

Joaquín Turina

Trío en FA

(1904)

Para Piano, Violín y Violoncello

UNIÓN MUSICAL EDICIONES, S. L.

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TRÍO EN FA (1904)

Para violín, violonchelo y piano
de Joaquín Turina

El destino del Trío en Fa, de Joaquín Turina, fue truncado tres años después de su composición con la aparición del Quinteto en Sol en menor. La buena acogida de esta obra en el estreno en París, en mayo de 1907, y la concesión del premio de ese año del '*Salón de Otoño*', de esa ciudad, decidió al compositor iniciar su catálogo con ella dando por inexistente toda su producción anterior.

Turina fue excesivamente riguroso con sus aproximadamente sesenta composiciones de la primera época al desdenarlas hasta el extremo de no recordarlas jamás. Idéntica suerte les cupo al Poema de las estaciones (piano, 1907) y la Sonata española (violín y piano, 1908), ambas, escritas y estrenadas en la capital francesa. Esa última, el Trío en fa más veintiocho títulos de su primera época, fueron rescatados, setenta años después, de un sótano donde el autor las abandonó.

Tras la muerte de su padre, en noviembre de 1903, Turina abandonó Madrid para refugiarse, junto a su madre, en Sevilla, su ciudad natal. En aquel invierno compuso el Trío en Fa, cuyo estreno se efectuó en la Sala Piazza, sevillana, el 31 de mayo, en interpretación de Fernando Palatín (violín), Antonio Ochoa (cello) y Joaquín Turina al piano. No hay evidencia de posteriores audiciones.

Al repasar el catálogo del músico sevillano puede observarse que ninguna de sus obras para trío está escrita para instrumentos de arco, dando a entender que, desde un principio, puso en práctica su teoría de que "la composición de un trío de cuerda presenta el inconveniente de su sonoridad, algo pobre y monótona." La realidad es que en sus trabajos para trío sacrificó la viola en favor del piano, su instrumento preferido, con lo que, sin duda, estas composiciones ganan en estabilidad, fuerza y colorido.

En 1999, coincidiendo con el cincuentenario de la muerte del compositor tuvo lugar la primera audición del Trío en fa, casi un siglo después de ser compuesto. La aceptación de los intérpretes fue inmediata; el Trío Arbós, de Madrid, no solo lo paseó por distintos puntos de España y diferentes países de Europa, sino que, de inmediato, lo grabó en CD para el sello discográfico Naxos.

Algunas de las críticas motivadas por estas audiciones vienen a coincidir en observar en esa obra cierta influencia *franckiana* en el orden estético a más de un ambiente, color y aroma muy franceses, sin duda, debido al 'paso del autor por las aulas de la Schola Cantorum'. Inexactas afirmaciones puesto que Turina llegó a París en octubre de 1905, un año y medio después de su primera audición. La formación musical que recibió Turina junto al Maestro de Capilla de la Catedral de Sevilla fue muy correcta; tanto que el propio compositor nunca escatimó alabanzas a la labor de don Evaristo García Torres, su primer maestro: «... A él le debo la buena orientación que me dieron sus enseñanzas. Me enseñó cosas que luego no he tenido que rectificar.»

Alfredo Morán
Archivo Joaquín Turina (Madrid)

TRÍO EN FA (1904)
For violin, cello and piano
by Joaquín Turina

The success of Joaquín Turina's "Trío en FA" was cut short three years after its composition with the appearance of "Quintet in G Minor." The interest shown in the latter in Paris in 1907, and the subsequent award of the Parisian prize "Salon d'Automne", made the composer decide to begin his catalogue with the work, thus ignoring all his pre-existing works.

Turina was, indeed, excessively severe and demanding with his approximately sixty compositions from his early period, disdaining them to such an extent that he ignored them from then on. The same fate awaited "Poema de las estaciones" (Poem of seasons) for piano, 1907 and "Sonata española" (violin and piano, 1908) both composed and performed in Paris. The latter, "Trío en FA" and twenty-eight other pieces from his early period were resurrected seventy years later when they were found in a basement where the composer had left them.

After his father's death in November 1903, Turina left Madrid and settled in Seville, his home city, with his mother. That winter he composed "Trío en FA", which made its debut in the Sala Piazza of Seville on May 31 st, interpreted by Fernando Palatín (violin), Antonio Ochoa (cello) and Joaquín Turina playing the piano. There is no record of any later concerts.

