

Puer Natus Est Nobis

Transposition Inquisition No. 59

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About the Piece:

As laid out in the Rule of Saint Benedict, the chanting of Biblical passages and other religious texts became central to medieval worship. Each daily Mass and office was filled with song. Chant was divided into two parts, the Ordinary and the Proper. These words refer to the texts: texts for the Proper changed each day, while texts for the Ordinary remained the same.

Puer Natus est is the Introit for the third Mass of Christmas Day. In a medieval Mass the Introit was the first item and would be sung as the celebrants entered the sanctuary. Its text changed daily and featured a dialogue of sorts between the choir singing the Antiphon and verses from the Psalms sung by the cantor.

As one might expect for the Mass of Christmas Day, the spiritual import of the chant is one of overwhelming joy at the birth of the Christ child and the theological ramifications of this birth. Owing to the obvious importance of this day in the church calendar, the Proper texts were not used again until the following Christmas.

Latin: "Puer natus est nobis, et filius datus est nobis" English: "A child is born to us, and a Son is given to us"

Pu - er na - tus est no - bis, et fi - li - us da - tus est no - bis :

freely

①

freely

②

freely

③

freely

④

5 *freely*

6 *freely*

7 *freely*

8 *freely*

9 *freely*

10 *freely*

11 *freely*

12 *freely*

13 *freely*

Bonus:

"Christmas Drums" from Rick and Morty

Translations:

(Latin/English)

*"Drummer drum drum drum Drum,
drum drum drum drum drum.
Christmas Drums,
Christmas Drums being played by a Boy!
Ska dam dap dap dap doop."*

(English)

*"Sing ye to the Lord,
a new canticle.
Christmas Drums,
Christmas Drums being played by a Boy!
because He hath done wonderful things."*

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