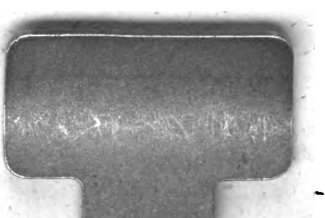
Mus. Th.
1018

Mss. Th.

1018

Faber, Heinr



OMPEN-
DIOLVM MVSICAE
PRO INCIPIENTIBVS.

C 12.

PER MAGISTRVM HEN-
RICVM FABRVM CONSCRI-
PTVM, ACNVNC DENVO
cum additione alterius
Compendioli re-
cognitum.

BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS.



Impressum Noribergæ apud
Vlricum Neuberum.

M. D. LXIX.

OPTIMAE SPEI PVERIS MARTINO, NICOLAO ET Iosuae Medleris, Clarissimi & Doctissimi uiri Doctoris Nicolai Medleri filijs. M. Henricus Faber salutem dicit.

RECTE admonet Horatius in arte Poetica de praeceptis, qualia esse debeant, cū inquit: Quicquid praecipies esto breuis, ut cito dicta percipiant animi dociles, teneantq; fideles. Quod maximè in pueris iam artium radices primoribus labris degustantibus obseruandum existimo. Nam ut infirma ipsorum ingenia, praeceptionū nimia prolixitate obruuntur: Ita ulcissim multum ea adiuuari experientia docet, quando prima principia nudè & breuiter fuerint proposita. Haec enim, quum sepissimè propter breuitatem possint repeti, melius discuntur, & tenaciùs deinde inhaerent memoriae. Adde quòd puerilis illa aetas profectum exigium in aliquo studio sentiens, uaide delectetur, & quasi calcari addito, ad maiora tantò alacrius pergat. Quare, ut pueri nostrae fidei commissi, in inferioribus classibus (maioribus enim haec praecepta copiosius tradi necesse est) ad Musicae studium inuitarentur, operae pretium me facturum putaui, si usitatissima quaeq; canendi praecepta, eorum captui accommodata congererem. Hanc autem meam operam, uobis optimi pueri inscribo, ut uos quoq; adhorter ad studia, quae feliciter incepistis. Deus optimus maximus ea fortunet, atq; ad Reipubliae, & Ecclesiae utilitatem gubernet. Bene ualete. Brunsuigae 4. Calendas Augusti. M. D. XLVIII.

OPTIMAE SPEI PVERIS MARTINO, NICOLAO ET Iosuae Medleris, Clarissimi & Doctissimi uiri Doctoris Nicolai Medleri filijs. M. Henricus Faber salutem dicit.

RECTE admonet Horatius in arte Poetica de praeceptis, qualia esse debeant, cũ inquit: Quicquid praecipies esto breuis, ut cito dicta percipiant animi dociles, teneantq; fideles. Quod maximè in pueris iam artium radices primoribus labris deguſtantibus obſeruandum exiſtimo. Nam ut infirma ipſorum ingenia, praeceptionũ nimia prolixitate obruuntur: Ita ulciſcim multum ea adiuuari experientia docet, quando prima principia nudè & breuiter fuerint propoſita. Haec enim, quum ſæpiſſimè propter breuitatem poſſint repeti, melius diſcuntur, & tenaciùs deinde inhærent memoriæ. Adde quòd puerilis illa ætas profectum exigium in aliquo ſtudio ſentiens, ualdè delectetur, & quaſi calcari addito, ad maiora tantò alacrius pergat. Quare, ut pueri noſtræ fidei commiſſi, in inferioribus claſſibus (maioribus enim haec praecepta copioſius tradi neceſſe eſt) ad Muſicæ ſtudium inuitarentur, operæ praecium me facturum putaui, ſi uſitatiſſima quæq; canendi praecepta, eorum captui accommodata congererem. Hanc autem meam operam, uobis optimi pueri inſcribo, ut uos quoq; adhorter ad ſtudia, quæ fæliciter inceperitis. Deus optimus maximus ea fortunet, atq; ad Reipublicæ, & Eccleſiæ utilitatem gubernet. Bene ualete. Brunſuigæ 4. Calendas Auguſti. M. D. XLVIII.

Quid est Musica?

Est bene canendi scientia.

Quotuplex est Musica?

Duplex. { *Choralis &* / *Figuralis.*

Quid est Musica Choralis?

Quæ simplicem & uniformam in suis notis seruat mensuram.

Quid est Musica Figuralis?

Quæ diuersam figurarum quantitatem, iuxta uaria præscripta signa exprimit.

Quot sunt præcipua capita, quibus tyro opus habet?

Quinq; { *Clauis,* / *Vox,* / *Cantus,* / *Mutatio &* / *Figura.*

Primum

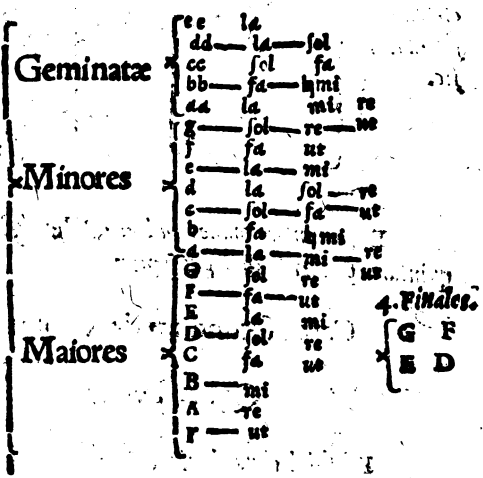
PRIMVM CA-
PVT DE CLAVIBVS.

Quid eſt clauis?

Eſt uocis formandæ index.

Quot ſunt claues?

