

*Invisible Cities (iii):*

# ERSILIA

*for Ensemble Dal Niente*

Josiah Wolf Oberholtzer (1984)

♩ = 96

$\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{5}{8}$

$\frac{3}{8}$

[ Flute ]

[ Oboe ]

[ Clarinet ]

[ Saxophone ]

[ Pitch Pipes ]

[ Guitar ]

[ Pitch Pipes ]

[ Piano ]

[ Pitch Pipes ]

[ Percussion ]

[ Violin ]

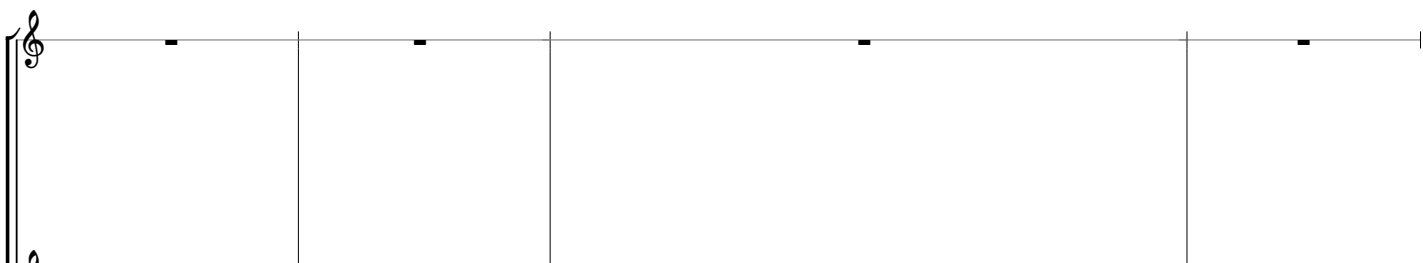
[ Viola ]

[ Cello ]


[ Pitch Pipes ]

[ Contrabass ]

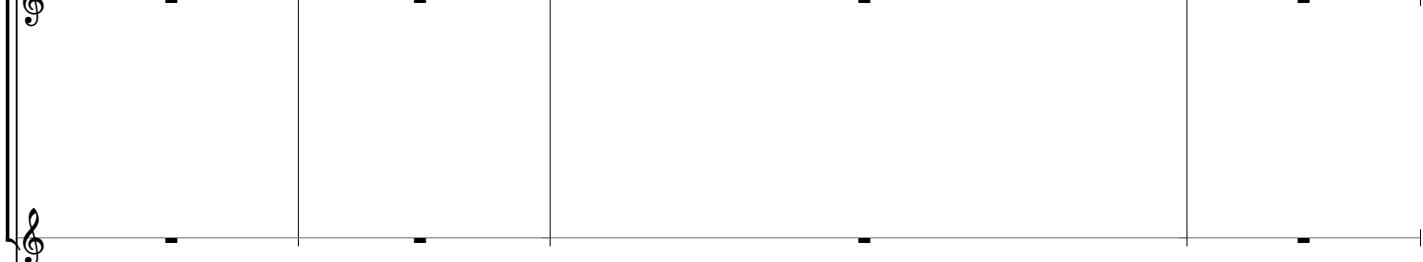
[Fl.]



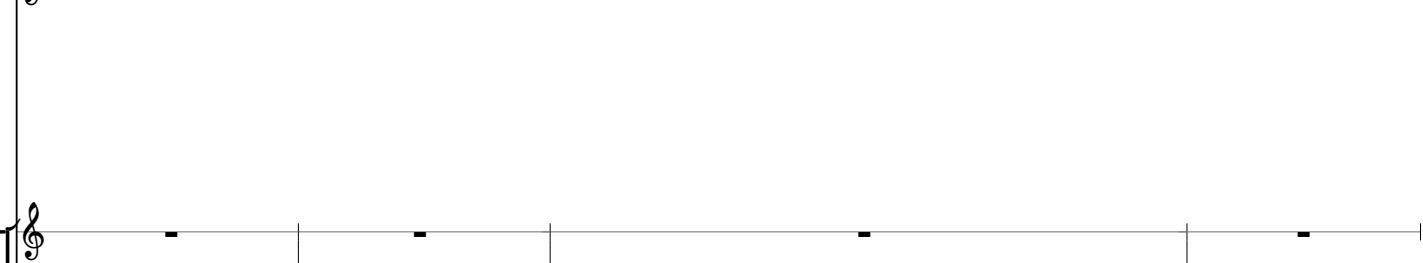
[Ob.]



