

Francesco Turini

(ca 1590 - 1656)

Haec dies

Preface

Francesco Turini was born around 1590 near to Prague. He was pupil of his father Georgio Turini and became court organist at the age of 12. Later he was sent by Emperor Rudolf to Venice and Rome for further apprenticeship as singer, organist and composer. On his return to Prague he resumed his post as organist until Rudolf's death in 1612. By 1620, after some years of service in Venice, he had become organist of Brescia Cathedral and held this post until his death in 1656. Many musicians studied with him. He was highly respected in Brescia. His work is important for the early development of the concertato style in vocal chamber music. The term "cantata" is to be found for the first time in his second book of madrigals. Turini's sonatas for two violins and continuo, published in his first book of madrigals (1621), are among the earliest trio sonatas. In an interesting note in the third book of madrigals he suggested that it is desirable to combine a chitarrone with a keyboard instrument in the accompaniment because it goes better with the sound of the violin.

The piece edited here had been published in his books of motets for one voice, printed 1629 in Brescia and 1640 in Venice. The edition bases on a copy of the source. The original clefs are so called *chiavette*, i.e. a combination of high clefs which were used for noting low pieces without need of supplementary lines. The typical combination is that each voice is noted one clef higher than normal, i.e. violin clef for the soprano, soprano clef for the mezzo soprano, mezzo clef for the alto etc. The bass voice was written in a f clef on the middle line which is identical to the bariton notation—except the clef itself. The practice is not entirely clear, but it seems that pieces written in *chiavette* were normally played a fourth or fifth lower. At least, there are many advices *not* to transpose in thirds because this leads to too much sharps or flats. For this reason, the piece is given here in three versions: a) as in the original, b) transposed by a fourth and c) transposed by a fifth. It should be taken into account that at the time, in Italy pitch was commonly higher, between half a note and one note higher than today.

In the ternary parts some *black notation* is to be found, i.e. quaver notes where half notes are to be expected and stemless black note heads at the place of whole notes. This has been reproduced without change. Black notation originates from the renaissance mensural notation and apparently is sometimes used in the early baroque to point out some important notes in ternary rhythm.

Lausanne, 16th of July 2004, Bernhard Lang

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Haec Dies

Francesco Turrini

Music score for Haec Dies by Francesco Turrini. The score consists of two staves: soprano (treble clef) and basso (bass clef). The key signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music begins with a soprano vocal line. The lyrics are: "Haec di - es quam fe - cit Do - mi-nus, e - xul - te - mus et lae - te - mur in __". The basso staff begins at measure 8.

Continuation of the musical score for Haec Dies. The soprano staff continues with the lyrics: "ei - - - a, e - xul - - temus et lae - te - mur in ei - a, et lae - te - mur". The basso staff begins at measure 9.

Continuation of the musical score for Haec Dies. The soprano staff continues with the lyrics: "in __ a, Haec di - es, Haec di - es quam fe - cit, quam". The basso staff begins at measure 15.

Continuation of the musical score for Haec Dies. The soprano staff continues with the lyrics: "fe - cit Do - mi-nus, e - xul - te - mus et lae - te - mur in __ ei - a, e - xul - te - mus et lae -". The basso staff begins at measure 24.

Continuation of the musical score for Haec Dies. The soprano staff continues with the lyrics: "te - mur in __ ei - a, et lae - te - mur in __ ei - - - - a, et lae -". The basso staff begins at measure 32.

Continuation of the musical score for Haec Dies. The soprano staff continues with the lyrics: "te - mur in __ ei - a, et lae - te - mur in __ ei - - - - a.". The basso staff begins at measure 38.

44

49

Forte

49

le - lu - ia, Al le - lu - ia. Sur-re - - xit,

55

Piano

F.

P.

F.

P.

F.

P.

A musical score for two voices: bass and soprano. The bass part is in the lower staff, and the soprano part is in the upper staff. The soprano part includes lyrics: "sur-re - - - xit," "sur-re - - - surre - - -". The music consists of measures with various note heads and stems.

61

F

A musical score for a three-part setting. The top part is in soprano C major, the middle part in alto G major, and the bottom part in bass F major. The vocal parts are mostly silent, while the bassoon provides harmonic support. The lyrics 'Sur-re-xit' are written below the vocal parts.

67

Forte

Piano

The image shows a musical score for 'Ave Maria' by Franz Schubert. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in soprano C major and the bottom staff is in bass F major. The lyrics are written below the notes. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, with several grace notes indicated by small vertical strokes above the main stems.

75

The image shows a musical score for 'Agnus Dei'. The top staff is in soprano C major, indicated by a treble clef and a C major key signature. The lyrics are: 'su - am, a - ni - mam su - am po - su - it ____ pro o - vi - bus su - is et pro'. The bottom staff is in bass F major, indicated by a bass clef and an F major key signature. The lyrics continue: 'o. o. o. o. o. o.'. The score includes a sharp sign at the end of the page.

