

Martin Lohse

Concerto in tempi

for accordion and piano
- second edition-

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Composed 2010/2012

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Preface

Short biography

Martin Lohse began his education at the Musical Science Institute in Copenhagen (1990–92). In 1995 he was admitted to the Royal Danish Academy of Music, Copenhagen, where he studied composition and music theory as a pupil of Hans Abrahamsen and Niels Rosing-Schow. In 2000 he started a postgraduate course in composition and in 2004 he had his debut from the Royal Academy of Music.

In 2003, he received the 3-year Grant from The Danish Arts Foundation. Besides composing acoustic and electro acoustic music, he does abstract paintings – usually with a clash of disintegration and pure and clear colours.

Music

In my music, I try to encircle small musical moments and atmospheres, which can timeless progress and unfold. The collocation and collision of a “pure” and clear music with a disintegrated and multi-layered music is one of the main characteristic of my music. In the heart, the music often emanate a harmonic and melodic reminiscence of past experiences in glints or longer periods which combined with a floating sensation (accelerando, decelerando etc.) creates a music with the organic form as one of its main foundations.

— Martin Lohse: www.martinlohse.com

Romantic and, to some extent, Baroque music are key elements in the music of Martin Lohse. *Smoke*, *Koncert*, *8 Momenti Mobile...* and *In remembrance...* all have a reminiscence of the romantic style: Small motives and longer themes within a gliding tonality, mixed with a floating sensation of times, sometimes with long and continues accelerandoes or decelerandoes and at other times with tempos slowly departing from each other. The Baroque style is clear in a piece like *Concerto in tempi*, but it's also a part of works like *In remembrance...* *In liquid...* and *Entity*. The music has some polystylist elements, not in the form of big clashes of different styles, but more in the sense of polytonality including polytempo, f. ex in the work *In liquid...* for accordion and piano, where the accordion in the 1st movement starts slowly together with the piano, but gradually makes a forceful accelerando toward a brilliant baroque figure in a direct collision with the piano, which keeps the slow steady music from the start.

New Simplicity is an essential part of his music, with a direct input from his teacher Hans Abrahamsen, but also evolved with the meeting with Arvo Pärt and his music. It is used to concentrate the music, finding the essence in a motive, a harmonic progression or in a structural complex created by the composer. In works like *Slow movement*, *Sorrow* and 4th movement of *In liquid...* for violin and piano the minimalism is transformed or rather reduced to a nearly pure transcendental form.

Mobile

A musical technique developed by Martin Lohse in 2009 where he combines the polystylistic elements with a simple repeating sequence of chords, creating a music with both baroque and romantic elements, all in different tempos but with no or very few dissonances.

Concerto in tempi

for accordion and piano
second edition

duration: 11 min.

Concerto in tempi

Concerto in tempi is about time, both slow and fast, and laid as layers on top of each other:

Long themes and small motifs, in different time signatures and tempos, swirl between each other and blend into a texture of voices that slowly change and ebb away, just like the pure coloured light from a glass mosaic in a church as darkness falls.

Mobile

A musical technique where different layers of music in individual tempos, metric and musical style are combined in a simple pattern of chords, which slowly modulate through all the keys in a newer ending sequence, creating a music with no or very few dissonances.

I've developed the technique by combining different musical methods used in older works.

1. Use of multiple layers of music, which have been an important part of my music since 2000.
2. A simple repeating sequence of chords as the only harmonic material in the piece, which creates a music on the move, in a never ending modulation from the start to the end.
Used in works like *Haiku* (1999), *In liquid...* (2003) and *Image balancantes* (2004).
3. A 'rhythm across harmony' principle, where different together sounding motives are played in individual tempos across the rhythm of the chords.

First used in *Smoke* (2000) and developed as a technique in *Liebestraum* (Liszt arrangement from 2005), and later used in *8 momenti mobile* (2008) before it finally evolved to the technique used in *Moto immoto* (2009-10) and in this work.

