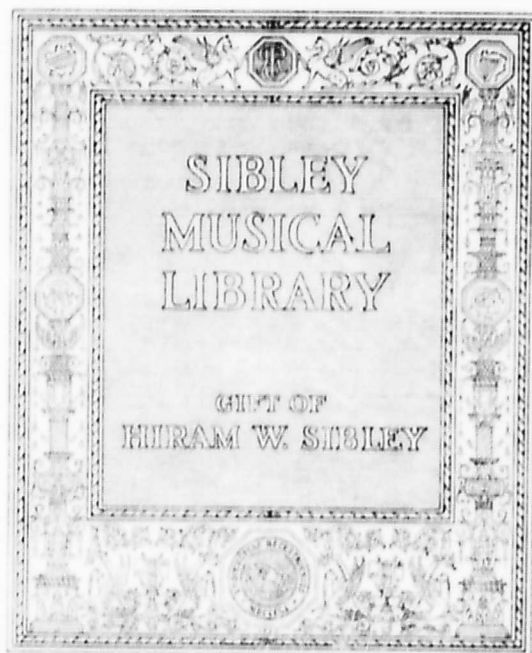




Gumpeltzhaimer (Adam). Sacrorum concentuum octonis vocibus modulandorum. Liber primus, liber secundus. Augustae Vindelicorum, apud Valentinum Schoeniggium. 1601—1614. Kl.-4°. 8 bzw. 9 Stimmbücher: (I. Chor 1.: Cant. Alt. Ten. je 18 Bl., Bass: 16 Bl.; I. Chor 2.: Cant. Alt. Ten. Bass je 16 Bl.; II. Chor 1.: Cant. Alt. Ten. Bass je 18 Bl.; II. Chor 2.: Cant. Alt. Ten. Bass je 18 Bl. u. Partitio (Bassus ad organa für beide Chöre) 30 Bl.) Hpgt.

Eitner IV, 426. — Barclay Squire (nur Bass. 1. Chor.) I, 560. — Bohn S. 165/166 (nur den 2. Teil). — Mayr, A. Gumpeltzhaimer S. 20 u. ff., S. 42 u. ff., S. 81 u. 82 u. a. a. O.

Vollständiges Exemplar des seltenen Werkes, von dem Eitner IV, 426 kein kompl. Exemplar nachweisen kann.

Jeder Titel mit Holzschnittvignette (Wappen 7 Augsburger Bürger, denen das Werk gewidmet ist). Auf der Rückseite des Titelblattes des 1. Buches Widmung an Joh. Georg u. Dan. Oestereicher, Joh. Stainingger, Marc. Hopfer, Mart. Zobell etc. Am Schluß Index über 28 latein. Gesänge.

Die Titel des 2. Buches mit Holzschnittvignetten. (Folgt ein Canon 8 voc. mit dem Texte: Beati omnes qui Confidunt in eo.) (1614.) Auf S. 2 lateinische Dedikation vom Komponisten Marco Velsaro ... Joanni Jacobo Remboldo ... (Bürgermeister zu Augsburg). „Cum enim hic non literis tantum incumbere atque in iis erudiri, mihi contigerit; sed aliquo usque progressum ad Scholae etiam, & Musices docendae, munus A. V. me evehere, quodque beneficiorum est summum, jure civitatis donare sit dignata ... Dat. Augustae Vind. Calend. Jan. M.DC.XIV.“ Am Schluß Index über 20 lat., 2 griech. u. 3 deutsche Ges.

In dem Bassus ad organum, der nur zum 2. Teil erschienen ist, sind beide Chöre enthalten. Unter der Holzschnitt-Vignette ein Chronostichon, aus dem die Jahreszahl 1614 hervorgeht. Auf der Rückseite des Titels Widmung: „Weil es ... inn brauch kommen, das man zu den Moteten, Madrigalien und dergleichen Gesängen den General Baß hinzu truckt ... so hab ich ... also ein duplicem Bassum, in Organistum usum publiciret und inn truckh verfertigt.“ Titel zur „Partitio“ ausgebessert.

