

Passameze

CCLXXXIII (283)

F.C. [François Caroubel (1555-c.1611)]

Altus (part 2 of 5)

Terpsichore, Musarum Aoniarum (Wolfenbüttel, 1612)

5

10

15

20

Passameze

CCLXXXIII (283)

F.C. [François Caroubel (1555-c.1611)]

Tenor (part 3 of 5)

Terpsichore, Musarum Aoniarum (Wolfenbüttel, 1612)

Musical score for Tenor (part 3 of 5). The score is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The second staff has a measure rest followed by a repeat sign. The third staff has a flat sign (b) above the first measure and a measure rest followed by a repeat sign. The fourth staff has a measure rest followed by a repeat sign. Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, and 20 are indicated above the staves.

Passameze

CCLXXXIII (283)

F.C. [François Caroubel (1555-c.1611)]

Tenor (part 3 of 5)

Terpsichore, Musarum Aoniarum (Wolfenbüttel, 1612)

5

10

15

20

Passameze

CCLXXXIII (283)

F.C. [François Caroubel (1555-c.1611)]

Quintus (part 4 of 5)

Terpsichore, Musarum Aoniarum (Wolfenbüttel, 1612)

5

10

15

20

Passameze

CCLXXXIII (283)

F.C. [François Caroubel (1555-c.1611)]

Bassus (part 5 of 5)

Terpsichore, Musarum Aoniarum (Wolfenbüttel, 1612)

The musical score is written in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature, then switches to a bass clef. The second staff contains a repeat sign with a first ending bracket. The third staff contains a repeat sign with a first ending bracket. The fourth staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, and 20 are indicated above the staves.