

Pietro Andrea Ziani (1616 – 1684)

Haec est crux

This transcription, a setting for solo soprano and continuo, is the second of 18 works from Ambrosius Profe's *Collorarium* of 1649. Profe was organist at St. Elizabeth church in Breslau (now Wroclaw) in Poland; the *Collorarium* is a collection with music by eight different composers, and the initial two works feature music by Ziani, who was 33 years old at the time of Profe's publication. (In the 1660s and 1670s, Ziani was one of most important composers of Venetian operas.) To each of these works, Profe has created a *contrafactum* (without attribution), a re-textualization of existing music with words either in Latin and/or with a German sacred text. Some of Profe's Latin texts were changed minimally, removing references to Mary to conform to Lutheran practices. This allowed for repurposed works of a high quality, which at the same time provided sacred texts for worship purposes, and which could enhance Profe's music program at St. Elizabeth. By publishing the *Collorarium* and other collections, Profe was able to expand the reach of these works as well. In addition to being a proficient organist, Profe also studied theology at Wittenburg, and was one of several individuals who published *contrafacta* in the 17th century. These efforts helped address the popular demand for suitable sacred works in 17th century northern Europe.

Profe suggests, atop this entry in the *canto* (soprano) part book, that a tenor could alternatively sing the part. The original part books from the *Collorarium* have been scanned by the University of Kassel, Germany, and the part books for this particular work can be consulted here:

Soprano (*Canto*) https://orka.bibliothek.uni-kassel.de/viewer/image/1352716372152/13/LOG_0004/
Continuo (*Bassus Continuus*) https://orka.bibliothek.uni-kassel.de/viewer/image/1352716829996/18/LOG_0007/

The text alludes to the cross of the crucifixion through florid language. It follows, with an English translation:

Haec est Crux pretiosa, arbor una nobilis, in qua salus mundi immolata est, in qua Creator omnium, et Deus pro salute generis humani dignatus est, in illa affigi et sacrosanctam animam in sinu Patris efflavit.	<i>This is the precious Cross, the one noble tree, in which the falsehood of the world was sacrificed, in which the Creator of all things, and God for the salvation of the human race, condescended to be enshrined in it and breathed forth the sacrosanct soul in the bosom of the Father.</i>
Inter omnia ligna sylvarum tu sola excelsior. Sola tu fuisti digna.	<i>Among all the trees of the forest you alone are the highest. You alone were worthy.</i>
Quia tu, sola, fuisti digna portare pretium, et talentum mundi. Nulla sylva talem profert fronde flore germine, dulce lignum, dulces clavos, dulcia ferens pondera.	<i>Because you, alone, were worthy to bear the price and the talent of the world. No forest brings forth such a leaf with a flower bud, a sweet tree, sweet nails, bearing sweet burdens.</i>

The continuo part includes markings (such as “6”, first inversion) only for the first eight measures.

The following corrections were made for this transcription:

1. Soprano, m. 17: Beat 3, A changed from 32nd to 16th.
2. Soprano, m. 47: First three notes (D, C# and B) changed from quarter and eighths to eighth sixteenth notes.
3. Basso Continuo, m. 49: Beat 2, fourth note changed from low Bb to C.
4. Basso Continuo, m. 62: F changed to F#.
5. Basso Continuo, m. 63: Last (whole) note changed from D to G for proper resolution with soprano.

Bruce Brolsma,
October, 2024

COROLLARIUM

Geistlicher Collectaneorum,
berühmter Authorum, so zu denen bißhero
unterschiedenen publicirten vier Theilenge-
hörig und versprochen;

Nunmehr sampt beygefügeten Erraten/
dieselben zu rectificiren, gewähret

Von

AMBROSIO PROFIO, Or-

gan. bey der Kirchen zu S. Elisabeth
in Breslaw.

CANTUS.

Leipzig /

Gedruckt und verlegt durch Timotheum Ritsch /

Anno M DC XLIX.

Canto o Ten. Solo. Andrea Ziani.

Æc est ij Crux preti-
Sal ve ij
sa, arbor una no- bilis, in

Haec est crux

From *Collorarium* (1649), Ambrosius Profe

Pietro Andea Ziani (1616 - 1684)

