



DAS BLOCKFLÖTEN REPERTOIRE

KAMMERMUSIK UND STUDIENLITERATUR
AUS FÜNF JAHRHUNDERTEN
HERAUSGEGEBEN VON GERHARD BRAUN

ARNOLT SCHLICK
vor 1460 - nach 1521

TABULATUREN
ETLICHER LOBGESANG
UND LIEDLEIN (1512)

Per Flauto e Chitarra
Herausgegeben von JOHANNES KLIER

Edition Moeck Nr. 2528

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Tabulaturen

etlicher Lobgesang und Lidlein (1512)

Cupido hat

Arnolt Schlick (vor 1460 - nach 1521)

Flauto

Chitarra

8 (3) = f#

Mein M. ich hab

The musical score is written for guitar in the key of D major (one sharp, F#). It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system includes a circled '3' with an equals sign and 'f#'. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols like fret numbers (0-4), accidentals, and slurs. The piece concludes with a final chord in the sixth system.

Hertz liebstes pild

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Hertz liebstes pild". It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score is divided into five systems, each consisting of a single staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. Some notes are marked with a sharp sign (#). The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Vil hinderlist

8 3 3 0 2 3 0 3 0 2 0 1 3 0 1 3 0

B I 0 2 3 3 0 4 0 1 4 1 4 1 0 0 3 4

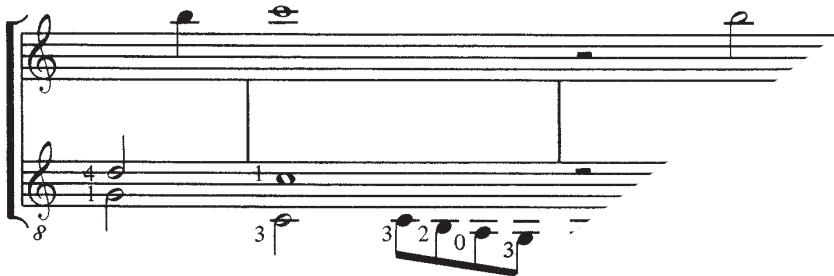
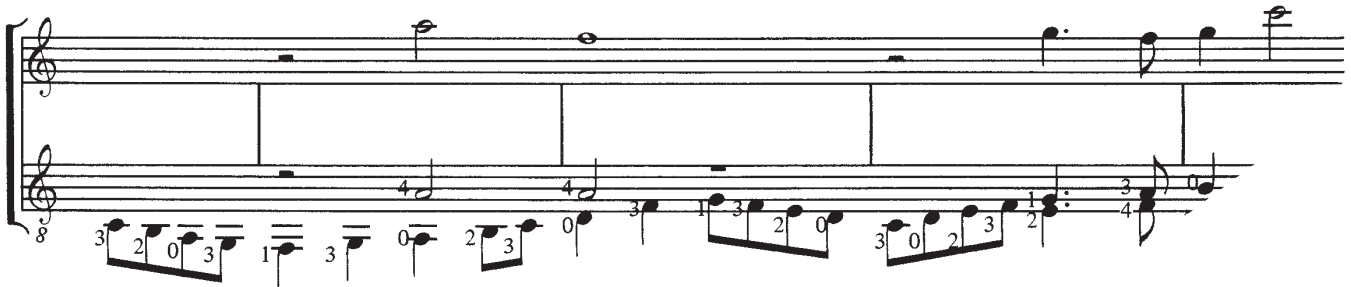
8 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 4 4 3

8 3 0 0 3 0 0 3

(#) (#) 0 1 2 0 2 0 1

8 3 1 3

Möcht es gesein



Mein lieb ist weg

The musical score is written for guitar in standard notation, featuring a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into five systems, each containing two measures. The first system shows a simple melody in the treble and a bass line with fingerings (8, 3, 0, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2). The second system introduces a more complex bass line with triplets and a circled '5' at the end. The third system continues the melody and bass line. The fourth system features a sharp sign (#) above the final note of the melody. The fifth system is partially cut off at the bottom of the page.

