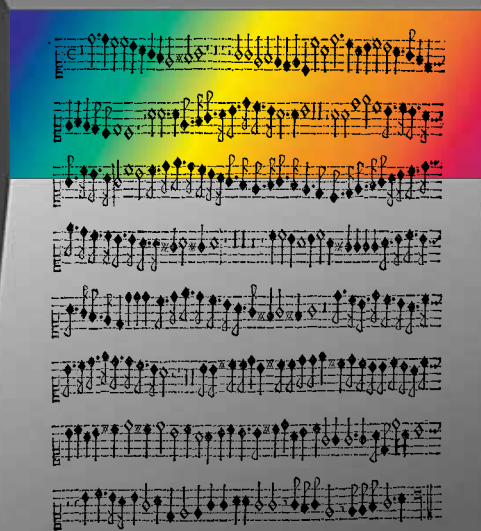


# ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR SPIELMUSIK



## **Zwei Sätze aus dem Glogauer Liederbuch**

für Blockflötentrio

herausgegeben von

Martin Nitz

for three recorders

**MOECK**

# Zwei Sätze aus dem Glogauer Liederbuch

für Blockflötentrio (ATB)  
herausgegeben von Martin Nitz

## Carmen

Paulus de Broda

(♩ ca. 54)

A T B

The first system of the musical score for 'Carmen' is written for a three-part block flute ensemble (ATB). It begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is indicated as approximately 54 quarter notes per minute. The system contains three staves: the top staff (A) starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5; the middle staff (T) starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5; the bottom staff (B) starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a final cadence.

6

The second system of the musical score for 'Carmen' continues the melody. It begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The system contains three staves: the top staff (A) starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5; the middle staff (T) starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5; the bottom staff (B) starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a final cadence.

11

The third system of the musical score for 'Carmen' continues the melody. It begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The system contains three staves: the top staff (A) starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5; the middle staff (T) starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5; the bottom staff (B) starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a final cadence.

16

The fourth system of the musical score for 'Carmen' continues the melody. It begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The system contains three staves: the top staff (A) starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5; the middle staff (T) starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5; the bottom staff (B) starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a final cadence.

21

The fifth system of the musical score for 'Carmen' continues the melody. It begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The system contains three staves: the top staff (A) starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5; the middle staff (T) starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5; the bottom staff (B) starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a final cadence.

26

System 1 (Measures 26-30): Treble staff contains eighth and quarter notes, mostly ascending. Bass staff contains eighth and quarter notes, mostly descending. Measure 28 has a red bracket under the first two eighth notes.

31

System 2 (Measures 31-35): Treble staff contains quarter and eighth notes, mostly ascending. Bass staff contains quarter and eighth notes, mostly descending. Measure 33 has a flat (b) above the first note.

36

System 3 (Measures 36-40): Treble staff contains quarter and eighth notes, mostly ascending. Bass staff contains quarter and eighth notes, mostly descending. Measure 38 has a flat (b) below the first note.

41

System 4 (Measures 41-45): Treble staff contains quarter and eighth notes, mostly ascending. Bass staff contains quarter and eighth notes, mostly descending. Measure 43 has a flat (b) above the first note.

46

System 5 (Measures 46-50): Treble staff contains quarter and eighth notes, mostly ascending. Bass staff contains quarter and eighth notes, mostly descending. Measure 48 has a flat (b) below the first note.

## Der natter schwanz

Anonym

(ca. 56)

The musical score is written for three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs) in 4/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into five systems, each starting with a measure number. The first system starts at measure 1. The second system starts at measure 8. The third system starts at measure 14. The fourth system starts at measure 21. The fifth system starts at measure 28. The music features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several accidentals, including sharps and flats, throughout the piece. The notation is clear and legible, with a focus on the melodic lines in the upper staves and the harmonic support in the lower staves.

34



System 34-40: This system contains six measures of music. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a sharp sign on the second measure and a fermata on the fifth measure. The middle and bass staves provide harmonic support with various note values and rests.

41



System 41-46: This system contains six measures of music. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line, while the middle and bass staves show more complex rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes.

47

(ca. 52)



System 47-52: This system contains six measures of music. A tempo or performance instruction "(ca. 52)" is placed above the second measure. The treble clef staff has a sharp sign on the second measure. The middle and bass staves continue the harmonic accompaniment.

53



System 53-57: This system contains five measures of music. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with some grace notes. The middle and bass staves provide harmonic support.

58



System 58-60: This system contains three measures of music. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line. The middle and bass staves provide harmonic support.

## Nachwort

Mit 294 Kompositionen ist das *Glogauer Liederbuch* – um 1480 angelegt – eine der umfangreichsten Musikhandschriften des 15. Jh. In ihm vereinigen sich genuin instrumentale mit vokal-instrumental auszuführenden Kompositionen.

Für die vorliegende Ausgabe wurden zwei Instrumentalstücke ausgewählt.