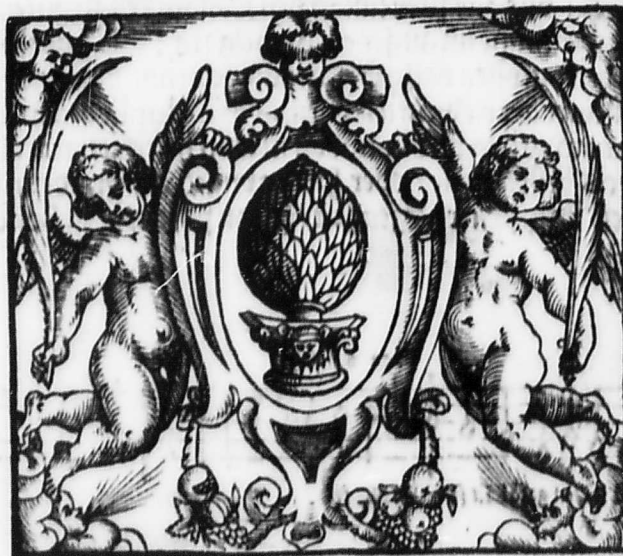
PARTITIO

SACRORVM CONCENTVVM

OCTONIS VOCIBVS MODVLANDORVM,

cum duplici Basso in Organorum usum,

A V T O R E,
ADAMO GVMPELZHAIMERO. T. B.
CIVIS AVGVSTANO.
LIBER SECVNDVS.



Augustæ Vindelicorum sumptu auctoris, apud VALENTINVM
SCHÖNIGGIUM.

Fuga 6. Voc.



1490
G974S

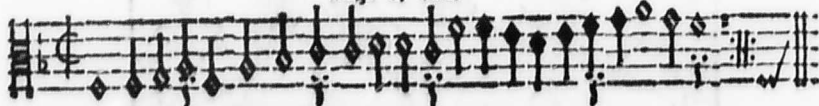


An den günstigen Leser.



Es/ günstiger Leser / inn brauch kom-
men / das man zu den Moteten, Madrigalien vund
dergleichen Gesänge den General Bass hinzu truch-
t / vnd das fürnemlich den Organisten zu gutem / sie der
mühe im aussuchen zu entladen : So hab ich / denen
zum besten den vnkosten vollendt darauff getwendt / vnd auch diß orts
Inen mit meiner arbeit dienen wollen / also ein duplicem Bassum, in
Organistarum usum publiciret vn in truchh versfertiget. Welchem
aber sein weis besser gefelt / oder hiemit vngedient ist : dem sihet es
iederzeit frei / nach seiner gelegenheit / gar zu partiern. Benè vale.

Fuga 6, Voc:

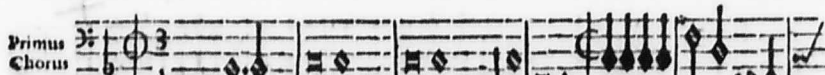
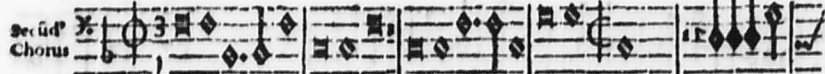


Eine Melodie gefällt sein Weiss. ij

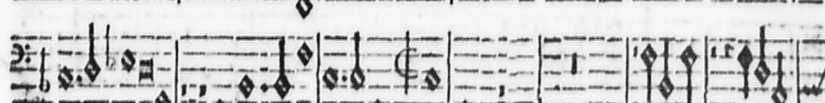
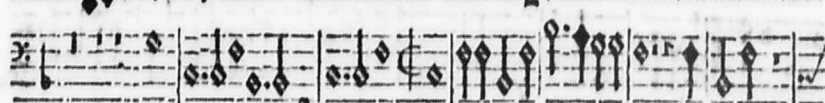
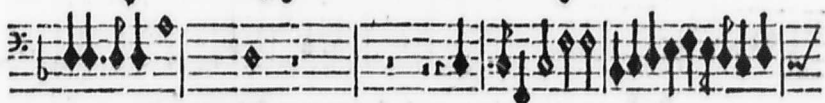
Bassus ad organa.

