

Passacaglia in C

for piano duet

John Pitts
2000-2012

♩ = 98
In strict time

I

II

Majestic, powerful, always precise and crisp
Generally dry - minimal use of sustain pedal

ff

6

f

I

11

14

Musical score for measures 14-16. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs (top two) and two bass clefs (bottom two). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 14 starts with a piano introduction. Measure 15 features a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (f) dynamic. Measure 16 includes a fermata over a chord and a double bar line. The piece concludes with a repeat sign (II) and a fortissimo (f) dynamic.

17

Musical score for measures 17-19. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs (top two) and two bass clefs (bottom two). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 17 begins with a piano introduction. Measure 18 continues with piano accompaniment. Measure 19 features a piano introduction and concludes with a piano accompaniment.

20

Musical score for measures 20-24. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs (top two) and two bass clefs (bottom two). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 20 starts with a piano introduction. Measure 21 features a piano introduction. Measure 22 includes a fermata over a chord. Measure 23 features a piano introduction. Measure 24 concludes with a piano introduction.

23

Keep out of the way!

f

III

f

8vb

26

8

29

32

mp

IV

mp

8va

8va

35 (8)

mp

37 (8)

mp

39 (8) *loco* *8va* *dolce*
mf
mp
mf

41

43

45

Musical score for measures 45-46. The system consists of four staves. The top two staves (treble clef) feature a melodic line with triplets and a quintuplet. The bottom two staves (bass clef) feature a bass line with triplets and chords. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

47

Make space - lean right!

8^{va} triumphant

ff

VI triumphant

Musical score for measures 47-50. The system consists of four staves. Measures 47-49 feature a melodic line with quintuplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 50 features a melodic line with triplets and a bass line with chords. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Performance instructions include "Make space - lean right!", "8^{va} triumphant", and "ff". A Roman numeral "VI" is present in measure 50.

49

Musical score for measures 49-50. The system consists of four staves. Measures 49-50 feature a melodic line with triplets and a bass line with chords. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

52 (8)

Musical score for measures 52-53. The system consists of four staves: two for the upper right hand (RH) and two for the lower left hand (LH). The RH staves feature a melodic line with grace notes and slurs, while the LH staves provide harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

54 (8)

Musical score for measures 54-55. The system consists of four staves. The RH staves continue the melodic development with some chromatic movement. The LH staves feature a more active bass line with slurs and accents. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#).

56 (8)

Musical score for measures 56-57. The system consists of four staves. Measure 56 includes a *mp* dynamic marking and a **V.S.** (Vivace) instruction in a box. Measure 57 features a *dolce* marking and a *mf* dynamic marking. The RH staves show a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The LH staves provide accompaniment with triplets and slurs. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

58

58

61

61

64

64

VIII

Make space - lean left!

66

Musical score for measures 66-67. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. Measure 66 features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the top staff, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It includes a triplet of eighth notes in the top staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the middle staff. Measure 67 continues with a triplet of eighth notes in the top staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the middle staff. The bottom staff contains a simple bass line with eighth notes.

68

Musical score for measures 68-69. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. Measure 68 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the top staff, followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic. It includes a triplet of eighth notes in the top staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the middle staff. Measure 69 continues with a triplet of eighth notes in the top staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the middle staff. The bottom staff contains a simple bass line with eighth notes.

70

Musical score for measures 70-71. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. Measure 70 features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the top staff, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It includes a triplet of eighth notes in the top staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the middle staff. Measure 71 continues with a triplet of eighth notes in the top staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the middle staff. The bottom staff contains a simple bass line with eighth notes.

72

f *mp*

IX

ff *subito mp*

This system contains measures 72, 73, and 74. It features a grand staff with four staves. Measures 72 and 73 are marked *f* and *mp* respectively. Measure 74 is marked *ff* and *subito mp*. The music includes numerous triplet markings and a section labeled **IX** in measure 74.

75

This system contains measures 75, 76, and 77. It features a grand staff with four staves. The music continues with triplet markings and complex rhythmic patterns.

78

This system contains measures 78, 79, and 80. It features a grand staff with four staves. The music continues with triplet markings and complex rhythmic patterns.