Viginti, Atq; ex ſequenti figura, quæ uulgo Scala dicitur, patent,



Quot sunt claues signatæ?

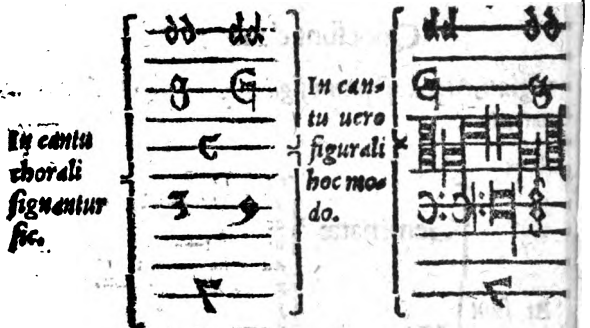
Quinq.

T ut, F faut, C solfaut, g solreut, & ddlasol.

Quare dicuntur signatæ?

Quia hæ sole in cantu exordio expresse ponuntur.

Quomodo signantur?



Et ponuntur omnes in linea, distantq; inter se per quintam, præter F ab T per septimam.

Caput secundum de vocibus?

Quid est vox?

Est syllaba qua elatum Tenor exprimitur.

Quot

Quot sunt voces?

Sex.

Vt, re, mi, fa, sol, la.

Quotuplices sunt voces?

Duplices.

Inferiores & Superiores.

Quæ sunt inferiores?

Quibus utimur quando cantus ascendit, & sunt: ut, re mi.

Quæ sunt superiores?

Quibus utimur quando cantus descendit, ut sunt: la, sol, fa.

In quotuplici sunt differentia?

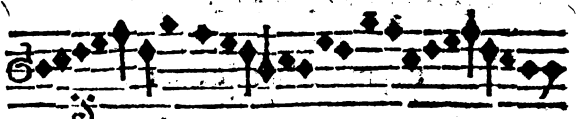
In triplici.

ut, fa, re, sol, mi, la. } *dicuntur* { *molles, naturales, durae* } *quia* { *mollem, mediocrem, durum* } *reddit sonum.*

Sufficiunt ne hæ voces ad omnem cantum modulandum.

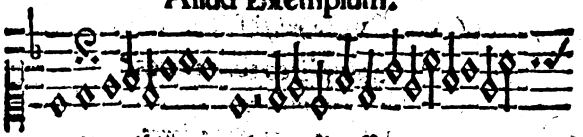
Ita, quia in mutationibus subinde repetuntur.

Exemplum.
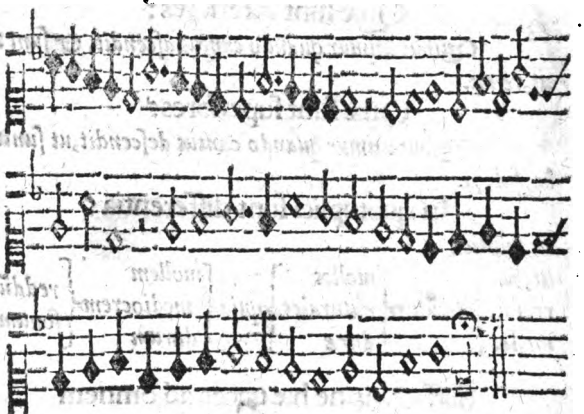


Fuga duorum in unisono.

Aliud Exemplum.



Fuga duorum in hyperdiateſſaron.



Quantum ad Choralem cantum attinet, pauca exempla ſubiungam, cum pueri noſtri ſatis exerceantur in cantilenis, quarum uſus in templo exiſtit. Illiq; exercitio hæc præcepta addi uolo, eò quòd utriq; Muſicæ ſint communia.

Caput tertium, de Cantu.

Quid eſt Cantus?

Eſt apta ſex uocum muſicalium digeſtio.

Quotuplex eſt cantus?

Triplex.

Mollis, Durus, Naturalis.

Mollis	eſt qui habet	ut in F & fa in b fa ♭ mi
Durus		ut in G, & mi in b fa ♭ mi
Naturalis		ut in C, & non attingit b.

Caput Quartum, de Mutatione.

Quid eſt Mutatio?

Eſt uocis in uocem in eadem claue uniſona uariatio.

Quot traduntur regulæ de Mutatione?

Quatuor.

Prima.

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

Secunda.

In cantu Naturali prorſus nulla fit mutatio, quia per petuo in ſex uocibus uerſatur.

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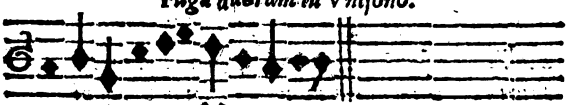
In cantu duro mutamus tribus clauibus, ſcilicet, a, e, & d.

In a, &	e, d	Sumimus	la deſcendendo
			re aſcendendo.
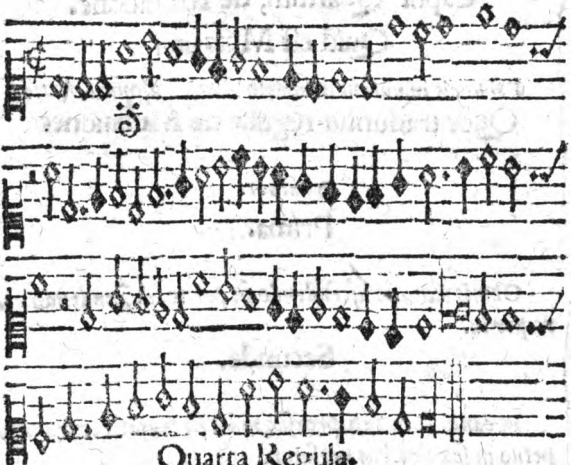
Exemplum.



Fuga duorum in Vniſono.



