

Organové tabulatúrne zborníky Levočskej zbierky hudobnín (17. storočie) – výber z repertoára /  
Organ Tablature Books from the Levoča Music Collection (17<sup>th</sup> Century) – Selection from the Repertoire

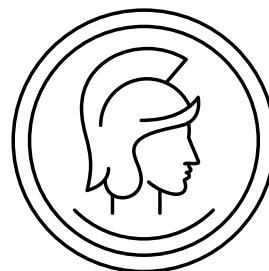
## **Valentin Judex**

(16. – 17. storočie / 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries)

***Missa super Rectius vives (à 6)***

# **Musicalia Istropolitana**

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Filozofickej fakulty Univerzity Komenského v Bratislave**

# **Musicalia Istropolitana 10**

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Organové tabulatúrne zborníky Levočskej zbierky hudobnín (17. storočie) – výber z repertoára /  
Organ Tablature Books from the Levoča Music Collection (17<sup>th</sup> Century) – Selection from the Repertoire

Zväzok / Volume 10/2

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(16. – 17. storočie / 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries)

***Missa super Rectius vives* (à 6)**

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## **Obsah**

Valentin Judex (16. – 17. stor.)	
v doterajšej literatúre a v dobových prameňoch .....	IX
Život a tvorba Valentina Judexa (Valentino Judice).....	XV
<i>Missa super Rectius vives</i> .....	XXIX
Zoznam doteraz známych skladieb V. Judexa.....	XXXVI
Zoznam skratiek.....	XLIII
Pramene a pramenné edície.....	XLVI
Literatúra.....	XLVII
Faksimile.....	L
Kritická edícia: Valentin Judex – <i>Missa super Rectius vives</i> .....	1
Edičné poznámky.....	32
Revízna správa .....	33

## **Contents**

Valentin Judex (16 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> Centuries)	
in Contemporary Literature and Historical Sources .....	IX
Life and Oeuvre of Valentin Judex (Valentino Judice) .....	XV
<i>Missa super Rectius vives</i> .....	XXIX
List of Judex's Currently Known Compositions.....	XXXVI
Abbreviations .....	XLIII
Sources and Source Editions.....	XLVI
Bibliography .....	XLVII
Facsimile .....	L
Critical Edition: Valentin Judex – <i>Missa super Rectius vives</i> .....	1
Editorial Notes .....	32
Critical Notes .....	33



## **Valentin Judex (16. – 17. stor.)**

### v doterajšej literatúre a v dobových prameňoch

Edičný rad starej hudby *Musicalia Istropolitana* sa už od roku 2007 snaží sprístupňovať študijný a porovnávací notový materiál ako pre odbornú verejnosť, tak aj pre interpretov.<sup>1</sup>

Informácie o živote a hudobnej tvorbe Valentina Judexa sú len útržkovité, hoci sa s jeho menom možno stretnúť vo viacerých zbierkach hudobnín naprieč Európu. Fragmenty informácií o jeho pôsobení nachádzame na pôde nemeckej hudobnej historiografie už v 19. storočí. Azda ako prvý Judexa spomína kňaz a muzikológ Dominicus Mettenleiter (1822 – 1868) vo svojej monografii s názvom *Musikgeschichte der Stadt Regensburg* [Dejiny hudby mesta Regensburg] z roku 1866.<sup>2</sup> V krátkosti sa ním vo svojom článku zaoberá aj Franz Witt, ktorý vydával časopis o cirkevnej hudbe *Musica Sacra* (1873).<sup>3</sup> Zmienky o skladateľovi sa nachádzajú aj v diele Christiana Heinricha Kleinstäubera (1805 – 1885) z roku 1884, ktoré mapuje dejiny regensburského evanjelického

<sup>1</sup> Pozri najnovšie zväzky LÖWENSTERN, Matthäus Apelles von: *Erbarm dich mein, o Herre Gott.* (Ed. Peter Ján Martinček), (= *Musicalia Istropolitana 5/4*). Bratislava: Stimul 2022; LÖWENSTERN, Matthäus Apelles von: *Lobe den Herren meine Seele, Nun danket alle Gott.* (Ed. Peter Ján Martinček), (= *Musicalia Istropolitana 5/3*). Bratislava: Stimul 2019; CAPRICORNUS, Samuel: *Opus Musicum* (Nürnberg 1655): *Benignissime Jesu* (no. 15), *O venerabile Sacramentum* (no. 18). (Ed. Jana Kalinayová-Bartová), (= *Musicalia Istropolitana 9/1*). Bratislava: Stimul, 2018; BESARD, Jean-Baptiste: *Thesaurus Harmonicus* (Coloniae Agrippinae 1603) *Liber Primus: Praeludia – výber*. (Ed. Michal Hottmar), (= *Musicalia Istropolitana 6/1*). Bratislava: Stimul, 2016; atd.

<sup>2</sup> METTENLEITER, Dominicus: *Musikgeschichte der Stadt Regensburg*. Regensburg: J. Georg Bössenecker, 1866.

<sup>3</sup> WITT, Franz: Über den „autor incertus“ der Marianischen Antiphonen in der 7. und 8. Musik=Beilage. In: *Musica Sacra. Beiträge zur Reform und Förderung der Katholische Kirchenmusik* 10 (1873), s. 81 – 83.

## **Valentin Judex (16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries)**

### in Contemporary Literature and Historical Sources

Since 2007, the *Musicalia Istropolitana* series of early music has been providing access to notated study materials and comparative materials for specialists as well as performers.<sup>1</sup>

Although the name of Valentin Judex can be encountered in several collections of music throughout Europe, there is only fragmentary information about his life and oeuvre. Pieces of information about his activities appeared in German music historiography in the nineteenth century. Probably the first person to have mentioned Judex was the priest and musicologist Dominicus Mettenleiter (1822 – 1868) in his 1866 monograph *Musikgeschichte der Stadt Regensburg* about the history of music in Regensburg.<sup>2</sup> Franz Witt, the publisher of a journal on church music called *Musica Sacra*, also discussed him briefly (1873).<sup>3</sup> Mentions of the composer can be found also in the 1884 writing of Christian Heinrich Kleinstäuber (1805 – 1885) about the history

<sup>1</sup> See the latest volumes: LÖWENSTERN, Matthäus Apelles von: *Erbarm dich mein, o Herre Gott.* (Ed. Peter Ján Martinček), (= *Musicalia Istropolitana 5/4*). Bratislava: Stimul 2022; LÖWENSTERN, Matthäus Apelles von: *Lobe den Herren meine Seele, Nun danket alle Gott.* (Ed. Peter Ján Martinček), (= *Musicalia Istropolitana 5/3*). Bratislava: Stimul 2019; CAPRICORNUS, Samuel: *Opus Musicum* (Nürnberg 1655): *Benignissime Jesu* (no. 15), *O venerabile Sacramentum* (no. 18). (Ed. Jana Kalinayová-Bartová), (= *Musicalia Istropolitana 9/1*). Bratislava: Stimul, 2018; BESARD, Jean-Baptiste: *Thesaurus Harmonicus* (Coloniae Agrippinae 1603) *Liber Primus: Praeludia – výber / selection*. (Ed. Michal Hottmar), (= *Musicalia Istropolitana 6/1*). Bratislava: Stimul, 2016; etc.

<sup>2</sup> METTENLEITER, Dominicus: *Musikgeschichte der Stadt Regensburg*. Regensburg: J. Georg Bössenecker, 1866.

