

Velour

(1998)

for solo Alto Flute

Jocelyn Morlock

Performance Notes for Velour

The 're - re-sharp' trills found on page four are an alternation between the two trill keys. One has to use the 1st and 2nd fingers on the right hand to rapidly trill BETWEEN the two trill keys (not at the same time, in other words) to create a fluttery sounds. Trill key one, used on its own while fingering C would produce a c-d trill, trill key 2 a c-dsharp trill, thus the 're-re-sharp'.

Also found on page four is a “colour trill” – this just means trill using two alternate fingerings of the same note.

Accidentals DO NOT carry through the bar or line of music, but they do continue if there is a repeated note, unless cancelled. (For example, the second line of page three begins with repeated E-flats.)

Proportional notation is found on pages 4 – 6. Each line should take approximately the amount of time given at the top of the page (about 10 seconds for page 4, and about 12 seconds for pages 5 and 6.) The performer can be quite free in his or her interpretation of these sections.

This piece may be performed with live electronics; if this is done, the flutist should be amplified slightly (especially during the “tongue ram” section on page 2!) The person controlling the electronics may employ digital delay, chorusing and distortion and may also use pre-recorded snippets of the piece (etc., ad. lib.)

Program Note for Velour

The form of “Velour” is a set of five variations, followed at the end by a very simple theme.

The piece begins with an ornamented version of the theme, and several of the following variations use extended playing techniques. The second variation, a percussive moto perpetuo featuring “tongue ram” articulation, is rhythmically very active; the third, which uses a melancholy Sciarrino-inspired double trill, is contemplative. The fourth starts out focused on the open fifth interval, but ends querulously with a repeated four-note figure in the higher range of the instrument. The final variation is the shortest and serves as a link between the rhythmically free material of the variations and the more austere and metrically even theme.

I called the piece “Velour” because the sound of the alto flute and the feel of velour are, to me, similar (and pleasing.)

Velour

Solo Alto Flute

Jocelyn Morlock
1998

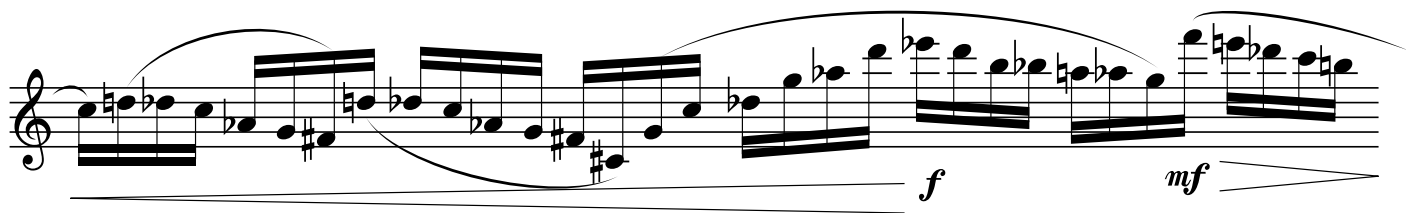
♩ = 60

The image displays a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns, featuring five staves of music. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 60. The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-piano (*mp*) section, and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section marked with a '5' (quintuplet).
- Staff 2:** Begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a piano-piano (*pp*) section, then a mezzo-piano (*mp*) section, and ends with a forte (*f*) section.
- Staff 3:** Features a 'string.' section marked 'rit.' (ritardando). It includes a piano-piano (*pp*) section, a mezzo-piano (*mp*) section, a forte (*f*) section, and a mezzo-piano (*mp*) section. A '3' (triple) is indicated.
- Staff 4:** Marked 'a tempo', it starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section, followed by a fortissimo (*ff*) section, then a forte (*f*) section, and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section.
- Staff 5:** Begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) section, followed by a mezzo-piano (*mp*) section, and ends with a forte (*f*) section marked with a '3' (triple).

♩ = 80

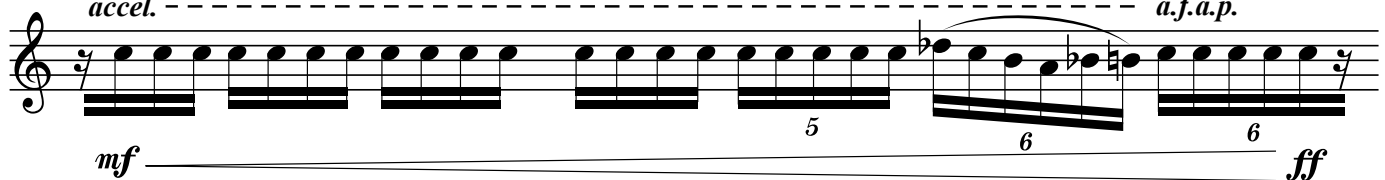
tongue ram (breathe where necessary)



♩ = 100

accel.

a.f.a.p.



a tempo *mf* *accel.* ----- *a.f.a.p.* *ff*

a tempo *mp* *accel.* ----- *ff*

----- *a.f.a.p.*

rit. ----- *a tempo* *mp* *f*

accel. ----- *a.f.a.p.* *fff*

$\text{♩} = 80$ *mp* *mf* *mp* <

f *mf* *mp* *ff* > > >

5" 10"

(re - re #) *tr*

mf *pp* *f* *p* *mf*

senza vib.

(re - re #) *tr*

5" 10"

pp *f* *p*

5" 10"

(re - re #) *tr* (color trill) *tr* (re - re #) *tr* (color trill) *tr* (re - re #) *tr*

mp *mf* *f*

5" 10"

ff *mp* *ppp*

senza vib.

