

# Fantasia sopra fa re mi re sol mi fa mi

Giuliano Tiburtino (c.1510-1569)

Cantus (part 1 of 3)

*Fantesie, et recerchari à 3 voci* (Scotto press, Venice, 1549)

2  
5  
10  
15  
20  
25  
30  
1  
35  
40  
45  
50  
55

# Fantasia sopra fa re mi re sol mi fa mi

Giuliano Tiburtino (c.1510-1569)

Tenor (part 2 of 3)

*Fantesie, et recerchari à 3 voci* (Scotto press, Venice, 1549)

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for tenor, arranged in two systems of four staves each. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The music is written in a cursive musical notation. Measure numbers are placed above the staves at various intervals: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55. The first staff begins with a bass clef, while the subsequent staves begin with a treble clef. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several fermatas and grace notes. The score ends with a final cadence on the eighth staff.

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Tenor (part 2 of 3)

*Fantesie, et recerchari à 3 voci* (Scotto press, Venice, 1549)

The musical score consists of nine staves of music for tenor, arranged in three systems of three staves each. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The music begins with a bass clef and continues with a bass clef throughout. Measure numbers are placed above the staves at various intervals: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55. The notation includes various note values (eighth notes, sixteenth notes, etc.) and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal stems.

# Fantasia sopra fa re mi re sol mi fa mi

Giuliano Tiburtino (c.1510-1569)

Bassus (part 3 of 3)

*Fantesie, et recerchari à 3 voci* (Scotto press, Venice, 1549)

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for basso continuo. The music is in common time (indicated by '4' over '4') and uses a bass clef. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers are placed above the staff at various points: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55. The music features a variety of note heads, including open circles, solid circles, and stems with dots or dashes. Some notes have horizontal strokes through them, and there are several rests. The bass clef is consistently used throughout the score.

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Bassus (part 3 of 3)

*Fantesie, et recerchari à 3 voci* (Scotto press, Venice, 1549)

5

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music for basso continuo. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily quarter notes and eighth notes. Measure numbers are placed above the staff at various intervals: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, and a sharp sign symbol. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line with repeat dots.

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Bassus (part 3 of 3)

*Fantesie, et recerchari à 3 voci* (Scotto press, Venice, 1549)

5

10  
15  
20  
25  
30  
35  
40  
45  
50  
55  
#