Széptud. O.
64 h.

Széptud. O.
64 h.

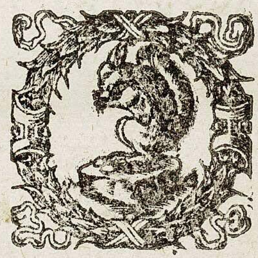
Szép

COMPENDIOLVM MVSIcæ pro incipientibus.

PER

M. HENRICVM FABRVM

conſcriptum, ac nunc denuò cum additione alterius Compendioli recognitum.



FRANCOFVRTI

Andreas Eichorn imprimebat.

Anno M. D. XCV.

543.509

M. ACADEMIA KÖNYVTÁRA

OPTIMAE SPEI
PVERIS, MARTINO, NICOLAO & Ioſuæ Medleris, clariſsimi & doctiſsimi viri Doctoris Nicolai Medleri filiis.

M. Henricus Faber S. D.

REctè admonet Horatius in arte Poëtica, de præceptis, qualia eſſe debeant, cum inquit: Quicquid præcipies, eſto brevis, ut citò dicta percipiant animi dociles, teneantq; fideles. Quod maximè in pueris jam artium radices, primoribus labris deguſtantibus obſervandum exiſtimo. Nã ut firma ipſorum ingenia præceptionum nimia prolixitate obruuntur, ita viciſsim multùm ea adjuvari, experientia docet, quando prima principia nudè & breviter fuerint propoſita. Hæc enim cum ſæpiſsimè propter brevitatem poſsint repeti, melius diſcuntur, & tenacius deinde inhærent

memoriæ. Adde quod puerilis illa ætas pro-fectum exiguum in aliquo ſtudio ſentiens, valde delectetur, & quaſi calcari addito, ad maiora tantò alacrius pergat. Quare vt pueri noſtræ fidei commiſsi, in inferioribus claſsibus (maioribus enim hæc præcepta copioſius tradi neceſſe eſt) ad Muſicæ ſtudium inuitarentur, operæ precium facturum me putaui, ſi vſitatiſsima quæq; canendi præcepta, eorum captui accommodata congererem. Hanc autem meam operam vobis optimi pueri inſcribo, vt vos quoque adhorter ad ſtudia, quæ feliciter incepiſtis. Deus optimus maximus ea fortunet, atq; ad Reipublicæ & Eccleſiæ vtilitatem gubernet. Benè valete. Brunſvuigæ 4. calend. Auguſti. Anno Domini 1548.

Quid

Quid eſt Muſica?

Eſt bene canendi ſcientia.

Quotuplex eſt?

Duplex.

Choralis & Figuralis.

Quid eſt Muſica choralis?

Quæ ſimplicem & uniformem in ſuis notulis ſeruat menſuram.

Quid eſt Muſica figuralis?

Quæ diuerſam figurarum quàntitatem iuxta varia præſcripta ſigna exprimit.

Quot ſunt præcipua capita, quibus tyro opus habet?

Quinq;
- *Clauis.*
- *Vox.*
- *Cantus.*
- *Mutatio &*
- *Figura.*

Szé

Primum Caput de Clauibus.

Quid eſt Clauis?

Eſt vocis formandæ index.

Quot ſunt Claues?

Viginti, atq́; ex ſequenti figura, quæ vulgo Scala dicitur, patent.

Et ſunt triplices

Geminatæ	ee			la
	dd		la	ſol
	cc		ſol	fa
Minores	bb	fa	♮	mi
	aa	la	mi	re
	g	ſol	re	ut
	f	fa		ut
	e	la		mi
	d	la	ſol	re
	c	ſol	fa	ut
	b	fa	♮	mi
	a	la	mi	re
	G	ſol	re	ut
	F	fa	ut	
	E		la	mi
Maiores	D		ſol	re
	C		fa	ut
	♮		mi	
	A		re	
	Γ		ut	

Quot ſunt claves ſignatæ?

Quinq́.

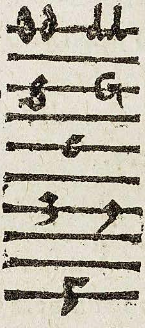
Γut, F fa ut, C ſol fa ut, G ſol re ut, & D d la ſol.

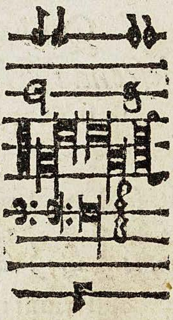
Quare dicuntur ſignatæ?

Quia hæ ſolum in cantus exordio expreſſê ponuntur.

Quomodo ſignantur?

In cantu chorali ſignantur ſic.



In cantu verò figurali hoc modo

Et ponuntur omnes in linea, diſtantq́ inter ſe per quintam, præter F & Γ per ſeptimam.

Caput ſecundum de vocibus.

Quid eſt vox?

Eſt ſyllaba, quâ clavium tenor exprimitur.

