

# 14. Panis quem ego

(Grade 3 - Johan Lupus)

Enriquez de Valderrábano

Pa- nis quem e- go da- bo, pa- nis

quem e- go da- bo,

pa- nis quem e- go da- bo, pa- nis quem

e- go da- bo, pa- nis quem

e- go da- bo; ca- ro me- a

1) 2)

1) 2 rhythm flags one position to right in orig.

2) Rhythm flag one position to right in orig.

55 60

est pro mundi, pro

65 70

mun- di, pro mun-

75 80

di, pro mundi vi- ta li- ti- ga- bant er- go Ju-

85 90

de i, [di- cen- tes] ad in- vi- cem,

95 100

li- ti- ga- bant er- go Ju- de- i, di- cen-

1) Note black in orig. Added by editor. See bars 84-5.  
 2) Text missing in orig.

105 110

tes, "Quo- mo- do po- test hic no- bis, car-

115 120

nem, su- am, car- nem su- am da-

125 130 135

re, car- nem su- am da- re ad

140

man- du- can- dum,

145 150

ad man- du- can- dum?

The image shows a musical score for a bass line, likely for a lute or similar instrument. It consists of five systems of music. Each system includes a staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are written below the staff, and the figured bass notation is written below the lyrics. The lyrics are: "tes, 'Quo- mo- do po- test hic no- bis, car- nem, su- am, car- nem su- am da- re, car- nem su- am da- re ad man- du- can- dum, ad man- du- can- dum?". The figured bass notation uses letters (a, b, c, d, e, f, g) and accidentals (sharps, flats) to indicate fingerings and pitches. Some letters are in red. There are also some symbols like 'r' and 'f' that might represent rests or specific techniques. The score is numbered with measure numbers in boxes: 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, and 150. There are also some annotations like '1)' and '2)' above the staff in the later systems.

1) c in orig. clashes with bass line  
 2) d in orig.