Aliud Exemplum.



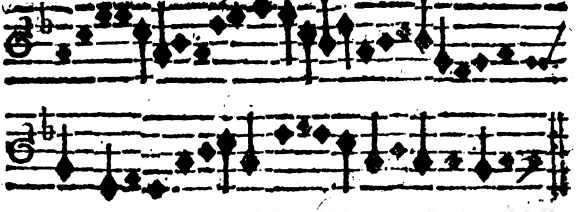
Quarta Regula.

In cantu molli ſimiliter tribus clauibus mutamus, ſcilicet, d, g, & a.
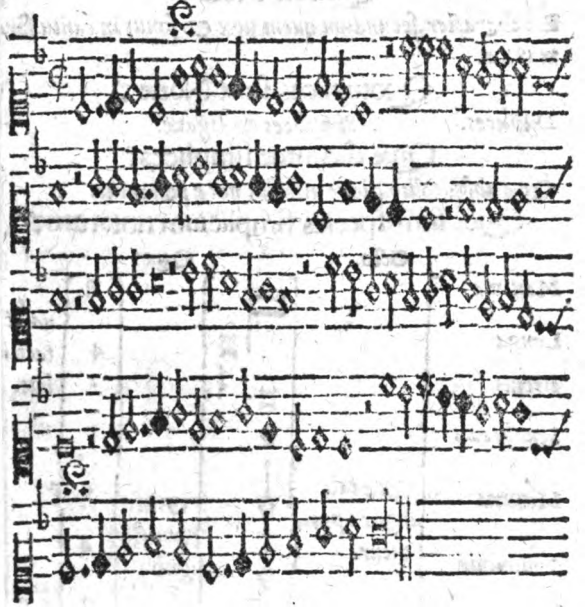
In d & a ſumimus la deſcendendo.

In d & g ſumimus re aſcendendo.

Sequitur exemplum.



Aliud exemplum.



Caput Quintum de figuris.

Quid

Quid eſt figura?

Eſt ſignum uocis & ſilentij.

Quotuplex eſt figura?

Duplex. *Vocis & ſilentij.*

Quæ eſt figura uocis?

Nota.

Quid eſt Nota?

Eſt character, ſecundum quem uox & ſonus in cantu formantur.

Quotuplices ſunt Notæ?
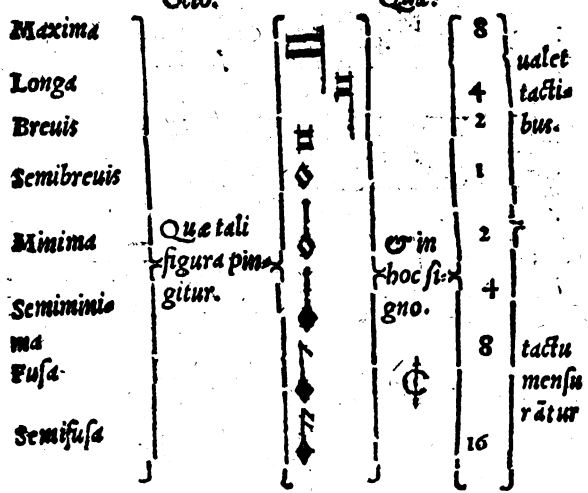
Duplices. *Simplices & ligatæ.*

Quæ dicuntur ſimplices?

Quæ abſq; colligatione alterius notæ ponantur.

Quot ſunt ſpecies ſimplicium notarum?

Octo. *Quæ?*



Da Regulas de notis ſimplicibus.

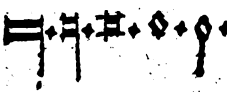
Prima.

Idem eſt in notis ſimplicibus, cum cauda ſurſum uel deorſum trahitur hoc modo.



Secunda.

Punctus à tergo notulis aſſcriptus, dimidio eas ualore adhuc auget, ut.



Tertia.

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



ij ij ij

Quarta.

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

Quinta.
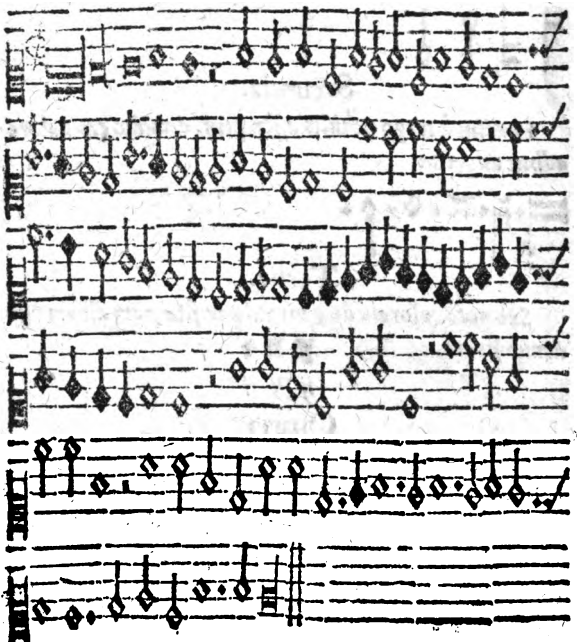
Figura duabus deſcripta caudis, nullam habere pu-

