

Contemporary Flemish Choral Composers

(Hedendaagse Vlaamse koorcomponisten)

By Timothy J. Brown, composer

Flanders, the Northern portion of Belgium, has long had a distinct choral tradition. Many are familiar with Renaissance composers Ockeghem and DesPrez and others of the polyphonic tradition. Flanders is also home to a number of active choral composers today. Its language is Flemish, a dialect of Dutch. Investigation yields a healthy list of names of living creators of choral music:

Kurt Bikkembergs, Erica Budai, Ludo Claesen, Roland Coryn, Johan Duijck, Jacqueline Fontyn, Wim Hendrickx, Vic Nees, Lucien Posman, Raymond Schroyens, Gwendolyn Sommereyns, Rudi Tas, Wim Hendrickx, Luc Van Hove, Kristiaan Van Ingelgem, Maarten Van Ingelgem, Sebastiaan Van Steenberge.

The purpose of this article is to provide a brief introduction to a few representative composers and some of their works. Regrettably, it is not possible in this short column to give detailed presentations of each. Information is provided, however, so that the interested individual may do additional study.

Roland Coryn (b. 1938, Kortrijk) undertook musical studies at the *Stedelijke Academie voor Muziek en Woord* in Harelbeke (City Academy for Music and Word), and the *Koninklijk Muziekconservatorium Gent* (Royal Conservatory of Ghent),

studying viola, chamber music, and receiving First Prize in composition. He performed for many years, taught composition at his alma mater in Ghent, and has been a full-time composer since 1997. Many Flemish composers set texts in English, and Coryn is no exception. He has been a devotee of the language, setting such writers as Emily Dickinson, Edgar Allen Poe and William Blake in their original English, as well as Li Po in English translation.

A 2005 composition, Coryn's *There is Another Sky* is a choral song cycle of five unaccompanied works using poems by Emily Dickinson. The composer has used lush harmonies, pandiatonicism and pantriadicism.

(Click on the image to download the full score)

I. There is another sky,

Text: Emily Dickinson Music: Roland Coryn

Quietly $J = 50$

Soprano
Alto
Tenor
Bass

S.
A.
T.
B.

Coryn, Roland. There is Another Sky, ©2005. Used by permission.

His work, *Death Be Not Proud*, using a text by John Donne, makes use of mixed and changing meters.

(Click on the image to download the full score)

The image shows a page of a musical score titled "Death be not proud." by Roland Coryn. The score is for a vocal ensemble and piano. It features multiple staves for voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are in Latin: "Death, be not proud, though some have called thee, / Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so, / For those whom thou think'st thou dost overthrow, / Die not, poor Death; yet thus thou art slain, / Mailed in thy shroud, smiling, thee the grave / Will bury with thee; from thee thou art free, / Thou'rt slave to fate, chance, kings, desperate men, / Who say that thou art powerful and free, / On either side, on either side, / Death has no dominion there." The score includes musical notation such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Coryn, Roland.
Death Be Not Proud,
©2006. Used by
permission.

Coryn's 2008 work, *Canticum Canticorum Salomonis*, is scored for violin solo and chorus. Coryn scores separate sections for the treble and male voices to correspond to the *bride* and *bridegroom* speakers in the text. Substantial *divisi* occur. The text is scored in Latin. The violin is used to open the work dramatically, introducing rhythmic and pitch patterns which are incorporated in the piece. It is later given overtones in several sections.

(Click on the image to download the full score)

8

S. The news like, like Squir-rels run
 A. news like, the news like, the news like Squir-rels run,
 T. The news like, the news like Squir-rels, Squir-rels run
 B. The news like, the news like, news like Squir-rels, Squir-rels, run
 Solo/Choir news like

*Coryn, Roland. Canticum
 Canticorum Salomonis ©
 2008. Used by permission.*

(Click on the image to download the full score)

16

S. no-er-ru - a, quon-tu man-ia - sup-cha-ru-ru-ru
 T. no-er-ru - a, quon-tu man-ia - sup-cha-ru-ru-ru
 B. no-er-ru - a, quon-tu man-ia - sup-cha-ru-ru-ru
 Vln/vla Più mosso ♩ = 72

