

# O altitudo divitiarum

## Prima parte

Romans 11:33

Giaches de Wert (1535-1596)

Quintus (part 5 of 6)

Modulationum cum 6 vocibus (Scotto press, Venice, 1581)

The musical score consists of six staves, each representing a voice part. The voices are stacked in a basso continuo style, with the lowest voices providing harmonic support. The music is written in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are primarily sustained notes or short melodic fragments. The lyrics are written below the staff, corresponding to the vocal entries. Measure numbers are indicated above the staff at various points, such as 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, and 1.

5  
10  
15  
20  
25  
30  
35  
40 5 45 1  
50  
55  
60  
65  
1

al - ti - tu - do, al - - - ti - tu -  
do di - vi - ti - a - rum. Sa - pi - en - ti - æ et sci - en -  
- ti - æ sa - pi - en - ti - æ et sci - en - ti - æ sa -  
- pi - en - ti - æ et sci - en - ti - æ De - i, sa -  
- pi - en - ti - æ et sci - en - ti - æ De - - i,  
sa - pi - en - ti - æ et sci - en - ti - æ De -  
- i. Quam in - com-pre - hen - si - bi - li - a sunt ju -  
di - ci - a e - jus, quam in - com-pre-hen - si - bi - li - a sunt ju - di - ci - a  
e - jus. Et in - ve - sti - ga - bi - les vi - æ e -  
- jus, e - jus, et in - ve - sti - ga - bi -

## O altitudo divitiarum (quintus)

The musical score consists of three staves of music in bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one flat. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 70, 75, 80, and 85 are indicated above the top staff. Measure 1 is marked with a large '1' above the second staff, and measure 2 is marked with a large '2' above the third staff. The lyrics are written in a Gothic script and include the following text:

les, \_\_\_\_\_ et in - ve - sti - ga - bi - les, et in - ve - sti - ga -  
- bi - les vi - æ e - jus, et in - ve - sti - ga - bi - les vi -  
- æ e - jus, vi - æ e - jus, vi - æ e - jus.