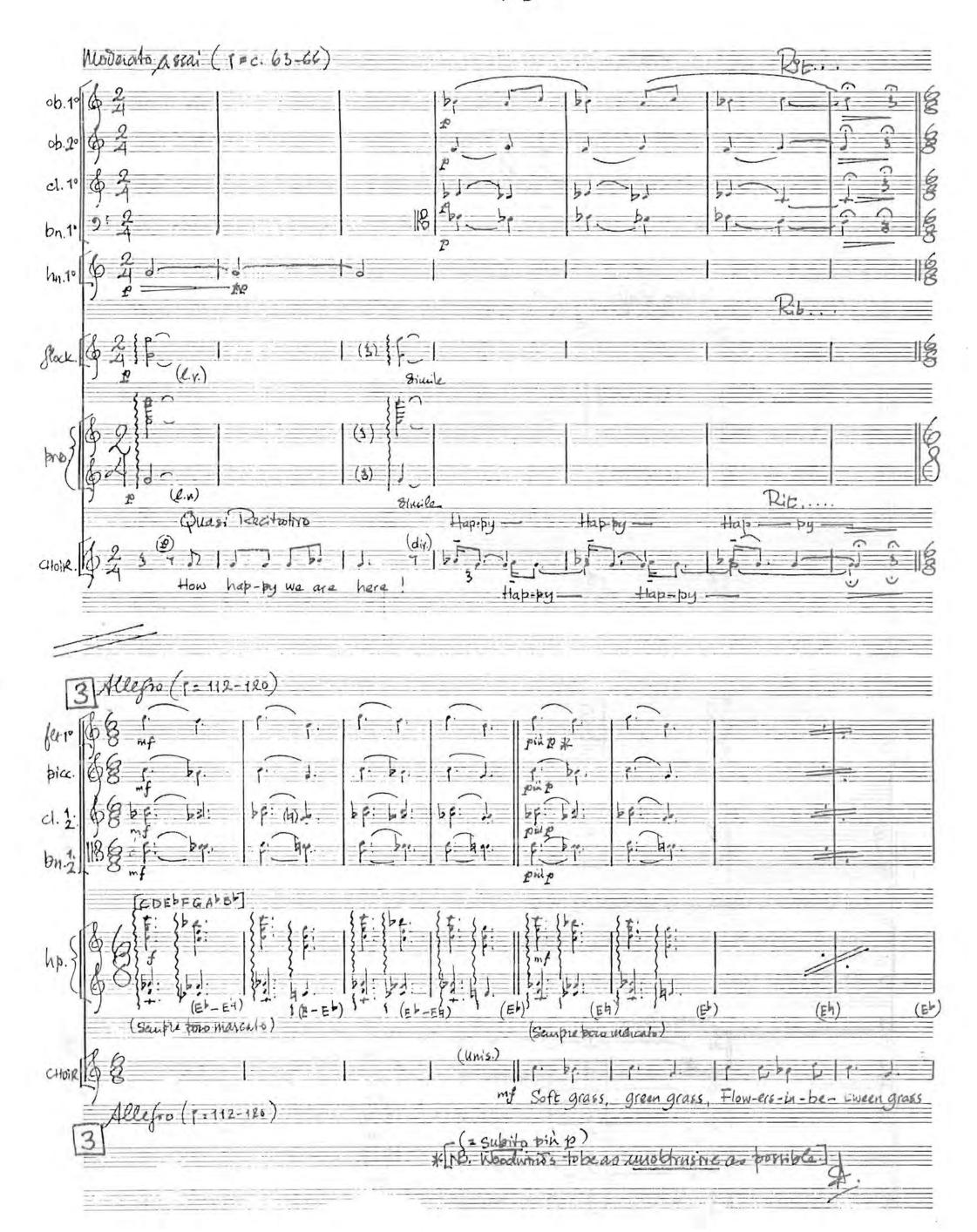
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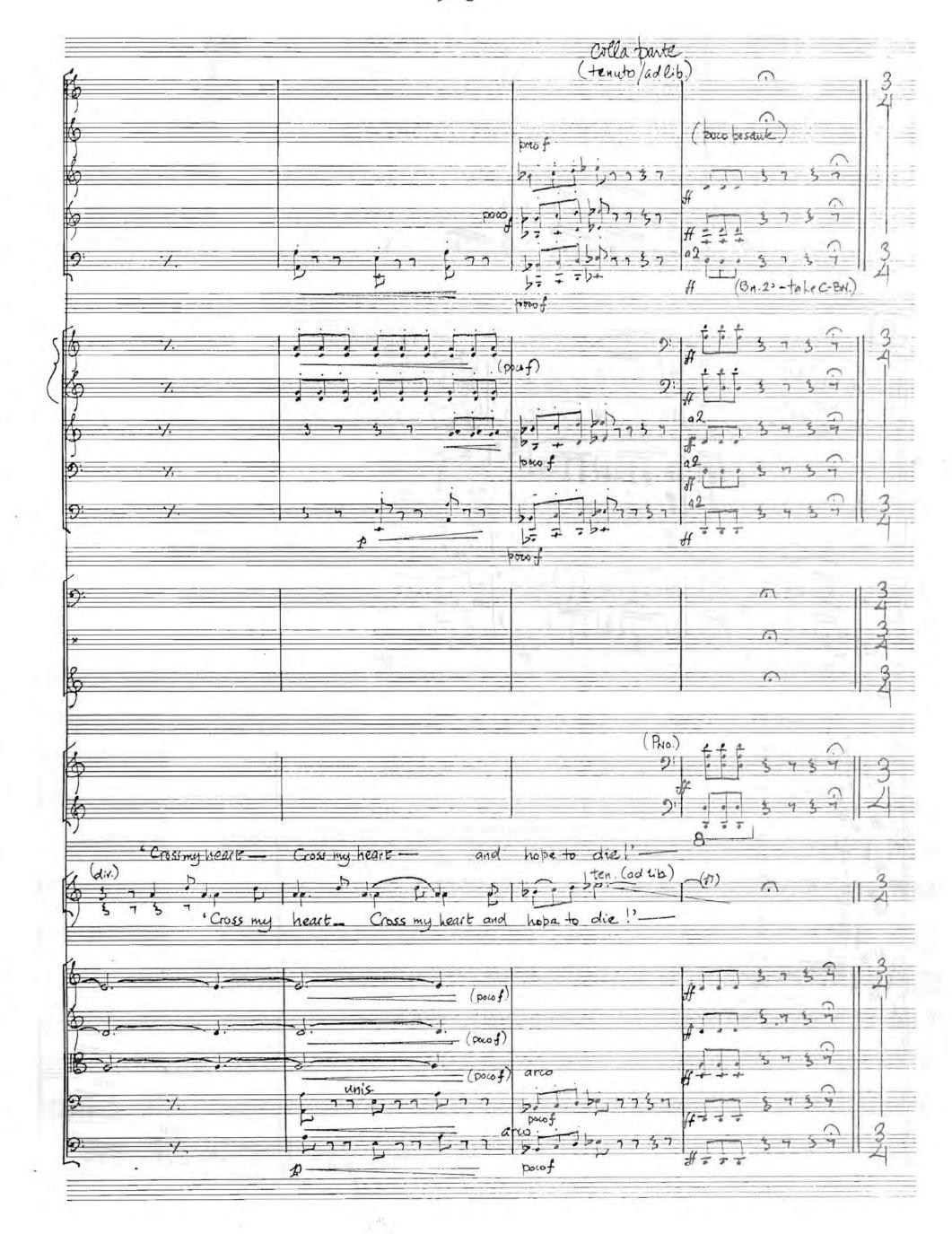