Ich schrei und rüeff

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Ich schrei und rüeff". It is written for a guitar, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is organized into five systems, each consisting of a single staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3) are indicated below the notes to guide the player. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Metzkin Isaak

The musical score for "Metzkin Isaak" is presented in five systems, each consisting of a piano (piano) and guitar (gitar) part. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and the guitar part is written in a single staff with a treble clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings, as well as guitar-specific notations like fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a capo sign (C#).

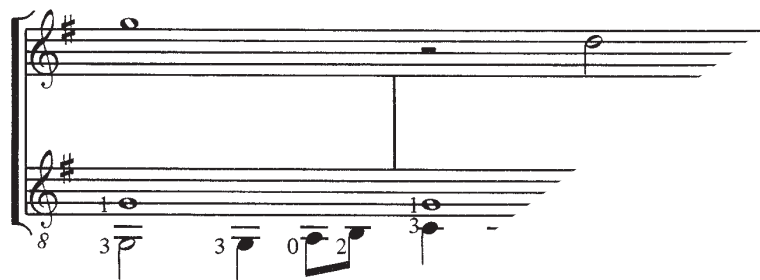
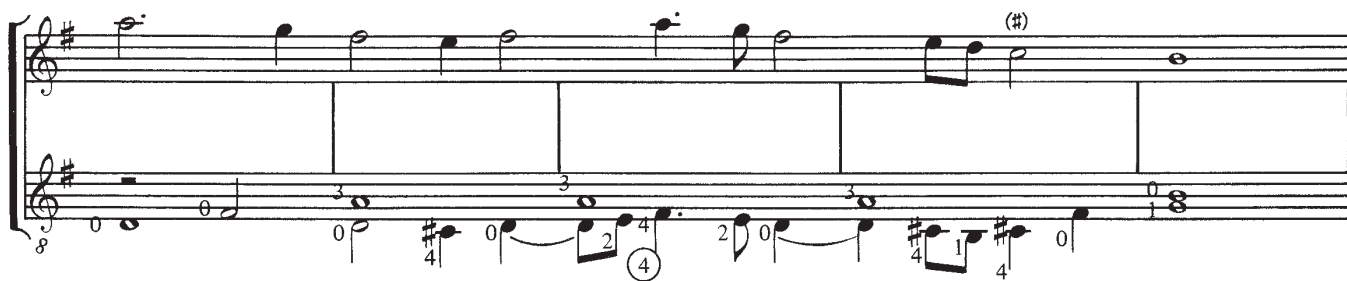
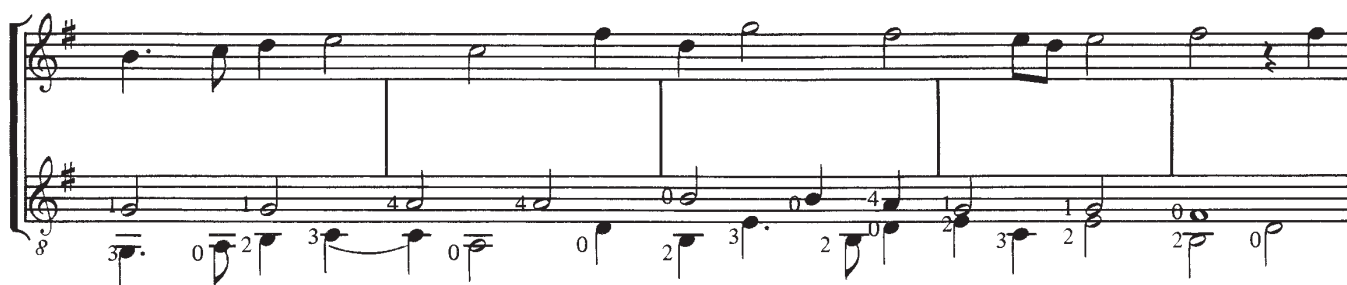
System 1: The piano part begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The guitar part starts with a whole note G2, followed by a whole note A2, and then a whole note B2. The system ends with a half note G4 and a half note A4.

