
HEXENNACHT

for Sinfonietta

VIOLA

TRINTON

2021

FOREWORD

More often called Sankt Walpurgisnacht, *Hexennacht* traditionally commemorates the canonization of Saint Walpurga, the patroness of Eichstätt and Weilburg, Germany; Oudenarde, Veurne, and Antwerp, Belgium; and Tiel, Groningen, Arnhem, and Zutphen, Netherlands. She is revered for her battles against pests, disease, and witchcraft. The most contemporary observance of this festival is by The Satanic Temple as “a solemn holiday to honor those who were victimized by superstition.”
-Trinton



“There was weeping.
Weeping not for help or for comfort
A weapon, distant
Or disembodied
Not here, can’t be with me
Can’t.
I’ve only heard it once or twice,
Or perhaps a thousand times.
I can’t be sure.” -Trinton

NOTES FOR THE INTERPRETERS

General: **1.)** Dynamics in this score are effort dynamics, representing the force behind an action rather than the sounding dynamic. **2.)** Dashed arrows above the staff indicate a gradual transition from one technique to another. **3.)** Stem tremoli are to be performed as quickly as possible, and do not represent a subdivision of a note.

Winds and Woodwinds: **1.)** In extended passages where no breaths or rests are notated, interpreters are encouraged to break the line at their discretion. **2.)** Multiphonics are accompanied with fingering diagrams and approximate pitches in the staff. Not all notated pitches must sound.

Flute: **1.)** Notes in the staff represent which keys to close rather than sounding pitch. **2.)** Head joint tilt is represented by degree articulations, wherein 0° indicates tilting the head joint parallel to the mouth, a la jet-whistle position, 45° indicates ordinario, and 90° indicates tilting the head joint perpendicular to the mouth, creating aeolian sound.

Oboe: **1.)** Opened and closed articulations indicate covering or uncovering the bell with the hand. In the absence of these articulations, play ordinario.

Trumpet: **1.)** Glissandi underneath trill spanners indicate to continue to trill while the embouchure glissandos to the next note.

Horn and Trombone: **1.)** Notes in the staff represent embouchure rather than sounding pitch.

Piano: **1.)** The piano should be prepared with thin chain and printer paper laid across all of the strings.

Harp: **1.)** The harp is tuned to **C-sharp, D-natural, E-flat, F-sharp, G-natural, A-flat, and B-natural** for the entire piece. **2.)** The harpist should be equipped with a thick plastic card with which to scrape the wire-wrapped strings.

Percussion: **1.)** The first percussionist plays a 5-octave marimba, and a small, medium, and large ratchet. **2.)** The marimba should be covered with towels across the length of the instrument, with the edges of the keys uncovered. When bowing the marimba, this damping should produce a subtle white noise. **3.)** It is advised that the ratchets are mounted in front of the marimba. In the absence of stem tremoli, ratchets should be clicked once rather than turned continuously. **4.)** The first percussionist's implements are drumsticks and two bows. **5.)** The second percussionist plays a bass drum, a small, medium, and large gong, and a ride cymbal. **6.)** The bass drum head should be undamped. The head should be slackened such that when rubbing with the hand, a pitch can be produced with enough friction. When instructed to play the bass drum "with hand," the interpreter should rub the drum in the aforementioned manner. **7.)** When bowing the gong, Col legno battuto (C.L.B.) indicates to strike with the wood of the bow, and Crine indicates to rub with the hair of the bow. **8.)** The second percussionist's implements are two bows, a triangle beater, two hard bass drum mallets, and a soft gong mallet.

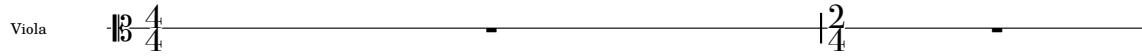
Strings: **1.)** Diamond-shaped noteheads indicate to touch the string on the notated pitch with harmonic pressure, regardless of if a harmonic sounds or not. Cross-shaped noteheads indicate to damp the strings, removing as much pitch as possible. **2.)** Flautando (Flaut.) indicates to bow quickly and with as light pressure as possible, Overpressure (O.P.) indicates to bow slowly and with as heavy bow pressure as possible, and Normale (Norm.) cancels Flautando and Overpressure. **3.)** Molto sul tasto (M.S.T.) indicates to bow on the strings above the fingerboard as close to the fingers as possible, Sul tasto (S.T.) indicates to bow above the edge of the fingerboard, Sul ponticello (S.P.) indicates to bow near the bridge, Molto sul ponticello (M.S.P.) indicates to bow with half of the bow hair directly on the bridge, and half of the bow hair directly on the strings, and Ordinario (Ord.) cancels all bow position instructions. **4.)** Col legno tratto (C.L.T.) indicates to rub the strings with the wood of the bow. Crine cancels Col legno tratto. **5.)** Justly tuned passages are notated using Helmholtz-Ellis accidentals with the deviation in cents from the closest equally tempered note printed above for use with an electric tuner. In the absence of tuners, approximations of these detunings are acceptable.