Quot ſunt Voces?

Sex.

Quotuplices ſunt Voces?

Duplices.

Inferiores & Superiores.

Quæ ſunt Inferiores?

Quibus vtimur, quando Cantus aſcendit, vt ſunt, vt, re, mi.

Quæ ſunt Superiores?

Quibus vtimur, quando Cantus deſcendit, & ſunt, la, ſol fa.

In quotuplici ſuut differentia?

In triplici.

ut, fa	*dicuntur*	*molles*	*quia*	*mollem*	*redunt*	
re, ſol		*naturales*		*mediocrem*	*dunt*	
mi, la		*duræ*		*durum*	*ſonū*	

Sufficiunt ne hæ voces ad omnem Cantum modulandum?

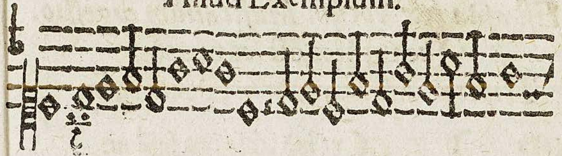
Ita, quia in mutationibus ſubinde repetuntur.

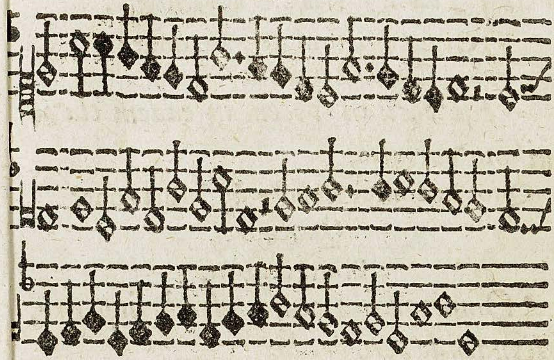
Exemplum.

Fuga duorum in vniſono.

Aliud

Aliud Exemplum.



Fuga duorum in hyperdiateſſaron.

Quantum ad Choralem cantum at-
tinet, pauca exempla ſubiungam, cum
pueri noſtri ſatis exerceantur in cantile-
nis, quarum vſus in templo exiſtit. Illiꝰꝗ
exercitio hæc præcepta addi volo, eo
quod vtriꝗ Muſicæ ſunt communia.

Caput tertium, de cantu.

Quid eſt Cantus?

Eſt apta ſex vocum Muſicalium digeſtio.

Quotuplex eſt cantus?

Triplex, Mollis, Durus, Naturalis.

Mollis	*eſt qui habet.*	*vt in F, & fa in b fa ♮ mi.*
Durus		*vt in G, & mi in b fa ♮ mi.*
Naturalis		*vt in C. & non attingit b.*

Caput quartum de Mutatione.

Quid eſt mutatio?

Eſt vocis in vocem in eadem clave vniſona variatio.

Quot traduntur Regulæ de Mutatione?

Quatuor.

Prima Regula.

Omnis mutatio aſcendendo fit per re, deſcendendo verò per la.

Secunda.

In cantu naturali prorſus nulla fit mutatio, quia perpetuò in ſex vocibus verſatur.

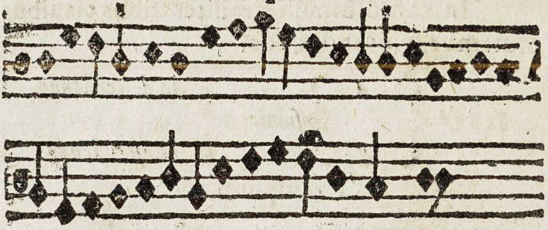
Tertia.

In cantu duro mutamus tribus clavibus, ſcilicet, a, e, & d.

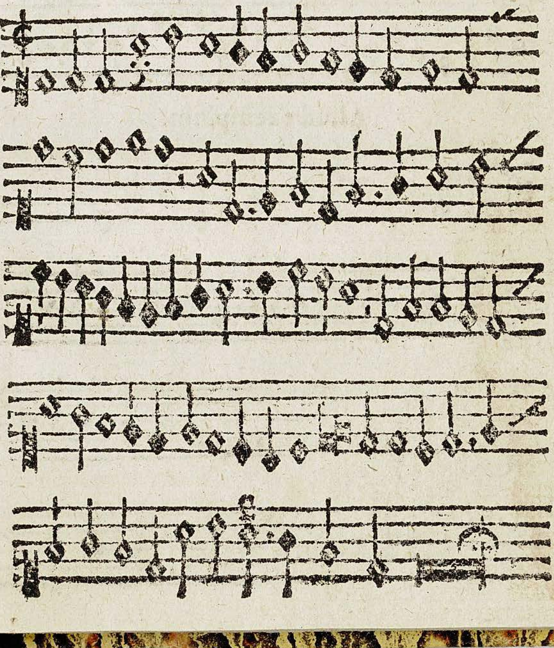
In a &	e	ſumimus	la deſcendendo.
	d		re aſcendendo.