tatur, ut  *Item, quando uirgula per caudam du-*

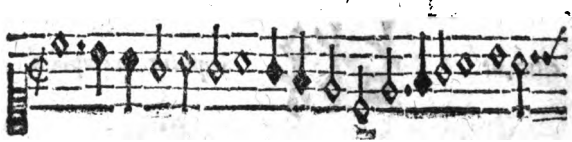
citur, ut  *Sequitur exemplum.*
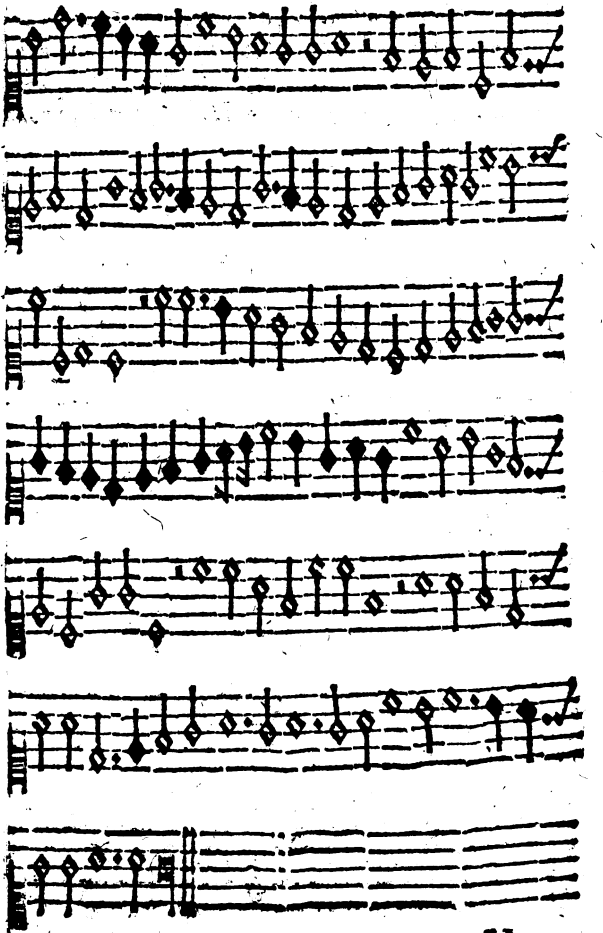
Exemplum ſimplicium Figurarum,

Primus cantus.
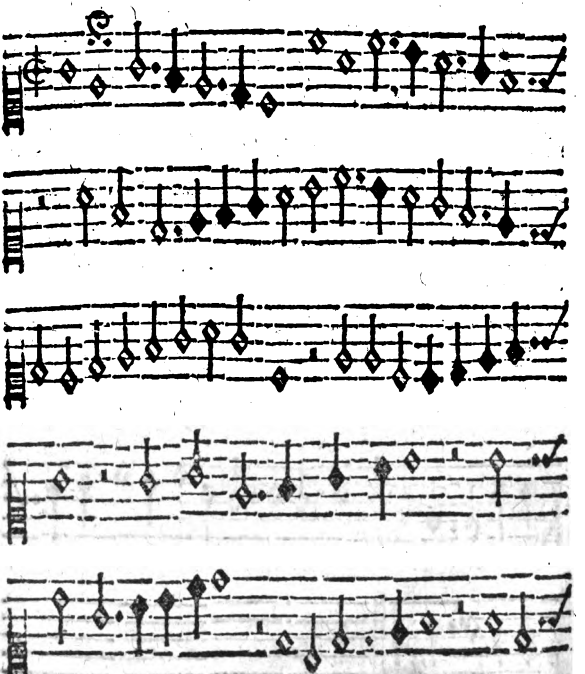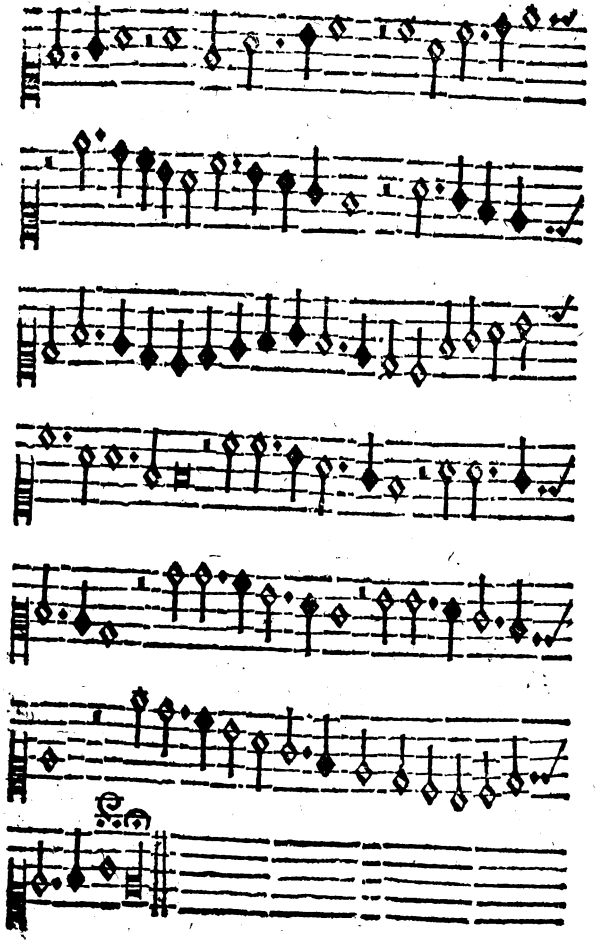


