

Ludovico Balbi
(c.1545 - 1604)

Saule, Saule, quid me persequeris?

à7

Transcribed and edited by Lewis Jones

Source: Schadeus, A. and Vincenti, C. (eds.) (1613) *Promptuarii musici pars tertia*, Strassburg. Kieffer and Ledertz. No. 67.

The music:

Saule, Saule is taken from the section in the *Promptuarii* that contains motets appropriate for the Conversion of Saul. The setting is competent but unremarkable save for the word-painting at "stimulum calcitrare": Saul's waywardness is represented by short triplet passages set against the prevailing duple time of the motet.

Critical commentary: Comprised of source readings not retained in the Edition. Given in the order Bar, Part, Object, Comment.

Part designation, 5, 2. *cho.*/13,A,2, E/16,Bg,3-4, 4 3/23,Bg,3-4, 6 5/31,Bg,2, 3.

Editorial method and notes:

Original part names, note durations, time signatures and pitch have been retained. Clefs have been modernised and the music has been barred regularly according to the time signature. Original clefs and key signatures are displayed in prefatory staves. The range of each vocal part is given in black stemless notes before the initial time signature.

Editorial accidentals appear above the stave, and courtesy accidentals appear in parentheses. Original accidentals made redundant by modern barring conventions have been omitted without comment. Source sharps have been respelled as naturals in the appropriate places.

Spelling and punctuation appear as they do in the source, but are standardised. Ditto marks in the source have been expanded using italics. Ligatures appear as continuous square brackets above the stave, coloration as interrupted square brackets.

Figuring appears as it does in the original, with two exceptions. Firstly, it appears exclusively below the stave, according to the current convention. Secondly, chromatic major thirds are consistently spelled as # rather than 3: these instances are recorded in the Critical commentary.

Text and translation:

Saule, Saule, quid me persequeris?

Quid dixit: Quis es Domine?

*Et ille: Ego sum Jesus Nazarenus, quem tu persequeris:
durum est tibi contra stimulum calcitrare.*

"Saul, Saul, why dost thou persecute me?"

He said: "Who art thou, Lord?"

The reply came: "I am Jesus of Nazareth whom thou persecutest:
hard it is for thee to kick against the pricks*."

*Alternatively, "the goad": a sharp stick used to persuade reluctant cattle.

Acts 9: 4-5, 26: 14-15

Liturgical use: conversion of Saul.

Saule, Saule, quid me persequeris?

Ludovico Balbi

Cantus

Quinta vox
(2. Cantus)

Altus

Septima vox
(2. Altus)

Tenor

Sexta vox
(2. Tenor)

Bassus

Bassus generalis

5

C. me per - se - que - ris? quid me per - se - que - ris? quid

5. se - que - ris? Sau - le, Sau - le, quid me per -

A. Sau - le, quid me per - se - que - ris? Sau - le, Sau - le, quid me per -

7. Sau - le, Sau - le, quid me per - se - que - ris?

T. Sau - le, Sau - le, quid me per - se - que - ris?

6. Sau - le, Sau - le, quid me per - se - que -

B.

7 6

10

C. me per - se - que - ris? Quid di - -

5. se - que - ris, quid me per - se - que - ris? Quid di - -

A. se - que - ris? Quid di - -

7. le, quid me per - se - que - ris, quid me per - se - que - ris? Quid di - -

T. quid me per - se - que - ris? Quid di - -

6. ris? Quid di - -

B. Sau - le, Sau - le, quid me per - se - que - ris? Quid di - -

7 6

3 4 4 3

15

C. xit: et il - - - - le:
Quis es Do - - mi - ne?

A. xit: et il - - - - le:
Quis es Do - - mi - ne? E - go

T. Quis es Do - - mi - ne? E - go sum

B. xit: et il - - - - le:
Quis es Do - - mi - ne? E - go

7 6 4 # 7 6 6

20

C. E - go sum Je - - sus Na - za - re - - nus, e -

A. E - go sum Je - - sus Na - za - re - - nus, E - go sum Je - sus Na - za -

T. E - go sum Je - - sus Na - za - re - - nus,

B. E - go sum Je - - sus Na - za - re - - nus, E - go sum Je - - sus Na - za -

6 8 6 5 6 5 6 6

30

C. per - se - que - ris: du - rum est ti - bi con - tra
 5. tu per - se - que - ris, quem tu per - se - que - ris:
 A. per - se - que - ris: du - rum est ti - -
 7. nus, quem tu per - se - que - ris: du - rum est ti - - bi,
 T. tu per - se - que - ris: du - rum est ti - -
 6. -nus quem tu per - se - que - ris: du - rum
 B. per - se - que - ris:

6 # 4 4 # 5 6 5 6

35

C. sti - mu-lum cal - ci-tra - re, du - rum est ti -

5. du - rum est ti - bi con -

A. - bi, du - rum est ti - - bi con -

7. du - rum est ti - bi con - tra sti - mu lum cal - ci-tra - re,

T. bi con - tra sti - mu-lum cal - ci-tra - re, du - rum

6. est ti - bi con - - tra sti - mu-lum cal - ci - tra - re,

B. du - rum est ti - - bi con - tra sti - mu-lum

6

40

C. bi con - - tra sti - mu - lum cal -

5. tra sti - mu-lum cal - ci - tra - re, con - tra sti -

A. - tra sti - mu-lum cal - ci - tra - re, con - - tra sti - mu -

7. con - - - tra sti - mu-lum cal - ci - tra - re, con - - - tra

T. est ti - - bi con - tra sti - mu - lum

6. con - - - tra sti - - -

B. cal - cit - ra - re, con - - - tra sti - mu -

43

C. ci tra re.

5. mu lum cal ci tra re.

A. lum cal ci tra re.

7. sti - mu lum cal ci tra re.

T. cal ci tra re.

6. mu lum cal ci tra re.

B. lum cal ci tra re.

Bass. (lyrics not visible)

The musical score consists of eight staves, each representing a different voice part. The voices are labeled on the left: C, 5, A, 7, T, 6, B, and Bass. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. Measure 43 begins with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. The vocal parts sing the lyrics "mu-lum cal-ci-tra-re". The lyrics are written below the staff, with hyphens indicating where the notes fall. Measures 44 through 48 show the continuation of the melody and lyrics across all voices. Measure 49 concludes with a final cadence. The vocal parts are represented by various clefs (G-clef for treble voices, F-clef for bass), and the music includes several rests and dynamic markings like forte (f) and piano (p).