Exem-

Exemplum.



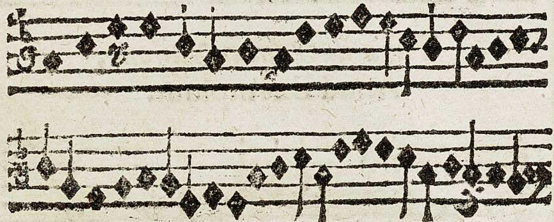
Fuga duorum in vniſono,

Aliud Exemplum.

Quarta Regula.

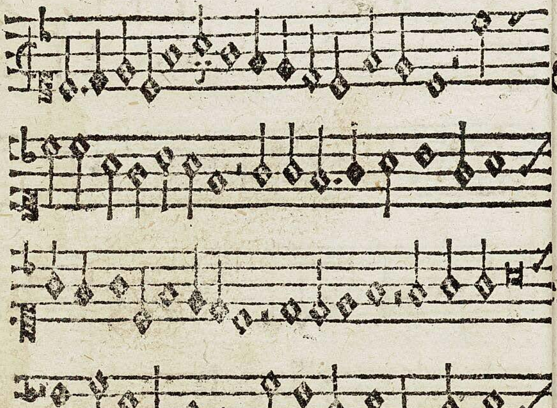
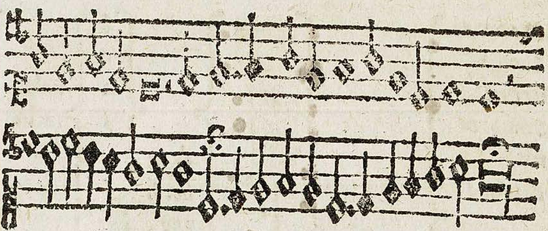
In cantu bmolli ſimiliter tribus clauibus mutamus, ſcilicet, d, g, & a.

In d & { *a* / *g* } *ſumimus* { *la deſcendendo.* / *re aſcendendo.* }

Exemplum.



Aliud exemplum.



Caput quintum, de Figuris.

Quid eſt Figura?

Eſt ſignum vocis & ſilentij.

Quotuplex eſt Figura?

Duplex. Vocis & Silentij.

Quid eſt Figura Vocis?

Nota.

Quid eſt Nota?

Eſt character ſecundum quem vox & ſonus in cantu formantur.

Quotuplices ſunt Notæ?

Duplices, Simplices & Ligatæ.

Quæ dicuntur Simplices?

Quæ abſq; colligatione alterius no
æ ponuntur.

Quot ſunt ſpecies ſimplicium Notarum?

Octo. *Quæ?*

Maxima Longa Breuis Semibreuis. Minima Semiminima. Fuſa Semifuſa	Quæ tali figura pingitur		& in hoc ſigno C	8, 4, 2, 1, 2 ualẽt tactibus; 4, 8, 16 tactu menſurantur.

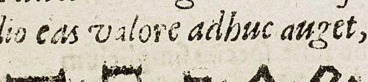
Da regulas de notis ſimplicibus.

Prima.

Idem eſt in notis ſimplicibus, cum cau da ſurſum, vel deorſum trahitur, hoc modo:

Secnuda.

Punctus à tergo notulis aſcriptus, di midio eas valore adhuc auget, vt:



Terti

Tertia.

Sub nota colorata duæ virgulæ poſitæ, eam albam eſſe demonſtrant.

Quarta.

Hoc ſignum *ſupra vel infra notas ſcriptum, indicat locum, ubi in fugis ſequens vox incipiat & deſinat.*

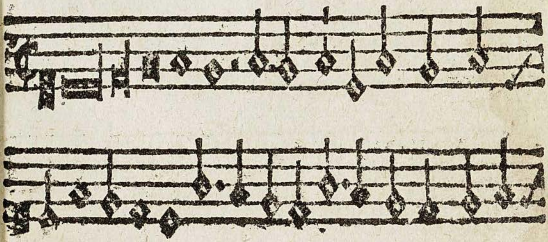
Quinta.

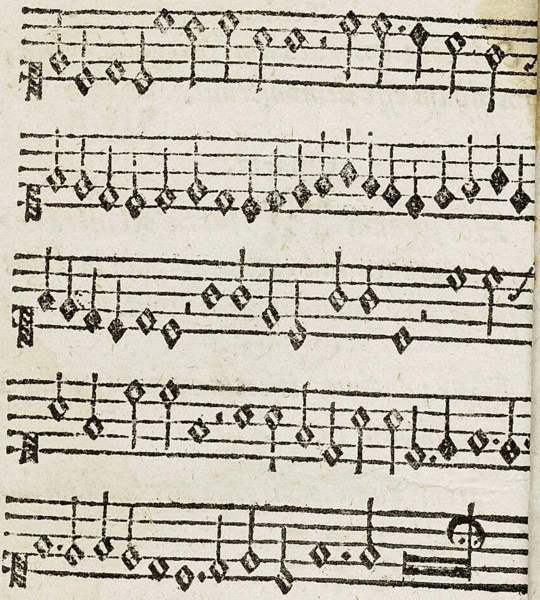
Figura duobus deſcripta caudis, nullam habere putatur, ut:

Item, quando virgula per caudam ducitur, ut:

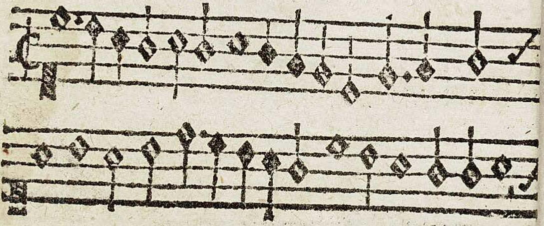
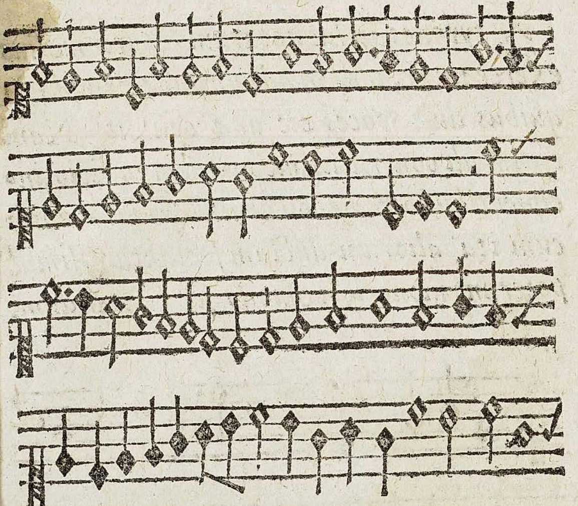
Exemplum ſimplicium figurarum.

Primus cantus.

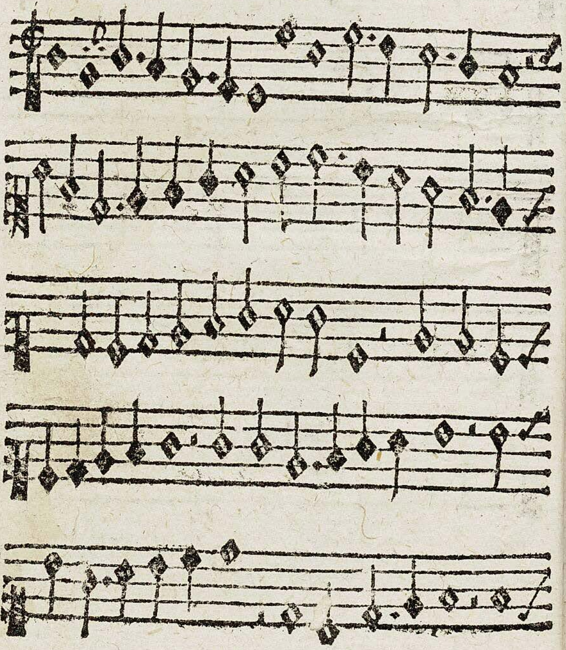
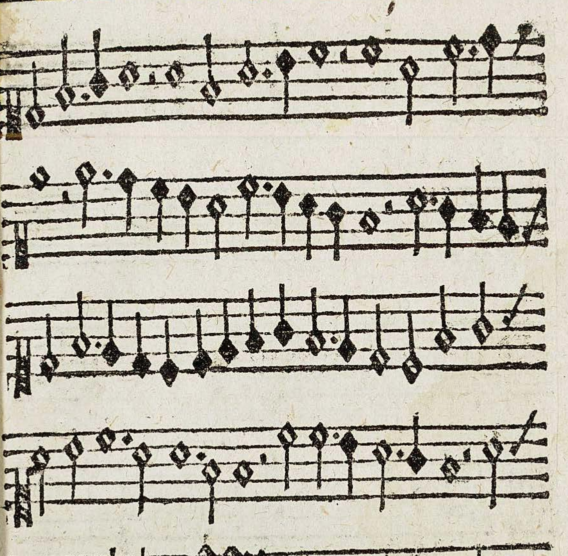




Secundus Cantus.



Vt tyrones in his notarum figuris melius exerceantur, addam adhuc duo exempla, in quibus duæ voces ex una canunt. Nam ejusmodi concentus, meo quidem judicio, incipientibus optimè convenit. Rudiores enim cum ita aliorum ductum ſectantur, ſimul poterunt moneri, quomodo ſit cantandum.



