
POLÚEIDOS, or : *speichel und wasser*

for Bass Clarinet, Percussions, *and* two Violoncelli
PERCUSSIONS

TRINTON HLYNN

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FOREWORD

“ . . .
‘一个无解的圈，总会回到开头。’
‘别哭。’
‘好的。’
. . . ”

- 南亭湿人

NOTES FOR THE INTERPRETERS

General: ① **Dynamics** in this score are effort dynamics, representing the physical force behind an action rather than the sounding dynamic. In the case of the cello and percussions, this corresponds to implement pressure. In the case of the bass clarinet, this corresponds to breath pressure. ② **Playing techniques** apply only to the note to which they are attached. If a technique is to persist for longer than a single note, a hooked, dashed line will span the music as long as the technique is active. ③ **Dashed arrows above the staff** indicate a gradual transition from one technique or tempo to another. ④ **Time signatures whose denominators are not a power of two** are to be understood as a type of metric modulation wherein the pulse shifts to a prolation indicated by the denominator. For example, **1/6** will contain one “sixth” note, which is one-sixth of a whole note, or, a triplet quarter note. When these time signatures are active, tuplet brackets which are open on the right side similarly indicate the prolation of a note alone, rather than the number of beats in the prolation. ⑤ **Blank measures** are to be understood as full-measure rests. ⑥ **Flat glissandi** are sometimes used for the same function as ties. ⑦ After temporary **accidentals**, cancellation marks are printed also in the following measure (for notes in the same octave) and, in the same measure, for notes in other octaves, but they are printed again if the same note appears later in the same measure, except if the note is immediately repeated.

Bass Clarinet: ① **This score is transposed** so that the written pitch is one major 9th above the sounding pitch. ② **Multiphonics** are indicated with a fingering diagram above the fundamental pitch. ③ **Teeth on reed** is paired with curved lines above the staff which suggest a contour of vibrato. These graphics may be interpreted freely. ④ **Air sound** is notated on a two-line staff wherein the bottom line indicates fingering the B-flat fundamental and the top line indicates fingering the D-flat fundamental. ⑤ **All glissando lines** indicate portamento, as opposed to glissando.

Percussions: ① **The percussionist's instruments** are a large lion's roar, a large slit drum, a large frame drum, an ocean drum, a Chinese cymbal, a set of wooden wind chimes, and a set of stone wind chimes. ② **The percussionist's implements** are a pair of drum sticks, a pair of soft rubber mallets, a triangle beater, a bow, and two sponges. ③ **The lion's roar** may be played with a **pizzicato** or **pizz.** direction, indicating to pull the string tight with one hand and pluck it with the other. Without this indication, the lion's roar should be played as normal. ④ **Circular arrow articulations** indicate to draw the implement around the circumference of the instrument within the duration of the articulated note.

Violoncelli: ① **Scordatura:** The **fourth string** of the **first cello** should be detuned a major second to **B-flat**. The **first string** of the **first cello** should be detuned to an **E** at a ratio of **3/1** of **A 1**, the pitch of the second cello's fourth string. The **fourth string** of the **second cello** should be detuned a minor third to **A**. The **first string** of the **second cello** should be detuned to an **F** at a ratio of **3/1** of **B-flat 1**, the pitch of the first cello's fourth string. The cellists should not play on the fourth or first strings unless directed. When playing on detuned strings, the pitch is transposed to the physical playing position on the string rather than sounding pitch. ② **Finger pressure** is indicated with note head shape, wherein a **round note head** indicates a fully closed or open string, a **triangular note head** indicates half-pressure, and a **diamond-shaped note head** indicates harmonic pressure. ③ **Artificial harmonics** are notated using a white harmonic note head for the touched harmonic over a round note head for the closed string. ④ **Arrows in the staff** indicate a gradual change from one finger pressure to another. ⑤ **Bow angle** is indicated using degree articulations, wherein **45°** indicates pointing the tip of the bow as far upward as is comfortable, and **-45°** indicates pointing the tip of the bow as far downward as is comfortable. ⑥ **Abbreviations** used in this score are **trem.** for tremolo, **pont.** for sul ponticello, **tast.** for sul tasto, **legno bat.** for col legno battuto, **legno trat.** for col legno tratto, **flaut.** for flautando, **scratch** for scratch tone, and **bridge** for playing directly on the bridge. Abbreviations may be further shortened to their first one, two, or three letters to conserve space, but only if they have appeared in their full form at the beginning of the current phrase.

