

The Egg of Columbus

Het Ei van Columbus

Journey to the Americas - Reis naar de Amerika's
Mathieu Daniël Polak



Program Summer Concerts Carillon
Programma Zomerconcerten Carillon
2022

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Toelichting

In 2019 hebben mijn echtgenote en ik een reis naar Peru gemaakt. Daar bezochten we haar familie (zij is Peruviaans) en hebben we genoten van al het bijzondere dat het Zuid-Amerikaanse land te bieden heeft. Uiteraard stonden bezoeken aan de keizerlijke stad Cuzco en het wereldwonder Machu Picchu op het programma. Niet veel later las ik het boek 'De uitvinder van de natuur,' een boek over het leven van wereldreiziger & ecoloog Alexander von Humboldt, geschreven door Andrea Wulf. Zijn grootste bekendheid verkreeg hij door zijn reizen naar Amerika. De combinatie wereldreis, Peru en Amerika bracht me op het idee om een carillonprogramma samen te stellen met als thema 'Een reis naar de Amerika's.'

Het Ei van Columbus¹ is een uitdrukking waarmee men een simpele oplossing voor een moeilijke opgave bedoelt. Het samenstellen van een carillonconcert waarin heel Amerika uit de verf komt, was beslist geen makkelijke opgave.

Het concert begint met het zuidelijkste land van Zuid-Amerika. Piazzolla is in Nederland waarschijnlijk het bekendst geworden door Adios Nonino (vaarwel opa) dat werd gespeeld bij het huwelijk van Willem Alexander en Maxima. Net als dat stuk is de **Prologue** eveneens een tango. Een tango is een partnerdans die is ontstaan in de jaren 1880 langs de Rio de la Plata, de regio Argentinië en Uruguay. In deze stijl zitten elementen van Afrikaanse en Spaans-Cubaanse muziek verwerkt. **La Gota Fria** (de koude druppel) behoort bij het Vallenato genre. Vallenato is Colombiaanse volksmuziek die afkomstig is uit het Caribische gebied. De titel van **One Note Samba** klopt. Het is een herhalende noot die zijn stempel op de compositie drukt. Ritme en akkoorden maken het werk aantrekkelijk. De tekst van **Lolo mi boto** luidt: 'Vaar mijn bootje, laten we gaan. De wind kan de rivier doen schudden, de golven kunnen hoog zijn. Niets kan mijn bootje verhinderen, vaar, laat de boot vliegen.' 28 juli is de nationale Bevrijdingsdag van Peru. Generaal José de San Martin bevrijdde het land van de Spaanse overheersing. In het lied **La Chicha** wordt die vrijheid gezongen.

El Condor Pasa wordt door menigeen beschouwd als het tweede volkslied van Peru. In de Engelssprekende wereld is het lied bekend door de uitvoering van het duo Simon & Garfunkel. **Guantanamera** is Cubaans lied uit de jaren 20 van de 20^{ste} eeuw. Bob Marley, componist van het lied **One Love** draagt als bijnaam The King of Reggae. **Las Mananitas** is een traditioneel Mexicaans verjaardag lied. **Cielito Lindo** (mooi hemeltje) is een soort wals die ook in verscheidene Mariachi uitvoeringen tegengekomen kan worden. Een mariachi is een Mexicaans straatorkest, gekleed in traditioneel Mexicaanse outfit. **Besame mucho** (kus me vaak) is een Spaanstalig liedje uit 1940/1941 geschreven door Consuelo Velazquez. Zij liet zich bij het componeren, inspireren door de pianomuziek van Enrique Granados.

Selena Quintanilla, zangeres van **Amor Prohibido**, was een Amerikaanse zangeres die voornamelijk Spaanstalige muziek maakte. De stroming waar ze in zat wordt ook wel tex-mex muziek of Tejano genoemd. Dit soort muziek is een mix van pop, rock, polka R&B en Latin. **Alouette** is een Franstalig Canadees kinderlied. Stephen Foster wordt ook wel de vader van de Amerikaanse muziek genoemd. Hij schreef meer dan 200 liederen waaronder **Oh Susanna**, Camptown Races, My Old Kentucky Home en Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair. **Aloha Oe** (Afscheid van jou) is het bekendste lied van Liliuokalani, de laatste koningin van Hawaï. In de 19^{de} eeuw was Hawaï een zelfstandig koninkrijk en in 1959 trad het als vijftigste staat toe tot de Verenigde Staten.

¹ Christoffel Columbus (1451-1506) maakte naam door zijn 'ontdekking' van Amerika. Hij dacht na het oversteken van de Atlantische Oceaan Indië bereikt te hebben maar was in werkelijkheid gestuit op een Nieuwe Wereld.

Explanation

In 2019, my wife and I went to Peru. There we visited her family (she is Peruvian) and we enjoyed all the special things that the South American country has to offer. Of course, we visited the imperial city of Cuzco and the world-wonder Machu Picchu. Not much later I read the book 'The Inventor of Nature,' a book about the life of world traveler & ecologist Alexander von Humboldt, a book written by Andrea Wulf. Humboldt gained his greatest fame through his travels to America. The combination of world travel, Peru and America gave me the idea to put together a carillon program with the theme 'A trip to the Americas.' **The Egg of Columbus¹** is an expression by which one means there will be a simple solution to a difficult task. Putting together a carillon concert in which the whole of America would be pictured, was certainly not an easy task.

The concert starts with Argentina, the most southern country of America.

