

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 rauce facte sunt fauces meæ.</i>	and my throat is hoarse from crying to you.
<i>Tu autem, Domine, adiuvistis 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 arranged in five systems. The first system is for Soprano (Discantus), with lyrics 'Sal - vum me fac, Do - mi - ne,'. The second system is for Alto I (Altus), with lyrics 'Sal - - - vum me'. The third system is for Alto II (Quintavox). The fourth system is for Tenor (Tenor). The fifth system is for Bass (Bassus). Below the vocal staves is an Accompaniment section, marked '(rehearsal only)', consisting of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The score is in a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The vocal parts are written in treble clef, while the bass part is in bass clef. The accompaniment is in grand staff.