80

Musical score for measures 80-81. The score is written for two systems of piano. The first system (measures 80-81) features a treble and bass clef. Measure 80 contains two triplet chords in the treble and two triplet chords in the bass. Measure 81 features a treble clef with a *mf* dynamic and a bass clef with a *mf* dynamic. A large 'X' is placed over the right-hand part of measure 81. A circled annotation reads "sfz Make space - lean left!".

82

Musical score for measures 82-83. The score is written for two systems of piano. The first system (measures 82-83) features a treble and bass clef. Measure 82 contains a *mf* dynamic in the treble and a *sfz* dynamic in the bass. Measure 83 features a *sfz* dynamic in the treble and a *sfz* dynamic in the bass. A circled annotation reads "sfz Make space - lean left!".

84

Musical score for measures 84-85. The score is written for two systems of piano. The first system (measures 84-85) features a treble and bass clef. Measure 84 contains a *sfz* dynamic in the treble and a *sfz* dynamic in the bass. Measure 85 features a *sfz* dynamic in the treble and a *sfz* dynamic in the bass. A circled annotation reads "sfz Make space - lean left!".

86

Musical score for measures 86-87. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat. It features a complex texture with triplets and slurs. The middle staff is a single bass clef staff. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and articulations.

88

mp

XI

f

Musical score for measures 88-89. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one flat. It features a complex texture with slurs and dynamic markings. The middle staff is a single bass clef staff. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and articulations.

90

Musical score for measures 90-91. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one flat. It features a complex texture with slurs and dynamic markings. The middle staff is a single bass clef staff. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and articulations.

92 *8va*

Musical score for measures 92-93. The system consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the right hand, and the bottom two are for the left hand. Measure 92 features a complex chordal texture in the right hand with some grace notes, and a rhythmic pattern in the left hand. Measure 93 continues this texture. A dashed line labeled '8va' is positioned above the right-hand staves, indicating an octave shift.

94 (8)

Musical score for measures 94-95. The system consists of four staves. Measure 94 shows a continuation of the chordal texture in the right hand and the rhythmic pattern in the left hand. Measure 95 features a more active right hand with some grace notes and a similar left hand pattern.

96 (8)

ff **XII** **V.S.**

Musical score for measures 96-97. The system consists of four staves. Measure 96 features a strong fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a change in the right-hand texture. Measure 97 continues with the fortissimo dynamic and includes a section labeled 'V.S.' (Vivace) in a box. A Roman numeral 'XII' is placed above the left-hand staff in measure 97.

98 (8)

Musical score for measures 98-99. The score is written for four staves: two for the right hand (RH) and two for the left hand (LH). Measure 98 features a complex chordal texture in the RH with a triplet in the LH. Measure 99 continues this texture with a triplet in the RH and a triplet in the LH.

100

Musical score for measures 100-101. Measure 100 features a triplet in the RH and a triplet in the LH. Measure 101 features a triplet in the RH and a triplet in the LH, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in both hands.

102

Musical score for measures 102-103. Measure 102 features a triplet in the RH and a triplet in the LH, with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the RH. Measure 103 features a triplet in the RH and a triplet in the LH, with a dynamic marking of *mf* in the RH and a dynamic marking of *f* in the LH.

104

mf

XIII

107

mf

110

V.S.

mf

7 Piano Duets & Triets

inspired by music from around the world

John Pitts

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About the author

John Pitts is a British composer who lives in Bristol, England, with his wife and four children. He composes mostly chamber music, especially for piano, in styles perhaps best summarised as melodic, motoric, motif-driven, jazz-tinged, post-minimal impressionism. His piano duets have been performed at a number of music festivals in several European countries, Ukraine and the USA, including in March 2015 a concert dedicated to his music in Perpignan's "*Festival Prospective 22ème siècle*" by French duo Émilie Carcy and Matthieu Millischer.