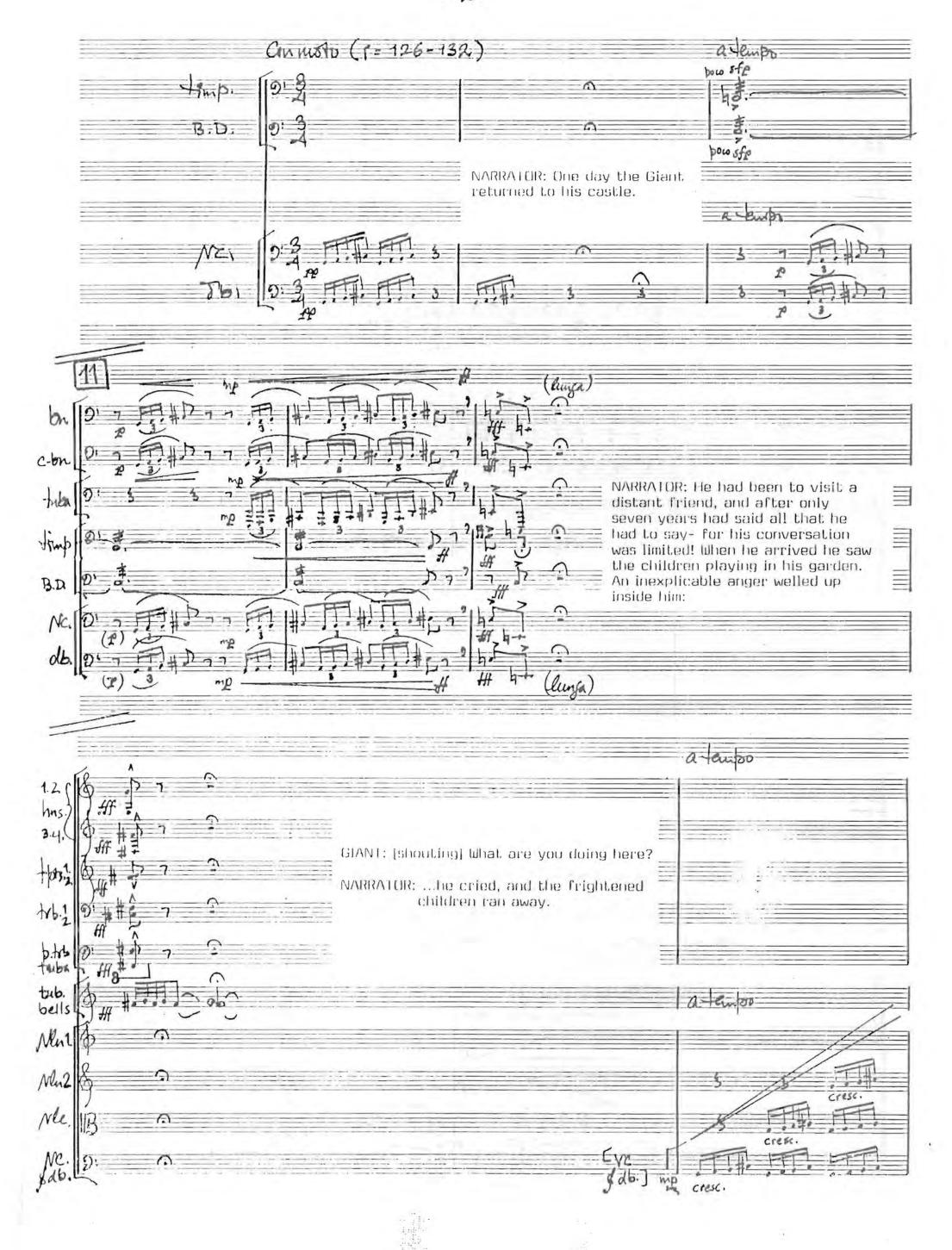










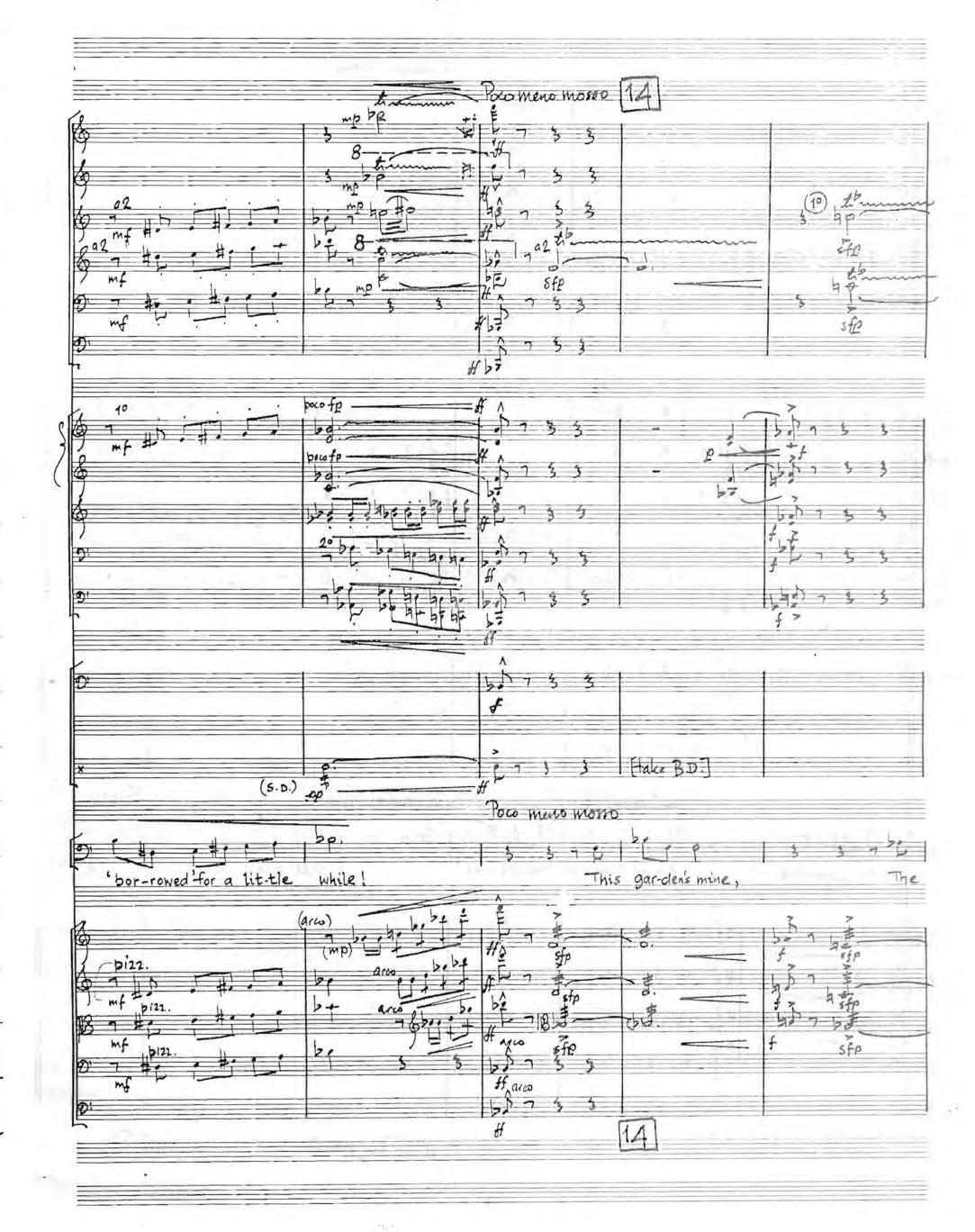


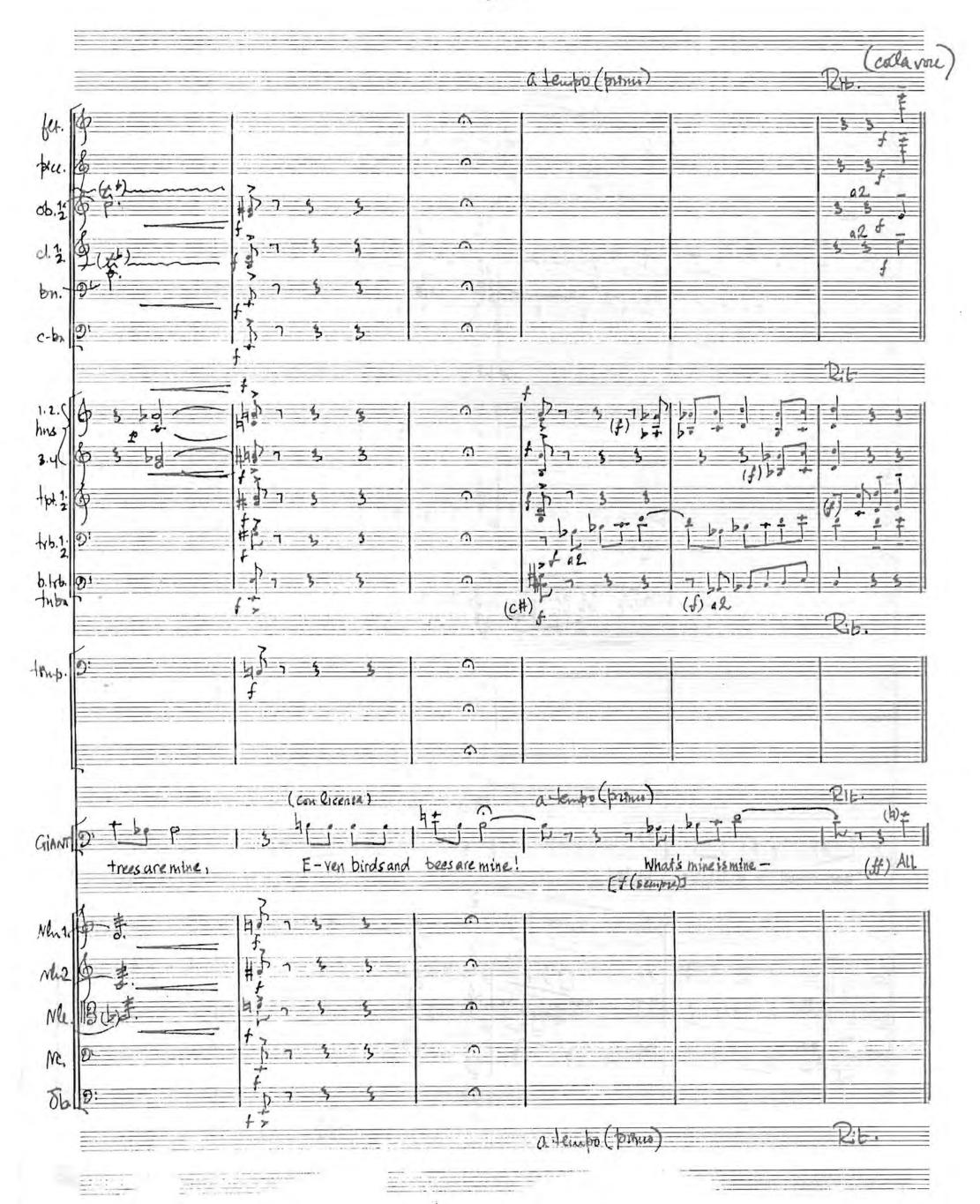


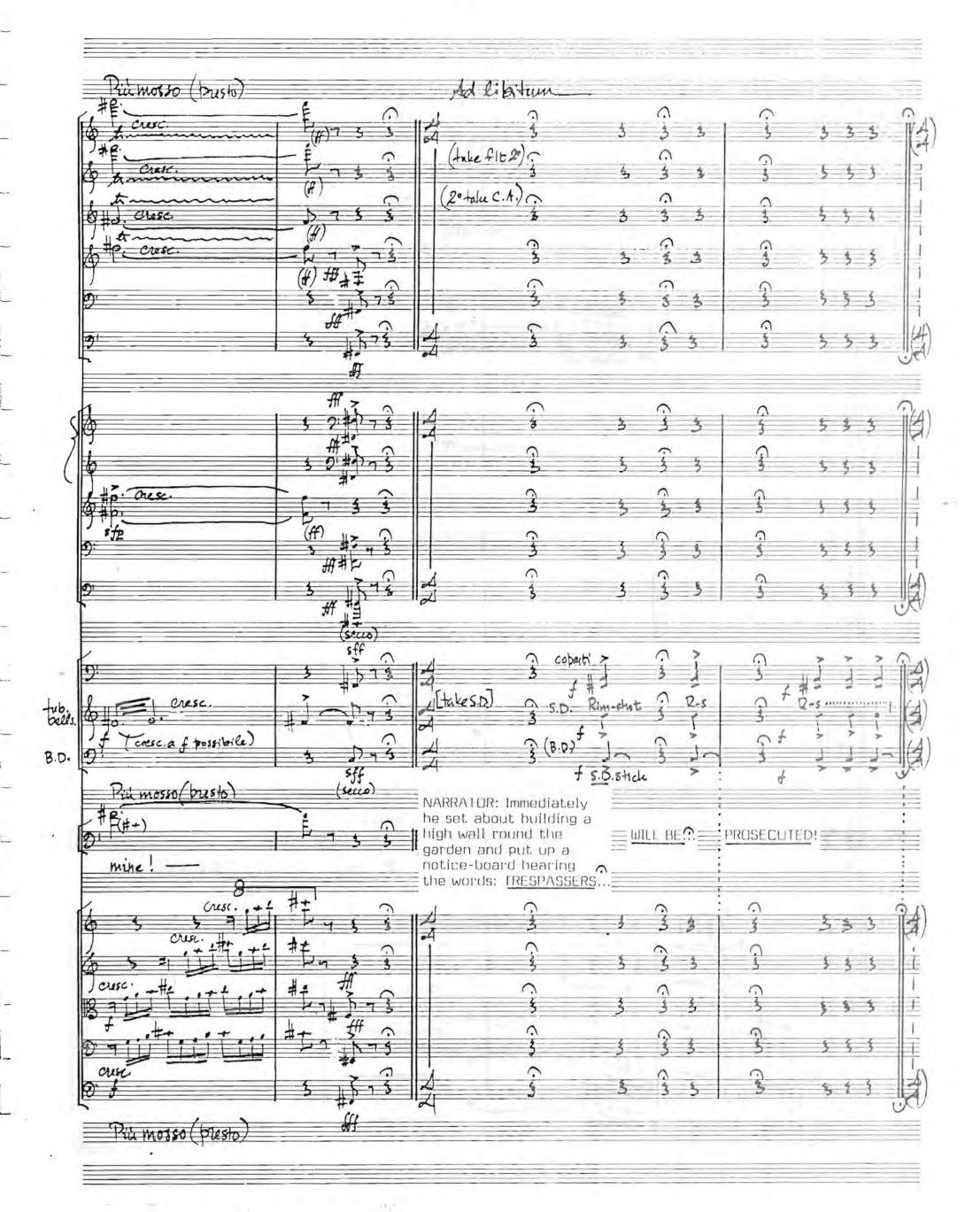




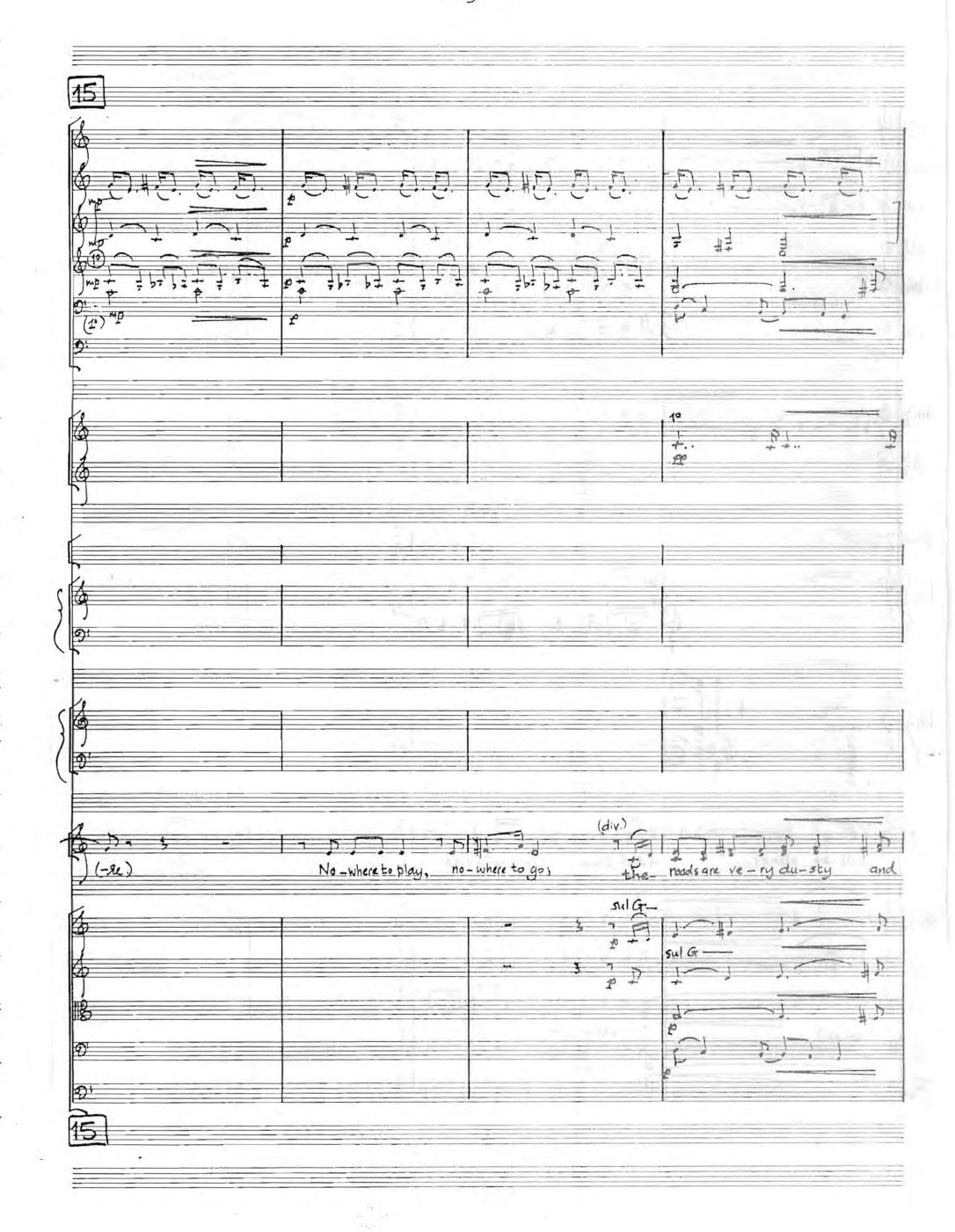




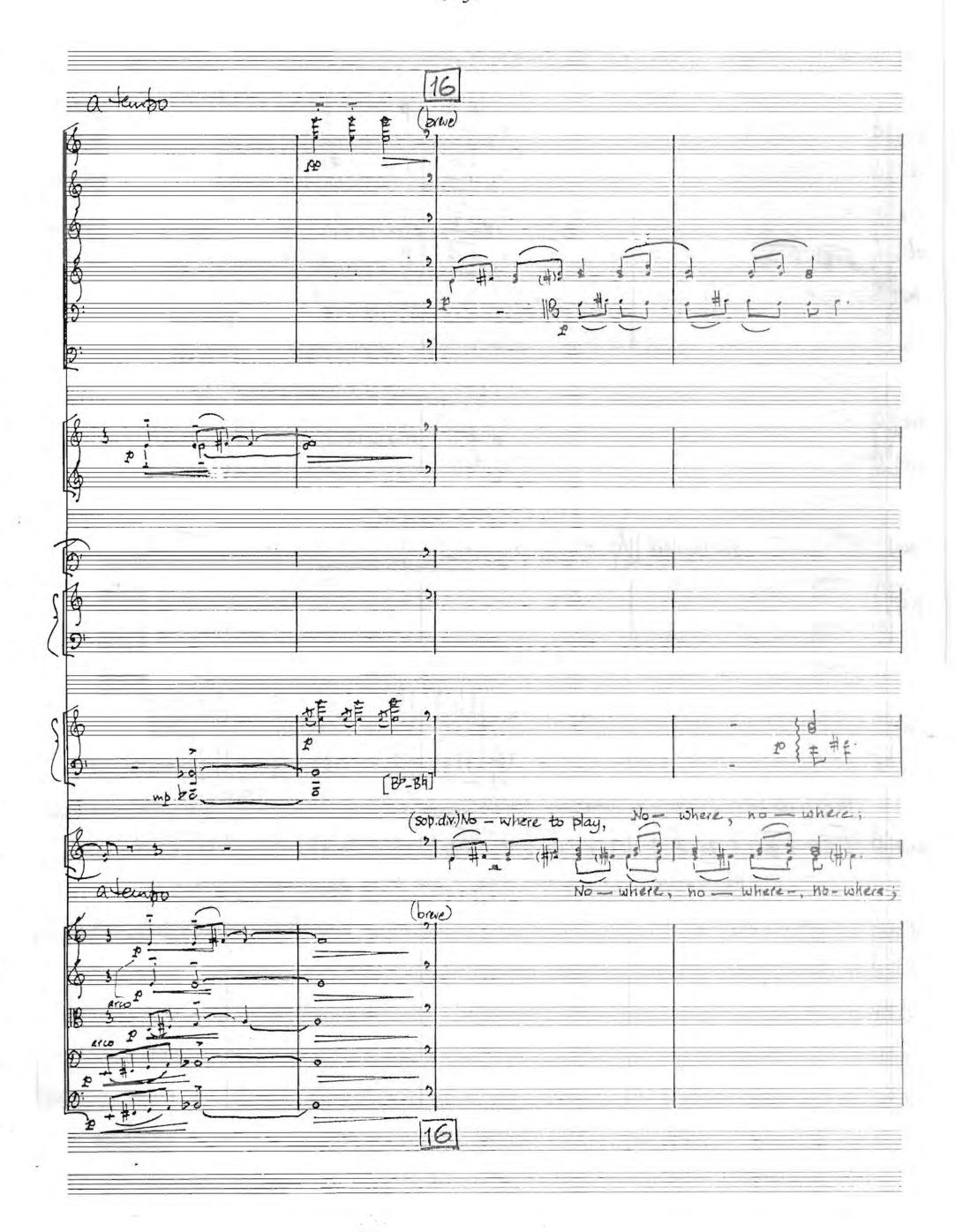


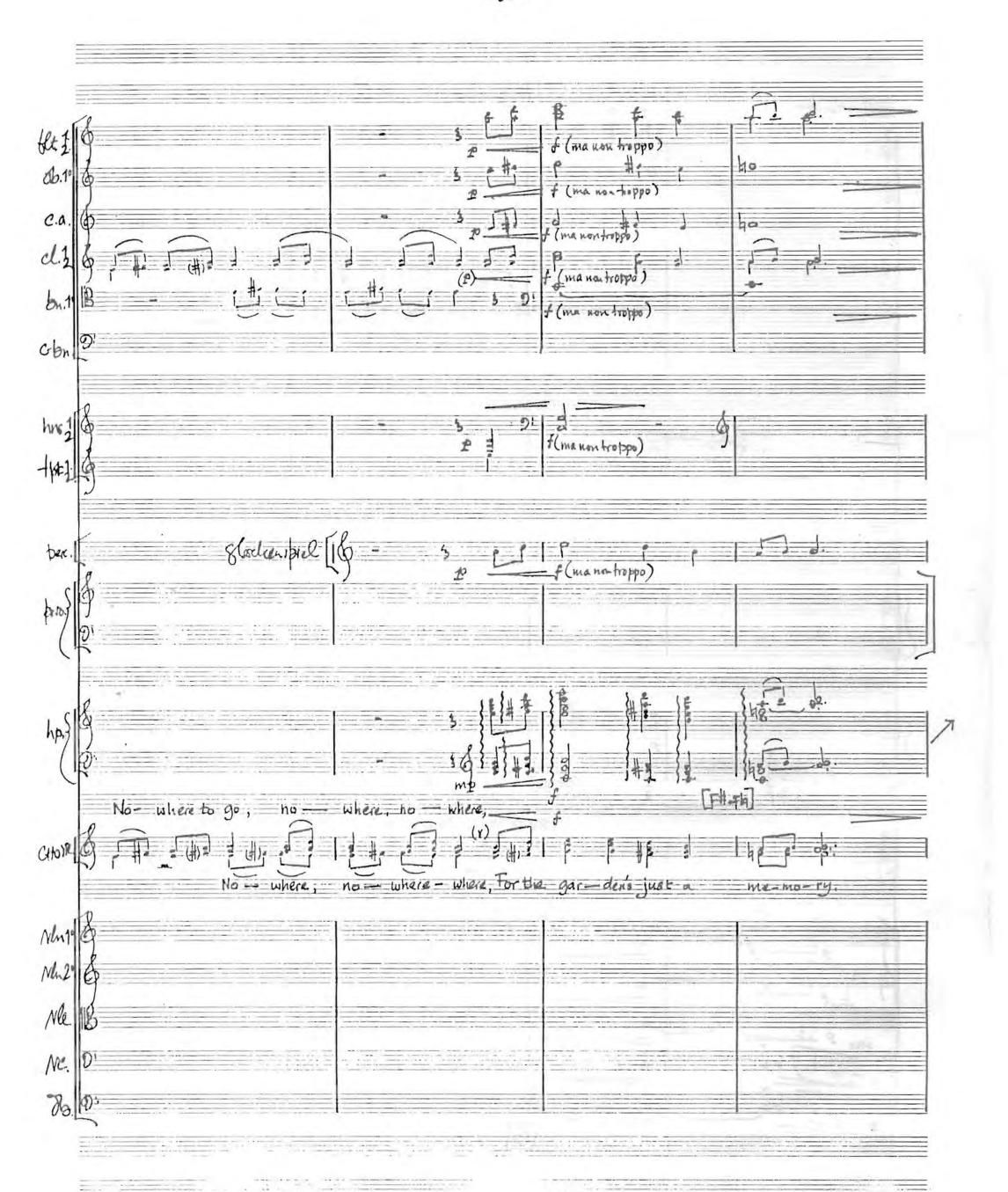




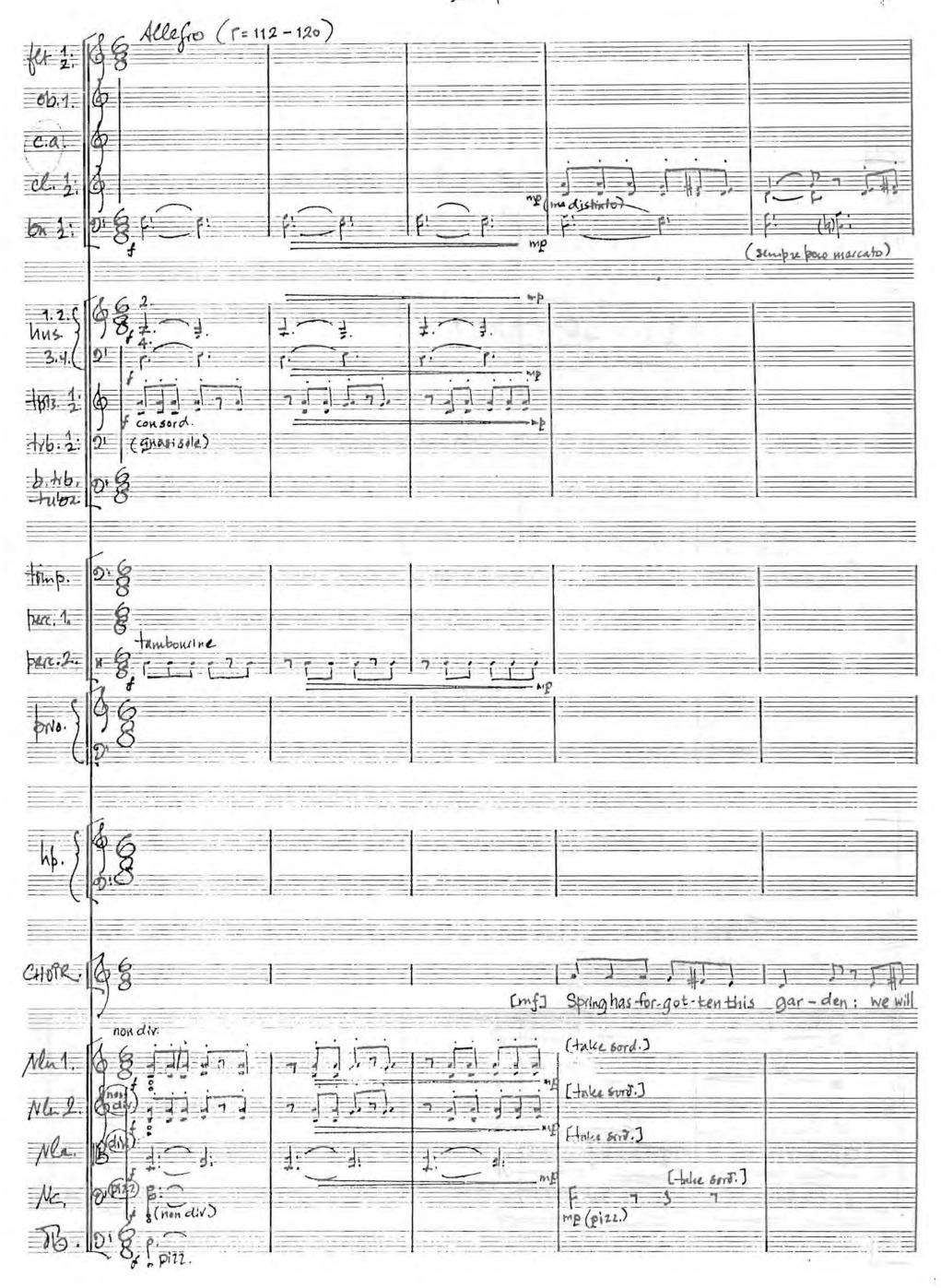














