
PIANO TRIO

for Violoncello, Contrabass, *and* Piano

PIANO

TRINTON

2021-2022

FOREWORD

“ . . . alone in my room, I am the last of a lost civilization, and I vanish into the dark . . . ”

- John Darnielle

“The series of energy transformations in the hierarchies formed by self-organization are cascades of successive energy fractions, which explains why Mandelbrot’s fractals often describe nature.”

- Howard T. Odum

“ . . . Ihr sanget nur von meiner Leiben; nun spricht sie meiner Treue Hohn. Ihr wart ins Wasser eingeschrieben, so fließt den auch mit ihm davon.”

- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

“ . . . In pieces unfamiliar, it shatters all the world, crashing down moments . . . ”

- Warren DeFever

“Accustomed to traveling along underground veins, they found it easy to enter the new aquatic realm, to burst from multiple fountains, to find new mirrors, new games, new ways of enjoying the water.”

- Italo Calvino

With ineffable and affectionate thanks to Natasia Reinhardt, for her contagious empowerment, and her mystification of the once demystified.

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. 2.) Stem tremoli are to be performed as quickly as possible, and do not represent a subdivision of a note. 3.) Dashed arrows above the staff indicate a gradual transition from one technique to another. 4.) Playing techniques persist until cancelled by another technique, with the exception of the *sul IV* direction in the cello at measure 37, which is terminated in the following section after the double bar line. 5.) All instruments read two staves, with the top staff indicating the actions of the right hand and the bottom staff indicating the actions of the left hand. If one of the staves is empty, the division of the hands is at the discretion of the interpreter. 6.) Stemless note heads enclosed in a duration bracket are to be performed in free rhythm, so long as all the notes are played within the duration indicated by the bracket. 7.) 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. 8.) Sections delineated by double bar lines and rehearsal marks are to be understood as separate movements, but should be played *attacca*, especially maintaining the dynamic transitions between the movements. 9.) Accidentals apply only to the note to which they are attached.

Strings: 1.) The actions of the right hand are indicated by a four-line staff, wherein the top line indicates to play on string I, the next indicates to play on string II, and so on. 2.) The bow speed indications in this score are **extra fast bow, or XFB**, which indicates almost an irregular tremolo, moving the bow as quickly and with as full strokes as possible, **fast bow, or FB**, which indicates to bow at *flautando* speed, though not necessarily *sul tasto*, **normale bow, or NB**, which indicates normale bow speed, and **extra slow bow, or XSB**, which indicates to bow as slowly as possible, generating scratch tone at higher bow pressures. 3.) The horizontal angle of the bow is indicated by degree articulations, wherein -45° indicates pointing the tip of the bow as far downward as is comfortable, and 45° indicates pointing the tip as far upward as is comfortable. This notation is used most in the movement, “in th possession of nymphs and naiads,” to create a *tasto/ponticello* contrast between the strings being alternated. In the absence of these indications, bow angle is left to the discretion of the interpreter. 4.) When performing the “Pull” direction, interpreters should hook their finger around the string at the pitch indicated, and pull the string upwards until the pitch is bent to the pitch of the following note, after which releasing the string to create a snap pizzicato. 5.) Flat glissandi are sometimes used for the same function as ties. 6.) Dashed slurs indicate to play a passage legato without indicating a particular bowing. 7.) Spectral microtones are indicated by a cent-deviation articulation printed above an equally tempered note. In the absence of electric tuners, approximations of these deviations are acceptable. 8.) Finger pressure of the left hand is indicated by note head shape, wherein traditional note heads indicate a fully closed string, triangle-shaped note heads indicate a pressure half-way between harmonic pressure and fully closing the string, and diamond-shaped note heads indicate to touch the notated pitch with pressure as if playing a harmonic, whether a harmonic sounds or not. 9.) **Molto sul ponticello, or MSP** indicates to play with half of the bow hair directly on the bridge and half of the hair on the string, **sul ponticello, or SP** indicates to bow near the bridge, **sul tasto, or ST** indicates to bow above the edge of the fingerboard, **molto sul tasto, or MST** indicates to bow as close to the fingers as possible, **$1/2$ col legno tratto, or $1/2$ CLT** indicates to bow with both the hair and the wood touching the string, and **Crine** cancels $1/2$ col legno tratto. 10.) Circular bowing is indicated by a circled arrow articulation, such as the articulation at measure 71.

Piano: 1.) Liberal use of the sustain pedal is encouraged, so long as rests remain silent. 2.) Arpeggi are not to be performed in any given direction or order. Instead, the interpreter should choose a sporadic order which should differ from one chord to the next. When combined with a stem tremolo this should create an unpredictable rumbling or bubbling affect.

to Natasia Reinhardt

PIANO TRIO

for Violoncello, Contrabass, and Piano

Trinton (*2000)

$\text{♩} = 60$
... thick-veined hand (i)

Piano

5:4

fp

8vb¹

39:32

15ma

ffff

ff

ffff

ff

8vb¹

ffff

ff

$\text{♩} = 47$
Matter, to Self-Organize

pno.