The artist Piazzolla is probably best known in the Netherlands by his piece Adios Nonino (farewell grandpa) which was played at the wedding of prince Willem Alexander and princess Maxima. Just like that piece, the **Prologue** is also a tango. A tango is a partner dance that originated in the 1880s along the Rio de la Plata, Argentina region and Uruguay. The style incorporates elements of African and Spanish-Cuban music. **La Gota Fria** (the cold drop) belongs to the Vallenato genre. Vallenato is Colombian folk music that originates from the Caribbean. The title of **One Note Samba** is correct. It is a repeating note that leaves its mark on the composition. Rhythm and chords make the work attractive. The text of **Lolo mi bote** reads: 'Sail my boat, let's go. The wind can shake the river, the waves can be high. Nothing can prevent my boat, sail, let the boat fly.'

July 28 is the National Liberation Day of Peru. General José de San Martin liberated the country from Spanish rule. In the song **La Chicha** that freedom is sung.

El Condor Pasa is considered by many to be the second national anthem of Peru. In the English-speaking world, the song is known through the performance of the duo Simon & Garfunkel. **Guantanamera** is a Cuban song from the 20s of the 20th century. Bob Marley, composer of the song **One Love** is nicknamed The King of Reggae. **Las Mananitas** is a traditional Mexican birthday song. **Cielito Lindo** (beautiful heaven) is a kind of waltz that can also be encountered in various Mariachi performances. A Mariachi is a Mexican street orchestra, dressed in traditional Mexican outfits. **Besame mucho** (kiss me often) is a Spanish song from 1940/1941 written by Consuelo Velazquez. When composing, she was inspired by the piano music of Enrique Granados.

Selena Quintanilla, singer of **Amor Prohibido**, was an American singer who made mainly Spanish-language music. The movement she was in is also called tex-mex music or Tejano. This kind of music is a mix of pop, rock, polka R&B and Latin. **Alouette** is a French-language Canadian children's song. Stephen Foster is also called the father of American music. He wrote more than 200 songs including **Oh Susanna**, Camptown Races, My Old Kentucky Home and Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair.

Aloha Oe (Farewell to You) is the most famous song by Liliuokalani, the last queen of Hawaii. In the 19th century Hawaii was an independent kingdom and in 1959 it joined the United States as the fiftieth state.

¹ Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) became famous through his 'discovery' of America. He thought he had reached India after crossing the Atlantic Ocean, but in reality he had found a New World.

Prologue

Tango Apasionado

The Egg of Columbus
2022

Astor Piazzolla
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Andante ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 92$)

Carillon

5

9

13

17

Prologue

21

25

30

Fine

36

mf

f

41

mp

mf

46

cresc.

D.C. al Fine

49

This musical score consists of six staves of piano music. Staff 1 (measures 21-24) features treble and bass staves with dynamic markings *tr* (trill) and *tr* (trill). Staff 2 (measures 25-28) shows treble and bass staves with dynamics *mp*, *mf*, and a fermata. Staff 3 (measures 30-33) includes dynamics *f*, *p*, *mp*, and *p*, followed by a crescendo arrow and the word "Fine". Staff 4 (measures 36-39) shows a bass staff with dynamics *mf* and *f*. Staff 5 (measures 41-44) shows a bass staff with dynamics *mp* and *mf*. Staff 6 (measures 46-49) shows a bass staff with dynamics *cresc.* and "D.C. al Fine". The score uses standard musical notation including treble and bass clefs, quarter and eighth notes, and various dynamic markings like *tr*, *f*, *p*, *mf*, *mp*, and *cresc.*.

La Gota fria

(Moralito)

The Egg of Columbus
2022

Ritmo de Vallenato ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$)

Emiliano Zuleta
arr. Mathieu Daniël Polak

Carillon

This section shows the first five measures of the Carillon part. The music is in common time (indicated by '4'). The treble clef is on the top line, and the bass clef is on the bottom line. Measure 1 starts with a eighth note followed by six sixteenth notes. Measures 2 and 3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 has a dotted half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 5 ends with a eighth note followed by a quarter note. Dynamics include 'mf' (mezzo-forte) in measure 2.

6

This section shows the piano part from measure 6 to 11. The music is in common time (indicated by '4'). The treble clef is on the top line, and the bass clef is on the bottom line. The piano plays a continuous harmonic pattern of chords. Measure 6 starts with a eighth note followed by six sixteenth notes. Measures 7 and 8 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 9 has a dotted half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 10 ends with a eighth note followed by a quarter note. Measure 11 ends with a eighth note followed by a quarter note.

12

This section shows the piano part from measure 12 to 16. The music is in common time (indicated by '4'). The treble clef is on the top line, and the bass clef is on the bottom line. The piano plays a continuous harmonic pattern of chords. Measure 12 starts with a eighth note followed by six sixteenth notes. Measures 13 and 14 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 has a dotted half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 16 ends with a eighth note followed by a quarter note. Measure 16 includes a dynamic marking 'f' (forte).

17

This section shows the piano part from measure 17 to 21. The music is in common time (indicated by '4'). The treble clef is on the top line, and the bass clef is on the bottom line. The piano plays a continuous harmonic pattern of chords. Measure 17 starts with a eighth note followed by six sixteenth notes. Measures 18 and 19 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 20 has a dotted half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 21 ends with a eighth note followed by a quarter note. Measure 18 includes a dynamic marking 'mf' (mezzo-forte). Measure 21 includes a dynamic marking 'f' (forte).

23

This section shows the piano part from measure 23 to 27. The music is in common time (indicated by '4'). The treble clef is on the top line, and the bass clef is on the bottom line. The piano plays a continuous harmonic pattern of chords. Measure 23 starts with a eighth note followed by six sixteenth notes. Measures 24 and 25 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 26 has a dotted half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 27 ends with a eighth note followed by a quarter note. Measure 26 includes a dynamic marking 'mf' (mezzo-forte).