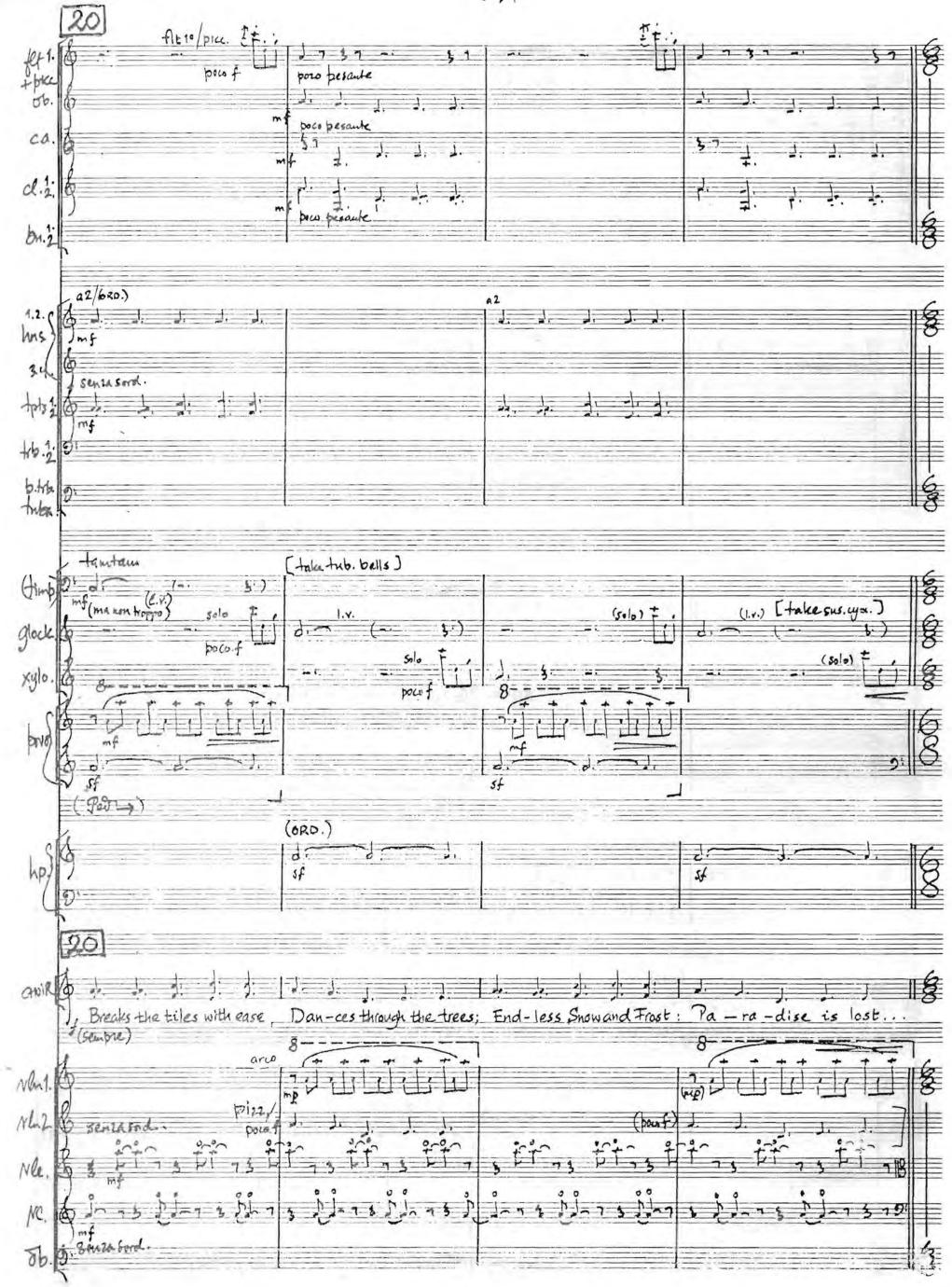
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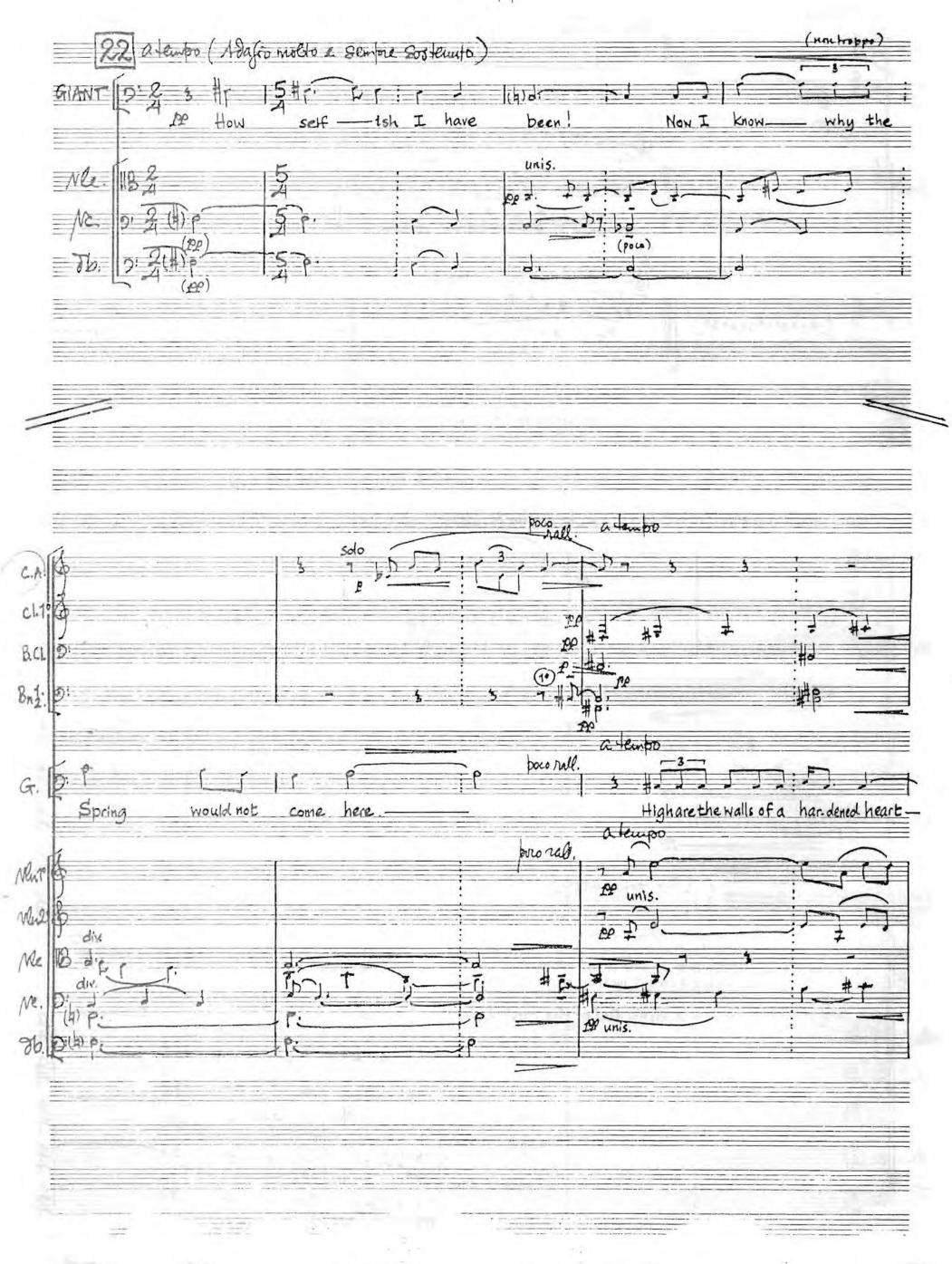
















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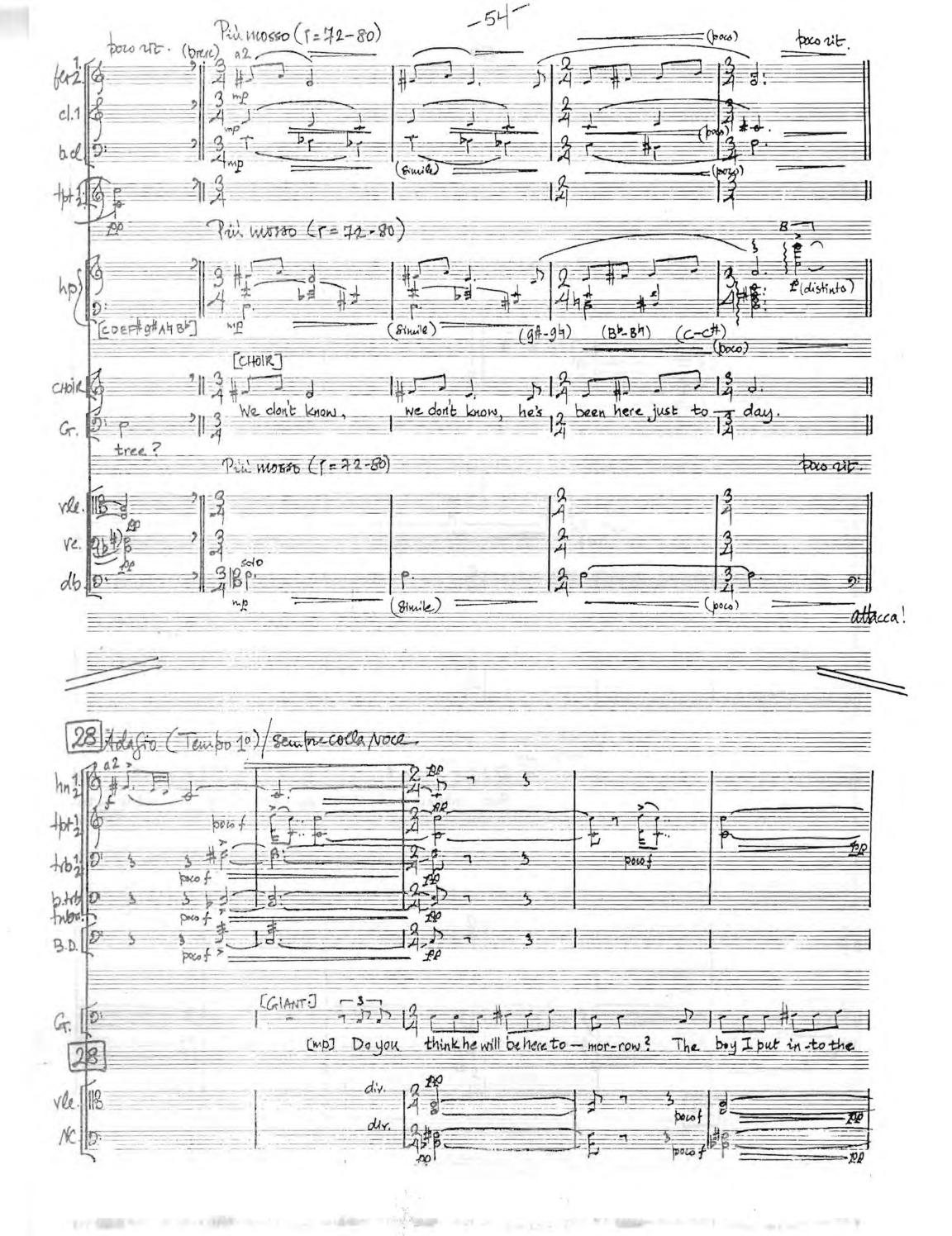




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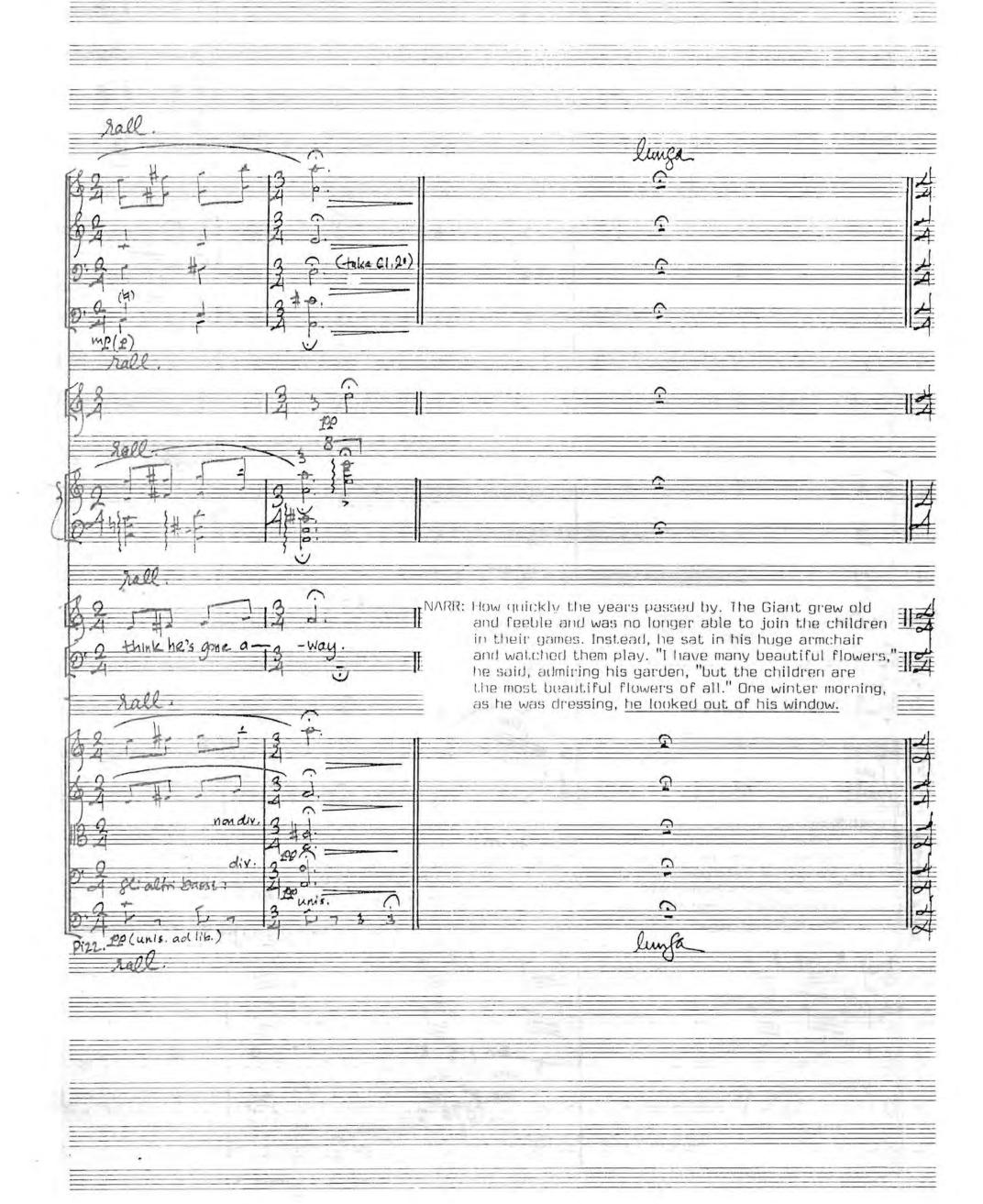


