## Reed Quintet

Transposed Score

Commisoioned by and written for the Akropo Wead Quintet




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## Performance Notes

- Score is transposed.
 performed in one breath.
- $\quad \pi$ is a long fermata; sustain for an extended period of time. $\cap$ is a standard fermata; hold for (approximately) twice the notated value.
- mmmw indicates a slow, undulating vibrato, almost like a low frequency pulsing Do pot change pitch; frame this is a series of dynamic oscillations.
- $\stackrel{+}{{ }^{\circ}}$ trmimmin in indicates a bisbigliando or timbre trill between alternate
- \#
ngerings for the same pitch choice is at the discretion of the performer, but should include pitches heard from other instruments in the same temporal space, with particular atteption paid to the longer, sustained notes where possible.
- mm. 4-17 details:
- Timing is flexible; move forward through the measure in the order that material is presented. Do not advance to the next measure until everyone has finished their material in the current measure. Kery often one instrument will have material that cues moving on: Alto Sax and Bass Clarinet will cue into measure 5, Bassoon will cue into measure 6 , etc.
- Gestures connected across instruments by a solid vertical line (ex. Clarinet and Bass Clarinet in m .4 ) should enter at the same time and continue to line up with one another for the length of the bracketed material
- Gestures connected across instruments by a dashed vertical line (ex. m. 6 between Clarinet and Bass Clarinet + Bassoon duo) should enter at the same time but do not need to hold the same tempo beyond the point of entry.
- Vertical dashed lines that do not line up with another entrance (ex. Bassoon and Bass Clarinet in m .5 ) indicate the general placement of the entrance. In n.5, the Bassoon should not enter until the Bass Clarinet and Alto Saxophone have settled into the whole note
Tempo is flexible for this section, but must be generally maintained within each
notated gesture.
- Final notes in gestunes can be sustained for longer than the notated value, at the discrefion of each player.
. . Stemless noteheads (ex. m. 6 in Clarinet and Alto Sax) should be long, slow, legato pulses at the end of the phrase. Specific tempo is up to the performer, but should beconsistent within the gesture.
- Rests are generally omitted in this section in order to limit prescription about when and where silence happens, but is expected that players will not sustain the sounds throughout. Space and silence are left to the discretion of the ensemble. When rests are notated,

Composer's note:
Pivot is the companion piece to Puдみle, which was composed in the summer of 2020. Puддle was written to be compiled through a series of single-instrument recording sessions to accommodate for a necessary pandemicrelated separation. Pivot was commissioned to be a piece that required Akropolis to play in-person as an ensemble.

I wanted the two pieces to be connected to one another without sounding like they were cut from the same cloth. The pitch material for Pivot comes from the slogging bassoon and bass clarinet ostinato in the middle section of Puдみle, but is transformed into the tightly wound descent that opens this new piece and is sprinkled throughout. The manipulation of tempo, isolated rallentandos, and repeated pulsing pitches that were used as temporal anchors for Puдdle's recording logistics now return in Pivot; here, though, they are the fading residue after long tones.

The distinct live-ness of Pivot is folded into the piece in two ways. The first half of the composition is built to be highly responsive and interactive within the ensemble; in certain moments, the oboe cannot enter until the clarinet has started their line, or the bassoon and bass clarinet need to calibrate their lines to enter at the same time and maintain a unified tempo for a certain duration. While performers aways have control over their interpretation of a work, I purposely built Pivot to tap into thetenets of great conversation - active listening, an awareness of the other people in the discussion, a consideration of time and space, and an engagement beyond the surface. This required flexibility also means that each performance will be slightly different, dependent on the individuals on stage and their interactions with one another. Some performances may sail through the first part of the piece with a sense of urgency or freedom, others may take on a more contemplative tone. Depending on the acoustics of the performance space, the ensemble may choose to let certain gestures resonate for longer or to compress time in certain sections to take advantage of the surrounding architecture.

The second part of the piece basks in the joys of live performance; it is a ccking machine, where the quarter note pulse is constant and relentless. The lines are acrobatie and face extensions and truncations of the $4 / 4$ bar, and the rhythmic grooves are interrupted with skips and hitches; as a complement to the first part's necessity of inperson ensemble performance due to the individuality of lines, the second part of the piece relishes in the shared groove. The tangible and consistentpulse saturates the feeling of togetherness, and navigating the asymmetries and intricacies as a unit bring out some of the joys of ensemble playing, much like the syncing of oars while rowing crew or the unified leans of a bobsled team barreling down a track. The audience, then, gets to come along for the ride.


Duration: 5-6 minutes
Premiere: Spring 2021
Akropolis Reed Quintet


Pivot





Building more forward motion



Alto Sax
B. Cl .

Bsn.


Ob.


Alto Sax.
B. Cl .

Bsn.

Alto Sax.

B. Cl .

Bsn.

Alto Sax.
Ob.

