

Deus in adjutorium

op. 184

Adagio

The musical score consists of eight staves. The first two staves are for Tenore I and Tenore II, both labeled *di Concerto*. The Tenore I staff begins with a dynamic *p* and ends with *f*, while the Tenore II staff begins with *p* and ends with *f*. Both sing the same lyrics: "Deus, in a dju to ri um me um, in adju to ri um me um in ten de;". The next two staves are for Basso I and Tenore I, both labeled *di Ripieno*. The Basso I staff has a continuous fermata. The next two staves are for Tenore II and Basso II, both labeled *di Ripieno*. The Basso II staff has a continuous fermata. The final two staves are for Corno in B♭ I and Corno in B♭ II. The Organo staff at the bottom features a dynamic *p* followed by *f*, with a dynamic marking *p* above the first measure and *f* above the last measure.

Tenore I
di Concerto

Tenore II
di Concerto

Basso I
di Concerto

Tenore I
di Ripieno

Tenore II
di Ripieno

Basso II
di Ripieno

Corno in B♭ I

Corno in B♭ II

Organo

Deus in adjutorium

2

Allegro

p

mf

7

8 Do mi ne, Do mi ne, ad a dju van dum me, fe sti na

p

8 Do mi ne, Do mi ne, ad a dju van dum me, fe sti na

p

8 Do mi ne, Do mi ne, ad a dju van dum me

ad a dju van dum

p

8 Do mi ne, Do mi ne, ad a dju van dum me ad a dju van dum me

p

8 Do mi ne, Do mi ne, ad a dju van dum me ad a dju van dum me

p

Do mi ne Do mi ne, ad a dju van dum me ad a dju van dum

p

7

p

7

p **mf**

12

ad a dju van dum me, Do mi ne, Do mi ne, fe sti

ad a dju van dum me, Do mi ne, Do mi ne, fe sti

me, ad a dju van dum me, Do mi ne, fe sti

me, fe sti na Do mi ne, Do mi ne, fe sti

me, fe sti na Do mi ne, Do mi ne, fe sti

me ad a dju van dum me Do mi ne, fe sti

12

12

Deus in adjutorium

Musical score for 'Deus in adjutorium' featuring multiple staves of vocal and piano parts. The score consists of ten staves, grouped into two sections. The first section (measures 1-20) includes three soprano staves (treble clef), one alto staff (bass clef), and one piano staff. The lyrics 'me, Domine, fe _____ sti _____ na, fe sti _____' are repeated across these staves. The second section (measures 21-30) includes two soprano staves (treble clef), one alto staff (bass clef), and one piano staff. The piano part features eighth-note patterns in measures 21-25, followed by sixteenth-note patterns in measure 26. Measure numbers 21, 25, and 26 are explicitly marked above the staves.

Deus in adjutorium

6

32

f Tutti

mf Soli

8 an — tur, et re ve — re — an tur, qui quae — runt

8 an — tur, et re ve — re — an tur, qui quae — runt

mf Solo

an tur, et re ve re an tur, qui quae — runt

f

8

9: 8

32

f

32

f

mf

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The top two staves are soprano voices, the third is a basso continuo staff with a bassoon part, and the bottom two are alto voices. The vocal parts sing in four-part harmonies. The instrumentation includes strings, woodwinds, and brass. Dynamics such as *f* (fortissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout. The vocal parts sing the Latin text "an tur, et re ve — re — an tur, qui quae — runt" in three different sections, with the third section being a solo entry.

Deus in adjutorium

8

37

8 a ni man, a ni mam me am. con fun dan tur et

8 a ni man, a ni mam me am. con fun dan tur

a ni man, a ni mam me am. con fun dan tur

8 con fun dan tur et

con fun dan tur

con fun dan tur

37

37

Musical score for the Latin hymn "Deus in adjutorium". The score consists of six staves of music for voices and piano. The vocal parts are in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The piano part is at the bottom. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The vocal parts sing in four-part harmony, with lyrics in Latin. The piano part provides harmonic support with chords and rhythmic patterns. The score is divided into systems by vertical bar lines, and measures are numbered 42.

42

— re ve re an tur, qui quae runt a ni mam me.

et re ve re an tur, qui quae runt a ni mam me.

et re ve re an tur, qui quae runt a ni mam me.

— re ve re an tur, qui quae runt a ni mam me.

et re ve re an tur, qui quae runt a ni mam me.

et re ve re an tur, qui quae runt a ni mam me.

42

42

Deus in adjutorium

10

47

The musical score consists of six staves. The top five staves represent vocal parts: soprano, alto, tenor, bass, and another bass. The vocal parts sing a repetitive phrase in common time: "am. a ver tan— tur re tror sum, et e ru be scant, et". The vocal entries alternate between the soprano, alto, and bass voices. The bottom staff represents a basso continuo part, indicated by a bass clef and a bass staff line. It features sustained notes and occasional chords, with a brace grouping the two bass staves.

crescendo poco a poco

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The top four staves are soprano voices, and the bottom four are bass voices. The vocal parts alternate between two melodic lines, with lyrics appearing below each line. The lyrics are: "e ru be _____ scant, qui vo lunt mi hi ma", repeated three times. The vocal parts are supported by a piano or harpsichord part at the bottom, which includes dynamic markings like "crescendo poco a poco". The score is in common time and uses a mix of treble and bass clefs.