Martin Lohse 2012

Programnote

Concerto in tempi handler om tid, både langsom og hurtig og lagt som lag ovenpå hinanden:

Lange temaer og små motiver, i forskellige taktarter og tempoer hvirvler rundt mellem hinanden og blandes sammen i et væv af stemmer der langsomt forandres og ebber ud, ligesom det rene farvede lys fra en glasmosaik i en kirke, efterhånden som mørket falder på.

Martin Lohse 2012

Concerto in tempi

for accordion and piano

Martin Lohse 2010
revised 2012

dedicated to Bjarke Mogensen
and David Lau Magnussen

Accordion

Andante semplice ¹⁾
 $\text{♩} = 72$

Piano

Allegro con ansioso ¹⁾
 $\text{♩} = 144 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Acc.

4

Acc.

7

Acc.

10

6

6

1) The common tempo in the piece is: $\text{♩} = 72$, and all the tempoes is derived from this.

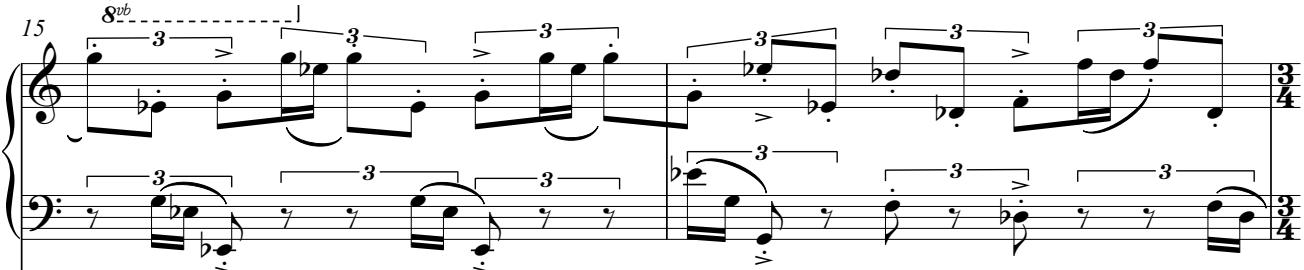
Martin Lohse © All rights reserved

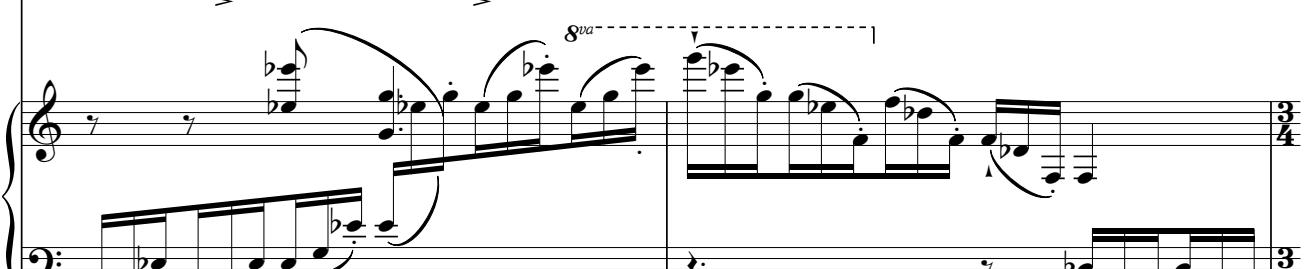
A Allegro grazioso $\text{♩}^3 = 108 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Acc. 13 

Allegro non troppo, ma molto appassionato $\text{♩}^3 = 144 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Pno. 14 

Acc. 15 

Pno. 16 

Acc. 17 

B Andante semplice $\text{♩} = 72$

Acc. 18 

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 96 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Pno. 19 

p poco express.

2) The wedge over the notes: ', shows the downbeat in the different tempos.

Allegro grazioso

7

 $\text{♩}^3 = 108 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Acc.

Allegro moderato
 $\text{♩} = 96 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Pno.

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$
p poco express.

Acc.

Pno.

C

Acc.

D **Andante semplice** $\text{♩} = 72$

G.P

Allegro con ansioso $\text{♩} = 144 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Pno.

G.P

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$
p poco express.

E

27

Allegro grazioso
 $\text{♩}^3 = 108 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Acc.

Pno.