His 2009 album *Intensely Pleasant Music: 7 Airs & Fantasias and other piano music by John Pitts*, performed by Steven Kings, was released to critical acclaim - receiving a 5 star review in Musical Opinion Magazine, several 4 star reviews including the Independent newspaper, with descriptions such as "*beautiful, moving and relaxing*", "*delicious*", "*lovely*", "*colossal... stunning and seriously impressive*", "*great character and emotional integrity*", "*exciting stuff all round... toes - prepare to tap.*"

John studied at Bristol and Manchester Universities, under composers Wyndham Thomas, Adrian Beaumont, Raymond Warren, Geoffrey Poole, John Casken, John Pickard and Robert Saxton, and briefly with Diana Burrell in a COMA Composer Mentor scheme. He won the 2003 Philharmonia Orchestra Martin Musical Scholarship Fund Composition Prize at the Royal Festival Hall in London, and two of his chamber pieces were shortlisted by the Society for the Promotion of New Music. He has also written music for four plays and two short operatic works – "*Crossed Wires*" (Huddersfield Contemporary Music Festival 1997), and "*Sliced Mice*" (commissioned by Five Brothers Pasta Sauces). He writes music for Christian worship, with two hymns on Naxos CDs recorded by his eldest brother composer Antony Pitts and Tonus Peregrinus, including one in Faber's The Naxos Book of Carols. In 2006 Choir & Organ magazine commissioned "*I will raise him up at the last day*" for their new music series.

John was the secretary of the Severnside Composers Alliance from its inception in 2003 until 2015, with a special interest in music for piano triet by living composers. His own first triet "*Are You Going?*" ("*a toccata boogie of unstoppable, unquenchable verve*" Jonathan Woolf, MusicWeb International) was premiered at the 2010 Kiev Chamber Music Session Festival by the Kiev Piano Duo (with Antony Baryshevkiy), for whom he wrote "*Gaelic Faram Jig*" for 2 pianos and 2 percussionists for the 2012 festival. John has conducted four Bristol Savoy Operatic Society productions, arranging *Pirates of Penzance*, *Gondoliers* and *Iolanthe* for small band. In January 2010 he became the Associate Conductor of the Bristol Millennium Orchestra.

In 1994 he spent a gap year in Pakistan, which led to a number of chamber pieces heavily influenced by Indian classical music, including "*Raag Gezellig*", a piano duet composed as the compulsory work for the Valberg International Piano 4 Hands Competition 2011, subsequently recorded by French duo Bohêmes (Aurélie Samani and Gabriela Ungureanu) and released by 1EqualMusic/Hyperion. Hearing that virtuosic Indian piano duet performed by a number of superb duos led to the desire to make Indian *raags* accessible to many more pianists, so please look out for his forthcoming book "How to Play Indian Sitar Raags on a Piano".

www.johnpitts.co.uk

Welcome to this collection of 5 duets and 2 triets.

These 7 piano pieces were written between 1995 and 2015 for performers in UK, France and Denmark. They have the connecting thread of each being inspired by music of a different country. Four of the pieces have roots in traditional music - Indonesian gamelan, North Indian sitar raags, African balaphon ensembles, and British folksong – and the other three were inspired by German organ music (J.S.Bach), American minimalism and Spanish waltz (although it doesn't sound like it!).

Between them, they have been performed in festivals, concerts and international piano duo competitions in UK, Spain, France, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Estonia, Russia, Ukraine, Armenia and USA.

Most of the pieces are cheerful, vibrantly rhythmic and highly energetic, as well as requiring considerable dexterity. Find out a little bit about each piece over the next few pages.

ONE

***"Changes for twenty nifty fingers"* (1995) duet 3 minutes**

This is the 'simplest' piece of the collection, and the oldest. I wrote it during my undergraduate years at Bristol University in response to a task set by my then composition tutor Wyndham Thomas. The given title "*Changes*" refers to the inspiration of the peeling of church bells – ringing the changes - where there is a simple ostinato pattern that undergoes a gradual metamorphosis. This piece starts with the skeleton of this short repeated phrase (in 14/8) which gradually fills out, and then moves through two enormously tricky sections of phasing - in which the two pianists have overlapping bars of different lengths (14 and 15 quavers). The duet finally builds to a dramatic climax in the third minute.

So, this is a short minimalist piece, ultimately with its technical roots in American minimalism, although the material was more immediately inspired by the piano style of my older brothers, in particular my eldest brother Antony's piano solo piece *Dance of the Redeemed Creation* - the style of which can be traced in many of my piano compositions.