Microtones: ① **The equally tempered intervals** used in this score are **semi tones**, **quarter tones**, and **eighth tones**. An **inverted flat symbol** indicates a quarter tone flat, and a **sharp symbol with one vertical line** indicates a quarter tone sharp. Any accidental may be altered with an **arrow pointing upward** to indicate an eighth tone sharp, or an **arrow pointing downward** to indicate an eighth tone flat. ② **Justly tuned intervals** are indicated by the use of **Helmholtz-Ellis accidental system** combined with **cent deviations from equal temperament** for use with an electronic tuner. When no example pitch is given with the cent deviation, the mark is a deviation of the nearest "standard" accidental. In the absence of electronic tuners, approximations of these deviations are acceptable. When Helmholtz-Ellis notation is not given, the pitches are to be played as usual. The accidentals for Justly-intoned pitches are always present before the note head.

to 李惟怡, *seer of many visions*

to 李惟怡

P O L Ú E I D O S, or : speichel und wasser

for Bass Clarinet, Percussions, and two Violoncelli

Trinton Hlynn (*2000)

Percussions

♩ = 140 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 117 ♩ = 94 ♩ = 47

Lion's Roar

5:4 *f*

4:3 *mp*

13:8 *p*

ff

f

10
perc. $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{11}{8}$

(12)

perc.

The musical score for Percussion (perc.) is written on a single staff. It begins with a double bar line and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes, with a bracket and the number '3' above them. The second measure contains a quarter note, with a bracket and the number '2' above it. The third measure contains a half note, with a bracket and the number '4' above it. The fourth measure contains a whole note, with a bracket and the number '8' above it. The fifth measure contains a whole note, with a bracket and the number '13' above it. The sixth measure contains a whole note, with a bracket and the number '9' above it. The seventh measure contains a whole note, with a bracket and the number '8' above it. The eighth measure contains a whole note, with a bracket and the number '8' above it. The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) at the beginning of the first measure, *f* (forte) at the beginning of the fifth measure, and *fz* (forzando) at the beginning of the sixth measure. A tempo marking of 24:19 is present below the staff. A 3:2 time signature is indicated at the end of the score.

perc. 

The musical score for 'Lion's Roar' is presented in two systems. The first system, marked with a circled '22' and 'perc.', features a 9/14 time signature and a 7/16 time signature. It includes a series of eighth notes on a single staff, with a bracket indicating a 7:4 ratio. The second system, marked with a circled '23' and 'pizz.', features a 9/32 time signature and an 8:9 ratio. It includes a series of eighth notes on a single staff, with a bracket indicating an 8:9 ratio. The score is written in treble clef and includes a key signature of one sharp (F#).

26 perc. $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 94$ Slit Drum w/ rubber mallets

(31) perc. $\frac{8}{32}$ $\frac{12}{32}$ $\frac{4}{32}$ $\frac{15}{32}$ $\text{♩} = 47$ $\text{×}5$ $\text{♩} = 94$

fff

(37) $\text{×}5$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\text{♩} = 117$

perc. $\frac{15}{8}$ Chinese Cymbal w/ triangle beater ppp $\frac{6:5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ w/ bow *fff*

(40) $\text{♩} = 94$ $\frac{10}{8}$ w/ triangle beater *pp* $\frac{3:2}{8}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ w/ bow *fff* $\text{♩} = 70$ $\frac{5}{8}$ w/ triangle beater *p* $\frac{3:2}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$

2nd time Roll. - - - - -

(44) $\text{♩} = 47$ $\frac{8}{8}$ w/ bow *fff* $\text{♩} = 94$ $\frac{2}{8}$ w/ triangle beater *mp* $\frac{7:4}{8}$ $\text{♩} = 47$ $\frac{15}{8}$ w/ bow *fff* $\text{♩} = 94$ $\frac{2}{8}$ w/ bow *fff* $\frac{5}{8}$ Wooden Wind Chimes $\frac{8:5}{8}$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\frac{8}{16}$ Frame Drum w/ sponge (rub) *p* *ppp* *p* *ppp*

(51) perc. $\frac{8}{16}$ $\text{♩} = 94$ $\frac{3}{16}$ $\text{♩} = 140$ $\frac{9}{16}$ Frame Drum + Slit Drum w/ drum sticks $\frac{8:9}{16}$ $\frac{4:5}{16}$ $\frac{5:4}{16}$ *pp* *fff*