La Gota fria

29

This musical score page shows measures 29 and 30. The treble staff consists of eighth-note chords. The bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 29 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure. Measure 30 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern.

34

This musical score page shows measures 34 and 35. The treble staff has eighth-note chords. The bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 34 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure. Measure 35 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern.

38

This musical score page shows measures 38 and 39. The treble staff has eighth-note chords. The bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 38 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure. Measure 39 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern.

43

This musical score page shows measures 43 and 44. The treble staff has eighth-note chords. The bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 43 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure. Measure 44 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. A dynamic marking "mp" (mezzo-forte) is placed above the bass staff in the middle of the measure.

48

This musical score page shows measures 48 and 49. The treble staff has eighth-note chords. The bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 48 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure. Measure 49 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. A dynamic marking "mf" (mezzo-forte) is placed above the bass staff in the middle of the measure.

La Gota fria

53

f

3

58

p *cresc.*

f

3

62

mf

3

66

mp

69

mf

La Gota fria

74

f

78

mf

83

mp

89

f

mf

94

6

Bad Godesberg Saturday June 4, 2022

The Egg of Columbus

Journey to The Americas
Carillon Concert Summer 2022 Program
Mathieu Daniël Polak

South America

Prologue¹
La Gota Fria
One Note Samba
Lolo mi Boto
El Condor Pasa

Astor Piazzolla (1921-1992)
Emiliano Zuleta (1912-2005)
Antonio Carlos Jobim (1927-1994)
Children's song
Daniel Alomia Robles (1871-1942)

Argentina
Colombia
Brazil
Suriname
Peru

Central America

Guantanamera
One Love
Cielito Lindo

Julián Orbón (1925-1991)
Bob Marley (1945-1981)
Q. Mendoza y Cortés (1859-1957)

Cuba
Jamaica
Mexico

Texmex/Tejano

Amor Prohibido

Selena Quintanilla (1971-1995)

Texas

North America

Alouette
Oh! Susanna

Children's Song
Stephen Foster (1826-1864)

Canada
U.S.A.

Pacific Ocean

Aloha Oe

Liliuokalani (1838-1917)

Hawaii

¹ All arrangements of this program are made by Mathieu Daniel Polak. The book 'The Egg of Columbus' will be published in a book and given as a present to concert organizers. Information: mathieudpolak@hotmail.com

One Note Samba

The Egg of Columbus

2022

Antonio Carlos Jobim (1927-1994) arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Allegretto ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$)

Carillon

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

One Note Samba

22

mf

26

30

34

38

Fine

One Note Samba

42

p

45

mf

48

mp

p

51

54

mf

D.S. al Fine

rit.

p

The musical score consists of five staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature varies between common time and 6/8. The music features eighth-note patterns, grace notes, and various dynamics including *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *p* (piano). Performance instructions include a ritardando (rit.) and the direction "D.S. al Fine". Measure numbers 42, 45, 48, 51, and 54 are indicated above the staves.

Lolo mi Boto

Children's song Suriname
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Giocoso, not too fast (♩ = c. 100)

Carillon

A musical score for a carillon. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with dynamics 'mf' and 'p'. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

5

A musical score for a piano. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with dynamics 'p' and 'f'. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time. The music includes eighth-note chords and bass notes.

9

A musical score for a piano. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with dynamics 'p', 'mf', and 'f'. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time. The music features eighth-note chords and bass notes.

13

A musical score for a piano. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with dynamics 'mp' and 'mf'. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time. The music includes eighth-note chords and bass notes.

17

A musical score for a piano. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with dynamics 'mp'. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time. The music consists of eighth-note chords and bass notes.

Lolo mi Boto

21

cresc.

25

mf

29

33

f

p

mf

37

mp

mf

rit.

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for piano. Staff 1 (treble clef) starts at measure 21 with eighth-note pairs, followed by a dynamic instruction 'cresc.'. Staff 2 (bass clef) continues with eighth-note pairs. Staff 3 (treble clef) starts at measure 25 with eighth-note pairs, followed by a dynamic instruction 'mf'. Staff 4 (bass clef) continues with eighth-note pairs. Staff 5 (treble clef) starts at measure 29 with eighth-note pairs, followed by a dynamic instruction 'f' in the first measure, 'p' in the second, and 'mf' in the third. Staff 6 (bass clef) continues with eighth-note pairs. Staff 7 (treble clef) starts at measure 37 with eighth-note pairs, followed by a dynamic instruction 'mp' in the first measure, 'mf' in the second, and a 'rit.' instruction in the third. Staff 8 (bass clef) continues with eighth-note pairs.

La Chicha

The Egg of Columbus
2022

José Bernardo Alcedo Retuerto (1788-1878)
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Semplice ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 68$)

Carillon

7

14

20

26

La Chicha

The musical score consists of five staves of piano sheet music, each with a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into five sections by measure numbers: 32, 38, 44, 49, and 54.

- Measure 32:** The right hand plays eighth-note pairs in the treble clef, while the left hand provides harmonic support in the bass clef. A dynamic marking *f* is placed above the right hand's notes. The right hand concludes with a sixteenth-note cluster followed by a dynamic marking *mf*.
- Measure 38:** The right hand continues with eighth-note pairs, and the left hand provides harmonic support. A dynamic marking *p* is placed below the right hand's notes.
- Measure 44:** The right hand plays eighth-note pairs, and the left hand provides harmonic support. A dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the right hand's notes.
- Measure 49:** The right hand plays eighth-note pairs, and the left hand provides harmonic support. A dynamic marking *f* is placed below the right hand's notes.
- Measure 54:** The right hand plays eighth-note pairs, and the left hand provides harmonic support. A dynamic marking *ff* is placed below the right hand's notes.