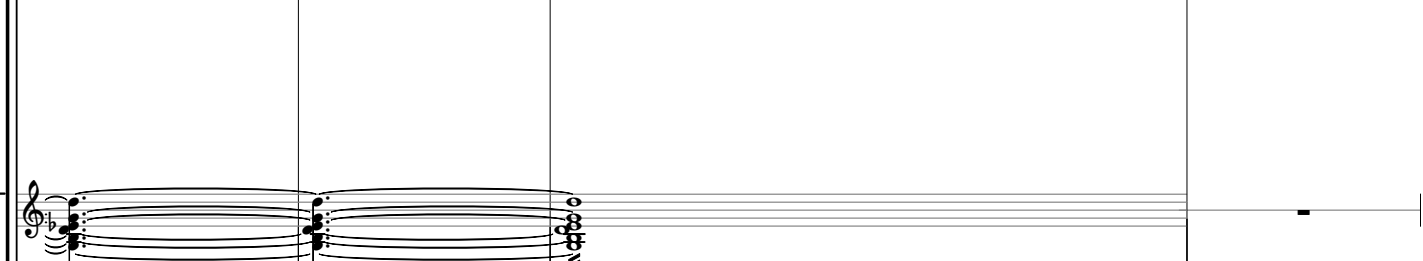
[Cl.]



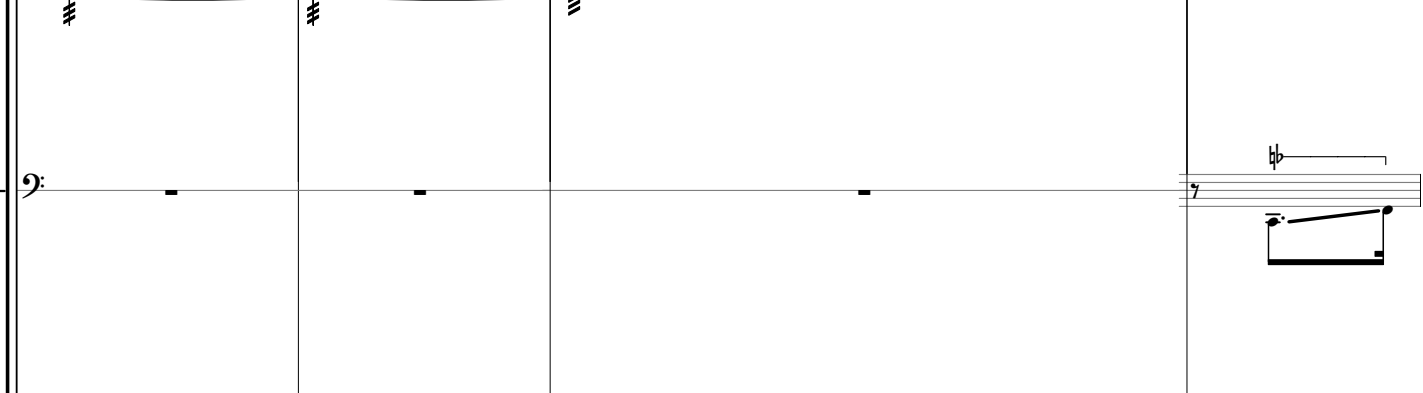
[Sax.]



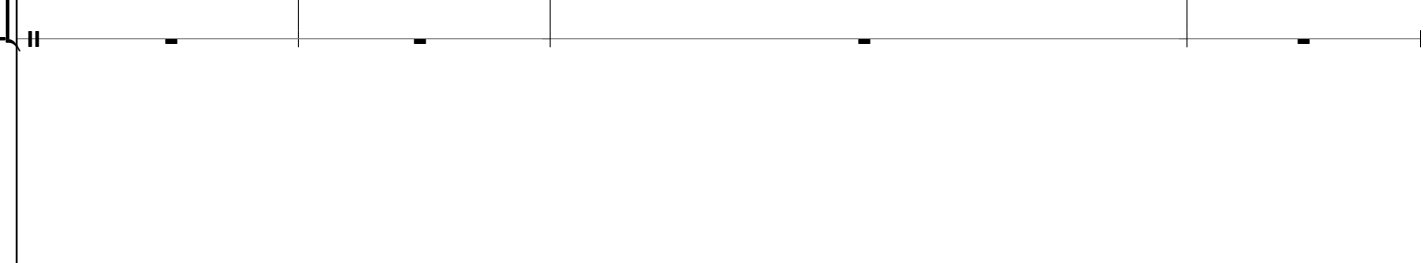
[Gt.]