<sup>3</sup> WITT, Franz: Über den „autor incertus“ der Marianischen Antiphonen in der 7. und 8. Musik=Beilage. In: *Musica Sacra. Beiträge zur Reform und Förderung der Katholische Kirchenmusik* 10 (1873), pp. 81 – 83.

gymnázia *Ausführliche Geschichte der Studien-Anstalten in Regensburg*.<sup>4</sup> Na prelome 19. a 20. storočia zhrnul dostupné informácie o Judexovi Robert Eitner vo svojom diele *Biographisch-bibliographisches Quellen-Lexikon*.<sup>5</sup> V roku 1954 v periodiku *Die Musikforschung* venuje niekoľko riadkov skladateľovi s totožným menom česko-nemecký muzikológ Rudolf Quoika (1897 – 1972).<sup>6</sup> Alfred Herr Judexa spomína vo svojej štúdii o latinskej škole v západočeskom mestečku Loket (1916).<sup>7</sup> V súčasných muzikologických prácach meno Valentin Judex väčšinou figuruje ako súčasť zoznamov a indexov k hudobným zbierkam. Podrobnejší výskum o živote a tvorbe skladateľa zatiaľ neboli verejnene. Z domáčich muzikológov dve kompozície od V. Judexa eviduje Marta Hulková v *Levočskej zbierke hudobnín* (LZH). Jednou z nich je *Missa super Rectius vives*, ktorá je zaznamenaná v dvoch organových tabulatúrnych zborníkoch Samuela Marckfelnera.<sup>8</sup> Pramenokritickú edíciu tejto omše predkladáme. Ďalšia skladba s názvom *Docti fulgebunt sicut* sa v podobe hlasových zošitov nachádza v LZH so signatúrou 13997

of the Lutheran grammar school in Regensburg, *Ausführliche Geschichte der Studien-Anstalten in Regensburg*.<sup>4</sup> At the turn of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries, the available information about Judex was summed up by Robert Eitner in his *Quellen-Lexikon*.<sup>5</sup> In 1954, several lines were dedicated to the composer in *Die Musikforschung* periodical by the Czech-German musicologist Rudolf Quoika (1897 – 1972).<sup>6</sup> Alfred Herr mentions Judex in his study on the Latin school in Loket, a small town in Western Czechia (1916).<sup>7</sup> In current musicological works, the name of Valentin Judex figures mostly in registers and indices of music collections. Detailed research on the life and works of the composer has not been published. From among our domestic musicologists, Marta Hulková registered two compositions by Judex in the *Levoča Music Collection* (LMC). One of these is his *Missa super Rectius vives*, recorded in the two organ tablature books of Samuel Marckfelner,<sup>8</sup> the source critical edition of which we are presenting now. His other work, *Docti fulgebunt sicut*, figures in LMC in the form of partbooks

<sup>4</sup> KLEINSTÄUBER, Christian Heinrich: *Ausführliche Geschichte der Studien-Anstalten in Regensburg. 1538-1880. Geschichte des vereinigten paritätischen Gymnasiums. (Von 1811 – 1880.)*. 1884.

<sup>5</sup> EITNER, Robert: *Biographisch-bibliographisches Quellen-Lexikon der Musiker und Musikgelehrten der christlichen Zeitrechnung bis zur Mitte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts*. Zv. 5, Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig, s. 308.

<sup>6</sup> QUOIKA, Rudolf: Christoph Harant von Poltschitz und seine Zeit: Ein Kapitel aus der böhmischen Musikgeschichte der Renaissance. In: *Die Musikforschung* 4 (1954), s. 414 – 429.

<sup>7</sup> HERR, Alfred: Das Elbogener Schulinventar aus dem Jahre 1593. In: *Mitteilungen des Vereines für Geschichte der Deutschen in Böhmen* (1916), č. 4, s. 363 – 376.

<sup>8</sup> HULKOVÁ, Marta: *Levočská zbierka hudobnín*. Zv. 1, [Kandidátska práca], Bratislava: Univerzita Komenského, Filozofická fakulta, 1985, s. 131, 148.

<sup>4</sup> KLEINSTÄUBER, Christian Heinrich: *Ausführliche Geschichte der Studien-Anstalten in Regensburg. 1538-1880. Geschichte des vereinigten paritätischen Gymnasiums. (Von 1811 – 1880.)*. 1884.

<sup>5</sup> EITNER, Robert: *Biographisch-bibliographisches Quellen-Lexikon der Musiker und Musikgelehrten der christlichen Zeitrechnung bis zur Mitte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts*. Vol. 5, Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig, p. 308.

<sup>6</sup> QUOIKA, Rudolf: Christoph Harant von Poltschitz und seine Zeit: Ein Kapitel aus der böhmischen Musikgeschichte der Renaissance. In: *Die Musikforschung* 4 (1954), pp. 414 – 429.

<sup>7</sup> HERR, Alfred: Das Elbogener Schulinventar aus dem Jahre 1593. In: *Mitteilungen des Vereines für Geschichte der Deutschen in Böhmen* (1916), no. 4, pp. 363 – 376.

<sup>8</sup> HULKOVÁ, Marta: *Levočská zbierka hudobnín* [The Levoča Music Collection]. Vol. 1, [Dissertation], Bratislava: Faculty of Arts of Comenius University, 1985, pp. 131, 148.

(56 – 58 A).<sup>9</sup> V. Judexa spomínajú v ročenke *Musicologica Istropolitana X – XI* aj Monika Dorna,<sup>10</sup> českí hudobní historici Petr Daněk a Jan Bat'a<sup>11</sup> a poľská hudobná historička Agnieszka Leszczyńska.<sup>12</sup> Judexa eviduje taktiež muzikológ z univerzity v Sydney Richard Charteris<sup>13</sup> a vo svojej dizertačnej práci i Scott Edwards.<sup>14</sup> Meno Valentin Judex je možné dohľadat aj v tematických katalógoch, napr. u Emila Bohna,<sup>15</sup> Clevelanda Johnsona,<sup>16</sup> Róberta Árpáda Murányho<sup>17</sup> i v súčasnej online databáze *Répertoire International des Sources Musicales* (RISM).

Väčšinu poznatkov, ktoré o V. Judexovi máme však môžeme vyvodiť z datovania a proveniencie jeho tvorby. Zachované skladby sú prevažne v rukopisnej podobe. V tlačenej podobe je do dnešných dní známa iba jedna skladba, päthlasná *Cantate Domino*. Publikovaná

<sup>9</sup> Tamže, zv. 1, s. 183.

<sup>10</sup> DORNA, Monika: Repertoárové osobitosti a možné súvislosti signatúry Ms. mus. Bártfa 17 Koll. 2 so spišským hudobným prostredím. In: *Musicologica Istropolitana X – XI*. Bratislava: Stimul, 2013, s. 319 – 338.

<sup>11</sup> DANĚK, Petr – BAŤA, Jan: *Numero Arithmeticò notata Series officiorum pro Choro Music Ustensi* (1588) aneb pramen polyfonie plný překvapení. In: *Musicologica Istropolitana X – XI*. Bratislava: Stimul, 2013, s. 45 – 68.

<sup>12</sup> LESZCZYŃSKA, Agnieszka: Spoločná hudobná tradícia: väzby medzi Horným Uhorskom a Pruskom okolo roku 1600. In: *Musicologica Istropolitana X – XI*. Bratislava: Stimul, 2013, s. 383 – 397.

<sup>13</sup> CHARTERIS, Richard: A Neglected Anthology of Sacred Vocal Music Dating from the Sixteenth Century Author(s). In: *Music & Letters* 1 (2009), pp. 1 – 34.

<sup>14</sup> EDWARDS, Scott: *Repertory Migration in the Czech Crown Lands, 1570–1630*, [Dissertation] Berkeley: University of California, 2012.

<sup>15</sup> BOHN, Emil: *Die musikalischen Handschriften in der Stadtbibliothek zu Breslau*. Breslau: Commissions-Verlag von Julius Hainauer, 1890.

<sup>16</sup> JOHNSON, Cleveland: *Vocal Compositions in German Organ Tabulations (1550 – 1650)*. New York – London: Garland Publishing, 1989.

<sup>17</sup> MURÁNYI, Róbert Árpád: *Thematisches Verzeichnis der Musiksammlung von Bartfeld (Bartfa)*. Bonn: G. Schroder, 1991.

13997 (56 – 58 A).<sup>9</sup> Judex is mentioned in the annual periodical *Musicologica Istropolitana X – XI* also by Monika Dorna,<sup>10</sup> the Czech historians Peter Daněk and Jan Bat'a,<sup>11</sup> and the Polish music historian Agnieszka Leszczyńska.<sup>12</sup> He is also referred to by Richard Charteris, musicologist at the University of Sydney<sup>13</sup> and also Scott Edwards in his dissertation.<sup>14</sup> The name of Valentin Judex can also be found in thematic catalogues, e.g. those compiled by Emil Bohn,<sup>15</sup> Cleveland Johnson,<sup>16</sup> or Róbert Árpád Murányi,<sup>17</sup> and in the contemporary online database *Répertoire International des Sources Musicales* (RISM).