El Condor Pasa

Traditional (Peru)
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Sarabande ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 92$)

Carillon

8

12

20

23

25

El Condor Pasa

Gaio ($\text{♩} = 110$)

28

32

36

41

45

El Condor Pasa

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 50 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff. Measure 51 starts with a dotted half note in the bass staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the treble staff.

54

p

mf

f

Musical score for piano, page 12, measures 59-60. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 59 starts with a fermata over the first note of a sixteenth-note pattern. The dynamic is *rit.*. Measure 60 begins with a fermata over a note, followed by a measure of rests. The dynamic is *p*. Measure 61 starts with a fermata over a note, followed by a measure of rests. The dynamic is *pp*. The tempo marking *a tempo* is centered above the measures.

Contigo Peru

The Egg of Columbus

2022

Augusto Polo Campos (1932)
arranged Mathieu Daniël Polak

Allegro Moderato ($\text{♩} = 100$)

Carillon

This musical score page shows the first section of the piece for the Carillon. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The dynamic is *mf*. The music consists of two staves: the upper staff for treble clef and the lower staff for bass clef. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes.

Espressivo ($\text{♩} = 80$)

This page shows measures 7 through 12 of the piano part. The key signature changes to no sharps or flats. The dynamic is *mp*. The music features eighth and sixteenth-note patterns with some grace notes and slurs. Measure 12 ends with a half note followed by a repeat sign.

This page shows measures 13 through 18 of the piano part. The key signature remains one flat. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, maintaining the expressive style established earlier.

This page shows measures 19 through 24 of the piano part. The key signature changes to no sharps or flats. The music features eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, with measure 24 concluding with a half note.

This page shows the final section of the piano part, starting at measure 25. The key signature changes to one sharp. The music concludes with a final cadence in measure 30.

Contigo Peru

30

rit.

a tempo

6

8

35 Allegro Moderato ($\text{♩} = 100$)

f

6

8

40

6

8

44

6

8

49

6

8

Contigo Peru

53

56

rit.

59

Espressivo ($\text{♩} = 80$)

mp

63

69

rit.

a tempo

Cancion

Moderato Cantabile ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 90$)

Musical score for piano, showing measures 1-7. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, dynamic p , and the bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time. Measure 1 starts with eighth-note pairs. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note pairs followed by quarter notes. Measure 4 has eighth-note pairs. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note pairs followed by quarter notes. Measure 7 ends with a dynamic mp . The score concludes with a measure ending in 2/4 time.

Musical score for piano, showing measures 8-15. The top staff is in treble clef, 2/4 time, dynamic p . The bottom staff is in bass clef, 2/4 time, dynamic p . Measures 8-15 show eighth-note pairs and quarter notes. Measure 15 ends with a dynamic p .

Musical score for piano, showing measures 16-22. The top staff is in treble clef, 2/4 time, dynamic p . The bottom staff is in bass clef, 2/4 time, dynamic p . Measures 16-22 show eighth-note pairs and quarter notes. Measure 22 ends with a dynamic p .

Musical score for piano, showing measures 23-27. The top staff is in treble clef, 2/4 time, dynamic f . The bottom staff is in bass clef, 2/4 time, dynamic f . Measures 23-27 show eighth-note pairs and quarter notes. Measure 27 ends with a dynamic p_{sub} .

Musical score for piano, showing measures 28-32. The top staff is in treble clef, 2/4 time, dynamic f . The bottom staff is in bass clef, 2/4 time, dynamic f . Measures 28-32 show eighth-note pairs and quarter notes. Measure 32 ends with a dynamic p_{sub} .

Takirari del Regreso

The Egg of Columbus
2022

Bolivia
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Allegretto ($\text{♩} = 120$)

Carillon

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top staff is for the Carillon, indicated by a treble clef and bass staff, with dynamics like *mf*. The second staff is for the right hand of the piano, showing a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The third staff is for the left hand of the piano, featuring sustained notes and occasional eighth-note chords. The bottom staff is also for the piano, continuing the eighth-note patterns established in the previous staves. Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, and 20 are visible on the left side of the score. The score is divided into two sections, labeled "1." and "2.", indicated by a bracket above the piano's right-hand staff.

Guantanamera

The Egg of Columbus
2022

Con moto, little bit swing ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 110$)

Julian Orbon (1925-1991)
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Carillon

The musical score consists of five systems of music. The first system starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second system begins at measure 5. The third system begins at measure 10. The fourth system begins at measure 15. The fifth system begins at measure 19. The score is written for Carillon (upper staff) and Piano/Vocal (lower staff). The piano/vocal staff includes a bass line. Measure 19 features a change to common time (indicated by a '8'). Measure 20 concludes the page.

Guantanamera

23

Musical score for piano, page 23. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp.

29

Musical score for piano, page 29. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp.

34

rit.

Musical score for piano, page 34. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*, *p*. Measure 34 ends with a fermata over the bass staff.

40

a tempo

mf

Musical score for piano, page 40. Treble and bass staves. Measure 40 starts with a fermata over the treble staff. Dynamic: *mf*. Measure 40 ends with a fermata over the bass staff.

45

Musical score for piano, page 45. Treble and bass staves. Measure 45 ends with a fermata over the bass staff.

