INSTRUCTIONS AND TEXTS USED FOR PARADISE, PURGATORY AND PANDEMONIUM Malcolm Atkins

The piece was written for eight members of The Sixteen, a choir and at least seven people reading texts (and making bestial noises).

The score is entirely based around the tune l'homme arme, an inspiration to the writers of beautiful Renaissance polyphony which in its lyric expresses the genocidal and hysterical shadow of the time.

Paradise is expressed through arrangements of texts from the mass, purgatory and pandemonium (devil's everywhere) by the use of texts describing Christian intolerance, bestial sounds, and the use of material which firmly accentuates the devil's interval – the tritone.

I hope, through this piece, to capture my ambivalence towards the religious music of the Renaissance, which I have always found deeply moving in its intensity and spirituality, but equally disturbing in its support of a religion which was so violent and intolerant.

The score will show sixteen members as I and choir as II when not labelled fully. Reading instructions are at the bottom of the score but full texts are below.

TEXTS (INSTRUCTIONS FOR THEIR USE ARE IN THE SCORE AS WELL)

TEXT 1 INQUISITION – ENSURE THAT YOU LEAVE PLENTY OF GAPS FOR THE MUSIC TO BREATHE – COUNT IN YOUR HEAD BETWEEN SENTENCES (4,5,7,9 IN TURN).

The punishments and tortures used to gain confessions are the most famous parts of the Inquisition. Because the trials were for spiritual matters, the Church handled them. However, the punishments were usually very much physical, so they were handled by the state. There were many means of this physical torture for confession. The two most famous or infamous were the strappado or pulley, and the aselli or water torment. (pause) The strappado was a device that used ropes to strap a person in by their arms and legs, and then weights were attached to the ends of these ropes. (pause) The person was raised to a certain level and then the ropes were released. (pause) This created a situation where the body would be stretched painfully, sometimes enough to produce death (see Figure 1). The aselli was accomplished as a person was brought to lay down on a trestle with sharp-edged rungs and secured with an iron band. Their feet would be elevated above their heads. The accused then had a small piece of linen forced into the gullet. Using a jar (jarra), water would be poured into the mouth and nose producing a state of semi-suffocation. The process would be done repeatedly. While doing that process, the cords binding the limbs would be tightened until it would seem the very veins would explode (Roth, 1964). The torture would not be stopped. but a break could be taken. The difference is that if the torture were stopped, it could not be started again according to church law. But, if the torture was only suspended, it could be resumed at a later time.

In summary, the Inquisition in Spain began in 1478 and officially ended in 1808. During that time, 323,362 people were burned and 17,659 were burned in effigy. It is one of the darkest periods in Spanish history. By far, the greatest number of cases tried were for Judaising (Roth, 1964). These were also the cases that were tried the most severely. There were other minorities,

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of course, that were persecuted, but the majority were Jews. The Inquisition definitely had racial overtones. Although, it can be said that Queen Isabella officially initiated the Spanish Inquisition for the purity of faith, nation, and people, this is probably not the case.

TEXT 2 CRUSADES

"In 1098, after the crusaders captured the city of Maaratan-Numan, reports confirm the first of many episodes of barbarism.

Anna Comnena reported that the crusaders massacred those they captured and lapsed into an orgy of cannibalism:

"In Maarat our troops boiled pagan adults in cooking pots. They impaled children on spits and devoured them grilled."

TEXT 3 HYMN

"Onward Christian soldiers, marching as to war, with the cross of Jesus, going on before."

TEXT 4 COLUMBUS

Read this text quietly but make loud animal noises whenever you read an emboldened syllable, extend and repeat the noises and syllables before continuing. If you cannot think of an animal sound with the syllable be a loud shouty human repeating the syllable as you please.

When Christopher Columbus reached the New World, he ignited a debate in Europe regarding whether the "new" land's inhabitants were human, and therefore fit for religious conversion. In the meantime, street-level dehumanization offered the "Indios" little except lives of cruelty under the whip:

"The men were separated from the women....Women were routinely raped and taken as concubines by the Spanish. Indians were punished with impromptu amputations of hands or feet at the slightest provocation. Dogs were used to tear Indians apart, sometimes for amusement, and to hunt down the large numbers who ran away....The islands dominated by the Spanish became huge death camps..."

As the indigenous inhabitants died, African slaves were imported to provide the basic human labor for the Spanish version of manifest destiny. The underside of the Spanish Conquista remained much the same: "Raiding parties entered agricultural villages early in the morning and rounded up the people. Babies were typically heaped in a pile, men and women divided up, old people put to one side. Then the babies, small children, and old people were killed. The others were marched to the coast, where they were held in stockades like cattle until the slave shiparrived."

As Indians did in Mexico, the Carribean (and later, in the California missions), many

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African mothers aborted their fetuses and then committed suicide to avoid their prescribed role as raw material for the Spanish conquest. This role included transport, cramped into a space the size of a coffin, in a ship stinking of urine and feces, prey to disease and whip-wielding masters. Roughly a quarter to a third of the average slave ship's human cargo died and was tossed overboard en route. Those who made it to the Spanish colonies lasted an average of seven years until they died, usually of overwork and disease.

TEXT 5 & 6 Bush

Our enemies are innovative and resourceful, and so are we.

They never stop thinking about new ways to harm our country and our people, and neither do we.