# CARL VINE

# Choral Symphony

(SYMPHONY No.6)

FOR CHORUS, ORGAN AND ORCHESTRA
(1995–96)

VOCAL SCORE

Texts from *The 7 Tablets of the History of Creation*: Semitic Akkadian (Northern Babylonia), 1300–250 BC and from the *Homeric Hymns*: Ancient Greek ('Epic' dialect), circa 400 BC (transliterated using 'Revised Classical' pronounication)

Piano reduction by composer



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Choral Symphony was commissioned by Guildford Grammar School, Perth, Western Australia, as part of their Centenary celebrations, with financial assistance from the Performing Arts Board of the Australia Council

The first performance was given by the Western Australia Symphony Orchestra and the WASO Collegium Choir, conducted by the composer, at Perth Concert Hall, Western Australia, on 8 March 1996

Duration: 26 minutes

Full score and orchestral parts available on hire from the publishers

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# ORCHESTRA

- 2 flutes (1=piccolo, 2=piccolo+alto flute)
- 2 oboes (2=cor anglais)
- 2 clarinets in Bb (2=bass clarinet)
- 2 bassoons (2=contrabassoon)
- 4 horns in F
- 2 trumpets in C
- 2 trombones

tuba

#### timpani

#### percussion (2 players)

2 side drums, 4 tom-toms, 2 bass drums, crash cymbals, tam-tam, 3 suspended cymbals, bongos, car suspension spring, finger cymbals, glockenspiel, tubular bells, woodblock

harp organ strings

#### PROGRAMME NOTES

Some of my first revelatory musical experiences occurred in the choir loft of Guildford Grammar School's splendid chapel. While attending the school I was an occasional chorister and regular organist for the choir, and as this *Choral Symphony* was commissioned in honour of the school's Centenary, it seemed fitting that the instrumentation should include both choir and organ.

It took a long time to find the text for this work. I began looking through various ancient texts, but wasn't sure what I really wanted until after I had found it. I was initially attracted to works with a general religious overtone but without direct biblical connections. It also became apparent that the very antiquity of the languages themselves contributed to the sense of ritual that I wanted to convey. Although the selected works could easily have been translated, this would have brought the words immediately back to the realm of the known and the mundane, substantially reducing the mystical and incantational aspects of the originals. As neither of these languages (Semitic Akkadian and Ancient Greek – 'Epic dialect') have been used in common conversation for thousands of years, they will be equally potent to listeners of all races, while lying firmly at the roots of all modern Latin-derived language.

Enuma Elish is a creation myth of Akkadia (Northern Babylonia: 1300-1250 BC) describing the creation of the world from primeval chaos. The remaining texts are hymns to the Earth, the Moon and the Sun from the Homeric Hymns (circa 400 BC). These hymns were written in the centuries following the death of Homer as introductions to public readings of his great epics. These combine to form a simple pantheon of the human condition: a primal account of the creation of the universe coupled with a view of Man's relationship to the primary deities of the cosmos.

The work begins with an instrumental prelude that introduces the *Enuma Elish*. Each of the Hymns is similarly introduced by an instrumental passage, and is heard in the following order: *Eis Gên* – to the Earth, *Eis Selênên*- to the Moon, and *Eis Hêlion* – to the Sun. I have not, generally, used the words as pictorial elements in a musical tone painting, but rather as source material which determines rhythm, pitch and the overall 'sense' of each movement.

In coming to grips with the peculiarities of Ancient Greek, I owe an enormous debt of gratitude to Trevor Evans of the Classics Department of Sydney University for his painstaking instruction and guidance. For the correct interpretation and pronunciation of a clay tablet of Semitic Akkadian cuneiform, I must give special thanks to Professor Noel Weeks of the Department of Ancient History at the same University.

CV

### PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

The common rules of Latin representation have been used with a few additions:

text	sound		
a	c <u>u</u> p	k	cup
e	w <u>e</u> t	ks	mi <u>x</u>
ê	h <u>ai</u> r	ch	a <u>ch</u> (German)
i	s <u>i</u> t	r	r (rolled as in modern Italian)
0	h <u>o</u> t	q	a more guttural (Arabic )
ô	f <u>or</u> t		version of 'k' (Enuma Elish only)
u	d <u>oo</u> m	zd	Bethe <u>sd</u> a
ü	m <u>ü</u> de (German)		

The letter 'c' is only used to spell 'ch', otherwise 'k' is used throughout.

#### Diphthongs

ai	k <u>i</u> te	au	<u>owl</u>
ei	h <u>a</u> te	eu	ê-u (as an english 'you', ideally
oi	b <u>oil</u>		without the 'y' sound)

All other letters are pronounced as in modern English. 'G' is always hard (as in 'got'). The symbol ['] is used to mark two vowels that do not constitute a diphthong: for example e'a; e'o; a'ê. These vowels should be separated by a slight break in the voice, as in the correct pronunciation of the English word 'co-operate' (with no 'w' sound between the o's).