System 2: The piano part continues with a half note A4, followed by a half note B4, and then a half note C5. The guitar part starts with a whole note G2, followed by a whole note A2, and then a whole note B2. The system ends with a half note G4 and a half note A4.

System 3: The piano part continues with a half note A4, followed by a half note B4, and then a half note C5. The guitar part starts with a whole note G2, followed by a whole note A2, and then a whole note B2. The system ends with a half note G4 and a half note A4.

System 4: The piano part continues with a half note A4, followed by a half note B4, and then a half note C5. The guitar part starts with a whole note G2, followed by a whole note A2, and then a whole note B2. The system ends with a half note G4 and a half note A4.

System 5: The piano part continues with a half note A4, followed by a half note B4, and then a half note C5. The guitar part starts with a whole note G2, followed by a whole note A2, and then a whole note B2. The system ends with a half note G4 and a half note A4.



Philips Zwölffpot auß not hilff mir

The musical score is written for a single melodic instrument, likely a lute or guitar, in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble and bass staff. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The third system features a more complex bass line with many fingerings. The fourth system shows the end of the piece with a final cadence. The fifth system is a short fragment of the beginning. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4 in circles. A circled '4' appears in the third system.

The image displays a page of musical notation for a guitar, consisting of six systems of music. Each system is written on a grand staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) for the upper staff, and a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) for the lower staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 in circles or above/below notes. Some notes have a '0' above them, indicating natural harmonics. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first system has a measure with a '3' in a circle below the bass staff. The second system has a measure with a '3' in a circle below the bass staff. The third system has a measure with a '4' in a circle below the bass staff. The fourth system has a measure with a '4' in a circle below the bass staff. The fifth system has a measure with a '4' in a circle below the bass staff. The sixth system has a measure with a '4' in a circle below the bass staff.

Nun hab ich all mein tag gehört

The musical score is written for guitar in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems, each with a vocal melody line and a guitar accompaniment line. The guitar part includes various techniques such as fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), palm muting (marked with '8'), and a bridge section labeled 'B II'. The score concludes with a final chord in D major.

System 1: The vocal melody begins with a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The guitar accompaniment starts with a palm-muted eighth note D3, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3) and a half note D4. A circled '5' indicates a fifth fret position.

System 2: The vocal melody continues with a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The guitar accompaniment features a bridge section labeled 'B II' with a key signature change to C major (one flat). The guitar part includes a triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3) and a half note D4. A circled '5' indicates a fifth fret position.

System 3: The vocal melody continues with a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The guitar accompaniment continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3) and a half note D4. A circled '5' indicates a fifth fret position.

System 4: The vocal melody continues with a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The guitar accompaniment continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3) and a half note D4. A circled '5' indicates a fifth fret position.

System 5: The vocal melody concludes with a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The guitar accompaniment concludes with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3) and a half note D4. A circled '5' indicates a fifth fret position.

The first system of musical notation for guitar, featuring a treble and bass staff in D major. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes: D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2. Fingering numbers (0-4) are indicated below the bass staff notes.

The second system of musical notation for guitar. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes: D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2. A sharp sign (#) is placed above the treble staff. Fingering numbers (0-4) are indicated below the bass staff notes.

The third system of musical notation for guitar. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes: D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2. Fingering numbers (0-4) are indicated below the bass staff notes.

The fourth system of musical notation for guitar. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes: D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2. Fingering numbers (0-4) are indicated below the bass staff notes.

The fifth system of musical notation for guitar. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes: D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2. Fingering numbers (0-4) are indicated below the bass staff notes.

Maria zart

The image displays a musical score for a guitar piece titled "Maria zart". The score is written in treble and bass staves, featuring a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by a melodic line in the treble and a more complex, often chromatic, bass line. Fingering numbers (0-4) are indicated below the notes, and some notes are marked with a circled "4" or a sharp symbol (#). The score is divided into five systems, each with a repeat sign at the beginning. The first system includes a circled "4" and a dashed line. The second system includes a circled "4" and a sharp symbol (#). The third system includes a sharp symbol (#). The fourth system includes three sharp symbols (#). The fifth system is partially visible. The score is published by Moeck Musikinstrumente + Verlag, Celle, Germany, Edition Moeck Nr. 2528 (Noteninfo).