Secundus.
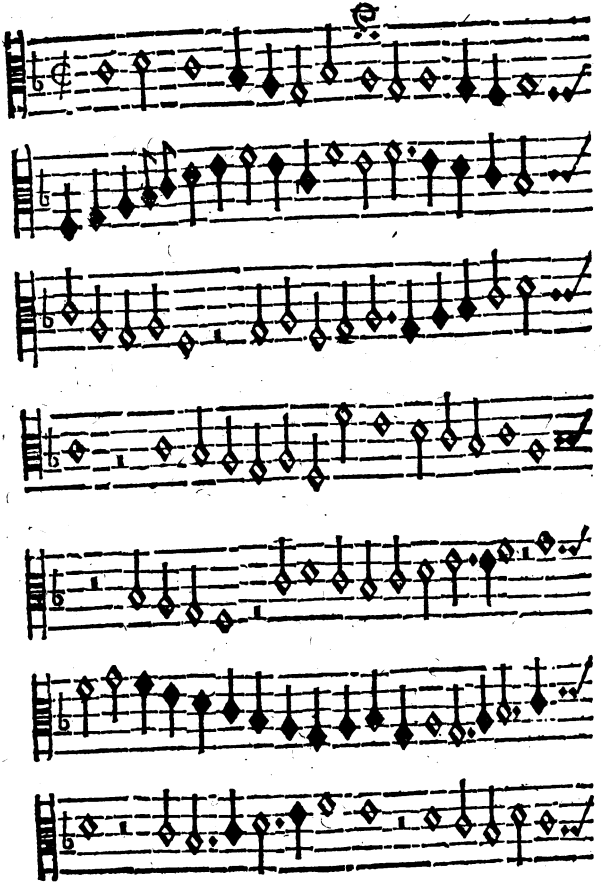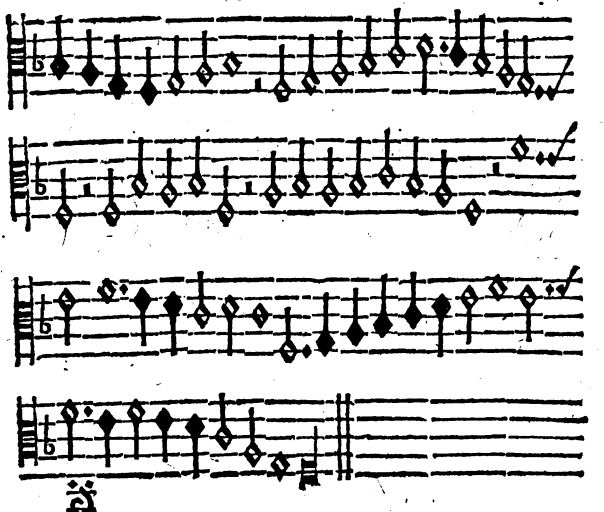



Virgo

dam adhuc duo exempla, in quibus duæ uoces ex una canunt. Nam eiusmodi concentus, meo quidem iudicio, incipientibus optimè conuenit. Radiores enim, cum ita aliorum ductum sectantur, simul poterunt moneri, quomodo sit cantandum.









Quæ dicuntur ligatæ?

Cum duæ uel plures ſimplices notæ per uirgulam in dextra uel ſiniſtra parte coniuguntur. Atq; communiter ligaturæ uocantur.

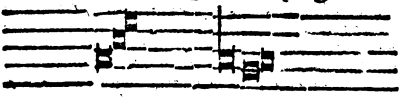
Quotuplex eſt ligatura?

Duplex.

Recta & obliqua.

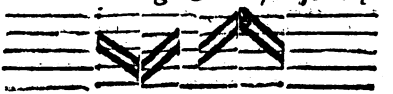
Quæ eſt recta?

Cuius notæ quadrato pinguntur corpore, ut:



Quæ dicitur obliqua?

Quando notulæ oblongo & tranſuerſo corpore ſcribuntur, ut:



Quot ſunt notæ ligabiles?

Quatuor.

Maxima, Longa, Breuis, Semibreuis.

Quotuplices ſunt?

Initiales, Mediæ & Finales.

Quæ

Quæ dicitur initiales?

Prima nota ligaturæ.

Quæ dicitur finalis?

Vltima nota ligaturæ.

Quæ dicitur media?

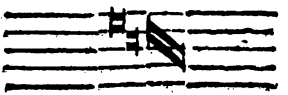
Quælibet nota inter primam & ultimam posita.

Quot traduntur regulæ de initialibus?

Quatuor.

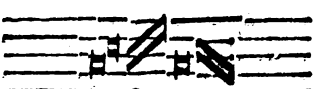
Prima regula?

Prima carens cauda longa est pendente secunda.



Secunda.

Prima carens cauda breuis est scandente secunda.



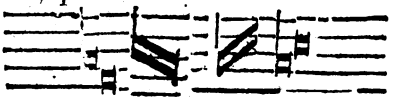
Tertia.

Estq; breuis caudam si leua parte remittit.



Quarta.

Semibreuis fertur, ſurſum ſi duxerit illam, una cum proxima ſequente.

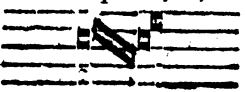


Quot traduntur regulæ de mediis?

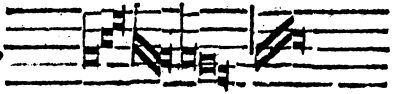
Vna tantum.

Quæ?

Quælibet è medio breuis eſt, una excipienda. Scilicet, Sequens initialē, quæ in ſiniſtro latere caudam ſurſum protendit.



Exceptio,

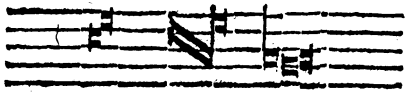


De finalibus quot traduntur regulæ?

Tres.

Prima.

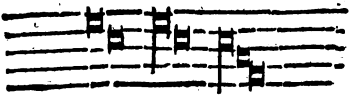
Vltima conſcendens breuis eſt quæcunq; ligata.



Secunda

Secunda.

Vltima dependens quadrangula ſit tibi longa.



Tertia.

Eſt obliqua breuis ſemper finalis habenda.