<sup>9</sup> Ibidem, vol. 1, p. 183.

<sup>10</sup> DORNA, Monika: Repertoárové osobitosti a možné súvislosti signatúry Ms. mus. Bártfa 17 Koll. 2 so spišským hudobným prostredím [The Specificities of the Repertoire and the Possible Links of the Ms. Mus. Bártfa 17 Koll. Manuscript to the Musical Milieu of Spiš]. In: *Musicologica Istropolitana X – XI*. Bratislava: Stimul, 2013, pp. 319 – 338.

<sup>11</sup> DANĚK, Petr – BAŤA, Jan: *Numero Arithmeticò notata Series officiorum pro Choro Music Ustensi* (1588) aneb pramen polyfonie plný překvapení [Numero Arithmeticò notata Series officiorum pro Choro Music Ustensi (1588): A Source of Polyphony Full of Surprises]. In: *Musicologica Istropolitana X – XI*. Bratislava: Stimul, 2013, pp. 45 – 68.

<sup>12</sup> LESZCZYŃSKA, Agnieszka: Spoločná hudobná tradícia: väzby medzi Horným Uhorskom a Pruskom okolo roku 1600 [A Common Musical Tradition: Ties Between Upper Hungary and Prussia Around the Year 1600]. In: *Musicologica Istropolitana X – XI*. Bratislava: Stimul, 2013, pp. 383 – 397.

<sup>13</sup> CHARTERIS, Richard: A Neglected Anthology of Sacred Vocal Music Dating from the Sixteenth Century. In: *Music & Letters* 1 (2009), pp. 1 – 34.

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<sup>16</sup> JOHNSON, Cleveland: *Vocal Compositions in German Organ Tabulations (1550 – 1650)*. New York – London: Garland Publishing, 1989.

<sup>17</sup> MURÁNYI, Róbert Árpád: *Thematisches Verzeichnis der Musiksammlung von Bartfeld (Bartfa)*. Bonn: G. Schroder, 1991.

bola v antológii *Suavissimorum modulorum selectissimae cantiones sacrae*,<sup>18</sup> ktorá vyšla v roku 1590 u tlačiara Adama Berga v Mníchove. Podľa Répertoire International des Sources Musicales sa táto hudobná tlač nachádza v dvoch inštitúciách, a to Staats- und Stadtbibliothek v Augsburgu a v Bischöfliche Zentralbibliothek, Proskesche Musikabteilung v Regensburgu.<sup>19</sup> Ako uvádza Richard Charteris, antológia sa dostala i na Britské ostrovy, konkrétnie do British Library<sup>20</sup> v Londýne.

Najväčší počet Judexových rukopisne zachovaných skladieb je v súčasnosti evidovaných v Bayerische Staatsbibliothek v Mníchove, kam boli prevezené viaceré historické tlače a rukopisy z regiónu Bavorska.<sup>21</sup> Pôvod rukopisov s Judexovými skladbami v Bayerische Staatsbibliothek je preto pomerne pestrý. Prevažná väčšina skladieb sa zachovala v kláštornom prostredí. Najviac skladieb pochádza z kapucínskeho kláštora v Neumarkt resp. Oberpfalz, v súčasnosti mestečko Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz.<sup>22</sup> Významná časť skladieb sa zachovala aj v prostredí augustiniánov v Au am Inn,<sup>23</sup> u benediktínov v Thierhauptene a v Irsee. Odpis štvorhlásnej skladby *Ave Maria* sa zachoval aj na chóre Kostola sv. Zena<sup>24</sup> v Bad Reichenhalle, ako aj v Mníchove na chóre jезuitského Kostola sv. Michala.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>18</sup> RISM B/I 1590/6.

<sup>19</sup> Signatúra SA 56.

<sup>20</sup> Signatúra A.633.n.

<sup>21</sup> SCHARNAGL, August: Regensburg. In: MGG Online. (Ed. Laurenz Lütteken) Kassel, Stuttgart, New York, 2016.

<sup>22</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), s. 170.

<sup>23</sup> Signatúra Mus. ms. 1640.

<sup>24</sup> Kirche St. Zeno.

<sup>25</sup> Jesuitenkirche St. Michael, RISM 456052678.

Most of the information we have about Valentin Judex may be deduced from the dating and provenance of his works. His pieces survived primarily in manuscripts. In a printed form, only a single composition of his is known to us: his *Cantate Domino* for five voices. It appeared in an anthology titled *Suavissimorum modulorum selectissimae cantiones sacrae*,<sup>18</sup> published in 1590 by the printer Adam Berg in Munich. According to the Répertoire International des Sources Musicales, this musical print can be found in two institutions, in the Staats- und Stadtbibliothek in Augsburg and in the Bischöfliche Zentralbibliothek, Proskesche Musikabteilung in Regensburg.<sup>19</sup> As Richard Charteris notes, however, the anthology made its way even to the British Isles, as it is deposited in the British Library<sup>20</sup> in London, too.

Most of Judex's compositions surviving in manuscript form are currently deposited in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich, the library to which several historical prints and manuscripts from Bavaria were transferred.<sup>21</sup> The origin of the manuscripts with Judex's compositions in this library varies. The vast majority of his works survived in monastic environments. Most of his pieces come from the Capuchin monastery in the small town of Neumarkt, or Oberpfalz, currently called Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz.<sup>22</sup> A significant number of his works survived also in the Augustinian monastery in Au am Inn<sup>23</sup> and

<sup>18</sup> RISM B/I 1590/6.

<sup>19</sup> Shelfmark SA 56.

<sup>20</sup> Shelfmark A.633.n.

<sup>21</sup> SCHARNAGL, August: Regensburg. In: MGG Online. (ed. Laurenz Lütteken) Kassel, Stuttgart, New York, 2016.

<sup>22</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), p. 170.

<sup>23</sup> Shelfmark Mus. ms. 1640.

Skladby *Laudate Dominum* a *Magnificate Dominum tecum* sa dnes nachádzajú v *Sächsische Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek* (SLUB) v Drážďanoch. Obe tieto skladby pochádzajú z mestečka Löbau.<sup>26</sup> *Laudate Dominum* sa nachádza aj v dvoch odpisoch v knižnici vo Wolfenbütteli v *Herzog August Bibliothek*. Jeden z nich pochádza zo zbierky hudobní Kostola sv. Štefana v Helmstedte.<sup>27</sup> Druhý sa nachádza v konvolúte, ktorý pozostáva z rukopisnej časti a tlače *Opus Melicum* (Magdeburg 1602),<sup>28</sup> ktorej autorom bol Friedrich Weissensee (1560c – 1622).<sup>29</sup>

Ďalej máme rukopisné hudobné zbierky, v ktorých sa nachádza po jednej Judexovej skladbe. Konkrétnie v hudobnom archíve benediktínskeho kláštora v Kremsmünsteri<sup>30</sup> v zbierke *Novae et re- | teres aliquot diversis festis usitan- | dae diversorum Authorum [...] cantiones suavissimae* skladba *Cantate Domino*, a skladba *Laudate Dominum* v knižnici *Christian-Weise-Bibliothek*<sup>31</sup> v meste Zittau. Ďalšiu Judexovu skladbu *Docti fulgebunt sicut splendor* nájdeme v organovej tabulatúre s nadpisom *Sacrae cantiones*,<sup>32</sup> ktorá sa zachovala v jezuitskom kolégii v Passau. Dnes sa nachádza v tamojšej knižnici *Staatliche Bibliothek*.

