

Invisible Cities (i):

ZAIRA

for Ensemble Mosaik

Josiah Wolf Oberholtzer (1984)

E

$\frac{2}{4}$ ♩ = 72

$\frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{6}{8}$

$\frac{5}{16}$

$\frac{3}{8}$

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in E-flat

Metals

Woods

Drums

Piano

Violin

Viola

Cello

keyclick

mp

mf

ppp

p

pp

ppp

3:2

6:5

5:4

7:6

slow

guero

15

(prepared)

15

(prepared)

ppp

p

mp

pp

This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Adams. It is a full orchestral score with the following instruments and parts:

- Fl.** (Flute): Features melodic lines with dynamic markings such as *mp*, *mf*, *ppp*, and *p*. It includes intervallic markings like 6:5 and 7:6.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Features melodic lines with dynamic markings such as *mf*, *mp*, *ppp*, *p*, and *pp*. It includes intervallic markings like 7:6, 5:4, and 9:8.
- Cl. E-flat** (Clarinet in E-flat): Features melodic lines with dynamic markings such as *mp*, *mf*, *p*, and *pp*. It includes intervallic markings like 5:4, 6:5, and 4:3.
- Metals** (Metals): Features a melodic line with dynamic markings such as *mf* and *p*.
- Woods** (Woods): Features a melodic line with dynamic markings such as *mf* and *p*.
- Drums** (Drums): Features a melodic line with dynamic markings such as *mf* and *p*.
- Pf.** (Piano): Features a melodic line with dynamic markings such as *p*, *pp*, and *ppp*. It includes intervallic markings like 7:6 and 6:5.
- Vn.** (Violin): Features a melodic line with dynamic markings such as *ppp*, *p*, and *pp*. It includes intervallic markings like 5:4 and 9:8.
- Va.** (Viola): Features a melodic line with dynamic markings such as *ppp*, *p*, and *pp*. It includes intervallic markings like 5:4 and 9:8.
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Features a melodic line with dynamic markings such as *ppp*, *p*, and *pp*. It includes intervallic markings like 5:4 and 9:8.

The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or F minor). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various dynamic markings and intervallic markings throughout.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. E-flat

Metals

Woods

Drums

Pf.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

keyclick

mp

mf

p

pp

ppp

5:4

3:2

6:5

4:3

5:3

7:6

3:2

5:4

3:2

ppp

p

mf

mp

pp

ppp

4:3

5:4

9:8

5:4

pp

ppp

(prepared)

15

15

[illegible]

The musical score for "The Great Wall" by John Adams is presented in a multi-staff format. The instruments included are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in E-flat (Cl. E-flat), Metals, Woods, Drums, Piano (Pf.), Violin (Vn.), Viola (Va.), and Violoncello (Vc.). The score is divided into four measures, each containing complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The piano part features intricate rhythmic structures, including triplets and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings ranging from *ppp* to *mf*. The woodwinds and strings provide harmonic support, with the strings playing a steady, rhythmic pattern. The percussion section includes a variety of instruments, with the drums playing a complex, syncopated rhythm. The overall texture is dense and layered, characteristic of Adams' style.