HEXENNACHT

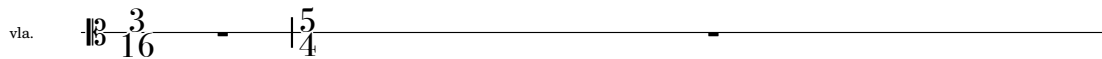
for Sinfonietta

Trinton (*2000)

$\text{♩} = 69$



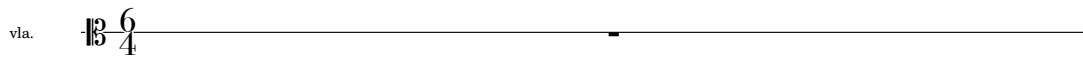
③



⑤ $\text{♩} = 105$



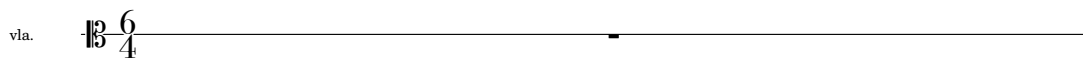
⑦



⑧



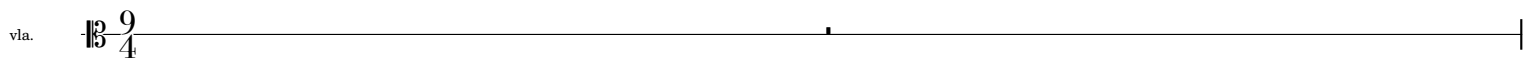
⑨ $\text{♩} = 130$



⑩ $\text{♩} = 105$



⑪ *Accel.*



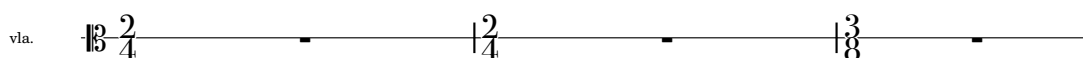
⑫ $\text{♩} = 130$



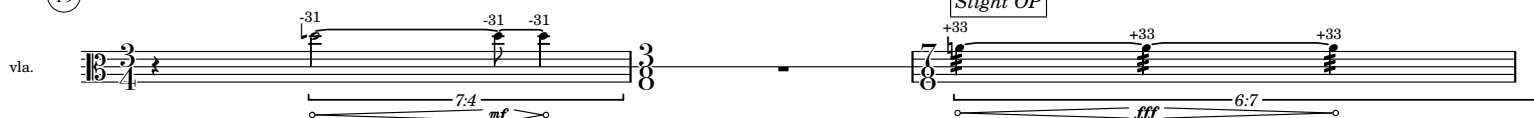
⑬ $\text{♩} = 47$



⑬ $\text{♩} = 60$



⑲



② $\bullet = 69$

via. $\text{13}\frac{7}{8}$ ————— $\text{1}\frac{2}{4}$ ————— $\text{1}\frac{3}{8}$ —————

25

vla.

(27)

via. Musical score for Viola (via.). The score is in 3/8 time and consists of two measures. The first measure is marked with a box labeled 'OP' and contains a sequence of eighth notes with dynamic markings: *fff*, *mp*, *fff*, *mp*, *fff*, *mp*, *fff*, *mp*, *fff*, *mp*, *fff*, *mp*, *fff*, *mp*, *fff*, *mp*. The second measure contains a sequence of eighth notes with dynamic markings: *mp*, *fff*, *mp*, *fff*, *mp*. Above the staff, there are bracketed groups of eighth notes, each labeled '3:2'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

② $\text{♩} = 105$

vla.

31

[illegible]


33

vla. $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$


35

vla. $\text{B}\flat^5_4$

36

vla. 

37

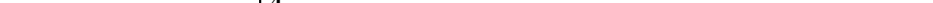
vla. 

Rall.

39

(39) 

41

vla. 

43

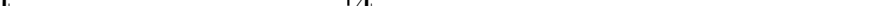
vla. $\text{B} \frac{1}{4} \text{ — } \text{G} \frac{6}{4}$

45

vla. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ — $\frac{3}{8}$ — $\frac{2}{4}$ —

49

♩ = 47


vla. 

51


CLT, SP, Molto Flaut.

[illegible]

52

vla. 

53

via. 

54

Accel.

vla. 

55

$\text{♩} = 130$

vla. B^6_4 

56

via. $\mathbb{B} \frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

58

Crine, Ord., OP

vla.

3:2 3:2 3:2 3:2

3:2 3:2 3:2 3:2

fff *mp* *fff* *mp* *fff* *mp* *fff* *mp*


60

vla.


The musical score for the Viola (vla.) is written on a single staff with a 3/4 time signature. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line. The first measure contains four groups of notes, each marked with a 3.2 bracket above it. The notes are: a quarter note G4 (marked *fff*), a quarter note A4 (marked *mp*), a quarter note Bb4 (marked *fff*), and a quarter note C5 (marked *mp*). The second measure also contains four groups of notes, each marked with a 3.2 bracket above it. The notes are: a quarter note D5 (marked *mp*), a quarter note E5 (marked *fff*), a quarter note F5 (marked *mp*), and a quarter note G5 (marked *fff*). The staff is labeled 'vla.' on the left.

x8

62

vla. 

63

vla. 

x3
Rit.

64



65

 = 69

Rit.



68

 = 60

Rit.



71

 = 47



74