„Carmen“ bedeutete im Mittelalter „Gedicht“. Im ausgehenden 15. Jh. findet man die Bezeichnung in Verbindung mit nicht-textierten Instrumentalstücken, denen vielleicht eine Liedweise zugrunde lag. Der Komponist dieses „Carmen“, Paulus de Broda, dessen Name hier in lateinisierte Form erscheint, stammt wahrscheinlich aus dem schlesischen Umkreis des *Glogauer Liederbuches*.<sup>1</sup>

Der „Natterschwanz“ ist möglicherweise das instrumentale Nachspiel zu einer Liedweise. (Die Bezeichnung „Schwanz“ taucht im *Glogauer Liederbuch* häufig auf im Sinne von „Anhang“.)

Quelle: Mus.ms. 40098, aufbewahrt in der Staatsbibliothek Berlin, Musikabteilung mit Mendelssohn-Archiv; Neuausgabe (Auswahl) im Bärenreiter-Verlag.

<sup>1</sup> „Brod“ bedeutet sowohl im Polnischen wie im Tschechischen „Furt“. (Auch das Ungarische kennt diese Bezeichnung.)

## Epilogue

The *Glogauer Liederbuch* (around 1480) is one of the most extensive manuscripts of the 15th century and contains 294 pieces. In this source genuine instrumental pieces and pieces for vocal-instrumental performance are combined.

This edition presents a selection of two instrumental works.

In the Middle Ages “Carmen” was the word for “poem”. In the late 15th century the term is used for pure instrumental pieces that however originally could have been based on song text. The composer of this “Carmen”, Paulus de Broda – his name appears here in the Latin form – probably comes from the Silesian area where the *Glogauer Liederbuch* has its roots.<sup>1</sup>

The “Natterschwanz” (the Adder’s Tail) is possibly the postlude to a song. (The term “Schwanz” (tail) often appears in the *Glogauer Liederbuch* denoting a “coda”.)

Source: Mus.ms. 40098, kept in the Staatsbibliothek Berlin, department of music including Mendelssohn-Archive; new edition (selection): Bärenreiter publishers.

<sup>1</sup> In Polish and Czech (and also known in Hungarian) “brod” denotes “furt” which corresponds to the English “ford”.  
Translation: J. Whybrow

Martin Nitz

## Martin Nitz

1946 in Oldenburg (Oldenburg) geboren; Abitur am Humanistischen Gymnasium (1966); Studium an der damaligen PH Oldenburg (Hauptfach Musik); Anschluß-Studium an der Musikhochschule Hamburg (Hauptfächer: Klavier und Komposition; daneben Blockflöte, Cembalo und Aufführungspraxis Alter Musik).

1972 Lehrauftrag für Blockflöte ebenda, seit 1975 Professor. Herausgebertätigkeit bei verschiedenen deutschen, österreichischen und Schweizer Verlagen seit 1980.

## Martin Nitz

born in 1946 in Oldenburg; school leaving-certificate (“Abitur”) at classical secondary school (1966); studies at the PH Oldenburg (main subject: music); studies at the Musikhochschule in Hamburg (main subjects: piano and composition; in addition recorder, harpsichord and performing practice of ancient music).

1972 teaching position at the Hamburg Musikhochschule, since 1975 professor there. Editorial work for various German, Austrian and Swiss publishing companies since 1980.

Translation: R. Grocock

## Conclusion

Avec ses 294 compositions, le livre de chants de Glogau, réalisé aux environs de 1480, constitue l’un des manuscrits musicaux les plus complets du 15<sup>ème</sup> siècle. Il rassemble des compositions instrumentales ainsi que des pièces combinant la voix et les instruments.

Dans cette édition, mon choix s’est porté sur deux pièces instrumentales.

« Carmen » signifiait au Moyen-âge « poème ». A la fin du 15<sup>ème</sup> siècle, on retrouve ce terme en relation avec des morceaux instrumentaux dépourvus de texte, et dont la base était peut-être un chant. Le compositeur de ce « Carmen », Paulus de Broda, dont le nom apparaît ici sous une forme latine, était probablement originaire de la région de Silésie où avait été réalisé le livre de chants de Glogau.<sup>1</sup>

Le morceau intitulé « Natterschwanz » (queue de couleuvre) est peut-être la pièce instrumentale se rapportant à un chant. (Le terme de « Schwanz » (queue) revient souvent dans le livre de chants de Glogau et revêt le sens d’ « annexe ».)

Source: Mus.ms. 40098, conservé à la Bibliothèque nationale de Berlin, rayon « musique » avec archives Mendelssohn; nouvelle édition (extraits) aux éditions Bärenreiter.

<sup>1</sup> En polonais tout comme en tchèque, « brod » signifie « gué ». (En hongrois également, la dénomination est la même.)

## Martin Nitz

né à Oldenburg en 1946. Baccalauréat en 1966 au lycée classique. Etudes à l’ancienne université de pédagogie d’Oldenburg (matière principale : musique). Poursuite des études au Conservatoire de Hambourg (matières principales : piano et composition, options : flûte à bec, clavecin et technique d’exécution de musique ancienne).

1972 : chaire de flûte à bec à ce même Conservatoire, professeur depuis 1975. Publications auprès de différentes maisons d’éditions en Allemagne, Autriche et Suisse depuis 1980.

Traduction : A. Rabin-Weller