Deus in adjutorium

12

f

57

8 la, qui vo lunt mi hi ma _____ la, mi hi ma _____

8 mi hi ma _____ la, qui vo lunt mi hi _____

— la qui vo lunt mi hi mi hi ma _____

8 la, qui vo lunt mi hi ma _____ la mi hi ma _____

8 mi hi ma _____ la. qui vo lunt mi hi ma _____

— la qui vo lunt mi hi mi hi ma _____

57

57

f

Deus in adjutorium

13

61

ff

p

la. A ver tan tur sta tim e ru be

p

ma la. A ver tan tur sta tim e ru be

— la.

la.

la.

— la.

— la.

61

ff

This page contains six staves of musical notation. The top four staves represent the vocal parts, each with a different clef (G, G, B-flat, and bass). The bottom two staves represent the piano accompaniment. Measure 61 begins with a forte dynamic (ff) followed by a piano dynamic (p). The vocal parts sing 'la.' and then 'A ver tan tur sta tim e ru be'. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords. Measures 62 through 65 show the vocal parts continuing with 'ma' and then 'la.', while the piano accompaniment remains with eighth-note chords. Measures 66 through 69 show the vocal parts continuing with '—' and then 'la.', while the piano accompaniment remains with eighth-note chords. The page ends with a repeat sign and the beginning of a new section starting at measure 61.

Deus in adjutorium

14

66

8
scen tes, qui di cunt mi _____ hi, qui di cant mi _____ hi; e _____

8
scen tes, qui di cunt mi _____ hi, qui di cant mi _____ hi; e _____

9:
8

9:
8

9:
8

66

66

Deus in adjutorium

16

mf Tutti

75

The musical score consists of several staves of music. The top four staves are vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in G clef, with lyrics in Latin. The lyrics are: "ex sul tent et lae ten tar in te o mnes qui", "ex sul tent et lae ten tar in te o mnes qui", "sul tent et lae ten tur, et lae ten tar in te o mnes, qui", "ex ex sul tent et lae ten tur in te o mnes, qui", and "sul tent et lae ten tur in te o mnes in te o mnes qui". The fifth staff is a piano accompaniment in F clef, featuring eighth-note patterns. Measure numbers 75 and 76 are indicated at the beginning of the piano part.

Musical score for "Deus in adjutorium" featuring six staves of vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, Bassoon, and Organ) and a basso continuo staff. The vocal parts sing in unison, repeating the phrase "quae runt, qui quae runt te et dicant sem". The organ part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The basso continuo staff at the bottom features a bassoon and a harpsichord, with the bassoon playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Deus in adjutorium

89

di li gunt sa lu ta re tu um, qui di li gunt sa lu ta re tu
— li gunt sa lu ta re tu um, qui di li gunt sa lu ta re tu
di li gunt sa lu ta re tu um, qui di li gunt sa lu ta re tu
di li gunt sa lu ta re tu um, qui di li gunt sa lu ta re tu
— li gunt sa lu ta re tu um, qui di li gunt sa lu ta re tu
di li gunt sa lu ta re tu um, qui di li gunt sa lu ta re tu

89

di li gunt sa lu ta re tu um, qui di li gunt sa lu ta re tu

89

Deus in adjutorium

20

94

um.

um.

Solo

um. E go ve-ro-e ge-mus et pa-u per-e

um.

um.

um.

94

99

ge mus, et pa u per, et pau —— per sum; De us De us

99

Deus in adjutorium

22

105

a dju va, De us, De us a dju va, De us

105

106

110

$\frac{8}{8}$

a dju va me, Deus us, De us a dju va me,

110

110

Deus in adjutorium

24

Tutti **f**

115

A dju tor me us, et li ber ra — tor — me us, et li be ra — tor —

A dju tor me us, et li ber ra — tor — me us, et li be ra — tor —

A dju tor me us, et li be ra — tor —

A dju tor me us, et li be ra — tor —

A dju tor me us, et li be ra — tor —

A dju tor me us, et li be ra — tor —

A dju tor me us, et li be ra — tor —

A dju tor me us, et li be ra — tor —

f

115

f

f

Musical score for "Deus in adjutorium" featuring three vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and a piano accompaniment.

Vocal Parts:

- Soprano:** The top voice, primarily in soprano range, singing in common time (indicated by '8'). It includes lyrics such as "me us es tu;" and "Do mi ne," repeated multiple times.
- Alto:** The middle voice, primarily in alto range, singing in common time (indicated by '8'). It includes lyrics such as "me us es tu;" and "Do mi ne," repeated multiple times.
- Bass:** The bottom voice, primarily in bass range, singing in common time (indicated by '8'). It includes lyrics such as "me us es tu;" and "Do mi ne," repeated multiple times.

