

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, Alto III Tenor, and Bass Bassus. The Soprano part has lyrics: 'Sal - vum me fac, Do - mi - ne,'. The Alto I part has lyrics: 'Sal - - - vum me'. The other parts (Alto II, Alto III, Bass) are currently empty staves. The score is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The Soprano part begins with a discantus in the key of C major. The lyrics are placed below the notes.