Changes has been widely performed by the Kiev Piano Duo (Dmytro Tavanets and Oleksandra Zaytseva), and a recording (performed by Steven Kings and John Pitts) is available on CD "7 Airs & Fantasias and other piano music" from www.johnpitts.co.uk - or as a download from Hyperion/1equalmusic: www.hyperion-records.co.uk/dc.asp?dc=D_1EMIPM08

TWO

“Passacaglia” (2000-2012) duet 6 minutes

This piece also exists in versions for organ (my original version in 2000) and orchestra (performed by Bristol University Symphony Orchestra under the baton of John Pickard in 2001). The piano duet version was finally completed in 2012.

The theme is based on the ground bass from Bach’s stonking *Passacaglia in C minor* for organ. However, the implied harmonies of Bach’s original ground bass are treated to some “twisted harmonies” – where each chord is altered using a system of harmonic substitution - swapping each chord implication for a newly chosen one (Cm=C, Fm=F#, G=A, Dm=A_b, Eb=F and on it goes around the 12 chromatic notes).

Each key therefore has a ‘dominant’ and ‘subdominant’ that are not the actual chords V and IV in that key, so the traditional cadences and chord relationships are supplanted by 12 individual 3-chord relationships – one set of three chords for each of the 12 (now almost exclusively major) keys. In an attempt to recreate the pulls of the traditional tonic-dominant-subdominant relationships, each key then also has a particular mode/scale with particular added notes that are designed to recreate the sense of moving away from and back towards the home chord of that key. This results in a lot of rich added harmonies and some idiomatic voice-leading.

Bach’s original theme in Cm is:

C G - E_b F - G A_b - F G - D E_b - B C - F G - C,

and in the opening statement of the ground bass this has become:

C A - E F# - A B_b - F# A - D# E - C# C - F# A - C.

There are then 21 variations which modulate through a range of keys, during which the ground bass is constantly re-adjusted to fit the new harmonic areas. It starts in C major, then goes through ‘closely’ related keys (eg A major and A_b major), and then back to C in variations 6, 9 and 11. This kind of arch then happens again but going through more distant keys before returning to C in variations 18, 19 and the final climactic variation 21.

Leaving aside the structural and tonal nuts and bolts, my aim was to compose a piece that attempts to recapture some of the nobility and beauty of Bach’s *Passacaglia*, with rich added note harmonies, and exuding an exuberant joy.

THREE

“Raag Gezellig” (2011) duet 10 minutes

Raag Gezellig was composed at the request of French duo Mark Solé-Leris and Frédéric Chauvel as the compulsory contemporary work for the sixth International Piano 4 Hands Competition 2011 in Valberg, France. 'Gezellig' is a Dutch word with no precise English translation—the closest is probably 'cosy'—as in atmosphere (for example, with friends and a glass of wine around a fire). I've always liked the word and it seemed appropriate for an intimate piano duet. The piece becomes increasingly virtuosic—designed to test the professional duos' technical and musical skills to their limits—and stylistically draws heavily from the classical sitar *raag* (or *raga/rag*) tradition of Pakistan.

While *Raag Gezellig* is entirely through-composed, a traditional sitar *raag* is a semi-improvised form within a structure of three (or arguably four) sections:

- 1) the slow, pulseless *Alaap* introduction that gradually unveils the notes and melodic patterns of the raag over some low drone notes,
- 2) the pulsed, medium tempo *Jhor* section with its pre-composed melody (*gat*) that is interspersed with improvisations and variations, followed by a second *gat* at a faster tempo which leads into
- 3) the *Jhala* - the short, final section - very rhythmic and energetic with repeated high octave drone notes (the sitar's strummed *chikari* strings).

Raag Gezellig opens and closes with a gentle cascade, imitating a typical *raag's* opening gesture - a descending glissando of the sitar's sympathetic strings. The rhythmically-free and quasi-improvised melody of the pulseless *Alaap* actually requires some rather complex-looking rhythmic notation - western notation is designed for music with a regular beat! The regular pulse and *tala* - a seven-beat rhythmic cycle - are introduced in the *Jhor* section, when you also hear the *gat* for the first time. One important feature is the *tihai* - where short phrases (of various lengths) are repeated three times before landing heavily on *sam* (beat 1 of the *tala*). There are numerous examples. The second *gat* is related to the first *gat* but with a faster tempo and different *tala* (seven quaver beats rather than seven crotchet beats). The final *Jhala*-inspired section gets going shortly afterwards at the same faster tempo.

