

♩ = 96

4/4 Komokome

5/8

Flute

Oboe

Bass Clarinet

Baritone Saxophone

Pitch Pipes

Guitar

Pitch Pipes

Piano

Pitch Pipes

Percussion

Violin

Viola

Cello

Pitch Pipes

Contrabass

shaker

ppp

7:6

p

f

mf

fz

8va

snare

fff

mf

p

fff

p

Invisible Cities (iii): Ersilia

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Great Escape" by The Beatles. The score is written for piano and guitar. The piano part is in the upper staves, and the guitar part is in the lower staves. The score is in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The piano part begins with a series of eighth notes in the right hand, marked with a 6:5 ratio. The left hand plays a series of eighth notes, marked with a 6:5 ratio. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *ppp*, *fp*, and *f*.

The guitar part includes a series of chords and single notes. The guitar part includes dynamic markings such as *ppp*, *fp*, and *f*.

The score includes a variety of musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a clear and legible style, making it easy to read and play.

[illegible]

[illegible]

8

7

4

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

ff

ff

ff

ppp

f

ff

ppp

pizz.

7:6

ppp

This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Williams. It is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, strings, and percussion. The score is presented in a multi-staff format, with each instrument or section having its own staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, dynamics (e.g., *ppp*, *f*, *mf*, *ff*), and articulation marks. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns and others being rests. The overall style is characteristic of John Williams' orchestral compositions, featuring a mix of traditional and modern musical elements.

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

fp *mf* *ppp* 7:6 *ppp* *shaker* *ppp*

ppp 3:2 *ppp* *shaker* *ppp* 5:4 *ppp*

p *fp*

p *f* 3:2 *p* *pp* *fp* *mp*

bass drum *p*

pizz. *ppp* *pizz.* 3:2 *ppp*

pizz. 3:2 *ppp* 7:6 *ppp* *pizz.* 5:4 *ppp*

[illegible]

This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Adams. It is a full orchestral score, likely for a concert band or orchestra. The score is written for the following instruments:

- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Bass cl. (Bass Clarinet)
- Bar. sax. (Baritone Saxophone)
- Gt. (Guitar)
- Pf. (Piano)
- Perc. (Percussion)
- Vn. (Violin)
- Va. (Viola)
- Vc. (Violoncello)
- Cb. (Contrabass)

The score is divided into four measures, each with a 5:4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, dynamics (e.g., *fp*, *mf*, *ppp*, *f*, *ff*, *fff*), and articulation marks (e.g., *shaker*, *snare*, *overpressure*, *pizz.*). The score is written in a complex, modern style, characteristic of John Adams' work.

The musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Adams, featuring a large ensemble of instruments. The score is written in 4/8 time and consists of 8 measures. The instruments included are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.), Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.), Guitar (Gt.), Piano (Pf.), Percussion (Perc.), Violin (Vn.), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The score is characterized by its complex rhythmic patterns, including many triplets and syncopated rhythms. The dynamics range from very soft (ppp) to very loud (fff). The score is written in a single system, with each instrument part on its own staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score is a transcription of the original score, with some minor corrections and additions. The score is a high-quality musical score, suitable for professional use.

[illegible]

48 44

This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Williams. It is written for a large orchestra and includes the following instruments:

- Flute (Fl.):** Features a melodic line with dynamics ranging from *ppp* to *fp*.
- Oboe (Ob.):** Plays a short, rhythmic phrase in the second measure, marked *ppp* with a 7:6 ratio.
- Bassoon (Bass cl.):** Enters in the third measure with a short phrase, marked *ppp* with a 3:2 ratio.
- Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.):** Plays a rhythmic pattern in the first measure (*f*), followed by a melodic line in the second measure (*mf*), and a final phrase in the fourth measure (*f*).
- Guitar (Gt.):** Provides harmonic support with chords and single notes, marked *mf*.
- Piano (Pf.):** Features a complex rhythmic pattern in the first measure (*f*), followed by a short phrase in the second measure (*f*), and a final phrase in the fourth measure (*f*).
- Percussion (Perc.):** Plays a rhythmic pattern in the first measure, followed by a short phrase in the second measure, and a final phrase in the fourth measure.
- Violin (Vn.):** Remains silent throughout the piece.
- Viola (Va.):** Plays a short, rhythmic phrase in the second measure, marked *ppp* with a 5:4 ratio.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** Plays a short, rhythmic phrase in the second measure, marked *ppp* with a 5:4 ratio.
- Contrabass (Cb.):** Remains silent throughout the piece.

The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as dynamics, articulation, and ratios.

7
8

8
5

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

mf

p

ppp

f

pp

mp

fp

ppp

p

5:4

7:6

3:2

8va₁

crotales

tam

shaker

pizz.

5:4

5:4

ppp

This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Williams. It is a full orchestral score, likely for a film score, featuring a variety of instruments. The score is written in 2/4 time and is in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#).

The instruments and their parts include:

- Fl. (Flute):** Starts with a melody in the first measure, marked *p* (piano). In the second measure, it plays a tremolo pattern marked *ppp* (pianississimo) with a "shaker" effect. In the third measure, it plays a single note marked *fp* (fortissimo piano).
- Ob. (Oboe):** Enters in the second measure with a tremolo pattern marked *ppp* with a "shaker" effect. In the third measure, it plays a single note marked *fp*.
- Bass cl. (Bass Clarinet):** Enters in the second measure with a tremolo pattern marked *ppp* with a "shaker" effect. In the third measure, it plays a single note marked *fp*.
- Bar. sax. (Baritone Saxophone):** Enters in the first measure with a tremolo pattern marked *fp*. In the second measure, it plays a single note marked *fp*. In the third measure, it plays a single note marked *fp*.
- Gt. (Guitar):** Enters in the first measure with a tremolo pattern marked *fp*. In the second measure, it plays a single note marked *f*. In the third measure, it plays a single note marked *f*.
- Pf. (Piano):** Enters in the first measure with a tremolo pattern marked *ppp*. In the second measure, it plays a single note marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). In the third measure, it plays a single note marked *f*. In the fourth measure, it plays a single note marked *f*.
- Perc. (Percussion):** Enters in the first measure with a tremolo pattern marked *mf*. In the second measure, it plays a single note marked *fff* (fortississimo). In the third measure, it plays a single note marked *fp*.
- Vn. (Violin):** Enters in the first measure with a tremolo pattern marked *ppp*. In the second measure, it plays a single note marked *ppp*. In the third measure, it plays a single note marked *ppp*.
- Va. (Viola):** Enters in the first measure with a tremolo pattern marked *ppp*. In the second measure, it plays a single note marked *ppp*. In the third measure, it plays a single note marked *ppp*.
- Vc. (Violoncello):** Enters in the first measure with a tremolo pattern marked *ppp*. In the second measure, it plays a single note marked *ppp*. In the third measure, it plays a single note marked *ppp*.
- Cb. (Contrabass):** Enters in the first measure with a tremolo pattern marked *ppp*. In the second measure, it plays a single note marked *ppp*. In the third measure, it plays a single note marked *p* (piano).

The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a time signature of 2/4. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout, with the Flute and Oboe in the top staves, the Bass Clarinet and Baritone Saxophone in the middle staves, the Guitar and Piano in the lower staves, and the Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass in the bottom staves. The score is marked with various dynamics and articulations, including *p*, *ppp*, *fp*, *f*, *mf*, *fff*, and *pizz.* (pizzicato).

The musical score for "The Great Wall" by Tan Dun is presented in three measures. The first measure is in 4/8 time, the second in 4/4 time, and the third in 5/8 time. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flute (Fl.):** In the first measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *p*. In the second measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *mf*. In the third measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *mf*.
- Oboe (Ob.):** In the first measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *mp*. In the second measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *mp*. In the third measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *mp*.
- Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.):** In the first measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *mf*. In the second measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *mf*. In the third measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *mf*.
- Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.):** In the first measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *ppp*. In the second measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *p*. In the third measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *p*.
- Guitar (Gt.):** In the first measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *f*. In the second measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fp*. In the third measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fp*.
- Piano (Pf.):** In the first measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fff*. In the second measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fff*. In the third measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fff*.
- Percussion (Perc.):** In the first measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fff*. In the second measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fff*. In the third measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *f*.
- Violin (Vn.):** In the first measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fff*. In the second measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *ppp*. In the third measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fp*.
- Viola (Va.):** In the first measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fff*. In the second measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *ppp*. In the third measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fp*.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** In the first measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fff*. In the second measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *ppp*. In the third measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *fp*.
- Contrabass (Cb.):** In the first measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *ppp*. In the second measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *ppp*. In the third measure, it plays a series of eighth notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F) with a dynamic of *ppp*.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (*ppp*, *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*), and performance instructions like "overpressure" and "shaker".

This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Williams. It is a full orchestral score, likely for a film soundtrack. The score is written for a large ensemble of instruments, including woodwinds, strings, and percussion. The notation is in standard musical notation, with various dynamics and articulations indicated. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns and others being rests. The instruments listed on the left include Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.), Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.), Guitar (Gt.), Piano (Pf.), Percussion (Perc.), Violin (Vn.), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. The dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (fff). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The score is a single page, likely a page from a larger manuscript.

Fl.

Musical notation for Flute (Fl.) in treble clef. The staff shows a quarter rest, followed by a sixteenth note G4, an eighth note F4, a quarter note E4, an eighth note D4, and a quarter note C4. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *f*, and the second measure has a dynamic marking of *mp*. There is a crescendo hairpin connecting the two measures.

Ob.

Flz.

Musical notation for Oboe (Ob.) in treble clef. The staff shows a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and a quarter rest. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *mp* and an accent mark (>).

Bass cl.

Musical notation for Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.) in treble clef. The staff shows a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and a quarter rest. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *p* and an accent mark (>).

Bar. sax.

Musical notation for Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.) in treble clef. The staff shows a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note F4, a quarter note E4, an eighth note D4, and a quarter note C4. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *f*, and the second measure has a dynamic marking of *fp*. There is a crescendo hairpin connecting the two measures.

Gt.

Musical notation for Guitar (Gt.) in treble clef. The staff shows a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and a quarter rest. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *mp* and an accent mark (>).

Pf.

Musical notation for Piano (Pf.) in treble and bass clefs. The treble staff shows a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note F4, a quarter note E4, an eighth note D4, and a quarter note C4. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *mf*, and the second measure has a dynamic marking of *fp*. There is a crescendo hairpin connecting the two measures. The bass staff shows a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and a quarter rest. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *fff* and an accent mark (>).

Perc.

Musical notation for Percussion (Perc.) in treble clef. The staff shows a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and a quarter rest. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *f* and an accent mark (>).

Vn.

Musical notation for Violin (Vn.) in treble clef. The staff shows a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note F4, a quarter note E4, an eighth note D4, and a quarter note C4. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *p*, and the second measure has a dynamic marking of *f*. There is a crescendo hairpin connecting the two measures.

Va.

Musical notation for Viola (Va.) in treble clef. The staff shows a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and a quarter rest. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *p* and an accent mark (>).

Vc.

Musical notation for Violoncello (Vc.) in bass clef. The staff shows a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and a quarter rest. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *p* and an accent mark (>).

Cb.

Musical notation for Contrabass (Cb.) in bass clef. The staff shows a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and a quarter rest. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *p* and an accent mark (>).