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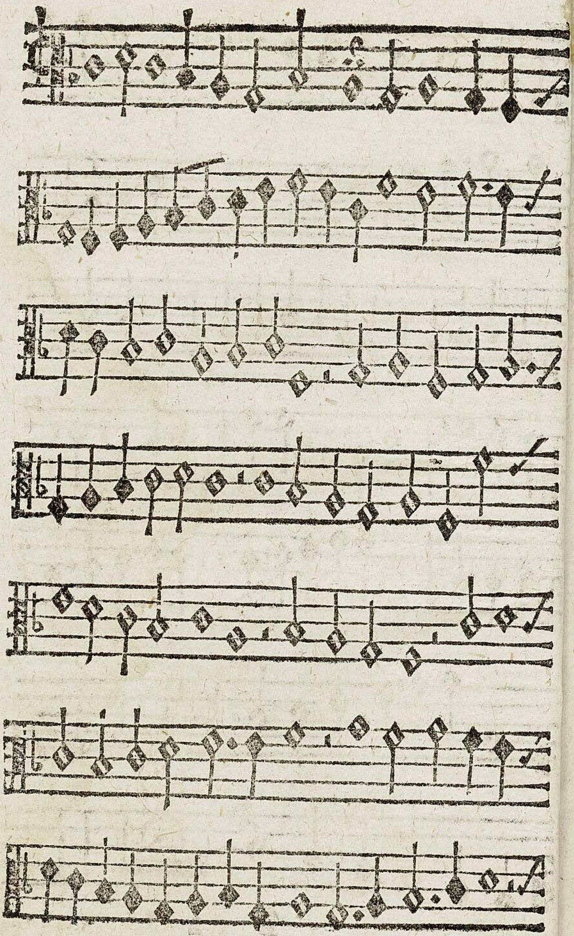
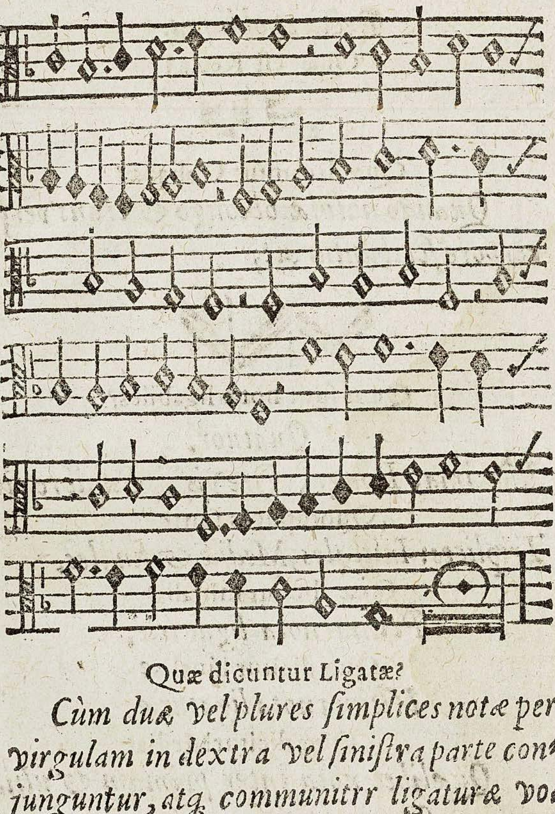



Quæ dicuntur Ligatæ?

Cùm duæ vel plures ſimplices notæ per virgulam in dextra vel ſiniſtra parte conjunguntur, atq; communitrr ligaturæ vocantur.

Quotuplex eſt ligatura?

Duplex.

Recta et obliqua.

Quæ eſt Recta?

Quæ dicuntur Obliquæ?

Quando notulæ oblongo & transverſo corpore ſcribuntur, ut;

Quot ſunt notæ ligabiles?

Quatuor.

Maxima, Longa, Brevis, Semibrevis.

Quotuplices ſunt?

Triplices: Inittales, Mediæ & finales.

Quæ dicitur initialis?

Prima nota ligaturæ.

Quæ dicitur Finalis?

Vltima nota ligaturæ.

Quæ dicitur Media?

Quælibet nota inter primam & ultimam poſita.

Quot traduntur Regulæ de initialibus?

Quae

Quatuor.

Prima Regula.

Prima carens cauda, longa eſt pendente ſecunda.

Secunda.

Prima carens cauda longa eſt ſcandente ſecunda.

Tertia.

Eſtq; brevis caudam ſi leva parte remittit.

Quarta.

Semibrevis fertur ſurſum ſi duxerit illam, una cum proxima ſequenti

Quot traduntur Regulæ de Mediis?

Vna tantum.

Quæ?

Quælibet é medio brevis eſt, una excipienda: ſcilicet, ſequens initialem, quæ in ſiniſtro latere caudam ſurſum protendit.

Exceptio.

De finalibus quot traduntur Regulæ?

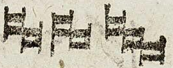
Tres.

Prima.

Prima conſcendens brevis eſt quæcunq; ligata.