1.

8. Voc.



Confite mini Domino,



A ij

Bassus ad organa.

8. Voc.

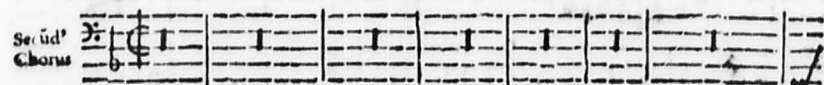
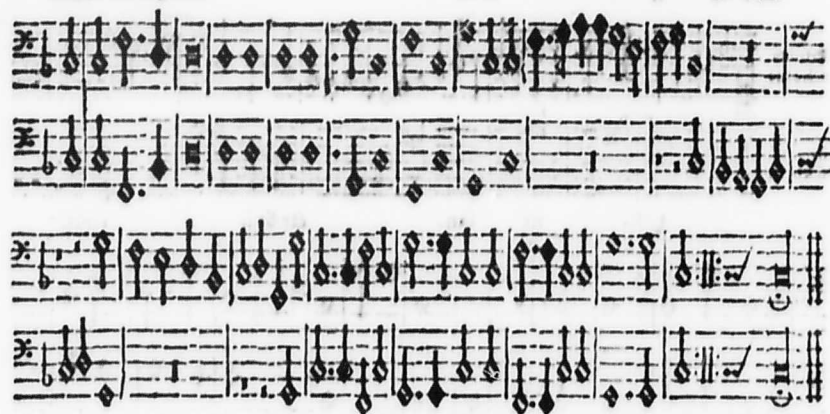
Musical score for Bassus ad organa and 8. Voc. on page 10. The score consists of 11 staves. The first staff is for the Bassus ad organa, and the remaining 10 staves are for the 8. Voc. part. The music is written in a single system with various musical notations including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Bassus ad organa.

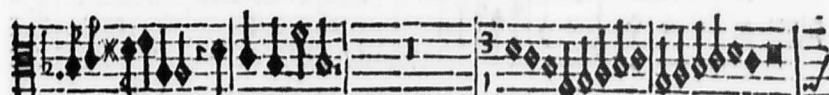
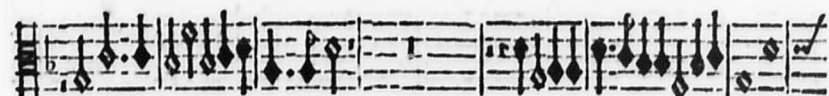
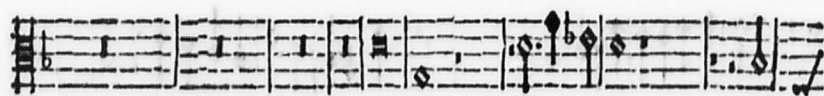
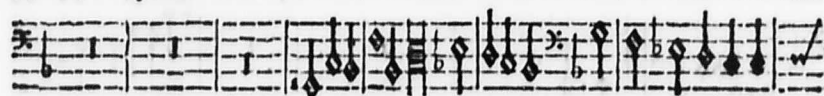
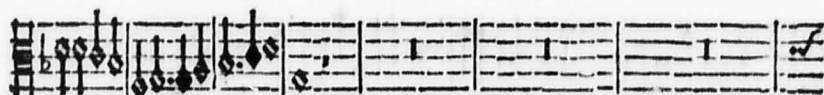
11.

8. Voc.

Musical score for Bassus ad organa and 8. Voc. on page 11. The score consists of 11 staves. The first staff is for the Bassus ad organa, and the remaining 10 staves are for the 8. Voc. part. The music is written in a single system with various musical notations including notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics "VE- ni fan- de Spi- ritus," are written below the first staff.



Deus à quo san- da deside- ria,



Bassus ad organa.

VII.

S. Voc:

Musical score for the left page, featuring organ and vocal parts. The organ part is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The vocal part is written on a single staff with a soprano clef. The organ part includes a section labeled "Primus Chorus" and "Secund' Chorus". The vocal part includes a section labeled "Gloria in excel. sis Deo,".