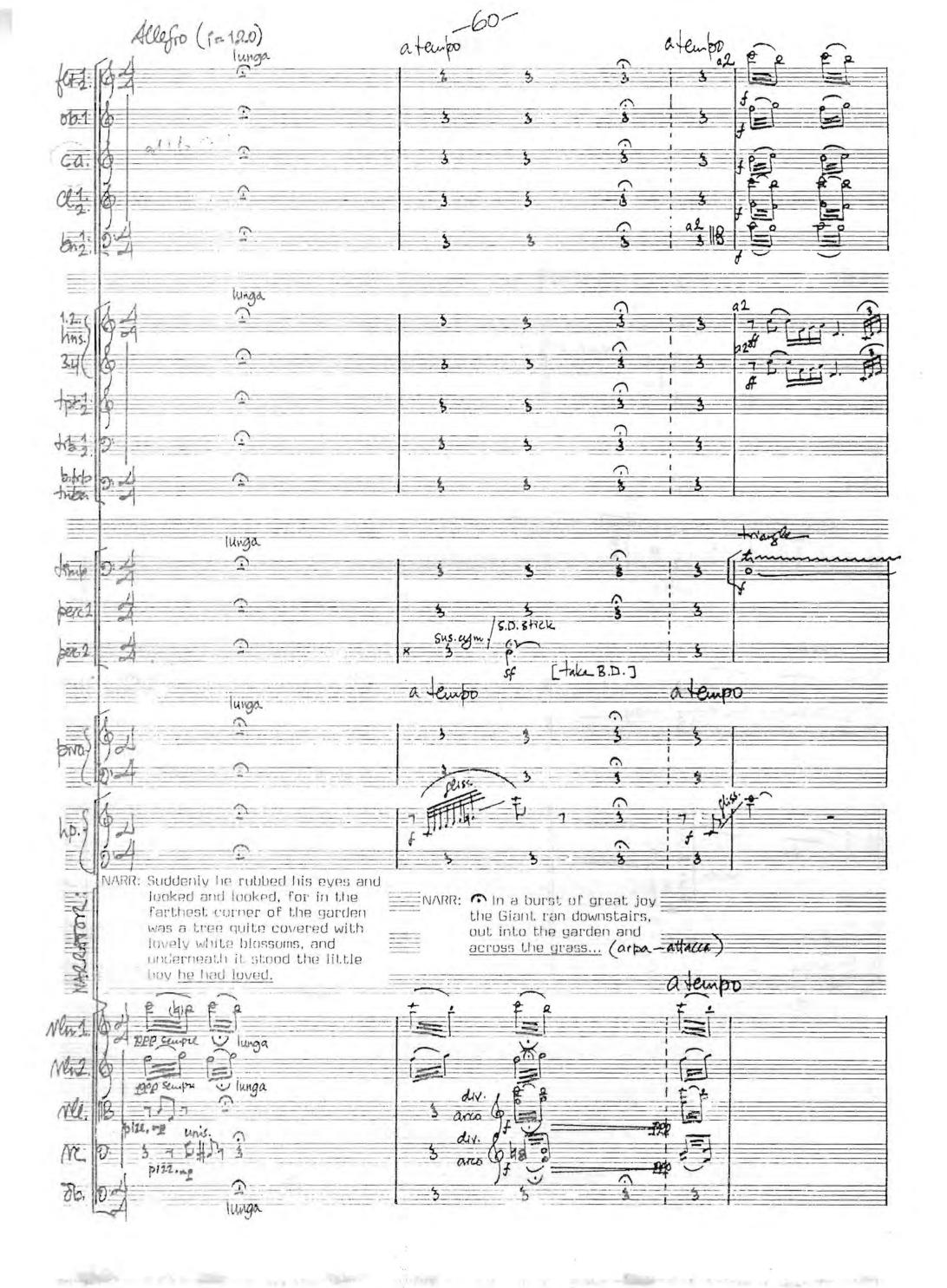


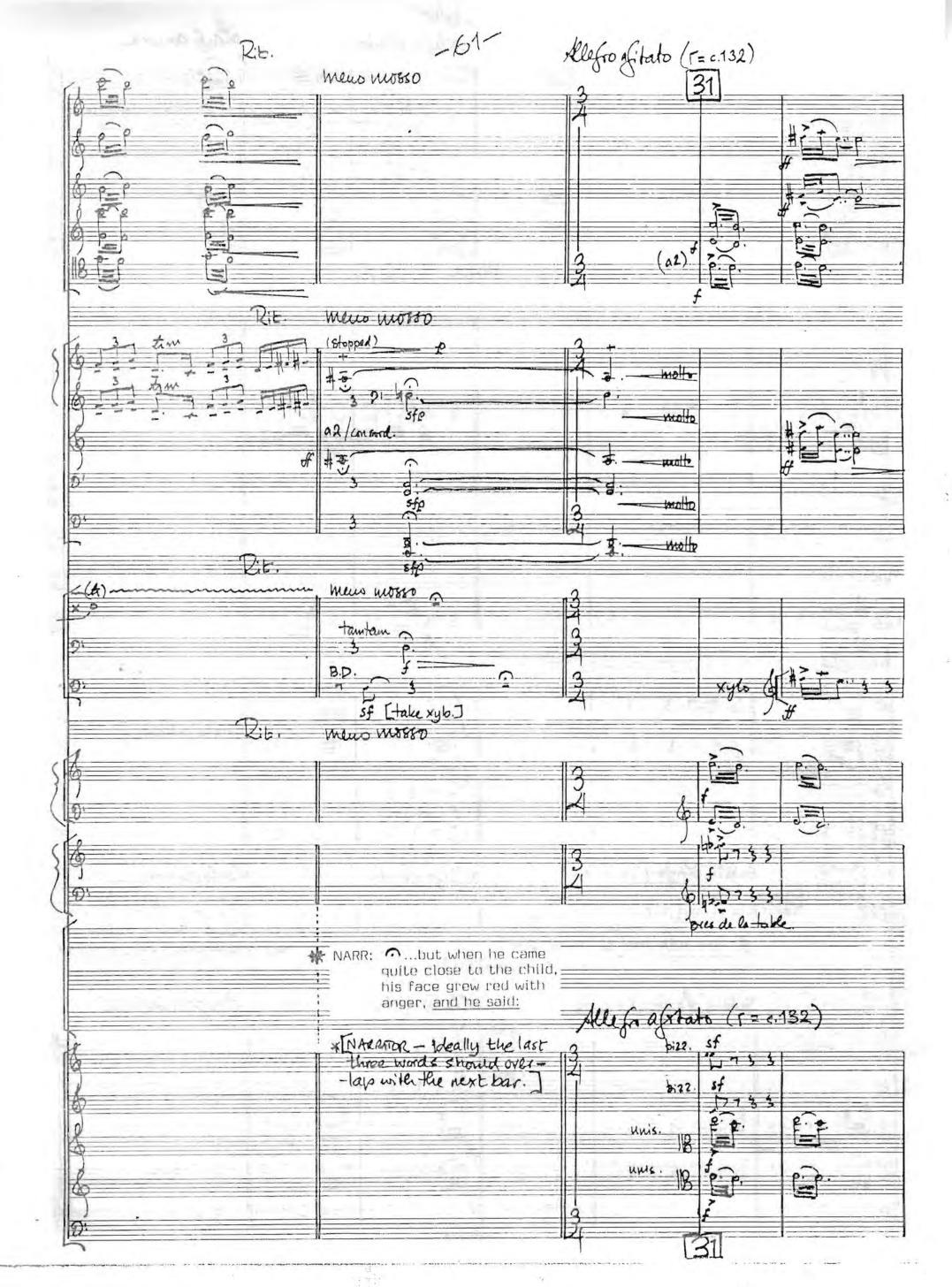
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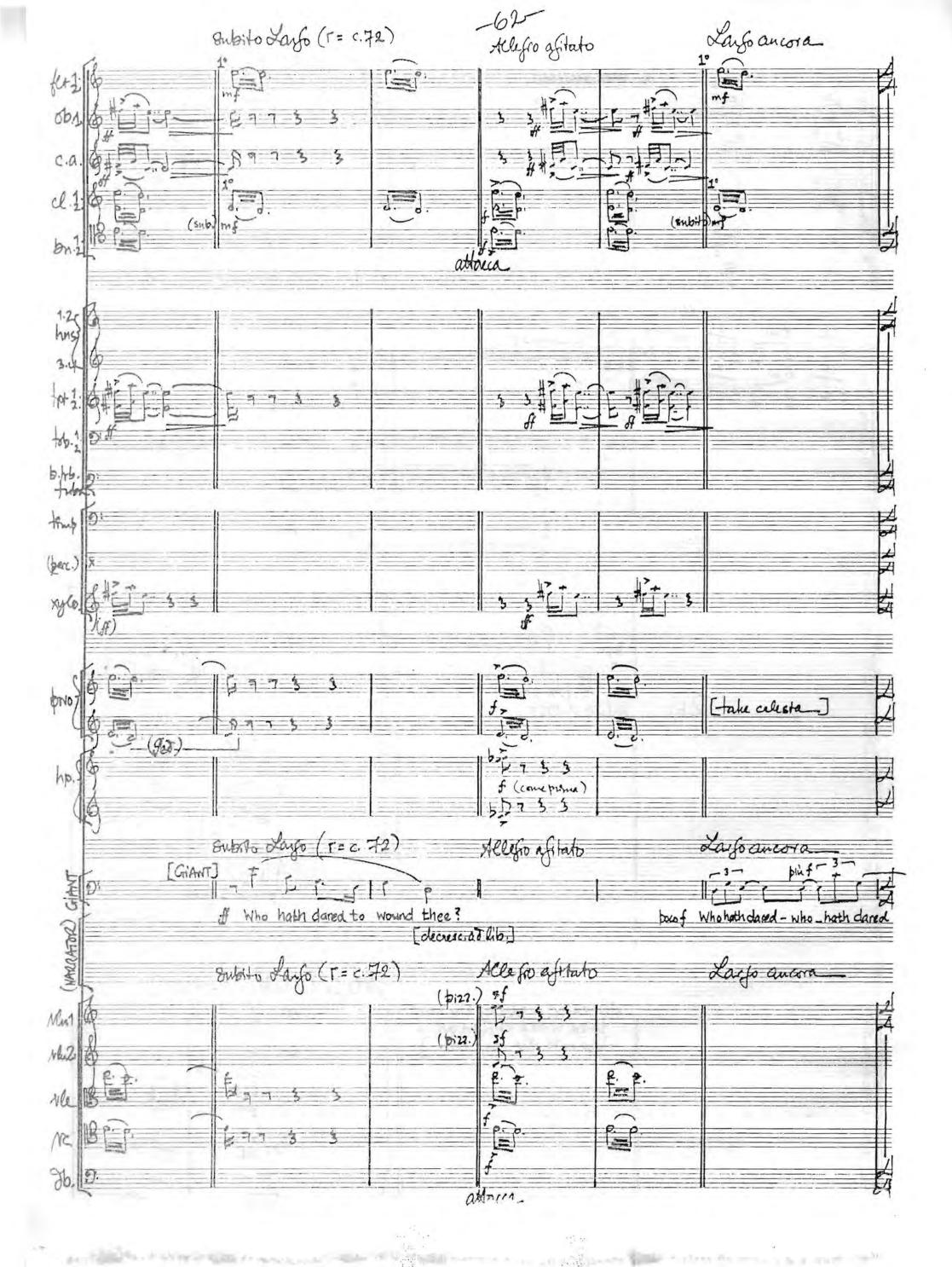
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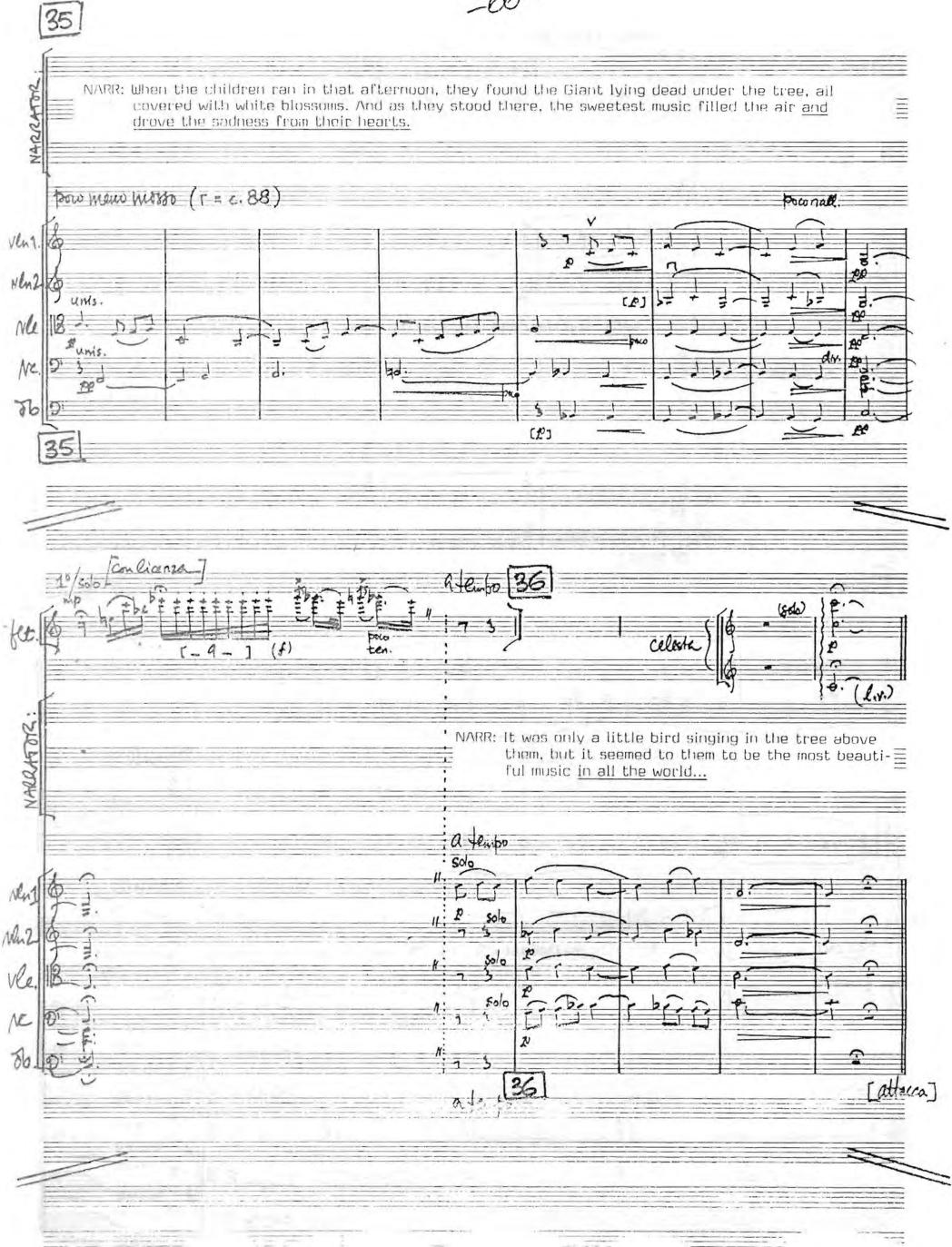
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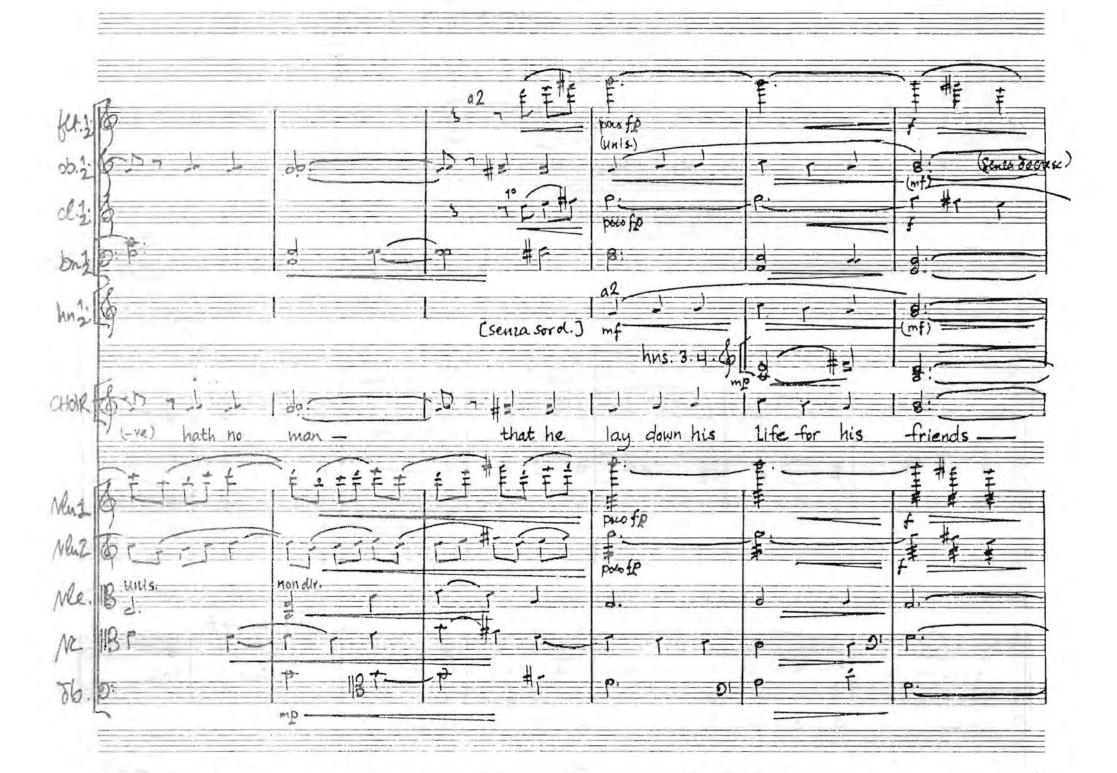








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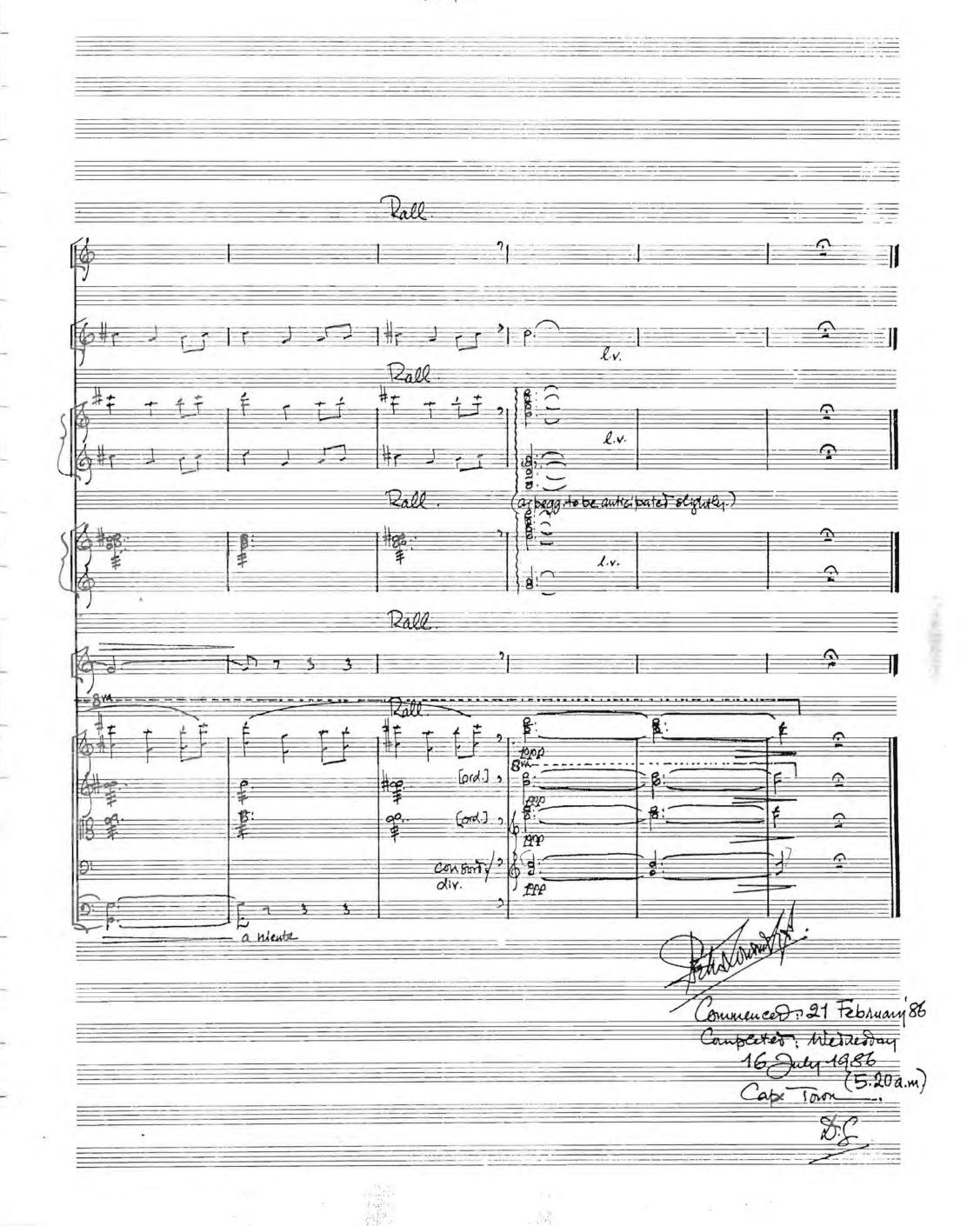
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* Orchestra *

2 Flutes

2 oboes

2 clarinets (1°in Bb, 2° in Eb)

2 bassoons

4 horns

3 types. (86)

3 frombones (30-bass)

tuba

timpami (4)

percusom: (3 players)

briangle, bass drum (B.D.), suspanded cymbal, Noraphone (ord. & with bass bow) tametan (ord. & with 2 coins)

bean-pod (or maracas, or sm. shaker)

tubular bell (&

marimba

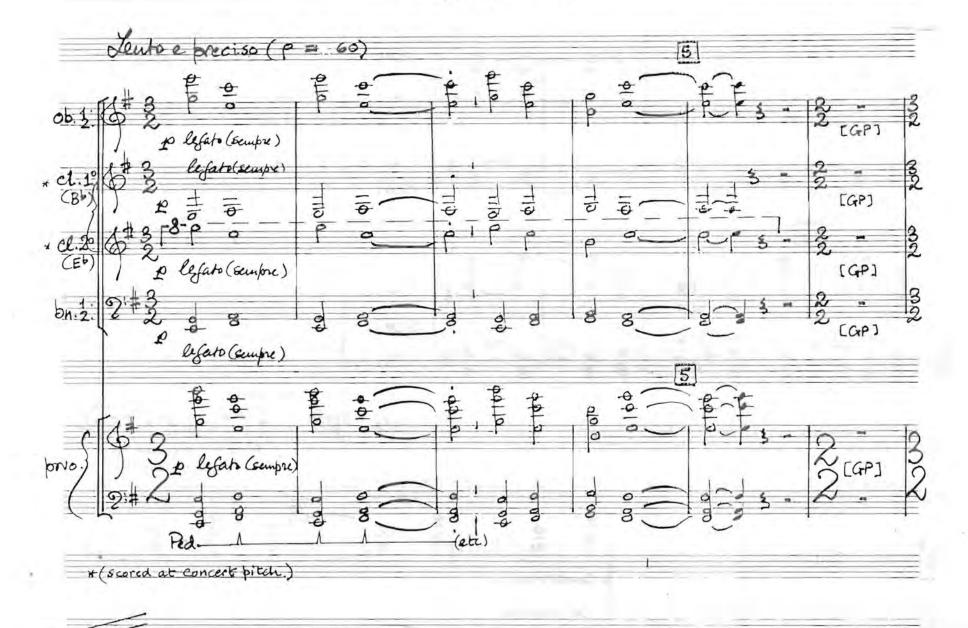
priaus (no celeste)

Nens 1º

Nens 2'

Naellos

double bases. 9116-12-180 - TMD









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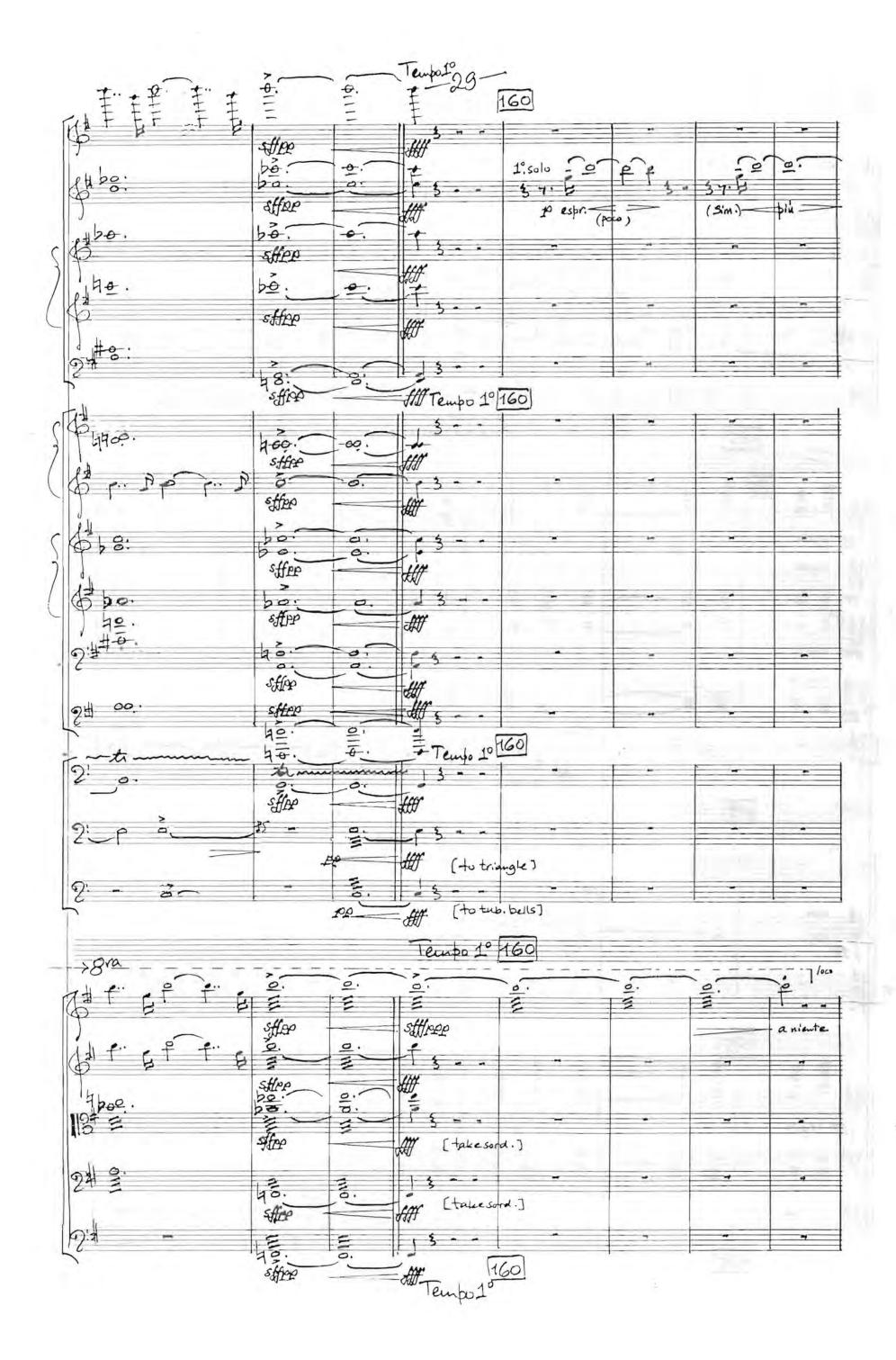