Habent ne hæ regulæ exceptionem?
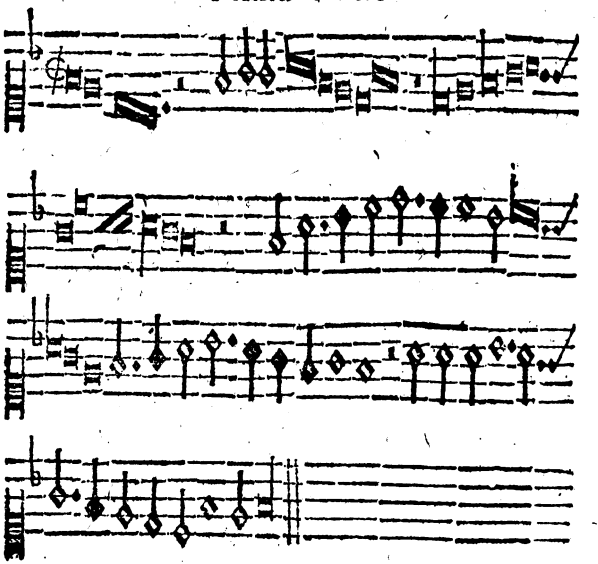
Ita.

Excipitur caudam tollens ex parte ſiniſtra.
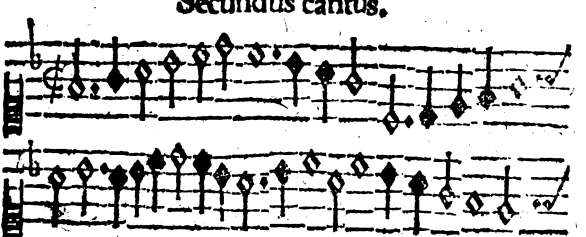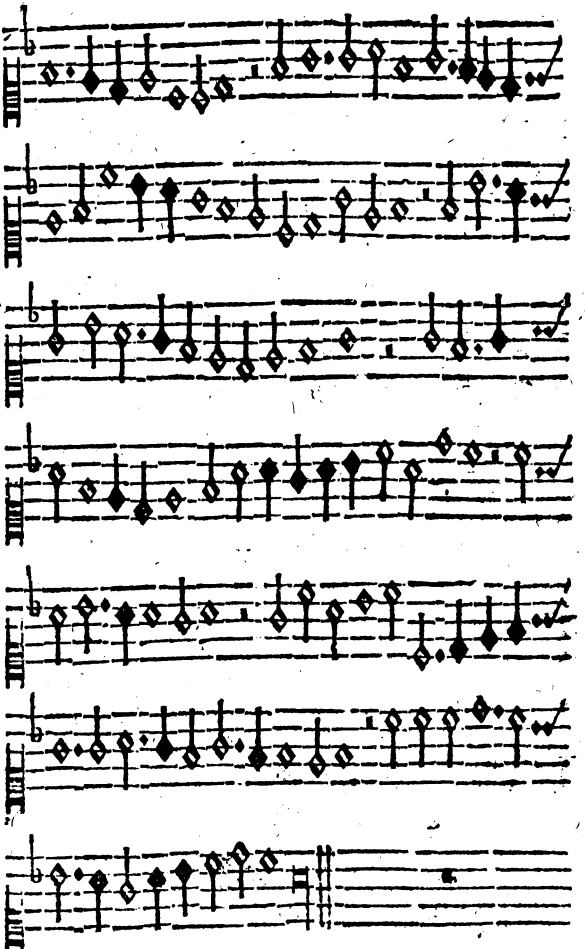


Exemplum de Ligaturis.

Primus cantus.

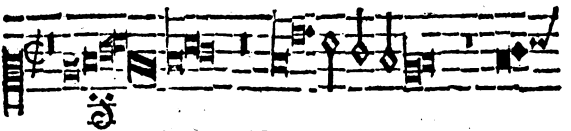


Secundus cantus.
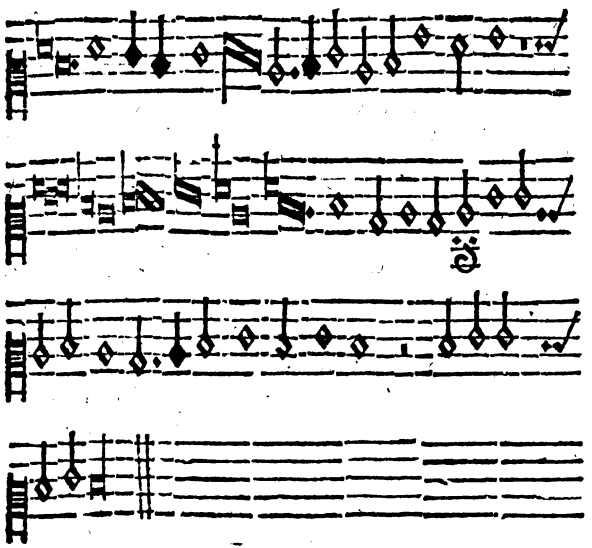




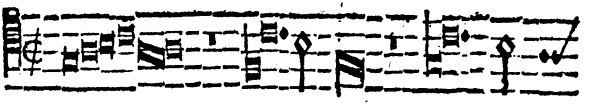
Aliud exemplum trium vocum.



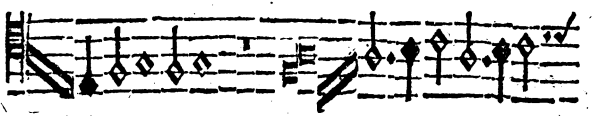
Fuga in Epidiapente.

