

Gustav Lindsten

Beacons

for tenor recorder

Programme note:

Beacons was composed in the summer of 2022 in Stockholm, Sweden for recorder player Clara Guldberg Ravn to whom the piece is also dedicated.

In this piece i drew most of my inspiration from reflections on light and distance. While composing i had a very vivid visual image of small lights signaling from far away. Like a lighthouse throwing short bursts of light out into the dark or satellites flashing in the void of space. I wanted to write in such a way that the feeling of distance and rythmical energy embodies the idea of those visual images that followed me through the composing process. Sometimes the images are represented in the form of rich rythmical figures, sometimes in the form of thinly spread out melodical fragments.

Beacons was the first piece in many years in which i composed solely for an instrument without electronic media as part of the performance in one way or another. Instead of composing large supplementary sound landscapes and gestures both generated and pre-recorded in order to amplify the performance, i wanted to focus in on melodic form and articulation to realize my musical ideas.

Performance notes:

Most of the staccatos should in general be played as Staccatissimo. However, the recorder player may shift in length of staccatos as they see fit, as long as the length of the staccatos does not exceed the indicated articulation.

All of the fermatas are meant to be interpreted as the recorder player sees fit in terms of length. It is recommended that the piece is performed in a place that has lots of natural reverberation such as a cathedral or church. If this is not possible, it is advised that the recorder be slightly amplified together with a reverb pedal in order to achieve the same effect.

Irrational time signatures:

Example:



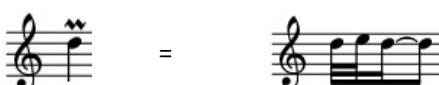
Some of the time signature changes in this piece includes irrational(non-dyadic) time signatures, meaning the denominator of the bar length is not a power of two (1, 2, 4, 8 etc). These are based on beats expressed in terms of fractions of full beats in the prevailing tempo.

In this case the number 6 would mean 6 equal tuplet beats that fits in a 4/4 bar. Therefore this bar in this example will be played as two 6ths of a bar. In other words, 2/6 equals two quarter triplet notes.



= "Mordent", an ornament indicating that the note is to be played with a single rapid alternation with the note above in the scale.

Example:



For Clara Guldberg Ravn

Beacons

Sudden, like flurries of light emanating from
far away ($\text{♩} = 80$)

Gustav Lindsten

Musical score for piano, page 1. The key signature is common C. The time signature starts at 4/4. Dynamics include f and p . Measure 1 consists of six eighth-note pairs separated by vertical bar lines. Measures 2-3 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 4-5 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 6-7 show sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical score page 2. The key signature changes to B-flat major. The time signature changes to 6/8. Measures 8-9 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 10-11 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 12-13 show sixteenth-note patterns.

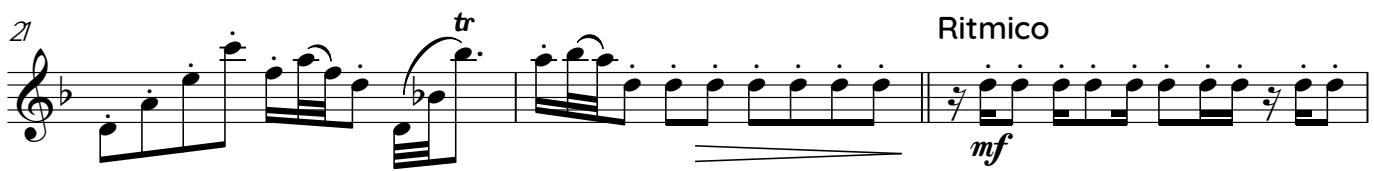
Musical score page 3. The key signature changes to A major. The time signature changes to 3/4. Measures 14-15 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 16-17 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 18-19 show sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical score page 4. The key signature changes to E major. The time signature changes to 4/4. Measures 20-21 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 22-23 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 24-25 show sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical score page 5. The key signature changes to D major. The time signature changes to 3/4. Measures 26-27 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 28-29 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 30-31 show sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical score page 6. The key signature changes to C major. The time signature changes to 4/4. Measures 32-33 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 34-35 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 36-37 show sixteenth-note patterns.

3



24

27

31

35

39

42

46

50

($\text{♩} = \text{♪}$) —————

54

($\text{♩} = \text{♪}$) —————

57

($\text{♩} = \text{♪}$) —————

62

($\text{♩} = \text{♪}$) —————

65

($\text{♩} = \text{♪}$) —————

68

($\text{♩} = \text{♪}$) —————

73

($\text{♩} = \text{♪}$) —————

poco rit.

Musical score for orchestra, page 10, system 1. The score shows measures 82-83. The key signature changes from B-flat major to A major at measure 83. Measure 82 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure. Measure 83 begins with a forte dynamic and includes a measure repeat sign.

Gradually more and more distant.
Molto flessibile, Libero

*Shift freely between **pp** & **mp** throughout section if nothing else is specified*

92

1

2

4

3

Musical score for piano, page 97, measures 1-2. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. Measure 1 starts with a half note on the A line of the treble staff, followed by a rest. Measure 2 starts with a half note on the D line of the treble staff, followed by a rest. Measures 1 and 2 end with a repeat sign and a three-measure repeat bracket.

rit.

102

Di - - - mi - - - nu - - -

109

- en - - - do - - - - ppp