

Dick Koomans
(*1957)

THE JOGGER

– 1994 –
for recorder quartet

Partitur und vier Stimmen

MOECK

Mit dieser Reihe möchten wir dem Blockflötenquartett als Ensembleform im heutigen Musikleben neue Impulse geben.

In der Q4TT Reihe finden Sie:

1. Bearbeitungen vorklassischer Werke
2. Neuzeitliche Originalkompositionen für Blockflöte
3. U-Musik.

Die Originalmusik aus Renaissance und Barock, die einen wesentlichen Teil unserer Konzerte und Aufnahmen ausmacht, ist meistens schon in guten Ausgaben und Sammelbänden zu bekommen oder in Bibliotheken zu finden. Es ist deswegen nicht notwendig, diese Musik in die Reihe aufzunehmen.

Bei der Wahl der Werke sollen vier Kriterien für alle Ausgaben gelten:

1. Das Werk soll, gerade durch die Ausführung mit einem Blockflötenquartett, einen besonderen klanglichen Reiz erhalten. Dabei spielen Instrumentenwahl, Stimmage und gegebenenfalls die Transposition eine besondere Rolle.
2. Die Werke sollen auch den Spielern „etwas bieten“, d. h. das Zusammenspiel soll abwechslungsreich und technisch reizvoll sein.
3. Die Werke müssen etwas zum bestehenden Repertoire hinzufügen oder dazu anregen, eine Seite aus dem Repertoire neu zu entdecken.
4. Das Arrangement soll entweder eine neue Dimension des Originals zeigen, oder – und das gilt vor allem bei Arrangements von Musik für Singstimme oder ein großes vielseitiges Instrumentarium – die rein kompositorischen Linien müssen einen so starken Charakter haben, daß die Musik auch ohne Text oder „bunte Farben“ ihre Kraft behält und verständlich ist.

The purpose of this series is to provide new impulses for the recorder consort as an ensemble form in today's contemporary music-making.

In the Q4TT series you may find:

1. Arrangements of pre-classical works
2. Contemporary original compositions for recorder
3. Light music.

Original music from the renaissance and baroque periods, which forms an essential part of our concerts and recordings, is usually to be found in good editions and collections or in libraries. It is therefore not necessary to include this music in the series.

Four criteria have been used as a guide to the choice of works for all editions:

1. The work should have a special tonal appeal, particularly when performed by a recorder consort. In this connection the choice of instruments, pitch and transposition if necessary, are of particular importance.
2. The works should be attractive from the point of view of the players i.e. the ensemble-playing should offer enough variety and technical stimulation.
3. The works must add something to the existing repertoire or provoke a new discovery of a particular side of the repertoire.
4. An arrangement should either demonstrate a new dimension of the original or the purely formal lines of the composition must have such a strong character that the music retains its strength even without the text or "vivid colours" and is readily comprehensible. This is particularly the case with arrangements of music for voice or for a large number of different instruments.

Translation: R. Grocock

Avec cette série, notre intention est donner de nouvelles impulsions au type de formation qu'est le quatuor de flûtes à bec dans le paysage musical d'aujourd'hui.

Dans la série Q4TT, vous trouverez:

1. des arrangements d'œuvres préclassiques
2. des compositions originales contemporaines pour flûte à bec
3. des morceaux de musique de divertissement.

Les œuvres musicales d'origine de l'époque Renaissance et baroque qui constituent une grande partie de nos concerts et enregistrements, sont en général disponibles dans les très bonnes éditions et les albums, ou dans les bibliothèques. C'est pourquoi nous n'avons pas jugé nécessaire de les inclure dans cette série.