3

fp

9

mp

8vb¹

8vb¹

$\text{♩} = 138$

pno.

7

mp

8va₁

mp

11

pno.

8va

8vb¹

ppp

p

16

pno.

8va

f

p

fp

8vb

♩ = 47

20

pno.

8va

pp

fp

8vb

♩ = 105

26

pno.

8va

10:9

8vb

♩ = 130

27

pno.

8va

p

8vb¹

fff

8vb¹

8va₁

8vb₁

♩ = 105

♩ = 60

43

pno.

mp

♩ = 69

48

pno.

15ma

p

13:12

Accel. poco a poco (to approx. 135 BPM)

49

pno.

15ma

p

13:11

50

pno.

15ma

p

10:9

51

pno.

15ma

p

5:4

52

pno.

15ma

p

130

♩ = 69 *in th posession of nymphs and naiads*

53

pno.

15ma

p

69

58

pno.

6/4 11/8 12/8

61

pno.

7/8 13/8 3/8

64

pno.

$\text{♩} = 130$

Skyward, {diagonal moves} (ii)

8va

f

7/4

(65) *8va*

pno.

(67)

pno.

$\text{♩} = 35$
Are We Still Married? (ii)

68

pno.

71

Engraved in Water

Skyward, {diagonal moves} (iii)

$\text{♩} = 130$

pno.

15ma

3:2

ppp

15mb

ppp

pp

8va

mp

15ma

mp

15ma

mp

74

pno.

A musical score for piano (pno.) in 3/4 time. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piece begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The first staff has a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The second staff has a bass clef and a 3/4 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "pno." is written to the left of the first staff. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The second measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The third measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The fourth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The fifth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The sixth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The seventh measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The eighth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The ninth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The tenth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The eleventh measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The twelfth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The thirteenth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The fourteenth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The fifteenth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The sixteenth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The seventeenth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The eighteenth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The nineteenth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The twentieth measure of the first staff contains a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The first measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The second measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The third measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The fourth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The fifth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The sixth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The seventh measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The eighth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The ninth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The tenth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The eleventh measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The twelfth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The thirteenth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The fourteenth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The fifteenth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The sixteenth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The seventeenth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The eighteenth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The nineteenth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes. The twentieth measure of the second staff contains a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a series of notes.

$\text{♩} = 47$ *Accel.* - - - - -

[illegible]

83

pno.

8vb

60

Accel. 69

8vb

[illegible]

99

8va

pno.

106

pno.

One of These Days {dry land}

Rit. poco a poco

113

pno.

8va - 1

ffff

3:2

The musical score is for a piano (pno.) and consists of two staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The first measure of the treble staff contains a chord of B-flat, D, and F, marked with a forte (f) dynamic and a first octave (8va - 1) instruction. The first measure of the bass staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B) marked with a 3:2 triplet bracket. Both staves have a repeat sign after the first measure. The score then continues with five measures of sustained chords. The treble staff chords are: B-flat, D, F (5/4), B-flat, D, F (9/4), B-flat, D, F (3/4), B-flat, D, F (5/4), and B-flat, D, F (6/8). The bass staff chords are: B-flat, D, F (5/4), B-flat, D, F (9/4), B-flat, D, F (3/4), B-flat, D, F (5/4), and B-flat, D, F (6/8).

119

pno.

The musical score for piano (pno.) consists of seven measures. The time signature is 5/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values: quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, often grouped with beams. Measures 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, and 125 show a progression of rhythmic patterns, including triplets and quintuplets, indicated by the numbers 3 and 5 above the note groups. The bass clef is used throughout the piece.

..... ♩ = 47

♩ = $\frac{60}{47}$ She has something to tell you

126

pno.

37 s.

132

pno.

135

pno.

138

pno.

♩ = 105
Back.

141

pno.

145

pno.

152

pno.

6:5 7:6 6:5 9:8

15ma 8va

156

pno.

15ma 4:3

AFTERWORD

“I couldn’t seem to speak, cut . . . bleeding . . . and sad. When you dream of things you don’t understand, you can’t live here . . .”
- Warren Defever

“In the connectedness with other processes within an overall evolution, there is a meaning which is the meaning of life. We are not the helpless subjects of evolution. We *are* evolution.”
- Erich Jantsch

“Held under these smothering waves by your strong and thick-veined hand . . . one of these days I’m going to wriggle up on dry land.”
- John Darnielle

“Flow away, well-loved songs, off to the sea of forgetfulness. No boy will delightedly sing you again, nor any girl in the time of blossoms.”
- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (English approximation)

“. . . In any case, now they seem content, these maidens: in the morning you hear them singing.”
- Italo Calvino