The Velvet Revolution

Notation

Tempo – The tempo of most of the piece is one crotchet per second. Therefore time signatures often indicate the number of seconds each bar should take.

Feathered Beaming – The number of note heads signals the exact number of times a note should be played. In this piece, every feathered beams contains 10 note heads which should be played in the space indicated by the time signature. The rate of acceleration need not be constant across the ensemble.

Beamed Minims – This signals a tremolo at a non-constant speed. The rate of oscillation may increase or decrease at will and need not be constant across the ensemble.

The three notes should be played in the written intervallic pattern at first however performers may then choose to repeat individual notes at will.

Tremolo – This tremolo should be played at a constant speed as written however that speed **not be**consistent across the ensemble.

be varied at the performer's discretion and any octave may be used.

Once again, tempo need not be the same across the ensemble but the improvisation must last as long as the arrow signifies.

Boxed Notation (In Order) – This signals free improvisation on the given pitches as above however the improvisation must sound the given pitches in the order shown.

Key Depression – Towards the end of the piece, an instruction is given to depress the keys of the instruments. This is without any wind passing through the instrument, except for the French Horn which will require some wind to generate an audible sound and thus create the percussive effect. This represents the 'jingling key' method of protest used in Wenceslas Square and elsewhere.

The work is based upon the Czech folk song 'Ach Synku, synku, domali jsi?' which was used as a song of protest during the Velvet Revolution in Prague.



The Velvet Revolution.

