=

28

Acc.

[SB] v

=

29

Acc.

Pno.

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

p poco express. et cresc.

30

Acc.

Pno.

Allegro moderato
 $\text{♩} = 96 (\text{♩} = 72)$

mp cresc.

SB

F

Andante semplice
 $\text{♩} = 72$

31

Allegro con ansioso $\text{♩} = 144 (\text{♩} = 72)$

p

Allegro non troppo, ma molto appassionato
 $\text{♩} = 96 (\text{♩} = 72)$

f

Acc.

Pno.

8va

Ped.

Allegro grazioso $\text{♩} = 108 (\text{♩} = 72)$

mf

Acc.

Pno.

(8) - - - 1

Allegro moderato
 $\text{♩} = 96 (\text{♩} = 72)$

p

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

Ped.

*** p poco espress.**

3) The bracket shows the time signature (5/4) in the voice.

G

37 Acc. Pno.

Allegro moderato
♩ = 96 (♩ = 72)
p

Andante semplice
♩ = 72

39 Acc. Pno.

Allegro con ansioso ♩ = 144
p

(8) Andante
♩ = 72
p poco express.

H

41 Acc. Pno.

Presto ♩³ = 216 (♩ = 72)
ff agitato
8va 3:2

Allegro grazioso
♩³ = 108 (♩ = 72)
mf
3:2

Allegro moderato
♩ = 96 (♩ = 72)
p
3:2

Acc.

Presto $\text{♩}^3 = 216$

ff agitato

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

p poco express.

Acc.

I Andante semplice $\text{♩} = 72$

p Allegro con ansioso $\text{♩} = 144$ ($\text{♩} = 72$)

Allegro moderato
 $\text{♩.} = 96$ ($\text{♩} = 72$)

p

Pno.

Acc.

Allegro grazioso $\text{♩}^3 = 108$ ($\text{♩} = 72$)

mf

Pno.

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

p poco express.

12

48

Acc.

Pno.

J

Allegro moderato
 $\text{J}. = 96 (\text{J} = 72)$

Allegretto molto appassionato
 $\text{J}. = 72$

p

f

sim.

8va

2ed. 3

50

Acc.

Pno.

Andante semplice
 $\text{J} = 72$

Allegro con ansioso
 $\text{J} = 144 (\text{J} = 72)$

p

f

sim.

8va

2ed.

2ed.

2ed.

53

Acc.

Pno.

Allegro moderato
 $\text{J} = 96 (\text{J} = 72)$

Andante
 $\text{J} = 72$

p poco express.

K Allegro grazioso $\text{♩}^3 = 108 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Acc. 55 

Pno. **Presto** $\text{♩}^3 = 216 (\text{♩} = 72)$

ff agitato

Presto $\text{♩}^3 = 216 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 96 (\text{♩} = 72)$

