

Bass Clarinet

# "Sextus Psalmus poenitentialis"

Orlande de Lassus (LV 799) ca. 1584

Interpretation for Wind Sextet by Mike Magatagan 2024

## I. De profundis clamavi ad te, Domine ( $\text{J} = 100$ )

Musical score for Bass Clarinet, Part I. The music is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The bass clarinet plays a sustained note followed by a series of eighth notes. Dynamics include 'mf' and 'rit.'

8

Continuation of the musical score for Bass Clarinet, Part I. The bass clarinet continues with a series of eighth notes, ending with a fermata.

## II. Fiant aures tuae ( $\text{J} = 100$ )

Musical score for Bass Clarinet, Part II. The bass clarinet plays a series of eighth notes, with some notes connected by ties.

11

Continuation of the musical score for Bass Clarinet, Part II. The bass clarinet continues with a series of eighth notes, ending with a fermata.

## III. Si iniquitates ( $\text{J} = 100$ )

Musical score for Bass Clarinet, Part III. The bass clarinet plays a series of eighth notes, with some notes connected by ties.

9

Continuation of the musical score for Bass Clarinet, Part III. The bass clarinet continues with a series of eighth notes, ending with a fermata.

## IV. Quia apud te ( $\text{J} = 100$ )

Musical score for Bass Clarinet, Part IV. The bass clarinet plays a series of eighth notes, with some notes connected by ties. A measure number '4' is written above the staff.

## V. Sustinuit anima mea ( $\text{J} = 100$ )

Musical score for Bass Clarinet, Part V. The bass clarinet plays a series of eighth notes, with some notes connected by ties.

9

Continuation of the musical score for Bass Clarinet, Part V. The bass clarinet continues with a series of eighth notes, ending with a fermata.

rit.

**VI. A custodia matutina ( $\text{d} = 100$ )**

Musical score for VI. A custodia matutina. The music is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 10 includes a dynamic marking "rit." and a fermata over the last note.

**VII. Quia apud Dominum ( $\text{d} = 100$ )**

Musical score for VII. Quia apud Dominum. The music is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The word "TACET" is written above the staff, and a dynamic marking "rit." is at the end.

**VIII. Et ipse redimet Israel ( $\text{d} = 100$ )**

Musical score for VIII. Et ipse redimet Israel. The music is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 9 includes a dynamic marking "rit." and a fermata over the last note.

**IX. Gloria Patri ( $\text{d} = 100$ )**

Musical score for IX. Gloria Patri. The music is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 10 includes a dynamic marking "rit." and a fermata over the last note.

**X. Sicut erat in principio ( $\text{d} = 100$ )**

Musical score for X. Sicut erat in principio. The music is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 10 and 11 show a melodic line with a fermata over the last note of measure 11.

19

Continuation of the musical score for X. Sicut erat in principio. The music is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking "rit." is at the end.