A close study of the Sevillian musician's catalogue shows that none of his trio pieces is written for bow instruments. This proves that from the beginning of his career, he put into practice the theory that "the composition of a string trio has the disadvantage of its sonority, somewhat poor and monotonous." The truth is that in his trio compositions he sacrificed the viola in favour of the piano, his favourite instrument. It is clear that these compositions have gained in stability, strength and colour.

In 1999, coinciding with the 50th anniversary of the composer's death, "Trío en FA" was performed for the first time, almost a century after the date of composition. The musicians welcomed it immediately; the Madrid "Trio Arbós" not only played it throughout Spain and several European countries, but also immediately made a compact disc recording with the record company Naxos.

As a consequence of these concerts, many critics have agreed that the work has a certain *Franckian* influence, in its aesthetic order of more than one ambience, the decidedly French aroma and colour, undoubtedly due to "the composer's experience at the Schola Cantorum". These statements are quite inaccurate since Turina only arrived in Paris in 1905, a year and a half after the first performance of the work. The musical training which Turina received with the Chapel Master of the cathedral of Seville was very sound; so much so that the composer was always quick to praise the work of his first teacher, Evaristo García Torres: "...I am indebted to him for the good guidance which his teaching afforded me. He taught me things which I have never had to rectify."

Alfredo Morán
Joaquín Turina archives (Madrid)

Legado Joaquín Turina. Biblioteca Fundación Juan March

Allegro ma non tanto

V *p con grazia*

C

Allegro ma non tanto

P *p*

V *cresc*

C

P

V *f* *cresc*

C

P

V *f* *ff* *pp*

C *p*

P *pp*

28

V

C

P

cresc

cresc

cresc

32

V

C

P

35

V

C

P

ff

ff

ff

39

V

C

P

ff

ff

ff

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Detailed description: This is a musical score for three parts: Voice (V), Cello (C), and Piano (P). The score is divided into four systems, each containing measures 28, 32, 35, and 39. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The first system (measures 28-31) features a vocal melody in the voice part, a cello accompaniment, and a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The second system (measures 32-34) continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The third system (measures 35-38) introduces a forte (ff) dynamic for all parts. The fourth system (measures 39-41) continues the piano accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

42

V

C

P

ff

ff

ff

45

V

C

P

ff

ff

dim

dim

p

dim

dim

p

49

V

C

P

dim

pp

54

V

C

P

59

V

C

P

cresc

ff

p

64

V

C

P

pizz

pizz

69

V

C

P

Più lento

arco

p espress

arco

p

Più lento

p espress

cresc

74

V

C

P

accel

ritard

ff

accel

ff

ritard

79 *a tempo*

V *dim*

C *dim*

P *dim*

84 *p espress* *cresc*

C *p* *cresc*

P *espress*

89 *accel. molto*

V *cresc* *f*

C *cresc* *f*

P *accel. molto* *f*

93 *Allegro dil Iº tempo*

V *ff*

C *ff*

P *Allegro dil Iº tempo*

97

V

C

P

101

V

C

P

ff

ff

ff

105

V

C

P

dim

dim

dim

p

110

V

C

P

114

V

C

P

p

117

V

C

P

ff

121

V

C

P

125

V

C

P

ff

This musical score page contains measures 129 through 139. It is written for voice (V) and piano (P). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is organized into four systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) at measures 136 and 137, and *dim* (diminuendo) at measures 138 and 139. The vocal line consists of a single melodic line with various intervals and rests.

Measures 129-139. Voice (V) and Piano (P) parts. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 4/4. Dynamics: *ff* (fortissimo) at measures 136 and 137; *dim* (diminuendo) at measures 138 and 139.

