

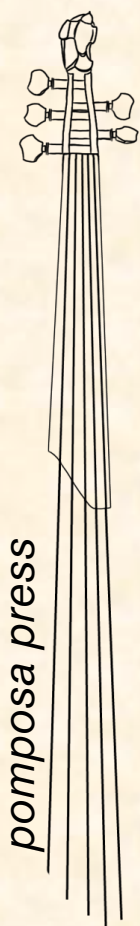
To Armgard Haken

**RUDOLF
HAKEN**

**“GALÁPAGOS”
FOR 5-STRING VIOLA
AND ORCHESTRA**

PERCUSSION 3

**crash cymbal
suspended cymbal (with brush)
2 large ratchets
woodblocks**



GALÁPAGOS - Instrumentation

solo five-string viola

1 piccolo

2 flutes

2 b-flat clarinets

1 bass clarinet

1 alto sax

1 baritone sax

1 contrabassoon

1 tuba

timpani (4)

percussion 1: snare drum (with snare throughout) / 2 bongos (high & low) / ocean drum

percussion 2: (triangle / bass drum)

percussion 3: (crash cymbal / suspended cymbal (with brush) / 2 large rattles / woodblocks)

percussion 4: (chimes / tamtam)

organ

violas

cellos

basses

Galápagos was premiered Feb. 19, 2005 by Rudolf Haken, five-string viola with Ian Hobson conducting the Sinfonia da Camera at the Krannert Center, Urbana, Illinois. It has also been used as the soundtrack for Jaime Moss' video *Galápagos*.

Following are program notes from the 2005 performance:

RUDOLF HAKEN – GALÁPAGOS: An evolutionary new work for five-string viola and orchestra

dedicated to my sister Armgard

The inspiration for this tone poem is Kurt Vonnegut's novel *Galápagos*, written in 1985. The novel opens in the year 1986, when nearly all human life is succumbing to natural and man-made catastrophes. The evolution of our species begins anew through a handful of survivors on Santa Rosalía, the fictional northernmost of the Galápagos Islands. In the span of one million years, humankind evolves into a species of furry fisherfolk with flippers instead of hands. The skull has become streamlined for more efficient swimming, necessitating a reduction in brain size. The proverbial Fish With Legs has been replaced by the Human With Flippers.

The million-year-old ghost who narrates the story makes a wry comment when characters pass away: "Oh well, he wasn't going to write Beethoven's Ninth Symphony anyway." This saying originated on the fronts during the First World War. In the novel, the cruelty of the epitaph is heightened by the fact that the very concept of a symphony soon disappears from the cultural memory, and Beethoven is quickly forgotten. For that matter, by the millionth year, humans have lost even the concept of the number Nine.

The seafarers who arrive on Santa Rosalía in 1986 have a handheld computer called Mandarax, which stores a vast amount of scientific and cultural information, and is in fact the only remaining record of the great achievements of humankind. In the year 2016, three decades after starting a new life on the island, the Captain flies into a rage and flings Mandarax into the ocean. A woman, desperate to save this trove of human knowledge, jumps in after Mandarax. Both woman and Mandarax are instantly eaten by a great white shark. (A few minutes later the Captain, attempting to escape a flock of harmless vampire finches, jumps into the water and is eaten by a hammerhead shark.)

The first person born on Santa Rosalía is entirely covered with fur, due to a mutation acquired when her grandparents suffered radiation poisoning after the bombing of Hiroshima. This furry child and her descendants have a greater chance of survival in the equatorial sun and the cold waters than do the other humans on the island. Thus, the despicable dropping of an atomic bomb finally serves its stated purpose of saving the human race.

By the end of the novel, humans live in balance with nature. Mother Earth has been allowed to flower again, and there are no more wars. But then, no-one is going to write Beethoven's Ninth Symphony anymore.

Listeners will note several musical quotations in my work. When I began working on *Galápagos*, I heard songs playing on my children's computer in the next room. My composition began to incorporate what I was hearing, including the Macintosh startup sound with which the piece begins.

My tone poem is cast as the final memorial service for Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The shadows of humanity have yet again gathered to mourn. Bells signify the 11th hour. The congregation is offered a final Visitation with Beethoven's Ninth. The organ plays a Grand Chorale.

An intruder interrupts the proceedings. It is the Soloist. The congregation turns to him, demanding answers. The Soloist spoils the reverent mood of the proceedings. He tells the congregation Beethoven's Ninth Symphony died when Humanity fed it to a great white shark. Instead of exalting the beauty of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, the Soloist presents a slideshow of Humanity's destructive side: Here we see those big-brained homo sapiens sapiens, declaring themselves Champions of the World, and treating the world accordingly. And there they are, bombing each other's cities. Now watch them dance while Rome burns. And there goes Beethoven's Ninth Symphony into the belly of the great white shark. Then we see the vampire finches and the hammerhead shark making meals of humans.