Secunda.

Vltima deſcendens quadrangula ſit tibi longa.



Tertia.

Eſt obliqua brevis ſemper finalis habenda.

Habentne hæ regulæ exceptionem?

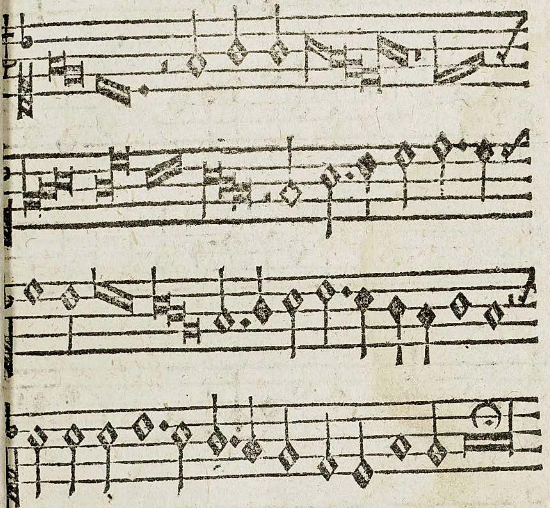
Ita.

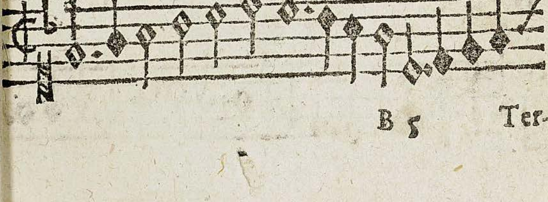
Excipitur caudam tollens ex parte ſiniſtra.

Exem-

Exemplum de ligaturis.

Primus cantus.



Secundus Cantus.

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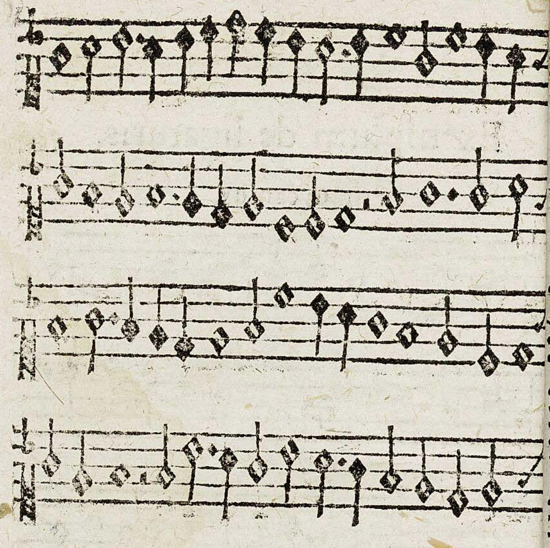
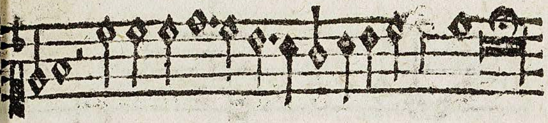
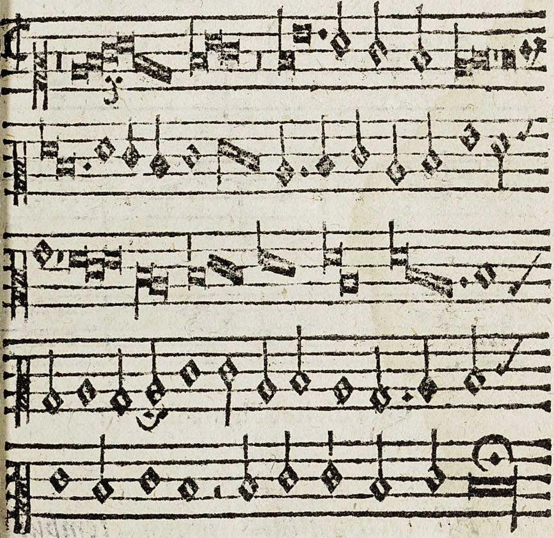
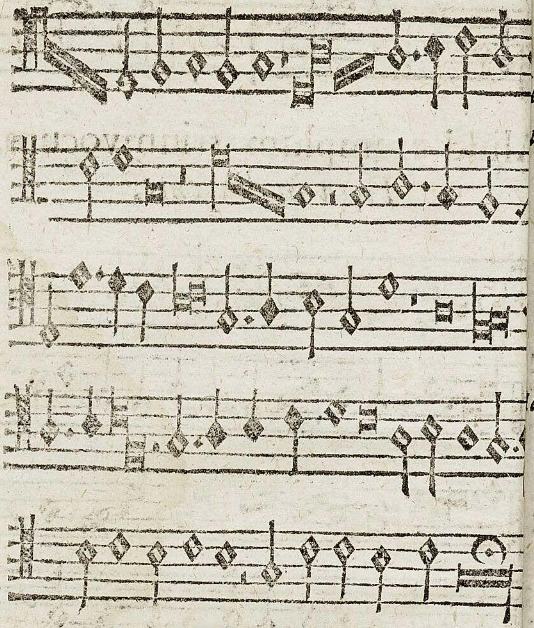

Aliud exemplum triumvocum.

