

Christus factus est

Antiphona solene

Pe. José Maria Xavier
(1819 - 1887)

Lento ♩ = 30
Quinta-feira Santa

Horn in F 1
p

Horn in F 2
p

Trombone 1
p

Trombone 2
p

Soprano
p Chris - tus fa - ctus est pro no - bis

Alto
p Chris - tus fa - ctus est pro no - bis

Tenor
p Chris - tus fa - ctus est pro no - bis

Bass
p Chris - tus fa - ctus est pro no - bis

Lento ♩ = 30
Quinta-feira Santa

Violin I
p

Violin II
p

Viola
p

Contrabass
p

The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system includes Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Trombone 1, and Trombone 2. The second system includes Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The third system includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Contrabass. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Lento' with a quarter note equal to 30 beats per minute. The dynamics are consistently 'p' (piano). The vocal parts have lyrics in Portuguese: 'Chris - tus fa - ctus est pro no - bis'. The string parts feature rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system includes four brass parts: Horn 1 and 2, and Trombone 1 and 2. The second system features four vocal parts: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The third system contains four string parts: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The vocal parts include the Latin lyrics: "no - bis o - be - di - ens us - que ad mor - tem." The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above the first measure of each system. The brass parts play a melodic line with some rests, while the woodwinds and strings provide harmonic support. The vocal soloists enter in the second measure of the first system.

Sexta-feira Santa

6

Hn. 1
Hn. 2
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of the musical score, featuring four brass parts: Horn 1, Horn 2, Trombone 1, and Trombone 2. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and begins at measure 6. The notation shows a melodic line for the horns and a more rhythmic, accompanimental line for the trombones. The key signature is B-flat major/E-flat minor.

Sexta-feira Santa

6

S
A
T
B

Mor - tem au - tem cru - cis mor - tem au - tem cru - cis.
Mor - tem au - tem cru - cis mor - tem au - tem cru - cis.
Mor - tem au - tem cru - cis mor - tem au - tem cru - cis.
Mor - tem au - tem cru - cis mor - tem au - tem cru - cis.

Detailed description: This block contains the vocal parts of the score, including Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The lyrics are: "Mor - tem au - tem cru - cis mor - tem au - tem cru - cis." The vocal lines are in a key with two flats and begin at measure 6. The Soprano and Alto parts have a melodic line, while the Tenor and Bass parts provide harmonic support.

Sexta-feira Santa

6

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Cb.

Detailed description: This block contains the string parts of the score, including Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Cello (Cb.). The music is in a key with two flats and begins at measure 6. The Violin and Viola parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the Cello part provides a more melodic accompaniment. The key signature is B-flat major/E-flat minor.

Sábado Santo

9

Hn. 1
Hn. 2
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the Horns and Trombones. It consists of four staves. The first two staves are for Horns 1 and 2, and the last two are for Trombones 1 and 2. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The first two measures of each staff show rests, indicating that the instruments are silent. In the third measure, the instruments enter with a melodic line. The Horns play a half note followed by two quarter notes. The Trombones play a half note followed by two quarter notes, with the second Trombone part having a slightly different rhythmic pattern.

Sábado Santo

9

S
A
T
B

quod est su - per
quod est su - per
quod est su - per
Pro - pter quod et Deus e-xal-ta - vit il - lum et de - dit il - li no-mem quod est su - per

Detailed description: This block contains the vocal parts for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The Soprano, Alto, and Tenor parts have rests for the first two measures and then enter in the third measure with the lyrics "quod est su - per". The Bass part has a more active line, starting with a melodic phrase in the first measure and continuing through the second measure. The lyrics for the Bass part are "Pro - pter quod et Deus e-xal-ta - vit il - lum et de - dit il - li no-mem quod est su - per".

Sábado Santo

9

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Cb.

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the Violins, Viola, and Cello. It consists of four staves. The Violin I and Violin II parts play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes with accents. The Viola part plays a similar rhythmic accompaniment but with a different melodic line. The Cello part plays a simple melodic line consisting of quarter notes. The music is in a key with two flats and a common time signature.

12
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2

This section contains the musical notation for four brass instruments: Horn 1, Horn 2, Trombone 1, and Trombone 2. Each instrument part begins at measure 12. The Horns and Trombones play a melodic line consisting of a quarter note, followed by a half note, and then a whole note. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat).

12
 S
 A
 T
 B

This section contains the vocal parts for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). Each voice part begins at measure 12. The lyrics are: "om - - ne no - - - - mem." The vocal lines are written in a homophonic style, with each voice part following the same melodic contour as the brass instruments.

12
 Vln. I
 Vln. II
 Vla.
 Cb.

This section contains the musical notation for four string instruments: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. Each instrument part begins at measure 12. The Violins and Viola play a rhythmic accompaniment consisting of a series of eighth notes, while the Cello plays a simple bass line. The key signature is three flats.