Full Score/Playing part
Fl. Vcl.

for Flute (+ Bass Flute) and Violoncello

Edward Caine
**Performance Instructions**

**Bass Flute**

- ↓ = jet whistle
- → = air tone

sealed/closed = embouchure hole blocked
open = embouchure hole open (normal playing)
closed → open = gradually open embouchure

Ka = consonant attack
T = tongue stop (suddenly close embouchure hole with tongue)
+ = audible key clack

\# = natural harmonic
- = fundamental

+ = trill between two notes with audible key clacks and flutter-tongued air-tone
harmonic gliss. = move up and down overblown partials while changing the fundamental as shown.

(tr to any higher key) = trill to any accessible key or groups of keys above the fundamental note.

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**‘cello**

IV = note fingered above the fingerboard on the indicated string. Play with low bow pressure to produce “white noise” sound.

IV = as above, tremoloed to a higher finger position on the same string.

R.H IV = right hand taps the string indicated in quick tremolo while the left hand fingers a harmonic gliss up the string. Very little pitched material should result. Bow is not used.

L.H = play the edge of the body of the cello. Position and direction of notehead indicates position and direction of bow on cello. The lines represent a mirror image of the ‘cello i.e.:

side closest to “A” string
side closest to “C” string

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**Artificial Harmonics**

resultant harmonic
harmonic fingered position
fundamental fingered position

= harmonic trill (unpitched, residual or unstable higher note)

= fingered harmonic position
tremolo between the natural harmonic, the fundamental and the note (f sharp) at the fingered position created by moving finger quickly between different types of pressure.
Moderato, molto rubato \( \frac{\text{d}}{\text{d}} \approx 60 \)

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Bass Flute

Violoncello

B. Fl.

Vc.

B. Fl.

Vc.

B. Fl.

Vc.

B. Fl.

Vc.