Fuga in diapente.

Infima vox.



Quæ dicitur Figura ſilentii?

Pauſa.

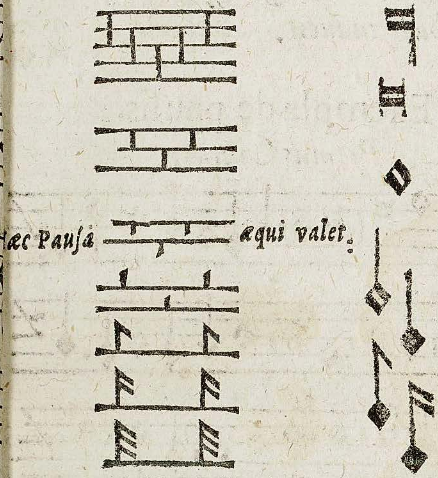
Quid eſt Pauſa?

Eſt taciturnitatis ſignum, tempus ſi-lentio menſurans.

Quot ſunt pauſæ prædictis notulis correſpondens?

Septem.

Quia ſingulæ notæ, præter Maximam as habent Pauſas, quibus valore conveunt.



Regula.

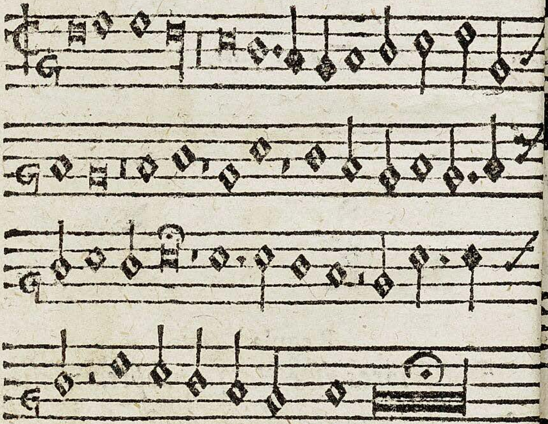
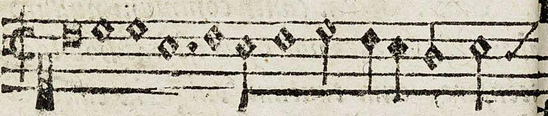
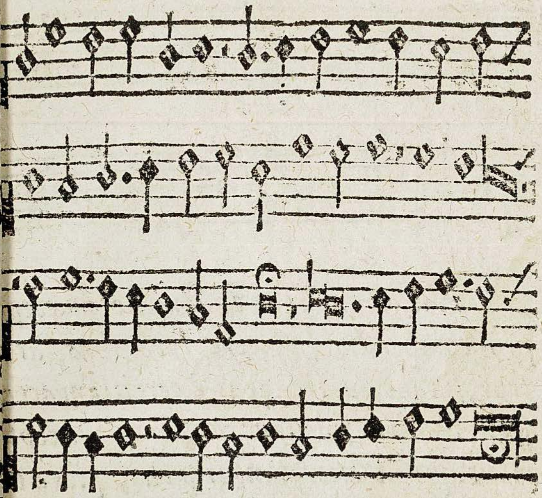
Poſteriores duæ Pauſæ propter nimiſum velocitatem rarò uſurpantur.

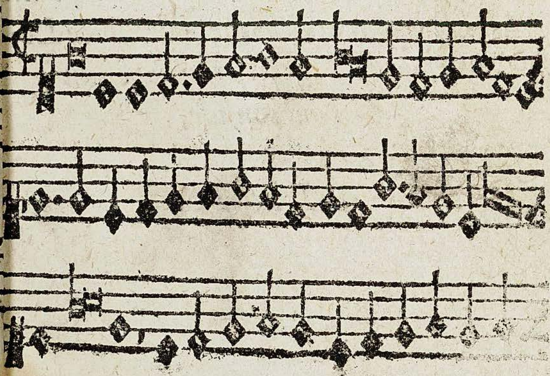
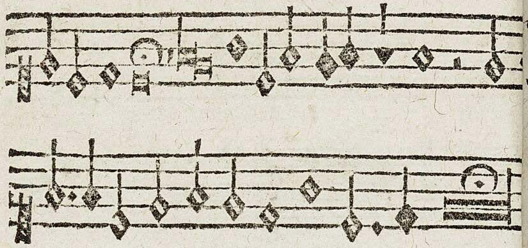
Suntne & aliæ Pauſæ?

