

Canzon trigesimaterza

per otto tromboni

Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Canto (choir I) (part 1 of 8)

Canzoni per Sonare (Raverii press, Venice, 1608)

The musical score is composed of eight staves, each representing one of the eight brass instruments mentioned in the title. The music is in common time (indicated by the 'C' at the beginning of each staff). The key signature is one flat. Measure numbers are placed above the staves to indicate the progression of the piece. The notation uses various note heads and stems, typical of early printed music notation.

Measure numbers: 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65.

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Canto (choir I) (part 1 of 8)

Canzoni per Sonare (Raverii press, Venice, 1608)

The musical score consists of eight staves, each representing a different brass instrument. The music is in common time (indicated by '4' at the beginning of each staff). The key signature changes frequently, indicated by various sharps and flats. The melody is continuous across all staves, with some notes being sustained or repeated. Measure numbers are provided at regular intervals: 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, and 60. The score is set on five-line staff paper.

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Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Alto (choir I) (part 2 of 8)

Canzoni per Sonare (Raverii press, Venice, 1608)

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for eight brass instruments, specifically alto voices. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers are placed above the top staff at various intervals: 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65. The notation includes various note heads (circles, squares, diamonds, etc.) and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal stems. The bass clef is used for all staves.

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Alto (choir I) (part 2 of 8)

4 5 10
15 1
20
25
30 35
40
45
50 55
60
65

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Alto (choir I) (part 2 of 8)

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music for eight trombones. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature starts at common time (indicated by '4') and changes to 2/4. Measure numbers are placed above the staves at various intervals: 4, 5, 10, 15, 1, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65. The music features a variety of note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings.

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Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Tenore (choirt I) (part 3 of 8)

Canzoni per Sonare (Raverii press, Venice, 1608)

The musical score consists of eight staves, each representing one of the eight brass instruments. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and bass clef. Measure numbers are placed above the staves at regular intervals. The score begins with a measure starting at staff 3, followed by staff 5, then staff 10, staff 15, staff 20, staff 25, staff 30, staff 35, staff 40, staff 45, staff 50, staff 55, staff 60, and staff 65. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines.

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Tenore (choirt I) (part 3 of 8)

Canzoni per Sonare (Raverii press, Venice, 1608)

The musical score is for Tenore (choirt I) in 3/4 time, bass clef, key signature of one flat. The score consists of ten staves of music, numbered 3 through 65. Measure numbers are placed above the staves at various intervals. The music is composed for eight brass instruments, as indicated by the title.

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Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Tenore (choirt I) (part 3 of 8)

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for tenor (choirt I) in B-flat major, 2/4 time. The music is divided into measures numbered 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs. The score is set on a grid of five horizontal lines and four vertical bar lines.

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Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Basso (choir I) (part 4 of 8)

Canzoni per Sonare (Raverii press, Venice, 1608)

The image shows a page of musical notation for bassoon, consisting of ten staves of music. The notation is in common time (indicated by '4' at the beginning of each staff) and includes a key signature of one flat. The bassoon part is written in bass clef. The music features a variety of note heads, including open circles, solid dots, and solid circles, along with stems and bar lines. Several dynamic markings are present, such as 'ff' (fortissimo), 'p' (pianissimo), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). Measure numbers are indicated above the staves at various points: 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

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Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Quinto (choir II) (part 5 of 8)

Canzoni per Sonare (Raverii press, Venice, 1608)

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for brass instruments, specifically eight trombones. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers are placed above the top staff at various points: 4, 5, 3, 10, 15, 1, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65. The music features various note heads (circles, squares, diamonds, etc.) and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal stems. The bass clef is used for all staves.

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Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Quinto (choir II) (part 5 of 8)

Canzoni per Sonare (Raverii press, Venice, 1608)

4 5 3 10 15 1 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65

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Quinto (choir II) (part 5 of 8)

4 5 3 10
15 1
20 25
30
35
40
45
50 55
60
65

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Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Sesto (choir II) (part 6 of 8)

Canzoni per Sonare (Raverii press, Venice, 1608)

The musical score is for eight brass instruments (trombones), arranged in two choirs of four. The score consists of nine staves of music, each representing one of the eight voices. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. Measure numbers are indicated above the staves at various points: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

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Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Sesto (choir II) (part 6 of 8)

Canzoni per Sonare (Raverii press, Venice, 1608)

5

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music for eight brass instruments (trombones). The music is in bass clef, 2/4 time, and features various note heads and rests. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers are placed above the staff at regular intervals. The first staff begins with a dotted half note. The second staff begins with a dotted quarter note. The third staff begins with a dotted half note. The fourth staff begins with a dotted half note. The fifth staff begins with a dotted half note. The sixth staff begins with a dotted half note. The seventh staff begins with a dotted half note. The eighth staff begins with a dotted half note. The ninth staff begins with a dotted half note. The tenth staff begins with a dotted half note. The eleventh staff begins with a dotted half note. The twelfth staff begins with a dotted half note.

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Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Sesto (choir II) (part 6 of 8)

Canzoni per Sonare (Raverii press, Venice, 1608)

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

Canzon trigesimaterza

per otto tromboni

Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Settimo (choir II) (part 7 of 8)

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for eight brass instruments (trombones). The music is in bass clef, 2/4 time, and features various notes and rests. The staves are numbered 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65. The music is set in a style typical of early printed music, with clear note heads and stems.

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Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Settimo (choir II) (part 7 of 8)

3

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

65

60

Canzoni per Sonare (Raverii press, Venice, 1608)

Canzon trigesimaterza

per otto tromboni

Tiburto Massaino (c.1550-1609)

Ottavo (choir II) (part 8 of 8)

The musical score consists of nine staves of music, each representing one of the eight brass instruments. The music is in bass clef, 2/4 time, and features a single melodic line. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with measure numbers (1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65) placed above the staff. The music begins with a rest in measure 1, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. Measure 5 introduces a new rhythmic pattern. Measures 10 through 15 show a continuation of the melodic line with various note values. Measures 20 through 25 feature a more complex pattern with sustained notes and rests. Measures 30 through 35 continue the established pattern. Measures 40 through 45 show a change in harmonic content with the introduction of a bass line. Measures 50 through 55 return to the original melodic line. Measures 60 through 65 conclude the section with a final melodic flourish.