Bassus ad organa.

S. Voc.

Musical score for the right page, featuring organ and vocal parts. The organ part is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The vocal part is written on a single staff with a soprano clef. The organ part includes a section labeled "Secunda" and "Sequitur".

Bassus ad organa.

V.

Secunda pars.

3. Voc:



Qui tollis peccata mundi,



Bassus ad organa.

VI.

3. Voc:

Primus
ChorusSecundus
Chorus

Domine Iesu Christe,

B ij

Bassus ad organa.

8. Voc.

Musical score for Bassus ad organa, 8. Voc. The score consists of ten staves. The first nine staves contain musical notation with various note values and rests. The tenth staff is empty. The notation is in a single system, with the first nine staves containing musical notation and the tenth staff being empty.

Bassus ad organa.

VII.

9. Voc.

Primus
Chorus

Secundus
Chorus

N On nobis Domine,

Musical score for Bassus ad organa, VII., 9. Voc. The score consists of ten staves. The first nine staves contain musical notation with various note values and rests. The tenth staff is empty. The notation is in a single system, with the first nine staves containing musical notation and the tenth staff being empty.

Bafus ad organa.

VIII.

8. Voc.

The first system of the left page consists of two staves of organ music. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Both staves contain complex organ textures with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Primus Chorus

The first chorus of the left page is written on a single staff in treble clef, with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It begins with a 3-measure rest.

Secund. Chorus

The second chorus of the left page is written on a single staff in treble clef, with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It begins with a 3-measure rest.

Iubilare Deo omnis terra,

The final system of the left page consists of two staves of organ music, continuing the texture from the first system. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef, both with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

Bafus ad organa.

8. Voc.

The first system of the right page consists of two staves of organ music. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Both staves contain complex organ textures with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Bassus ad organa.

8. Voc.

Page 18 contains a single system of music for the Bassus ad organa and 8. Voc. parts. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is for the Bassus ad organa, and the lower staff is for the 8. Voc. part. The music is written in a single system and spans the width of the page.

Bassus ad organa.

IX.

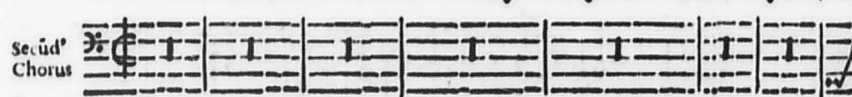
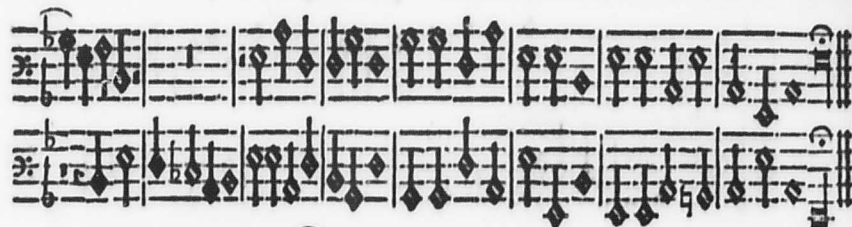
8. Voc.

Page 19 contains a single system of music for the Bassus ad organa and 8. Voc. parts. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is for the Bassus ad organa, and the lower staff is for the 8. Voc. part. The music is written in a single system and spans the width of the page.

Bassus ad organa.

X

8. Voc:

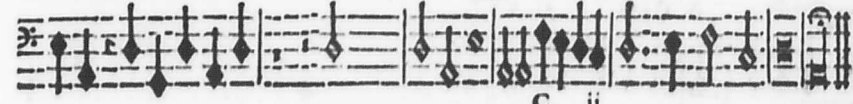


Ego autem constitui, Regem meum,



Bassus ad organa.

8. Voc:



C ij

Bassus ad organa.

XI.

S. Voc:

Secunda.

par.

Et nunc Reges,

Bassus ad organa.

XII.

S. Voc

Primus Chorus

Secund' Chorus

Domine quis habitabit?