Dans le choix des œuvres, quatre critères ont été décisifs pour l'ensemble des éditions:

1. L'interprétation par un quatuor de flûtes à bec doit donner à l'œuvre un charme particulier au niveau du son. Pour ce faire, le choix des instruments, le registre et, le cas échéant, la transposition jouent un rôle tout particulier.
2. Les morceaux doivent constituer un enrichissement pour les musiciens, c'est-à-dire que le fait d'interpréter ces pièces dans le cadre d'un ensemble doit offrir une certaine diversité et être intéressant du point de vue de la technique.
3. Les œuvres doivent apporter un complément au répertoire déjà existant, ou inciter à redécouvrir un aspect du même répertoire.
4. Soit l'arrangement doit montrer une nouvelle dimension de l'original, soit – et cela vaut avant tout pour les arrangements de morceaux de chant ou composés pour une distribution instrumentale très variée – les aspects relatifs à la composition elle-même revêtent un caractère si marqué que la pièce conserve toute sa force et reste compréhensible, même en l'absence de texte ou de diversité instrumentale.

Traduction: A. Rabin-Weller

Vorwort

The Jogger ist eine Komposition, bei der die Musiker voller Energie, aber in gleichmäßigem Tempo durch eine von jazzigen Harmonien geprägte (Klang)-Landschaft laufen. Obwohl mit minimalistischen Techniken gearbeitet wurde, stellt *The Jogger* in seiner Gesamtstruktur kein wirkliches Beispiel dieses Kompositionsstils dar.

Der Komponist

Dick Koomans wurde 1957 geboren. Er studierte Orgel und Cembalo am Sweelinck Conservatorium in Amsterdam u. a. bei Klaas Bolt und Anneke Uittenbosch. 1982 schloß er sein Studium mit einem Solodiplom *cum laude* ab. Als Organist gewann er viele Preise internationaler Wettbewerbe. Seine kompositorische Tätigkeit wurde 1993 mit einem dritten Preis im Buma-Concertzenderconcours gewürdigt. Wichtige Werke sind u. a. *Basso Ostinato* für Orgel und *Capriccio/Adagio und Fuge* für zwei Cembali.

...über sein Werk

Mit *The Jogger* habe ich angefangen als ich gebeten wurde, etwas für das *Amsterdam Loeki Stardust Quartet* zu schreiben. Es entstand ein Perpetuum mobile, bei dem es mir vor allem um die Strukturen ging. Ich habe minimalistische Ostinato-Figuren und Harmonien aus dem Jazz verwendet und ans Ende eine kleine schnelle Fuge gesetzt, die das Ostinato-Material des vorangehenden Stückes enthält. Die Fuge stellt einen kurzen Ausflug in den barocken Aspekt der Blockflöte dar. Es war eigentlich gar nicht meine Absicht, die musikalische Darstellung eines Joggers zu geben, aber durch die ständige Bewegung in der Komposition entstand eine humorvolle Geschichte, die einfach das Bild eines Joggers hervorrief. Das heißt, ich kann mir auch eine Ausführung vorstellen bei der das Jogger-Element ignoriert und einfach ganz exakt, ohne spielerisches Rubato, nur die Struktur des Werkes hörbar gemacht wird.

Preface

The Jogger is a composition where the musician, full of energy but at a steady speed, runs through a (sound)-landscape which is characterized by jazz harmony. Although minimalist techniques were used in composing this piece, it is not a true example of this style of composition.

The composer

Dick Koomans was born in 1957. He studied organ and harpsichord with, amongst others, Klaas Bolt and Anneke Uittenbosch at the Sweelinck Conservatory in Amsterdam. In 1982 he completed his studies with a soloist's diploma *cum laude*. As an organist, he won many prizes in international competitions. His activity as a composer was acknowledged in 1993 when he won a third prize in the Buma-Concertzenderconcours. Important works are amongst others *Basso Ostinato* for organ, and *Capriccio/Adagio and Fuge* for two harpsichords.

...about his work

I began work on *The Jogger* after being asked to write something for the *Amsterdam Loeki Stardust Quartet*. A perpetuum mobile emerged, whereby I laid particular emphasis on the structure. I have used minimalist ostinato-figures and jazz harmonies and at the end I have added a small fast fugue which contains ostinato material from the preceding piece. The fugue represents a short excursion into the baroque aspect of the recorder. It was not actually my intention to give a musical description of a jogger, but through the constant motion in the composition there emerged a humorous narrative which simply evoked the picture of a jogger. This means that I can also imagine a performance where the jogger-element is ignored, and simply by playing very exactly, without any playful rubato, the structure of the work is made audible.