5" 10"

ppp

5" 10"

(re - re #) *tr*

p

5" 10"

f *pp*

6" 12"

very freely

pp *mp*

Staff 1: Treble clef, starting with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes ascending to D5, then a half note G5, and finally a half note G4 with a fermata. Dynamics: *pp* to *mp*.

6" 12"

mf *pp*

Staff 2: Treble clef, starting with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes ascending to D5, then a half note G5, and finally a half note G4 with a fermata. Dynamics: *mf* to *pp*.

6" 12"

f *mp*

Staff 3: Treble clef, starting with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes ascending to D5, then a half note G5, and finally a half note G4 with a fermata. Dynamics: *f* to *mp*.

6" 12"

p *pp* *p* *mp*

Staff 4: Treble clef, starting with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes ascending to D5, then a half note G5, and finally a half note G4 with a fermata. Dynamics: *p* to *pp*, then *p* to *mp*.

6" 12"

mf *p* *mf*

Staff 5: Treble clef, starting with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes ascending to D5, then a half note G5, and finally a half note G4 with a fermata. Dynamics: *mf* to *p*, then *p* to *mf*.

6" 12"

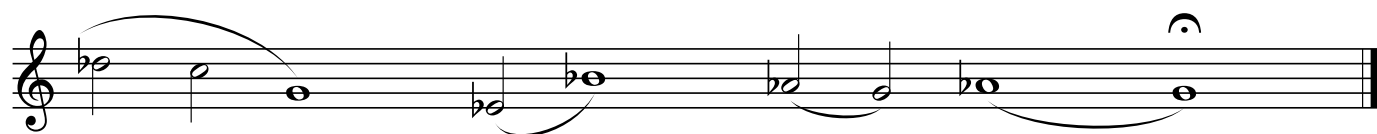
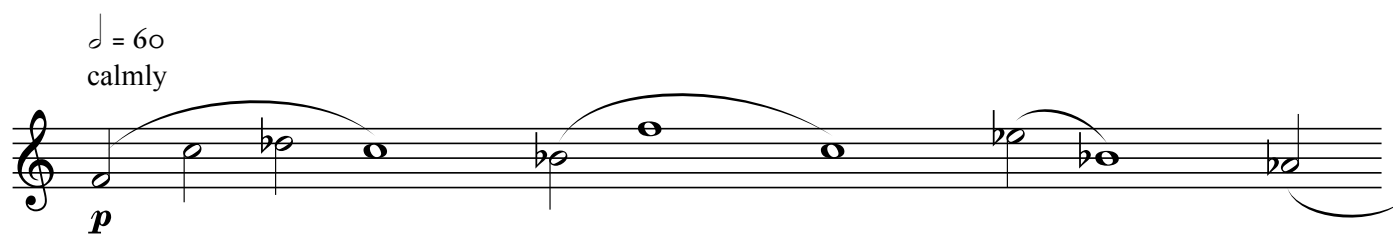
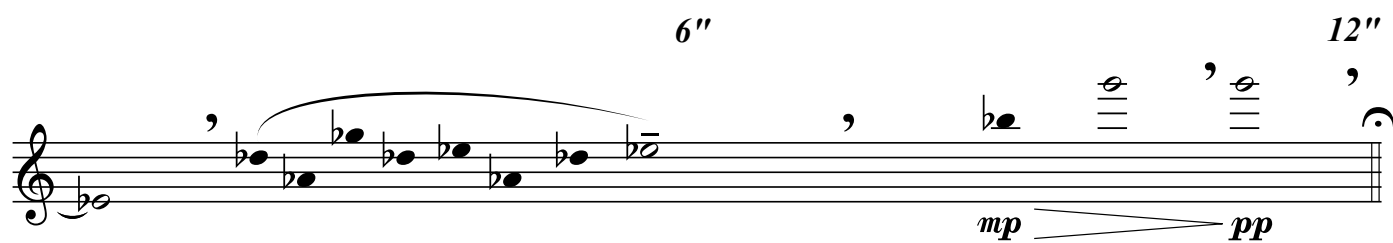
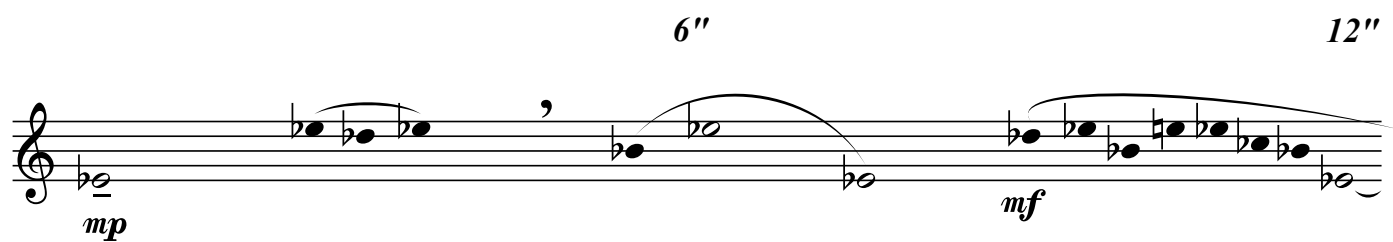
p *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

Staff 6: Treble clef, starting with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes ascending to D5, then a half note G5, and finally a half note G4 with a fermata. Dynamics: *p* to *mf*, then *p* to *mf*, then *p*.

6" 12"

f *p* *ff* *mf* *p* *pp*

Staff 7: Treble clef, starting with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes ascending to D5, then a half note G5, and finally a half note G4 with a fermata. Dynamics: *f* to *p*, then *ff* to *mf*, then *p* to *pp*.



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