83

Musical score page 83. The music is in common time, treble clef, and consists of two staves. The lyrics are:

gre - ge su - - o, et pro gre - ge su - - o

90

Musical score page 90. The music is in common time, treble clef, and consists of two staves. The lyrics are:

mo - - ri di - - gna - tus est, mo - - ri di -

98

Musical score page 98. The music is in common time, treble clef, and consists of two staves. The lyrics are:

gna - tus est et pro gre - ge su - - o mo - - ri di -

106

Musical score page 106. The music is in common time, treble clef, and consists of two staves. The lyrics are:

gna - tus est, mo - - ri di - - gna - tus est. Al - le - lu -

114

Musical score page 114. The music is in common time, treble clef, and consists of two staves. The lyrics are:

ia, Alle - lu - ia, Al - - - - le-lu-ia, Al - - - - le-lu-

119

Musical score page 119. The music is in common time, treble clef, and consists of two staves. The lyrics are:

ia, Al - - - - le - lu - ia, Al - - - - le lu - ia.

Haec Dies

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The musical score consists of six systems of music, each starting with a different measure number (3, 9, 15, 24, 32, 38) indicated in a box above the staff. The music is written for two voices (Soprano and Bass) in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal parts are separated by a double bar line with repeat dots.

Measure 3: Haec di - es quam fe - cit Do - mi-nus, e - xul - te - mus et lae - te - mur in __

Measure 9: ei - - - a, e - xul - - temus et lae - te - mur in ei - a, et lae - te - mur

Measure 15: in __ a, Haec di - es, Haec di - es quam fe - cit, quam

Measure 24: fe - cit Do - mi-nus, e - xul - te - mus et lae - te - mur in __ ei - a, e - xul - te - mus et lae -

Measure 32: te - mur in __ ei - a, et lae - te - mur in __ ei - - - - a, et lae -

Measure 38: te - mur in __ ei - a, et lae - te - mur in __ ei - - - - a.

4

44

Al-le - lu - ia, Alle - lu - ia, Al - - - - - le-lu-ia, Al - - - - -

49 Forte

le-lu-ia, Al - - - - - le-lu-ia. Surre - - - xit,

55 Piano F. P. F. P. F.

sur-re - - - xit, sur-re - - surre - - - - -

61 F. 3 xit Sur - re - xit, sur - re - xit pas - tor

67 Forte Piano

bo - nus, pas - tor bo - nus, pas - tor bo - nus qui a - ni-mam su - am, a - ni-mam

75

su - am, a - ni-mam su - am po - su - it pro o - vi - bus su - is et pro

83

gre - ge su - - o, et pro gre - ge su - - o

mo - - ri di - - gna - tus est, mo - - ri di -

gna - tus est et pro gre - ge su - - o mo - - ri di -

gna - tus est, mo - - ri di - gna - tus est. Al - le - lu -

ia, Alle - lu - ia, Al - - - - le-lu-ia, Al - - - - le-lu-

ia, Al - - - - le-lu-ia, Al - - - - le lu - ia.

Haec Dies

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The musical score consists of six systems of music, each starting with a different measure number (3, 9, 15, 24, 32, 38) enclosed in a small box. The music is written for two voices (SATB or similar) with basso continuo. The key signature is mostly C major (one sharp), with some changes indicated by measure numbers 15 and 24. The time signature varies between common time (C), 3/4, and 4/4. The lyrics are in Latin and are repeated in each system.

3

Haec di - es quam fe - cit Do - mi-nus, e - xul - te - mus et lae - te - mur in __

9

ei - a, e - xul - temus et lae - te - mur in ei - a, et lae - te - mur

15

in __ a, Haec di - es, Haec di - es quam fe - cit, quam

24

fe - cit Do - mi-nus, e - xul - te - mus et lae - te - mur in __ ei - a, e - xul - te - mus et lae -

32

te - mur in __ ei - a, et lae - te - mur in __ ei - - - - a, et lae -

38

te - mur in __ ei - a, et lae - te - mur in __ ei - - - - a.

4

44

Alle - lu - ia, Alle - lu - ia, Al - - - - le-lu-ia, Al - - -

49 Forte

le-lu-ia, Al - - - - le-lu-ia. Sur-re - - - xit,

55 Piano F. P. F. P. F.

sur-re - - - xit, sur-re - - surre - - - -

61 F.

xit - - Sur - re - xit pas - tor

67 Forte Piano

bo - nus, pas - tor bo - nus, pas - tor bo - nus qui a - ni-mam su - am, a - ni-mam

75

su - am, a - ni-mam su - am po - su - it pro o - vi - bus su - is et pro

83

gre - ge su - - o, et pro gre - ge su - - o

90

mo - - ri di - - gna - tus est, mo - - ri di -

98

gna - tus est et pro gre - ge su - - o mo - - ri di -

106

gna - tus est, mo - - ri di - gna - tus est. Al - le - lu -

114

ia, Alle - lu - ia, Al - - - - le - lu - ia, Al - - - - le - lu -

119

ia, Al - - - - le - lu - ia, Al - - - - le - lu - ia.