

Carmina: Ausgewählte Instrumentalsätze des 16. Jhd

VORWORT

Neben zahlreichen a-cappella-Sätzen oder solchen, die sichtlich aus Vokal- und Instrumentalparten gemischt sind, finden sich in den Musikhandschriften des XVI. Jahrhunderts auch Stücke, deren völlige Textlosigkeit auf reine Instrumentalausführung schließen läßt. Innere Merkmale, wie pausenloses Skalenwesen, rasche und sprunghafte Passagen bestätigen diesen Bestimmungszweck. Die mehrfach anzutreffende Gattungsbezeichnung „Carmen“ deutet auf Form und Umfang der damaligen Liedbearbeitung. Hier zeigt dann auch, wie in den Beispielen Ludwig Senfls, die *cantus-firmus*-Stimme liedmäßige Beschaffenheit. Die Wiedergabe wird diese „Tenor-Orientierung“ des Satzgefüges durch Hervorheben des *cantus firmus* zu verdeutlichen haben, während Heinrich Fincks wandernder *cantus* jedesmal von der betreffenden Stimme betont sein will. Andere Sätze dringen von einfacher Instrumentalübertragung vokaler Liedvorlagen bis zu freien Motivdurchführungen einer älteren Melodie vor: Heinrich Isaacs „Der Hund“ ist eine Gipfelleistung dieses Zweiges alter Instrumentalmusik. Hier liegen aber schon erste Wurzeln einer Formung, die in den dargebotenen Duos deutlich zu Fantasie, Canzone, Ricercar und Fuge hinführt.

Die einzelnen Sätze einschl. Isaacs „Der Hund“ (da hier J. Wolfs Fragment um die dritte noch fehlende Stimme vervollständigt wird) sind Erstdrucke*. Sie wurden gegen die Vorlagen auf ein Viertel ihres ursprünglichen Wertes verkürzt, wie das die alte Zeit ja auch bei Intavolierungen zu tun pflegte (♢ = c ♪). Die heute übliche Streichquartett-Besetzung machte einige Transpositionen aufwärts notwendig. ♯ oder ♭ über einer Note sind zwangsläufig aus der Kadenzierung sich ergebende Zutaten der Herausgeber. Die beigelegte ursprüngliche Weise oder der *cantus firmus* legen für den Satz das Zeitmaß fest. Aber auch, wo dieser „gesangliche“ Anhalt fehlt, wird man für ♪ ungefähr MM 60 als Grundwert ansetzen dürfen.

Das Musizieren der „Carmina“ kann mit jedem einheitlichen „Chor“ von Streich- oder Holzblasinstrumenten geschehen, sowohl als stilistische Vorbereitung für die alte Chormusik, wie zu dem Selbstzweck, eine feine, intime Kunst der Polyphonie kennenzulernen und in der freien Linienführung altdeutscher Kontrapunktik wahrhaft organische Melodiebildung quellengetreu zu durchforschen und zu erleben.

Wir widmen dieses Heft Johannes Wolf, dem hochverdienten Erschließer von so viel wertvoller alter Musik, zum sechzigsten Geburtstag.

Berlin, April 1929

Hans Joachim Moser / Fritz Piersig

PREFACE

Alongside numerous a-cappella works, and others which are evidently for mixed vocal and instrumental forces, the manuscripts of the sixteenth century also contain pieces which, by their complete lack of texts, suggest purely instrumental performance. Internal characteristics such as uninterrupted scalar writing and rapid disjunct movement confirm that they were intended for this purpose. The frequently encountered heading „Carmen“ is indicative of the form and dimensions of the song transcription of that time. Then again, the *cantus firmus* part in the examples by Ludwig Senfl, for instance, displays a song-like character. This „tenor structure“ will need to be made clear in performance by bringing the *cantus firmus* into prominence, while Heinrich Finck's „migrating *cantus firmus*“, to borrow Reese's term, will need to be emphasised throughout by whichever part is concerned. Other pieces demonstrate the advance from the simple transcription of a vocal model to the free melodic development of an older melody; Heinrich Isaac's „Der Hund“ [„The Dog“] is one of the masterpieces of this branch of old instrumental music. In addition, the first roots can be seen of a growth that was to lead to the fantasia, canzona, ricercar and fugue, as is evident in the duets of this volume.