Guantanamera

The sheet music consists of five staves of piano music. The top staff shows measures 49 through 53. The second staff shows measures 54 through 58. The third staff shows measures 59 through 63. The fourth staff shows measures 64 through 68. The bottom staff shows measures 69 through 73. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef for the top two staves and a bass clef for the bottom two staves. Measure 70 includes a dynamic marking "rit." and a performance instruction "p".

The Banana Boat Song

Traditional Jamaica
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Gaio ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 110$)

Carillon *f*

The musical score consists of five systems of music. System 1 (measures 1-4) features a Carillon part in treble clef and bass clef, both in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The piano part in system 1 starts with a dynamic of *f*. System 2 (measures 5-8) shows the piano playing eighth-note chords in treble and bass clefs. System 3 (measures 9-12) continues the piano's eighth-note chords. System 4 (measures 13-16) shows the piano playing sixteenth-note patterns. System 5 (measures 17-20) concludes the piece with a final piano section.

One Love

Con moto ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$)

Bob Marley (1945-1981)
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Carillon

This section shows the Carillon part from measure 1 to 5. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom is in bass clef, both in common time. Measure 1 starts with a sustained note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 2-4 show eighth-note pairs followed by quarter notes. Measure 5 ends with a half note. Dynamics include *mp* and *p*.

6

This section shows the piano part from measure 6 to 10. It features a treble clef and a bass clef in common time. Measures 6-8 show eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass staves. Measure 9 begins with a forte dynamic (*f*). Measure 10 ends with a half note.

11

This section shows the piano part from measure 11 to 15. It continues the eighth-note pattern established earlier. Measures 11-13 show eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass staves. Measures 14-15 end with half notes. Dynamics include *p*, *mp*, and *p*.

16

This section shows the piano part from measure 16 to 20. It maintains the eighth-note pattern. Measures 16-18 show eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass staves. Measures 19-20 end with half notes. Dynamics include *f*, *mp*, and *p*.

22

Fine

This section shows the piano part from measure 22 to 26, leading to the end of the piece. It follows the established eighth-note pattern. Measures 22-25 end with half notes. Measure 26 ends with a final half note, marking the "Fine".

One Love

27

mf

B:

32

p

B

37

B

42

mf

B

D.C. al Fine

45

B

B

1.

2.

Las Mananitas

The Egg of Columbus
2022

Alfonso Esparza Oteo (1894-1950)
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Andante, suave (♩ = c. 92)

Carillon

This section shows the first five measures of the carillon part. The key signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of *mp*. Measures 2 through 5 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs.

6

This section shows the piano part from measure 6 to 11. The key signature changes to B-flat major (two flats). The piano plays eighth-note patterns in both hands, primarily in the right hand.

12

This section shows the piano part from measure 12 to 17. The key signature changes to D major (one sharp). The piano continues with eighth-note patterns, with some notes being sustained across the bar lines.

18

This section shows the piano part from measure 18 to 24. The key signature changes to A minor (no sharps or flats). The piano part becomes more complex, featuring eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures.

25

This section shows the piano part from measure 25 to 31. The key signature changes to E major (one sharp). The piano part continues with eighth-note patterns, maintaining the melodic line established earlier.

Las Mananitas

32

Fine

This is the final page of the musical score. It contains two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. Measure 32 consists of six measures of music. Measure 33 starts with a repeat sign and continues with six measures. The music concludes with a final measure followed by a double bar line and the word "Fine".

39

This page shows the continuation of the musical score. It contains two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. Measure 39 consists of eight measures of music. Measure 40 starts with a repeat sign and continues with eight measures. The music concludes with a final measure followed by a double bar line.

46

This page shows the continuation of the musical score. It contains two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. Measure 46 consists of eight measures of music. Measure 47 starts with a repeat sign and continues with eight measures. The music concludes with a final measure followed by a double bar line.

53

This page shows the continuation of the musical score. It contains two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. Measure 53 consists of five measures of music. Measure 54 starts with a repeat sign and continues with five measures. The music concludes with a final measure followed by a double bar line.

Dal Segno al Fine

58

This page shows the continuation of the musical score. It contains two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. Measure 58 consists of four measures of music. Measure 59 starts with a repeat sign and continues with four measures. The music concludes with a final measure followed by a double bar line.

Cielito Lindo

Con moto ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 120$)

Q. Mendoza y Cortes (1859-1957)
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Carillon

mp

8

Measures 8-15 continue the melodic line established in the first system.

16

Measures 16-23 show a continuation of the melodic line with some harmonic changes indicated by vertical bar lines.

24

Fine

Measures 24-30 conclude the piece with a final melodic phrase, ending with a repeat sign and the word "Fine".

33

p

Measures 33-40 provide a concluding section or coda to the piece.

Cielito Lindo

39

mp

44

rit. - - , *a tempo*

p

50

55

mp

D.C. al Fine

61

Besame Mucho

The Egg of Columbus
2022

Consuelo Velazquez (1924-2005)
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Tranquillo ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 84$)

Carillon

Besame Mucho

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two systems. The top system contains measures 19 through 27. The bottom system contains measures 31 and 36. Measure 19 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 20-22 show a transition with different key signatures (two sharps, one sharp, and one sharp) and time signatures (common time). Measure 23 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 24-27 continue with various key signatures (one sharp, one sharp, one sharp, and one sharp) and time signatures (common time). Measure 31 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 32-34 show a transition with different key signatures (one sharp, one sharp, one sharp, and one sharp) and time signatures (common time). Measure 35 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measure 36 concludes the piece with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The word "Fine" is written at the end of measure 36.

