

Populus ejus

Secunda pars

Psalm 99

Cipriano de Rore (c.1515-1566)

Cantus (part 1 of 5)

Sacrae Cantiones quae dicuntur motecta (Gardano press, Venice, 1595)

Po - pu - lus e - jus, et o - ves pa - scu - æ e -
- - - jus. In - tro - i - te por - tas e -
- jus in con - fes - si - o - ne, por - tas e - jus in
con - fes - si - o - ne; a - tri - a e - jus in hym - nis: con - fi - te -
- mi - ni il - li. Lau - da - te no - men e - jus,
lau - da - te no - men e - jus, quo - ni - am su -
a - vis est Do - mi - nus, in æ - ter - num mi - se - ri - cor - di - a e -
- jus, in æ - ter - num mi - se - ri - cor - di - a e - jus, et
u - sque in ge - ne - ra - ti - o - nem et ge - ne - ra - ti - o -
nem ve - ri - tas e - jus, et u - sque, et

65

u - sque in ge - ne - ra - ti - o - - - - - nem, et ge - ne - ra - ti - o - -

70

nem

75

ve - ri - tas e - - - - - jus. _____

Detailed description: The image shows a musical score for a cantata. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins at measure 65 and ends at measure 70. The second staff begins at measure 75 and ends at measure 80. The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the notes. The music is in a major key with a common time signature. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff also has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are: 'u - sque in ge - ne - ra - ti - o - - - - - nem, et ge - ne - ra - ti - o - -' on the first staff, and 'nem' on the second staff. The second staff continues with '75' above the first measure, followed by 've - ri - tas e - - - - - jus.' and a long horizontal line indicating a continuation of the text.