



Ilio Volante

Italie, Rome

ATTINENZE (Version for Sax 4tet)

A propos de l'artiste

Ilio Volante, Italian composer of classical and jazz music. Born in Italy on 15 of May 1964, he was still a teenager when he started his music studies saxophone showing from the very beginning a particular predisposition towards music composition and Jazz music. At the age of 19 he won the audition for the Italian National Army Band stationed in Rome. He served it for 10 years under the direction of Col. Marino Bartoloni. After which, he played in the Grenadiers of Sardinias Band Rome and the Shape International Band the official NATO Band stationed in Mons Belgium. In this last post, he held the position of 1st Tenor Saxophone , for three years. Additionally he helped the Director, MSG Allen Wittig, in composing original arrangements for the Big Band. So far, in his career , he has written more than 200 tunes for several music formations. Starting from the Marching/Symphonic/Big Bands repertoire to the Symphonic Orchestra and Decimini/Quintetti/Trii, etc.

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A propos de la pièce



Titre : ATTINENZE (Version for Sax 4tet)

Compositeur : Volante, Ilio

Arrangeur : Volante, Ilio

Droit d'auteur : Volante Ilio © All rights reserved

Editeur : Volante, Ilio

Instrumentation : Quatuor de saxophones

Style : Classique moderne

Commentaire : Version for Saxophone Quartet

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FULL SCORE
Duration: 3'40"

ATTINENZE

Version for Sax 4tet

by ILIO VOLANTE

♩ = 112

Sassofono Soprano

Sassofono Contralto

Sassofono Tenore

Sassofono Baritono

mf *mf* *mf* *mf*

tr *p* *p* *p*

ff *ff* *ff* *ff*

Sax.S.

Sax.A.

Sax.T.

Sax.Bar.

A

mp *mp* *mp* *mp*

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B

C

Musical score for sections B and C, featuring four saxophone parts: Sax.S. (Soprano), Sax.A. (Alto), Sax.T. (Tenor), and Sax.Bar. (Baritone). The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Section B spans the first four measures, and section C spans the last two measures. The Sax.S. part features melodic lines with slurs and ties. The Sax.A., Sax.T., and Sax.Bar. parts provide harmonic support with rhythmic patterns and chords.

D

Musical score for section D, featuring four saxophone parts: Sax.S. (Soprano), Sax.A. (Alto), Sax.T. (Tenor), and Sax.Bar. (Baritone). The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Section D spans the first six measures. The Sax.S. part features melodic lines with slurs and ties. The Sax.A., Sax.T., and Sax.Bar. parts provide harmonic support with rhythmic patterns and chords. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *p* (piano).

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Sax.S.
Sax.A.
Sax.T.
Sax.Bar.

E

Sax.S.
Sax.A.
Sax.T.
Sax.Bar.

F

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G

Musical score for the first system, featuring four staves: Sax.S. (Soprano Saxophone), Sax.A. (Alto Saxophone), Sax.T. (Tenor Saxophone), and Sax.Bar. (Baritone Saxophone). The Sax.S. staff begins with a melodic line in treble clef, marked with a dynamic of *mp*. The Sax.A. staff also begins with a melodic line in treble clef, marked with a dynamic of *mp*. The Sax.T. and Sax.Bar. staves are initially silent, indicated by a horizontal line with a bar below it. A dynamic of *pp* is indicated for the Sax.S. and Sax.A. staves in the final measure of the system. A box containing the letter 'F' is positioned above the first measure, and a box containing the letter 'G' is positioned above the final measure.

Musical score for the second system, featuring four staves: Sax.S. (Soprano Saxophone), Sax.A. (Alto Saxophone), Sax.T. (Tenor Saxophone), and Sax.Bar. (Baritone Saxophone). The Sax.S. staff continues with a melodic line in treble clef, marked with a dynamic of *pp*. The Sax.A. staff continues with a melodic line in treble clef, marked with a dynamic of *pp*. The Sax.T. and Sax.Bar. staves continue with a melodic line in treble clef, marked with a dynamic of *pp*. The Sax.S. staff has a dynamic of *pp* indicated in the final measure of the system.

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H

Musical score for Saxophones (Sax.S., Sax.A., Sax.T., Sax.Bar.) with dynamics markings (mp) and hairpins.

Continuation of the musical score for Saxophones (Sax.S., Sax.A., Sax.T., Sax.Bar.).

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Sax.S.
Sax.A.
Sax.T.
Sax.Bar.

This musical system contains four staves for saxophones. The Soprano Saxophone (Sax.S.) staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Alto Saxophone (Sax.A.) staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The Tenor Saxophone (Sax.T.) staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The Baritone Saxophone (Sax.Bar.) staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line with slurs and ties across all staves. The first two staves (Sax.S. and Sax.A.) have a similar melodic contour, while the Tenor and Baritone parts have a different rhythmic and melodic pattern. The system ends with a double bar line and a fermata-like symbol.

I

Sax.S.
Sax.A.
Sax.T.
Sax.Bar.

This musical system contains four staves for saxophones. The Soprano Saxophone (Sax.S.) staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Alto Saxophone (Sax.A.) staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The Tenor Saxophone (Sax.T.) staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The Baritone Saxophone (Sax.Bar.) staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a rhythmic pattern with slurs and ties across all staves. The first two staves (Sax.S. and Sax.A.) have a similar rhythmic contour, while the Tenor and Baritone parts have a different rhythmic pattern. The system is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The system ends with a double bar line and a fermata-like symbol.