Bassus ad organa.

8. Voc.

This page contains a musical score for a bassoon (Bassus ad organa) and a vocal part (8. Voc.). The score is written on ten staves, arranged in five pairs. Each pair consists of a bassoon staff (lower clef) and a vocal staff (higher clef). The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes marked with diamond-shaped ornaments. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Bassus ad organa.

8. Voc.

This page continues the musical score from the left page, featuring the same instrumentation: a bassoon (Bassus ad organa) and a vocal part (8. Voc.). It also consists of ten staves in five pairs. The musical notation is consistent with the left page, including notes, rests, and diamond-shaped ornaments. The piece ends with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Primus Chorus

Secund' Chorus

Ecce nunc benedicite Dño,

Bassus ad organa.

XIV.

8. Voc:

Two systems of musical notation. The first system consists of two staves: the top staff is for Bassus ad organa and the bottom staff is for 8. Voc. The second system also consists of two staves. Below the second system, there are two staves for the Chorus: 'Primus Chorus' and 'Secundus Chorus'.

O Rex gloria,

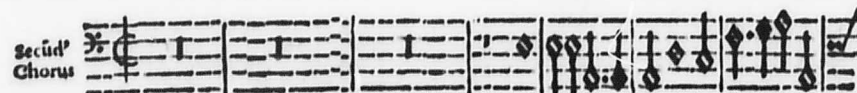
Two staves of musical notation for the section 'O Rex gloria'.

Bassus ad organa.

8. Voc.

Two systems of musical notation. The first system consists of two staves: the top staff is for Bassus ad organa and the bottom staff is for 8. Voc. The second system also consists of two staves.

D ij



M. misericordiam & iudicium



Bassus ad organa.

8. Voc.

Musical score for Bassus ad organa and 8. Voc. on the left page. The score consists of 10 staves. The first 8 staves are for the Bassus ad organa, and the last 2 staves are for the 8. Voc. part. The music is written in a single system with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

Bassus ad organa.

X VI.

8. Voc.

Musical score for Bassus ad organa, X VI., and 8. Voc. on the right page. The score consists of 10 staves. The first 2 staves are for the Bassus ad organa, the next 2 staves are for the 8. Voc. part, and the last 6 staves are for the Bassus ad organa. The music is written in a single system with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The text "Transeunte Dño," is written below the first 2 staves.

Bassus ad organa.

8. Voc:

This page contains musical notation for the Bassus ad organa and the 8. Voc part. The notation is arranged in four systems, each with two staves. The first staff of each system is for the Bassus ad organa, and the second staff is for the 8. Voc. The music is written in a single system across the page, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Bassus ad organa.

XVII

8. Voc

This page contains musical notation for the Bassus ad organa, XVII, and the 8. Voc part. The notation is arranged in four systems, each with two staves. The first staff of each system is for the Bassus ad organa, and the second staff is for the 8. Voc. The music is written in a single system across the page, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Secundus
Chorus

Primus
Chorus

Nunc dimittis seruum tuum Dñe,

Bassus ad organa.

2. Voc.

Musical score for Bassus ad organa and 2. Voc. on page 17. The score consists of ten staves. The first six staves are for the Bassus ad organa, and the last four staves are for the 2. Voc. part. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Bassus ad organa.

XVIII.

2. Voc.

Musical score for Bassus ad organa and 2. Voc. on page 18. The score consists of ten staves. The first six staves are for the Bassus ad organa, and the last four staves are for the 2. Voc. part. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Primus Chorus

Secund' Chorus

Non sic impij.

E ij

Musical score for XVI, featuring Bassus ad organa and 1. Voc. The score consists of eight systems of two staves each. The first system has a rest for the organ part. The organ part is in G major (one sharp) and the vocal part is in F major (one flat). The organ part features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal part is a single melodic line. The score ends with a 3/2 time signature change.

Musical score for XIX, featuring Bassus ad organa and 1. Voc. The score consists of eight systems of two staves each. The first system has a rest for the organ part. The organ part is in G major (one sharp) and the vocal part is in F major (one flat). The organ part features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal part is a single melodic line. The score ends with a 3/2 time signature change.