p

Acc. 56 

Pno. **ff agitato**

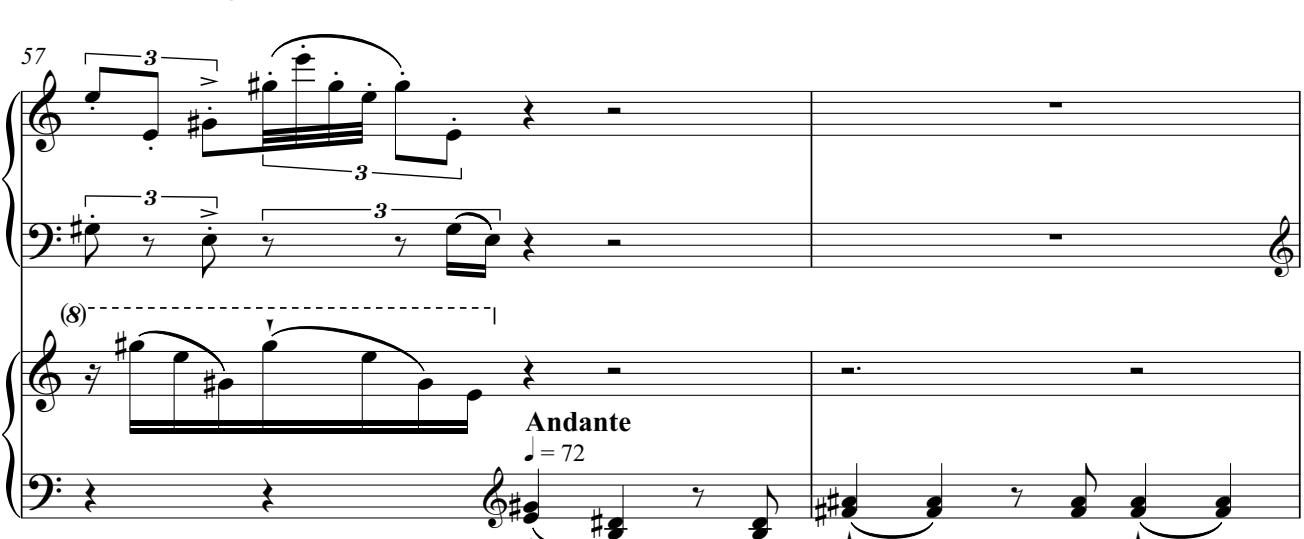
p

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 96 (\text{♩} = 72)$

p

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

p poco express.

Acc. 57 

Pno. **(8)**

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

p poco express.

L

59

Acc. { **Andante semplice** $\text{♩} = 72$

Pno. { **Presto** $\text{♪}^3 = 216 (\text{♩} = 72)$ $3:2\text{♪}$
ff agitato

Allegro grazioso
 $\text{♩} = 108 (\text{♩} = 72)$ 3

mf \sharp

Allegro moderato
 $\text{♩} = 96 (\text{♩} = 72)$ $8va$

p

60

Acc. { 3 3 3 3 3

Pno. { 3 3 3 3 3

Presto $\text{♪}^3 = 216 (\text{♩} = 72)$ $3:2\text{♪}$

(8) 3 3 3 3 3

ff agitato $3:2\text{♪}$

61

Acc. { 3 3 3 3 3

Pno. { 3 3 3 3 3

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

p poco express.

3) The bracket shows the time signature in the voice.

M**Allegro moderato** $\text{♩} = 96 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Pno.



Acc.

Allegro grazioso
 $\text{♩}^3 = 108 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Presto $\text{♩}^3 = 216 (\text{♩} = 72)$
 $3:2\text{♪}$

Presto $\text{♩}^3 = 216$
 $3:2\text{♪}$



Acc.

Andante semplice
 $\text{♩} = 72$

Andante
 $\text{♩} = 72$
p poco espress.

Pno.

Acc.

Allegro moderato
♩ = 96 (♩ = 72)

Pno.

=

N

Allegro in moto
♩ = 144

Acc.

Andante semplice
♩ = 72

Pno.

=

Acc.

Pno.

17

71 **O**

Acc.

Pno.

Andante semplice $\text{♩} = 72$

Presto $\text{♩}^3 = 216$ ($\text{♩} = 72$)

fagitato 3:2

(f)

mp

||=

72

Acc.

Pno.

Andante semplice

Presto $\text{♩}^3 = 216$ ($\text{♩} = 72$)

fagitato 3:2

mp

Allegro in moto $\text{♩} = 144$

mf con danzante

||=

74 **P**

Acc.

Pno.

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

mf poco espress.

76

Acc.

Pno.

78

Acc.

Pno.

Q

mp con danzante

Presto $\text{♪}^3 = 216$

Andante semplice $\text{♩} = 72$

ff agitato

mp

80

Acc.

Pno.

(8)

19

R

Acc. (8) 1

Pno.

Andante semplice
Presto $\text{♪}^3 = 216$ $\text{♩} = 72$

f agitato $\text{♪}^3 = 216$ $\text{♩} = 72$ **f** **mp**

Andante semplice $\text{♩} = 72$

f agitato $\text{♪}^3 = 216$ $\text{♩} = 72$ **Allegro in moto** $\text{♩} = 144$ **mf con danzante**

S

Acc. Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

mf poco espress.

Pno.

88

Acc.

Pno.



