

(Johannes) Gislingh: Da paceum domine
Basevie, f. 81v-82r

The image displays three staves of musical notation for three voices: Cantus, Supreton, and Bassus. The notation is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal parts are written in black and white diamond-shaped note heads on five-line staves.

Cantus: The top staff, starting with a C-clef. It begins with a long note followed by a short note. The lyrics "Da pa -" appear at the end of the first measure.

Supreton: The middle staff, starting with a C-clef. It begins with a short note followed by a long note. The lyrics "cem do - mi - ne" appear in the middle of the second measure.

Bassus: The bottom staff, starting with a bass F-clef. It begins with a long note followed by a short note. The lyrics "in di - e - bus no -" appear in the middle of the fourth measure.

Measure 10: The lyrics "cem do - mi - ne" continue. The Bassus staff shows a change in pitch, indicated by a sharp sign above the staff.

Measure 19: The lyrics "in di - e - bus no -" continue. The Bassus staff shows another change in pitch, indicated by a sharp sign above the staff.

Measure 29: The lyrics "stris qui - a non est a -" appear. The Bassus staff shows a third change in pitch, indicated by a sharp sign above the staff.

Musical notation for three voices on four-line staves. The notation uses diamond-shaped note heads and vertical stems. Measure 39 starts with a fermata over the top voice. Measure 49 starts with a fermata over the middle voice.

39

li - us qui pu - gnat pro no - bis ni - si tu de -

49

us nos - ter ni - si tu de - us nos - ter