143

V

C

P

p *dim* *molto*

p *dim* *molto*

ritard

147

V

C

P

pp *pp*

pp *pp*

ritard

152

a tempo

V

C

P

a tempo

pp

155

V

C

P

158

V *arco*
sempre pp

C *pizz*
arco
sempre pp

P *sempre pp*

162

V

C

P

165

V *sempre pp*

C *sempre pp*

P *sempre pp*

169

V *pizz* *arco*
ritard. molto

C *pizz* *arco*
ritard. molto

P *ritard. molto*

Più lento cantabile

172

V

C

P

cresc *f*

Più lento cantabile

cresc *f*

Allegro

179

V

C

P

ff *ff*

Allegro

ff

184

V

C

P

189

V

C

P

ff *ff*

194 *ritard*

V

C

P

dim *ritard* *p*

200 *Più lento* *espress* *accel*

V

C

P

p *Più lento* *espress* *accel*

206

V

C

P

f *f*

211 *ritard* *molto* *pizz* *pp*

V

C

P

ff *dim* *pp* *pizz* *pp*

ritard *molto* *dim*

219 **Tempo I^o**

V *ppp* arco

C *ppp*

Tempo I^o

P *cantabile*

223 *cresc*

V

C

P *cresc*

226 *f* *cresc*

V

C

P

229 *ff*

V

C

P

Violin (V) and Cello (C) parts are in a key with three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The Piano (P) part is in the same key. The score is divided into measures 232, 237, 240, and 243.

Measure 232: Violin and Cello play a melodic line with a *ff* to *pp* dynamic. The Piano part has a *pp* dynamic and is marked *arco*.

Measure 237: Violin and Cello continue the melodic line. The Piano part has a *cresc* marking.

Measure 240: Violin and Cello play a melodic line with a *f* to *ff* dynamic. The Piano part has a *f* to *ff* dynamic.

Measure 243: Violin and Cello play a melodic line with a *ff* dynamic. The Piano part has a *ff* dynamic.

247

V

C

P

ff

251

V

C

P

f *dim* *p*

255

V

C

P

dim *pp*

dim *pp*

dim *pp*

261

V

C

P

dim *ppp* *morendo*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 20, containing measures 247 through 261. The score is written for three parts: Voice (V), Cello (C), and Piano (P). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. Measures 247-250 show a vocal melody with a forte (ff) dynamic, accompanied by a cello line and a piano accompaniment of chords. Measures 251-254 show the vocal melody with dynamics of forte (f), diminuendo (dim), and piano (p), while the piano accompaniment also follows these dynamics. Measures 255-258 show the vocal melody with dynamics of diminuendo (dim) and pianissimo (pp), and the piano accompaniment with dynamics of diminuendo (dim) and pianissimo (pp). Measures 259-261 show the vocal melody with a diminuendo (dim) dynamic, and the piano accompaniment with dynamics of pianissimo (ppp) and morendo. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- II -

Andante

VÍOLÍN

pp *portando*

VÍOLONCELLO

pp con expresión *dim* *pp* *cresc*

PIANO

Andante

V

C

f *cresc* *ff*

P

dim

12

V

pp *portando*

C

pp *dim*

P

p *ritard molto* *a tempo*

18

V

C

P

pp

f

23

V

C

P

ff

con pasión

dim

26

V

C

P

pp espress

cresc

p

3

29

V

C

P

f

dim

f

dim

p

dim

32 *accel*

cresc *cresc*

accel

cresc

34 *ritard* *a tempo*

f *ff*

f *ritard* *a tempo* *ff*

36 *ff* *ppp subito*

ff *ppp subito*

pp subito

39 *pp* *ff energico il tema*

pp *cresc* *ff energico il tema*

cresc *p* *ff*

42

V

C

P

dim

p

dim

dim

p

dim

46

rit

pp

pp

rit

ppp

ppp

50

1º Tempo

p

p

1º Tempo

ppp

53

portando

dim

p

cresc

dim

p

cresc

ppp sempre

cresc

56

V

C

P

f

58

V

C

P

ff

cresc

ff

3

59

V

C

P

dim

p

dim

p

63

V

C

P

pp

pp

Detailed description: This is a musical score for voice, cello, and piano. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system (measures 56-57) shows the voice (V) and cello (C) parts with a forte (f) dynamic, and the piano (P) part with a complex rhythmic pattern. The second system (measures 58-59) features a fortissimo (ff) dynamic for all parts, with a crescendo (cresc) marking in the piano part. The third system (measures 60-62) shows a decrescendo (dim) and piano (p) dynamic for all parts. The fourth system (measures 63) is marked pianissimo (pp) for all parts. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