All the pieces are printed here for the first time,* including Isaac's „Der Hund“, since J. Wolf's fragment still lacked the third part which is given in this edition. Note values have been reduced to a quarter of the originals, as was usual even in olden times for music in tablature (♢ = c ♪). In order to make the pieces playable by the string quartet of today, upward transposition has occasionally been necessary. Sharps and flats printed above the notes are editorial, arising of necessity from the cadence formulae. Where the original melody or *cantus firmus* is given, this will establish the tempo of the piece; but even where this vocal clue is lacking one may fix a basic speed of about ♪ = 60.

The „Carmina“ can be played by any homogeneous group of string or wind instruments, either as stylistic preparation for old vocal music, or as an end in itself, in order to become acquainted with a fine, intimate polyphonic art, and to investigate and experience genuinely organic formation of melody in the free part-writing of old German counterpoint.

We dedicate this volume to Johannes Wolf, who has brought to light so much worth-while old music, on his sixtieth birthday.

Berlin, April 1929

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NAGELS MUSIK-ARCHIV 53

* Quellen: Nr. 1—3 Bayer. Staatsbibliothek München, Hs. 260, Nr. 4 Stiftsbibliothek St. Gallen, Hs. 462 [Liederbuch des Johannes Heer], Nr. 5—7 Stiftsbibliothek St. Gallen, Hs. 461 [Notenbuch Fridolin Sickers], Nr. 8—12 Wien, Nationalbibliothek, Hs. 18810.

* Sources: No. 1—3 Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, Hs. 260, No. 4 Stiftsbibliothek St. Gallen, Hs. 462 Liederbuch des Johannes Heer, No. 5—7 Stiftsbibliothek St. Gallen, Hs. 461 Notenbuch Fridolin Sickers, No. 8—12 Wien, Nationalbibliothek, Hs. 18810.

1. In meinem Sinn

(Stifts-Bibl. St. Gallen Hs. 462)

Das Lied:



Anonym



2. Ach Gott wem soll ichs klagen

5

Das Lied:

(Reutterliedlein 1535)

Ach Gott wem soll ichs klagen das heimlich lei - den mein / mein hertz will mir ver - za - gen und lei - det gros - se
pein / soll ich schönslieb nun scheiden / thut meinem hert - zen weh / so schwing ich mich ü - ber die hei - den / und seh dich nimmer meh.

The vocal melody is written on a single staff in C major, 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The melody is simple and plaintive, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) indicated by a 'b' above the staff. The lyrics are written below the staff in a Gothic script.

Anonym

The instrumental accompaniment is written on two staves (treble and bass clef) in C major, 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The accompaniment is a simple, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, providing a steady accompaniment for the vocal melody. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) indicated by a 'b' above the staff. The lyrics are written below the staff in a Gothic script.

6

11

15

19

23

28

3. Ich sag ade

(Forster 1540)

Das Lied:

Ich sag a - de wir zwei wir müs - - - sen - - - den / ja schei - - -
 den / ich laß bei dir das hert-ze mein / all - wo du bist / da wekd ich sein in not und
 pein / all - zeit sollst du - - - die - - - lieb - ste sein - - - die lieb - ste sein.

Anonym

4
8
11
15
19

4. Der Hund

7

Das Lied:

(Reutterliedlein 1535)

Der hund mir vor dem licht um - gaht / frü und auch spat hab ich kein
ru wie ich ihm thu / das rich - tet alls der klaf - fer zu.

Heinrich Isaac



6



11



16



22



8

27

This system contains measures 8 through 11. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern. Measure 11 ends with a whole note chord.

32

This system contains measures 12 through 17. The melody in the treble clef is mostly whole notes. The bass clef accompaniment continues with a consistent eighth-note pattern. Measure 17 concludes with a whole note chord.

38

This system contains measures 18 through 23. The melody in the treble clef includes some eighth-note runs. The bass clef accompaniment remains active with eighth notes. Measure 23 ends with a whole note chord.

44

This system contains measures 24 through 29. The melody in the treble clef features eighth-note patterns. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes. Measure 29 ends with a whole note chord.

