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# PIANO TRIO

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*for* Violoncello, Contrabass, *and* 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 stave indicating the actions of the right hand and the bottom stave 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, triplet 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.

**Strings: 1.)** The actions of the right hand are indicated by a four-line stave, 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 posession 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.

# PIANO TRIO

Trinton (\*2000)

Piano Trio - Trinton

vc. 9

pno.

1 8 3 8 11 8

*mp* *ppp* *p*

8-11 8-11

*I*

1 8 3 8 11 8

*p* *f*

8-11

vc. 17

cb.

pno.

9 8 7 8

*f* *fp* *p* *f*

8-11 8-11

1 8 3 8 1 8

*fff* *mp*

8-11







The image displays a musical score for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Williams. The score is written for Violin (vc.) and Piano (pno.). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 5/4. The score is divided into four measures, each with a specific time signature: 5/4, 3/4, 3/4, and 1/8. The first measure is marked with a circled 35. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piano part features a prominent bass line with a 3:2 ratio. The violin part includes a melodic line with a 6:5 ratio. The score is marked with "ST" (Sustained Tremolo) and "MSP" (Musical Score Project) in the first measure. The piano part is marked with "PPP" (Pianissimo) in the first measure. The score is marked with "ST" (Sustained Tremolo) and "MSP" (Musical Score Project) in the first measure. The piano part is marked with "PPP" (Pianissimo) in the first measure.

♩ = 130

12  
8 Toccata

The musical score is written for a piano and features a complex, high-speed texture. The top staff contains a melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The bottom staff provides a rhythmic foundation with similar fast passages. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at the end of the section. The tempo is marked as 130 beats per minute.

vc. 41

cb.

pno.

2 8

11 8

3 16

9 8

mp

13:11

mp

13:11

10:9

f

10:9

mp

mp

Ord., FB

Ord., FB

XFB - - - XSB

XSB - - - XFB

1 8 8  $\text{♩} = 105$   $\text{♩} = 60$  12  $\text{♩} = 69$

IV-----3

NB

vc.  $f$  7:4 3:2  $mf$   $mf$   $mf$   $mf$

cb.  $fp$  5:4  $mf$

pno.  $p$   $p$   $p$   $p$   $mf$   $mf$   $mf$  13:12

XFB-----XSB XSB-----XFB XFB-----XSB

11 *Accel. poco a poco (to approx. 135 BPM)*-----9

XSB-----XFB XFB-----XSB XSB-----XFB XFB-----

vc.  $mf$   $mf$   $fff$

pno. 15  $p$   $p$   $ppp$   $mp$  10:9

$mf$   $mf$   $fff$  13:11

8 1 7 8

a tempo

vc.  $mf$   $mf$   $f$   $f$   $ff$   $ff$   $fff$

cb. NB 6:7  $ff$

pno. 15  $mp$   $p$   $p$   $pp$   $ppp$   $ff$   $ff$   $fff$  5:4 8:7

XSB-----XFB XFB-----XSB XSB-----XFB XFB-----XSB









73

3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4

vc.

cb.

pno.

8

15

15

8

15

8

XFB

XSB

XSB

XFB

XFB

XSB

XSB

XFB

15

8

15

8







Rit. poco a poco

110

vc.

cb.

pno.

1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 5/4 [One of These Days {dry land}] 9/4

Full bows as possible

as loud as possible  
Con Fuoco, Con Licenza

Detune IV ( until string rattles against the fingerboard )

116

cb.

3/4 5/4 6/8 5/4

5:3 4:5

III -

Pull

120

cb.

3/4 3/4 3/4 5/4 5/4

7:4 6:4 5:6 5:4 7:4 8:6

Pull Pull Pull Pull Pull Pull Pull

Arco

III -

4:5

♩ = 47

125

cb.

3/4 5/4 3/4 5/4 3/4

3:2 7:4 13:10

Arco Pull Pull Pull Arco

4:5 4:5

[illegible][illegible]

139

vc.

4/4

NB, Ord.

4/4

FB, MST

NB, Ord.

4/4

FB, MST

NB, Ord.

4/4

FB, MST

NB, Ord.

cb.

FB, MST

NB, Ord.

FB, MST

NB, Ord.

FB, MST

NB, Ord.

pno.

15

p

15

ppp

p

15

ppp

p

15

ppp

p

15

ppp

p

143

vc.

4/4

FB, MST

5/4

Back.

4/4

NB, Ord.

3/8

+3  
+19

-20  
+16

3/4

+23  
+17

-14  
+0

cb.

FB, MST

ppp

NB, Ord.

-5  
+12

+4  
+14

-2  
+3

-2  
-3

pno.

15

p

8

ppp

ff

The musical score for "The Great Wall" by John Adams is presented in a multi-staff format. The top staff is for the Violoncello (vc.), the middle staff for the Contrabass (cb.), and the bottom staff for the Piano (pno.). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Above the staves, time signatures are indicated: 6/4, 3/8, 3/8, 4/8, 5/8, 3/8, and 5/8. The vc. staff includes dynamic markings such as *mf* and *ff*, and fingerings like -25 and +12. The cb. staff includes dynamic markings like *mf* and *ff*, and fingerings like -5 and +0. The pno. staff includes dynamic markings like *mf* and *ff*, and fingerings like 8 and 9. The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and slurs, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns. The overall structure is a single system of music.

155

vc.

cb.

pno.

## 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