Translation: R. Grocock

Préface

The Jogger est une composition au sein de laquelle les musiciens vont parcourir un paysage musical marqué par des harmonies jazziques en investissant toute leur énergie, tout en gardant cependant un tempo régulier. Bien que le compositeur ait fait appel à des techniques minimalistes, *The Jogger* ne représente pas un véritable exemple de ce style de composition.

Le compositeur

Dick Koomans est né en 1957. Il fit des études d'orgue et de clavecin au Conservatoire Sweelinck d'Amsterdam, auprès de Klaas Bolt et de Anneke Uittenbosch notamment. En 1982, il termina ses études en obtenant un diplôme de soliste avec la mention *cum laude*. En tant qu'organiste, il remporta de nombreux prix à l'occasion de concours internationaux. En 1993, il obtint le troisième prix pour ses compositions lors du concours Buma-Concertzender. Parmi ses œuvres les plus importantes, on compte *Basso Ostinato* pour orgue et *Capriccio/Adagio et Fuge* pour deux clavecins.

... à propos de son œuvre

J'ai commencé à composer *The Jogger* lorsque l'on m'a demandé d'écrire une pièce pour le quatuor *Amsterdam Loeki Stardust Quartet*. Il en est né un perpetuum mobile dont c'était avant tout les structures qui m'importaient. J'ai eu recours à des ostinato tirés du jazz et ai ajouté à la fin une petite fugue rapide qui reprend les ostinato du morceau précédent. La fugue représente une brève échappée vers les aspects baroques de la flûte à bec. En fait, ce n'était pas dans mon intention de donner une représentation musicale d'un coureur, mais le mouvement constant de la composition a fait naître une histoire humoristique qui engendre tout simplement l'image d'un coureur. Néanmoins, je pense que le musicien peut également interpréter le morceau en ignorant cette image du «coureur», en faisant ressortir la structure de l'œuvre tout simplement, sans s'attarder sur son caractère ludique.

Traduction: A. Rabin-Weller

Dick Koomans, Amsterdam

September 1996

The Jogger

– 1994 –

for recorder quartet

(♩ = MM 104)

Dick Koomans (*1957)

S
A
T
B

leak air
p
simile
leak air
p
simile
leak air
p
simile
mf

6

10

Musical score for measures 14-17. The score is written for four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first three staves are marked *bisbigliando*. The first staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest. The second staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest. The third staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest. The fourth staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest. The first three staves have a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest. The fourth staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest.

Musical score for measures 18-20. The score is written for four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first staff is marked *pp*. The second staff is marked *mf*. The third staff is marked *mf*. The fourth staff is marked *mf*. The first staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest. The second staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest. The third staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest. The fourth staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest.

Musical score for measures 21-23. The score is written for four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest. The second staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest. The third staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest. The fourth staff has a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a rest.

24

8

mf

This system contains measures 24, 25, and 26. It features four staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a measure rest, followed by eighth notes, and includes triplet markings. The second staff has a treble clef and contains half notes and quarter notes. The third staff has a treble clef and contains eighth notes. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a continuous eighth-note pattern with accents. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in the third staff.

27

8

This system contains measures 27 and 28. It features four staves. The top staff has a treble clef and includes triplet markings. The second staff has a treble clef and contains half notes and quarter notes. The third staff has a treble clef and contains eighth notes with triplet markings. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a continuous eighth-note pattern with accents.

29

8

This system contains measure 29. It features three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains eighth notes with triplet markings. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff has a treble clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes.

32

Musical score for measures 32-34. The score is written for four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Treble 3, and Bass. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 32 shows a melodic line in Treble 1 and a rhythmic accompaniment in Treble 2 and Bass. Measure 33 continues the melodic development in Treble 1 and the rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 34 concludes the section with a final melodic phrase in Treble 1 and a sustained rhythmic accompaniment in Treble 2 and Bass.