Sunt. Sed in cantu communi nullum habent uſum. Ideo non opus eſt has hoc loco ræcenſere, cum tantum vulgaria canendi

præcepta tradere voluimus. Obiter autem obſervent pueri, generalem pauſam dici quando hemicyclus cum puncto ſupra nota ſcribitur hoc modo, atq; ceſſationem omni bus vocibus inducit.

Exempla de pauſis:

Primus Cantus.

Secundus Cantus.



Tertius Cantus.



Hæc communiores Muſicæ præcep
pro compendio ſufficere tyronibus ar
tror, ſi tantum frequens exercitium acc
ſerit. Sed hoc fidelibus committo præcept
ribus, qui ut exerceantur pueri, plura e
empla addere poſſunt, præſertim cum ſi
excuſæ duarum vocum cantilenæ, ex qu
bus faciliores non incommodè incipient
bus proponuntur. Benè vale amice Le-
ctor, & hanc noſtram operam
boni conſule.

FINIS.

BREVISSIMA RVDIMENTA Muſicæ pro incipientibus.

Szé

Quid eſt Muſica?

Eſt certa cantandi ſcientia.

Quotuplex eſt Muſica?

Duplex. Choralis & Figuralis.

Quid eſt Muſica Choralis?

Eſt plana, & quæ ſimplicibus notulis conſtat.

Quare dicitur Choralis?

Quia uſus ejus quotidiè in Choro eſt.

Quid eſt Figutalis?

Quæ figuratis notis, variis figuris & ſignis conſtat.

Quot ſunt Figuræ notarum?

Octo	Quomodo ſignantur?	Quid ualent?	
Maxima		8	
Longa		4	tactus
Breuis		2	tactus
Semibreuis		1	tactus
Minima		2	unum tactū
Semiminima		4	unum tactū
Fuſa		8	unum tactū
Semifuſa		16	unum tactū

Quot ſunt Pauſæ communes?

Quatuor.

Longa, Brevis, Semibrevis, Minima.

Quot ſunt voces Muſicales?

Sex.	*Quæ?*	*La*
		Sol
		Fa
		Mi
		Re
		Vt

Quot ſunt Superiores?

Tres.	*Quæ?*	*La*
		Sol
		Fa

Quare dicuntur ſuperiores?

Quia ipſis deſcendendo utimur in mutatione.

Quot ſunt Inferiores?

Tres.	*Quæ?*	*Mi*
		Re
		Vt

Quare dicuntur inferiores?

Quia illis aſcendendo utimur.

Quotuplex eſt cantus?

Triplex: naturalis, b duralis, b mollaris.

Quid eſt naturalis?

Qui nullum b fa b mi attingit.

Quid

Quid eſt Cantus b duralis?

Eſt quando mi in b fa b mi canitur *[...]od fit ubi b non ſignatur.*

Quid eſt Cantus b mollaris?

Quando fa in b fa b mi canitur, quod *[...]ubi b ſignatur.*

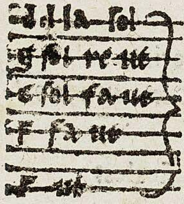
Quot ſunt Claves Muſicales?

Viginti.

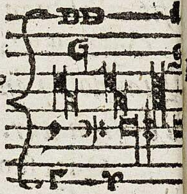
la	*Geminatæ ſiue excellentes.*	*dicuntur*
[...]d la ſol		
[...] ſol fa		
[...]fa b mi		
[...]la mi re		
[...]ol re ut	*Minores ſiue acutæ.*	
[...]fa ut		
[...] mi		
[...]a ſol re		
[...]ſol fa ut		
[...]a b mi		
[...] mi re		
ſol re ut	*Finales* *Maiores ſiue graues.*	
fa ut		
la mi		
ſol re		
fa ut		
mi		
re		
ut		

Quot ſunt Claves ſignatæ?

Quinq́. Quæ?



Quomodo ſignantur?



Quot ſunt notæ ligabiles?

Quatuor.

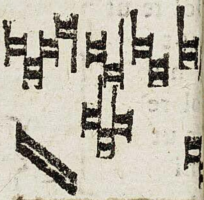
Maxima, Longa, Brevis, Semibre

Quomodo ligatur Maxima?

In { Principio, Medio, Fine } Sic:

Quomodo ligatur Longa?

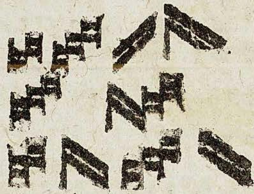
In { Principio, Medio, Fine } Sic:



Quomo

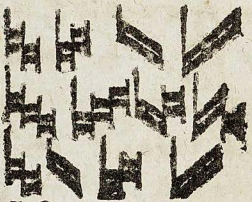
Quomodo ligatur brevis?

In { Principio, Medio, Fine } Sic



Quomodo ligatur Semibrevis?

In { Principio, Medio, Fine } Sic



FINIS.

Der [illegible]
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Johannes Markus

Szé