Transcription: Bruce Brolsma

Soprano

Basso Continuo

Haec est, haec est Crux pre-ti-o - sa,

ar - bor un - a no - bi-lis,

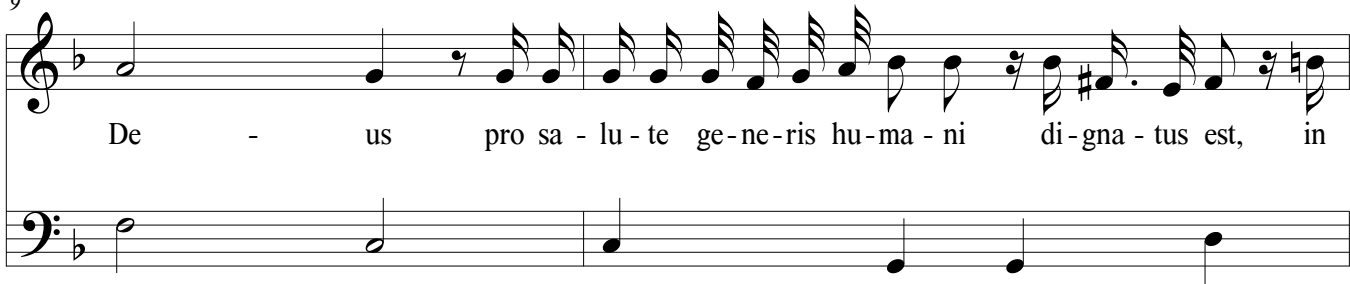
in qua, in qua sa - lus mun - di

im - mo-la-ta est. in qua cre-a - tor om - ni-um, cre-a - tor om - ni-um, et

The musical score is written for Soprano and Basso Continuo. The Soprano part is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The Basso Continuo part is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are in Latin. The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece. The second system starts at measure 3. The third system starts at measure 5. The lyrics are: 'Haec est, haec est Crux pre-ti-o - sa, ar - bor un - a no - bi-lis, in qua, in qua sa - lus mun - di im - mo-la-ta est. in qua cre-a - tor om - ni-um, cre-a - tor om - ni-um, et'. The Soprano part features several melismatic passages indicated by dashed lines and slurs. The Basso Continuo part provides a harmonic accompaniment with various figured bass notations (e.g., 6, 7, 6) and rests.

9

S



De - us pro sa - lu - te ge - ne - ris hu - ma - ni di - gna - tus est, in

B.C.

11

S



il - la af - fi - gi in qua cre - a - tor om - ni - um et De -

B.C.

13

S



us. pro sa - lu - te ge - ne - ris hu - ma - ni, di - gna - tus est in il - la af -

B.C.

15

S



fi - gi, et sa - cro - sanc - tam a - ni - mam in si - nu Pa - tris, in si - nu Pa - tris ef -

B.C.

17

S

fla - - - - - vit.

B.C.

19

S

In - ter om - ni-a li-gna syl - va - rum tu so - la, so - la, tu

B.C.

23

S

so - la ex-cel - si - or, so - la, so - la, so - la tu fu - i - sti di -

B.C.

27

S

- gna, in - ter om - ni-a li-gna, li-gna syl - va - rum, tu so -

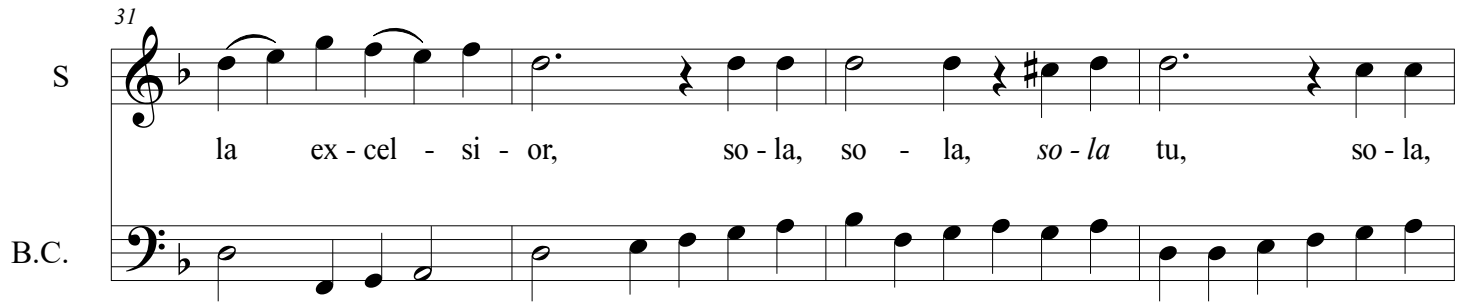
B.C.

31

S

la ex - cel - si - or, so - la, so - la, so - la tu, so - la,

B.C.

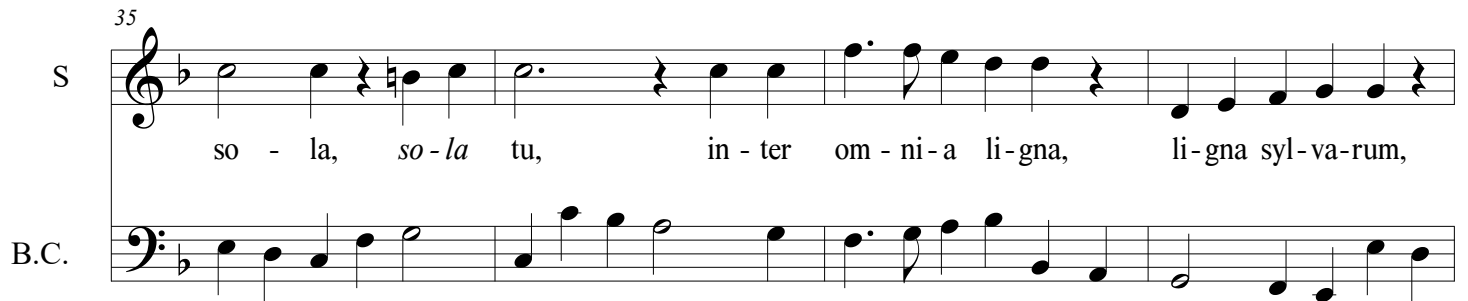


35

S

so - la, so - la tu, in - ter om - ni - a li - gna, li - gna syl - va - rum,

B.C.



39

S

tu so - la - ex - cel - si - or, tu so - la - ex - cel - si - or.

B.C.



43

S

Qui - a tu so - la, so - la - tu fu - i - sti di - gna, por - ta - re pre - ti - um,

B.C.



45

S

por-ta-re pre-ti-um, et ta-len - - - - - tum

B.C.

47

S

mun - di. Nul - la syl - va ta-lem pro - fert fronde

B.C.

50

S

flo-re, fronde flo-re ger - mi - ne, nul - la syl - va ta-lem pro -

B.C.

53

S

- fert fron-de flo - re, fron-de flo - re, fron - de flo - re ger mi

B.C.