*Coryn, Roland. Canticum
 Canticorum Salomonis ©
 2008. Used by permission.*

Vic Nees (b. 1936, Mechelen) studied composition with Flor Peeters at the Conservatory of Antwerp. He also studied composition and choral conducting with Kurt Thomas in Hamburg. He began as a producer of choral music in 1961 at the Flemish Radio in Brussels, serving as the conductor of the Radio Chorus from 1970 to 1996. He has played a significant role in the choral movement, and adjudicated in many international competitions. He is now a member of the Belgian Royal Academy. Nees' many years as conductor of the

Flemish Radio Choir brought him in contact with a variety of music, and are in part responsible for his self-designation as an “eclectic composer.” He also has been influenced by *Les six*, Messiaen’s harmonies, Britten and Tippett’s choral traditions, the Polish composers of Penderecki’s generation and American minimalists. He also cites Hugo Distler as an influence for learning how to set text, having studied the opposition between text prosody and musical rhythm in his *Mörrike Chorliederbuch*.

Nee’s 2005 work, *Trumpet Te Deum*, is scored for two trumpets, soprano soloist, and mixed choir (with divisi), written for conductor Peter Dejangs for the 15th anniversary of his ensemble, *Musa Horti*. Nees makes use of a variety of compositional techniques in the work, and it is an example of his eclecticism. The *Te Deum* is opened with the two solo trumpets with homophonic choral singing. The second movement, *Te gloriosus*, makes use of four-part men’s voices and four-part treble voices. Nees uses a technique of placing rests mid-syllable and mid-word. This first occurs simply as interrupted text. However, when the male and treble voices are juxtaposed, it resembles medieval hocketing. The *Tu Rex gloriae* movement is opened with four part male voices in a repeated C major chord (with occasional Bb major) forming a layer over which the treble voices are scored in seconds. A *coro parlato* technique is used effectively in the *Tu devicto* section. Nees here uses an additive technique with the text, in which a portion of a phrase is introduced, and repeated with additional text, and so on. This section has contrapuntal and homophonic portions.

The score is published by Annie Bank (www.anniebank.nl), and a recording of the dedicatee ensemble is available through Phaedra.

Other notable compositions by Vic Nees include *Vigilia de la Pentecosta*; *Magnificat*; *Veni Sancte Spiritus*; *Concerto per la*

beata Vergine; and Requiem.

(Click on the image to download the full score)

The image shows a page of a musical score. At the top, it is marked 'Doppio movimento' with a tempo of quarter note = 120. The score includes two trumpet parts (Tpt. 1 and Tpt. 2) and a four-part vocal choir (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The lyrics are in Latin: 'Tu de - vi - o, de - vi - o mor - tu, de - vi - o mor - tu a - tu - le - o.' The score is written in a standard musical notation with clefs, notes, and rests.

*Nees, Vic. Trumpet Te Deum,
p. 32. © Copyright by Annie
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permission.*

Lucien Posman (b. 1952, Maldegem) pursued musical studies at the Ghent Royal Conservatory (with Roland Coryn) and at the Royal Flemish Conservatory of Antwerp, where he earned first prize certificates in music theory, music history, harmony, counterpoint, fugue and composition. He presently teaches music theory, composition and pedagogy at Hogeschool Gent. Posman was the Artistic Director of *De Rode Pomp*, a concert hall for chamber music. He is the co-founder of the European Composers Collective (ECCG), and a member of the editorial staff of the 'Nieuwe Vlaamse Muziekrevue'.

The Book of Los, using texts in English by William Blake, was written in 2000. It is scored for soprano soloist, flute,

piano, and mixed choir. This monumental work is approximately 25 minutes in duration, and recorded on Cyprès (CYP 4616) by the Goeyvaerts Consort (now known as the *Aquarius Kamerkoor*). Its four attached movements parallel the four chapters in Blake's book. The pianistic writing is for that of a partner instrument, not simply an accompaniment, and the same can be said of the flute (which is notated for flute, alto flute, and piccolo). The work has proper scansion for the singers throughout.