First system of musical notation for guitar. The treble clef staff contains a melody in D major with notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, and D5. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes D2, E2, F#2, G2, A2, B2, C#3, and D3. Fingering numbers (0-4) are written below the bass line. A circled number 4 is placed below the bass line at the end of the first measure.

Second system of musical notation for guitar. The treble clef staff contains a melody in D major with notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, and D5. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes D2, E2, F#2, G2, A2, B2, C#3, and D3. Fingering numbers (0-4) are written below the bass line. A circled number 3 is placed below the bass line at the end of the first measure.

Third system of musical notation for guitar. The treble clef staff contains a melody in D major with notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, and D5. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes D2, E2, F#2, G2, A2, B2, C#3, and D3. Fingering numbers (0-4) are written below the bass line. A circled number 3 is placed below the bass line at the end of the first measure.

Fourth system of musical notation for guitar. The treble clef staff contains a melody in D major with notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, and D5. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes D2, E2, F#2, G2, A2, B2, C#3, and D3. Fingering numbers (0-4) are written below the bass line.

Fifth system of musical notation for guitar. The treble clef staff contains a melody in D major with notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, and D5. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes D2, E2, F#2, G2, A2, B2, C#3, and D3. Fingering numbers (0-4) are written below the bass line.

Nach lust hab ich

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Nach lust hab ich". The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. A circled number 4 appears at the end of the second system. The score is divided into five systems, each consisting of a single staff. The first system is the most complete, showing a full measure of music. The subsequent systems show progressively less of the staff, suggesting they are continuations or fragments of the original score. The final system is the most fragmented, showing only the beginning of a measure.

Arnolt Schlick ist in der Musikgeschichte vor allem als Organist hervorgetreten. Wie Dokumente aus den Jahren 1491 bis ca. 1520/21 belegen, war er einer der gesuchtesten Orgelexperten seiner Zeit: als *Komponist* war er einer der ersten, die idiomatisch komponierten, das heißt, seine Orgelwerke waren von vornherein instrumental, nicht vokal konzipiert und suchten alle Klangmöglichkeiten der damaligen Orgel auszuschöpfen. Als *Organist* reiste er durch ganz Deutschland, Frankreich und die Niederlande, um neugebaute Instrumente abzunehmen; wir haben auch Belege dafür, daß Schlick 1486 anlässlich der Feierlichkeiten zur Krönung Kaiser Maximilians I. im Dom zu Frankfurt am Main die Orgel spielte. Ob er bei der Krönung von Maximilians Enkel, Karl V., in Aachen 1520 ebenfalls als Organist tätig war, ist nicht mit letzter Sicherheit zu beweisen, gilt jedoch als wahrscheinlich.

Seine privaten Lebensdaten sind leider nur spärlich belegt. Er soll vor 1460 in Heidelberg oder im rheinpfälzischen Gebiet um Heidelberg geboren sein; über seine Kindheit, Jugend und musikalische Ausbildung ist nichts überliefert. Wir wissen lediglich, daß Arnolt Schlick blind war. Im Vorwort zu seinen „*Tabulaturen etlicher lobgesang und lidlein uff die orgeln un lauten*“ (Mainz 1512) schreibt der Sohn Arnolt Schlicks an seinen Vater: „*Sey nit betrübt, noch such rach, das dir das glück hengenommen hat dein usserlichen augen*“. Das läßt die Frage offen, ob er von Geburt an blind war oder – was wahrscheinlicher ist – ihn ein Unglücksfall das Augenlicht kostete. Schon 1486 jedenfalls wird er als ein Blinder bezeichnet.

Seine Hauptbeschäftigung hatte Schlick am kurpfälzischen Hof in Heidelberg, wo er 1509 im Hofhalts-Etat unter den lebenslänglich angestellten Personen genannt wird. Es ist derselbe kunst-sinnige Hof, an dem knapp 30 Jahre später der große Lautenist Sebastian Ochsenuhn (1521 - 1574) lebenslänglich bei dem Pfalzgrafen Ottheinrich eine geachtete Anstellung findet.

