

## Posaunen zwo und auch zwen Zinken (1987)

Written by bluesever

Saturday, 15 January 2011 10:40 - Last Updated Friday, 04 April 2014 15:14

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- 01-Antonius Stringarius Patavus: *Nui siamo Segatori*
- 02-Heinrich Isaac: *La, la, hö, hö*
- 03-Anonymus: *Canto delle Palle*
- 04-Anonymus: *Canto per Scriptores*
- 05-Giovane da Nola: *O belle fusa*
- 06-Anonymus: *Ha Lucia*
- 07-Costanzo Festa: *Florentia, tempus est penitentiae*
- 08-Jacob Arcadelt: *Corona aurea* [play](#)
- 09-Jacobus de Brouck: *Laere dies*
- 10-Orlando di Lasso: *In me transierunt*
- 11-Orlando di Lasso: *Multarum hic resonat*
- 12-Caspar Othmayr: *D.Martini Lutheri Symbolum*
- 13-Orlando di Lasso: *Da pacem* [play](#)
- 14-Cristobal de Morales: *Missus est gabriel*
- 15-Jakobus Gallus: *Haec est dies*
- 16-Johann Walter: *Fuga septimi toni*
- 17-Martin Agricola: *Kanon über "Christe, der du bist Tag und Licht"*
- 18-Orlando di Lasso: *Bicinium*
- 19-Annibale Padovano: *Ricercar*
- 20-Giovanni Gabrieli: *Canzone septimi toni*

Ensemble Musica Antiqua Wien - Director: Bernhard Klebel

Josquin-Ensemble Wien - Director: Michael Mayr

Renaissance music is European music written during the Renaissance. Many instruments originated during the Renaissance; others were variations of, or improvements upon, instruments that had existed previously. Some have survived to the present day; others have disappeared, only to be recreated in order to perform music of the period on authentic

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instruments. As in the modern day, instruments may be classified as brass, strings, percussion, and woodwind. Brass instruments in the Renaissance were traditionally played by professionals. Some of the more common brass instruments that were played:

\* Slide trumpet: Similar to the trombone of today except that instead of a section of the body sliding, only a small part of the body near the mouthpiece and the mouthpiece itself is stationary. Also the body was an S-shape so it was rather unwieldy, but was suitable for the slow dance music which it was most commonly used for.

\* Cornett: Made of wood and was played like the recorder (will be mentioned at greater length later on) but blown like a trumpet. It was commonly made in several sizes, the largest was called the serpent. The serpent became practically the only cornetto used by the early 17th century while other ranges were replaced by the violin. It was said to be the closest instrument to the human voice with the ability to use dynamics and expression.

\* Trumpet: Early trumpets had no valves, and were limited to the tones present in the overtone series. They were also made in different sizes. Although commonly depicted being used by angels, their use in churches was limited, a prominent exception being the music of the Venetian School. They were most commonly used in the military and for the announcement of royalty. Period trumpets were found to have two rings soldered to them, one near the mouthpiece and another near the bell.

\* Sackbut (sometimes sackbutt or sagbutt): A different name for the trombone, which replaced the slide trumpet by the end of the 15th century. Sackbuts were used almost exclusively in church music and faced behind the player.

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