(58) perc. $\frac{17}{16}$ $\frac{4}{16}$

(60) perc. $\frac{9}{16}$ $\frac{8}{16}$ pizz. Lion's Roar *mp* $\frac{9}{16}$ $\frac{8:9}{16}$ *fff* *p*

92 $\text{♩} = 94$ *pizz.* *Lion's Roar* $\text{♩} = 117$

perc. $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{9}{8}$ $\frac{8}{8}$ $\frac{9}{8}$

p

96 *pizz.* $\text{♩} = 70$

perc. $\frac{14}{8}$ $\frac{8}{8}$ $\frac{4}{8}$

p

99 $\text{♩}^{pizz.} = 140$

perc. $\frac{8}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$

p

101 $\text{♩} = 70$

perc. $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{15}{8}$

103

perc. $\frac{8}{8}$ $\frac{6}{8}$

105 *Frame Drum + Slit Drum w/ drum sticks*

perc. $\frac{11}{7}$ $\frac{13}{9}$

fff *7:4* *9:8*

107 $\text{♩} = 94$ *Frame Drum + Slit Drum w/ sponges (rub)*

perc. $\frac{12}{8}$ $\frac{12}{16}$

p *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p* *ppp*

109

perc.

$\frac{15}{16}$

$\frac{9}{16}$

111

perc.

$\frac{13}{20}$

$\text{♩} = 117$

Frame Drum + Slit Drum w/ drum sticks

$\frac{13}{16}$

fff $5:4$

113

perc.

$\frac{16}{14}$

$\text{♩} = 94$

$\frac{17}{18}$

fff $7:4$ $9:8$

115

perc.

$\frac{9}{10}$

$\text{♩} = 140$

pizz. -----

Lion's Roar

$\frac{9}{16}$

$\text{♩} = 70$

Frame Drum + Slit Drum w/ drum sticks

$\frac{14}{10}$

$5:4$ fff $8:9$ p $5:4$

118

perc.

$\frac{12}{11}$

$\frac{15}{14}$

$11:8$ $7:4$

120

perc.

$\frac{11}{12}$

$\frac{13}{18}$

$3:2$ $9:8$ fff

Rall. sempre -----

122

perc.

$\frac{16}{16}$

$\text{♩} = 140$

Slit Drum w/ rubber mallets

$\frac{16}{16}$

$\text{♩} = 47$

Stone Wind Chimes

$\frac{16}{16}$

ffp f $8:5$ f

$\text{♩} = 94$

Frame Drum + Slit Drum w/ sponges (rub)

$\frac{7}{8}$

mp $\times 4$

126 perc. **Ocean Drum** $\text{♩} = 140$ **Stone Wind Chimes**

6/16 11/16 9/16

4:3 ♯ > ppp < ff

132 perc. **Lion's Roar** $\text{♩} = 70$

8/16 8/16 13/16

13:12 ♯ > fff < mp 5:4 ppp < f < fff 13:12 ♯ < fff > mp 13:8 ♯ < mp < p 7:6 ♯ < mf < ff 5:4 ♯ < mp < f

135 perc. $\text{♩} = 94$

11/16 6/16 13/16

3:2 ♯ < mp < ppp < p 13:8 ♯ < fp < mp 7:4 ♯ < pp < fp 11:8 ♯ < ff < mf 33:20 ♯ < mp < fff

139 perc. **Frame Drum + Slit Drum w/ drum sticks**

9/16 11/40 13/28

33:20 ♯ < fff 5:4 ♯ < ff

143 perc. **Lion's Roar** $\text{♩} = 47$ **pizz.**

16/24 17/32 14/32 12/32 15/32

3:2 ♯ < fff < fff 6:7 ♯ < 14:15 ♯ <

148 perc. $\text{♩} = 117$ **Rall.** $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 94$ $\text{♩} = 47$

11/32 13/32 11/8 4/8 3/8

10:11 ♯ < fff < 12:13 ♯ <

154 perc. $\text{♩} = 94$ **Slit Drum w/ rubber mallets**

5/8 8/8 8/8 8/8 4/8

(177) perc. Λ $\text{♩} = 70$

(179) perc. $\text{Frame Drum + Slit Drum w/ sponges}$

(184) perc. $\text{--} \text{♩} = 140$ Rit. $\text{--} \text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 117$

(189) perc. $\text{--} \text{♩} = 47$

(191) perc. $\text{♩} = 117$

(193) perc. $\text{Slit Drum w/ rubber mallets}$ $\times 3$ 1-2 3

(197) perc.