Besame Mucho

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two systems. The top system starts at measure 40 and ends at measure 46. The bottom system starts at measure 49 and ends at measure 52. The music is in common time. The treble clef is on the top staff, and the bass clef is on the bottom staff. Measure 40: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G. Measure 41: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G. Measure 42: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G. Measure 43: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G. Measure 44: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G. Measure 45: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G. Measure 46: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G. Measure 47: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G. Measure 48: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G. Measure 49: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G. Measure 50: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G. Measure 51: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G. Measure 52: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C), (D, F#), (E, G), (B, D). Bass staff has quarter notes A, C, E, G.

D.C. al Fine

Amor Prohibido

The Egg of Columbus
2022

Selena Quintanilla (1971-1995)
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Andante ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 110$)

Carillon

6 8 3 8

11

17

23 3 3

Amor Prohibido

29

This measure features a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, primarily on the A string. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes on the D and G strings.

35

This measure continues the musical line. The treble clef staff shows eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bass clef staff provides harmonic context with sustained notes on the D and G strings. Measure numbers 35 and 36 are present on the left side of the page.

41

This measure includes dynamic markings: 'ff' (fortissimo) over the treble clef staff and 'p' (pianissimo) over the bass clef staff. The treble clef staff contains eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes on the D and G strings.

47

This measure continues the musical line. The treble clef staff shows eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bass clef staff provides harmonic context with sustained notes on the D and G strings.

52

This measure includes dynamic markings: 'ff' (fortissimo) over the treble clef staff and 'p' (pianissimo) over the bass clef staff. The treble clef staff contains eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes on the D and G strings.

Amor Prohibido

57

61

66

71

75 rit.

Alouette

Children's song Canada
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Gaio (♩ = c. 100)

Carillon

This section shows the first four measures of the carillon part. The music is in common time (indicated by '4'). The treble clef is on the top line, and the bass clef is on the bottom line. The dynamic 'f' (fortissimo) is indicated. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns.

5

This section shows the piano part from measure 5 to 8. The treble and bass staves are shown. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note chords and sustained notes on the bass staff.

9

This section shows the piano part from measure 9 to 12. The treble and bass staves are shown. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note chords and sustained notes on the bass staff. Measure 11 contains three measures of sixteenth-note chords, indicated by a '3' below the staff.

13

This section shows the piano part from measure 13 to 16. The treble and bass staves are shown. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note chords and sustained notes on the bass staff.

17

This section shows the piano part from measure 17 to 20. The treble and bass staves are shown. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note chords and sustained notes on the bass staff. Measures 18 and 19 contain eighth-note chords, while measure 20 contains sixteenth-note chords.

Alouette

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for a piano or similar instrument. The top staff shows a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff shows a bass clef. Measure 21 starts with eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. Measure 25 begins with eighth-note chords in the treble staff, followed by a bass note and a dynamic instruction. Measure 28 features eighth-note patterns with some grace notes. Measure 31 shows eighth-note chords in the treble staff with a key change to two sharps. Measure 34 continues with eighth-note patterns in the treble staff.

Alouette

The musical score consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature changes from G major (no sharps or flats) to A major (one sharp) at measure 40. The time signature is common time throughout.

- Measure 37:** The treble staff has a dotted half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note. The bass staff has a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note.
- Measure 40:** The treble staff has a eighth-note triplet followed by a half note. The bass staff has a half note followed by a eighth-note triplet, then another eighth-note triplet.
- Measure 43:** The treble staff has a eighth-note triplet followed by a half note. The bass staff has a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note.
- Measure 46:** The treble staff has a eighth-note triplet followed by a half note. The bass staff has a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note.
- Measure 49:** The treble staff has a dotted half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note. The bass staff has a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note.

Oh! Susanna

The Egg of Columbus
2022

Stephen Foster (1826-1864)
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Con moto ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$)

Carillon

The musical score consists of five systems of music. System 1 (measures 1-4) features a basso continuo line in the bass staff and a treble staff with eighth-note patterns. System 2 (measures 5-8) shows a more complex treble line with sixteenth-note patterns. System 3 (measures 9-12) continues the sixteenth-note patterns. System 4 (measures 13-16) returns to eighth-note patterns. System 5 (measures 17-20) concludes the piece with a return to the sixteenth-note patterns of System 2.

Oh! Susanna

mp

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The page number 10 is at the top left, and the measure number 26 is at the top left of the staves. The music consists of two measures. The first measure starts with a dotted half note followed by a quarter note, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. This pattern repeats. The second measure starts with a dotted half note followed by a quarter note, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. The bass staff shows sustained notes and rests.

Musical score for piano, page 10, system 32. The score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature changes from one flat to one sharp between measures 1 and 2. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measure 2 starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. Measures 3-5 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 6 begins with a forte dynamic (f) and eighth-note chords. Measure 7 ends with a forte dynamic (f).

37

rit.

Tranquillo ($\text{\textit{d}} = \text{c. } 80$)

p

mp

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. The measure begins with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note and a sixteenth note. The right hand continues with a series of eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. Measure 42 concludes with a final chordal statement.

Oh! Susanna

48

The musical score consists of two staves. The treble staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The bass staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a quarter note. The key signature changes to two sharps at the beginning of the next measure.

53

Tempo primo ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$)

The treble staff begins with a half note. The bass staff has a bass clef and a half note. A repeat sign is placed above the staff. The bass staff then continues with a half note. The dynamic marking 'mf' is placed above the bass staff in the first measure of the repeat section.

57

The treble staff features eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The bass staff features sixteenth-note patterns.

61

The treble staff features eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The bass staff features sixteenth-note patterns.

