

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]

The image shows a blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into systems. 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 has a clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The Piano part is the only one with musical notation, showing a chord in the right hand and a single note in the left hand, with dynamics markings 'ppp' and 'p'.

3

4
4

3

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

7 8 9

mf *p*

5:4

8

2
4

4
4

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

The musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Williams. It is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, strings, guitar, and percussion. The score is divided into three measures, each with a different time signature: 2/4, 4/4, and 2/4. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Saxophone) and strings (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass) are mostly silent in this section. The guitar (Gt.) and piano (Pf.) are the primary instruments. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with a 5:4 ratio and a 6:5 ratio. The percussion (Perc.) part features a complex rhythmic pattern with a 5:4 ratio and a 6:5 ratio. The guitar part features a complex rhythmic pattern with a 5:4 ratio and a 6:5 ratio.



[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]


3


A blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into three systems of staves. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Saxophone (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.). Each staff is marked with a clef (treble or bass) and a key signature (one flat). The staves are empty, with only a few small black marks indicating the starting position of the notes. The layout is clean and professional, suitable for a composer or arranger.


The image displays a musical score for a symphony orchestra, organized into two systems of staves. The instruments are listed on the left side of each system, with their respective staves connected by a large bracket. The first system includes the Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Saxophone (Sax.), Guitar (Gt.), Piano (Pf.), and Percussion (Perc.). The second system includes the Violin (Vn.), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.).


The musical notation is written on five-line staves. The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Saxophone staves are in treble clef. The Guitar staff is in treble clef. The Piano staff is in bass clef. The Percussion staff is marked with a double bar line. The Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass staves are in bass clef. The score includes various musical symbols, such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A specific notation for the Piano part indicates a 6:4 ratio, likely referring to a 6/4 time signature or a specific rhythmic pattern.


30
 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{4}{4}$


[Fl.]



[Ob.]



[Cl.]



[Sax.]



[Gt.]



[Pf.]


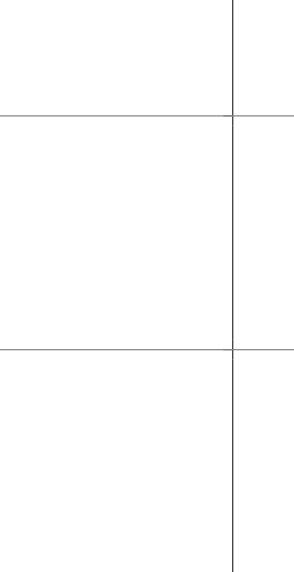
[Perc.]


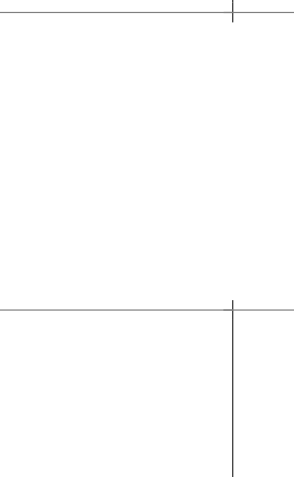
[Vn.]


[Va.]


[Vc.]


[Cb.]






This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by Philip Miller, originally from the "The Great Wall" album. The score is for a piano and percussion ensemble. The piano part is written for a grand piano (Pf.) and the percussion part is for a variety of instruments (Perc.). The score is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor).

The score is divided into three systems, each with a measure number (1, 2, 3) above the staff. The instruments are listed on the left side of the score:

- [Fl.] (Flute)
- [Ob.] (Oboe)
- [Cl.] (Clarinet)
- [Sax.] (Saxophone)
- [Gt.] (Guitar)
- [Pf.] (Piano)
- [Perc.] (Percussion)
- [Vn.] (Violin)
- [Va.] (Viola)
- [Vc.] (Violoncello)
- [Cb.] (Contrabass)

The piano part (Pf.) is written in treble and bass clefs. The percussion part (Perc.) is written in a single staff with a variety of rhythmic notation, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ppp*, *mf*, *p*, and *f*, as well as articulation marks like accents and slurs. The tempo is marked "Allegretto" and the mood is "Moderato".

34

5
3
4

[Fl.]
[Ob.]
[Cl.]
[Sax.]

[Gt.]
[Pf.]

[Perc.]
[Vn.]
[Va.]
[Vc.]
[Cb.]

The musical score is divided into three measures corresponding to the time signatures 5/8, 3/8, and 4/4. The first measure (5/8) contains a complex piano part with a series of chords and a percussion part with a 3:2 ratio pattern. The second measure (3/8) contains a sustained piano chord. The third measure (4/4) contains a sustained piano chord. The other instruments (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Saxophone, Guitar, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass) are represented by empty staves with a single bar line in each measure.

24

44

3

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

44

78

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

♩ = 64

47

3

24

44



Repeal x4

The image displays a blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into two main systems of staves.