Arnolt Schlick muß nach 1521 gestorben sein, da er nachweislich in diesem Jahr die neu renovierte große Orgel der St. Georgs-Kirche in Hagenau „*examiniert und uberhort hatt*“. Danach fehlen uns jegliche Dokumente seines Lebens.

Von Arnolt Schlick sind uns eine Anzahl gedruckter Werke erhalten. 1511 erscheint in Speyer das erste in deutscher Sprache ge-

druckte Werk über Orgelbau und Orgelspiel: „*Spiegel der Orgelmacher und Orgeln*“. 1512 veröffentlicht er sein Werk „*Tabulaturen etlicher lobgesang und lidlein uff die orgeln un lauten*“. Dieses Werk enthält neben Orgelsätzen zwölf Stücke für „*zwo stimmen zu zwicken un die dritt dartzu singe ...*“ sowie drei dreistimmige Solo-Lautensätze. Die Tabulaturen enthalten Originalkompositionen Schlicks und nicht, wie zur damaligen Zeit üblich, Intavolierungen bekannter Vokalsätze. Zu den bedeutsamen Werken gehören auch die Kompositionen über den Versikel „*Gaude dei genitrix*“ aus der Weihnachtssequenz „*Natus ante saecula*“.

Die vorliegenden zwölf Liedsätze sind in der Ausgabe der „*Tabulaturen ...*“ von 1512 enthalten. Schlick notiert die Oberstimme in Mensuralnotation, die Lautenstimme in deutscher Lautentabulatur. Sowohl in der Melodiestimme als auch in der Tabulatur fehlen Taktstriche, die einzelnen „Takte“ jedoch sind sichtbar voneinander abgesetzt. Die in dieser Ausgabe eingezeichneten „Taktstriche“ sind lediglich Orientierungshilfen. Sie bedeuten keinesfalls Takt im modernen Sinn. Bei näherer Betrachtung wird man feststellen, daß sowohl in der Melodiestimme als auch in der Lautenstimme gerader und ungerader Takt ineinanderfließen. Schlick betitelt sein Werk „*...un die dritt dartzu singe ...*“, er unterlegt jedoch die Oberstimme nicht mit einem Text. Wir können daraus schließen, daß zum einen die Worte bekannt waren, zum anderen eine rein instrumentale Ausführung ebenfalls möglich war.

Eine Eigenart, die auch in anderen Tabulaturbüchern (z. B. in den Vihuela-Büchern im Spanien des 16. Jahrhunderts) zu beobachten ist, fällt hier auf: Die Tonarten der Oberstimme weichen bei Schlick in einigen Fällen von der Tonart der Lautentabulatur ab. Es ist nicht anzunehmen, daß der Lautenist der damaligen Zeit jedesmal sein Instrument für das jeweilige Lied neu umstimmte. Wir dürfen nicht vergessen, daß eine einheitliche Tonhöhe zu Beginn des 16. Jahrhunderts fehlte. Die Praxis wird wohl so ausgesehen haben, daß sich der Sänger oder Streicher an der jeweiligen Stimmung der Laute orientierte.

In der vorliegenden Ausgabe bin ich von einer Lautenstimmung in E ausgegangen, das heißt von der Stimmung unserer heutigen Gitarre, und habe dementsprechend die Flötenstimme transponiert.

Johannes Klier

Arnolt Schlick gained a place in the history of music chiefly as an organist. As documents from the years 1491 to about 1520/21 show, he was one of the most sought-after organ experts of his time: as a *composer* he was one of the first to compose idiomatically, that is, his organ compositions were conceived instrumentally, not vocally, right from the start, and tried to exhaust all the sound possibilities of the organ of that time. As *organist* he travelled the whole of Germany, France and the Netherlands to inspect newly-built organs; we also have evidence that in 1486 Schlick played the organ in the cathedral in Frankfurt am Main at the coronation celebrations of Emperor Maximilian I. It is not absolutely certain whether he was also employed as organist at the coronation of Maximilians's grandson Charles V. in Aachen in 1520. It is, however, thought probable.

