

CLIVE STRUTT

INTRODUCTION & PROTIAZHNAHYAH
WITH
VARIATIONS

Bass Oboe (Bassoon) & Piano



AMORIS INTERNATIONAL

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AI SI 013

Clive Strutt

(1942-)

Clive Strutt was born in Aldershot, England, in 1942. For over thirty years he has been resident on the island of South Ronaldsay, in the Orkney Isles, off Scotland's north coast. His compositions (mostly orchestral, chamber, choral, and vocal works) have been performed in Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Russia, the UK and the USA.

Strutt studied at the Royal Academy of Music, London, with Sir Lennox Berkeley (composition) and Leighton Lucas (orchestration). He took piano and viola as second studies, and, as he puts it, 'the other academic manifestations of music thought to be useful to a musician by the educational authorities of the time.'

Among his honours feature the Manson Bequest from the Royal Academy of Music (1964) for 'Symphony No. 1 in E minor', the Carolan Award (1986) in the Celtic Harp Competition (Dinan, France) for *Hibernian Rhapsody* (a set of variations on two ancient Irish melodies for solo Celtic harp), and two prizes in the William Baird Ross competition for Church Music in Scotland (Second Prize [1987] for *The White Island*; Third Prize [1990] for *A Glastonbury Carol*).

Strutt is fascinated by the music of the Eastern Orthodox Church and has visited Mount Athos several times. Also a philatelist, he is an authority on the Universal Postal Union.

Clive Strutt was a close friend of the composer, harpist and oboist Derek Bell (of The Chieftains), also published by Amoris International.



Introduction & Protiazhnahyah with Variations

Bass Oboe (Bassoon) & Piano

ASI 013

This piece was written in 1993 for the multi-talented musician, Derek Bell (1935-2002), harpist for the celebrated Irish group, The Chieftains: an expert upon all the harps (pedal and Celtic) and all the members of the oboe family of instruments.

The theme, *Protiazhnahyah*, is a Russian 'continuous-song' from Pramzeenah, Simbirsk, and is taken from an old book I discovered in a second-hand bookshop in Oxford. The book, 'Byzantine Music' (S. Hatherley), was published in 1892.

The melody is an example of the continuous-song so popular amongst the Russian peasantry. Various stanzas (there would have been eighteen in the original) are joined together by a small *codetta* at the close of the theme.

There are some passages in the variations where the lowest voice is that of the bass oboe, the piano part being entirely above it. In the bassoon version, I wrote an octave below the bass oboe in places, devising it specifically for the instrument.

Clive Strutt
1999



Works by Clive Strutt published by Amoris International

Variations on a Bosnian Folk Song	A SI 014
Three Georgia Bagatelles	A SI 015
Variations on a Sicilian Shepherd-Tune	A CM 005
Suite of English Folk Songs	A EN 005





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INTRODUCTION AND PROTLAZHNAHYAH WITH VARIATIONS

Clive Strutt
(1942 -)

INTRODUZIONE: *Allegro non tanto* (♩ = 92)

Bass Oboe
(Bassoon)

Piano

The first system of the musical score covers measures 1 to 5. The Bass Oboe (Bassoon) part is in the upper staff, and the Piano part is in the lower staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 2/4. The Bass Oboe part begins with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a crescendo to fortissimo (ff), then a decrescendo (dim.) to mezzo-forte (mf), and finally to mezzo-piano (mp). The Piano part starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic, followed by a crescendo to forte (f), and then a decrescendo back to mezzo-forte (mf). The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a sustained bass line in the left hand.

The second system of the musical score covers measures 6 to 10. The Bass Oboe (Bassoon) part continues in the upper staff, and the Piano part continues in the lower staff. The Bass Oboe part starts with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a crescendo to mezzo-piano (mp), then a decrescendo to mezzo-forte (mf), and finally to a sustained mezzo-forte (mf). The Piano part starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and features a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a sustained bass line in the left hand. The system concludes with a double bar line.

12

mp *p* *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.* *f*

mp *p* l.h.

18

rit. *dim.*

ritenuto

22

Andante (♩ = 96)

p *mp* *cresc.*

r.h.

26 *f*

26

r.h.