V Nemecku v *Staatsbibliothek* v Berlíne sa v súčasnosti nachádzajú štyri Judexove skladby, ktoré pôvodne boli majetkom mestskej

in the Benedictine monasteries in Thierhaupten and Irsee. A copy of his four-part *Ave Maria* survived in the Church of St. Zeno<sup>24</sup> in Bad Reichenhall and in the Jesuit Church of St. Michael in Munich.<sup>25</sup>

His *Laudate Dominum* and *Magnificate Dominum tecum* are currently deposited in the *Sächsische Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek* (SLUB) in Dresden. Both come from the small town of Löbau.<sup>26</sup> *Laudate Dominum* can also be found in two copies in the *Herzog August Bibliothek* in Wolfenbüttel. One of these comes from the music collection of the Church of St. Stephen in Helmstedt.<sup>27</sup> The other one is part of a composite volume that consists of a manuscript part and the print *Opus Melicum* (Magdeburg 1602)<sup>28</sup> authored by Friedrich Weissensee (1560c – 1622).<sup>29</sup>

There are also manuscript anthologies of music containing one composition by Judex each. These include *Novae et re- | teres aliquot diversis festis usitan- | dae diversorum Authorum [...] cantiones suavissimae* with Judex's *Cantate Domino* in the music archive of the Benedictine monastery in Kremsmünster.<sup>30</sup> His *Laudate Dominum* can also be found in the *Christian-Weise-Bibliothek*<sup>31</sup> in Zittau and his *Docti fulgebunt sicut splendor* in the organ tablature titled *Sacrae cantiones*,<sup>32</sup> which survived in the Jesuit college in Passau. The latter is deposited in the *Staatliche Bibliothek* in Passau.

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<sup>24</sup> Kirche St. Zeno.

<sup>25</sup> Jesuitenkirche St. Michael, RISM 456052678.

<sup>26</sup> Ratsbibliothek, Löbau.

<sup>27</sup> Shelfmark Cod. Guelf. 324 Mus. Hdschr. (Nr. 1 – 517).

<sup>28</sup> Shelfmark Cod. Guelf. 322 Mus. Hdschr. (Nr. 1 – 139).

<sup>29</sup> RISM 1602|1|0

<sup>30</sup> Benediktinerstift, Musikarchiv, L 9.

<sup>31</sup> Shelfmark Mscr. bibl. sen. Zitt. B. 323.

<sup>32</sup> RISM 453011501.

knižnice vo Vroclave (Breslau) a evidoval ich Emil Bohn.<sup>33</sup> Na území dnešného Poľska v archíve mesta Toruń (Thorn) sa nachádza skladba *Dominus illuminatio mea* v *Organovej tabulatúre Johannesa Fischer Morungensis*.<sup>34</sup> Judexovo autorstvo je však v tomto prípade sporné, keďže v pramene je ako autor danej skladby uvedený istý Philipp Göpphart. To, že autorom by mohol byť Judex naznačujú konkordancie zachované v Bardejove (Bartfeld, Bárfta).

*Hudebné oddelení Národní knihovny*<sup>35</sup> v Prahe vlastní rukopisný zborník Jakuba Mollera s Judexovou kompozíciou *Missa super Domine Ihesu Christe*. Na titulnej strane stojí: *Numerus Arithmetico notata Series officiorum pro Choro Musico Ustensi* z roku 1588. Zborník bol pôvodne v súkromnom vlastníctve a majiteľkou bola Vladimíra Wölflová z Ústí nad Labem.<sup>36</sup> Dielo Valentina Judexa bolo evidované aj v Kostole sv. Mórica v Olomouci. *Státní okresní archiv Olomouc* vlastní inventárne zoznamy z rokov 1594 a 1602, kde figuruje Judexova bližšie neurčená päťhlasná omša.<sup>37</sup>

Na území dnešného Slovenska sa skladby Valentina Judexa okrem už spomínaných rukopisných hudobnín na chóre evanjelickej kostola v Levoči (Leutschau, Lőcse)<sup>38</sup> zachovali aj v Kostole sv. Egídia v Bardejove v rámci tzv. *Bardejorskej zбирky hudobnín* (BZH).<sup>39</sup>

<sup>33</sup> BOHN, s. 346. *Cantate Domino canticum novum*; 2 omše – *Rectius vives a Se notte giorno; Trium puerorum cantemus hymnum*.

<sup>34</sup> Archiwum Państwowe, signatúra MS XIV.13a.

<sup>35</sup> Signatúra 50 r 483.

<sup>36</sup> DANĚK – BAŤA (2013), s. 45.

<sup>37</sup> Státní okresní archiv Olomouc, fond Proboštský farní úřad u sv. Mořice Olomouc (M 7 – 1), stará signatura F 4, fólio 658r.

<sup>38</sup> HULKOVÁ (1985).

<sup>39</sup> MURÁNYI (1991) – č. 675, 2141, 2322 *Docti fulgebunt sicut splendor* (5 v.); č. 681, 728 *Dominus illuminatio mea* (5 v.); č. 1015 *Missa hypermixolydus super Cantate Domino*

In Germany, the *Staatsbibliothek* in Berlin currently holds four compositions by Judex, which were originally owned by the municipal library in Wrocław (Breslau) and registered by Emil Bohn.<sup>33</sup> In the territory of present-day Poland, Judex's *Dominus Illuminatio Mea* figures in the *Organ Tablature of Johannes Fischer Morungensis*<sup>34</sup> in the municipal archive of Toruń, but his authorship is uncertain, since Philipp Göpphart is stated in the source as the composer of the piece. Nevertheless, its concordances in Bardejov (Bartfeld, Bárfta) suggest that it might have been composed by Judex.

The *Department of Music of the National Library*<sup>35</sup> in Prague holds a manuscript anthology of Jakub Moller with Judex's *Missa Super Domine Ihesu Christe*. The title page reads: *Numerus Arithmetico notata Series officiorum pro Choro Musico Ustensi* of 1588. This anthology was originally owned by a private person, Vladimíra Wölflová from Ústí nad Labem.<sup>36</sup> The works of Valentin Judex were also registered in the Church of Saint Maurice in Olomouc. A further unspecified, five-part Mass by Judex also figures in the inventory lists of 1594 and 1602 held by the *State District Archive Olomouc*.<sup>37</sup>

In the territory of present-day Slovakia, besides the above-mentioned musical manuscripts in the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg

<sup>33</sup> BOHN, p. 346. *Cantate Domino canticum novum*; 2 masses – *Rectius vives a Se notte giorno; Trium puerorum cantemus hymnum*.

<sup>34</sup> Archiwum Państwowe, shelfmark MS XIV.13a.

<sup>35</sup> Shelfmark 50 r 483.

<sup>36</sup> DANĚK – BAŤA (2013), p. 45.

<sup>37</sup> *State District Archive Olomouc*, Provost Parish Office at Saint Maurice, Olomouc Collection (M 7 – 1), old shelfmark F 4, folio 658r.

V súčasnosti sa táto hudobná zbierka nachádza v Štátnej knižnici Széchenyiho v Budapešti.

### Život a tvorba Valentina Judexa (Valentino Judice)

V dobových prameňoch sa stretávame s jeho menom v podobe Valentín Judex. V nemeckej literatúre je uvádzaný aj ako Valentin Richter, čo bolo údajne jeho pôvodné meno neskôr latinizované podľa dobového zvyku.<sup>40</sup> V tabulatúrnom zázname z roku 1596<sup>41</sup> sa pri skladbe *Cantate Domino canticum novum* nachádza podoba mena i v talianskom jazyku – Valentino Judice.

Vieme o ňom len veľmi málo a aj to, čo sa zatial' podarilo zistit', ostáva v rovine hypotéz a nie je to dostatočne podopreté prameňmi. Prvou nejednoznačnosťou je pôvod skladateľa. V zozname študentov na univerzite vo Wittenbergu<sup>42</sup> sa podarilo dohľadat' dve osoby, pri ktorých by mohlo ísť o Valentina Judexa skladateľa. Prvým je istý Valentín Judex Cotbusensis<sup>43</sup> imatrikulovaný v marci 1553. Univerzitný zápis naznačuje, že asi pochádzal z mesta Cottbus v Brandenbursku na východe dnešného Nemecka.<sup>44</sup> Druhým je Valentinus Richter Hertzbergensis<sup>45</sup>

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(KG); č. 1161 *Missa super Rectius vives* (KG, 6 v.)

<sup>40</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), s. 218.

<sup>41</sup> RISM 450306104.