50

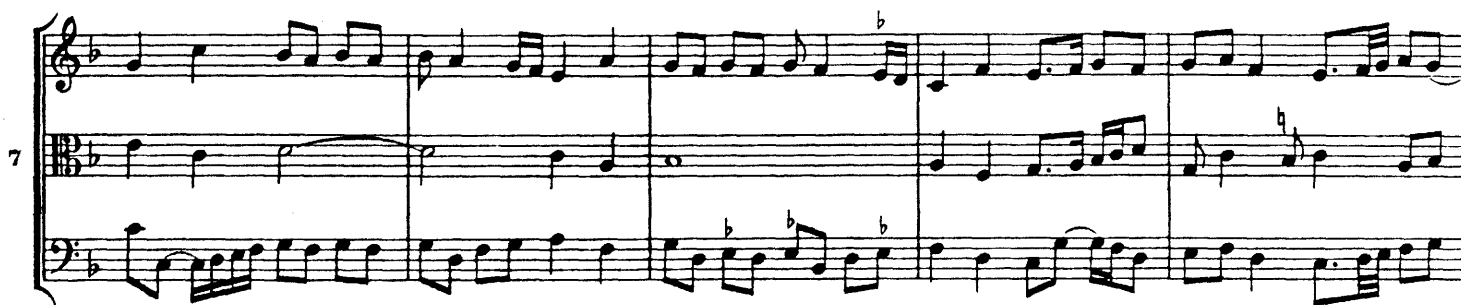
This system contains measures 30 through 35. The melody in the treble clef has a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes. Measure 35 ends with a whole note chord.

55

This system contains measures 36 through 41. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes. Measure 41 ends with a whole note chord.



First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a middle staff (likely alto or tenor), and a bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests in the upper staves.



Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 7. It continues with the same three-staff structure. The middle staff has a long note with a slur. The bass staff shows some flat accidentals (b) in later measures.



Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 12. The notation continues across the three staves, with various rhythmic patterns and some flat accidentals in the bass staff.



Fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 17. The music continues with complex rhythmic figures in all three staves, including many sixteenth notes.



Fifth system of the musical score, starting at measure 22. The final system on the page, showing continued melodic and harmonic development in the three staves.

27

32

37

42

48

58

Adieu natürlich Sehnen mein

11
Anonym

7

13

19

24

29

6. Ge[sp]enst licht my so vast und quelt

Anonym

This musical score is for a piece titled "6. Ge[sp]enst licht my so vast und quelt" by an anonymous composer. It is written for three voices: Soprano, Alto, and Bass, each with a corresponding keyboard part. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of 27 measures, divided into six systems of five measures each. The notation includes treble and bass staves for the voices and a grand staff (treble and bass) for the keyboard. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

12

18

24

30

36

42

7. Als ich anschau das fröhlich Gsicht

13

Anonym

This musical score is for a three-part setting of the hymn 'Als ich anschau das fröhlich Gsicht'. It is written for Soprano, Alto, and Bass voices, with a keyboard accompaniment. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of six systems of staves, each with a vocal line and a keyboard line. The first system starts with a treble clef for the voice and a bass clef for the keyboard. The second system begins at measure 6, the third at measure 11, the fourth at measure 16, the fifth at measure 21, and the sixth at measure 26. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The keyboard part provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. The overall mood is joyful and contemplative, reflecting the hymn's theme of seeing God's face with joy.

8. Lamentatio - Carmen

Ludwig Senfl



First system of the musical score, measures 1-4. It features four staves: two treble clefs (top two) and two bass clefs (bottom two). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music includes various note values, rests, and slurs.



Second system of the musical score, measures 5-8. It continues the four-staff arrangement. Measure 5 is marked with a '5' on the left. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across all staves.



Third system of the musical score, measures 9-12. Measure 9 is marked with a '9' on the left. The system shows further development of the musical themes with intricate phrasing and dynamics.



Fourth system of the musical score, measures 13-16. Measure 13 is marked with a '13' on the left. The final system concludes the piece with sustained notes and a final cadence across the four staves.