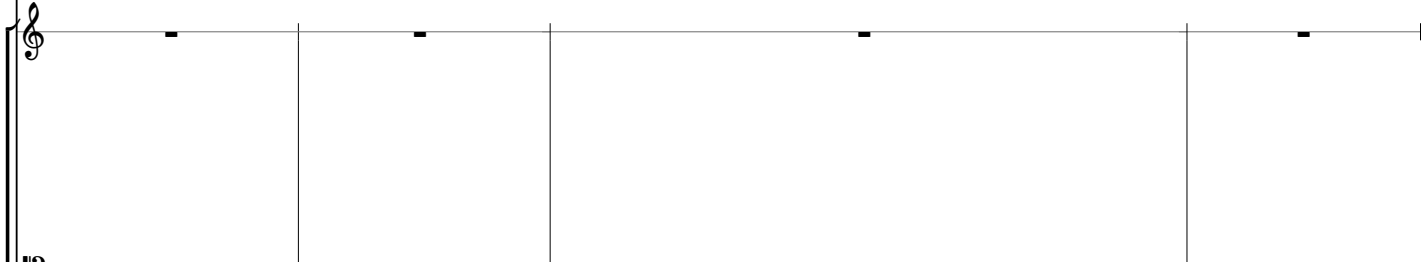
[Pf.]




[Perc.]



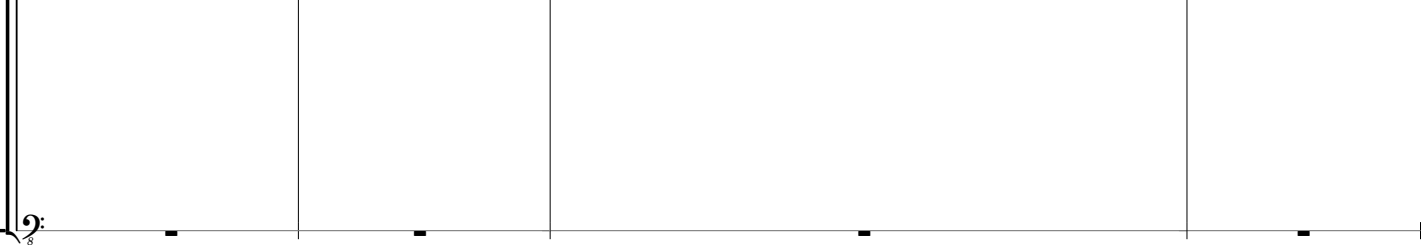
[Vn.]




[Va.]



[Vc.]



[Cb.]



4  
4

3  
8

6  
8

2  
4

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

Musical score for various instruments including Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Saxophone, Guitar, Piano, Percussion, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing complex musical notation and others being empty. The piano part includes specific chordal structures and melodic lines, while the percussion part features a rhythmic pattern. The string section is mostly silent in this section.

$\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{4}{4}$

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

Musical score for various instruments across three measures. The first measure is in 4/4 time, the second in 2/4, and the third in 4/4. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Saxophone (Sax.), Guitar (Gt.), Piano (Pf.), Percussion (Perc.), Violin (Vn.), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The Piano part includes complex chords and a 3:2 ratio marking. The Percussion part includes a 5:4 ratio marking.

2  
4

3  
8

7  
8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

6:5

4:3

5:4

3

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

3



**$\frac{4}{4}$**

**$\frac{7}{8}$**

**$\frac{8}{8}$**

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

Musical score for measures 32-34, featuring a 4/4, 7/8, and 8/8 time signature change. The score includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Saxophone (Sax.), Guitar (Gt.), Piano (Pf.), Percussion (Perc.), Violin (Vn.), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.).

Measure 32 (4/4): The Piano (Pf.) plays a half note chord (F4, C5) with a crescendo hairpin. The Percussion (Perc.) plays a half note on a snare drum.

Measure 33 (7/8): The Piano (Pf.) plays a half note chord (F4, C5) with a crescendo hairpin. The Percussion (Perc.) plays a half note on a snare drum. The Guitar (Gt.) plays a half note chord (F4, C5) with a crescendo hairpin. The Percussion (Perc.) plays a half note on a snare drum.

Measure 34 (8/8): The Piano (Pf.) plays a half note chord (F4, C5) with a crescendo hairpin. The Percussion (Perc.) plays a half note on a snare drum. The Guitar (Gt.) plays a half note chord (F4, C5) with a crescendo hairpin. The Percussion (Perc.) plays a half note on a snare drum.

5

8

4

3

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

Musical score for measures 35-38, featuring staves for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Saxophone, Guitar, Piano, Percussion, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measure 35: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Saxophone staves are empty. Guitar, Piano, and Percussion staves have musical notation. Percussion has an accent (>) on the first beat. Piano has a 4:3 ratio marking under the first measure.

Measure 36: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Saxophone staves are empty. Guitar, Piano, and Percussion staves have musical notation. Percussion has an accent (>) on the first beat. Piano has a 4:3 ratio marking under the first measure.