New World

The Egg of Columbus
2022

Mathieu Daniël Polak

Comodo ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$)

Musical score for piano, two staves. Staff 1 (treble clef) has dynamics f and 3. Staff 2 (bass clef) has 3. Measures 1-4.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Staff 1 (treble clef) has 3. Staff 2 (bass clef) has 3. Measures 5-8.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Staff 1 (treble clef) has 3. Staff 2 (bass clef) has 3. Measures 9-12.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Staff 1 (treble clef) has 3. Staff 2 (bass clef) has 3. Measures 15-18.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Staff 1 (treble clef) has 3. Staff 2 (bass clef) has 3. Measures 19-22.

Halleluyah

The Egg of Columbus
2022

Leonard Cohen (1934-2016)
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Andante ($\text{♩} = \text{c. 86}$)

Carillon

6

11

16

21

1.

2.

Halleluyah

Musical score for piano, page 28, measures 1-8. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic **p**. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a dynamic *cresc.* Measure 5 features a melodic line with a slur and eighth-note patterns. Measure 6 starts with a dynamic **mf**. Measures 7-8 continue the eighth-note patterns. The score is set against a background of vertical bar lines.

34

p *cresc.*

mf

1. 2.

41

p *cresc.*

ff

1.

mf

2.

mp

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 47 begins with a forte dynamic (f). The melody consists of eighth-note patterns. Measure 48 starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. Measures 49-50 show a melodic line with eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note figures. Measures 51-52 feature eighth-note patterns. Measures 53-54 continue the melodic line. Measures 55-56 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 57-58 feature eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note figures. Measures 59-60 conclude the section.

Musical score for piano, page 10, system 54. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It features sustained notes and rests. The page number '10' and system number '54' are visible at the top left.

Halleluyah

58

Musical score for piano, page 58. Treble and bass staves. Measures show various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes.

63

Musical score for piano, page 63. Treble and bass staves. Measure 63 starts with a forte dynamic (mf). Measures 64-65 show eighth-note patterns.

67

Musical score for piano, page 67. Treble and bass staves. Measures show eighth and sixteenth-note patterns.

71

Musical score for piano, page 71. Treble and bass staves. Measures show eighth and sixteenth-note patterns.

76

rit.

Musical score for piano, page 76. Treble and bass staves. Measures show eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, with a ritardando indicated.

Theme from New World Symphony

The Egg of Columbus
2022

Antonin Dvorak (1841-1904)
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Maestoso

Carillon

4

7

10

13

Theme from New World Symphony

16

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth note, eighth note. Bass staff: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note.

19

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Bass staff: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note.

22

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. Bass staff: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note.

25

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Bass staff: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note.

28

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Bass staff: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note.

Aloha Oe

The Egg of Columbus
2022

Liliuokalani (1838-1917)
arranged by Mathieu Daniël Polak

Gentile ($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 80$)

Carillon 

Aloha Oe

22

Musical score for Aloha Oe, page 22. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and the bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music includes eighth-note patterns and rests.

26

Musical score for Aloha Oe, page 26. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and the bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music includes eighth-note patterns and rests.

30

Musical score for Aloha Oe, page 30. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and the bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music includes eighth-note patterns and rests.

35

Musical score for Aloha Oe, page 35. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and the bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music includes eighth-note patterns and rests.

41

Musical score for Aloha Oe, page 41. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and the bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music includes eighth-note patterns and rests, with a first ending bracketed section starting at measure 41.

Aloha Oe

49

This section consists of four measures. The treble staff features a continuous eighth-note bass line. The bass staff has sustained notes: a half note on A flat, followed by quarter notes on G, A flat, and G.

57

This section consists of four measures. The treble staff shows a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff has sustained notes: a half note on D, followed by quarter notes on C, D, and C.

65

This section consists of four measures. The treble staff contains eighth-note chords. The bass staff has sustained notes: a half note on E, followed by quarter notes on D, E, and D.

70

This section consists of four measures. The treble staff features eighth-note chords. The bass staff has sustained notes: a half note on B, followed by quarter notes on A, B, and A.

75

This section consists of four measures. The treble staff contains eighth-note chords. The bass staff has sustained notes: a half note on G, followed by quarter notes on F, G, and F.

Biografie Mathieu Daniël Polak

Mathieu Daniël Polak (1972) werd aan de Nederlandse Beiaardschool te Amersfoort opgeleid. Hij behaalde zijn Master in 2000 met als specialisatie onderwijs aan amateurs. Sedert het afstuderen, is hij als docent verbonden aan Beiaard Centrum Nederland te Amersfoort. Mathieu behaalde prijzen voor beiaardspel tijdens internationale beiaardconcoursen te Hamburg en Enkhuizen. Sinds 2008 is hij de vaste beiaardier van de Erasmus Universiteit te Rotterdam en vanaf 2003 beiaardier van Bunschoten Spakenburg. Vanaf 5 september 2022 is hij de beiaardier van Plein 40-45 Amsterdam. Mathieu behaalde twee Master Degrees voor compositie namelijk aan het Lemmensinstituut Leuven (2013) en aan de Hogeschool voor de Kunsten Utrecht (2010). In 2017 werd zijn beiaardcompositie Dandelion Field bekroond met de tweede prijs op het Johan Franco compositieconcours in Amerika. Zijn beiaardwerk A Butterfly's Dance werd in 2019 op het Johan Franco concours de eerste prijs toegekend. In 2019 kreeg Mathieu een stipendium van het Fonds voor de Podiumkunsten om Joodse muziek voor carillon te componeren en te arrangeren. De suite Chag Sameach (Hebreeuws: Fijne feestdag) werd door beiaardier Boudewijn Zwart op 7 mei 2019 op het carillon van de Westertoren te Amsterdam in première gebracht. Voor dit werk werd Mathieu op 1 februari 2020 de prestigieuze Visser-Nederlandia Prijs toegekend. In 2021 werd Polak door het Fonds Podiumkunsten en Stichting Amarte een compositiebeurs toegekend om de suite Mazzeltov te componeren. Frank Steijns, vaste beiaardier van Maastricht voerde de solowerken uit op de carillons van het Stadhuis en de Sint Servaas Basiliek. Mathieu Daniël Polak als pianodocent verbonden aan de Muziekschool Amersfoort, heeft een particuliere lespraktijk piano in de Utrechtse Heuvelrug en is als pianist verbonden aan de Liberaal Joodse Gemeente (LJG) Amsterdam.