67

V *p*

C *p*

P *p cantabile*

69

V *cresc* *ff*

C *cresc* *ff*

P *cresc*

71

V *dim* *p* *cresc* *accelerando*

C *dim* *p* *cresc* *accelerando*

P *dim* *p* *cresc* *accelerando*

73

V *cresc* *f* *cresc*

C *cresc* *f* *cresc*

P *cresc* *ff* *cresc*

75

V *ff*

C *ff*

P *ff*

77

V *p* *pp*

C *p* *pp*

P *ff* *p* *pp*

82

V *ppp* *pp*

C *ppp* *pp*

P *ppp*

88

V *dim* *pp* *ppp* *morendo*

C *dim* *pp* *ppp* *morendo*

P *pp*

- III -

Allegro, alla Danza

VIOLÍN

VIOLONCELLO

PIANO

pizz

pp

pp grazioso

Allegro, alla Danza

pp

arco

ppp sempre

ppp sempre

ppp sempre

Violin (V), Cello (C), and Piano (P) score, measures 13 to 26. The score is written for Violin, Cello, and Piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is marked *cresc* and *poco*. The score includes dynamic markings such as *arco*, *a*, *ff*, *dim*, *molto*, *pp*, and *pizz*.

Measures 13-16: Violin and Cello play a melodic line, while the Piano provides harmonic support. The Piano part features a series of chords and moving lines. The Violin part is marked *arco*.

Measures 17-20: The Violin and Cello continue their melodic development. The Piano part features a series of chords and moving lines. The Violin part is marked *a* and *poco*. The Piano part is marked *cresc*.

Measures 21-24: The Violin and Cello continue their melodic development. The Piano part features a series of chords and moving lines. The Violin part is marked *ff*. The Piano part is marked *ff*.

Measures 25-26: The Violin and Cello continue their melodic development. The Piano part features a series of chords and moving lines. The Violin part is marked *dim*, *molto*, and *pp*. The Piano part is marked *dim*, *molto*, and *ppp*. The Cello part is marked *pizz*.

Violin (V), Cello (C), and Piano (P) score, measures 29-41. The score is written in treble and bass staves for each instrument. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 4/4.

Measures 29-32: Violin and Cello play a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic. The Piano accompaniment features a *ppp* dynamic.

Measures 33-36: Violin and Cello play a melodic line with a *ppp* dynamic. The Piano accompaniment features a *ff* dynamic. The Cello part includes an *arco* marking.

Measures 37-40: Violin and Cello play a melodic line with a *cresc* dynamic. The Piano accompaniment features a *cresc* dynamic.

Measure 41: Violin and Cello play a melodic line with a *f* dynamic. The Piano accompaniment features a *pp* dynamic. The Cello part includes a *pizz* marking.

Violin (V), Cello (C), and Piano (P) score, measures 45-58. The score is written in G major and 4/4 time. The piano part features a complex harmonic texture with many chords and arpeggios. The violin and cello parts have melodic lines with various articulations and dynamics.

Measures 45-48: Violin (V) and Cello (C) parts. The piano (P) part is marked *sempre pp*. Measure 46 has a *pp* marking in the piano part.

Measures 49-52: Violin (V) and Cello (C) parts. The piano (P) part is marked *pp*. Measure 50 has a *pp* marking in the piano part.

Measures 53-56: Violin (V) and Cello (C) parts. The piano (P) part is marked *arco* and *cresc*. Measure 54 has an *arco* marking in the cello part. Measure 56 has a *cresc* marking in the cello part.

Measures 57-58: Violin (V) and Cello (C) parts. The piano (P) part is marked *pizz* and *pp*. Measure 57 has a *pizz* marking in the cello part. Measure 58 has a *pp* marking in the piano part.

This musical score page contains measures 61 through 73. It is written for voice (V) and piano (P). The piano part is in a 3/4 time signature. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 61-64) features a vocal melody with eighth and quarter notes, and a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. The second system (measures 65-68) includes dynamic markings *cresc*, *poco*, *a*, and *poco*, and an *arco* marking for the piano. The third system (measures 69-73) features a vocal melody with eighth notes and a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes, marked with *ff* (fortissimo).

61

V

C

P

65

V

C

P

cresc *poco* *a* *poco*

arco

69

V

C

P

ff

73

V

C

P

77

V *dim molto* *pp*

C *dim molto* *pp*

P *dim molto* *pp*

81

V *dim* *pp*

C *dim* *pp*

P

85

V

C

P *pp*

89

V *sempre pp*

C *sempre pp*

P *marcato il canto* *sempre pp*

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for three parts: Voice (V), Cello (C), and Piano (P). The score is divided into four systems, each containing staves for the three instruments. The first system (measures 77-80) features a vocal melody with a 'dim molto' (diminuendo molto) and 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic. The piano accompaniment also follows this dynamic. The second system (measures 81-84) continues the vocal melody with 'dim' and 'pp' dynamics. The piano accompaniment is more rhythmic. The third system (measures 85-88) shows the vocal melody continuing, with the piano part featuring a 'pp' dynamic. The fourth system (measures 89-92) includes the instruction 'marcato il canto' (marked the singing) and 'sempre pp' (always pianissimo) for the piano part. The vocal part continues with 'sempre pp'. The piano part has a more complex rhythmic pattern.