31

31

p

PROTIAZHNAHYAH *sempre andante, e solenne, e ben misurato*

37 *p* *mp* *mf*

37 *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf*

43

f *dim.* *mp* *dim.*

dim. *mp* *dim.*

49

p *crescendo*

p *cresc.* *mp cresc. poco a poco*

56

ff *p* *mp* *p* *cresc.*

ff *p subito* *l.h.* *r.h.* *l.h.*

62

mf *mp*

mf *p* *mp*

68

cresc. *mf* *mp*

cresc. *mf* *mp*

74

p

p *mp*

79

mf

79

un poco cresc.

mf

84

cresc. *f* *dim.* *mp*

84

f *dim.* *mp*

90

mf *cresc.* *f*

90

mf *cresc.* *f*

l.h. *sempre simile*

Red.

96

mf cresc. f mf cresc.

Ped.

102

f dim. mp mf

sempre dim.

Ped.

107

f mf f

mf cresc.

112 *un pochiss. rit. , a tempo*

dim molto *p sempre alla fine*

112 *un pochiss. rit. , a tempo*

colla parte *pp* *p sempre alla fine*

Ped.

118

118

l.h.

Ped.

122

122

Bass Oboe

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(1942 -)INTRODUZIONE: *Allegro non tanto* (♩ = 92)

f < *ff dim.* *mf* > *mp*

6 *p* < *mp* *mf*

11 *mp* > *p* *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.*

17 *f* *rit.* *dim.*

22 *Andante* (♩ = 96) *p* < *mp* *cresc.*

26 *f*

31 3

PROTIAZHNAHYAH *sempre andante, e solenne, e ben misurato*

37 *p* $\rightrightarrows$ *mp* *mf* $\rightrightarrows$

44 *f* *dim.* ----- *mp* *dim.* --- *p*

51 *crescendo*

58 *ff* $\rightrightarrows$ *p* $\rightrightarrows$ *mp* $\rightrightarrows$ *p* *cresc.* *mf*

66 *mp* *cresc.* $\rightrightarrows$ *mf* $\rightrightarrows$ *mp*

73 $\rightrightarrows$ *p* *mf* **4**

84 *cresc.* ----- *f* *dim.* ----- *mp* $\rightrightarrows$ *mf* *cresc.*

92 ----- *f* $\rightrightarrows$ *mf* *cresc.* --

98 *f* $\rightrightarrows$ *mf* *cresc.* - *f* *dim.* *mp* *f* $\rightrightarrows$

108 *un pochiss. rit.*

f *mf* *f* *dim molto*

114 *a tempo* **2** *p sempre alla fine*

121 **3**

The musical score for Bass Oboe consists of three staves. The first staff (measures 108-113) begins with a half rest, followed by eighth notes. It includes dynamic markings *f*, *mf*, *f*, and *dim molto*, along with a *un pochiss. rit.* instruction. The second staff (measures 114-120) starts with a double bar line and a '2' indicating a second ending. It features a *p* dynamic and the instruction *a tempo*. The third staff (measures 121-121) begins with a triple bar line and a '3' indicating a third ending. The score concludes with a final double bar line.

Bassoon

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INTRODUZIONE: *Allegro non tanto* (♩ = 92)

f $\triangleleft$ *ff* *dim.* *mf* $\triangleright$ *mp*

6 *p* $\triangleleft$ *mp* *mf*

11 *mp* $\triangleright$ *p* *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.*

17 *f* *rit.* *dim.*

22 *Andante* (♩ = 96) *p* *mp* *cresc.*

26 *f*

31 3

PROTIAZHNAHYAH *sempre andante, e solenne, e ben misurato*

37 *p* $\leq$ *mp* *mf*

44 *f* *dim.* *mp* *dim.* *p*

51 *crescendo*

58 *ff* $\leq$ *p* $\leq$ *mp* $\leq$ *p* *cresc.* *mf*

66 *mp* *cresc.* $\leq$ *mf* $\leq$ *mp*

73 *p* *mf* 4

84 *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *mp* $\leq$ *mf* *cresc.*

92 *f* $\leq$ *mf* *cresc.*

98 *f* $\leq$ *mf* *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *mp* *mf* $\leq$

108 *un pochiss. rit.*

114 *a tempo* *f* *mf* *f* *dim molto* *p* *sempre alla fine*

121