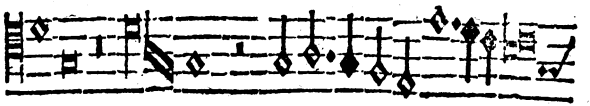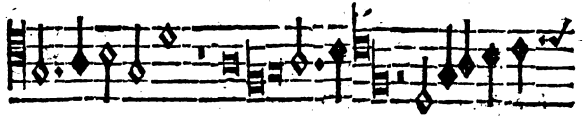


Infima

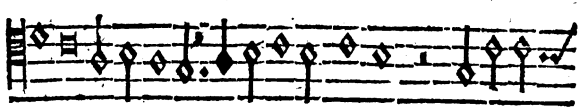


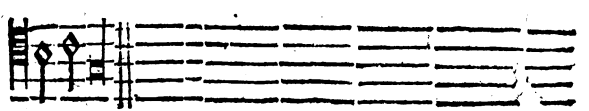
Infima vox.











C

Quæ dicitur figura ſilentij?

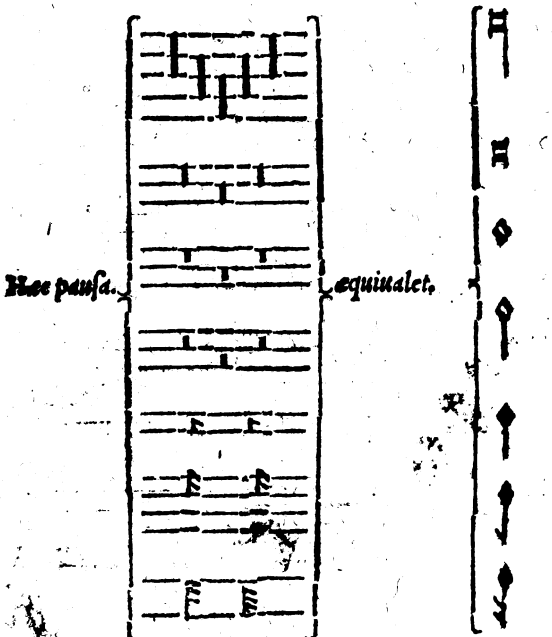
Pauſa.

Quid eſt pauſa?

Eſt taciturnitatis ſignum, tempus ſilentiò menſurans.

Quot ſunt pauſæ quæ prædictis notulis correſpondent?

Septem. Quia ſingulæ notæ, præter maximam, ſuas habent pauſas, quibus ualore conueniunt.



Regula

Regula.

Posteriores duæ pausæ, propter nimiam uelocitatem raro usurpantur.

Sunt ne & aliæ pausæ?
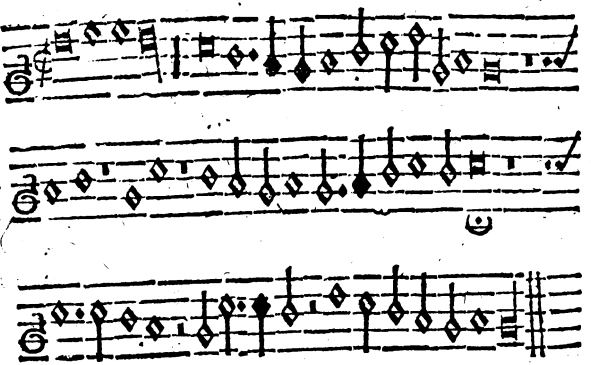
Sunt. Sed in cantu communi nullum habent usum. Ideo non est opus eas hoc loco recensere, cum tantum uulgaria canendi præcepta tradere uoluimus. Obiter autem obseruent pueri, generalem pausam dici: quando hemicyclus cum puncto supra notas scribitur hoc modo, atque cessationem omnibus uocibus indicit,
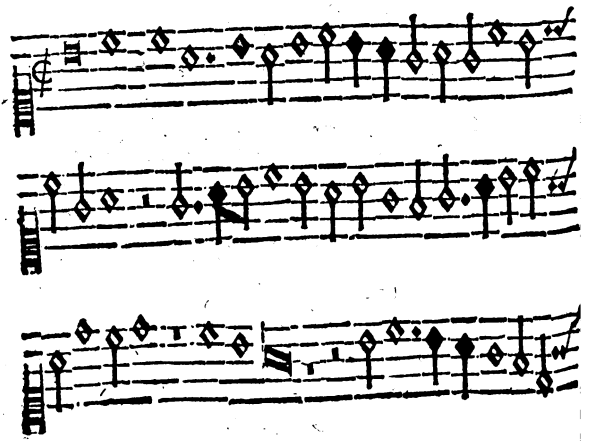


Sequitur exemplum de pausis.

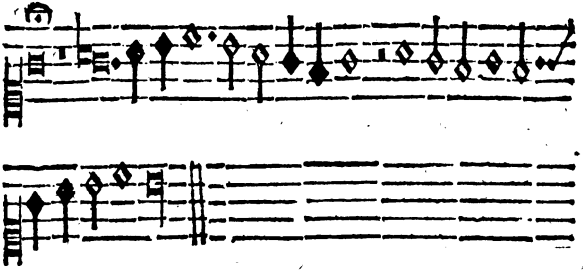
Primus

Primus cantus.
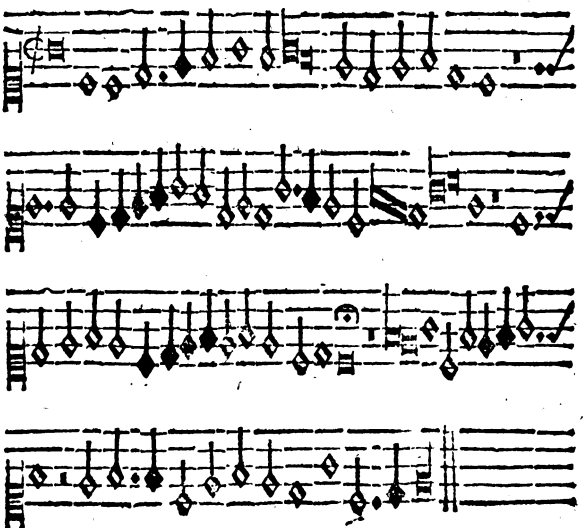


Secundus cantus.





