"spiral-bound" was co-commissioned and premiered by the New York Youth Symphony and Interlochen Arts Academy as part of the Jon Deak First Music Program.

First performances by the New York Youth Symphony on March 9, 2025 and Interlochen Center for the Arts in summer 2025.

This piece was writen while the composer was in residence at the Fondation des États-Unis in Paris as a Fulbright-Harriet Hale Woolley Scholar

Duration c. 10 minutes

Score in C

Cover design by Zuzanna Winiarska

- INSTRUMENTATION -

2 Flutes (1st doubling Piccolo)
2 Oboes (2nd doubling English Horn)
2 Clarinets in B-flat
2 Bassoons

4 French Horns in F 3 Trumpets in C 2 Trombones 1 Bass Trombone 1 Tuba

Timpani

3 Percussion

Player 1: Snare Drum (shared), Suspended Cymbol (shared), Tambourine
Player 2: Triangle (shared), Bass Drum
Player 3: Glockenspiel, Tam-tam, Triangle (shared), Suspended Cymbol (shared), Snare Drum (shared)

Harp

Piano

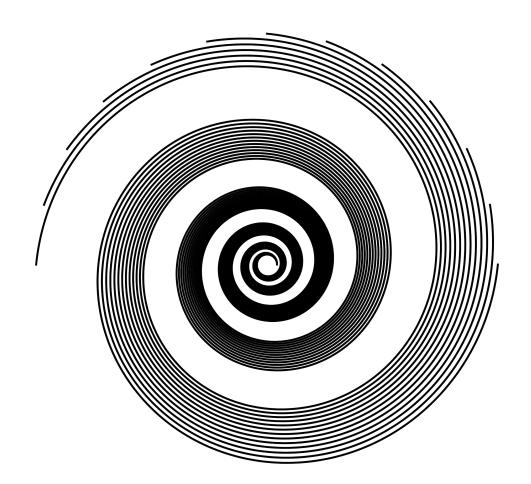
Strings

- PROGRAM NOTE -

Over the last year or so, I've been returning again and again to the idea of spirals as a structure. A form built out of continuous recursion in ever tightening circles, the natural world seems full of them. Whether it's spiral seashells, leaf structures, weather formations like hurricanes, or any number of other examples, everywhere I seem to turn, there they are. Human psychology, too, seems to be imbued with them in the form of recurring, obsessive, thought patterns that are difficult to break free from. My spiral fixation is itself an example of this.

So when I learned that this commissioned piece for the New York Youth Symphony was to be programmed alongside Brahm's final symphony, whose last movement is a magnificent passacaglia, it felt like the perfect opportunity to try it musically. A passacaglia, after all, is almost a kind of musical spiral, a repeating structure that governs the form and direction of the music.

I set out to write my own, more-explicitly-spiral, less-explicitly-passacaglia passacaglia. Broadly speaking, the piece is built out of two contrasting types of material. The first, the "spiral" theme, is a constantly transposing tone row that seems to circle back on itself, as if eating its own tail. Throughout the sections of the piece where it predominates, it undergoes a gradual process of intensification, starting extremely slow but getting faster and faster until, by the end, it has no choice but to disintegrate into chaos. The other type of material is a resistance to this process, a lyrical and reflective music that remains in a fixed harmonic place, contrasting with the spiral theme's harmonic itinerance. Over time, the spiral music infiltrates these calmer sections, wearing down their resistance, drawing them back into its orbit, until the piece, as it was ever bound to, has no choice but to spiral out of existence.



PERFORMANCE NOTES

General

Fanned beams opening from left to right indicate a speed up in within the note group:

Increase volume dramatically at the tail end of the crescendo: $p \longrightarrow f$

Winds and Brass

Trumpets use Harmon mutes, typically with the stem in.

Remove stem while playing: +-----

Trombones and tuba are asked to use straight mutes.

French horns have extended stopped passages, for which they may want to consider using a stop mute. Stopped pitches are indicated with a "+," but extended passages are simply labeled "stopped" and ended by "open."

Flute and Piccolo are asked to flutter tongue, which is indicated by tremolo lines and "flz."

Woodwinds are sometimes asked to make a timbre trill/bisbigliando that starts slow and gradually increases in speed. The important thing here is the contrast in color, whether this is best achieved by fingering changes or by some other means such as lip glissandi.

air sound

Produce a pitchless white noise by blowing air through your instrument.

Articulate tongue stop cut off, typically paired with a flared crecsendo:

The idea is a sort of car-zooming-by effect.

When an especially percussive, violent sound is desired this symbol is paired with the words "tongue ram."

Timpani

Timpani has a number of rearticulated glissandi. These are indicated by a glissando line running through a series of invisible noteheads indicating the rhythm. Feel free to switch drums as needed.

Piano

Piano occasionally has cluster chords in the low register following a quick leap down. No need to be overly precise about the pitches.

Strings

Quarter tones are occassionally used as a kind of blurring effect for a sustained chord. No need to be super precise.

Bow pressure crunch sound:

String divisi in various types are used throughout. When a section is divided in two, use standard inside/outside divisions. When the divisi is greater than two, divide by stand.

SCORE IN C dayton hare J = 84 snapping into focus, taut accelerando poco a poco.. J = 42 as if without time В 9 8 11 12 Oboe 1.2 ∠*ff* bisbig. slow Clarinet in B♭ 1.2 air sound tongue ram tongue ram as high as possible Snare Glock. a if without time Baccelerando poco a poco... Violin II ffpp















