First System:

- [Fl.]**: Flute, Treble clef.
- [Ob.]**: Oboe, Treble clef.
- [Cl.]**: Clarinet, Treble clef.
- [Sax.]**: Saxophone, Treble clef.
- [Gt.]**: Guitar, Treble clef.
- [Pf.]**: Piano, Treble and Bass clefs.
- [Perc.]**: Percussion, Cymbal icon.

Second System:

- [Vn.]**: Violin, Treble clef.
- [Va.]**: Viola, Alto clef.
- [Vc.]**: Violoncello, Bass clef.
- [Cb.]**: Contrabass, Bass clef.

The Piano part (Pf.) features a specific notation in the second measure, indicating a treble and bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a dynamic marking of *ppp* (pianissimo).

♩ = 48

50

7

2

4

B

8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

musical notation for piano (Pf.)

musical notation for piano (Pf.)

p

ppp

24

15

78

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

68

24

4

3

8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

A blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into three systems of staves. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Saxophone (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.). Each staff is a five-line musical staff with a clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Saxophone staves use a soprano clef. The Guitar staff uses a soprano clef. The Piano staff uses a grand staff with a soprano clef for the right hand and a bass clef for the left hand. The Percussion staff uses a percussion clef. The Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass staves use a soprano clef. The Violoncello and Contrabass staves use a bass clef. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and there are five measures in total. Each measure contains a single eighth note on the first line of the staff. The staves are grouped by a large brace on the left side. The instrument abbreviations are placed to the left of each staff. The key signature is indicated by a single flat symbol (Bb) on the first line of the first staff. The time signature is not present. The score is a blank template for a musical composition.

This image shows a blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into three systems of staves. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Saxophone (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.). Each staff is marked with a clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staves are empty, with only a few initial notes visible on the first staff of each instrument.

This image shows a blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into systems, with each system containing staves for different instruments. The instruments listed on the left are: [Fl.] (Flute), [Ob.] (Oboe), [Cl.] (Clarinet), [Sax.] (Saxophone), [Gt.] (Guitar), [Pf.] (Piano), [Perc.] (Percussion), [Vn.] (Violin), [Va.] (Viola), [Vc.] (Violoncello), and [Cb.] (Contrabass). The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with each instrument's staff starting with its respective clef (treble or bass) and a key signature (one sharp, F#). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the piano part includes dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The overall layout is clean and professional, suitable for a composer or arranger.

24

155

78

The image shows a blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is divided into two systems. 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 has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The Piano part is the only one with musical notation, showing a sequence of chords in the right hand and a single note in the left hand. The first chord is marked 'ppp' and the second 'mf'.

15

$\text{♩} = 64$

80

24 C

5

24

5

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

$$[V_n]$$

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

78

68

24

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

$$[V_n]$$

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

ppp

p

[illegible]

[Fl.]
 [Ob.]
 [Cl.]
 [Sax.]
 [Gt.]
 [Pf.]
 [Perc.]
 [Vn.]
 [Va.]
 [Vc.]
 [Cb.]

A blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into three main systems, each with a brace on the left side. The first system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Saxophone (Sax.). The second system includes staves for Guitar (Gt.), Piano (Pf.), and Percussion (Perc.). The third system includes staves for Violin (Vn.), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). Each staff begins with a treble or bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staves are empty, with only a few small black marks indicating the starting position of notes or rests. The layout is clean and professional, suitable for a composer or arranger.

This image is a blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. It features eleven staves, each with a specific instrument label to its left. The staves are arranged in three groups: woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Saxophone), strings (Guitar, Piano, Percussion), and lower strings (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass). Each staff begins with a treble or bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The staves are empty, with only a few small black marks indicating the starting position of notes or rests. The layout is clean and professional, suitable for a composer or arranger to write a score.

24

155

24

15

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

78

68

24

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]


$$[V_n.]$$


[Va.]


[Vc.]


[Cb.]


115
6/8
2/4
3/8
3/8

[Fl.]


[Ob.]


[Cl.]


[Sax.]


[Gt.]


[Pf.]

$\text{♩} = 64$

♩ = 96

119

4 **D** Repeat x5

3

24 E

This image is a blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. It features eleven staves, each with a specific instrument or section label to its left:

- [Fl.]**: Flute
- [Ob.]**: Oboe
- [Cl.]**: Clarinet
- [Sax.]**: Saxophone
- [Gt.]**: Guitar
- [Pf.]**: Piano (represented by a grand staff with treble and bass clefs)
- [Perc.]**: Percussion
- [Vn.]**: Violin
- [Va.]**: Viola
- [Vc.]**: Violoncello
- [Cb.]**: Contrabass

The staves are arranged in a vertical column. Each staff begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The first staff has a treble clef, while the others have either a treble or bass clef. The piano part is a grand staff. The percussion part is a single staff with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The string parts (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass) are arranged in a group at the bottom, with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The entire score is set against a light gray background with a white grid.

158

78

68


24


24


This image shows a blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into systems. 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 is marked with a clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Piano part is specifically marked with 'ppp' and 'p' dynamics.


128
6
2
8


3
4
5

[Fl.]


[Ob.]