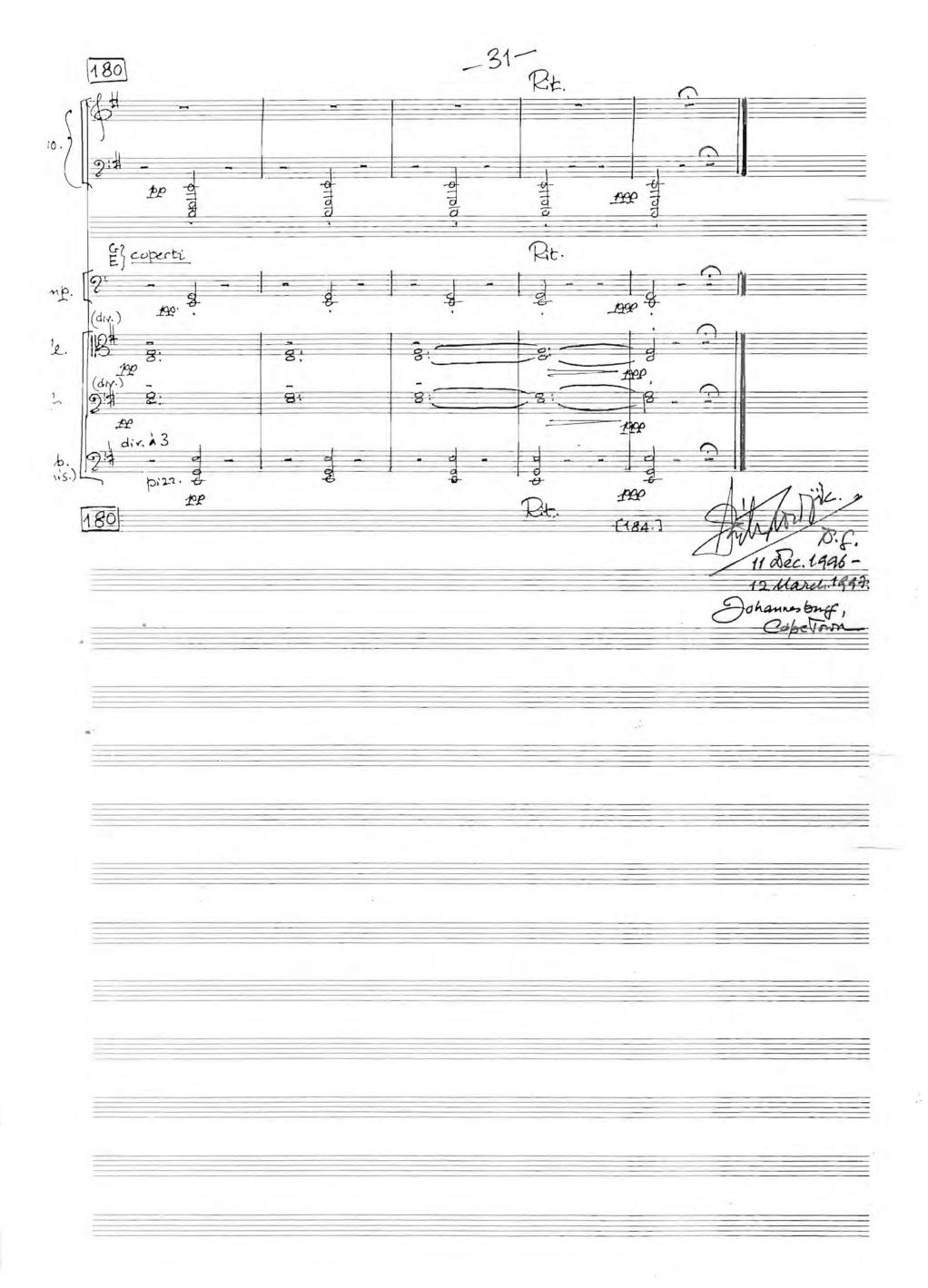












| - Commissioned by DIOCESAN COLLEGE - | |
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| - SĀN GLORIA | |
| for CHOIR, ORGAN and CHAMBER ORCHESTRA | |
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| PÉTER LOUIS VAN DÍJK | |
| G SAMRO 1980 | |
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| PERFORMANCE DURATION: | |
| c. 16 minutes | |
| | PETER LOUIS VAN OUK THE MUSIC FACTORY |

| - Commissioned by Diocesan college - (Bishops.) |
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| - SAN GLORIA - |
| for CHOIR, ORGAN and CHAMBER ORCHESTRA |
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| The party |
| PÉTER LOUIS VAN DIJK |
| © SAMRO 1900 |
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| PERFORMANCE DURATION: |
| c. 16 minutes |
| PETER LOUIS VAN DIJK THE MUSIC FACTORY |

ORCHESTRA:

- 1 Flute
- 1 Clarinet (in B-flat)
- 1 Trumpet (in B-flat)
- 1 Trombone (Tenor)

2 Percussionists:

perc. 1° / 2 bean-pods (or maracas - or any similar, appropriate 'shaker') Tenor Drum [T.D.] - shared with perc. 2°

Bass Drum - medium [B.D.] or large, resonant African drum Xylophone [xylo.]

Güiro (or any similar, effective 'scraper')

Tambourine [Tamb.] - standard, with jingles.

perc. 2° / Bass Drum [B.D.] - shared with perc. 1° (see above)

Tenor Drum [T.D.] - shared with perc. 1° (see above

BRG - Body-rhythm group: clapping / finger-clicking (sometimes 'divisi')
Organ

Harp

Choir : Sopranos (or Trebles), Altos, Tenors & Basses

Violins 1º

Violins 2°

Violas [vle]

Violancellos [Vc]

Double Basses (Dh)

GENERAL NOTE: In this 'SAN GLORIA' I have attempted to blend original 'Bushmen' (or 'San') themes - which I initially transcribed from various modern -day sources as my fascination with these gentle, virtually extinct - and ancient African people grew - with an abridged version of the ancient (and virtually extinct) Latin poem, 'Gloria in excelsis Deo...' This is a work which seeks to represent two totally unrelated cultures - both ancient, symbolic and relevant in their own right, thereby highlighting exactly those elements in the Southern African society which, at times, excite us - and sometimes mutually exasperate...

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| | sān | SĀN GLORIA | | | |
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| | 1. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DED | Glory to God in the highest | | | |
| \equiv | | | | | |
| = | 2. ET IN TERRA PAX HOMINIBUS, BONAE VOLLINTATIS | And peace on earth and goodwill to all men | 宣 | | |
| | | | ≡ | | |
| | 3. LAUDAMUS TE BENEDICIMUS TE | We praise You We bless You | | | |
| = | ADDRAMUS TE | We adore You | | | |
| = | GLORIFICAMUS TE | We glarify You | 量 | | |
| = | 4. DOMINE DEUS, AGNUS DEI | Lord God, Lamb of God | | | |
| 三 | FILIUS PATRIS, QUI TOLLIS PECCATA MUNDI | Son of the Father, Who bears the sins of the world | ==== | | |
| \equiv | DOMINE DEUS, REX CAELISTIS SUSCIPE DEPRECATIONEM NOSTRAM | Lord God, King of the Heavens | ■ 対策量 | | |
| \equiv | SUSCIPE DEPRECATIONEM NOSTRAM | hear our prayer | 三 | | |
| 103 | 5. QUONIAM TU SOLUS SANCTUS | For You alone are holy | 三 | | |
| | TU SOLUS DOMINUS TU SOLUS ALTISSIMUS | You alone are Lord You alone are the highest, | 三 | | |
| \equiv | JESU CHRISTE, AMEN. | Jesus Christ, Amen. | ■ | | |
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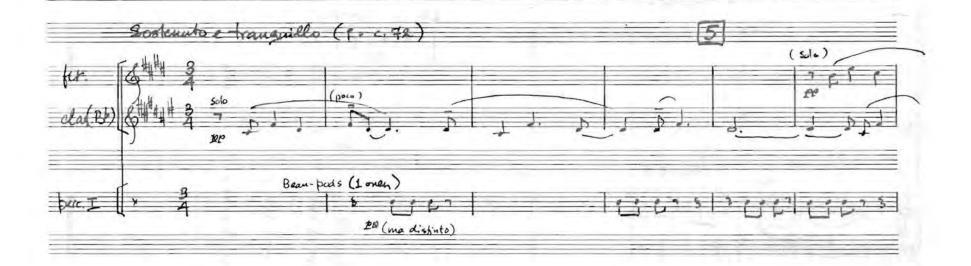


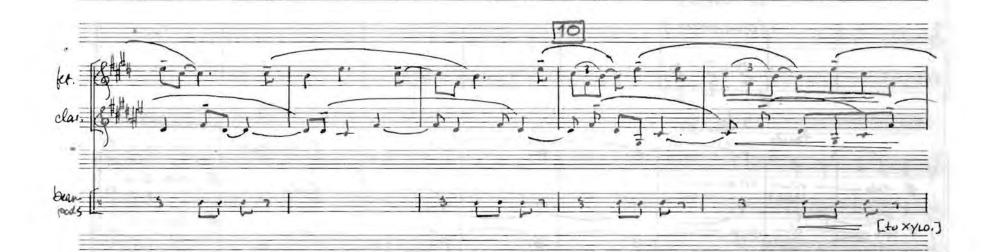






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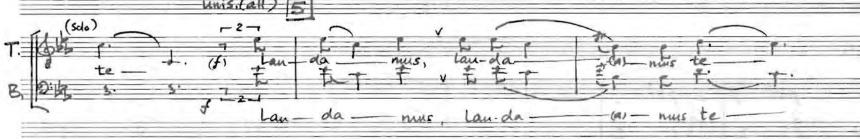
























































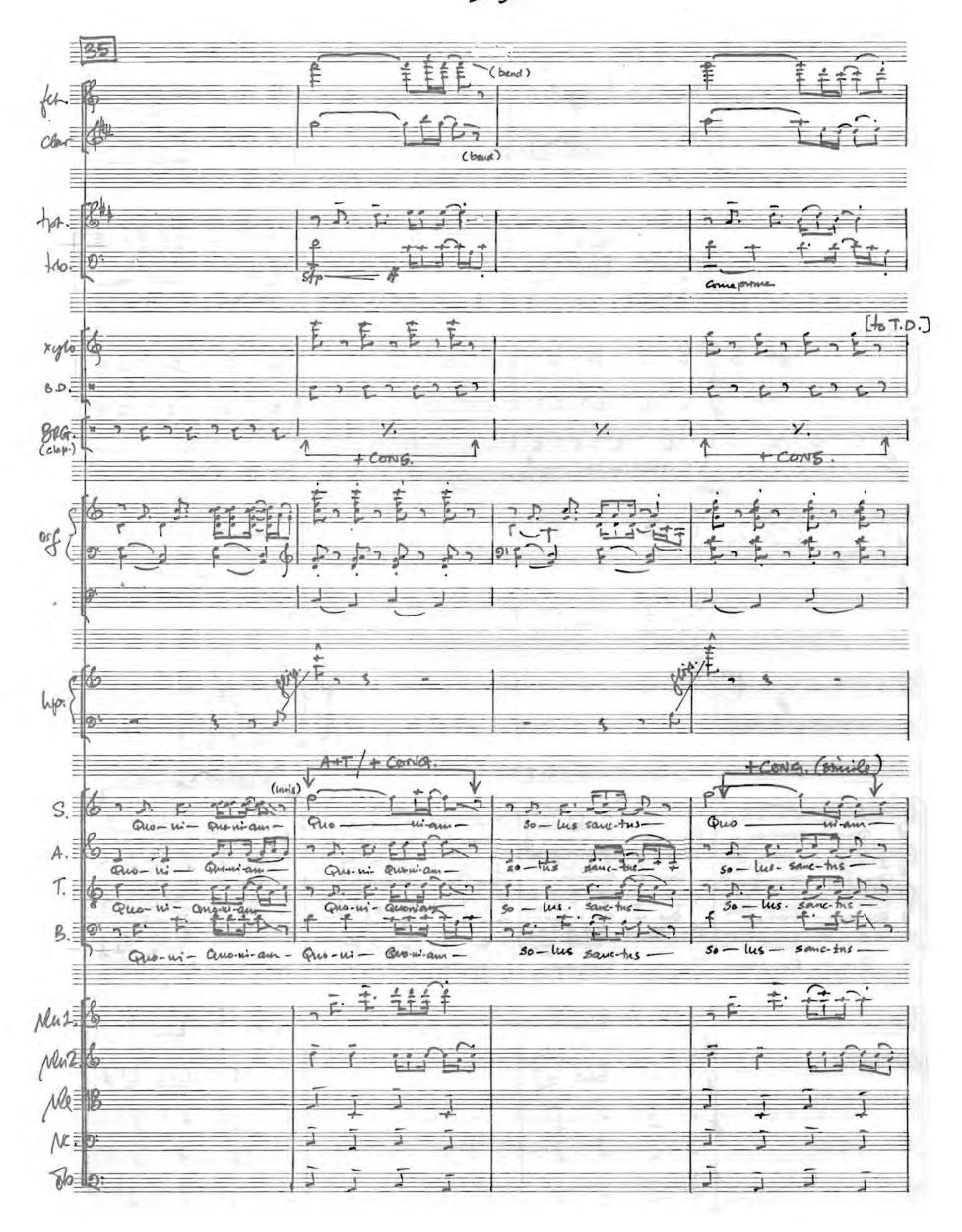




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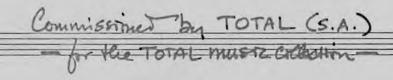








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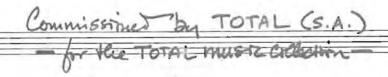
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FOR CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

FULL SCORE

PÉTER LOUIS VAN DIJK

@ SAMRO 1990



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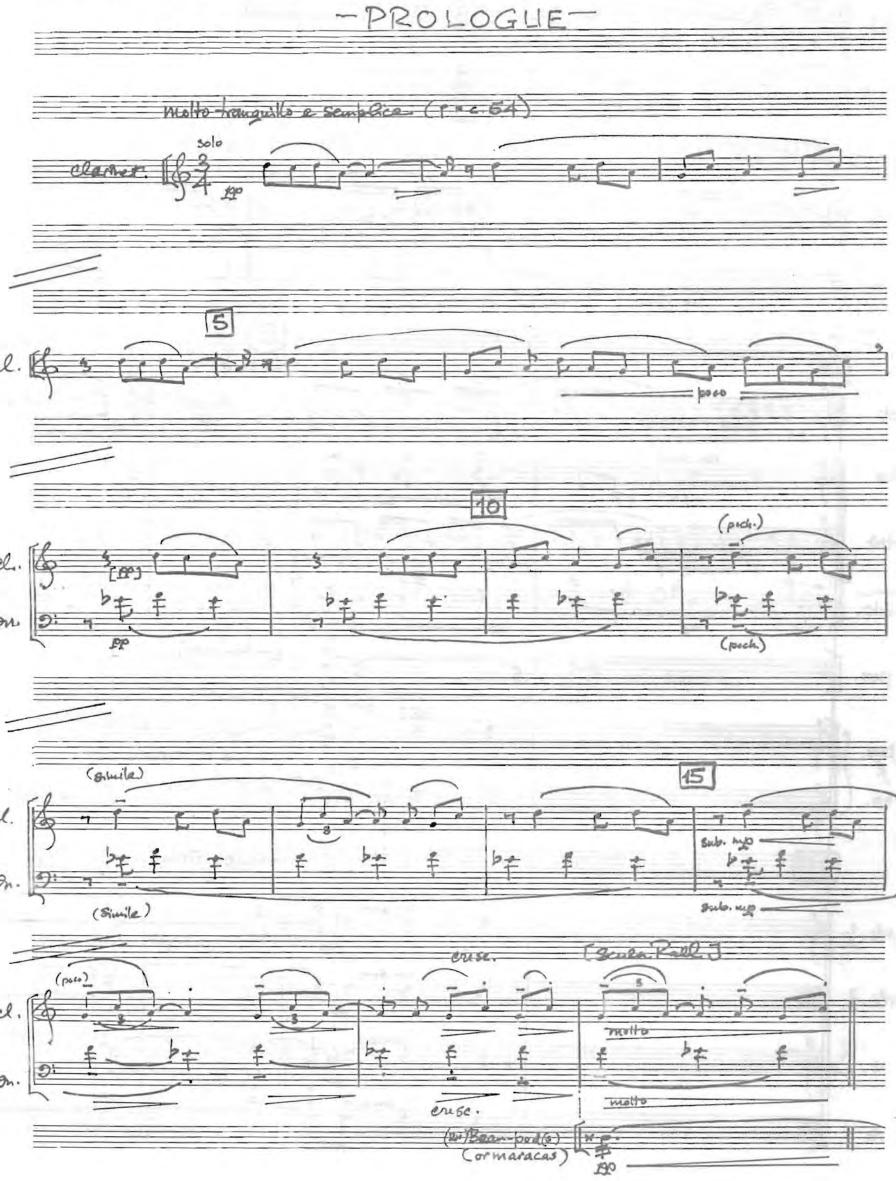
FOR CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

FULL SCORE

PÉTER LOUIS VAN DIJK

@ SAMRO 1990

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| ≣ . | ORCHESTRA: | Ē |
| = | 1 Flute (doubling piccolo) 1 Oboe (doubling Cor Anglais) | 量 |
| | 1 Clarinet [B-flat] (doubling Bass Clarinet) 1 Bassoon | ≣ |
| | 1 Horn [F] 1 Trumpet [B-flat] | |
| ≣ | 1 Trombone (tenor) Timpani / Percussion (1 player) | ≣ |
| | <pre>(timpani, bean-pod(s) (or maracas) suspended cymbal (smallish), side drum, glockenspiel, xylophone, marimba, tamtam (large),</pre> | ≣ |
| ≣ | 2 timbales, triangle, guiro.) | ≣ |
| ≣ | Piano / celesta (1 player) Harp | |
| * | (4 solo) viole (3 solo) 'celli | |
| | (1 solo)double bass | |
| | ********* | |
| | NOTE: All instruments scored at concert pitch - except those that make the customary OCTAVE transpositions. | |
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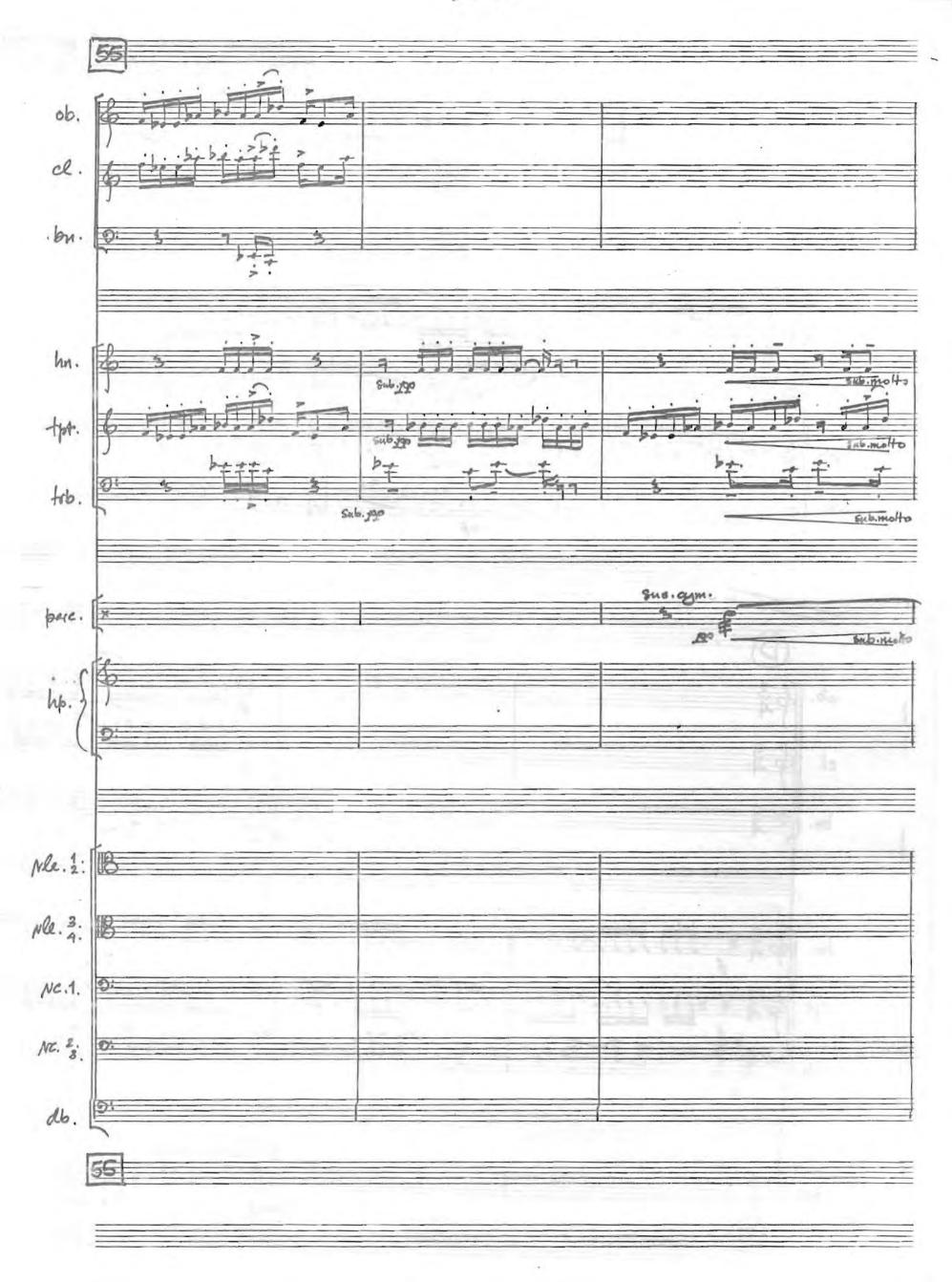


















