

9. Salvum me fac Domine

<i>Salvum me fac, Domine,</i>	Save me, O Lord,
<i>quoniam intraverunt aquæ usque ad animam meam.</i>	for the waters have come up to my neck.
<i>Infixus sum in limo profundi</i>	I sink in the deep mire
<i>et non est substantia.</i>	and there is no foothold.
<i>Ego autem mandata tua non neglexi,</i>	But I have not neglected your commandments;
<i>miserere mei, Deus, et salva me,</i>	have mercy, O God, and save me,
<i>quia te solum exquisivi.</i>	for I have sought only you.

<i>Veni in altitudinem maris,</i>	I have come into deep waters,
<i>nec tamen tempestas me dimersit,</i>	but the storm does not overcome me,
<i>et dum clamarem ad te rauca facte sunt fauces meæ.</i>	and my throat is hoarse from crying to you.
<i>Tu autem, Domine, adiuuisti me et consolatus es me,</i>	But you, Lord, have helped me and comforted me,
<i>quia te solum exquisivi.</i>	for I have sought only you.

Prima pars: 'Salvum... substantia' is from Psalm 68:2-3;
Secunda pars: 'Veni... fauces meæ' is from Psalm 68:3-4; 'tu autem... consolatus es me' is from Psalm 85:17.
The origins of the remainder of the text are unclear.

Jacquet of Mantua (1483-1559)
edited by Daniel Trocmé-Latter

The musical score is written for five voices: Soprano (Discantus), Alto I (Altus), Alto II (Quintavox), Tenor (Tenor), and Bass (Bassus). The music is in a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Soprano part begins with a discantus (ornamented introduction) and then sings the text 'Sal - vum me fac, Do - mi - ne,'. The Alto I part begins with a discantus and sings 'Sal - vum me'. The Alto II, Tenor, and Bass parts also begin with discantuses but do not have lyrics in this section. The score is presented on five staves, with a large brace on the left side grouping the parts.