Primus Chorus

Secundus Chorus

S. Ancla Trinitas.

E. iij

Bassus ad organa.

XX,

S. Voc

Musical score for page XX. The score is written for Bassus ad organa (Bassoon) and two vocal parts: S. Voc (Soprano Voice), Primus Chorus (First Chorus), and Secundus Chorus (Second Chorus). The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The Bassus ad organa part is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The S. Voc part is written on a single staff with a soprano clef. The Primus Chorus and Secundus Chorus parts are written on staves with a C-clef (soprano position) and a common time signature. The score consists of 12 measures. The Bassus ad organa part features a melodic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The S. Voc part has a similar melodic line. The Primus Chorus and Secundus Chorus parts have a more rhythmic, chordal texture.

Syrexit Dominus,

Bassus ad organa.

S. Voc

Continuation of the musical score from page XX. The score is written for Bassus ad organa (Bassoon) and two vocal parts: S. Voc (Soprano Voice), Primus Chorus (First Chorus), and Secundus Chorus (Second Chorus). The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The Bassus ad organa part is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The S. Voc part is written on a single staff with a soprano clef. The Primus Chorus and Secundus Chorus parts are written on staves with a C-clef (soprano position) and a common time signature. The score consists of 12 measures. The Bassus ad organa part features a melodic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The S. Voc part has a similar melodic line. The Primus Chorus and Secundus Chorus parts have a more rhythmic, chordal texture.

Bassus ad organa.

S. Voc

Musical score for Bassus ad organa and S. Voc. The score consists of ten staves. The first staff is for the Bassus ad organa, and the subsequent staves are for the S. Voc. The music is written in a single system, with the organ part providing a harmonic foundation for the vocal line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines.

Bassus ad organa.

XXI.

S. Vocum

Musical score for Bassus ad organa, XXI., and S. Vocum. The score consists of ten staves. The first staff is for the Bassus ad organa, and the subsequent staves are for the S. Vocum. The music is written in a single system, with the organ part providing a harmonic foundation for the vocal line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines.

Primus Chorus

Secund' Chorus

Ecce dies ve-niunt,

F

Bassus ad organa.

2. Voc.

Musical score for Bassus ad organa and 2. Voc. on page 1. The score consists of ten staves. The first staff is for the Bassus ad organa, and the subsequent nine staves are for the 2. Voc. part. The music is written in a single system, with the organ part on the left and the vocal part on the right. The organ part features a complex, multi-measure rhythm, while the vocal part is more melodic and includes some rests.

Bassus ad organa.

XXPL

3. Voc.

Musical score for Bassus ad organa, 3. Voc., and Chorus on page 2. The score consists of ten staves. The first staff is for the Bassus ad organa, and the subsequent nine staves are for the 3. Voc. and Chorus parts. The music is written in a single system, with the organ part on the left and the vocal parts on the right. The organ part features a complex, multi-measure rhythm, while the vocal parts are more melodic and include some rests. The Chorus part is marked with 'Primus Chorus' and 'Secundus Chorus'.

3. Voc.

Primus Chorus

Secundus Chorus

Miserere mei Deus, 4. Voc

Et secundum:

4. Voc.

Amplius lava me.

ij

Bassus ad organa.

8. Voc.

Quoniam,

8. Voc.

Tibi soli peccavi,

The left page of the musical score features a Bassus ad organa part and an 8. Voc. part. The organ part is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The vocal part is written on a single staff with a soprano clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are "Quoniam," "8. Voc.", and "Tibi soli peccavi,".

Bassus ad organa.

(4. Voc.)

8. Voc.

Ecce enim in iniquit.

4. Voc.

Ecce enim veritat.

8. Voc.

Asperges me Dñe,

F ij

The right page of the musical score features a Bassus ad organa part, a (4. Voc.) part, and an 8. Voc. part. The organ part is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The (4. Voc.) part is written on a single staff with a soprano clef and a key signature of one flat. The 8. Voc. part is written on a single staff with a soprano clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are "Ecce enim in iniquit.", "4. Voc.", "Ecce enim veritat.", "8. Voc.", "Asperges me Dñe,", and "F ij".