#### Note on transliteration

'Epic Dialect' Greek may be interpreted in a number of ways depending on the way it is recited, and there seem to be as many 'correct' interpretations as there are scholars studying the subject. I have tried to be as accurate as possible under the general guidelines of Revised Classical pronunciation.

The rules change when words are placed in the close proximity of normal recitation, so when a musical pause occurs between words that would normally be 'joined', the different sequence of sounds is notated in the transliteration.

#### Enuma Elish

Enuma Elish la nabu shamamu Shaplish ammatum shuma la zakrat Apsu rishtu zarushun muumu Tiamat mualidat gimrishun mushunu ishtenish ichiquuma gipara la kitsura tsutsa la she'u enuma ilani la shupu manama shuma la zukkuru shimatu la shimu ibanuma ilanu qiribshun . . .

### I

#### Enuma Elish

When in the height heaven was not named
And the earth beneath did not yet bear a name
And the primeval Apsu, who begat them,
and Muumu, Tiamat, the mother of all.
Their waters mingled as one
And no field was formed, no marsh was to be seen.
When of the Gods none had appeared,
And none bore a name, and no destinies were ordained;
The Gods were created in their midst . . .

from The 7 Tablets of the History of Creation: Semitic Akkadian (Northern Babylonia), 1300-1250 BC

## $\Pi$

#### Είς Γην μητέρα πάντων

. . .

Γαῖαν παμμήτειραν ἀείσομαι ἠΰθέμεθλον πρεσβίστην, ή φέρβει ἐπὶ χθονὶ πάνθ' ὁπόσ' ἐστίν. ήμεν όσα χθόνα διαν επέρχεται ήδ' όσα πόντον ήδ' όσα πωτώνται, τάδε φέρβεται έκ σέθεν όλβου. έκ σέο δ' εὖπαιδές τε καὶ εὖκαρποι τελέθουσι πότνια, σεῦ δ' ἔχεται δοῦναι βίον ἠδ' ἀφελέσθαι θνητοῖς ἀνθρώποισιν: ὁ δ' ὅλβιος ὅν κε σὰ θυμῷ πρόφρων τιμήσης: τῷ τ' ἄφθονα πάντα πάρεστι. βρίθει μέν σφιν ἄρουρα φερέσβιος, ήδὲ κατ' ἀγροὺς κτήνεσιν εύθηνεί, οίκος δ' έμπίπλαται έσθλών. αὐτοὶ δ' εὐνομίῃσι πόλιν κάτα καλλιγύναικα κοιρανέουσ', όλβος δὲ πολὺς καὶ πλοῦτος ὀπηδεῖ· παίδες δ' εύφροσύνη νεοθηλέϊ κυδιόωσι, παρθενικαί τε χοροίς φερεσανθέσιν εύφρονι θυμώ παίζουσαι σκαίρουσι κατ' ἄνθεα μαλθακά ποίης ούς κε σύ πιμήσης σεμνή θεὰ ἄφθονε δαῖμον.

#### Eis Gên mêtera pantôn

Gaian pammêteiran a'eisomai, ê'üthemethlon, presbistên, hê ferbei epi chthoni panth hopos estin; êmen hosa chthona dian eperchetai, êd hosa ponton, êd hosa pôtôntai, tade ferbetai ek sethen olbu. ek se'o deupaideste kai eukarpoi telethusi, potnia, seu dechetai dunai bion êdafelesthai thnêtois anthrôpoisin; ho dolbios, honke sü thümô profrôn timêsês; tô tafthona panta paresti. Brithei men sfin arura feresbios êde katagrus ktênesin euthênei, oikos dempiplatai esthlôn; Autoi deunomi'êsi polin kata kalligünaika koirane'us, olbos de polüs kai plutos opêdei; paides deufrosunê ne'othêle'i küdio'ôsi, parthenikaite chorois feresanthesin eufroni thümô paizdusai skairusi katanthea malthaka poi'ês, huske sü timêsês semnê thea, afthone daimon.

#### To the Earth, Mother of all

I will sing of well-founded Earth, mother of all, oldest of all beings. She feeds all creatures in the world, all that go upon the good land, all that move in the seas, and all that fly: all these are fed by her store.

Through you, O queen, men are blessed in their children

and in their harvests, and to you it belongs to give life to mortal men and to take it away.

Happy is the man whom you delight to honour!

He has all things abundantly: his fruitful land is laden with corn, his pastures are full of cattle, and his house is rich. Such men rule orderly in cities of fair women: great riches and wealth follow them: their sons exult with youthful delight and their daughters in flower-laden bands play and skip merrily over the soft flowers of the field. Thus is it with those whom you honour,

O holy Goddess, bountiful spirit.

. . .

