

-- NUNC DIMITTIS --
*Gradual a dos voces para el día de la Purificación
 de Nuestra Señora, despues de Septuagésima*

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Cayetano Pagueras (Barcelona?, s. xviii-La Habana?, s. xix)
 HIMer, P-25

Allegro moderato

Tiple
Tenor
Clarinete 1º en sol
Clarinete 2º en sol
Fagot
Trompa 1º
Trompa 2º
Trombón
Violín 1º
Violín 2º
Contrabajo
Órgano

Nunc di-mit-tis
Nunc di-mit-tis

f

2

Nunc di-mit-tis

Nunc di-mit-tis

f *p*

f *p*

f *p*

f *p*

The musical score is written for a large ensemble, including voices and various instruments. It is in the key of D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of 12 staves. The first two staves are vocal parts with the lyrics 'Nunc di-mit-tis'. The remaining staves are instrumental, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The score is marked with a '2' at the top left, indicating a second ending or a specific section. Dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are used throughout the instrumental sections.

— Nunc dimittis —

^A
 ser-vum tu - um ser-vum tu - um Do - mine, se - cun - dum ver - bum
 ser-vum tu - um ser-vum tu - um Do - mine,

f p f p

12

se - cun - dum ver - bum tu - um in pa - ce.

se - cun - dum ver - bum tu - um in pa - ce.

— Nunc dimittis —

16

Qui - a vi - de - runt o - cu - li me - i, qui - a vi - de - runt o - cu - li me - i

qui - a vi - de - runt o - cu - li me - i

p

p

p

20

sa - lu - ta - re tu - um, sa - lu - ta - re tu - um,

f *p* *f* *f* *p* *f* *f* *p* *f*

— Nunc dimittis —

25

sa - lu - ta - re tu - um.

sa - lu - ta - re tu - um.

p

p

p *f*

The musical score is written for a choir and piano. It begins with a vocal entry on the first staff, marked with a '25' and a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The lyrics 'sa - lu - ta - re tu - um.' are written below the vocal staves. The piano accompaniment consists of multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and several single staves. The piano part features intricate textures, including rapid sixteenth-note passages and sustained chords. Dynamic markings 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are used to indicate changes in volume throughout the piece. The score concludes with a double bar line.