

Source: *Cantiones Triginta Selectissimae*.

Christe qui lux es et dies

*Quinque, Sex, Septem, Octo, Duodecim
et plurium vocum.* (Clemens Stephani, Nürnberg, 1568)

Georg Blanckenmüller (c.1490-?)
ed. Edward Tambling

Discantus
[Alto]

Altus
[Tenor I]

Quinta vox
in Epidiapente
post unum Tempus
[Tenor II]

Tenor
[Baritone]

Bassus
[Bass]

Christus

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- es,
es, et di - es, et di - es, No - ctis te - ne - bras de -
lux es et di - es, di - es, No - ctis te - ne -
et di - es, No - ctis te - ne - bras de -

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te - gis, de - te - gis, de - te - te -
bras de - te - gis, lu - cis - que lu -
te - gis, lu - cis - que lu - men cre - de -
te - - - gis, Lu - cis - que lu - men cre - -

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gis, Lu - cis - que lu - men cre - de - ris,
de - - - - te - gis, Lu - cis - que lu -
men cre - de - ris, Lu - men be - - - a -
ris, Lu - men be - - a - tum, prae - lu -
- de - ris, Lu - men be - a - tum,

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Lumen Christi

Soprano: Lu-men-be-a-tum prae-men-cre-de-ris, Lu-men-be-tum prae-di-cans.

Alto: men-cre-de-ris, tum prae-men-be-

Tenor: - - - men cre - de - ris,

Bass: tum prae - - di - cans.

Organ: Sustained notes and chords throughout the section.

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Editorial note

Taken from *Cantiones Triginta Selectissimae. Quinque, Sex, Septem, Octo, Duodecim et plurium vocum.*
(Clemens Stephani, Nürnberg, 1568)

17 I 2 - was G

18 I 4 - was G

19 II 1 - was $\text{F}^{\#}$ F

20 II 1 - was C

21 I 2 - was C

21 II 2 - was C

24 III 3 - was D

25 I 2-3+25 II 1-2 - no attempt has been made to alter the parallel octave motion between these parts

Where 'ij' appears to show a repetition of the text, this repetition has been expanded and denoted by italic text underlay.