Measure 37: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Saxophone staves are empty. Guitar, Piano, and Percussion staves have musical notation. Percussion has an accent (>) on the first beat. Piano has a 4:3 ratio marking under the first measure.

Measure 38: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Saxophone staves are empty. Guitar, Piano, and Percussion staves have musical notation. Percussion has an accent (>) on the first beat. Piano has a 4:3 ratio marking under the first measure.

[illegible]

$\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{4}{4}$

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

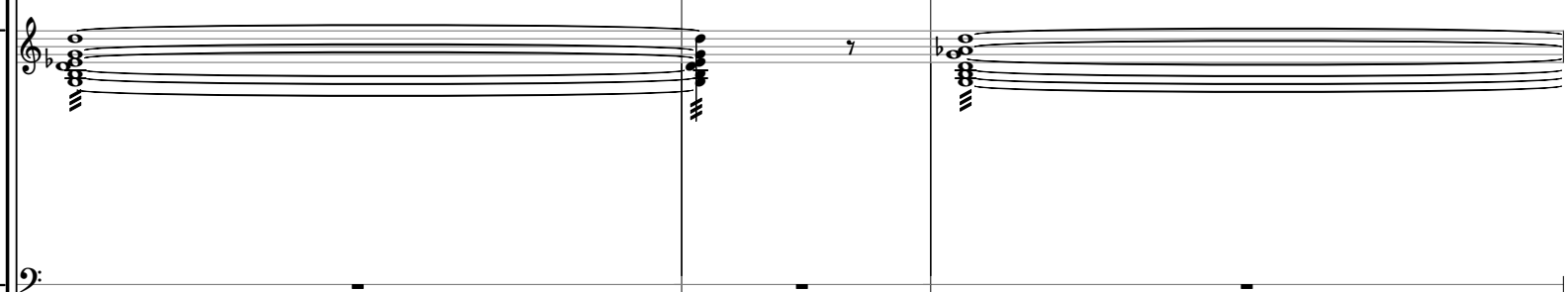
[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

7

8

2

♩ = 48

2

4

A

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

5

2

5

7

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

Musical score layout with staves for various instruments. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains musical notation for the Piano (Pf.) and Percussion (Perc.) parts. The Piano part features a complex chordal structure with multiple notes and accidentals (sharps and flats). The Percussion part is marked with a double bar line. The other instruments (Fl., Ob., Cl., Sax., Gt., Vn., Va., Vc., Cb.) have empty staves with a single bar line in each measure.

8

2  
4

3  
8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

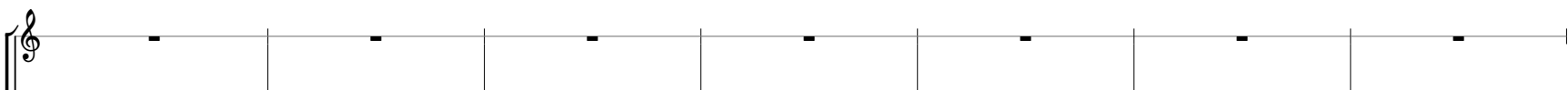
[Vn.]

[Va.]


[Vc.]

[Cb.]

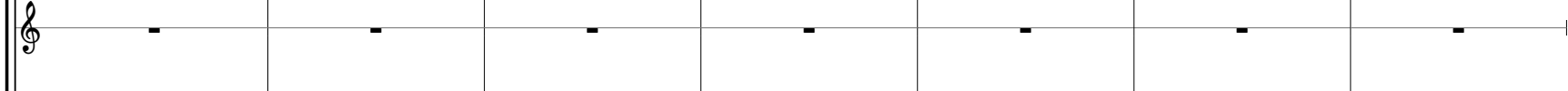
[Fl.]




[Ob.]



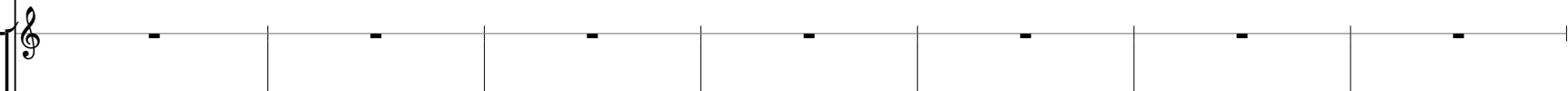
[Cl.]