Biography Mathieu Daniel Polak attended the Dutch Carillon School in Amersfoort. He obtained his Master in 2000 with a specialization in carillon education. Since the graduation in 2000, he is a teacher at the Netherlands Carillon Center in Amersfoort. Mathieu won prizes for carillon playing at international carillon competitions in Hamburg (Germany) and Enkhuizen (the Netherlands). He gave carillon recitals in Japan, Denmark, Portugal, France, Belgium, Germany, Lithuania and the USA. Since 2008, he is the carillonneur of the Erasmus University Rotterdam. Moreover, since 2003 Mathieu Polak is carillonneur of Spakenburg. In May 2022 he is appointed carillonneur of the Plein 40-45 carillon in Amsterdam. Mathieu Daniel Polak holds two master's degrees in composition namely from the Lemmens Institute Leuven (2013) and from the Utrecht School of the Arts (2010). Polak's composition Fleurs de Cerisier (Cherry Blossom) for wind quintet was awarded the third prize at the Coma Maastricht composition competition in 2011 and Puppy Love for horn was awarded the third prize at the composition competition IVME Antwerp 2011. His carillon piece Dandelion Field was awarded the second prize at the Johan Franco composition competition 2017. His composition A Butterfly's Dance was awarded the first prize at the Johan Franco composition competition 2019. In 2019 he obtained a scholarship by the Fonds voor de Podiumkunsten to compose and arrange Jewish Music for carillon named Chag Sameach. On May 7, 2019, Boudewijn Zwart premiered these pieces at the Westertoren in Amsterdam. On February 1, 2020, Mathieu was awarded the prestigious Visser Nederlandia Award for his composition Chag Sameach. Recently, he composed a book named Mazzeltov (Good luck) which was premiered by carillonneur Frank Steijns at the carillons of the City Hall and Sint Servaas Basilica in Maastricht. Polak is teaching the piano at the Music School Amersfoort and is pianist of the Liberal Jewish Community Amsterdam.

Mazurka

From: Choro for Guitar

Heitor Villa-Lobos (1887-1959)

Arranged by Mathieu Daniel Polak

Amabile (\downarrow = c. 100)

Carillon

This section shows the first three measures of the Carillon part. The key signature is common time (indicated by a '3' over a '4'). The tempo is marked 'Amabile' with a dynamic of 'mp'. The music consists of eighth-note patterns in the upper staff and quarter notes in the lower staff.

This section shows measures 4 through 7 of the Carillon part. The key signature changes to 3 sharps. Measure 4 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 5-7 show more complex eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns.

This section shows measures 9 through 12 of the Carillon part. The key signature changes to 3 sharps. Measure 9 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 10-12 show eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns.

This section shows measures 13 through 16 of the Carillon part. The key signature changes to 3 sharps. Measure 13 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 14-16 show eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns.

This section shows measures 17 through 20 of the Carillon part. The key signature changes to 2 sharps. Measure 17 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 18-20 show eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns.

Mazurka

Musical score for piano Mazurka, page 2, measures 21-25. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). Measure 21 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 22-25 continue this pattern with variations in the bass line.

Musical score for piano Mazurka, page 2, measures 26-30. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature changes to E major (one sharp). Measures 26-29 show a melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns, while measure 30 features sustained notes.

Musical score for piano Mazurka, page 2, measures 31-35. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature returns to A major. Measures 31-34 show eighth-note pairs, while measure 35 features sustained notes.

Musical score for piano Mazurka, page 2, measures 36-40. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature changes to D major (two sharps). Measures 36-39 show eighth-note pairs, while measure 40 features sustained notes.

Musical score for piano Mazurka, page 2, measures 41-45. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature changes to G major (one sharp). Measures 41-44 show eighth-note pairs, while measure 45 concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

Mazurka

3

45

Musical score for piano, Mazurka, page 3. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). Measure 45 starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 46-48 continue this pattern with some variations in the bass line.

49

1.

Musical score for piano, Mazurka, page 3. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature changes to E major (one sharp). Measure 49 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 50 shows a transition with eighth-note patterns. Measures 51-52 continue this pattern, leading into the next section.

53

2.

Musical score for piano, Mazurka, page 3. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature changes to C major (no sharps or flats). Measure 53 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 54-56 show a sustained harmonic progression with chords.

58

accel.

rit.

Musical score for piano, Mazurka, page 3. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature changes to G major (one sharp). Measures 58-61 show a sustained harmonic progression with chords, with the tempo indicated by 'accel.' and 'rit.'

63

a tempo

Musical score for piano, Mazurka, page 3. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature changes to F major (one flat). Measures 63-66 show a melodic line in the treble staff with grace notes and slurs, with the instruction 'a tempo' placed below the staff.