35

Musical score for measures 35-36. The score is written for four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Treble 3, and Bass. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 35 features a melodic line in Treble 1 and a rhythmic accompaniment in Treble 2 and Bass. Measure 36 concludes the section with a final melodic phrase in Treble 1 and a sustained rhythmic accompaniment in Treble 2 and Bass.

37

Musical score for measures 37-38. The score is written for four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Treble 3, and Bass. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 37 features a melodic line in Treble 1 and a rhythmic accompaniment in Treble 2 and Bass. Measure 38 concludes the section with a final melodic phrase in Treble 1 and a sustained rhythmic accompaniment in Treble 2 and Bass.

40

C

p *3* *simile* *p* *bluesy*

43

p *3* *simile* *simile* *p*

47

p *p* *p*

50

D

pp

53

mf

56

58 E

tr

bluesy

pp

61

pp

pp

pp

63

3

pp

F

66

Measures 66-68 of a musical score in F major (one sharp). The score consists of four staves. Measures 66 and 67 feature a melody in the first staff with triplets and a bass line in the fourth staff. Measure 68 continues the melody and bass line. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and accents. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

69

Measures 69-71 of a musical score in F major. Measures 69 and 70 feature a melody in the first staff and a bass line in the fourth staff. Measure 71 features a rapid ascending scale in the first staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *subito f* (suddenly forte). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

72

Measures 72-74 of a musical score in F major. Measures 72 and 73 feature a rapid ascending scale in the first staff. Measure 74 features a melody in the first staff and a bass line in the fourth staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

75

75

76

77

f

sfz

78

G

78

subito p

subito p

subito p

subito p

79

80

80

subito mf

subito mf

81

Measures 82-84 of a musical score in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff (treble clef) features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets in measure 84. The second staff (treble clef) provides harmonic support with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff (treble clef) contains a continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment. The fourth staff (bass clef) features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 84. Dynamic markings include *p* in measure 82 and *cresc.* in measure 84.

Measures 85-87 of a musical score in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff (treble clef) features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 85. The second staff (treble clef) provides harmonic support with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff (treble clef) contains a continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment. The fourth staff (bass clef) features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 85. Dynamic markings include *p* in measure 85 and *cresc.* in measure 87. A *simile* marking is present in measure 87.

Measures 88-90 of a musical score in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff (treble clef) features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 88. The second staff (treble clef) provides harmonic support with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff (treble clef) contains a continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment. The fourth staff (bass clef) features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 88. Dynamic markings include *f* in measure 88.

91

8

tr

This system contains measures 91, 92, and 93. It features four staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. Measure 91 has rests on the first two staves and a melodic line on the third. Measure 92 has melodic lines on all four staves, with a trill (tr) marked on the third staff. Measure 93 continues the melodic development on all staves.

94

8

This system contains measures 94, 95, and 96. It features four staves. Measure 94 has a complex melodic line on the first staff and a bass line on the fourth. Measure 95 continues the melodic lines on the first and fourth staves. Measure 96 shows a continuation of the musical themes across all four staves.

97

8

This system contains measures 97, 98, and 99. It features three staves. Measure 97 has a melodic line on the first staff. Measure 98 continues the melodic line on the first staff. Measure 99 shows a continuation of the musical themes across the three staves.

Musical score for measures 99-101. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 8/8. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are dynamic markings *mp* (mezzo-piano) at the end of measures 100 and 101. There are also hairpins indicating a crescendo in measures 99 and 100.

Musical score for measures 102-105. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 8/8. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are dynamic markings *mp* (mezzo-piano) at the beginning of measures 102 and 104, and *f* (forte) at the beginning of measures 103 and 105. There are also hairpins indicating a crescendo in measures 102 and 104.

Musical score for measures 106-108. The score is written for three staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 8/8. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There is a dynamic marking *f* (forte) at the beginning of measure 106.