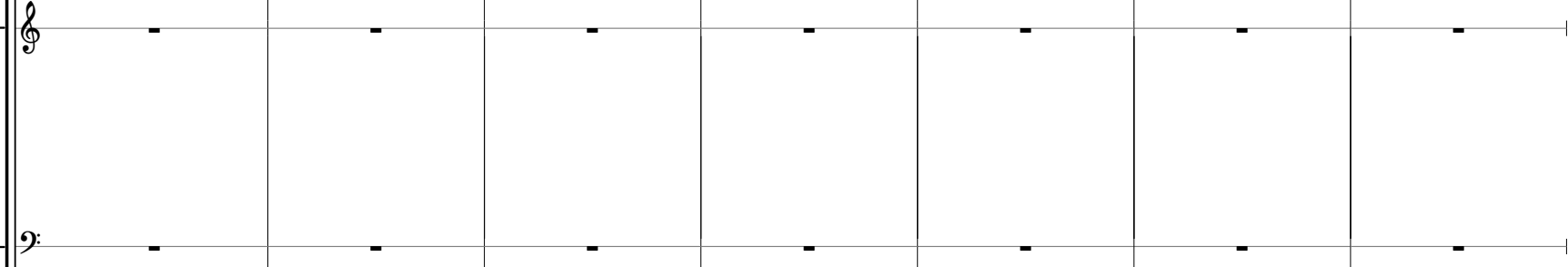
[Sax.]




[Gt.]



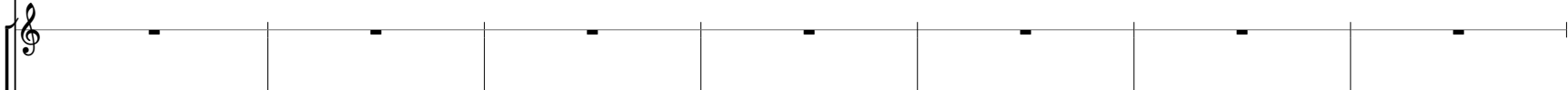
[Pf.]



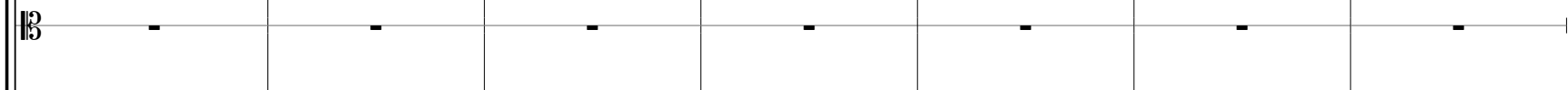
[Perc.]



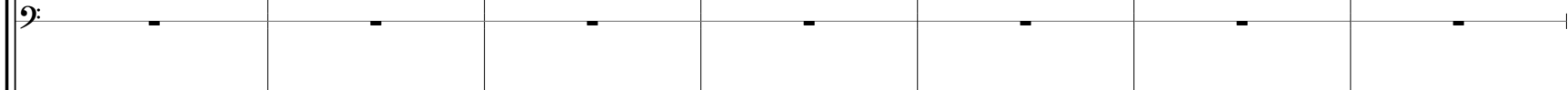
[Vn.]




[Va.]



[Vc.]



[Cb.]





6

2

5

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

2  
4

5

7  
8

6

[Fl.]



[Ob.]



[Cl.]



[Sax.]



[Gt.]



[Pf.]

[Perc.]



[Vn.]



[Va.]



[Vc.]



[Cb.]



$\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{5}{8}$

$\frac{2}{4}$  B

$\frac{5}{8}$

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

2  
4

5

7  
8

6

[Fl.]



[Ob.]



[Cl.]



[Sax.]



[Gt.]



[Pf.]

[Perc.]



[Vn.]



[Va.]



[Vc.]



[Cb.]



2  
4

6

2  
4

5  
8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

[ Fl. ]

[ Ob. ]

[ Cl. ]

[ Sax. ]

[ Gt. ]

[ Pf. ]

[ Perc. ]

[ Vn. ]

[ Va. ]

[ Vc. ]

[ Cb. ]

[ Fl. ]

[ Ob. ]

[ Cl. ]

[ Sax. ]

[ Gt. ]

[ Pf. ]

[ Perc. ]

[ Vn. ]

[ Va. ]

[ Vc. ]

[ Cb. ]

This image shows a blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Saxophone (Sax.), Guitar (Gt.), Piano (Pf.), and Percussion (Perc.). The second system includes staves for Violin (Vn.), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). Each staff begins with a clef (treble or bass) and a key signature (one flat). The Piano part is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The Percussion part is marked with a percussion (Perc.) symbol. The Violoncello and Contrabass parts are marked with a cello/bass (Cello/Bass) symbol. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the staves are connected by a large brace on the left side. The overall layout is clean and professional, suitable for a composer or arranger.

