Violin I

## $80 \times 35 \times 20$

Nicholas Sasse

## 1. Free Tokitae

light shimmering on calm water $d=60$



Violin I

poco accelerando




H

ff dim.



I

$86 \boxed{\mathbf{J}}$ separation anxiety $d=152$



K caught in the net ( $(=152$ )


$1 3 9 \longdiv { \mathbf { M } }$ losing sight of home $d=144$


$\mathbf{P}$ looking back $\bullet=72$

$\mathbf{Q}$ on the life she should have had $(d=72)$


## 3. Free Tokitae



morendo.


Violin II

## $80 \times 35 \times 20$

Nicholas Sasse

## 1. Free Tokitae

light shimmering on calm water $d=60$


rall. $\qquad$


## 2. Taken

E boats approaching $d=144$




58


60


68


70




91



${ }_{139}^{\mathbf{M} \text { losing sight of home } \quad d=144}$



## 3. Free Tokitae




# 80 x 35 x 20 Viola Performance Notes 

1. Creating whale noises on a single string: Whenever there is an artificial harmonic with an X notehead and line, play the said harmonic (starting either high or low) and slide freely up and down the string. This is essentially a slow "seagull" effect. The resulting technique should create a sound similar to whale calls.
1.a. This technique is bowed sul pont.
1.b. The written harmonic represents the starting point for each slide. After starting, players are encouraged to make the noises at random for the duration of the written note, not matching the people next to them.

Viola

## $80 \times 35 \times 20$

Nicholas Sasse

## 1. Free Tokitae

light shimmering on calm water $d=60$

${ }_{23}$ B $\begin{gathered}\text { motion under the waves } d=66 \\ \text { poco accelerando..................... }\end{gathered}$


$$
27 \quad d=72
$$



30


rall.

rall.


Viola
2. Taken

E boats approaching d=144

poco accelerando


23


25


$$
d=152
$$

27


43


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82

$8 6 \longdiv { \mathbf { J } }$ separation anxiety $d=152$ pizz.


91
HP4 a (

95
 mf cresc.

99


102


$111 \underset{\text { pizz. }}{\underset{\mathbf{K}}{\text { caught in }} \text { the net }(d=152)}$


115
1

$123 \underset{\text { marco }}{\mathbf{L}}$ yanked around $d=152$

sf


132


135


137

$1 3 9 \longdiv { \mathbf { M } }$ losing sight of home $d=144$

${ }_{157} \mathbf{N}$ land in the distance $(d=144)$


rallentando



187

dim.
${ }_{190} \mathbf{Q} \begin{aligned} & \text { on the life she should have had }(d=72) \\ & \text { rallentando } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~\end{aligned}$

$m f$

## 3. Free Tokitae




# 80x35x20 <br> <br> Cello Performance Notes 

 <br> <br> Cello Performance Notes}

1. Creating whale noises on a single string:

Whenever there is an artificial harmonic with an X notehead and line, play the said harmonic (starting either high or low) and slide freely up and down the string. This is essentially a slow "seagull" effect. The resulting technique should create a sound similar to whale calls.
1.a. This technique is bowed sul pont.
1.b. The written harmonic represents the starting point for each slide. After starting, players are encouraged to make the noises at random for the duration of the written note, not matching the people next to them.

## $80 x 35 \times 20$

## 1. Free Tokitae

light shimmering on calm water $d=60$


A oceanic wonder $d=63$
rall. $\qquad$


$. d=72$


Violoncello

## 2. Taken



${ }_{33} \mathbf{F}$ scatter and chase ( $(\boldsymbol{d}=152)$




81



113



128


132

${ }_{139} \mathbf{M}$ losing sight of home $d=144$


$$
f f-m p
$$



${ }_{157} \mathbf{N} \begin{array}{r}\text { land in the distance }(d=144) \\ \text { poco rit. ........ }\end{array}$

—


186

attacca


Violoncello

## 3. Free Tokitae




# 80x35x20 <br> <br> Solo Bass Performance Notes 

 <br> <br> Solo Bass Performance Notes}

1. Creating whale noises on a single string: Whenever there is an artificial harmonic with an X notehead and line, play the said harmonic (starting either high or low) and slide freely up and down the string. This is essentially a slow "seagull" effect. The resulting technique should create a sound similar to whale calls.
1.a. This technique is bowed sul pont.
1.b. The written harmonic represents the starting point for each slide. After starting, players are encouraged to make the noises at random for the duration of the written note, not matching the people next to them.
1.c. Basses will not be able to use the touch 4th harmonic, and instead will be playing closer to a touch 3rd to produce the sound. On basses specifically, the sound will cut up and down, which is the intended effect.
1.d. All whale noises are sul g.
2. Solo Bass: Generally the solo bass part is the same as the rest of the section. However there are some notable areas within the bass part that prompts to have a seperate bass part for a single player.
2.a. The solo bass player represents Tokitae the whale. There are times where just one bass is to do the whale noises as if it is Tokitae herself calling out. These places are organized within the solo bass part.
2.b. Measure 186 within Taken is the most significant for the solo bass. At MM186, the solo bass player is instructed to pick up their bass and move as far away from the ensemble as possible, and then to play whale noises until the very end of the piece. It is absurd to ask someone to carry their bass mid movement to a completely different place--- which is the point. This solo bass is Tokitae, which gives a visual and aural point about how unethical it was to take these creatures from their home and ship them thousands of miles away to a place they do not belong.
2.b.a. It is perfectly okay to have a stage hand help the bass move to the new location. However it is recommended to have a setup at the new location--- a location which was reserved and setup prior to the performance.

## $80 \times 35 \times 20$

## 1. Free Tokitae

## light shimmering on calm water $d=60$

*see performance notes
sul g
sul pont.



## 2. Taken



23







115


$1 3 9 \longdiv { \mathbf { M } }$ losing sight of home $d=144$

ff-mp

145

$\mathbf{N}$ land in the distance $(d=144)$ poco rit.

$m f$



Solo Double Bass


morendo


# $80 x 35 \times 20$ 

## Double Bass Performance Notes

1. Creating whale noises on a single string: Whenever there is an artificial harmonic with an X notehead and line, play the said harmonic (starting either high or low) and slide freely up and down the string. This is essentially a slow "seagull" effect. The resulting technique should create a sound similar to whale calls.
1.a. This technique is bowed sul pont.
1.b. The written harmonic represents the starting point for each slide. After starting, players are encouraged to make the noises at random for the duration of the written note, not matching the people next to them.
1.c. Basses will not be able to use the touch 4 th harmonic, and instead will be playing closer to a touch 3rd to produce the sound. On basses specifically, the sound will cut up and down, which is the intended effect.
1.d. All whale noises are sul g.

## 80x35x20

Nicholas Sasse

## 1. Free Tokitae

light shimmering on calm water $d=60$

$25 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$

più $\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{f}=\boldsymbol{m f}$ cresc.



## 2. Taken



23



sim.



101



113


L yanked around $d=152$


130

${ }_{139} \mathbf{M}$ losing sight of home $d=144$



187

3. Free Tokitae


${ }_{39} \mathbf{U}$ mounting terror $d=66$


69 X the worlds loneliest orca $d=60$

morendo


