

tenth piece for piano

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Players make their own score.

Each measure repeats the last with some randomly-decided alterations.

-one note changes pitch by one half step (up or down)

AND

-one note changes position one eighthnote (either earlier or later).

also ONE of the following:

-an eighthnote is added to the beginning of the measure

-an eighthnote is subtracted from the beginning of the measure

-an eighthnote is added to the end of the measure

-an eighthnote is subtracted from the end of the measure

(subtraction is only allowed if there is a rest and no note)

Apply sustain pedal throughout each measure.

Play for as long as desired.

(for example)

The image shows a musical score for a piano piece. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The time signature is 8/8. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score is divided into two measures. The first measure contains a sequence of notes: a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes B4, A4, G4, and F#4. The second measure contains a sequence of notes: a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes B4, A4, G4, and F#4. Below the bass staff, there are two 'ped.' markings with brackets underneath, indicating the sustain pedal should be held for the duration of each measure. The first 'ped.' marking is followed by a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking. The text '(for example)' is written above the treble staff.