5  
8

2  
4

5  
8

7  
8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

Musical score layout showing staves for various instruments: [Fl.], [Ob.], [Cl.], [Sax.], [Gt.], [Pf.] (Piano), [Perc.] (Percussion), [Vn.] (Violin), [Va.] (Viola), [Vc.] (Violoncello), and [Cb.] (Contrabasso). The score is divided into measures by vertical lines. The piano part ([Pf.]) includes musical notation with notes and accidentals (sharps, flats) across the staves.



8

2  
4

8

2  
4

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

5

8

2

C

5

2

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

5

7

8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

Musical score for measures 120, 121, and 122. The score includes staves for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Saxophone, Guitar, Piano, Percussion, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The Piano part features a complex chordal texture in the right hand, while the left hand remains empty. The other instruments are marked with rests.

2  
4

6

2  
4

5  
8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

7

2  
4

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

5/8

3/8

2/4

3/8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

Musical score grid with 8 staves and 6 measures. The staves are labeled [Fl.], [Ob.], [Cl.], [Sax.], [Gt.], [Pf.], [Perc.], [Vn.], [Va.], [Vc.], and [Cb.]. The first measure contains musical notation for the Piano (Pf.) staff, including a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a complex chordal structure. The second measure contains musical notation for the Piano (Pf.) staff, including a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a complex chordal structure. The third measure contains musical notation for the Piano (Pf.) staff, including a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a complex chordal structure. The fourth measure contains musical notation for the Piano (Pf.) staff, including a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a complex chordal structure. The fifth measure contains musical notation for the Piano (Pf.) staff, including a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a complex chordal structure. The sixth measure contains musical notation for the Piano (Pf.) staff, including a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a complex chordal structure.

[ Fl. ]

[ Ob. ]

[ Cl. ]

[ Sax. ]

[ Gt. ]

[ Pf. ]

[ Perc. ]

[ Vn. ]

[ Va. ]

[ Vc. ]

[ Cb. ]

[ Fl. ]

[ Ob. ]

[ Cl. ]

[ Sax. ]

[ Gt. ]

[ Pf. ]

[ Perc. ]


[ Vn. ]

[ Va. ]


[ Vc. ]

[ Cb. ]


[Fl.]



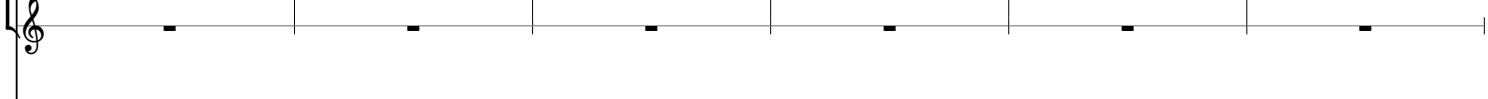
[Ob.]



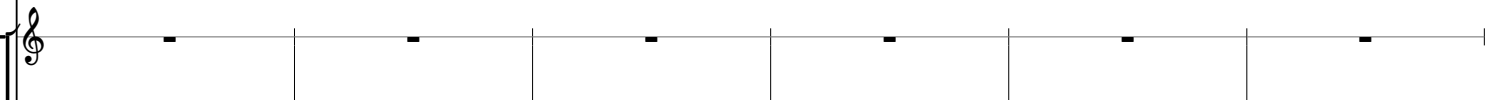
[Cl.]



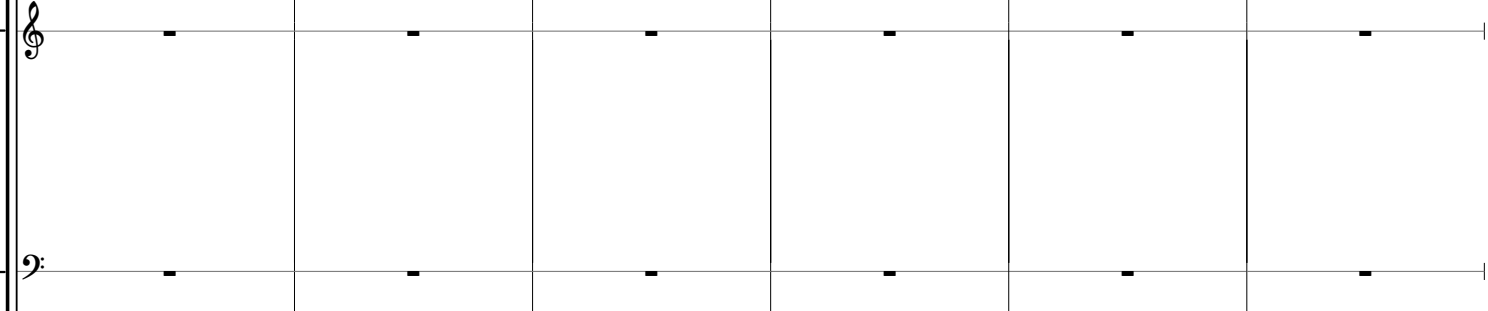
[Sax.]