Unfortunately the facts of his private life are only sparsely documented. He is thought to have been born before 1460 in Heidelberg or in the Rhineland-Palatinate region round Heidelberg. No information about his childhood, youth and musical training has been passed down. All that we know is that Arnolt Schlick was blind. In the preface to his „*Tabulaturen etlicher lobgesang und lid-*

lein uff die orgel un lauten“¹ (Mainz 1512) the son of Arnolt Schlick wrote to his father „*Don't be downcast or seek vengeance because fate has taken away your sight.*“ That leaves open the question of whether he was blind from birth or – which is more probable – an accident cost him his sight. In any event he was already being described as blind in 1486.

Schlick's chief employment was at the court of Kurpfalz in Heidelberg, where he was listed in 1509 in the household budget of the court among those people employed for their lifetime. It was the same artistically-minded court at which the great lute-player Sebastian Ochsenuhn (1521-1574) found a permanent and respected position with Duke Ottheinrich of the Palatinate.

Arnolt Schlick must have died after 1521, since it has been proved that in that year he „*examined and listened to*“ the newly-renovated great organ of St. George's Church in Hagenau. From that year on we have no record of his life at all.

A number of printed works by Arnolt Schlick have been preserved. In Speyer in 1511 appeared the first printed work on the lute¹ „*Tabulatures of some songs of praise and little songs for organ and lute*“

construction and playing of organs: “*Spiegel der Orgelmacher und Orgeln*”². In 1512 Schlick published “*Tabulaturen etlicher lobgesang und lidein uff die orgeln un lauten*”. As well as organ compositions this work contains twelve pieces for “two instrumental parts and one vocal”, and three three-part compositions for solo lute. The tablatures contain original compositions by Schlick and not, as was usual at that time, arrangements of well-known vocal compositions. Other significant works include compositions based on the versicle “*Gaude dei genitrix*” from the Christmas sequence “*Natus ante saecula*”.

The twelve songs given here are contained in the 1512 edition of “*Tabulaturen ...*”. Schlick used mensural notation for the top part and German lute tablature for the lute part. There are no bar-lines either in the melody part or in the tablature. The individual “bars” are, however, distinguishable. The “bar-lines” marked in this edition are solely aids to orientation. In no sense do they indicate “bar-ring” in the modern sense. On a closer examination one realises that regular and irregular rhythms flow into each other both in the

melody and in the lute parts. Although Schlick entitled his work “... *un die dritt dartzu singe...*”³ he did not set words to the upper part. From this we can conclude on the one hand that the words were well-known, and on the other that a purely instrumental rendering was equally possible. One characteristic feature, which is also to be observed in other tablature books (e.g. in the Vihuela-Books of sixteenth century Spain), is noticeable here: in Schlick’s work the key in the upper part differs in some cases from the key in the lute tablature. It is not to be supposed that the lute-player of that time retuned his instrument for each song. We must not forget that at the beginning of the sixteenth century there was no standardisation of pitch. In practice the singer or player probably orientated himself according to the pitch of the lute.

In the present edition I have worked on the basis of a lute tuned in E, that is the tuning of our present-day guitar, and have transposed the part for flute accordingly.

² “Mirror of organ-makers and organs”

³ “... and the third part to be sung ...”

Johannes Klier

Arnolt Schlick s’est surtout distingué en tant qu’organiste dans l’histoire de la musique. Des documents datant de 1491 à 1520/21 prouvent qu’il était parmi les experts d’orgues les plus recherchés de son temps: il fut l’un des premiers compositeurs à écrire de façon «idiomatique», c.a.d. que ses oeuvres pour orgue étaient conçues d’emblée de façon instrumentale et non vocale visant à exploiter toutes les sonorités que l’on pouvait obtenir des instruments de cette époque. En tant qu’organiste il parcourut toute l’Allemagne, la France et les Pays Bas pour donner son avis sur les nouveaux instruments. Nous possédons également des documents prouvant que Schlick joua l’orgue à l’occasion du couronnement de Maximilien 1er à la cathédrale de Francfort en 1486. Il est probable qu’il joua aussi lors du couronnement du petit fils de Maximilien Charles V en 1520 à Aix la Chapelle.

