

9. Salvum me fac Domine

<i>Salvum me fac, Domine,</i> <i>quoniam intraverunt aquae usque ad animam meam.</i> <i>Infixus sum in limo profundi</i> <i>et non est substantia.</i> <i>Ego autem mandata tua non neglexi,</i> <i>miserere mei, Deus, et salva me,</i> <i>quia te solum exquisivi.</i>	Save me, O Lord, for the waters have come up to my neck. I sink in the deep mire and there is no foothold. But I have not neglected your commandments; have mercy, O God, and save me, for I have sought only you.
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<i>Veni in altitudinem maris,</i> <i>nec tamen tempestas me dimersit,</i> <i>et dum clamarem ad te raucae factae sunt fauces meae.</i> <i>Tu autem, Domine, adiuvististi me et consolatus es me,</i> <i>quia te solum exquisivi.</i>	I have come into deep waters, but the storm does not overcome me, and my throat is hoarse from crying to you. But you, Lord, have helped me and comforted me, for I have sought only you.
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Prima pars: 'Salvum... substantia' is from Psalm 68:2-3;
Secunda pars: 'Veni... fauces meae' 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 vocal parts and an accompaniment. The vocal parts are Soprano Discantus, Alto I Altus, Alto II Quintavox, Alto III Tenor, and Bass Bassus. The accompaniment is marked '(rehearsal only)'. The score is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The lyrics are: 'Sal - vum me fac, Do - mi - ne, Sal - - vum me'. The Soprano part has a melodic line with a long note on 'mi' and a slur over 'ne'. The other vocal parts have mostly whole notes and rests. The accompaniment consists of simple harmonic support.