

General notes

There are three movements, each roughly the same length, each involving a different combination of instruments:

I. Piano and Bass

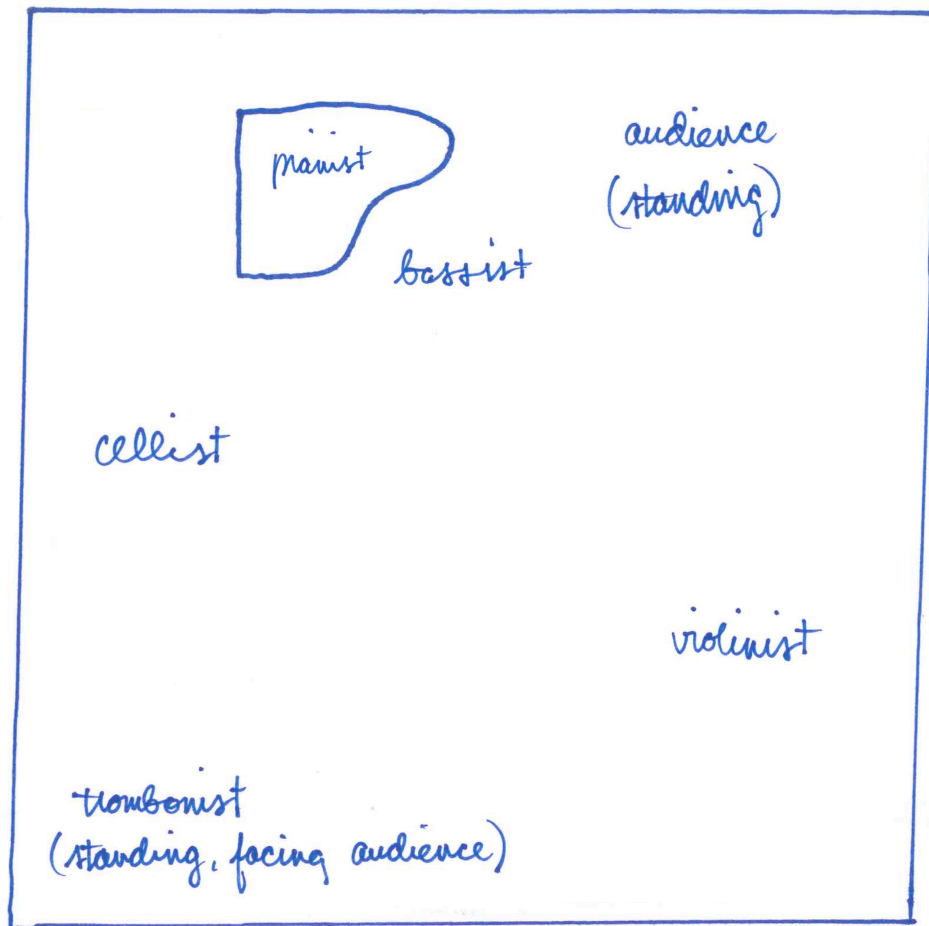
II. Trombone solo

III. Piano, cello, violin, and trombone

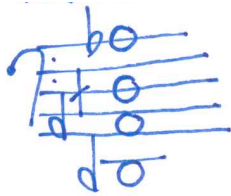
f is a quarter-sharp; d is a quarter-flat.

Duration: 10 min.

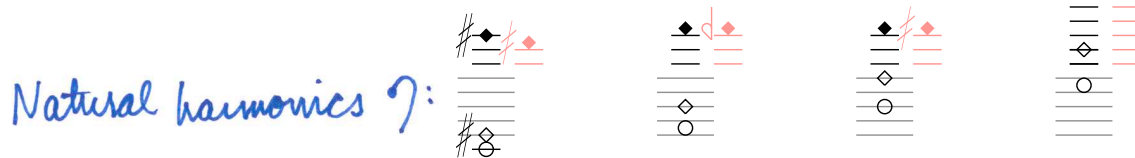
Positioning of the musicians and the audience



The bassist tunes to these pitches:



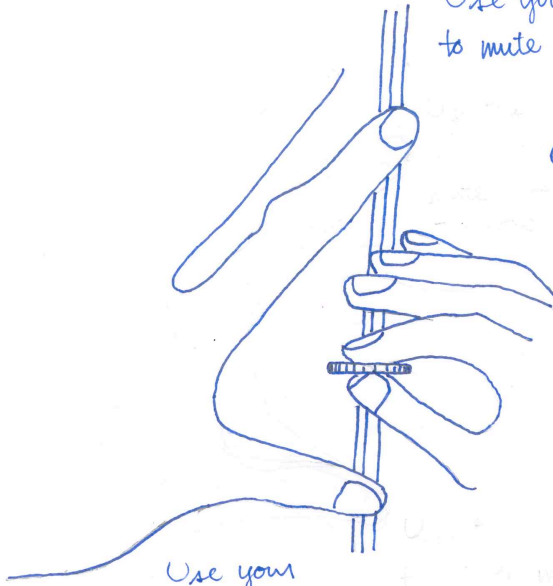
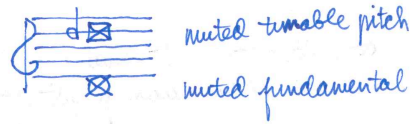
The bassist plays these 12 different sounds over the course of the piece:



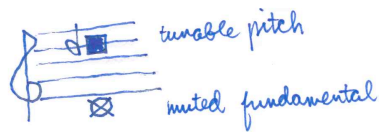
The black notes show which position to play, and the red notes show what you should hear

The pianist plays inside the piano with a ridged coin.

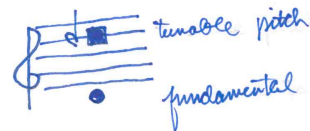
Use your thumb and index finger to mute both pitches.



Use your thumb to mute the fundamental.

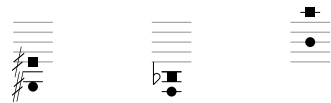


Rotate your wrist to grate the coin on the piano strings you should hear two pitches: the pitch of the string fundamental, which is fixed, and a pitch that you can tune by moving the coin towards you or away from you. E.g.:

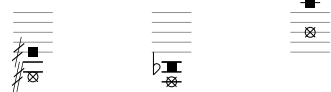


The pianist plays these 12 different sounds over the course of the piece:

No muting



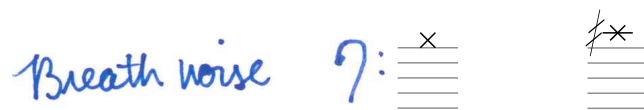
Mute the fundamental



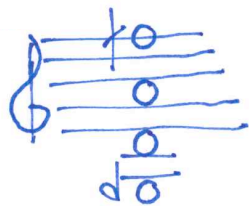
Mute both the fundamental and the tunable pitch



The trombonist plays these six different sounds over the course of the piece:



The violinist tunes to these pitches:



The violinist plays these 12 different sounds over the course of the piece:

Open strings

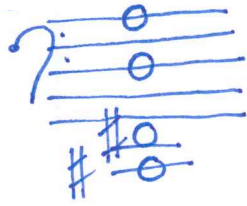
Natural harmonics

Stopped pitches (ord.)

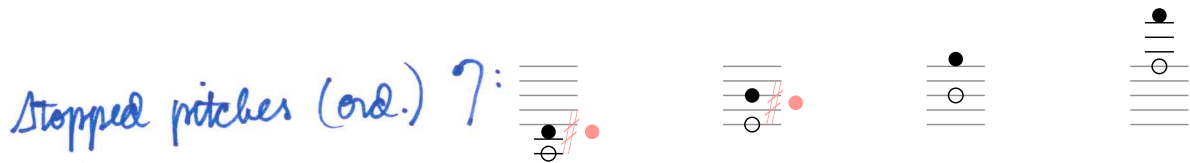
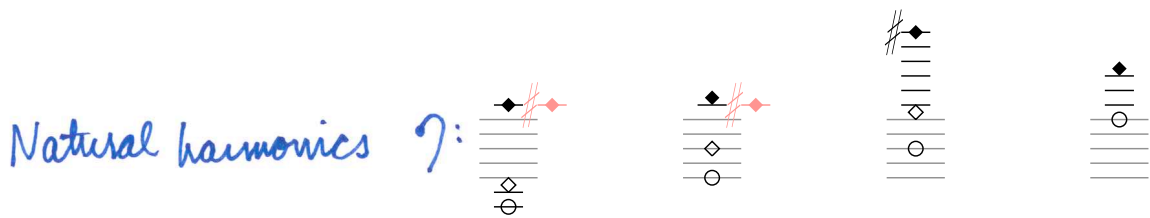
The diagram illustrates 12 different sounds on a violin, organized into three rows and four columns. Each row represents a different sound type, and each column represents a different playing position. The first three columns show the sound in three different positions, while the fourth column shows the sound in a fourth position with red notes and a sharp sign. The sounds are: 1) Open strings (G, B, D, E), 2) Natural harmonics (G, B, D, E), and 3) Stopped pitches (G, B, D, E).

The black notes show which position to play, and the red notes show what you should hear.

The cellist tunes to these pitches:



The cellist plays these 12 different sounds over the course of the piece:



The black notes show which position to play, and the red notes show what you should hear.