# Ш

#### Είς Σελήνην

[Σελήνη, Σελήνη]

- ... ής ἄπο αἴγλη γαῖαν ἑλίσσεται οὐρανόδεικτος κρατὸς ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο, πολὺς δ' ὑπὸ κόσμος ὄρωρεν αἴγλης λαμπούσης....
- . . . τέκμωρ δὲ βροτοῖς καὶ σῆμα τέτυκται.

Χαίρε ἄνασσα θεὰ λευκώλενε δία Σελήνη . . .

#### Eis Selênên

[Selênê, Selênê]

- ... hês apo aiglê gaian helissetai uranodeiktos kratos apathanatoi'o, polüs düpo kosmos orôren aiglês lampusês; . . .
- ... tekmôr de brotois kai sêma tetüktai.
  - Chaire, anassa, the'a leukôlene dia Selênê...

#### To the Moon

[Selene, Selene]

- ... From her immortal head a radiance shines from heaven embracing the earth, and great is the beauty of her shining light; ...
- ... So she is a sure token and a sign to mortal men.

Hail, white-armed goddess, bright Selene . . .

# IV

#### Είς Ήλιον

"Ηλιον ύμνεῖν ... ἄρχεο ... φαέθοντα, τὸν Εὐρυφάεσσα βοῶπις γείνατο Γαίης παιδὶ καὶ Οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος γῆμε γὰρ Εὐρυφάεσσαν ἀγακλειτὴν 'Υπερίων αὐτοκασιγνήτην, ἥ οἱ τέκε κάλλιμα τέκνα 'Ηῶ τε ῥοδόπηχυν ἐϋπλόκαμόν τε Σελήνην 'Ήέλιόν τ' ἀκάμαντ' ἐπιείκελον ἀθανάτοισιν, ὄς φαίνει θνητοῦσι καὶ ἀθανάτοισι θεοῦσιν

#### Eis Hêlion

Hêlion hümnein . . . archeo . . . fa'ethonta, ton Eurüfa'essa bo'ôpis geinato Gai'ês paidi kai Uranu astero'entos; gême gar Eurüfa'essan agakleitên Hüperi'ôn autokasignêtên, hê hoi teke kallima tekna, ê'ôte hrodopêchün, e'üplokamonte Selênên, ê'elion takamant, epi'eikelon athanatoisin, hos fainei thnêtoisi kai athanatoisi the'oisin

ϊπποις ἐμβεβαώς· σμερδνὸν δ' ὅ γε δέρκεται ὅσσοις χρυσῆς ἐκ κόρυθος, λαμπραὶ δ' ἀκτίνες ἀπ' αὐτοῦ αἰγλῆεν στίλβουσι, παρὰ κροτάφων τε παρειαὶ λαμπραὶ ἀπὸ κρατὸς χαρίεν κατέχουσι πρόσωπον τηλαυγές· καλὸν δὲ περὶ χροῖ λάμπεται ἔσθος λεπτουργὲς πνοιῆ ἀνέμων, ὑπὸ δ' ἄρσενες Ἱπποι . . . ἔνθ' ἄρ' ὅ γε στήσας χρυσόζυγον ἄρμα καὶ ἵππους θεσπέσιος πέμπησι δι' οὐρανοῦ ἀκεανὸν δέ.

Χαιρε ἄναξ, πρόφρων δὲ βίον θυμήρε' ὅπαζε·

hippois embeba'ôs; smerdnon doge derketai ossois chrüsês ek korüthos, lamprai daktines apautu aiglê'en stilbusi, para krotafônte parei'ai lamprai apo kratos chari'en katechusi prosôpon têlauges; kalon de peri chro'i lampetai esthos lepturges pnoi'ê anemôn, hüpo darsenes (h)ippoi enth ar hoge stêsas chrüsozdügon (h)arma kai hippus thespesios pempêsi di uranu ôkeanon de.

Chaire anaks, profrôn de bion thümêre opazde;

#### To the Sun

First, . . . sing a hymn of the radiant Sun, whom mild-eyed Euryphaëssa bore to the son of the Earth and starry Heaven; For Hyperion married glorious Euryphaëssa, his own sister, who bore him lovely children: rosy-armed Aurora, rich-tressed Selene and tireless Helion who is like the immortal gods. As he rides his chariot he shines down on men and immortal Gods, his gaze piercing from under his gold helmet. Bright rays beam fom him, dazzling, and his bright locks stream from his temples gracefully framing his far-seen face. A rich, fine-spun garment glows upon his body and flutters in the wind: his stallions carry him . . . Then, when he has stopped his golden-yoked chariot and horses, he rests on high before diving through Heaven down to the Ocean. Hail! Lord. Give me, in your kindness, a life to please my heart.

from the Homeric Hymns: Ancient Greek ('Epic' dialect), circa 400 BC (transliterated using 'Revised Classical' pronunciation)

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(Symphony N° 6)

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