As sad as all this is, a miraculous transformation occurs in the congregation. All those who had entered whispering evil gossip about each other now leave the chapel smiling kindly. All the minds which used to be filled with complicated big-brained thoughts and worries are now clear-headed, with nothing bigger to process than finding a bite to eat. By the end of the service, nobody feels sad about the symphony anymore. Nobody is even sure what they were doing in the chapel. This was definitely the last memorial service ever for Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

Quietly and unceremoniously, Beethoven's Ninth whisps away into the Afterlife, with one last happy backward glance.

RUDOLF HAKEN GALAPAGOS

All cues are in concert pitch.

cues

bass 1 winds 2 strings, tuba 3 chimes 4 5 6 strings, tuba 7 8 9

Maestoso ♩=76

crash cymbal (tacet till m.40)

perc 3

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

timp. vla pomposa

28 29 30 31

orch

agitato ♩=116

vla

32 vla.

32 33 34

Measures 32-34 of the Viola part. Measure 32 starts with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. Measure 33 continues the melody. Measure 34 features a triplet of eighth notes followed by a sixteenth note, then a sixteenth rest, and finally a sixteenth note. The bottom staff shows a single eighth rest in each measure.

35 36

Measures 35-36 of the Viola part. Measure 35 continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes. Measure 36 features a triplet of eighth notes followed by a sixteenth note, then a sixteenth rest, and finally a sixteenth note. The bottom staff shows a single eighth rest in each measure.

37 38

3/4

Measures 37-38 of the Viola part. Measure 37 continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes. Measure 38 features a triplet of eighth notes followed by a sixteenth note, then a sixteenth rest, and finally a sixteenth note. The bottom staff shows a single eighth rest in each measure. A 3/4 time signature change is indicated at the start of measure 38.

39 40 41 42 43 44 45

sax

viola pomposa

Meno mosso ♩=100

crash cymbal (let ring)

cadenza - molto rubato

change to large ratchets (tacet till m. 110)

ff

4/4 3/4 4/4

Measures 39-45 of the Percussion part. Measure 39 is a 4/4 measure with a single eighth rest. Measure 40 is a 4/4 measure with a crash cymbal (let ring) and a forte (ff) dynamic. Measure 41 is a 4/4 measure with a single eighth rest. Measure 42 is a 3/4 measure with three eighth rests. Measure 43 is a 4/4 measure with a single eighth rest. Measure 44 is a 4/4 measure with a single eighth rest. Measure 45 is a 4/4 measure with a single eighth rest. The tempo changes to Meno mosso (♩=100) at measure 40. The time signature changes to 3/4 at measure 42 and back to 4/4 at measure 43. A cadenza section begins at measure 44, marked 'cadenza - molto rubato'. A instruction 'change to large ratchets (tacet till m. 110)' is given at measure 43.

46 47 48 49 50

2/4 4/4

Measures 46-50 of the Percussion part. Measure 46 is a 4/4 measure with a single eighth rest. Measure 47 is a 4/4 measure with a single eighth rest. Measure 48 is a 2/4 measure with two eighth rests. Measure 49 is a 4/4 measure with two eighth rests. Measure 50 is a 4/4 measure with two eighth rests. The time signature changes to 2/4 at measure 48 and back to 4/4 at measure 49.

51 **Moderato** ♩=104

51 pic. 52 timpani 53 organ 54 timpani 55 organ

viola pomposa sax

4/4

56 57 **allarg.** 58 **a tempo** ♩=104 60 61 62 viola pomposa

woodwinds

3/4

63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70

Piu mosso ♩=112

71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81

82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92

93 *8va*

93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

baritone sax
alto sax

101 *15va*

clarinet 101 flute 102 piccolo 103 104 105 organ 106 **Allegro** 107 =152 108 109

4/4

110

110 111 112 113 piccolo 114 115

bass clarinet

large ratchets

fff

116 *viola pomposa*

cbsn, tuba 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 **Andante** =88 *accel.* =100

change to whip (tacet till m. 133)

125 *cello & bass*

125 =108 126 127 =120 128 129 130 131 =132 132

133
orch.
133
134
135
136 GP
137 **Molto meno mosso** ♩=88
138
139
viola pomposa
whip
ff

140
140 **Vivo** ♩=138
141
142 **Moderato** ♩=116
143
144
pic&fl vla pomp
pic & flute

145
146
147
148
viola pomposa

149
149
150 piccolo
151
152 bari sax
153
whip
change to brush cymbal
fff

154
154 strings
155 **allargando**
156
157
158 **Moderato** ♩=108
159
160

161
clar. vla pomposa
162
brush cymbal
163
164
165 winds
166
167

pp

168
pic, vla pomposa
169 organ
170
171
172
brush cymbal
p
mp

173
viola pomposa
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
crash cymbal
Meno mosso ♩=96
f

181
piccolo
182
183
brush cymbal
p < *mf*

184
flute 1
185
clarinet sax
186
tuba ctbsn

187
viola pomposa
188
189