Raag Gezellig has been widely performed in particular by French duo Bohêmes (Aurélie Samani and Gabriela Ungureanu) and recorded on their album “Harmonies d'un Soir” available from Hyperion/1equalmusic
www.hyperion-records.co.uk/dc.asp?dc=D_1EMHDUS

FOUR

"Joyful Balaphony" (2013) duet (prepared piano) 8 minutes

Joyful Balaphony was composed for French duo Émilie Carcy and Matthieu Millischer for a concert of duets/triety/quartets by John Pitts at Perpignan Conservatoire's "*Festival Prospective 22ème siècle*" 2015.

This duet was inspired by some traditional music from Burkina Faso in sub-saharan Africa - ensembles of balafons and djembes (hand-carved xylophones and drums).

The music is very percussive, obviously, with driving, pounding rhythms. Like a lot of other traditional musics, this african folk music is modal, and its timbres - the sounds - are both sweet and also unrefined.

There are some optional piano preparations which attempt to capture some of the exotic soundworld.

FIVE

"Glittering Gamelan" (2014) duet (prepared piano) 3 minutes

A short duet composed as an encore for Danish/British duo Ingrid Thorson and Julian Thurber for a concert in the 2014 Samsø Piano Festival, Denmark, which included three other duets in this collection.

It was inspired by a particular type of gamelan music from Indonesia - "Gamelan Balaganjur" - which translates as "Gamelan of Walking Warriors". This style of music has its historical origins in military music - music used in battle. These days it is performed in Indonesia in competitions by large bands of dancing musicians, with pitched and unpitched percussion. Their music is incredibly elaborate, and has very little repetition. It involves constantly changing speeds with layers of complex rhythmic gestures that require very impressive ensemble skill.

This duet is quite noisy, especially if you use the optional piano preparations.



SIX

“Are you going?” (1997) triet 5 minutes

This is somewhat minimalistic, and polyphonic between the three players. It includes a number of sections in which the tempo of one of the pianists gradually speeds up or slows down while the others keep a steady pulse. Like *Raag Gezellig* it is in 7 beats per bar, but unlike *Raag Gezellig* it is fast throughout. The theme is the English folk-melody *Are you going to Scarborough Fair*.

A studio recording (performed by Steven Kings, Daniella Acker and John Pitts) is available from Hyperion/1equalmusic
www.hyperion-records.co.uk/dc.asp?dc=D_1EMIPM08

The first concert performance was at the Kiev “Chamber Music Session” Festival 2010 by the Kiev Piano Duo (Oleksandra Zaytseva & Dmytro Tavanets) with Antoniy Baryshevkiy.

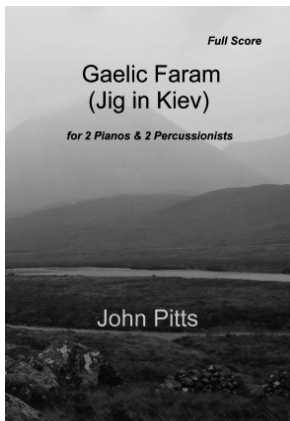
SEVEN

“Experiencing High Volumes” (2014) triet 6 minutes

Composed for the Severnside Composers Alliance’s second “Three is the Magic Number” concerts of contemporary piano triets at the Lantern, Colston Hall, Bristol in 2014, performed by Milena Zhivotovskaya, Rob Broomfield and John Pitts.

This is pleasant, relaxing armchair music, which doesn’t actually get particularly loud. I have Francisco Tárrega (1852-1909) to thank for a motif that recurs through the piece – a short section of his “*Gran Vals*”, which you may recognise. I have omitted the last note of the original melody, which is actually an octave down from a more familiar version you may know. Before this motif made its way into this piece I had considered a title along the lines of *Cycle of Thirds* for harmonic reasons which may be obvious. But I put that idea permanently on hold after trying to get through to a utilities company. In retrospect, I should have ensured that the end looped neatly back to the beginning (which sadly it doesn’t quite), so that I could attempt to sell a recording of this piece to businesses for their call waiting music.