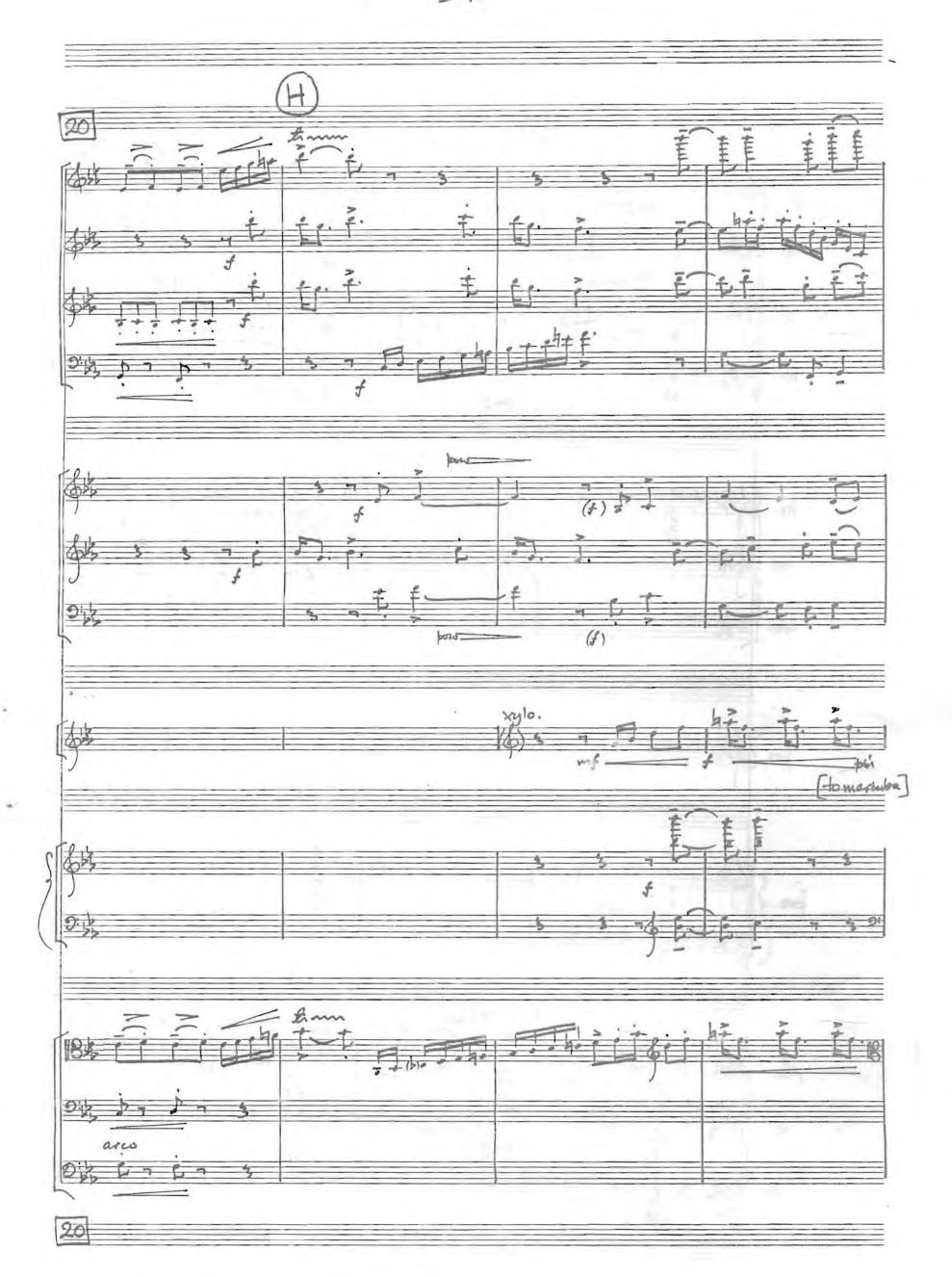












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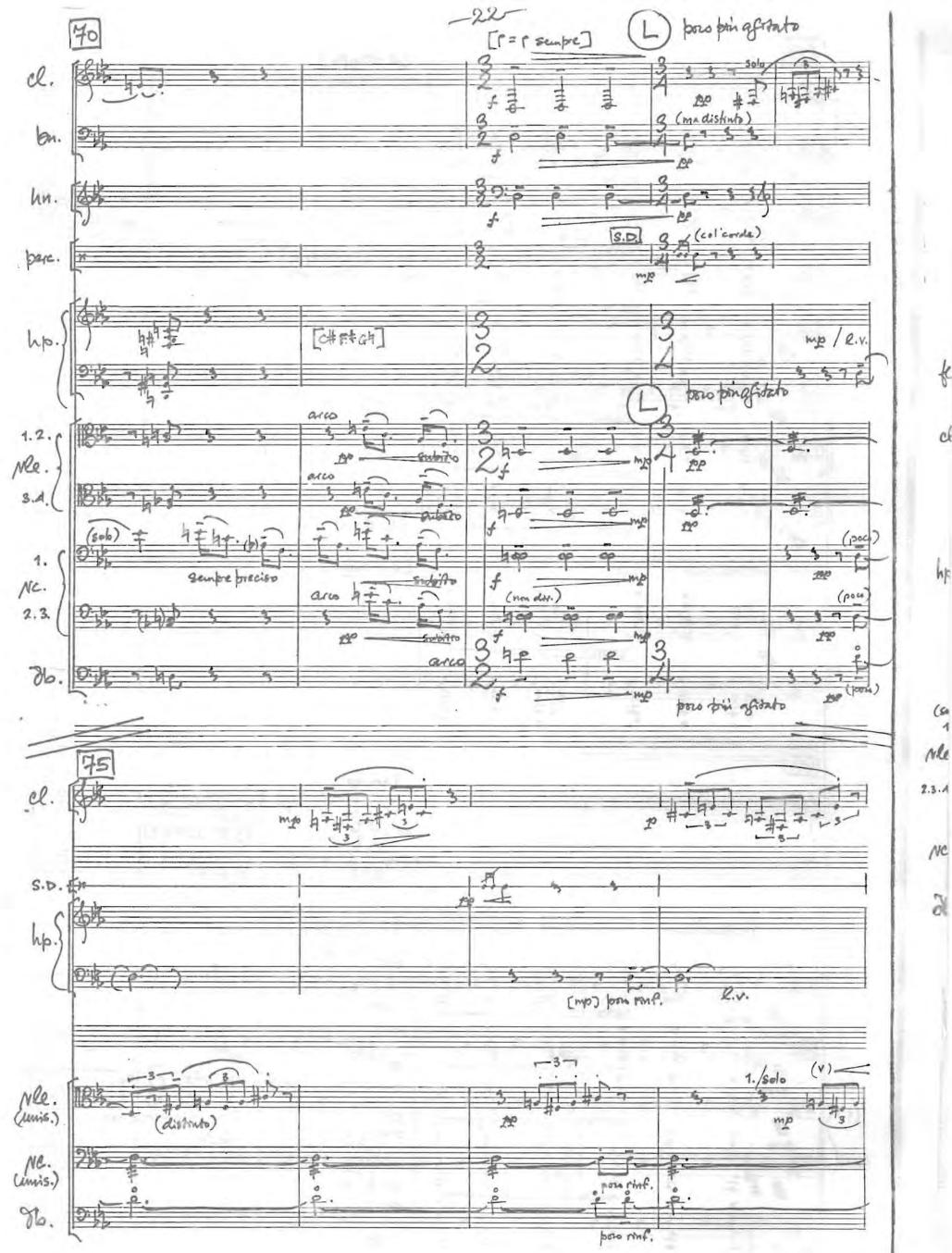




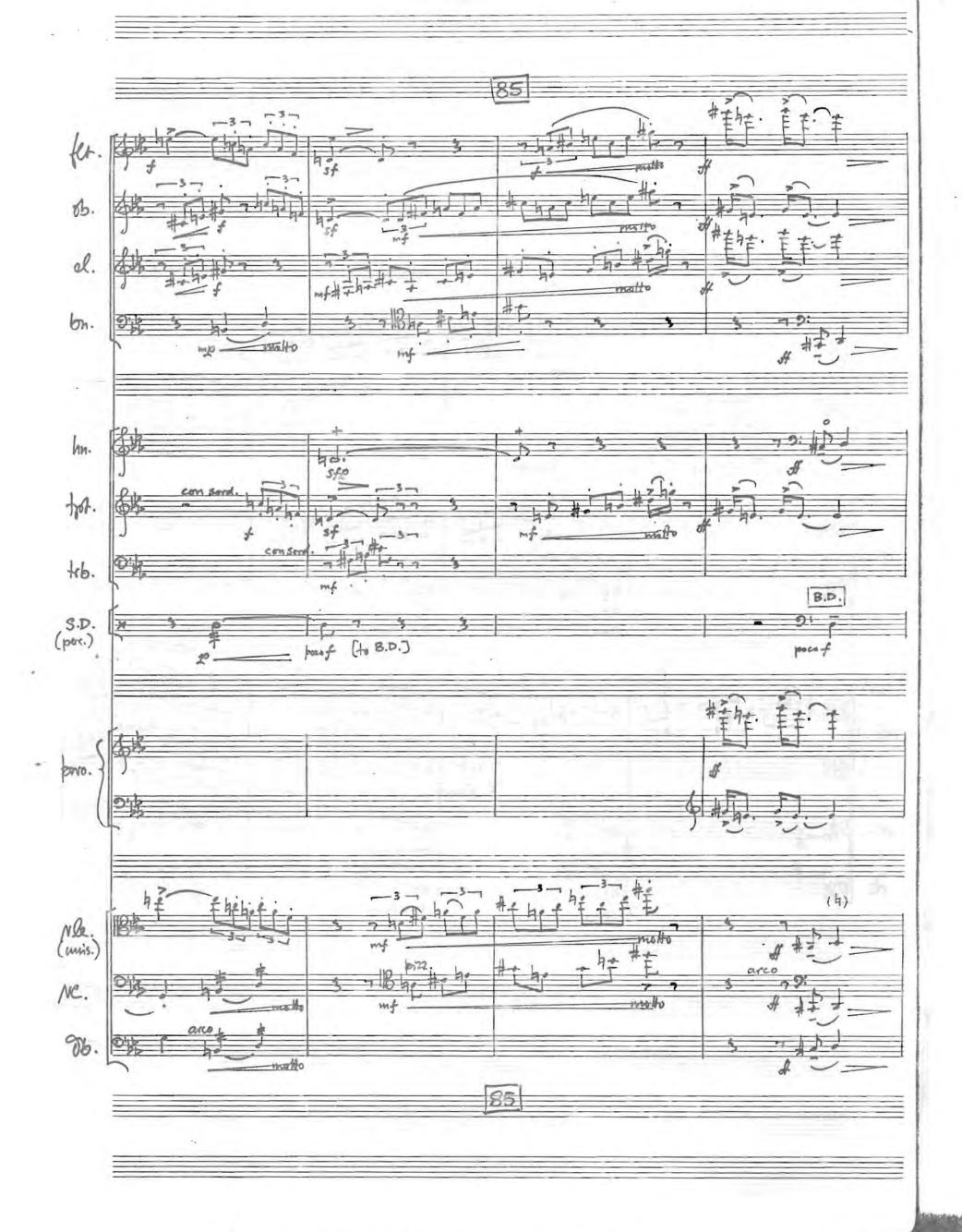


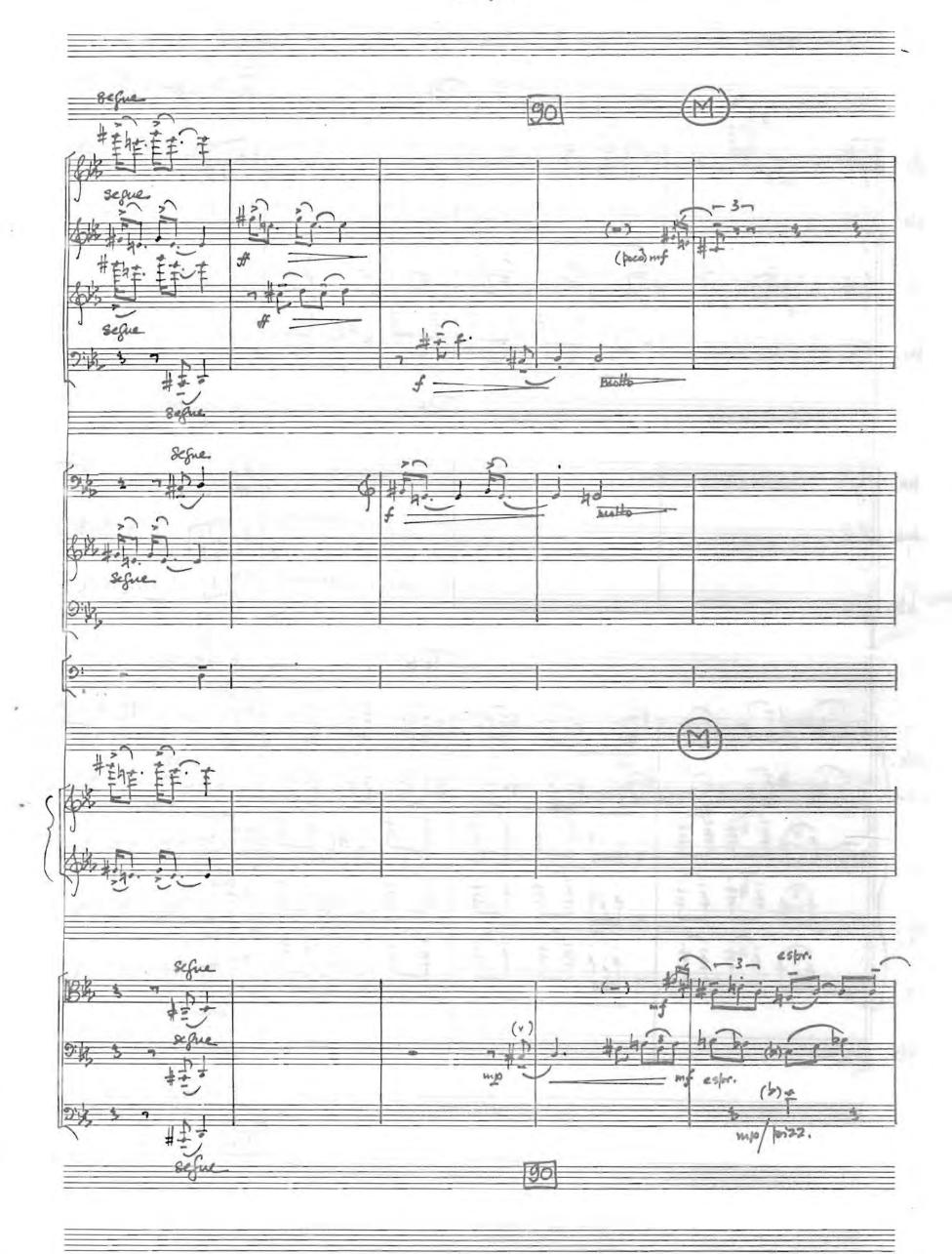


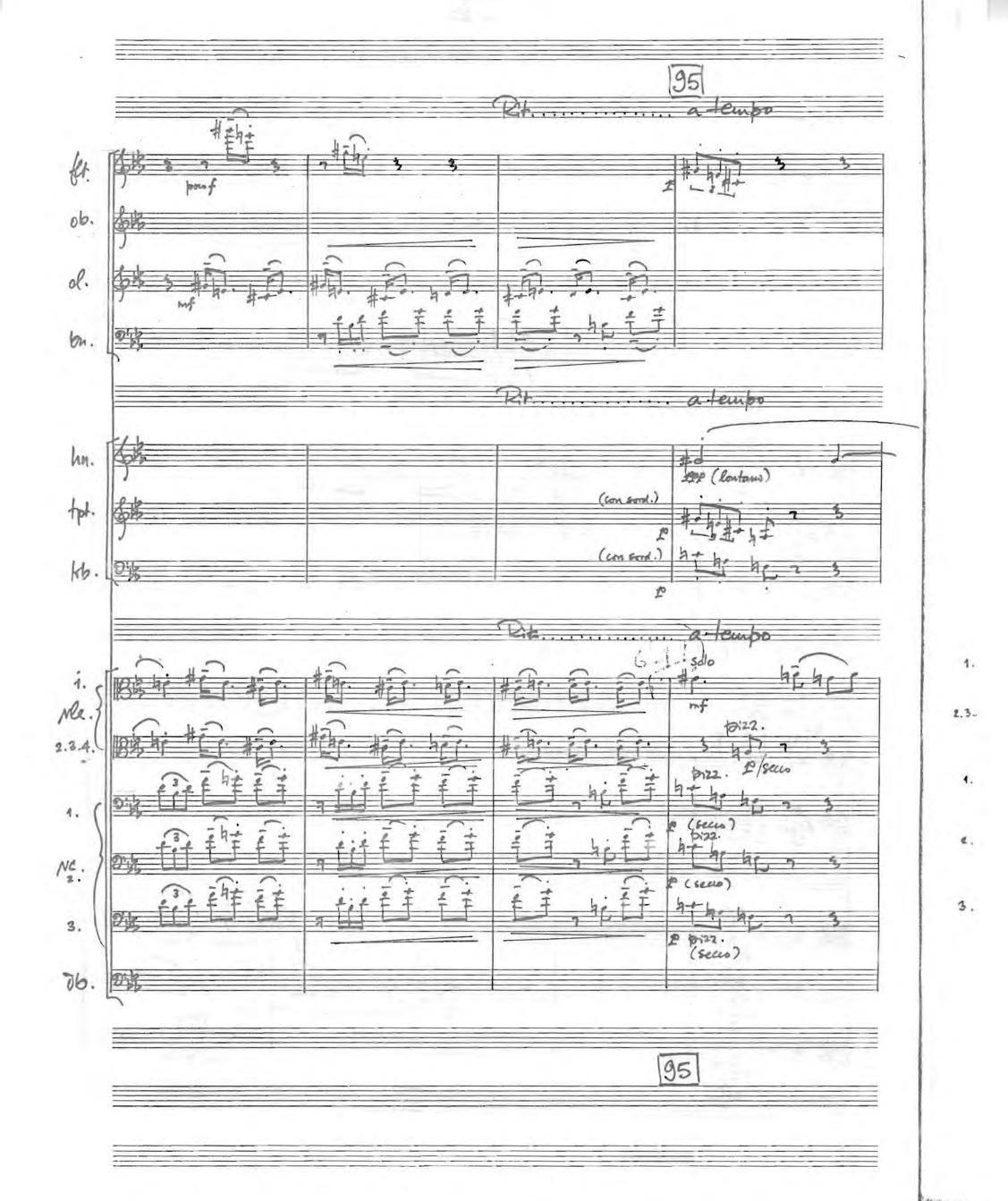












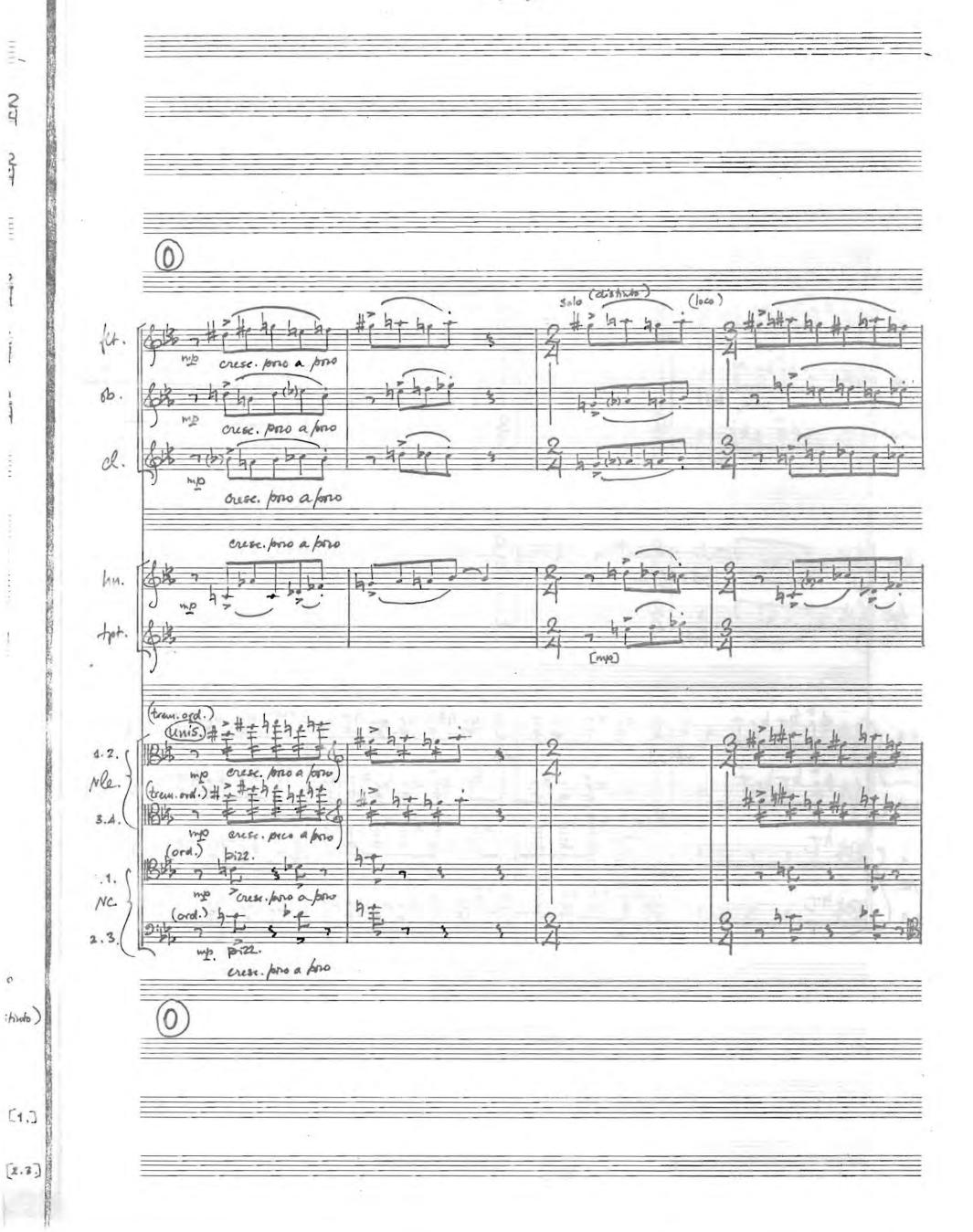








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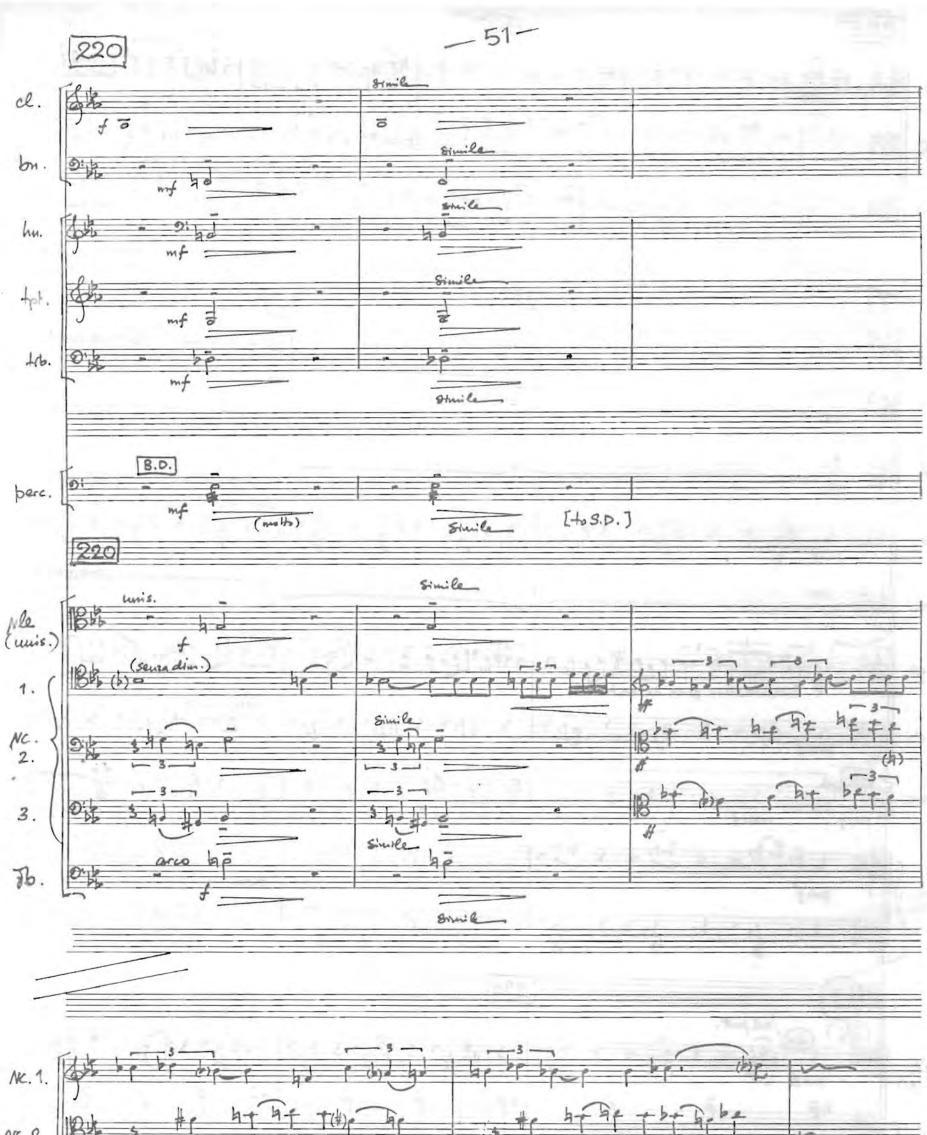
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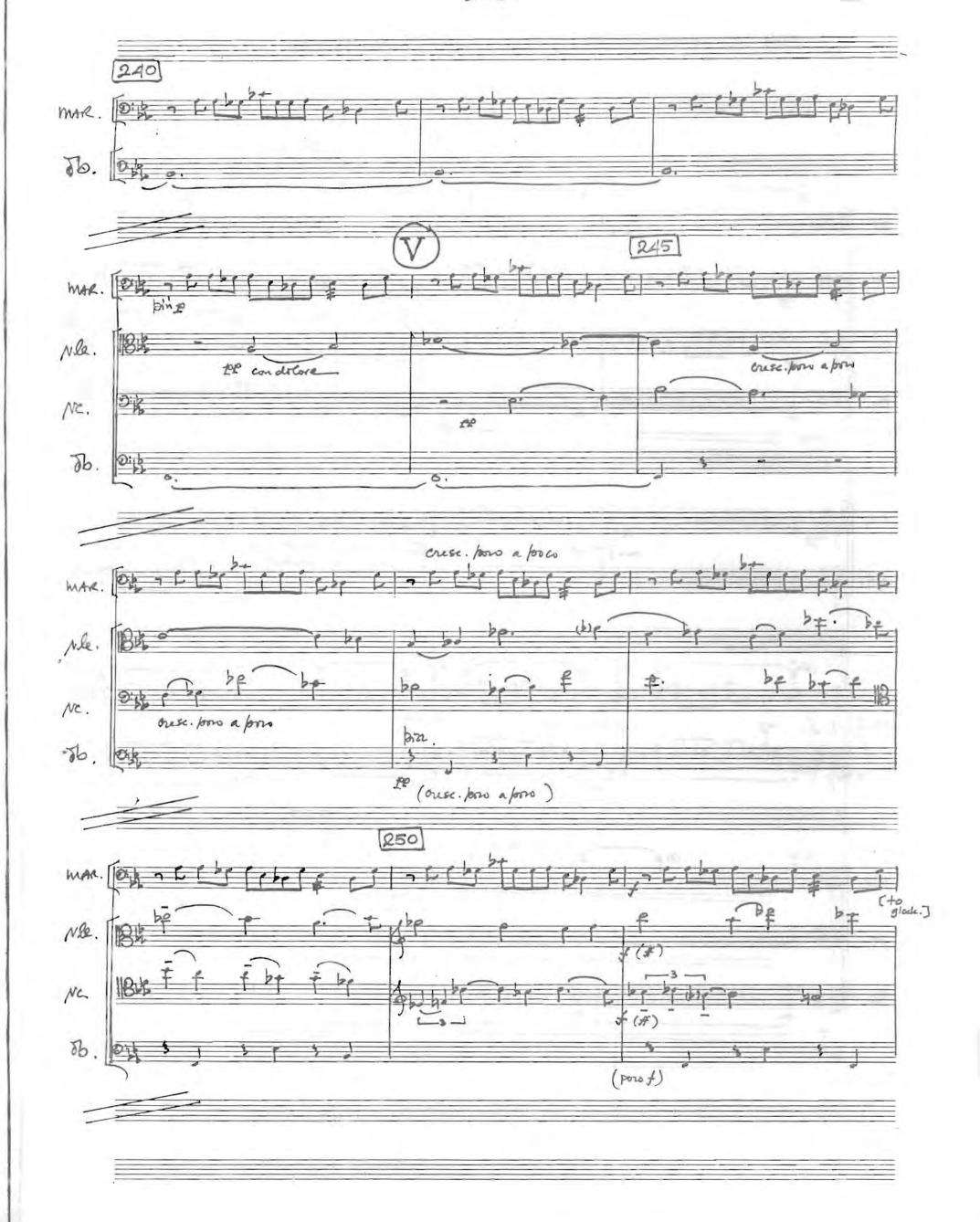
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- CELEBRATION -