Piano Accompaniment:

- The piano part begins at measure 120 with a sustained note on the first beat.
- At measure 120, the piano accompaniment features eighth-note patterns in the right hand and sustained notes in the left hand.
- A dynamic marking ***mf*** appears above the piano staff at measure 120.
- A dynamic marking ***f*** appears above the piano staff at measure 120.
- The piano part continues with eighth-note patterns and sustained notes throughout the page.

Deus in adjutorium

26

Tutti

124

f

8 ne, Do mi ne, ne mo re _____ ris. ne mo

8 ne, Do mi ne, ne mo re _____ ris. ne mo

Do mi ne, ne mo re _____ ris. ne mo

8 Do mi ne, ne mo re _____ ris. ne mo

Do mi ne ne mo re _____ ris. ne mo

Do mi ne ne mo re _____ ris. ne mo

124

124

Deus in adjutorium

27

Adagio

129

p crescendo poco a poco

re _____ ris. Glori a Pa tri, glori a Fi li o,

re _____ ris. Glori a Pa tri, glori a Fi li o,

re _____ ris. Glori a Pa tri, glori a Fi li o,

re _____ ris. Glori a Pa tri, glori a Fi li o,

re _____ ris. Glori a Pa tri, glori a Fi li o,

crescendo poco a poco

129

p crescendo poco a poco

Deus in adjutorium

28

f

solimf

f tutti

mf soli

135

8 et Spi ri tu i San cto, glo ri a, Glo ri a Pa tri, glo ri a Fi li o, glo ri a

8 et Spi ri tu i San cto, glo ri a, Glo ri a Pa tri, glo ri a Fi li o, glo ri a

et Spi ri tu i San cto, glo ri a, glo ri a Fi li o,

8 et Spi ri tu i San cto, glo ri a, glo ri a Fi li o,

8 et Spi ri tu i San cto, glo ri a, glo ri a Fi li o,

et Spi ri tu i San cto, glo ri a, glo ri a Fi li o,

135

135

141

soli

f tutti

8 Fi_lio, et Spi ri tu i San cto, Spi ri tu i San cto, glo ri a.

f tutti

8 Fi_lio, et Spi ri tu i San cto, Spi ri tu i San cto, glo ri a.

f

et Spi ri tu i San cto glo ri a.

f

8 et Spi ri tu i San cto glo ri a.

f

et Spi ri tu i San cto glo ri a.

f

et Spi ri tu i San cto glo ri a.

141

141

The musical score consists of ten staves. The top six staves are vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and two additional voices) in common time, mostly in E-flat major. The vocal parts sing a four-note rhythmic pattern (quarter note followed by three eighth notes) in unison. The vocal parts are labeled with 'soli' and dynamic markings 'f tutti'. The lyrics are: 'Fi_lio, et Spi ri tu i San cto, Spi ri tu i San cto, glo ri a.' This pattern repeats five times. The bottom four staves show a piano accompaniment in common time, mostly in E major. The piano part features sustained notes and chords. The score is numbered 141 at the beginning of each section.

Deus in adjutorium

30

Allegro

147

mf

Si cut e _____ rat in prin ci pi o, et nunc, et sem _____ per, et nunc, et sem _____ per,

p soli

f tutti

Si cut e _____ rat in prin ci pi o, et nunc, et sem _____ per,

Si cut e _____ rat in prin ci pi o,

mf

Si cut e _____ rat in prin ci pi o, et nunc, et sem _____ per,

Si cut e _____ rat in prin ci pi o, et nunc, et sem _____ per,

Si cut e _____ rat in prin ci pi o, et nunc, et sem _____ per,

147

mf

147

mf

p

f

mf

dim.

p

pp

pp

155

et in sae cu la sae cu lo rum. A _____

et in sae cu la sae cu lo rum. A _____

et in sae cu la sae cu lo rum. A _____

mf

p

pp

pp

et in sae cu la sae cu lo rum. A _____

et in sae cu la sae cu lo rum. A _____

et in sae cu la sae cu lo rum. A _____

155

mf

155

mf

dim.

p

pp

pp

Deus in adjutorium

32

163

f

men, a _____ men In sae cu la sae cu

men, a _____ men In sae cu la sae cu

men, a _____ men

men, a _____ men

men, a _____ men

men, a _____ men

163

mf

163

f

mf

169

f

lo— rum. A. men, A men, A men.

lo— rum. A. men, A men, A men.

f

A. men, A men, A men.

169

f

ff

169

f

ff

The musical score consists of ten staves. The top six staves are vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, Alto, Bass) in G clef, mostly in common time, with lyrics 'lo— rum. A. men,' repeated three times. The vocal parts sing in unison. The tempo is marked 'f' (forte) for the first two measures and 'ff' (double forte) for the third. The bottom four staves show a piano accompaniment in F clef, with a bass line and harmonic chords. The piano part also features dynamic markings 'f' and 'ff' corresponding to the vocal parts. Measures 169 and 170 are indicated by measure numbers above the staves.