90

Acc.

Pno.

Presto $\text{♪}^{\text{3:2}} = 216$ ($\text{♩} = 72$)
 ff agitato
 $\boxed{3:2}$ $\boxed{3}$ $\boxed{3:2}$ $\boxed{3}$



91

Allegro grazioso

T $\text{♪}^{\text{3:2}} = 108$ ($\text{♩} = 72$)

Acc.

Pno.

Allegro non troppo, ma molto appassionato

$\text{♩} = 96$ 8va

f Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

Acc.

Allegro moderato ♩. = 96 (♩ = 72)

Andante ♩ = 72

p poco express.

Pno.

Acc.

94

95

96

U

Acc.

97

Andante semplice ♩ = 72

mp poco express

Allegro in moto ♩ = 144

p con danzante

Pno.

98

Andante maestoso ♩ = 72

mp poco express

Allegro moderato ♩ = 96 (♩ = 72)

p

8va

Acc.

99

Allegro grazioso ♩ = 108 (♩ = 72)

mf

(8)

Pno.

100

Andante ♩ = 72

p poco express.

V

Acc.

101

G.P

Pno.

Allegro moderato ♩ = 96 (♩ = 72)

G.P

p

W

Acc.

103

Andante semplice ♩ = 72

mp poco express

Allegro in moto ♩ = 144

p con danzante

Andante maestoso ♩ = 72

Pno.

X

Acc.

105

Allegro grazioso ♩ = 108 (♩ = 72)

Allegro moderato ♩ = 96 (♩ = 72) 8va

Andante maestoso ♩ = 72

p

mp poco express

Pno.

Acc. 106

Pno.

SB v.

Acc. 107

Pno.

Andante
♩ = 72
poco express.

Acc. 108

Pno.

Allegro moderato
♩ = 96 (♩ = 72)
p

Y Andante semplice

109 $\text{♩} = 72$

Acc. p

Allegro con ansioso $\text{♩} = 144 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Pno. f sim. $8va$

Allegretto molto appassionato $\text{♩} = 72$

Pno. $8va$

=

112

Acc.

Pno. (8)

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 96 (\text{♩} = 72)$

Pno. p Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

=

poco express.

114

Acc. mf

Pno.

Allegro grazioso $\text{♩}^3 = 108 (\text{♩} = 72)$

25

Z

Acc. 115

Acc. 116

Pno.

Allegro moderato
♩ = 96 (♩ = 72)
p

3-5"

Pno. 117 (8)

Andante
♩ = 72
p poco express.

A1 **Andante poco moderato con anima**
♩ = 72-76

Pno.

mp rubato

Ped. (*Ped.*) *Ped.* (*Ped.*) sim.

B1

Pno.

130

Pno.

poco rit..

C1

134 **Andante**
♩ = 72

Acc.

p poco express.

134 **Allegro in moto**
♩ = 144

Pno.

p con danzante

D1

137 **Allegro in moto**
♩ = 144

Acc.

p con danzante

137 **Andante maestoso**
♩ = 72

Pno.

mp poco express

139

Acc.

Pno.

27

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

poco express.

Presto $\text{♪}^3 = 216$ ($\text{♩} = 72$) 8^{va}

fagitato

Andante maestoso $\text{♩} = 72$

poco express.

=

141

Acc.

Pno.

poco rit.

E1 *A tempo*

$\text{♩} = 72$

Andante con anima et poco sostenuto

$\text{♩} = 72$

(8)

Presto $\text{♪}^3 = 216$

fagitato

rubato

Ped. *(Ped.)* *Ped.*

=

143

Acc.

Pno.

(Ped.) sim.

F1

Acc. Pno.

145 Andante $\text{♩} = 72$
p poco espress.

G1

Acc. Pno.

147

poco rit. 3-5"

Acc. Pno.

149 3-5"

H1 Andante semplice

151 $\text{♩} = 72$

Pno.

I1

mp come campane



J1 Andante semplice

157 $\text{♩} = 60$

rit.

Acc.

Pno.



K1 rit.

161

Acc.

Pno.

decresc.

decresc.

Fine app. 11 min.