The first movement, "*Chapter 1*," is opened with a single repeated b in the piano, followed by the chorus, while steady chords continue in the piano. Posman makes use of planing and pantriadicism. The opening harmonies progress: [b, E, d, E, c, d, a, f, c, E, F#, e, F#, d, Ab (enharmonic G#), F#, G# (enharmonic Ab), Bb, g#]. A clever use of enharmonics is given to the choir in measures 9-10. Here, the soprano is introduced using the words of the character *Eno*, and in measure 13 the meter shifts from 4/4 to 9/8. The soprano soloist is given rhythms that correspond to the triple feel, however, the alto flute is given a duple rhythm at each entrance in a duet section. In measure 28, a repeated chord is introduced in the choral parts, and is somewhat reminiscent of the opening piano chords.

(Click on the images to download the full score)

The BOOK of LOS
Chap : 1

White Book Lute Book

This image shows a page from a musical manuscript titled 'The BOOK of LOS Chap : 1'. It features a score for voice and piano. The vocal parts are labeled 'White Book' and 'Lute Book'. The piano part is labeled 'Lute Book'. The score includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lyrics are: 'O... .. a... .. get the... .. the... ..'. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a grand staff for the piano and individual staves for the vocal parts.

*Posman, Lucien.
The Book of Los.
(2000) pp. 1.
Unpublished
manuscript. Used
by permission.*

This image shows a page from a musical manuscript, likely page 2, featuring a score for voice and piano. The score includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lyrics are: 'O... .. a... .. get the... .. the... ..'. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a grand staff for the piano and individual staves for the vocal parts.

*Posman, Lucien.
The Book of Los.
(2000) pp. 2.
Unpublished
manuscript. Used
by permission.*

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top four staves are vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with lyrics in French: "et dans les bras de l'air / d'air...". The fifth staff is the piano accompaniment. The score is written in a common time signature and features a variety of rhythmic values and dynamic markings.

*Posman, Lucien.
The Book of Los.
(2000) pp. 3.
Unpublished
manuscript. Used
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The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal part with lyrics: "L'air de la terre et de la mer / d'air...". The middle and bottom staves are piano accompaniment. The score continues with complex harmonic structures and rhythmic patterns.

*Posman, Lucien.
The Book of Los.
(2000) pp. 4.
Unpublished
manuscript. Used
by permission.*

The second movement, "Chapter 2," is harmonically rich and

adventurous. The shimmering effect in the piano beginning in measure 287 requires an adept player. Glissandi over small intervals are given to the singers in long note values.

(Click on the image to download the full score)



Posman, Lucien.
The Book of Los,
p. 31. Unpublished
manuscript. Used
by permission.
2011

Text painting is used in numerous locations throughout the work. In measures 422-424, from the third movement, two examples are found. One is the single solo voice singing the text "thin," and the other follows in the choral parts which move downward with the text "sunk."

(Click on the images to download the full score)

Posman, Lucien. *The Book of Los*. (2000, measures 420-427). Unpublished manuscript. Used by permission.

Posman, Lucien. *The Book of Los*. (2000, measures 420-427). Unpublished manuscript. Used by permission.

The fourth movement is opened by the soprano soloist. In this movement, Posman makes use of polyrhythms, juxtaposing quintuplets in the flute against undecaplets in the piano. A brisk tempo and the indication *molto nervoso* introduce a section of rhythmic complexity and interest by the listener in the soprano, flute, and piano parts. The closing of the work includes repeated pitches in the upper register of the piano, paralleling its opening.

(Click on the image to download the full score)



Posman, Lucien. The Book of Los. (2000) p. 58. Unpublished manuscript. Used by permission.

Another example of text painting is found in the fourth movement. The choir and piano have both been employed, but the choir alone sings the text "But no light."

(Click on the image to download the full score)



Posman, Lucien. The Book of Los. (2000) measures 558-561. Unpublished manuscript. Used by permission.

Kurt Bikkembergs (b. 1963, Hasselt) studied music education, composition, and conducting at the Lemmens Institute in Louvain, and served as choirmaster for the Flemish Opera 2002-2008. Bikkembergs is currently Kapellmeister of the Cathedral of Saints Michael and Gudule in Brussels, and directs the *Capella di Voce* in Louvain. His extensive compositional output includes many sacred works, as well as pieces for children and youth.

A 2007 work, *Psalm L*, is scored in English. The work is unaccompanied, but incorporates rhythmic foot tapping, finger snapping, clapping, and slapping.