Bassus ad organa.

(4. Voc.)

8. Voc.

A musical score for the left page, featuring organ and vocal parts. The organ part is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are written on two staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are in Latin and are placed below the organ part.

Auditui meo,

4. Voc.

Averte faciem,

8 Voc.

Cor mundum.

Bassus ad organa.

(4. Voc.)

8. Voc.

A musical score for the right page, featuring organ and vocal parts. The organ part is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are written on two staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are in Latin and are placed below the organ part.

Ne proijcias me.

4. Voc.

Redde mihi leti,

4. Voc.

Docebo iniquos vias,

4. Voc.

Libera me de iano.

Bassus ad organa.

8. Voc.



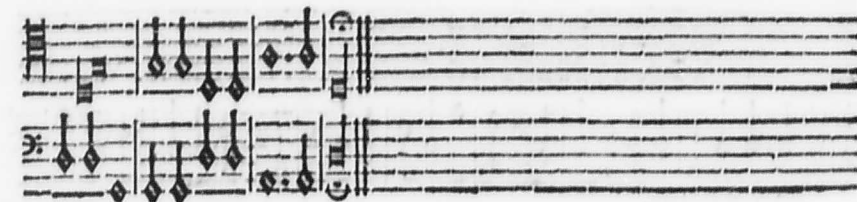
Domine labia,



8. Voc.



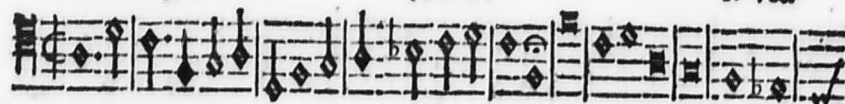
Quoniam si,



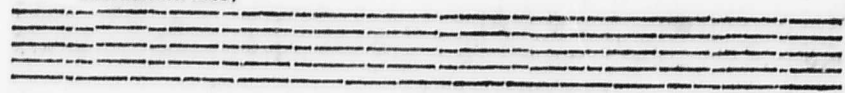
Bassus ad organa

(4. Voc.)

8. Voc.



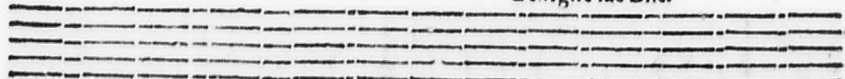
Sacrificium Deo,



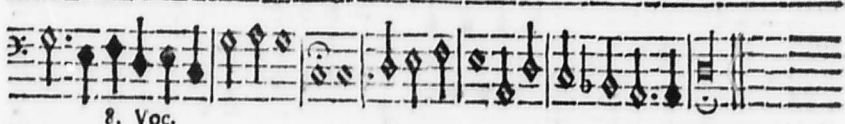
4. Voc.



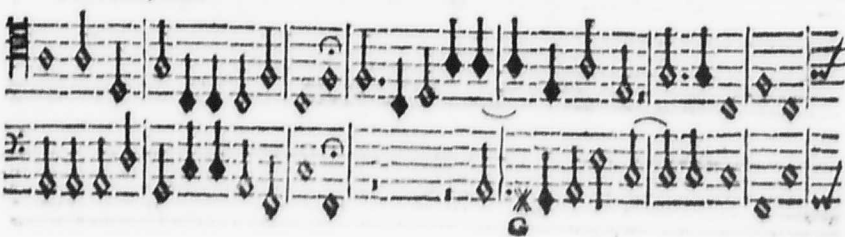
Benigne fac Dñe.



8. Voc.



Tunc acceptabis



Bassus ad organa. (S. Voc.)

