

1525. Hagia Sophia (Aya-Sophia) Backgrounds by S. Radic

In May 2012, for the third time, a "concert and adventure trip" with Claudia Hirschfeld. After Dubai (2009) and Vienna (2011), the exciting destination in 2012 was Rome. The crowning highlight was a concert and the presentation of a special fan CD "Il Concerto". Instead of a concert hall, the decision was made one chooses a church in Rome, the Chiesa di San Rocco all'Augusteo in the historic center of the city. A spiritual concert repertoire was put together, which on the one hand corresponded to the solemn framework of the church with its indescribable atmosphere and acoustics, but on the other hand again should offer a musical review of the many sights of the "eternal city" - including a "sound painting" from his own pen, which led the audience to Istanbul, to the "Hagia Sophia".

Story. Hagia Sophia (from Greek Aya Sofya "Holy Wisdom", Turkish Ayasofya) or Saint Sophia is a former Byzantine church that later became a mosque and is now a museum (Ayasofya Camii Müzesi, "Hagia Sophia Mosque Museum"). It is located in Eminonu, a district in the European part of Istanbul. Built as a domed basilica, it set new architectural accents in the age of Justinian I in the 6th century AD. Having for the first time covered a central space a dome with a span of 32 m on only four points of support, which remains to this day the largest dome ever erected on four points of support, a particularly precious interior decoration and the general dimensions, it is generally considered one of the greatest building of all time. In addition, it itself is the epoch-making building for the development of Christian architecture, in which it occupies the key position in the context of the development of Christian aesthetics, which in the Hagia Sophia completes a final break with the aesthetics of pagan ancient architecture. Hagia Sophia, the last great structure of Late Antiquity, by far the most unique of early Byzantine architecture and Byzantine art in general, was the main church of the Byzantine Empire, cathedral of Constantinople and religious center of Orthodoxy and is today a landmark of Istanbul. As the coronation church of the Byzantine emperors (since 641), as the cathedral of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Konstantinopel and place of important historical events, the Hagia Sophia



is connected in a special way with Byzantine history and generally as a universal model church of the capital of the Christian Oikumene, Constantinople, with the history of ideas of Christianity. Planned as a building of universal importance, it also remained a universal Christian spiritual center throughout the Middle Ages. On the right side of the naos, the "Omphalion" (navel of the world) therefore also symbolizes the center of the earth. However, its construction and its symbolic power were of exceptionally high importance, especially for orthodox Christianity and the empire. Therefore, it is still considered a great sanctuary by most orthodox Christians today. After the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople in 1453, Christian insignia, interior furnishings, decorations and bells of Hagia Sophia were removed or covered with plaster. After the Hagia Sophia was subsequently adapted as the main mosque of the Ottomans, the sultans of the 16th and 17th centuries placed themselves in the Byzantine tradition with important architectural receptions of the Hagia Sophia; the most famous reception is the Sultan Ahmed or Blue Mosque; most recently, Adana's new Sabanci Central Mosque should be mentioned. Consequently, the most common form of mosque today, as a central domed building, ultimately goes back to the Hagia Sophia, while in the first centuries of Islamic history the type of pillared hall mosque (such as the Umayyad mosque) was still dominant. (Source: Wikipedia)



16Beat, T=85

The musical score is divided into two sections: *Main 1* and *Main 2*. The instruments are arranged as follows:

- Strings:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. *Main 1* has a whole note chord. *Main 2* has a whole note chord.
- Chor:** Treble clef, 4/4 time. *Main 1* has a whole note chord. *Main 2* has a whole note chord.
- Guitar:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. *Main 1* has a whole rest. *Main 2* has four chords.
- Bass:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. *Main 1* and *Main 2* have an octaved bass line of eighth notes.
- Drums:** Snare clef, 4/4 time. *Main 1* and *Main 2* have a complex drum pattern with various notes and rests.

Programming instruction

This 16-beat rhythm is a true "track-centric" style. The drums are omnipresent and provide the necessary framework. The 16tweln are played by the shaker, but the end of each bar phrase takes a go-go bell. In the lower drums section, the bass drum and snare drum simply play the crotchets as a lead-in and lead-out. The octaved bass phrase is intended to provide more pressure. The guitar only sounds in Main2. The parts choir and strings have different intervals in both mains to offer some variety.