[Cl.]


[Sax.]


[Gt.]


[Pf.]

78

24

4

This image shows a blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into systems, with each system containing staves for different instruments. The instruments listed on the left are: [Fl.], [Ob.], [Cl.], [Sax.], [Gt.], [Pf.], [Perc.], [Vn.], [Va.], [Vc.], and [Cb.]. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with each instrument's staff starting with its respective clef (treble or bass) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the piano part includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, and *ppp*.

5

3

2
4

3

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

mf

p

ppp

This image shows a blank musical score template for a 12-piece orchestra. The score is organized into three systems, each with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The instruments are listed on the left side of each staff, and the staves are empty, with only a few initial notes visible in the first measure of each staff.

System 1:

- [Fl.] Flute (Fl.)
- [Ob.] Oboe (Ob.)
- [Cl.] Clarinet (Cl.)
- [Sax.] Saxophone (Sax.)
- [Gt.] Guitar (Gt.)
- [Pf.] Piano (Pf.)
- [Perc.] Percussion (Perc.)

System 2:

- [Vn.] Violin (Vn.)
- [Va.] Viola (Va.)
- [Vc.] Violoncello (Vc.)
- [Cb.] Contrabass (Cb.)

[illegible]

A blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into three systems of staves. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Saxophone (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.). Each staff is a five-line musical staff with a clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Violin staves use a treble clef. The Saxophone, Guitar, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass staves use a bass clef. The Piano staff is a grand staff, consisting of a treble and a bass clef joined by a brace. The Percussion staff uses a single line with a double bar line and a cross symbol. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with a double bar line at the end of each system. There are six measures in each system. Each measure contains a single eighth rest, indicating a half-beat rest for each instrument. The staves are labeled with their respective instrument abbreviations in brackets on the left side. The overall layout is clean and professional, suitable for a music manuscript.

This image is a blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. It consists of eleven staves, each with a specific instrument label to its left. The staves are arranged in three groups: woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Saxophone), strings (Guitar, Piano, Percussion), and lower strings (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass). Each staff begins with a treble or bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The staves are empty, with only a single horizontal line and a vertical bar line visible. The labels are: [Fl.], [Ob.], [Cl.], [Sax.], [Gt.], [Pf.], [Perc.], [Vn.], [Va.], [Vc.], and [Cb.].

44

24

158

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

24

155

78

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

68

24

15

78

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

24

4

15

8

The image displays a musical score for a symphony orchestra, organized into two 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.).

The Piano (Pf.) part is the only instrument with a melodic line, which begins with a quarter rest followed by a series of chords. The dynamics are marked as *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano) across the measures. The other instruments are marked with a whole rest in the first measure, indicating they are silent during this passage.

$\frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{2}{4}$

F

$\frac{5}{8}$

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

ppp

p

ppp

24

155

78

[illegible]



A blank musical score template for a symphony orchestra. The score is organized into three systems of staves. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Saxophone (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.). Each staff is a five-line musical staff with a clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Violin staves use a treble clef. The Saxophone, Guitar, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass staves use a bass clef. The Piano staff is a grand staff, consisting of a treble and a bass clef joined by a brace. The Percussion staff uses a single line with a double bar line and a cross symbol. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with five measures per system. Each measure contains a single eighth note on the first line of the staff. The staves are grouped by a large brace on the left side of each system. The overall layout is clean and professional, suitable for a formal musical score.

[illegible]

24

15

24

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Gt.]

[Pf.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Cb.]

3

♩ = 64

♩ = 72

197

G Repeat x7

H

3

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

2
4

8
5

7
8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

203

6

2
4

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

ppp

p

mf

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

206

3/4 **3/8** **6/8**

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

p

ppp

mf

2
4

7
8

8
3

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

$\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{5}{8}$

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

4
4

3
8

2
4

3
8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

Measure 220: The piano part begins with a complex chord in the right hand (F major triad with a 9th) and a single note in the left hand (F). The dynamic is *p*. The woodwinds and strings have rests. The percussion part has a single note in measure 220.

Measure 221: The piano part continues with a complex chord in the right hand (F major triad with a 9th) and a single note in the left hand (F). The dynamic is *ppp*. The woodwinds and strings have rests. The percussion part has a single note in measure 221.

Measure 222: The piano part continues with a complex chord in the right hand (F major triad with a 9th) and a single note in the left hand (F). The dynamic is *mf*. The woodwinds and strings have rests. The percussion part has a single note in measure 222.

Measure 223: The piano part continues with a complex chord in the right hand (F major triad with a 9th) and a single note in the left hand (F). The dynamic is *p*. The woodwinds and strings have rests. The percussion part has a single note in measure 223.

7
8

2
4

3
4

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

8

2
4

8

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]

7

3

6

3

[Fl.]

[Ob.]

[Cl.]

[Sax.]

[Pp.]

[Gt.]

[Pp.]

[Pf.]

[Pp.]

[Perc.]

[Vn.]

[Va.]

[Vc.]

[Pp.]

[Cb.]