

Infelix ego

Prima pars

Girolamo Savonarola (1452-1498)

Bassus (part 6 of 6)

Cipriano de Rore (c.1515-1566)

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

5
In - fe - lix e - go, o - mni - um au - xi - li - o

10
de - sti - tu - tus, qui cæ-lum ter - ram - que of - fen - di, qui

15
cæ - lum ter - ram - que of - fen - di, quo i - bo? quo me

20
ver - tam? u - bi con-fu - gi - am? quis me - i mi - se - re - bi - tur? Ad

25
cæ-lum o - cu - los le - va - re non au - de - o, qui - a e - i gra - vi -

30
ter pec - ca - vi, qui - a e - i gra - vi - ter pec - ca - vi, in ter - ra

35
re - fu - gi - um non in - ve - ni - o, qui - a e - i scan - da-lum

40
fu - i. Quid i - gi - tur fa - ci - am? de - spe -

45
ra - bo? Ab - sit, 1 60
3 70
mi - se - ri - cors est

50
75
De - us, pi - us est Sal - va - tor me - - - us, So -

80

- lus i - gi - tur De - us re - fu - gi - um me - um, i - pse non de - spi - ci -

et o - pus su - um, non re - pel - let, non re - pel - let

95

i - ma - gi - nem su - am, non re - pel - let i - ma - gi - nem su - am, non

— re - pel - let, non re - pel - let i - ma - gi - nem su - am.

100 1

105

Music score for the bassus part of the motet *Infelix ego*. The score consists of three staves of music, each with a bass clef and a common time signature. The lyrics are written below the notes. Measure numbers 80, 90, 95, 100, and 105 are indicated above the staff. Measure 90 starts with a forte dynamic (indicated by a large '2') followed by a piano dynamic (indicated by a small '1'). Measure 100 starts with a piano dynamic (indicated by a small '1'). Measure 105 ends with a fermata over the final note of the staff.