Celestial Suite
for orchestra

James M. Stephenson
CELESTIAL SUITE - JAMES M. STEPHENSON

I. Copernicus
Earth vs. Sun

II. Galileo
1609 - Galileo makes significant improvements to the telescope
1633 - Galileo found "vehemently suspect of heresy" by Pope Urban VIII

III. Newton
Newton's 1st law: An object at rest stays at rest and an object in uniform motion tends to stay in motion unless acted upon by external force.
Newton's 3rd law: Every action has an equal and opposite reaction.

IV. Hubble

V. Hawking
"...scientists have discovered the 'Song' of a distant Black Hole"

Duration: Approx. 18 minutes

Instrumentation:
- Piccolo, 2 flutes, including Alto flute (cues in English Horn)
- 2 Oboes, English Horn, includes bass oboe (cues in Bassoon)
- 2 Clarinets in A, Bass Clarinet
- 2 Bassoons
- 4 French Horns in F
- 3 Trumpets in C
- 2 Trombones, Bass Trombone
- Timpani + 3 Percussion
- Strings

©2011, and 2013, Stephenson Music, Inc. All rights reserved.
264 Park Ave. Lake Forest, IL 60045
For rental information, please visit www.stephensonmusic.com
I. Copernicus (1473-1543)

Earth vs. Sun

The first thing I think is important to mention is that there is no relationship to music in the time in this first movement of the suite. Instead, I decided to do it as a way to surprise what Copernicus did. But first, I was so relaxed how I can the way with various rules of life.

1) I would highlight five astronomers/physicists, and each would be represented by a member of the brass quintet:

- Galileo - French Horn - Newton - Trombone and Tuba (Orchestral version: mainly trumpet, plays notes as described in the summary). They symbolize the Catholic Church's stance - the 4) Lastly, I couldn't help but realize that as a result of all this, a lot of the music happened in a rather mathematical manner.

II. Galileo (1564-1642)

The orchestral suite was created in August, 2013, for premiere by the Lake Forest Symphony on November 2, 2013.

1807: Galileo made significant improvements to the telescope

1) I would highlight five astronomers/physicists, and each would be represented by a member of the brass quintet:

- Galileo: French Horn - Newton: Trombone and Tuba

For the first movement of this revolution was the movement that Galileo's father was a closest and also a supporter. This combined with the fact that Galileo's most famous contemporary composer, Palestrina (1524-1594), was also a closest, but also more famous, how he never varied from this stance - the Earth as the center of the universe.

At this point in history, the solo trumpet (as described in the summary). They never vary from this stance - the Earth as the center of the universe.

As the movement, and the piece, moves toward its conclusion, the accompanying instruments get louder, as a "cluster" rather "nebulous" in tonality, but searching for the answer to an unanswerable question, and should be enjoyed for what it is, and to the fullest.

III. Newton (1642-1727)

Newton's 1st law: An object at rest stays at rest and an object in uniform motion stays in uniform motion unless acted upon by an external force.

Newton's 3rd law: Every action has an equal and opposite reaction.

Based on the Bach Choral setting of "How Many Inhabitants of the Universe?"

The brass quintet (as that is precisely what Copernicus did). But first, I wanted to base the movement on the most famous musical instrument: the French Horn. I was inspired by Newton's 3rd law: Every action has an equal and opposite reaction.

On the other hand, a more detailed version comes from Edward Hubble's name. It is so happens that there is also a famous jazz trombonist named "Eddie" Hubble. His music was all about the music, and the music they were playing all up to a certain point in history. The solo trumpet (as described in the summary). They never vary from this stance - the Earth as the center of the universe.

Isaac Newton's findings and his Principle for the foundation of modern science seem so obvious to us today, but for the 16th century, this was an interesting and significant discovery. Noteworthy is that despite the mathematically inarguable discoveries of Copernicus, the church did not change its stance...
CELESTIAL SUITE

I. COPERNICUS

Slow March, Dirge

\( \frac{4}{4} \) 3 \( \frac{8}{8} \) 4 \( \frac{4}{4} \)

James M. Stephenson
Copernicus

COMPOSERJIM.COM
II. GALILEO

1609 - Galileo makes significant improvements to the telescope
1613 - Galileo found “vehemently suspect of heresy” by Pope Urban VIII

Moderato con grazia \( \left( \text{\LaTeX} \text{c. 56} \right) \)

Piccolo

Flute I, II

Oboe I, II

English Horn

A Clar. I, II

Bassoon I, II

Horn I, II

Horn III, IV

C Trumpet I, II

C Trumpet III

Trombone I, II

Bass Trombone

Tuba

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

\( \text{H\text{-}a tempo} \)

A Cl. II

Sp.

\( \text{H\text{-}a tempo} \)

Vib.
L'istesso tempo, in 4 \( \left\{ \frac{q}{c} = 112 \right\} \)
III. NEWTON
Newton's 1st law: An object at rest stays at rest and an object in uniform motion stays in motion unless acted upon by external force.
Newton's 3rd law: Every action has an equal and opposite reaction.

Allegro agitato (M.M. \( \frac{4}{4} \) = c. 132)

Newton's 3rd law: Every action has an equal and opposite reaction.
IV. Hubble

Molto Largo

Cadenza - trombone

Bass Trombone
C Trumpet I, II
Trombone I, II
C Trumpet III
Bass Clarinet
English Horn
A Clar. I, II
Bassoon I, II
Horn I, II
Horn III, IV
C Trumpet I, II
C Trumpet III
Trombone I, II
Bass Trombone
Tuba
Percussion
Mallets
Percussion
Percussion
Percussion
(H) x 4 or Ad

Molto Largo

Cadenza - trombone

Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Cello
Contrabass

Orch. Bells

(Orchestral Bells)
Slow Rag, gradually accelerating

Con sord. - Solo tone mute

Moderato Ragtime (q = c. 108)

Slow Rag, gradually accelerating
351

Extremely long fermata

breath as needed

free bowing