[Gt.]




[Pf.]




[Perc.]



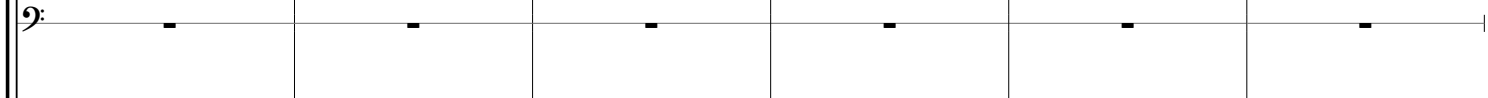
[Vn.]



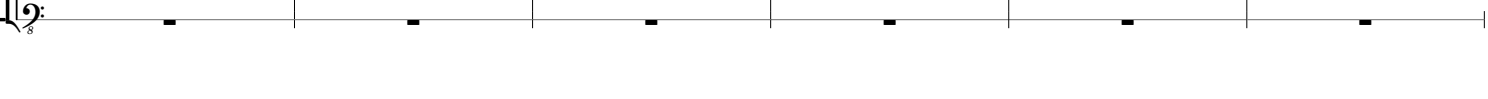
[Va.]



[Vc.]



[Cb.]





44

24

5  
8

2  
4

5  
8

7  
8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

Musical score layout showing staves for various instruments: [Fl.], [Ob.], [Cl.], [Sax.], [Gt.], [Pf.] (Piano), [Perc.] (Percussion), [Vn.] (Violin), [Va.] (Viola), [Vc.] (Violoncello), and [Cb.] (Contrabasso). The score is divided into measures by vertical lines, with time signatures 5/8, 2/4, 5/8, and 7/8 indicated at the top. The piano part ([Pf.]) includes complex chordal structures and a double bar line.

8

2  
4

8

2  
4

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]


[Cb.]

Musical score layout with staves for various instruments. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains musical notation for the Piano (Pf.) and Percussion (Perc.) parts. The second measure contains musical notation for the Piano (Pf.) and Percussion (Perc.) parts. The third measure contains musical notation for the Piano (Pf.) and Percussion (Perc.) parts. The fourth measure contains musical notation for the Piano (Pf.) and Percussion (Perc.) parts.

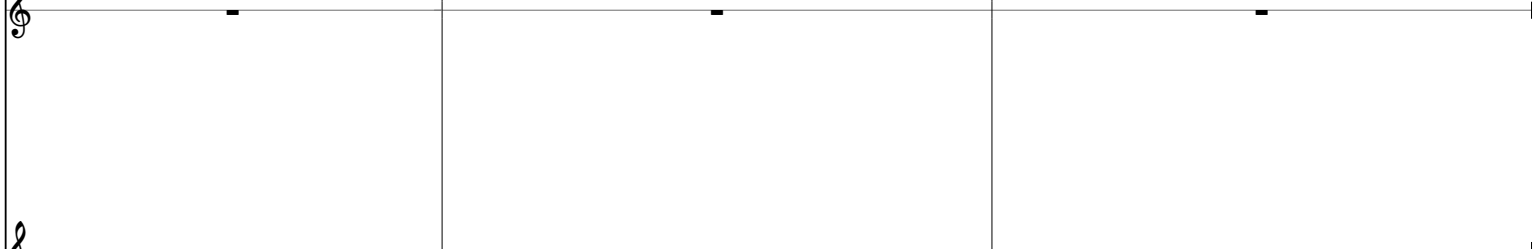
5

7

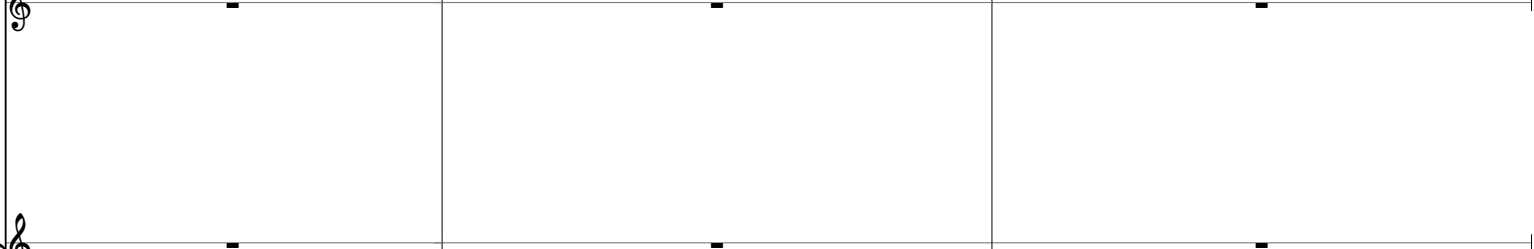
[Fl.]