♩ = 70

(199) perc. $\frac{11}{16}$ $\frac{13}{12}$ $\frac{9}{10}$ $\frac{5}{4}$
 Frame Drum + Slit Drum w/ drum sticks
 mp *ff*

(202) perc. $\frac{15}{14}$ $\frac{13}{16}$ $\frac{14}{32}$
 ♩ = 140 $\times 4$ ♩ = 117

(205) perc. $\frac{15}{32}$ $\frac{13}{32}$ $\frac{16}{32}$ $\frac{13}{32}$
 ♩ = 70 pizz. *Lion's Roar* Chinese Cymbal w/ bow
 mf $\frac{12}{13}$ p

(209) perc. $\frac{13}{32}$ $\frac{17}{32}$ $\frac{14}{32}$ $\frac{15}{32}$
 ♩ = 47 *ff*

(214) perc. $\frac{13}{32}$ $\frac{16}{32}$ $\frac{13}{32}$

(217) perc. $\frac{17}{32}$ $\frac{14}{32}$ $\frac{15}{32}$

(220) perc. $\frac{13}{32}$ $\frac{16}{32}$ $\frac{16}{32}$ $\frac{17}{32}$
 ♩ = 140 ♩ = 94 $\times 5$ ♩ = 47
 Frame Drum + Slit Drum w/ drum sticks Chinese Cymbal w/ bow
 $\frac{8}{13}$ $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ *ff* mp

(224) — × 5 — Accel. — $\text{♩} = 140$

perc. II ♩ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{9}{8}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Frame + Slit w/ sticks bow Cymbal

pp 3:2

229 perc.

Frame + Slit w/ sticks

bow Cymbal

Lion's Roar

Slit Drum w/ rubber mallets

Frame + Slit w/ sticks

236
perc.

Slit Drum w/ rubber mallets

Lion's Roar

Frame + Slit w/ sticks

Slit Drum w/ rubber mallets

Wood + Stone Wind Chimes

mf

mf

ff

pp

0.5"

3:2

241
perc.

Slit Drum w/ rubber mallets

Wood + Stone Wind Chimes

mf

p

1.5"

243 perc.

3/4 Slit Drum w/ rubber mallets

X Wood + Stone Wind Chimes

3/8 Slit Drum w/ rubber mallets

X Wood + Stone Wind Chimes

mp 3" ff 7" mp

247 perc.

Slit Drum w/ rubber mallets

Wood + Stone Wind Chimes

Ocean Drum

rearticulations cresc. dal niente


marcato rearticulations

$\times 7$

$\text{♩} = 47$

p f

255
perc.



AFTERWORD

When Glaukos, the prince of Crete, went missing, the king and queen were told by the Oracle of Delphi that the person to find their son would be the one who could compose the best simile on the hide of the newborn calf of the king's herd. The seer, **Polúeidós**, observed the similarity of the changing color of the calf's fur to the ripening of the mulberry, and so was tasked with finding the prince.

Polúeidós divined that Glaukos would be found dead at the bottom of a barrel of honey, where he had fallen in while attempting to dip his finger for a taste. When the prince was found, the queen was enraged at the seer for returning their son dead. She ordered he be sealed in the crypt with Glaukos, and not released until he produced the boy, alive.

Hours into his imprisonment, Polúeidós saw a snake on the body of the prince, so threw it on the ground, crushing its head with his heel. Following, another snake saw its dead kin, and rushed out of the crypt to return with an herb which, when chewed and spat into the mouth of the dead snake, brought it back to life. Polúeidós, recognizing the herb, demanded of the guards that it be brought to him, and upon chewing it and spitting it into Glaukos' mouth, the prince arose.

The queen refused to allow Polúeidós to return to his home in Corinth until he had taught her son all of his occult knowledge. After many years of instruction, the seer had taught Glaukos everything, and so was ready to go home. Before his departure, at the dock, Polúeidós offered Glaukos a final lesson, wherein he spat in the mouth of the prince. As the prince swallowed the fluid, watching the seer's ship float over the horizon, he realized that all of the knowledge he had gained from Polúeidós' tutelage was vanishing from his mind.