(Click on the images to download the full score)

in opdracht van FURIANT, herenlyk opgedragen

Psalm L
Prima pars

Kurt Bikkembergs

The Migh - ty, the Migh - ty One,
The Migh - ty, the Migh - ty One,
The Migh - ty, the Migh - ty One,
The Migh - ty, the Migh - ty One,
The Migh - ty, the Migh - ty One,
the Migh - ty, the Migh - ty One, God,
the Migh - ty, the Migh - ty One, God,
the Migh - ty, the Migh - ty One, God,
the Migh - ty, the Migh - ty One, God.

*Bikkembergs, Kurt, Psalm L.
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♩ = ca. 120

clap hands snap fingers (*) slap feet (alternating hands)

clap hands snap fingers (*) slap feet (alternating hands)

clap hands snap fingers (*) slap feet (alternating hands)

clap hands snap fingers (*) slap feet (alternating hands)

* snapping fingers, alternating open and crossed wrists

Bikkembergs, Kurt,
Psalm L. © Copyright by
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permission.

Jacqueline Fontyn (b. 1930, Antwerp) knew from the early age of 14 that she wished to be a composer. She studied with Marcel Quinet and Max Deutsch. She taught Music Theory at the *Koninklijk Conservatorium* (Royal Conservatory) in Antwerp from 1963 to 1990, and then taught at the Brussels Conservatory. In 1993, she was named to the Belgian Royal Academy.

Her 1997 work, *Ich Kannte Meine Seele Nicht*, is set in German for six voices: either mixed chorus or treble chorus. Fontyn gives performer's notes, and uses indeterminacy and some graphic notation in the score.

NOTICE

NOTES FOR PERFORMERS

Brève respiration (pas arrêt))	Short respiration (no stop)
Point d'arrêt très bref	^	A very short pause
Point d'arrêt bref facultatif	(^)	A short optional rest
Note la plus aiguë possible	↑	The highest possible pitch
la plus grave possible	↓	lowest possible pitch

Fontyn, Jacqueline. *Ich Kannte Meine Seele Nicht*. © 2009 Sonus Mundi Musikverlag. Used by permission.

(Click on the images to download the full score)

A snippet of a musical score for the piece 'Ich Kannte Meine Seele Nicht' by Jacqueline Fontyn. The score is on page 5, starting at measure 36. It features a vocal line with lyrics in German: 'So sein Gold... (10) ...'. The score includes a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment, and a basso continuo line. The lyrics are: 'So sein Gold... (10) ...'. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.

Fontyn, Jacqueline. *Ich Kannte Meine Seele Nicht*. © 2009 Sonus Mundi Musikverlag. Used by permission.

120 *accel e cresc. (tutti)* 9

65

Brass --- (- see)

Brass --- --- wird der Wald, (e)

Brass --- --- see

Brass ---

Brass ---

Bongo *f* --- see und (e)

Agitato

Fontyn, Jacqueline. Ich
 Kannte Meine Seele Nicht. ©
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Maarten Van Ingelgem (b. 1976, Aalst), son of composer Kristian Van Ingelgem, studied piano at the Brussels Conservatory with Jan Michiels, and then composition at the Antwerp Conservatory with Wim Henderickx. Maarten Van Ingelgem directs *De 2de Adem (The Second Breath)*, a chamber choir specializing in contemporary music, and sings in the *Aquarius Kamerkoor* and the *Vlaams Radiokoer (Flemish Radio Choir)*. He was named a 2008 winner of the “Golden Poppy” by SABAM (Belgian performing rights organization) for choral composition. His compositions are for treble choirs, male choirs, and youth choirs (with singers up to perhaps age 30).

His 2009 work, *1914*, was commissioned by *Molitva*. It is scored for TTBB, 4 soli and 2 bugles, but written in Slavonic. The work, which depicts “*The Christmas Truce*” of World War I, in which soldiers on both sides stopped fighting, makes use of extra-musical effects.

(Click on the image to download the full score)

© 1914
By Van Ingelgem and Maarten
Maarten Van Ingelgem

Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Cello

1. This score is published as a single edition for different parts which enables each player to buy only the parts he needs. Reproduction of this score is prohibited without the written permission of the publisher.
2. The publisher is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this score and is not liable for any loss or damage.

*Van Ingelgem, Maarten.
1914. ©2009. Used by
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