

Vergine chiara

Cipriano de Rore

Cantus Ver - gi -

Altus Ver - gi - ne chia -

Tenor Ver - gi - ne chia - ra, ver - gi - ne chia - ra

Quintus Ver - gi - ne chia - ra, ver - gi - ne

Bassus Ver - gi - ne chia - - ra

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves, each representing a different vocal part: Cantus, Altus, Tenor, Quintus, and Bassus. Each staff begins with a treble clef (except for Bassus which has a bass clef) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below each staff, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across multiple notes. The Cantus part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The Altus part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The Tenor part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The Quintus part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The Bassus part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note.

6

ne chia - ra e sta - bi - le'in e - ter - no

ra e sta - bi - le'in e - ter - no, e sta - bi - le'in e - ter -

e sta - bi - le'in e - ter - no, e sta - bi - le'in e - ter - no

chia - ra e sta - bi - le'in e - ter - no di que - sto tem -

e sta - bi - le'in e - ter - no di que - sto tem -

The second system of the musical score consists of five staves, each representing a different vocal part: Cantus, Altus, Tenor, Quintus, and Bassus. Each staff begins with a treble clef (except for Bassus which has a bass clef) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below each staff, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across multiple notes. The Cantus part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The Altus part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The Tenor part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The Quintus part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The Bassus part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note.

12

di que - sto tem - pesto - so ma - re stel - la d'o - gni fi - del noc - chier -

no di que - sto tem - pe - sto - so ma - re stel - la d'o - gni fi - del

di que - sto tem - pe - sto - so ma - re stel - la d'o - gni fi - del noc - chier

- pesto - so ma - re stel - la, di que - sto tem - pe - sto - so ma - re stel - la d'o -

- pesto - so ma - re stel - la d'o - gni fi -

The third system of the musical score consists of five staves, each representing a different vocal part: Cantus, Altus, Tenor, Quintus, and Bassus. Each staff begins with a treble clef (except for Bassus which has a bass clef) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below each staff, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across multiple notes. The Cantus part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The Altus part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The Tenor part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The Quintus part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The Bassus part starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note.

17

fi - da - - ta gui - da, pon men - te'in che ter - ri - bi -
 noc-chier fi - da - - ta gui - da, pon men - te, pon
 fi - da - - ta gui - da, pon men -
 gni fi - del noc - chier fi - da - ta gui - - da, pon
 del noc-chier fi - da - - ta gui - da, pon

22

le pro - cel - la io mi ri - tro - vo, io mi ri - tro-vo sol
 men-te'in che ter - ri - bi - le pro-cel - - la io mi ri - tro-vo
 - te'in che ter - ri - bi - le pro-cel - la io mi ri-tro-vo
 men - te, pon men - te'in che ter - ri - bi-le pro-cel - la io mi ri -
 men - te'in che ter-ri - bi-le pro-cel - la io mi ri-tro-vo sol sen - za go -

28

sen - za gover - no ed ho già da vi - cin l'ul - ti-me stri -
 sol sen - za go-ver - no ed ho già da vi-cin l'ul - ti-me stri -
 sol sen - za gover - no ed ho già da vi-cin l'ul - ti-me stri -
 tro-vo sol sen - za go-ver - no ed ho già da vi - cin l'ul - ti-me
 ver-no, sen - za gover - no ed ho già da vi-cin l'ul - ti-me stri -

34

da ma pur in te l'a-ni-
 da ma pur in te l'a -
 - - da ma pur in te l'a -
 stri - da ma pur in te l'a-ni-ma mia si fi - da
 da ma pur in te l'a - ni-ma mia si fi - da

39

ma mia si fi - da pec - ca - tri - ce ma ti
 nima mia si fi - da pec - ca - tri - ce ma ti pre - go
 - nima mia si fi - da pec - ca - tri - ce ma ti pre - go
 io nol ne - go ver - gi - ne ma ti pre - go ch'el
 io nol ne - go ver - gi - ne ma ti pre - go

46

pre - go ch'el tuo ne - mi - co del mio mal non ri - - - da,
 ch'el tuo ne - mi - co del mio mal non ri - - - da,
 ch'el tuo ne - mi - co del mio mal non ri - - - da, ri -
 tuo ne - mi - co del mio mal non ri - - - da, ri - cor -
 ch'el tuo ne - mi - co del mio mal non ri - - - da,

51

ri - cor - da - ti, ri - cor -

ri - cor - da - ti che fe - ce' il pec - car no - stro pren - der

- cor - da - ti che fe - ce' il pec - car no - stro pren - der Dio per scam - par -

- da - ti che fe - ce' il pec - car no - stro pren - der Dio per scam - par - ne

ri - cor - da - ti che fe - ce' il pec - car no - stro pren - der Dio per scam -

57

- da - ti, ri -

Dio per scam - par - ne u - ma - na carne' al tuo vir - ginal chio - stro, ri - cor -

- ne u - ma - na car - ne' al tuo vir - ginal chio - stro, ri - cor - da -

u - ma - na car - ne' al tuo vir - ginal chio - stro,

par - ne u - ma - na car - ne' al tuo vir - gi - nal chio - stro, ri - cor -

63

- cor - da - ti che fe - ce' il pec - car no - stro prender Dio per scam -

da - ti, ri - cor - da - ti che fe - ce' il pec - car no - stro pren -

ti che fe - ce' il pec - car no - stro pren - der Dio per scam - par -

ri - cor - da - ti che fe - ce' il pec - car no - stro pren - der Dio per scam -

da - ti che fe - ce' il pec - car no - stro pren - der Dio

par - ne u - ma - na car - ne'al tuo vir - gi - nal chio - stro.

der Dio per scam-par-ne u - ma-na car - ne'al tuo vir - ginal chio - stro.

- ne'u - ma - na car-ne al tuo vir - gi - nal chio - - - stro.

par - ne u - ma-na car - ne al tuo vir - gi - nal chio - stro.

per scampar - ne u - ma-na car - ne'al tuo vir - ginal chio - - - stro.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for five voices, likely a choir or a group of soloists. It consists of five staves. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the fifth staff is in bass clef. The music is in a minor key, indicated by one flat (B-flat) in the key signature. The lyrics are in Italian and describe a religious or dramatic scene. The lyrics are: 'par - ne u - ma - na car - ne'al tuo vir - gi - nal chio - stro.' (top staff), 'der Dio per scam-par-ne u - ma-na car - ne'al tuo vir - ginal chio - stro.' (second staff), '- ne'u - ma - na car-ne al tuo vir - gi - nal chio - - - stro.' (third staff), 'par - ne u - ma-na car - ne al tuo vir - gi - nal chio - stro.' (fourth staff), and 'per scampar - ne u - ma-na car - ne'al tuo vir - ginal chio - - - stro.' (bottom staff). The music features various note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and ties. The lyrics are written below the corresponding staves.