

Mirabile mysterium

Antiphon to the Benedictus at Lauds on the Feast of Circumcision (January 1)

Orlande de Lassus (c.1532-1594)

Quintus (part 3 of 5)

Sacrae cantiones ... liber tertius (Gardano press, Venicem, 1566)

8 Mi - ra - bi - le my - ste - ri - um, mi - ra - bi -
le my - ste - ri - um, my - ste - ri - um de - cla - ra - tur ho - di - e, de -
cla - ra - tur ho - di - e: in - no - van - tur na - tu -
- tu - ræ, in - no - van - tur na - tu - ræ. De - us ho - mo
fa - ctus est, De - us ho - mo fa - ctus est, De - us ho - mo fa - ctus est. Id quod
fu - it per - man - sit, per - man - sit, id quod fu - it per - man - sit, id quod
fu - it per - man - sit, et quod non e - rat, et quod non e - rat as - sum - psit,
et quod non e - rat as - sum - psit, et quod non e - rat as - sum - psit, non
e - rat as - sum - psit, non com - mix - ti - o - nem pas - sus,
non com - mix - ti - o - nem pas - sus, com - mix - ti - o - nem pas - sus ne - que di -
vi - si - o - nem, ne - que di - vi - si - o - nem, ne - que

Mirabile mysterium: (quintus)

8 — di - vi - si - o - nem, ne - que di - vi - si - o - nem, ne - que di - vi - si - o - nem.

The musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. It begins with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with some rests. There are two flats (B-flat) indicated above the staff, one above the first measure and one above the eighth measure. The number '80' is written above the staff between the eighth and ninth measures. The lyrics are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.