S. Voc.



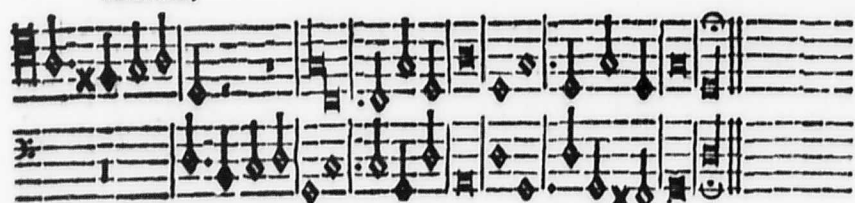
Gloria Patri & Filio,



S. Voc.



Sicut erat,



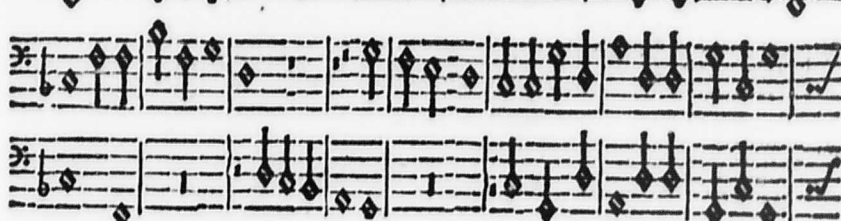
Bassus ad organa.

XXIII.

S. Voc.



Χαῖρε κεχαρισμένη,



G 11

De-Vs IMpe-ri- a transfert & Confi- eVit.

Πατερ υμων, ο εν τοις υρανοις, αγι αδιουτα

G iij

Bassus ad organa.

8. Voc

The left page contains a musical score for a Bassus ad organa and a vocal part (8. Voc). The score is written on ten staves, with five staves for the organ and five for the voice. The organ part is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The vocal part is in G major and 4/4 time. The organ part features a complex, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal part is a simple, melodic line with some rests. The score is divided into two systems of five staves each.

Bassus ad organa!

8. Voc

The right page contains a musical score for a Bassus ad organa! and a vocal part (8. Voc). The score is written on ten staves, with five staves for the organ and five for the voice. The organ part is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The vocal part is in G major and 4/4 time. The organ part features a complex, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal part is a simple, melodic line with some rests. The score is divided into two systems of five staves each. The organ part has a final measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

DeVi IMpe-

el-a transfere & ConstitVit.

Primus Chorus

Secund' Chorus

Auff dich mein Gott vnd Herr allein/

Primus Chorus

Secund' Chorus

Von gütigkeit der Christenheit/

Primus Chorus

Secund' Chorus

Was mein Gott will/das gescheh allzeit.

INDEX SACRARVM CANTIONVM.

105	CONFITEMINI DOMINO & INVOCATE NOMEN EIUS.	1
	DEVS á quo sancta desideria.	3
Mr. 8.	Domine IESV Christe non sum dignus.	6
	Da pacem Domine in diebus nostris.	9
15	Domine quis habitabit in tabernaculo tuo?	12
2	Ego autem constitui Regem meum, 1. pars.	10
	Et nunc Reges, Secunda pars.	11
134	Ecce nunc benedicite Domino.	13
	Ecce dies veniunt dicit Dominus.	21
Lu. 1.	Gloria in excelsis DEO. 1. pars.	4
	Qui tollis peccata mundi. 2. pars.	5
	Iubilate DEO omnis terra.	8
101	Misericordiam & iudicium.	15
51	Miserere mei DEVS Secundum mag:	22
115	Non nobis Domine non nobis.	7
1	Non sic impij sed tanquam pulvis.	18
Lu. 1.	Nunc dimittis servum tuum Domine.	17
	O Rex gloriæ Domine virtutum.	14
	Sancta TRINITAS unus DEVS.	19
L. 14.	Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro.	20
L. 18.	Transeunte Domino clamabat cæcus.	16
	Veni sancte Spiritus.	2
Mr. 6.	πάτερ ἡμῶν, ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἑενοῖς,	24
Lu. 1.	καὶ ἐκχαριστοῦμεν.	23
71	Auff dich mein Gott vnd Herr allein.	25
124	Von gefährlichkeit/der Schiffsenheit.	26
	Was mein Gott will/das gescheh allzeit.	27

F I N I S.