Les renseignements sur sa vie personnelle sont malheureusement très épars. Il serait né avant 1460 à Heidelberg ou bien dans le Palatinat du Rhin autour d’Heidelberg. On ignore tout de son enfance, de sa jeunesse et de son éducation musicale. Nous savons seulement qu’Arnolt Schlick était aveugle. Dans la préface de son recueil “*Tablatures de plusieurs hymnes et chansons pour l’orgue et le luth*” (Mayence 1512) le fils Arnolt Schlick s’adresse à son père: “*ne sois ni triste ni ne cherche vengeance que la fortune t’ait enlevé la vue externe.*” On ne saura jamais avec certitude s’il était aveugle de naissance, ou s’il fut la victime d’un accident, ce qui est plus probable. En tout cas, on le dit aveugle dès 1486.

Le lieu de travail principal de Schlick était la cour palatine d’Heidelberg où il est mentionné en 1509 dans le livre de comptes sous la rubrique des personnes employées à vie. A peine trente ans plus tard le grand luthiste Sebastian Ochskenkhun (1521-1574) trouve un emploi à vie auprès du comte palatin Ottheinrich à cette même cour si favorable aux arts.

Arnolt Schlick a dû mourir après 1521 car on sait qu’il a “*examiné et écouté*” cette même année le grand orgue récemment rénové de l’église St. Georg à Hagenau. Ensuite les documents ne nous livrent plus rien.

Bon nombre d’oeuvres imprimées d’Arnolt Schlick nous sont parvenues. A Speyer en 1511 paraît la première oeuvre imprimée en

langue allemande sur le jeu de l’orgue et sa facture: “*Livre des facteurs d’orgues et des orgues*”. En 1512, il publie son oeuvre: “*Tablatures de plusieurs hymnes et chansons pour l’orgue et le luth*”. Ce livre contient, à côté de quelques compositions pour orgue, douze morceaux pour “*deux qui pincent et le troisième qui chante avec ...*”, ainsi que trois compositions pour trio de luths. Les tablatures contiennent des compositions originales de Schlick.

A l’encontre de l’usage de l’époque il ne s’agit pas de tablatures faites d’après des chansons connues. Les compositions sur le versiculet “*Gaude dei genitrix*” de la séquence pour Noël “*Natus ante saecula*” font partie des oeuvres importantes.

Les douze mouvements de chansons présentés sont tirés de l’édition de 1512 de “*Tablatures ...*”. Schlick a écrit la partie du dessus en notation mensuraliste, et la partie du luth en tablature allemande. Les barres de mesure manquent à la partie du dessus et à la tablature, mais les différentes “mesures” sont visiblement dégagées les unes des autres. Les barres de mesure dans cette édition ont pour seul but d’aider les musiciens à s’orienter. Elles ne signifient en aucun cas la mesure au sens d’aujourd’hui. Lors d’un examen plus approfondi, on constatera que les mesures binaires et ternaires se déversent les unes dans les autres aussi bien dans la partie mélodique que dans celle du luth. Schlick dit “*...et le troisième chante avec...*” mais ne fournit pas de texte pour le dessus. Nous pouvons en conclure que d’une part on connaissait les paroles et que d’autre part une exécution purement instrumentale était également possible. Une particularité que l’on peut observer aussi dans d’autres recueils de tablatures du 16e siècle (par ex. les livres espagnols pour vihuela) est frappante ici: Les tonalités du dessus ne concordent pas toujours avec celles de la tablature pour luth chez Schlick. On ne peut pas supposer que le luthiste d’autrefois changeait l’accord de son instrument pour chaque nouvelle chanson. N’oublions pas que le début du 16e siècle ne connaissait pas le “diapason standard.” Dans la pratique, le chanteur et le violiste se sont très probablement orientés à partir de l’accord du luth.

Dans cette édition j’ai pris comme point de départ un accord du luth en mi, donc celui de la guitare moderne.

J’ai transposé la partie de la flûte conformément à cela.

Johannes Klier