Musical score for "The Great Wall" by John Williams. The score is divided into six measures, each with a specific time signature: 5/16, 4/4, 3/8, 3/4, 5/16, and 3/8. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Fl.** (Flute): Starts with a melody in the first measure (5/16), followed by a rest in the second (4/4). In the third (3/8), it plays a descending scale. In the fourth (3/4), it plays a descending scale. In the fifth (5/16), it plays a descending scale. In the sixth (3/8), it plays a descending scale.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Starts with a melody in the first measure (5/16), followed by a rest in the second (4/4). In the third (3/8), it plays a descending scale. In the fourth (3/4), it plays a descending scale. In the fifth (5/16), it plays a descending scale. In the sixth (3/8), it plays a descending scale.
- Cl. E-flat** (Clarinet in E-flat): Starts with a rest in the first measure (5/16). In the second (4/4), it plays a descending scale. In the third (3/8), it plays a descending scale. In the fourth (3/4), it plays a descending scale. In the fifth (5/16), it plays a descending scale. In the sixth (3/8), it plays a descending scale.
- Metals** (Metals): Starts with a rest in the first measure (5/16). In the second (4/4), it plays a descending scale. In the third (3/8), it plays a descending scale. In the fourth (3/4), it plays a descending scale. In the fifth (5/16), it plays a descending scale. In the sixth (3/8), it plays a descending scale.
- Woods** (Woods): Starts with a rest in the first measure (5/16). In the second (4/4), it plays a descending scale. In the third (3/8), it plays a descending scale. In the fourth (3/4), it plays a descending scale. In the fifth (5/16), it plays a descending scale. In the sixth (3/8), it plays a descending scale.
- Drums** (Drums): Starts with a rest in the first measure (5/16). In the second (4/4), it plays a descending scale. In the third (3/8), it plays a descending scale. In the fourth (3/4), it plays a descending scale. In the fifth (5/16), it plays a descending scale. In the sixth (3/8), it plays a descending scale.
- Pf.** (Piano): Starts with a melody in the first measure (5/16), followed by a rest in the second (4/4). In the third (3/8), it plays a descending scale. In the fourth (3/4), it plays a descending scale. In the fifth (5/16), it plays a descending scale. In the sixth (3/8), it plays a descending scale.
- Vn.** (Violin): Starts with a rest in the first measure (5/16). In the second (4/4), it plays a descending scale. In the third (3/8), it plays a descending scale. In the fourth (3/4), it plays a descending scale. In the fifth (5/16), it plays a descending scale. In the sixth (3/8), it plays a descending scale.
- Va.** (Viola): Starts with a rest in the first measure (5/16). In the second (4/4), it plays a descending scale. In the third (3/8), it plays a descending scale. In the fourth (3/4), it plays a descending scale. In the fifth (5/16), it plays a descending scale. In the sixth (3/8), it plays a descending scale.
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Starts with a rest in the first measure (5/16). In the second (4/4), it plays a descending scale. In the third (3/8), it plays a descending scale. In the fourth (3/4), it plays a descending scale. In the fifth (5/16), it plays a descending scale. In the sixth (3/8), it plays a descending scale.

The score includes various dynamic markings such as *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *ppp* (pianissimo). It also features tempo markings like *Andante* and *Allegro*. The score is written for a full orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. E-flat

Metals

Woods

Drums

Pf.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

keyclick

pp

5:4

ppp

7:5

p

4:3

mp

6:5

p

5:3

3:2

ppp

mf

mf

5:4

mp

pp

5:4

ppp

7:6

pp

7:5

ppp

p

3:2

mf

4:3

mp

5:4

4:3

p

pp

7:5

4:3

p

mf

6:5

slow

guero

mp

(prepared)

pp

p

(prepared)

ppp

fast

guero

f

mf

p

5:4

f

p

mp

fast

guero

mp

f

mf

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is arranged in a system with ten staves, each representing a different instrument or voice part. The instruments are listed on the left: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. E-flat (Clarinet in E-flat), Metals (Metals), Woods (Woods), Drums (Drums), Pf. (Piano), Vn. (Violin), Va. (Viola), and Vc. (Violoncello). The Flute part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Oboe part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Clarinet in E-flat part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Metals part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Woods part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Drums part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Piano part begins with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Violin part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Viola part begins with an alto clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Violoncello part begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two measures. The first measure contains the following notes: Flute (quarter note, G4), Oboe (quarter note, G4), Clarinet in E-flat (quarter note, G4), Metals (quarter note, G4), Woods (quarter note, G4), Drums (quarter note, G4), Piano (quarter note, G4), Violin (quarter note, G4), Viola (quarter note, G4), and Violoncello (quarter note, G4). The second measure contains the following notes: Flute (quarter note, A4), Oboe (quarter note, A4), Clarinet in E-flat (quarter note, A4), Metals (quarter note, A4), Woods (quarter note, A4), Drums (quarter note, A4), Piano (quarter note, A4), Violin (quarter note, A4), Viola (quarter note, A4), and Violoncello (quarter note, A4). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and clefs clearly visible. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is for a full orchestra and voice parts.