# Shortwave

# For Quartet

Cello, Bass Trombone (or tenor trombone), Piano, Percussion

Anton Lindström

# **Program Notes**

Shortwave is inspired by the process of using and listening to a shortwave radio, the noisy, uncertain and almost low qualitative charm. The bad signal covering the signal and music hidden beneath it

The piece represents three states, the uneven, noisy dialing in of channels, the quiet and simple beauty of music hidden between the bad signal and the occasional panic of encountering an overly strong signal

# Performance Notes

#### General

Square noteheads indicates an unpitched noise on an instrument otherwise capable of producing pitched sounds, such as blowing air through the trombone, dragging fingers across the keys on the piano or bowing on the tailpiece of the cello.

A two line staff indicates a minimum/maximum value for a parameter. For example, the bottom line might represent lowest pitch, and upper line representing the highest pitch

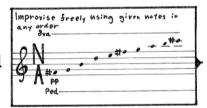
Boxed notation means to repeat/continue the contents of the box until further notice. Musical parameters may be subject

to change during this time if indicated

The NA time signatures stands for "Not Applicable" and means that for

this specific bar, box or similar, time signature and tempo aren't relevant and should be given no focus or attention

Improvised sections should be performed with an ambiguous relation to melody and rhythm, avoid playing too clearly rhythmical or melodical passages, instead aim mainly towards conveying the sense of a texture or atmosphere within these sections



Bow on tailpiece

The changes between the quiet and loud sections should be as sudden as possible

As a contrast to the rhythmically and metrically open sections, the more "notated" sections should be performed with a very strict, metronomic consideration to tempo

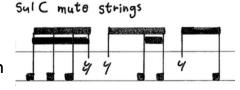
If needed, the piece may be performed with a conductor

# **Instrument Specific**

## Cello (C)

The piece features both tapping on the instrument body as well as bowing on the tailpiece. If this is a problem for the cellists care for their instrument, then I'd recommend using a less valuable instrument

Mute strings refers to applying light pressure (not pressing down completely, but more than

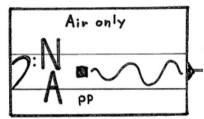


when playing a harmonic) over a large area of the string in order to prevent a discernible pitch from being produced when bowing or plucking the string

## Trombone (T)

The piece is ideally performed on a bass trombone, but if one is not available to the performer, a tenor trombone may be used instead

The specific technique for blowing wind through the trombone lies within the discretion of the performer, whether it be with the mouthpiece attached normally, removed, turned around etc.

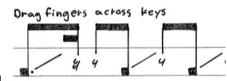


#### Piano (Pn)

For plucking specified pitches on the piano on the strings inside the instrument, marking these pitches in someway beforehand, either with a removable marker, pieces of paper or anything else next to the tuning pegs of the strings to quickly find them is recommended. For plucking the strings, some sord of plectrum or plastic card could be used

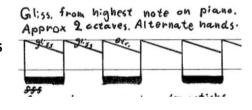
Similarly, in measure 28, marking out the clearest harmonic on the string beforehand is also a good idea

When dragging your fingers across Drag fingers across keys the keys, nails are preferred, however, if the performer worries this can damage their nails, using a



tool like a plastic card also works. Helmut Lachenmanns Guero (1969) is a good showcase for this technique

For the passage in measure 31, using some way to protect the hands might be necessary, in this case, as silly as it might sound, using a long, thick, sleeved shirt that you can pull up over your



hands or quickly putting on something like oven mitts, can help reduce any potential pain significantly

#### Percussion (Pc)

Instruments

Snare drum

Kalimba (tuned in G, or knowledge of where the scale of G major is on the instrument)

Ratchet

Rainstick

**Bamboo Chimes** 

Beaters

Vic Firth Dreadlocks

**Drumsticks** 

The Kalimba should be placed on the snare drum when used, and the snare drum should buzz along with it

For further information or questions about the score or music, email antonrunelindstrom@gmail.com

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