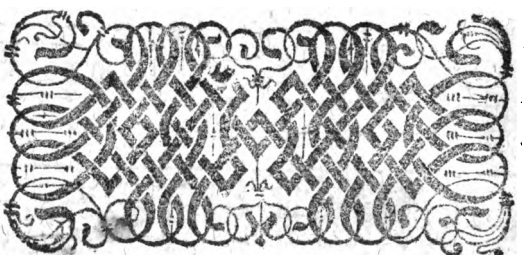
Tertius cantus.



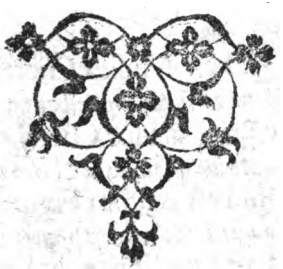
Haec

Hæc commentitia Musices præcepta pro compendio sufficere tyronibus arbitror, si tantum frequens exercitium accesserit. Sed hoc fidelibus committo præceptoribus, qui ut exerceantur pueri, plura exempla addere possunt, præsertim cum sunt excusæ duarum uocum cãtilenæ, ex quibus faciliores non incommode incipientibus proponentur Bene uale amice Lector, & hanc nostram operam boni consule.

FINIS.



BREVISSIMA RVDIMENTA MVSICAE PROINCIPIENTIBVS.



QVID EST MVSICA?

Est certa cantandi scientia.

Quotuplex est Musica?

Duplex. *Choralis & Figuralis*

Quid est Musica Choralis?

Est plana & quæ simplicibus notis constat.

Quare dicitur Choralis?

Quia usus eius quotidie in Choro est.

Quid est Musica Figuralis?

Quæ figuratis notis, uarijs figuris & signis constat.

Quot sunt figuræ notarum?



Quot

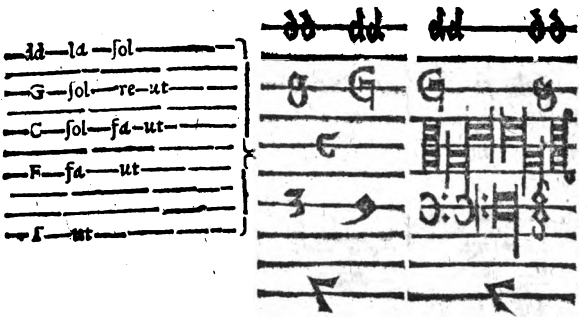
Viginti.

ee	la				
dd	la	sol	Geminatæ		
cc	sol	fa	siue excel-		
bb	fa	♮ mi	lentes.		
aa	la	mi re			
g	sol	re ut			
f	fa	ut ut			
e	la	mi	Minores siue		
d	la	sol re	acute.		dicuntur.
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	Finales	siue gra-	
C	fa	ut		ues	
B	mi				
A	re				
Γ	ut				

Quot ſunt claues ſignatæ?

Quinq. Quæ?

Quomodo ſignantur?

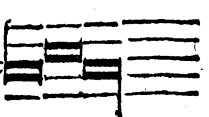


Quot ſunt notæ ligabiles?

Quatuor.
- Maxima
- Longa
- Breuis
- Semibreuis

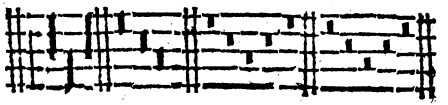
Quomodo ligatur Maxima?

Principio
Medio
Fine
Sic



Quo?

Quot ſunt pauſæ communes?

Quatuor. 

Longa, Breuis, Semibreuis, Minima.

Quot ſunt voces in Muſica?

Sex

Quæ? *la*
ſol
fa
mi
re
ut

Quot ſunt ſuperiores?

Tres.

Quæ? *la*
ſol
fa

Quare dicuntur ſuperiores?

Quia ipſis deſcendendo utimur in mutatione.

Quot sunt inferiores?

Tres.

Quæ? { mi, re, ut

Quare dicuntur inferiores?

Quia illis ascendendo utimur.

Quotuplex est cantus?

Triplex. { *Naturalis, bduralis, bmollaris*

Quid est cantus naturalis?

Qui nullum b fa ♮ mi attingit.

Quid est cantus bduralis?

Est quando mi in b fa ♮ mi canitur, quod fit ubi b rotundum signatur.

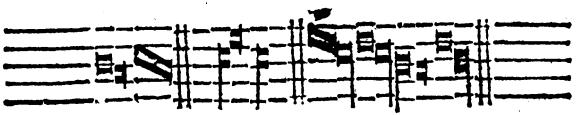
Quid est cantus bmollaris?

Quando fa in b fa ♮ mi canitur quod fit ubi b signatur.

Quot

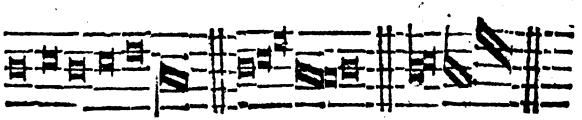
Quomodo ligatur longa?

In principio sic : In medio. *In fine.*



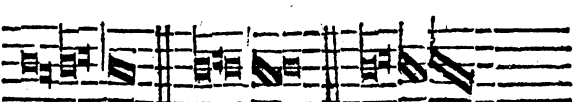
Quomodo ligatur breuis ?

In principio sic. *In medio sic:* *In fine sic.*



Qnomodo ligatur ſemibreuis ?

In principio sic: *In medio sic:* *In fine sic.*



FINIS.