<sup>42</sup> NIEMEYER, Maximilian (Ed.): *Album Academiae Vitebergensis ab a. Ch. MDII usque ad a. MDCII. 1841*; NIEMEYER, Maximilian (Ed.): *Album Academiae Vitebergensis ab a. Ch. MDII usque ad a. MDCII. 1844*.

<sup>43</sup> NIEMEYER (1841), s. 289.

<sup>44</sup> BENEDICT, Friedrich: *Orbis latinus: Lexikon lateinischer geographischer Namen des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit*. Zv. I, Braunschweig: Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1972, s. 582.

<sup>45</sup> NIEMEYER (1844), s. 393.

Confession in Levoča (Leutschau, Lőcse),<sup>38</sup> the compositions of Valentín Judex survived also in the Church of St. Giles in Bardejov as part of the *Bardejov Music Collection* (BZH)<sup>39</sup> currently deposited in the National Széchenyi Library in Budapest.

### Life and Ouvre of Valentin Judex (Valentino Judice)

In period sources, we encounter the name of the composer as Valentín Judex. In German literature, he is mentioned also as Valentin Richter, which was allegedly his original name later Latinized according to the custom of the time.<sup>40</sup> Next to his composition *Cantate Domino canticum novum* in a tablature source from 1596,<sup>41</sup> his name is written in Italian, as Valentino Judice.

We know very little about Judex, and even what we have learned remains hypothetical and not sufficiently supported by sources. The first question mark is the origin of the composer. In the register of students at the University of Wittenberg,<sup>42</sup> we found two persons who could have been the composer Valentin Judex. The first one is Valentín Judex Cotbusensis,<sup>43</sup> who enrolled in March 1553. The university

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<sup>38</sup> See Note 6.

<sup>39</sup> MURÁNYI (1991) – Nos. 675, 2141, 2322 *Docti fulgebunt sicut splendor* (5 v.); Nos. 681, 728 *Dominus illuminatio mea* (5 v.); No. 1015 *Missa hypermixolydus super Cantate Domino* (KG); No. 1161 *Missa super Rectius vives* (KG, 6 v.)

<sup>40</sup> METTENLEITER (1866) p. 218.

<sup>41</sup> RISM 450306104.

<sup>42</sup> NIEMEYER, Maximilian (Ed.): *Album Academiae Vitebergensis ab a. Ch. MDII usque ad a. MDCII. 1841*; NIEMEYER, Maximilian (Ed.): *Album Academiae Vitebergensis ab a. Ch. MDII usque ad a. MDCII. 1844*.

<sup>43</sup> NIEMEYER (1841), p. 289.

imatrikulovaný v októbri 1592. Ten by mal pochádzať z okolia hertberského zámku, dnes pravdepodobne mestečko Herzberg am Harz v dolnom Sasku.<sup>46</sup> Oba zápisy delí z pohľadu ľudského života pomerne veľký časový odstup. Pramene ukazujú aktivity skladateľa Valentina Judexa v poslednej tretine 16. storočia, pričom väčšina odpisov jeho skladieb spadá do obdobia 1588 – 1605, tlačou mu vyšla skladba v roku 1590. Je pravdepodobnejšie, že autor týchto skladieb bol už okolo roku 1590 regionálne aktívny a etablovaný hudobník. Valentinus Richter, ktorý prišiel na univerzitu v roku 1592 sa javí ako príliš mladý. Bolo by skôr zriedkavosťou keby autorom početných skladieb šíriacich sa v odpisoch bol mladý, sotva 20-ročný muž. Podľa datovania zachovaných skladieb je tak vhodnejší Valentin Judex z mesta Cottbus. To, že by v prípade skladateľa Valentina Judexa a imatrikulovaného Valentina Judexa z Cottbusu mohlo íť o jednu a tú istú osobu naznačuje aj poľská muzikologička Agnieszka Leszczyńska.<sup>47</sup> Rudolf Quoika zas vo svojej štúdii spája Judexa s mestom Loket<sup>48</sup> na západe dnešných Čiech. Uvádzajú meno v podobe Valentin Judex Cubitensis.<sup>49</sup> O Judexovom pôvode nepochybuje ani Scott Edwards, ktorý ho takisto radí medzi rodákov zo západných Čiech.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>46</sup> BENEDICT, Friedrich: *Orbis latinus: Lexikon lateinischer geographischer Namen des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit*. Zv. II, Braunschweig: Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1972, s. 235.

<sup>47</sup> LESZCZYŃSKA, Agnieszka: Spoločná hudobná tradícia: väzby medzi Horným Uhorskrom a Pruskom okolo roku 1600. In: *Musicologica Istropolitana X – XI*. Bratislava: Stimul, 2013, s. 383 – 397.

<sup>48</sup> BENEDICT (1972), zv. I., s. 601.

<sup>49</sup> QUOIKA (1954), s. 417.

<sup>50</sup> EDWARDS (2012), s. 47.

record says he came from the town of Cottbus in Brandenburg in the east of present-day Germany.<sup>44</sup> The other person is Valentinus Richter Hertzbergensis,<sup>45</sup> who enrolled in October 1592. The latter is said to have come from the vicinity of Herzberg Castle, today probably the town of Herzberg am Harz in Lower Saxony.<sup>46</sup> Both entries are divided by quite a large time gap with respect to lifespan. Sources document the activities of the composer Valentin Judex in the last third of the sixteenth century, with most of his compositions falling into the period between 1588 and 1605. One composition of his was printed in 1590. By the year 1590, the author of these works was probably already a regionally active and well-established musician. Valentinus Richter, who joined the university in 1592, appears to have been too young for that. It would have been rare for a composer of numerous compositions circulating in the form of handwritten copies to be a young man in his early twenties. According to the dating of his surviving compositions, Valentin Judex from Cottbus appears to be a more suitable candidate. The possibility that the composer Valentin Judex and the student Valentin Judex from Cottbus might have been the same person is noted also by the Polish musicologist Agnieszka Leszczyńska.<sup>47</sup> Rudolf Quoika,

<sup>44</sup> BENEDICT, Friedrich: *Orbis latinus: Lexikon lateinischer geographischer Namen des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit*. Vol. I, Braunschweig: Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1972, p. 582.

<sup>45</sup> NIEMEYER (1844), p. 393.

<sup>46</sup> BENEDICT, Friedrich: *Orbis latinus: Lexikon lateinischer geographischer Namen des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit*. Vol. II, Braunschweig: Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1972, p. 235.

<sup>47</sup> LESZCZYŃSKA, Agnieszka: Spoločná hudobná tradícia: väzby medzi Horným Uhorskrom a Pruskom okolo roku 1600 [A Common Musical Tradition: Ties Between Upper Hungary and Prussia Around the Year 1600]. In: *Musicologica Istropolitana X – XI*. Bratislava: Stimul, 2013, pp. 383 – 397.

Ďalšou nie príliš jasnou záležitosťou je skladateľovo vzdelanie. Ako sme už naznačili, máme dôvod domnievať sa, že študoval na univerzite vo Wittenbergu. Nižšie vzdelanie však pravdepodobne absolvoval na gymnáziu v Regensburgu. V roku 1503 bola v Regensburgu založená latinská škola a od roku 1537/38 tu bolo činné evanjelické *Gymnasium Poeticum*. Dominicus Mettenleiter pri štúdiu hudobnej kultúry Regensburgu<sup>51</sup> objavil Valentina Judexa medzi žiakmi v školských zoznamoch gymnázia. Informáciu od neho prebral i Robert Eitner. *Gymnasium Poeticum* predstavovalo základný pilier hudobného vzdelávania na teoretickej aj praktickej báze. Ku gymnáziu patril aj internát, tzv. *Alumneum*, kde bol hudobný talent výslovnou požiadavkou.<sup>52</sup> Hudba sa tu vyučovala denne, vždy na poludnie. Dvakrát do týždňa mali žiaci na hodinách spievať.<sup>53</sup> Školský zbor mal povinnosť participovať na evanjelických bohoslužbách. V roku 1543 bolo na škole založené *Collegium musicum*.<sup>54</sup> Nebolo výnimočným javom, že talentovaní chlapci pokračovali v štúdiu na univerzite. Predpokladáme, že sa Judex zapísal na univerzitu vo Wittenbergu. Nie je známe, či aj získal magisterský titul. Na pozícii kantora nebolo potrebné univerzitné vzdelanie.