Other sheet music available from www.johnpitts.co.uk



Gaelic Faram (Jig in Kiev) for 2 pianos and 2 percussionists

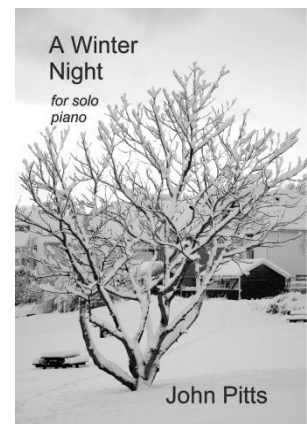
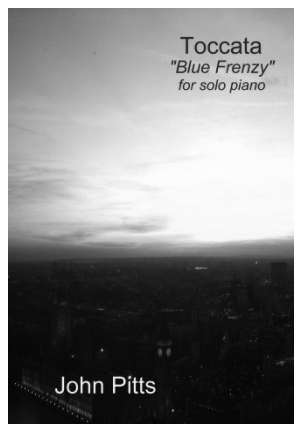
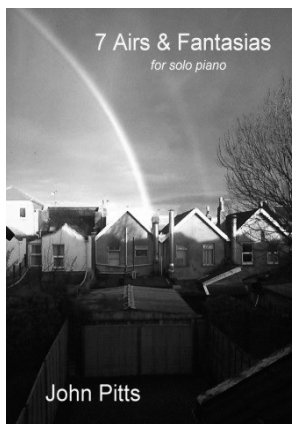
Designed as a companion piece for Bartok's famous sonata, written for the Kiev Piano Duo for the final concert of the Kiev "Chamber Music Session" Festival 2012. Revised 2016. This is a note-filled, virtuosic piece inspired by British folksong, and includes adaptations of the Dargason jig and the reel Mary Mack, and starts with an attempt to capture some of the ornamented and decorated melody lines typical of Scottish bagpipes.

7 Airs & Fantasias for solo piano (14 pieces)

Toccata "Blue Frenzy" for solo piano

An Autumn Evening for solo piano (3 movements)

A Winter Night for solo piano (3 movements)



Piano Quartet

Winning piece of the 2003 Philharmonia Orchestra Martin Musical Scholarship Fund Composition Prize at the Royal Festival Hall in London.

Typhoid for piano quartet

Shortlisted piece by the SPNM (Society for the Promotion of New Music) in its original form of Countertenor, Guitar, Violin, Cello, and subsequently performed at an SPNM AGM in its second form for Clarinet, Violin, Cello and Piano. Now in its third instrumentation!

Nuts & Bolts for piano, violin and percussion

Shortlisted piece by the SPNM (Society for the Promotion of New Music)

Cerebrations for string quartet

Reviews of album *Intensely Pleasant Music: 7 Airs & Fantasias and other piano music by John Pitts*



Robert Matthew-Walker, Musical Opinion Magazine



Andy Gill, The Independent



"A colossal musical project... stunning and seriously impressive"

John France, MusicWeb International



"Exciting stuff all round - vital, energising, but sensitive when need be. Toes - prepare to tap."

Jonathan Woolf, MusicWeb International

"Realmente un magnífico repertorio desbordante de calidad, belleza y de sumo interés."



Alejandro Clavijo, Reviews New Age

"The performances by Steven Kings are excellent ...
All [the pieces] are pleasing to hear and will be satisfying to play"

Patric Standford, Music & Vision Daily

"This is a colorful and interesting set by a talented composer...
The playing by Steven Kings is technically and emotionally perfect."

Oleg Ledeniov, MusicWeb International



Stephen Eddins, All Music Guide

"great character and emotional integrity...a thoroughly worthwhile project"

Mark Tanner, Piano Professional Magazine

"recomendable"

Adolfo del Brezo, OpusMusica.com (Spain)

"...surely more than just 'intensely pleasant music'."

Michael Darvell, ClassicalSource.com



Paul Riley, Venue Magazine

"...highly listenable stuff, very deftly in control of its chosen medium. A number of disparate influences are on display here, but welded into an overall idiom of considerable charm..."

'Intensely pleasant music'? Most certainly."

Calum MacDonald, International Record Review Magazine

9/10 "this album is beautiful, moving and relaxing"

Andy Whitehead, Cross Rhythms

www.johnpitts.co.uk