93

V

C

P

97

V

C

P

pizz

sempre pp

sempre pp

sempre pp

101

V

C

P

arco

tutta la forza

ff

tutta la forza

ff

tutta la forza

ff

105

V

C

P

8va...

- IV -

Andante grandioso

VIOLÍN

fff

VIOLONCELLO

fff

Andante grandioso

PIANO

fff

The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system shows the Violin and Violoncello parts with a *fff* dynamic, and the Piano part with a *fff* dynamic. The second system continues the Piano part with a *p* dynamic. The third system shows the Violin and Violoncello parts with a *cantabile* marking, and the Piano part with a *p* dynamic. The score is in 3/4 time and features various musical notations including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

This musical score page contains measures 12 through 20. It is written for three parts: Voice (V), Cello (C), and Piano (P). The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. Measures 12-14 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 15-17 are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 18-20 include crescendo (*cresc*) markings. The piano part features complex chordal textures and triplets in measures 12-14. The vocal line has melodic phrases with some grace notes. The cello part provides a harmonic and rhythmic foundation.

22

V

C

cresc

ff

ff

ff

24

V

C

ff

26

V

C

sempre ff

ff

28

V

C

ff

Red.

Prestissimo

31

V

C

P

ff

ff

Prestissimo

33

V

C

P

p

35

V

C

P

p

37

V

C

P

(b)

40

V

C

cresc molto

P

43

V

C

ff

P

45

V

C

P

47

V

C

pizz

P

pizz

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62

V *pp cantabile*

C *pp*

P *pp*

68

V

C *cantando*

P

74

V *pizz*

C *pizz*

P *p*

78

V *cresc*

C *cresc*

P *cresc*

arco

81

V

C

P

cresc

cresc

84

V

C

P

arco

ff

87

V

C

P

pizz

pizz p

dim

p

dim

p

dim

90

V

C

P

arco

pp

pp

cresc

pp

93

V

C

P

96

V

C

P

cresc molto

cresc molto

cresc molto

99

V

C

P

f

f

102

V

C

P

p Cantabile

p Cantabile

p Cantabile

This musical score page contains measures 106 through 118. It is written for three parts: Voice (V), Cello (C), and Piano (P). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three systems, each containing staves for V, C, and P.

Measure 106: The voice part has a melodic line with a crescendo marking. The cello part has a similar melodic line with a crescendo marking. The piano part features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand, also marked with a crescendo.

Measure 110: The voice part continues with a melodic line and a crescendo marking. The cello part has a melodic line with a crescendo marking. The piano part features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand, also marked with a crescendo.

Measure 114: The voice part has a melodic line with a fortissimo (ff) marking. The cello part has a melodic line with a fortissimo (ff) marking. The piano part features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand, also marked with a fortissimo (ff).

Measure 118: The voice part has a melodic line with a fortissimo (ff) marking. The cello part has a melodic line with a fortissimo (ff) marking. The piano part features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand, also marked with a fortissimo (ff). The word "sempre" is written above the piano part in measures 116 and 118.

121

V

C

P

124

V

C

P

127

V

C

P

rit

ff

ff

rit

130

V

C

P

molto

Lento

ff

ff

1º Tempo. Andante grandioso

133

V

C

P

1º Tempo. Andante grandioso

135

V

C

P

8va

137

V

C

P

(8va)---

8va

8va

8va

139

V

C

P

ff

ff

(8va)

ff

142

V

C

P

sempre ff

sempre ff

sempre ff

145

V

C

P

sempre ff

sempre ff

sempre ff

*ritard. molto*Allegro dil I^o tempo

148

V

C

P

ff

ff

ritard. molto

ff Allegro dil I^o tempo

151

V

C

P

154

V

C

P

molto ritard

Molto lento

molto ritard

Molto lento

157

V

C

P

ff

ff