Otáznik visí nad ďalším Judexovým pôsobením. Nemáme informácie o jeho pôsobení od univerzitného štúdia až po koniec 70. rokov 16. storočia. V roku 1579 mal Judex opäť pôsobiť v Regensburgu na *Gymnasium Poeticum*, tentokrát ako učiteľ a kantor. Podľa

<sup>51</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), s. 218.

<sup>52</sup> SCHARNAGL, August: Regensburg. In: MGG Online (2016).

<sup>53</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), s. 204.

<sup>54</sup> SCHARNAGL, August: Regensburg. In: MGG Online (2016).

however, connects Judex to the town of Loket<sup>48</sup> in the western parts of present-day Czechia. He states his name as Valentín Judex Cubitensis.<sup>49</sup> Scott Edwards has no doubts about Judex's origin, either. He also considers him to have been a native of Western Czechia.<sup>50</sup>

Another unclear matter is the composer's education. As pointed out above, we have a reason to believe he studied at the University of Wittenberg and probably attained his lower education at the grammar school in Regensburg. A Latin school was established in Regensburg in 1503 and a Lutheran *Gymnasium Poeticum*, a grammar school, functioned there from 1537/38. Studying the musical culture of Regensburg, Dominicus Mettenleiter<sup>51</sup> discovered Valentin Judex among the students in the registers of the grammar school. This information was confirmed by Robert Eitner, too. The *Gymnasium Poeticum* was the main pillar of musical education, in a theoretical as well as practical sense. A dormitory, a so-called *Alumneum*, also belonged to the school, and musical talent was an explicit requirement there.<sup>52</sup> Music was taught daily, always at noon. The students had to sing during the lessons twice per week.<sup>53</sup> The school choir was required to participate in the Lutheran Divine Services. A *Collegium Musicum* was established at the school in 1543.<sup>54</sup> It was not uncommon for talented boys to go on to study at a university. Judex presumably enrolled at the University

<sup>48</sup> BENEDICT (1972), vol. I., p. 601.

<sup>49</sup> QUOIKA (1954), p. 417.

<sup>50</sup> EDWARDS (2012), p. 47.

<sup>51</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), p. 218.

<sup>52</sup> SCHARNAGL, August: Regensburg. In: MGG Online (2016).

<sup>53</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), p. 204.

<sup>54</sup> SCHARNAGL, August: Regensburg. In: MGG Online (2016).

časovej sú slednosti by to mohlo sedieť<sup>55</sup>. Aj v zachovanom zozname kantorov regensburgského gymnázia skutočne v rokoch 1579 – 1584 figuruje meno Judex. Pochybnosti však vyvoláva to, že ide o človeka menom Conrad. Podľa Dominica Mettenleitera, ktorý prechádzal miestne archívy i záznamy, je Conrad Judex a Valentin Judex jedna a tá istá osoba.<sup>56</sup> Mettenleiter narazil aj na niekoľko skladieb podpísaných menom Valentin Judex a nepochybuje o tom, že v prípade kantora na regensburgskom gymnáziu ide práve o Valentina Judexa. V podobnom duchu píše aj Christian Heinrich Kleinstäuber, ktorý sa venoval dejinám gymnázia od jeho počiatku až po 19. storočie.<sup>57</sup> Povinnosti kantora na *Gymnasium Poeticum* boli presne definované v školských poriadkoch. Gymnázium malo sedem tried. Kantor zodpovedal za žiakov druhej triedy. Učitelia tretej, štvrtnej a piatej triedy boli označovaní ako *collaboratores*. Týmto pojmom je označený i Judex. Pravdepodobne vyučoval žiakov druhej a tretej triedy. Dôležitosť kantora potvrdzujú záznamy magistrátu mesta. V roku 1555 magistrát schválil, že plat kantorov je 84 florénov za aktívnu účasť na bohoslužbách a za vyučovanie hudby. Od roku 1592 mal kantor k dispozícii aj byt. Prvým kantom s bytom bol podľa kroniky Regensburgu až Judexov nástupca.<sup>57</sup> V roku 1581, ešte za pôsobenia Judexa na gymnáziu, bolo v školskom internáte miesto pre 12 študentov. Tí mali zadarmo bývanie, jedlo, hygienu, lekára, vyučovanie hudby pod dozorom kantora. Ich povinnosťou však bolo spievať na chóre v kostole, rovnako počas slávností gymnázia a tiež

of Wittenberg, but we do not know whether he earned his master's degree, as university education was not necessary for becoming a cantor.

There is a question mark over Judex's subsequent activities, too. We have no information about him from the time of his university studies to the late 1570s. In 1579, he is said to have been a teacher and cantor at the *Gymnasium Poeticum* in Regensburg. In terms of time sequence, this would make sense. The name Judex figures in the extant list of the cantors of the grammar school in Regensburg from 1579 to 1584. What does not match, however, is the first name, which appears as Conrad in the list. According to Dominic Metteleiter, who went through the local archives and records, Conrad Judex and Valentin Judex were the same person.<sup>55</sup> Mettenleiter also found some compositions signed as Valentin Judex, and he has no doubt that Valentin Judex was the cantor of the grammar school in Regensburg. Christian Heinrich Kleinstäuber, who researched the history of the grammar school from its beginning to the nineteenth century, is of the same opinion.<sup>56</sup> The duties of the cantor of the *Gymnasium Poeticum* were clearly defined in the school rules. The grammar school had seven classes. The cantor was responsible for the students of the second class. The teachers of the third, fourth, and fifth classes were known as *collaboratores*, and Judex was referred to in this way. He probably taught the students of the second and the third class. The importance of the cantor is confirmed also by the records of the municipal magistrate. In 1555, the magistrate approved the cantor's salary to be eighty-four florins for

<sup>55</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), s. 218.

<sup>56</sup> KLEINSTÄUBER (1884), s. 51.

<sup>57</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), s. 203.

<sup>55</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), p. 218.

<sup>56</sup> KLEINSTÄUBER (1884), p. 51.

na svadbách, pohreboch atď. Kantor tak mal k dispozícii minimálne 12-členný zbor. Chlapci na internáte mali tiež povinnosť sa rozvíjať nielen vo vokálnej, ale aj inštrumentálnej hudbe.<sup>58</sup> Judex zrejme na škole veľkú stopu nezanechal. To naznačuje školský poriadok z roku 1610, kde sa odporúča, aby žiaci spievali dvakrát týždenne a používali pritom podklady Judexovho nástupcu Andreasa Raselia. Odporúčané boli hlavne *Cantiones Sacrae, in ecclesia receptae* z kompendia *Musica Raselii* a z diela *Compendium Musices* Adama Gumpelzhaimera.<sup>59</sup>

K pôsobeniu Judexa na kantorskom poste na regensburskom gymnáziu sa vyjadril aj neskôrší rektor gymnázia M. Zippelius, ktorý je autorom príležitostnej latinskej básne *De Cantoribus* písanej v hexametri. Judex tu opäť figuruje ako Conradus.

Píše sa tu: „*Iudex (Conradus Iudex, Cantor et Collega Gymn. a. 1579), qui sequitur Zollnerum, iudicat illa, Num iuste ueniant. annon priuata cupido Attribuat sibi, quae communis uindicat usus Nomina.*“<sup>60</sup> Zippeliova báseň *De Cantoribus* však vznikla až roku 1722, čiže je otázne, nakoľko sú informácie z nej relevantné. Zippelius údaje o kantoroch 16. storočia zrejme odpísal zo školských zoznamov. K niektorým menám sa v básni vyjadruje podrobnejšie. Možno predpokladat, že k básni mal nejaké podklady s bližšími informáciami.

Mesto Regensburg, v ktorom istý čas pravdepodobne žil a pôsobil V. Judex, bolo od 8. storočia sídlom biskupa a fungoval tu benediktínsky Kláštor sv. Emeráma.<sup>61</sup> V roku 1542 sa priklonilo na stranu

<sup>58</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), s. 204.

<sup>59</sup> SCHARNAGL, August: Regensburg. In: MGG Online (2016).

<sup>60</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), s. 216.