9. Carmen in la

15

Ludwig Senfl

This musical score is for a piece titled "9. Carmen in la" by Ludwig Senfl. The score is written for four staves, likely representing a string quartet or a similar instrumental ensemble. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into four systems, each containing two staves. The first system (measures 1-4) shows a melodic line in the upper staves and a more active, rhythmic line in the lower staves. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melodic development in the upper staves and the rhythmic pattern in the lower staves. The third system (measures 9-12) features a more complex melodic line in the upper staves and a steady rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. The fourth system (measures 13-16) concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish in the upper staves and a sustained harmonic base in the lower staves. A small number "1)" is visible in the bottom right corner of the fourth system, possibly indicating a first ending or a specific performance instruction.

6

11

16

1)

10. Carmen in re

Ludwig Senfl

This musical score is for a piece titled "Carmen in re" by Ludwig Senfl. It is written for a four-part vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a lute. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into four systems, each containing three staves. The first system (measures 1-5) shows the vocal parts and lute accompaniment. The second system (measures 6-10) continues the piece, with measure numbers 6, 8, and 10 indicated on the left. The third system (measures 11-15) shows measures 11, 13, and 15. The fourth system (measures 16-20) shows measures 16, 18, and 20. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and bar lines.

20

11. Carmen in re

Ludwig Senfl

5

10

12. Greiner zanner

Das Lied:

(Rhaw, Tricinien)

Grei - ner zan - ner wie ge - felt dir das / daß ich bei dein bu - len sitz /
 du mußt hin - term o - fen schwitz / hin - term o - fen schwitz_ / wie ge - felt dir das!

Heinrich Finck

7

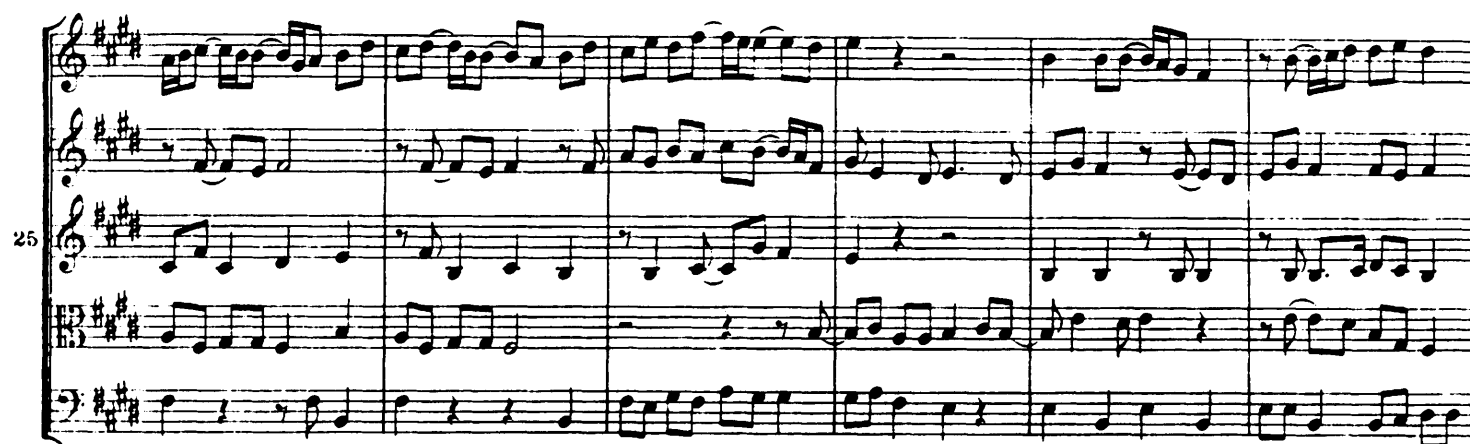
13

19



System 1 (Measures 19-24): This system contains six measures of music. It features a complex texture with multiple voices. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staves show more rhythmic activity with sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff provides a steady bass line. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

25



System 2 (Measures 25-30): This system contains six measures of music. The melodic lines continue with intricate patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes. There are some rests in the upper staves, while the lower staves remain active. The key signature remains three sharps.

81



System 3 (Measures 81-86): This system contains six measures of music. The texture is dense with many sixteenth notes. There are some sharp signs (#) above certain notes in the upper staves. The key signature remains three sharps.

87



System 4 (Measures 87-92): This system contains six measures of music. It features long horizontal lines (possibly slurs or ties) in the upper staves, indicating sustained notes. The lower staves continue with rhythmic patterns. The key signature remains three sharps.