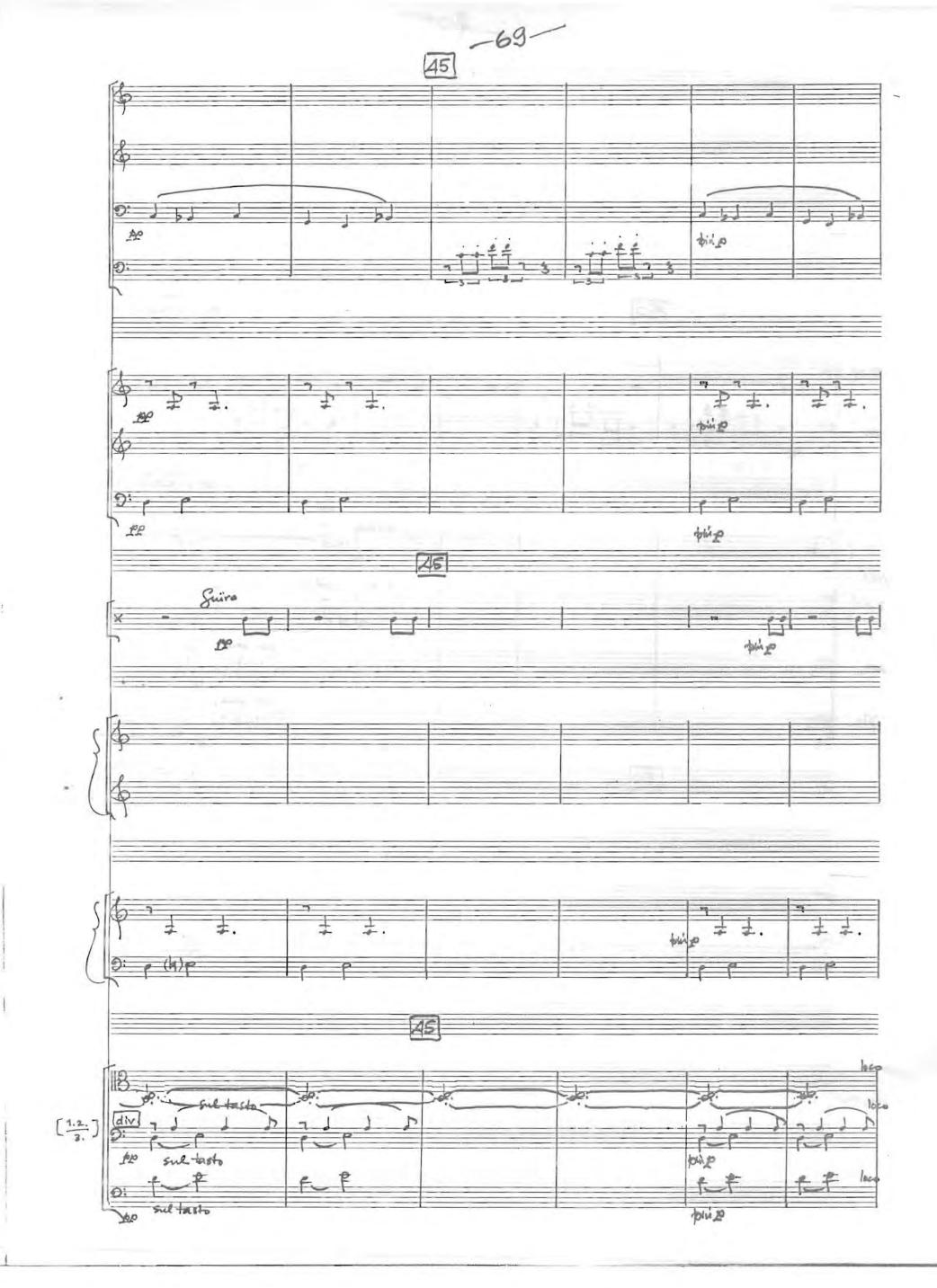


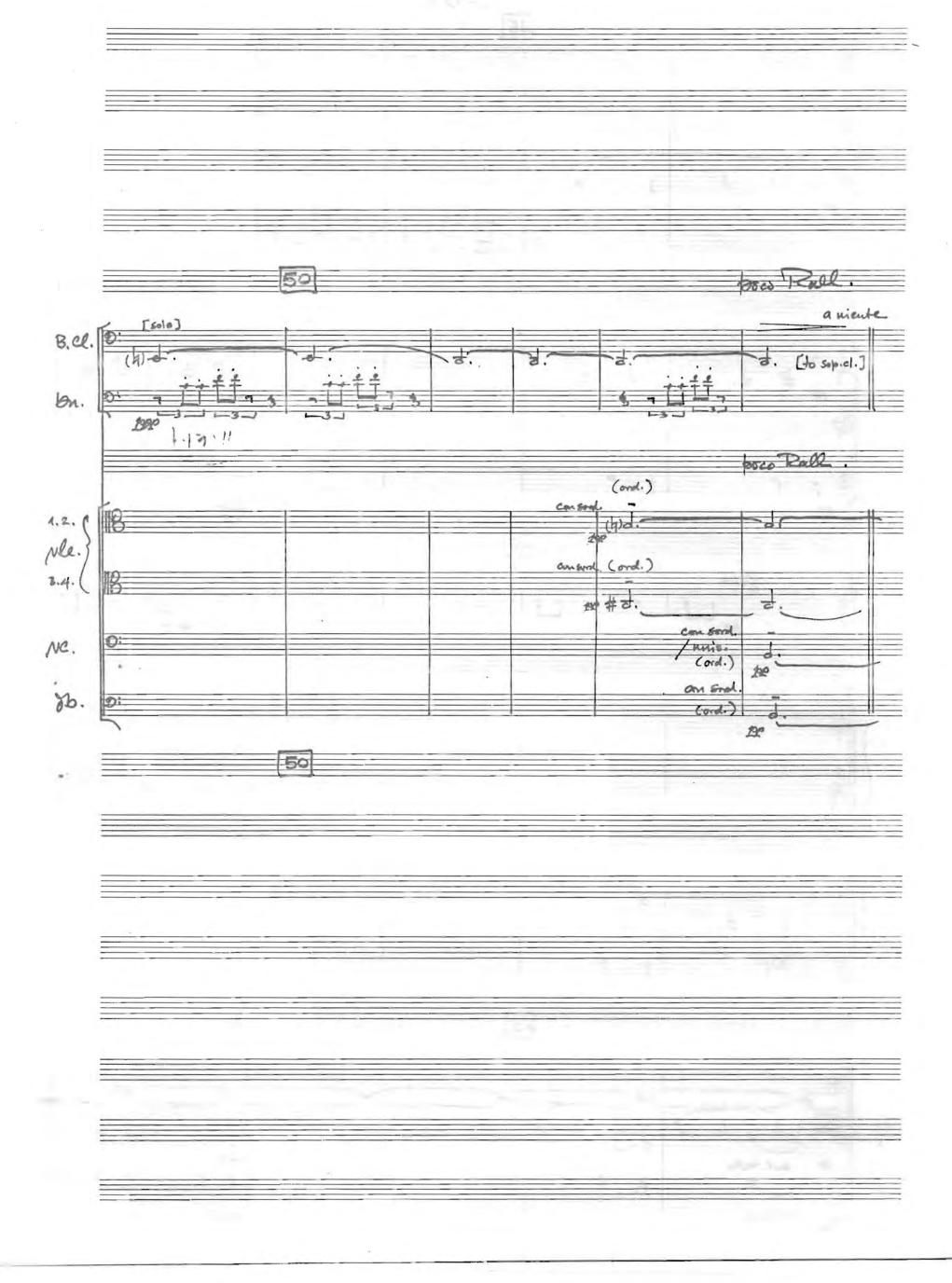










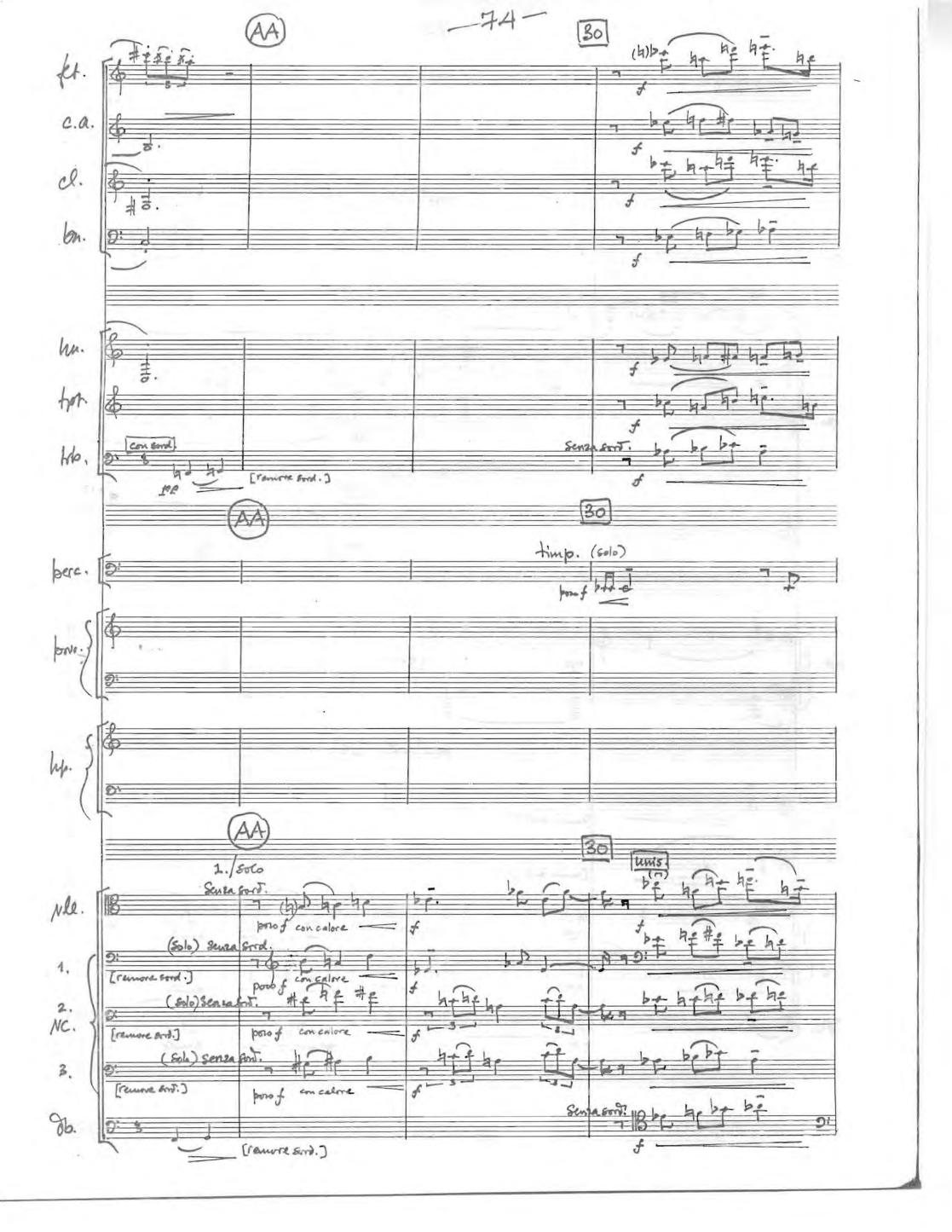


- MANTIS AND THE MOON -









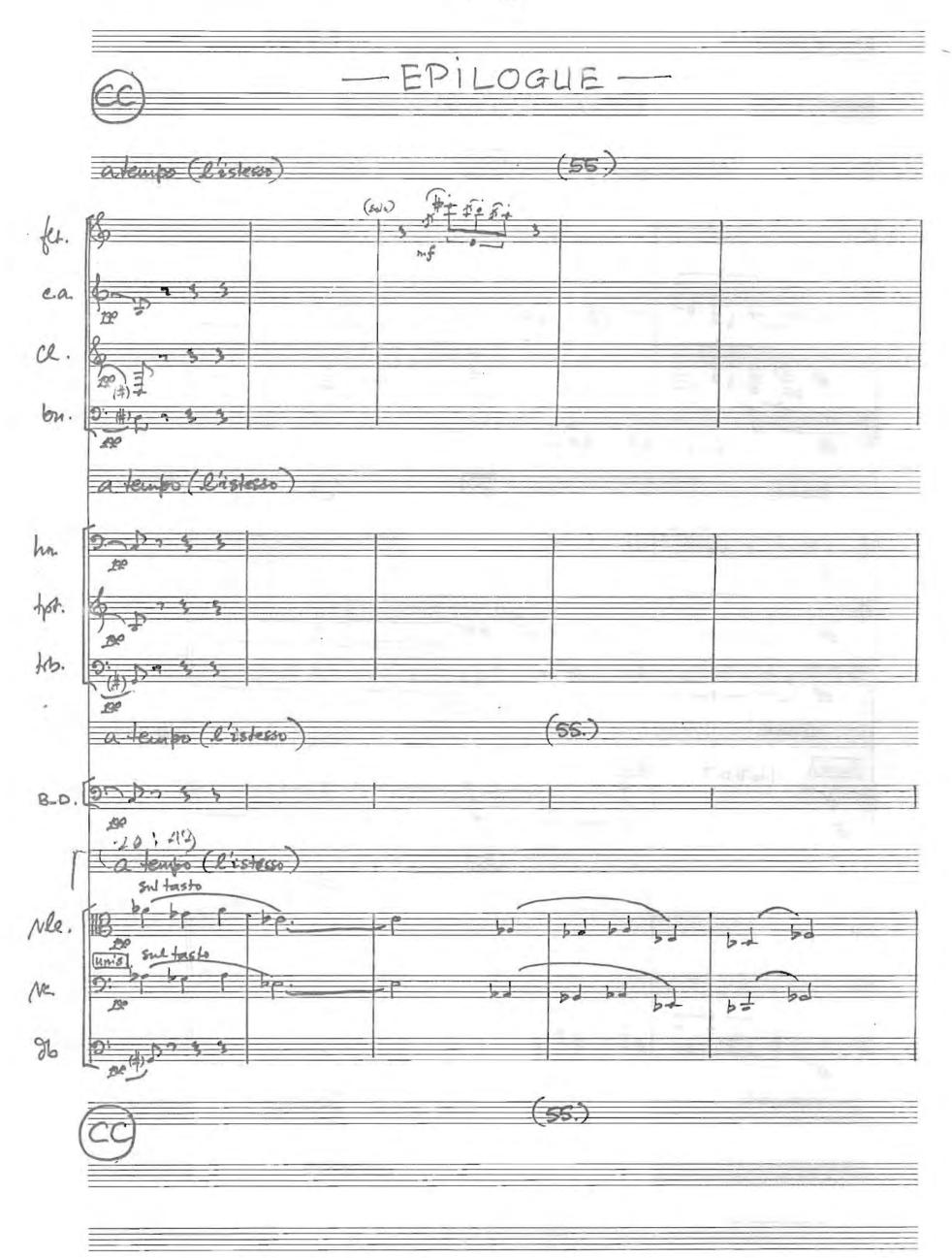


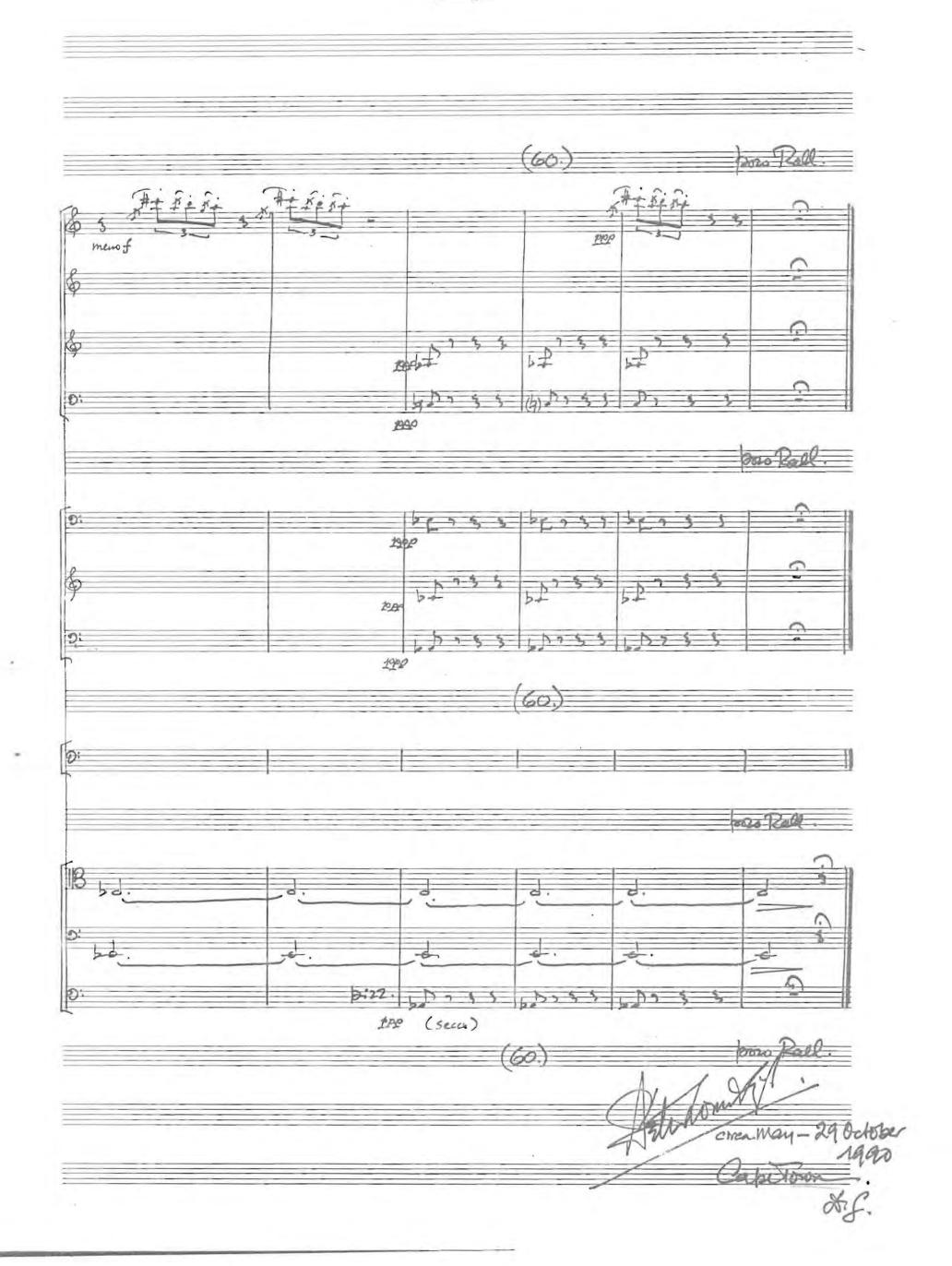












· Commissions by St John's College , Johannesburg. for the Centerary Celebrations. · TE DELIM · · FULL SCORE . · PÉTER LOUIS VAN DIJK · @ SAMED 1999 (Duration ca. 21 mm.)

· Commissioned by St John's College Johannesburg · · TE DELM · · FULL SCORE . · PÉTER LOUIS VAN DIJK · @ SAMURO 1999 (Duration ca. 21 mm.)

For Susi;

In Days dark and Light.

Cape Voin. Vebruary 1929.

Bustonmentation.

2 Flutes (20- piccolo)

obas

2 clarmets (Bb)

bassoon

2 homs (F)

2 trumpets

2 transpones (tenor)

timpami (+ mmr pocusini)

Percusion (4 Layers)

xylo, 2 woodblocks, Side Drum, sust. cymbal.

Bass Drum, whip (stapsket), Tenor Drum Efforting,

crotale (E), bell (E), triangle (small),

claves, glockenspiel, tambouris,

2 ton tons, 3 temple blocks, 1 pr. clashed cymbals.

SATB (Choir)

biano

organ

harp

violas cellos basses John Smil!











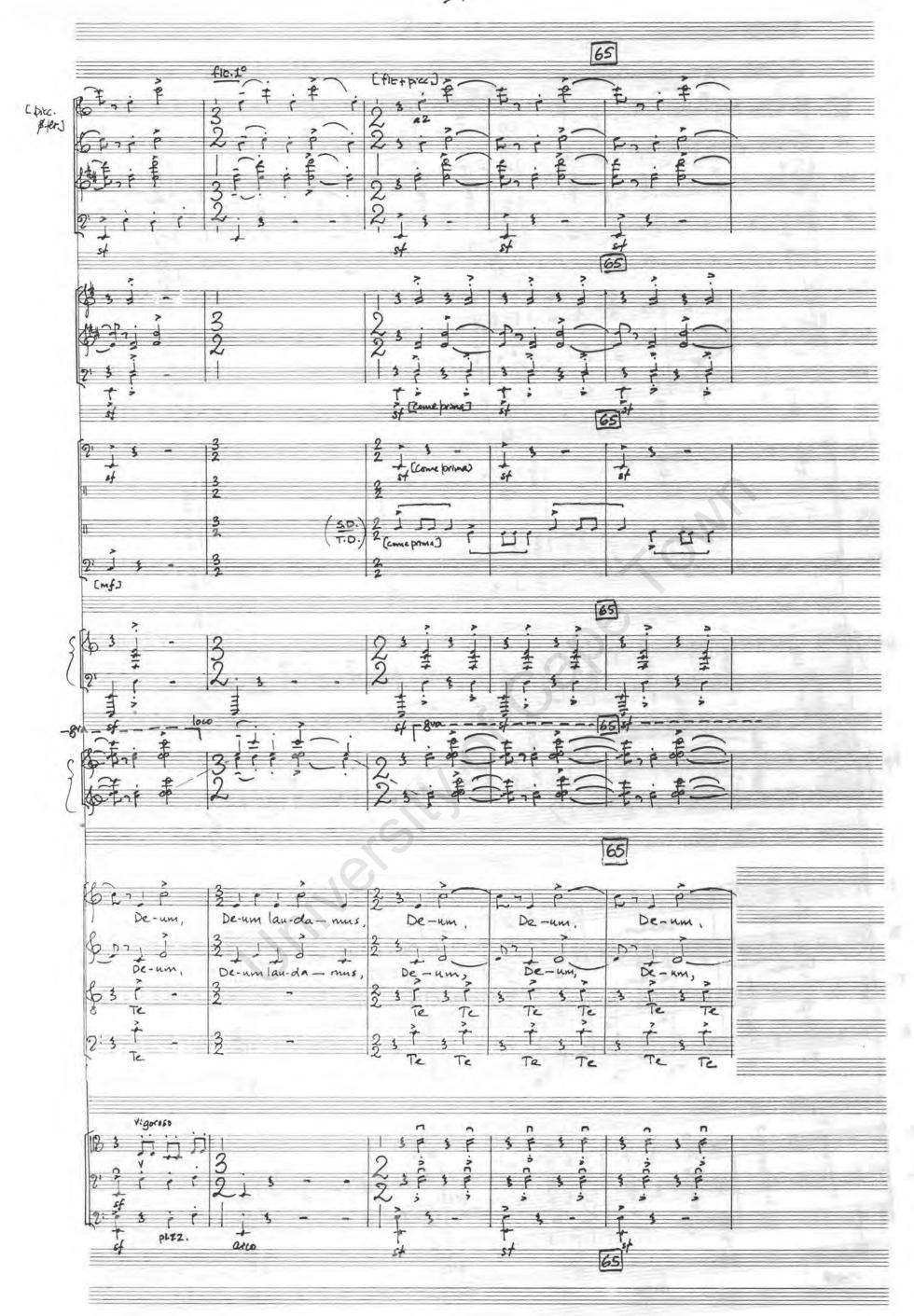




















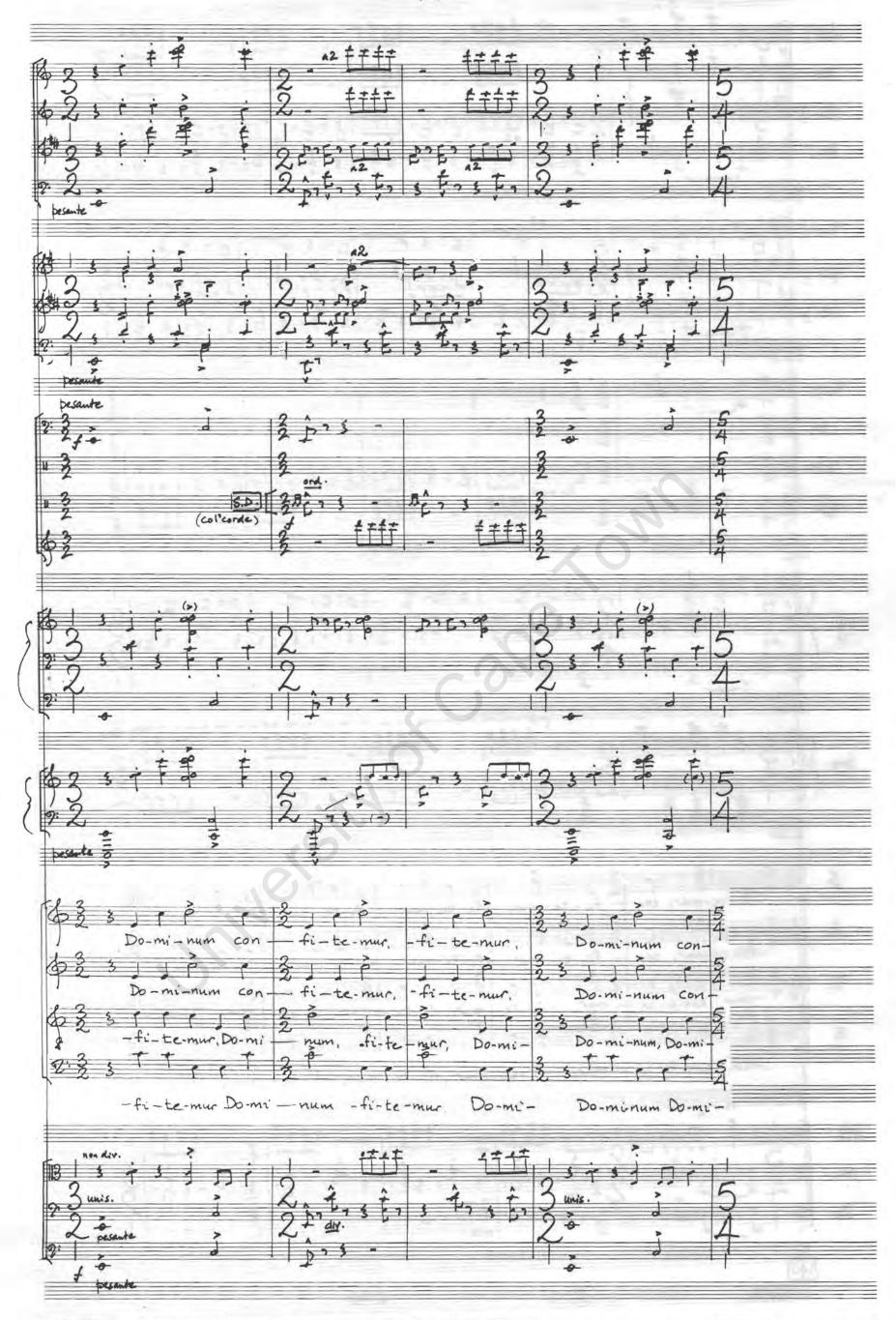
















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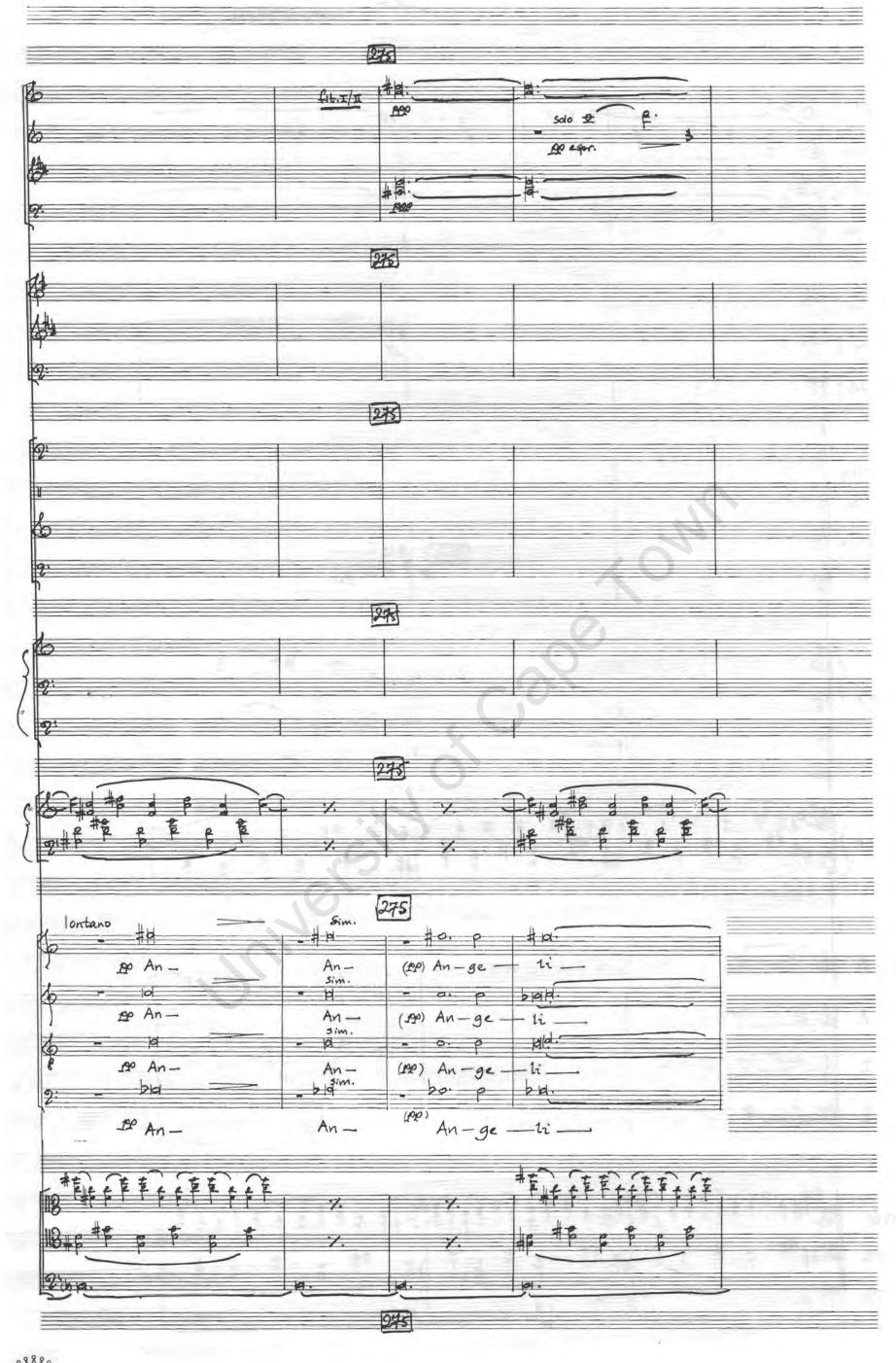
























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