

W. Jay Sydeman

Duo
for Oboe and Bassoon
(c. 1982)

Duo for oboe & bassoon, written in 1982 as a sort of invention for these two instruments. I actually did incorporate these movements in a series of piano inventions. I prefer this wind version, as the oddly staccato notes produced by both instrument have a very unique sound.

I find the sound of the double reeds, well, charming, delightful and quirky and write for them accordingly. Both movements, I believe, exemplify these qualities in quite different ways – not only in the thematic content for the instruments but in the contrapuntal combination. This is definitely music for performers to enjoy playing, and audience to participate in voyeuristically.

– W. Jay Sydeman, June & November 2011

W. Jay Sydeman's life mirrors the breadth and variety of his music. Born in New York in 1928 and educated at Manhattan's Mannes School of Music, he quickly became one of the most sought-after and honored composers of his generation, receiving commissions from such prestigious groups as the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, the Tanglewood Music Center, and the Boston Symphony, which premiered his orchestral work in memory of John F. Kennedy in 1966. "Sydeman uses a whole battery of far out techniques," wrote the *New York Times*, "but he has an uncanny ability to throw in the whole avant-garde machinery as if it were the simplest, most normal way of making music in the world ... More than many of his colleagues, he seems to know what will sound well, and he works for some remarkably attractive, pure textures. His sounds seem to grow from a physical sense of exactly what material is right."

In 1970, after a heady period that included awards from the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Library of Congress, Sydeman left New York – and composition – to begin a journey of personal and artistic exploration.

"Around 1980," he has written, "I returned to composition – at first a large number of choral works which reconnected me to the source of all music – the human voice. Out of this new lyric impulse have evolved all of my works since that time – more romantic, more accessible. I create music for the musician."

– Howard Hersh,
Artistic Director of "Music Now"

Sydeman is part of a composers' group in Nevada City annually producing the "Wet Ink Festival of New Music." He now lives in Mendocino and hosts a bi-weekly program on KZYX, "The Mind of a Composer," 10 am to noon on Mondays, introducing and commenting on contemporary music.

Duration: I. Allegro – circa 1:35
II. Graceful – circa 0:30

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Duo

for Oboe and Bassoon

I.

W. Jay Sydeman
(c. 1982)

Allegro ♩ = c. 126

The musical score is written for Oboe (Ob) and Bassoon (Bsn) in common time (C). It consists of five systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a metronome marking of ♩ = c. 126. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics such as *mp*, *fp*, *p*, *mf*, *pp*, *f*, and *sfz*. There are also performance markings like accents (>) and hairpins (< and >). Measure numbers 4, 7, 10, and 13 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. Section markers 'A' and 'B' are placed above measures 7 and 13 respectively. The time signature changes from common time to 2/4 at measure 4, 7, and 10, and to 3/4 at measure 10. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 13.

16

Musical notation for measures 16-18. Measure 16 is in common time (C). Measure 17 is in common time (C) with a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 18 is in 3/4 time. The piece is in G major.

19

Musical notation for measures 19-21. Measure 19 is in common time (C). Measure 20 is in 2/4 time. Measure 21 is in common time (C). The piece is in G major.

C

22

Musical notation for measures 22-24. Measure 22 is in common time (C) with a dynamic marking of *mp*. Measure 23 is in 3/8 time with a dynamic marking of *p*. Measure 24 is in 3/4 time with a dynamic marking of *mf* and trills. The piece is in G major.

25

1.

Musical notation for measures 25-26. Measure 25 is in common time (C). Measure 26 is in 2/4 time. The piece is in G major.

27

2.

Musical notation for measures 27-30. Measure 27 is in 3/4 time. Measure 28 is in common time (C). Measure 29 is in common time (C). Measure 30 is in 3/4 time. The piece is in G major.

II.

Graceful $\text{♩} = \text{c. } 80$

Musical score for measures 1-4. The piece is in common time (C) and the key signature has three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The tempo is marked "Graceful" with a quarter note equal to approximately 80 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked *tr* (trills) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The dynamics are marked *tr* (trills). The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The dynamics are marked *tr* (trills). The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff.

Musical score for measures 13-16. The key signature changes to one sharp (F# major or C# minor). The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff.

Musical score for measures 17-20. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major or B minor). The dynamics are marked *tr* (trills) and *poco* (poco). The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff.