

Invisible Cities (iii):

ERSILIA

for Ensemble Dal Niente


Josiah Wolf Oberholtzer (1984)

♩ = 96


$\frac{4}{4}$ Komokome

$\frac{3}{8}$


Flute



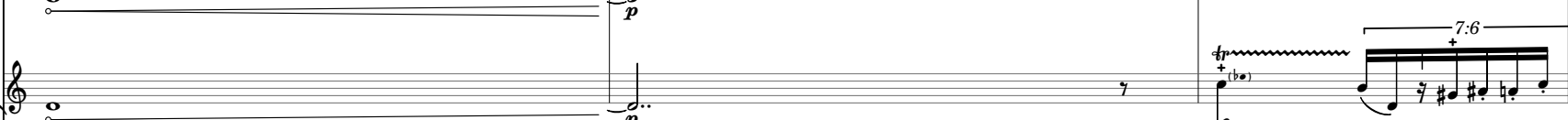
Oboe




Bass Clarinet




Baritone Saxophone




Pitch Pipes



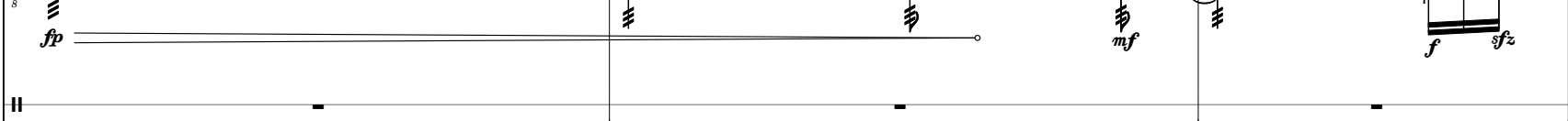
Guitar




Pitch Pipes




Piano




Pitch Pipes




Percussion



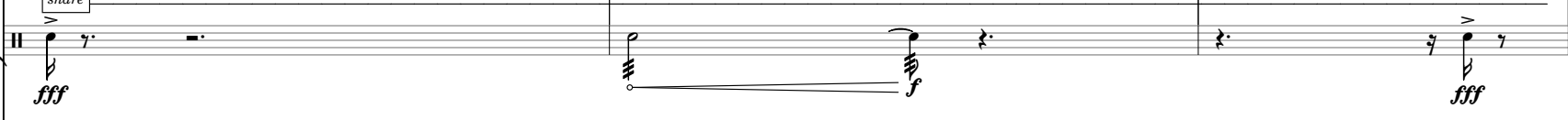
Violin




Viola




Cello



Pitch Pipes



Contrabass



4

4/8 4/4

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

ppp

7:6

5:4

shaker

fp

mf

f

fff

mp

8va

3:2

pp

mf

mp

ppp

shaker

ppp

shaker

ppp

shaker

ppp

5:4

8 4

6:5

ppp *fp* *p* *f*

8va *fp* *ppp*

ppp

blocks *p* *f* *toms* *p* *f*

fp *fp*

[illegible]

The musical score for 'The Great Wall' by John Adams is presented in a 4-measure system. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flute (Fl.):** Measures 1 and 2 feature a 5:4 ratio with a *ppp* dynamic. Measures 3 and 4 feature a *f* to *p* dynamic.
- Oboe (Ob.):** Measures 1 and 2 feature a *ppp* dynamic. Measures 3 and 4 feature a *mp* to *p* dynamic.
- Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.):** Measures 1 and 2 feature a *ppp* dynamic. Measures 3 and 4 feature a *mf* to *p* dynamic.
- Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.):** Measures 1 and 2 feature a *fp* dynamic. Measures 3 and 4 are silent.
- Guitar (Gt.):** Measures 1 and 2 feature a *fp* dynamic. Measures 3 and 4 feature a *f* to *p* dynamic.
- Piano (Pf.):** Measures 1 and 2 feature a *ppp* dynamic. Measures 3 and 4 feature a *mp* dynamic.
- Percussion (Perc.):** Measures 1 and 2 feature a *f* dynamic. Measures 3 and 4 feature a *fff* dynamic.
- Violin (Vn.):** Measures 1 and 2 are silent. Measures 3 and 4 feature a *ppp* dynamic.
- Viola (Va.):** Measures 1 and 2 are silent. Measures 3 and 4 feature a *ppp* dynamic.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** Measures 1 and 2 are silent. Measures 3 and 4 feature a *ppp* dynamic.
- Contrabass (Cb.):** Measures 1 and 2 feature a *ppp* dynamic. Measures 3 and 4 feature a *fp* dynamic.

This image displays a page from a musical score for 'The Great Wall of China' by John Williams, showing measures 8, 7, and 4. The score is arranged in a system with multiple staves for different instruments.

Measures:

- Measure 8:** The Flute (Fl.) plays a whole note G4. The Violin (Vn.) and Viola (Va.) play a half note G4. The Violoncello (Vc.) and Contrabass (Cb.) play a half note G3. The Piano (Pf.) plays a half note G3. The Percussion (Perc.) plays a half note G3. The Guitar (Gt.) plays a half note G3.
- Measure 7:** The Flute (Fl.) plays a half note G4. The Violin (Vn.) and Viola (Va.) play a half note G4. The Violoncello (Vc.) and Contrabass (Cb.) play a half note G3. The Piano (Pf.) plays a half note G3. The Percussion (Perc.) plays a half note G3. The Guitar (Gt.) plays a half note G3.
- Measure 4:** The Flute (Fl.) plays a half note G4. The Violin (Vn.) and Viola (Va.) play a half note G4. The Violoncello (Vc.) and Contrabass (Cb.) play a half note G3. The Piano (Pf.) plays a half note G3. The Percussion (Perc.) plays a half note G3. The Guitar (Gt.) plays a half note G3.

Instrumentation:

- 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)

Dynamic Markings:

- ff* (fortissimo)
- fff* (fortississimo)
- ppp* (pianississimo)
- pizz.* (pizzicato)
- 7:6* (7:6 ratio)

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 *fp* *pp* *fp* *mp*

bass drum *p*

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

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

8 4 8

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

ppp

f

mf

fp

7:6

crotales

shaker

pizz.

3:2

5:4

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 distinct musical character and dynamics. The first measure features a strong, rhythmic pulse in the piano and percussion, with the flute and oboe playing a melodic line. The second measure is characterized by a powerful, sustained chord in the piano and a strong, rhythmic pulse in the percussion. The third measure is marked by a strong, rhythmic pulse in the piano and a strong, rhythmic pulse in the percussion. The fourth measure is marked by a strong, rhythmic pulse in the piano and a strong, rhythmic pulse in the percussion.

The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *mp*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, *fff*, *ppp*, *fp*, *mf*, *pp*, *f*, *mp*, *mf*). It also includes performance instructions such as "shaker", "snare", "overpressure", and "pizz." (pizzicato).

Musical score for "The Great Escape" by Philip Miller. The score is written for a large ensemble, including 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 divided into four measures, with a 4/8 time signature indicated at the top right. The music features a variety of dynamics, including *fp* (fortissimo piano), *ppp* (pianississimo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *fff* (fortississimo). The score includes complex rhythmic patterns, such as 5:4 and 3:2 ratios, and a variety of articulations, including accents, slurs, and staccato. The percussion part includes a section labeled "toms" (tom-toms). The string parts (Vn., Va., Vc., Cb.) are marked with "overpressure" and "fff" (fortississimo).

4/4

3/8

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

shaker

ppp

7:6

shaker

ppp

shaker

ppp

f

mf

fp

7:6

f

mf

3:2

f

f

fp

mf

mp

f

5:4

fff

fff

fff

fff

snare

fff

toms

fff

fp

overpressure

shaker

fff

ppp

overpressure

shaker

fff

ppp

overpressure

shaker

ppp

fff

fp

48 44

This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Williams, from the soundtrack of the 1987 film "The Last of the Mohicans". The score is written for a full orchestra and includes the following instruments and parts:

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

The score is written in 5/8 time and includes various musical notations such as dynamics, ratios, and articulation marks.

[illegible]

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 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 measures, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *ppp*, *mf*, *fp*). The percussion part includes a shaker. The piano part includes a section marked "8va1". The violin, viola, and cello parts include a section marked "pizz." (pizzicato). The contrabass part includes a section marked "8".

[illegible]

[illegible]

Invisible Cities (iii): Ersilia

22

7 B Sort

This page of a musical score is for a large ensemble, featuring staves for the following instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.), Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.), Percussion (Perc. - three parts), Piano/Forte (Pf.), Violin (Vn.), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.).

The score is divided into measures, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamics. Key performance instructions include:

- Flute (Fl.):** Starts with a rest, followed by a note in the third measure marked *ppp*.
- Oboe (Ob.):** Starts with a rest, followed by a note in the third measure marked *ppp*.
- Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.):** Starts with a rest, followed by a note in the second measure marked *p*, and a note in the third measure marked *ppp*.
- Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.):** Starts with a rest, followed by a note in the second measure marked *ppp*, and a note in the third measure marked *f*.
- Percussion (Perc.):** Features three parts. The first part has an *exhale* instruction. The second part has an *inhale* instruction. The third part has a *blocks* instruction.
- Piano/Forte (Pf.):** Starts with a rest, followed by a note in the second measure marked *fff*, and a note in the third measure marked *f*.
- Violin (Vn.):** Starts with a rest, followed by a note in the second measure marked *mp*, and a note in the third measure marked *f*.
- Viola (Va.):** Starts with a rest, followed by a note in the second measure marked *mp*, and a note in the third measure marked *f*.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** Starts with a rest, followed by a note in the second measure marked *mp*, and a note in the third measure marked *f*.
- Contrabass (Cb.):** Starts with a rest, followed by a note in the second measure marked *ppp*, and a note in the third measure marked *f*.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamics. Key performance instructions include:

- exhale** (Perc. part 1)
- inhale** (Perc. part 2)
- blocks** (Perc. part 3)

4
8

4
4

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

ppp *5:4*

ppp

ppp

ppp *f* *ppp* *fp*

pp *5:4*

p *f* *f* *3:2* *fp* *fp* *fp*

pp *p* *3:2* *marimba* *f* *mf*

p

p

pp

$$\frac{9}{2} : \frac{11}{2}$$

$$\frac{11}{2} \div \frac{49}{8}$$

$$\frac{49}{8} \div \frac{27}{4}$$

150

This musical score is for the first movement of Gustav Mahler's Symphony No. 2, "The Wind." The score is arranged for a large orchestra, including woodwinds, strings, and percussion. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three measures, with a repeat sign at the end of the third measure. The instruments are listed on the left: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Bass cl. (Bass Clarinet), Bar. sax. (Baritone Saxophone), Gt. (Guitar), Pf. (Piano), Perc. (Percussion), Vn. (Violin), Va. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), and Cb. (Contrabass). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (e.g., *mp*, *p*, *pp*, *f*, *mf*, *fp*, *ff*), and articulation marks (e.g., *tr*, *acc*). The Percussion part includes a section labeled "windchimes" and a section labeled "L.V." (Lute Vibraphone). The Violoncello and Contrabass parts include a section labeled "L.V." (Lute Vibraphone). The score is a complex arrangement of musical notation, with many notes and rests, and it is a good example of Mahler's orchestration style.

$\frac{27}{4} : \frac{59}{8}$

$$\frac{59}{8} : \frac{8}{1}$$
$$\frac{8}{1} : \frac{17}{2}$$
$$\frac{17}{2} \div \frac{75}{8}$$

48

78

This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Adams. It is a full orchestral score with multiple staves for various instruments. The score is written in 5/4 time and features a complex, rhythmic structure. The instruments included are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.), Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.), Percussion (Perc.), Piano (Pp.), Guitar (Gt.), Violin (Vn.), Viola (Va.), Cello (Cb.), and Double Bass (Db.). The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves for different instruments. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *fp*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, *ppp*). The score is presented in a clean, professional layout with a white background and black notation.

3
8

Fl. *ppp* *p* *ppp*

Ob. *ppp* *p* *ppp*

Bass cl. *ppp* *ppp*

Bar. sax. *ppp*

Gt. *pp* *ppp* *L.V.* *mp* *p* *ffz* *pp*

Pf. *p* *f* *3:2* *8va* *fp* *pp*

Perc.

Vn. *p* *fp* *fp*

Va. *fp* *mf* *p*

Vc. *fp* *ff* *mf* *fp*

Cb. *p* *fp*

$$\frac{95}{8} : \frac{25}{2}$$

$$\frac{25}{2} : \frac{105}{8}$$

$$\frac{105}{8} : \frac{55}{4}$$

$$\frac{55}{4} : \frac{115}{8}$$

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

5:4

mp

f

mf

p

6:4

p

5:4

p

8:6

p

3:2

mp

5:4

mp

f

fp

3:2

f

3:2

mp

fp

mf

f

pp

windchimes

marimba

f

3:2

crotales

fp

3:2

fp

fp

ff

fp

fp

3:2

p

fp

mf

$$\frac{115}{8} : \frac{15}{1}$$
$$\frac{15}{1} : \frac{125}{8}$$
$$\frac{125}{8} \div \frac{65}{4}$$
$$\frac{65}{4} : \frac{135}{8}$$

The musical score is for "The Great Wall" by John Adams, featuring a vocal soloist and a large orchestra. The score is divided into four systems, each with multiple staves for different instruments and voices. The music is in 3/4 time and features a complex, rhythmic melody. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics, and articulations.

System 1: The vocal soloist (Soprano) enters with a melodic line. The orchestra includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.), Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.), Percussion (Pp.), Guitar (Gt.), Piano (Pf.), and Percussion (Perc.). The Flute and Oboe play a melodic line, while the Bass Clarinet and Baritone Saxophone play a rhythmic pattern. The Percussion section includes a marimba and a block.

System 2: The vocal soloist continues the melodic line. The orchestra includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.), Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.), Percussion (Pp.), Guitar (Gt.), Piano (Pf.), and Percussion (Perc.). The Flute and Oboe play a melodic line, while the Bass Clarinet and Baritone Saxophone play a rhythmic pattern. The Percussion section includes a marimba and a block.

System 3: The vocal soloist continues the melodic line. The orchestra includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.), Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.), Percussion (Pp.), Guitar (Gt.), Piano (Pf.), and Percussion (Perc.). The Flute and Oboe play a melodic line, while the Bass Clarinet and Baritone Saxophone play a rhythmic pattern. The Percussion section includes a marimba and a block.

System 4: The vocal soloist continues the melodic line. The orchestra includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.), Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.), Percussion (Pp.), Guitar (Gt.), Piano (Pf.), and Percussion (Perc.). The Flute and Oboe play a melodic line, while the Bass Clarinet and Baritone Saxophone play a rhythmic pattern. The Percussion section includes a marimba and a block.

$\frac{135}{8} : \frac{35}{2}$

$\frac{35}{2} : \frac{145}{8}$

$\frac{145}{8} : \frac{75}{4}$

$\frac{75}{4} : \frac{77}{4}$

4

8

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

$\frac{77}{4} : \frac{81}{4}$

$\frac{81}{4} : \frac{167}{8}$

$\frac{167}{8} : \frac{43}{2}$

$\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{3}{8}$

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

Fl. *p* *mf* *ppp* *f* *ppp*

Ob. *ppp* *mf* *ppp* *ppp* *ppp*

Bass cl. *p* *ppp* *mp* *f* *mf* *ppp* *ppp* *p* *ppp*

Bar. sax. *ppp* *ppp* *ppp* *ppp*

Pp. *fp* *inhale*

Gt. *p*

Pp. *fp* *inhale*

Pf. *pp* *fp* *p* *mf* *fp* *fp*

Pp. *fp* *exhale*

Perc. *windchimes* *pp* *f* *7:6* *mf* *f* *3:2* *mf* *f* *5:4* *pp* *windchimes*

Vn. *fff* *mf* *fp* *fff* *overpressure*

Va. *6:5* *fp* *fff* *overpressure*

Vc. *fff* *fp* *fff* *overpressure*

Pp. *fp* *exhale*

Cb. *mf* *fp*

[illegible]

$$\frac{53}{2} : \frac{217}{8}$$

$$\frac{217}{8} : \frac{111}{4}$$

$$\frac{111}{4} : \frac{227}{8}$$

$$\frac{227}{8} : \frac{29}{1}$$

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

windchimes

8va₁

L.V.

overpressure

overpressure

overpressure

35

$$\frac{267}{8} \div \frac{34}{1}$$

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Pp.

Gt.

Pp.

Pf.

Pp.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Pp.

Cb.

5:4

3:2

mf

mp

p

f

ppp

sfz

inhale

exhale

marimba

$$\frac{283}{8} : \frac{36}{1}$$

150

Pf.

$$\frac{36}{1} : \frac{293}{8}$$

$$\frac{293}{8} : \frac{149}{4}$$

$$\frac{149}{4} : \frac{303}{8}$$

$$\frac{303}{8} : \frac{77}{2}$$

[illegible]

$$\frac{321}{8} : \frac{325}{8}$$

48

[illegible]

138

$\text{♩} = 80$

8 D Chemish

Invisible Cities (iii): Ersilia

4/8 7/8 5/8 4/8

Fl. *fp* *mf* *fp* *shaker*

Ob. *fp*

Bass cl.

Bar. sax. *p* *f* *fp*

Gt.

Pf.

Perc. *bass drum* *p* *tam* *inside*

Vn. *mp*

Va. *mp* *fp* *shaker*

Vc.

Cb.

[illegible]

$\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Pp.

Gt.

Pp.

Pf.

Pp.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Pp.

Cb.

fp

mf

p

fp

f

5:4

3:2

ppp

inhale

shaker

L.V.

4/4

4/8

4/4

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

fp *mp* *f* *pp* *mf* *p* *ppp* *fz* *LV*

bass drum

7:6

5:4

5:4

7 3 4

Fl. *shaker* *fp*

Ob. *shaker* *fp*

Bass cl. *shaker* *fp*

Bar. sax. *pp* *fp* 7:6 *p* *mf* *fp*

Pp. *inhale* *fp*

Gt. *p* *fz* *p* *fz*

Pp. *inhale* *p*

Pf. *ppp*

Pp. *inhale* *ppp*

Perc. *tam* *p* *snare* *fff*

Vn. *shaker* *fp*

Va. *shaker* *fp*

Vc. *shaker* *fp*

Pp. *exhale* *fp* *p*

Cb.

[illegible]

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Gt.

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

7:6

4:8

4:4

fp

f

mf

p

ppp

sfz

shaker

LV

tam

p

Musical score for "The Firebird" by Igor Stravinsky. The score is written for a large orchestra and includes the following instruments and parts:

- Fl. (Flute):** Features dynamic markings *fp*, *ppp*, *pp*, *fp*, and *mf*. It includes a 7:6 ratio marking.
- Ob. (Oboe):** Features dynamic markings *fp* and *f*. It includes a 7:6 ratio marking.
- Bass cl. (Bass Clarinet):** Features dynamic markings *fp* and *mf*. It includes a 7:6 ratio marking.
- Bar. sax. (Baritone Saxophone):** No musical notation is present.
- Pp. (Piccolo):** Features dynamic markings *ppp* and *p*. It includes an "inhale" instruction.
- Gt. (Guitar):** Features dynamic markings *p*, *mf*, and *fz*. It includes an "L.V." (Lento) instruction.
- Pp. (Piccolo):** Features dynamic markings *fp* and *p*. It includes an "exhale" instruction.
- Pf. (Piano):** Features dynamic markings *ppp*.
- Pp. (Piccolo):** Features dynamic markings *fp* and *p*. It includes an "exhale" instruction.
- Perc. (Percussion):** Features dynamic markings *p*.
- Vn. (Violin):** No musical notation is present.
- Va. (Viola):** Features dynamic markings *fp*.
- Vc. (Violoncello):** Features dynamic markings *ppp*.
- Pp. (Piccolo):** Features dynamic markings *mf*. It includes an "inhale" instruction.
- Cb. (Double Bass):** Features dynamic markings *ppp*.

This musical score is for the piece "The Fire of Love" by John Williams. It is a full orchestral score, likely for a film score, featuring a variety of instruments. The score is divided into four systems, each containing staves for different instruments. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.), and Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.). The second system includes Guitar (Gt.), Piano (Pf.), and Percussion (Perc.). The third system includes Violin (Vn.), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The fourth system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bass Clarinet (Bass cl.), and Baritone Saxophone (Bar. sax.). The score is written in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including dynamics (ppp, fp, p, f, mf), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (shaker, bass drum, L.V.). The score is a complex arrangement of musical parts, with each instrument contributing to the overall sound of the piece.

[illegible]

6 4

Fl.

Ob.

Bass cl.

Bar. sax.

Pp.

Gt.

Pp.

Pf.

Pp.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Pp.

Cb.

shaker

fp

pp

3:2

mf

p

LV

ppp

mf

snare

fff

3/8 4/8 4/4

Fl. *pp* *fp* *fp* *shaker*

Ob. *shaker* *fp* *f*

Bass cl. *shaker* *fp*

Bar. sax. *p* 5:4

Pp. *inhale* *ppp* *inhale* *fp*

Gt. *p* *sfz* *ppp* *sfz*

Pp. *inhale* *fp*

Pf.

Pp. *inhale* *fp* *ppp* *exhale*

Perc. *bass drum*

Vn. *shaker* *fp* *ppp*

Va. *shaker* *fp*

Vc. *shaker* *fp*

Pp. *exhale* *p*

Cb. *p*

Portland, OR
January 2015 - April 2015