<sup>61</sup> SCHARNAGL, August: Regensburg. In: MGG Online (2016).

his active participation in the Divine Services and for teaching music. From 1592 onwards, the cantor received accommodation, as well. According to the chronicle of Regensburg, the first cantor to have received accommodation was Judex's successor.<sup>57</sup> In 1581, at the time of Judex's activities at the grammar school, the dormitory could accommodate twelve students. They had free accommodation, food, hygiene facilities, access to a physician, and music lessons supervised by the cantor. Their duties included singing in the church choir, at the grammar school's festivities, at weddings, funerals, etc. The cantor could avail of a choir with at least twelve members. In addition to vocal music, the boys at the dormitory were trained also in instrumental music.<sup>58</sup> Judex did not leave a lasting legacy at the school. This can be seen from the school rules of 1610, which recommend the students to sing twice a week and use the materials of Judex's successor Andreas Raselius. They recommended mainly *Cantiones Sacrae, in ecclesia receptae* from the *Musica Raselii* compendium and from Adam Gumpelzhaimer's *Compendium Musices*.<sup>59</sup>

Judex's cantorship at the grammar school in Regensburg was also mentioned by a later rector of the school, M. Zippelius, who authored an occasional Latin poem in hexameter, titled *De Cantoribus*. Here, too, Judex figures as Conradus. It says: “*Iudex (Conradus Iudex, Cantor et Collega Gymn. a. 1579), qui sequitur Zollnerum, iudicat illa, Num iuste ueniant. annon priuata cupido Attribuat sibi, quae communis uindicat usus*

<sup>57</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), p. 203.

<sup>58</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), p. 204.

<sup>59</sup> SCHARNAGL, August: Regensburg. In: MGG Online (2016).

reformácie a postupne tu pribudli i ďalšie platformy vhodné na pestovanie hudby: kantoráty pri Novom farskom kostole (Neupfarrkirche, 1542), Kostole sv. Oswalda (1553) a v 17. storočí pri Kostole svätej Trojice (Dreieinigkeitskirche, 1631). Najvýznamnejšími kantormi tohto obdobia boli Andreas Raselius (kantor v rokoch 1584 – 1600) a Paul Homberger (kantor v rokoch 1603 – 1632). Ich žiakmi boli napríklad Gregor Aichinger, Sebastian Knüpfer a Johann Pachelbel. Od konca 16. storočia sa v Regensburgu stretával ríšsky snem. Pri tejto príležitosti sa v meste zdržiavali početné hudobné telesá, ktoré často vystupovali pri diplomatických zasadnutiach.

V priebehu 19. storočia sa o záchranu regensburských hudobných pamiatok zo 16. a 17. storočia zaslúžil Carl Proske (1794 – 1861). Zhrubaždil a transkriboval vyše 7000 položiek renesančnej vokálnej polyfónie.<sup>62</sup> Ako vidíme, meno Judex medzi kantormi v Regensburgu síce figuruje, zjavný a prameňmi podložený dôkaz o totožnosti Valentina a Conrada však k dispozícii nie je. Podľa proveniencie zachovaných skladieb Valentina Judexa je zjavné, že s najväčšou pravdepodobnosťou skutočne pôsobil v Bavorsku.

V roku 1590 vyšla v Mníchove v oficiíne Adama Berga antológia *Suavissimorum modulorum selectissimae cantiones sacrae ex praestantissimis quibusdam musicis collectae*. Antológia bola venovaná predstavenému augustiniánskeho kláštora v Untersdorfe, ktorým mal byť Johannes II. Aigele. Antológiu zostavil Stephan Schormann a skladby v nej sú anonymné. Exemplár tlače sa nachádza v knižnici *British Library* v Londýne

<sup>62</sup> HILEY, David: Regensburg. In: *New Grove Online*. (Ed.: Stanley Sadie), Oxford University Press, 2001.

*Nomina.*<sup>60</sup> However, Zippelius wrote his poem only in 1722, so the validity of the information is uncertain. He must have copied the data about sixteenth-century cantors from the school registers. Nevertheless, he commented on some of them in more detail in his poem, so he presumably had some other documents with further information, too.

Regensburg, where Valentin Judex probably lived and worked, had been an episcopal seat from the eighth century onwards, and a Benedictine monastery, St. Emmeram's Abbey, functioned there.<sup>61</sup> In 1542, it adopted the Reformation and further platforms gradually arose for cultivating music: cantorates at the New Parish Church (Neupfarrkirche, 1542), St. Oswald's Church (1553), and the Church of the Holy Trinity (Dreieinigkeitskirche, 1631). The most significant cantors of that period were Andreas Raselius (who was a cantor from 1584 to 1600) and Paul Homberger (from 1603 to 1632). Their students included Gregor Aichinger, Sebastian Knüpfer, and Johann Pachelbel. From the late sixteenth century onwards, the imperial parliament held its sessions in Regensburg. For these occasions, several musical groups stayed in the town and gave frequent performances at the diplomatic meetings.

In the nineteenth century, Carl Proske (1794 – 1861) played a major role in the preservation of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century musical sources. He accumulated and transcribed over seven thousand items of Renaissance vocal polyphony.<sup>62</sup> This work shows that although the name Judex figures among the cantors of Regensburg,

<sup>60</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), p. 216.

<sup>61</sup> SCHARNAGL, August: Regensburg. In: *MGG Online* (2016).

<sup>62</sup> HILEY, David: Regensburg. In: *New Grove Online*. (Ed.: Stanley Sadie), Oxford University Press, 2001.

v podobe piatich hlasových zošitov označených ako ALTVS, TENOR, BASSVS, QVINTA VOX a SEXTA VOX. Tlač zachovaná v *British Library* pôvodne patrila evanjelickému Kostolu sv. Anny v Augsburgu. Toto potvrdzuje monogram kostola, ktorý sa nachádza na titulnej strane každého hlasu. Na mieste kantora v tomto chráme viac ako 40 rokov pôsobil dobre známy nemecký skladateľ Adam Gumpelzhaimer (1559 – 1625). Richard Charteris poukazuje na to, že exemplár zachovaný v Londýne obsahuje rukopisné poznámky a ako znalec skladateľovho rukopisu konštatuje, že ide o rukopisné poznámky samotného Adama Gumpelzhaimera. Je pravdepodobné, že Kostol sv. Anny si zadovážil antológii krátko po jej vydaní tlačou. Gumpelzhaimerove poznámky v tejto tlači sú pomerne závažné. Obsahujú venovanie a tiež dopĺňajú mená autorov skladieb tejto anonymnej zbierky. Celkovo pripísal autorstvo k ôsmim skladbám. Ide o diela autorov: Johannes Eccard, Valentin Judex, Orlando di Lasso, Giovanni Ferretti, Johannes Clavius, Stefano Felis a Ruggiero Giovannelli. Rukopisné prípisy k anonymným skladbám naznačujú Gumpelzhaimerove kontakty so súčasníkmi, a teda aj s Judexom.

Ďalšiu unikátnu zmienku o skladateľovi poskytol Rudolf Quoika. Ten vo svojej štúdiu *Christoph Harant von Poltschitz und seine Zeit: Ein Kapitel aus der böhmischen Musikgeschichte der Renaissance* opisuje hudobnú kultúru západočeských oblastí Krušné hory a Chebsko.<sup>63</sup> Miestni kantori zastávajú významné miesto v dejinách nemeckej hudby

<sup>63</sup> Quoika odkazuje i na prácu nemeckého muzikológika Hansa Joachima Mosera (1889 – 1969), ktorý mal údajne objavíť ďalšie Judexove práce v oblasti Saska. Moserova štúdia z časopisu *Zeitschrift für sudetendeutsche Geschichte*, na ktorú Quoika odkazuje, je nezvestná. Najskôr ide o zlý bibliografický údaj. Quoika uvádzá nasledujúci

no obvious written evidence is available about the sameness of Valentin and Conrad. However, the provenance of the extant compositions of Valentin Judex does reveal that he was most probably active in Bavaria.