[Ob.]




[Cl.]




[Sax.]




[Gt.]




[Pf.]




[Perc.]



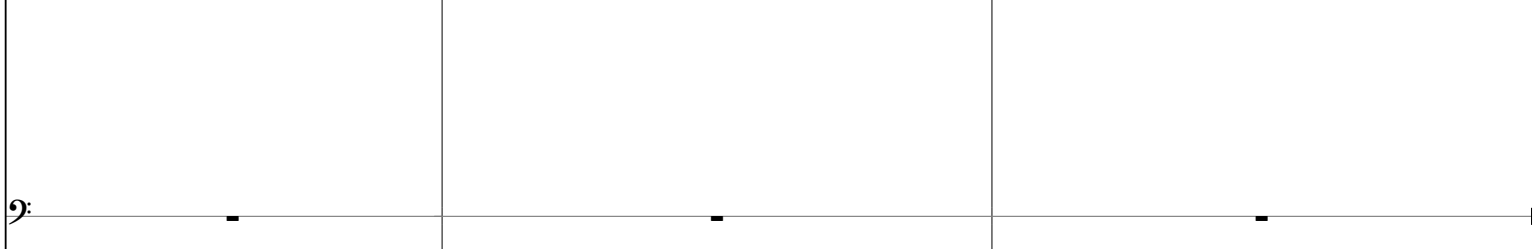
[Vn.]




[Va.]



[Vc.]



[Cb.]



2  
4

5  
8

3  
8

2  
4

2  
4

D

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

5  
8

2  
4

5  
8

7  
8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

Musical score layout showing staves for various instruments: [Fl.], [Ob.], [Cl.], [Sax.], [Gt.], [Pf.] (Piano), [Perc.] (Percussion), [Vn.] (Violin), [Va.] (Viola), [Vc.] (Violoncello), and [Cb.] (Contrabasso). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The piano part ([Pf.]) includes musical notation with notes and rests across the staves.

[Fl.]



[Ob.]



[Cl.]



[Sax.]



[Gt.]



[Pf.]



[Perc.]



[Vn.]



[Va.]



[Vc.]



[Cb.]



7

2  
4

5  
8

2  
4

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

Musical notation for Piano (Pf.) in the 2nd measure, featuring a complex chordal structure with multiple staves and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).



24 E

5

2

5

7

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

**♩**

**$\frac{2}{4}$**

**$\frac{3}{4}$**

[ Fl. ]

[ Ob. ]

[ Cl. ]

[ Sax. ]

[ Pp. ]

[ Gt. ]

[ Pp. ]

[ Pf. ]

[ Perc. ]

[ Vn. ]

[ Va. ]

[ Vc. ]

[ Pp. ]

[ Cb. ]

5

8

2  
4

7  
8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

3

7

3

4

[ Fl. ]

[ Ob. ]

[ Cl. ]

[ Sax. ]

[ Pp. ]

[ Gt. ]

[ Pp. ]

[ Pf. ]

[ Pp. ]

[ Perc. ]

[ Vn. ]

[ Va. ]

[ Vc. ]

[ Pp. ]

[ Cb. ]

A blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Saxophone (Sax.), each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. Below these are staves for Piano (Pp.), Guitar (Gt.), and another Piano (Pp.), each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The next system includes a Piano (Pf.) staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one flat, and a Percussion (Perc.) staff with a key signature of one flat. The final system includes staves for Violin (Vn.), Viola (Va.), and Violoncello (Vc.), each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, and a Piano (Pp.) and a Contrabass (Cb.) staff, each with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the staves are grouped by horizontal braces. The overall layout is clean and professional, suitable for a formal musical score.

[ Fl. ]

[ Ob. ]

[ Cl. ]

[ Sax. ]

[ Pp. ]

[ Gt. ]

[ Pp. ]

[ Pf. ]

[ Pp. ]

[ Perc. ]

[ Vn. ]

[ Va. ]

[ Vc. ]

[ Pp. ]

[ Cb. ]

3

2  
4

3

7  
8

2  
4

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]



34

68

24

150

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony or concert band. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. (Clarinet), Sax. (Saxophone), Pp. (Percussion), Gt. (Guitar), Pp. (Piano), Pf. (Piano), Pp. (Percussion), Perc. (Percussion), Vn. (Violin), Va. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), Pp. (Percussion), and Cb. (Cello). The score is written in a standard musical notation, with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The instruments are grouped into systems, with some instruments sharing a staff. The score is written in a single system, with the instruments listed on the left and the musical notation on the right. The page is numbered 7 in the bottom right corner.

7

8

8

8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]