In 1590, Adam Berg in Munich published an anthology titled *Suavis-simorum modulorum selectissimae cantiones sacrae ex praestantissimis quibusdam mu-sicis collectae*, which was dedicated to the superior of the Augustinian monastery in Untersdorf, Johannes II Aigele. The anthology was compiled by Stephan Schormann and the pieces in it are anonymous. A copy of this print can be found in the *British Library* in London in the form of five partbooks marked ALTVS, TENOR, BASSVS, QVINTA VOX, and SEXTA VOX. The copy held by the *British Library* originally belonged to the Lutheran Church of St. Anna in Augsburg. This is documented by the monogram of the church on the title page of each partbook. For over forty years, the well-known German composer Adam Gumpelzhaimer (1559 – 1625) was the cantor of this church. Richard Charteris points out that the copy deposited in London contains handwritten notes and, as an expert in the composer's handwriting, he concludes that these notes were written by Adam Gumpelzhaimer himself. The Church of St. Anna probably acquired this anthology shortly after it was published. Gumpelzhaimer's notes in this print are substantial. He wrote a dedication into it, and he added the names of the composers to the pieces. In total, he attributed authorship to eight compositions, adding the names of the following composers: Johannes Eccard, Valentin Judex, Orlando di Lasso, Giovanni Ferretti, Johannes Clavius, Stefano Felis, and Ruggiero Giovannelli. The handwritten

tohto obdobia. Prominentnými v tejto oblasti boli najmä latinské školy v mestách Loket (Elbogen), Horní Slavkov (Schlaggenwald), Cheb (Eger) a Jáchymov (St. Joachimsthal). Tri z nich boli prekvitajúce banské mestá a Cheb bol založený ako slobodné cisárské mesto. Nie je vôbec náhoda, že miestne školy sa stali vzormi pre ďalšie viacjazyčné mestá. Ako príklad Quoika uvádzajúci starú školu v meste Žatec (Saaz) a tvrdí, že školy v Hornom Slavkove a Lokti fungovali podľa wittenberského predobrazu stanoveného Filipom Melanchtonom. Hudobnú prax, vedomostný standard o hudbe a jej interpretácii môžeme dedukovať zo zachovaných diel. Quoika uvádzajúci rad kantorov, či rektorov, ako sú Alfred Renn, Georg Ringer, Nikolaus Todt a podľa neho najdôležitejší z nich bol loketský kantor Valentin Judex. Jeho dielo nájdeme v hudobnej zbierke latinskej školy v Lokti, ktorá bola katalogizovaná v roku 1593. Judex bol autorom dvoch omší a veľkého *Jubilate* pre osem hlasov a ďalšieho veľkého diela *Jucundare filia* pre šest hlasov.<sup>64</sup>

Hoci archívne pramene vykresľujúce Judexov život nemáme, rozšírenosť jeho skladieb môže naznačiť istý geografický priestor predpokladaného pôsobenia. Judexove skladby sa zachovali najmä v oblasti Bavorska, konkrétnie v mestách Oberpfalz, Regensburg, Passau, Thierhaupten, Irsee, Augsburg, Mnichov, Neufahrn bei Freising, Au am Inn, Bad Reichenhall, Kremsmünster. Od tejto oblasti nie je ďaleko západocheské mestečko Loket. Jeho umiestnenie na mape dokonca

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bibliografický odkaz: „H. J. Moser, Zur sudetendeutschen Musik in Renaissance und Barock. In *Zeitschrift für sudetendeutsche Geschichte*, Brünn 1944.“

<sup>64</sup> HERR, Alfred: Das Elbogener Schulinventar aus dem Jahre 1593. In: *Mitteilungen des Vereines für Geschichte der Deutschen in Böhmen* (1916), č. 4, s. 368.

notes to the anonymous compositions point to Gumpelzhaimer's contacts with his contemporaries, including Judex.

Another significant mention of the composer was provided by Rudolf Quoika. In his study *Christoph Harant von Poltschitz und seine Zeit: Ein Kapitel aus der böhmischen Musikgeschichte der Renaissance*, he describes the music culture of the Western Bohemian regions of the Ore Mountains and Egerland.<sup>63</sup> At that time, local cantors played a major role in the history of German music. In these regions, especially the Latin schools in the towns of Loket (Elbogen), Horní Slavkov (Schlaggenwald), Cheb (Eger), and Jáchymov (St. Joachimsthal) were prominent. Three of these were booming mining towns and Cheb was a free imperial town. Unsurprisingly, these local schools became models for other multilingual towns, too. As an example, Quoika mentions the old school in Žatec (Saaz) and says that the schools in Horní Slavkov and Loket functioned according to the Wittenberg model defined by Melanchton. The musical practice and the standard in musical skills and performance may be deduced from the extant compositions. Quoika lists a number of cantors and rectors, including Alfred Renn, Georg Ringer, and Nikolaus Todt, and notes that the most important of them was Valentin Judex, the cantor in Loket. His works can be found in the music collection of the Latin school in Loket, which was catalogued in 1593. Judex

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<sup>63</sup> Quoika also refers to the work of the German musicologist Hans Joachim Moser (1889 – 1969), who allegedly discovered further compositions by Judex in Saxony. Moser's referred study, published in *Zeitschrift für sudetendeutsche Geschichte*, is not extant, but its bibliographical specification might be erroneous. Quoika states the following bibliographical reference: „H. J. Moser, Zur sudetendeutschen Musik in Renaissance und Barock. In *Zeitschrift für sudetendeutsche Geschichte*, Brünn 1944.“

pôsobí kompaktne s vyššie vymenovanými mestami. Ďalšie súdržné zoskupenie zachovaných skladieb nájdeme v Sasku v mestách Löbau, Zittau a Ústí nad Labem v nemecko-českom pohraničí. Judexove diela zachované na Morave a v Sliezsku, šíriace sa smerom do spišsko-šariškej oblasti, sú súčasťou známeho protestantského koridoru šírenia kultúrnych hodnôt.

Predpokladaná životná cesta skladateľa anticipuje jeho konfesionálnu príslušnosť k evanjelickému a. v. vierovyznaniu. Samotná jeho tvorba však zdôake taká jednoznačná nie je. Viaceré jeho skladby sa sice zachovali na pôde evanjelických kostolov, značná časť Judexovej tvorby však pochádza z kláštorného prostredia augustiniánov, kapucínov, benediktínov, františkánov a jezuitov. Zachovali sa vokálne skladby so sakrálnym obsahom, výlučne v latinskom jazyku. Latinčina sa bežne používala v 16. a 17. storočí v školskom a akademickom prostredí evanjelikov. Berúc do úvahy, že Judex zrejme pôsobil na pôde latinskej školy, absencia skladieb v národnom jazyku, v tomto prípade v nemčine, by nemusela byť ničím zvláštnej. Ani preberanie materiálu z katolíckeho prostredia nemuselo spôsobovať väčšie problémy. Hudobná zbierka Kostola sv. Anny v Augsburgu obsahuje vokálne skladby používané v evanjelickej bohoslužobnej praxi. Väčšina týchto skladieb však pôvodne vznikla v katolíckom prostredí. Vďaka podobnosti katolíckej a luteránskej liturgie bola časť katolíckej cirkevnej hudby vhodná aj pri evanjelických bohoslužbách. Niektoré časti latinskej omše rovnako ako mariánske motetá však boli pre luteránsku prax nevyhovujúce. Úpravy v latinskej omši urobil v roku 1523 Martin Luther (1483 – 1546) v bohoslužobnom poriadku *Formula missae et com-*

was the composed two masses, a massive *Jubilate* for eight voices, and another major work, *Jucundare filia*, for six voices.<sup>64</sup>

Although we have no archival sources with information about Judex's life, the distribution of his compositions may delineate the geographical area of his presumed activities. His music survived mostly in Bavaria, in the towns of Oberpfalz, Regensburg, Passau, Thierhaupten, Irsee, Augsburg, Munich, Neufahrn bei Freising, Au am Inn, Bad Reichenhall, and Kremsmünster. The Western Bohemian town of Loket is not far from this region. Moreover, its location on the map appears to form a compact unit with the above towns. Another coherent grouping of his extant compositions can be found in Saxony, in the towns of Löbau and Zittau, and in Ústí nad Labem on the German-Bohemian border. Judex's works surviving in Moravia and Silesia, spreading towards the Spiš-Šariš region, form part of the well-known distribution corridor of Protestant cultural values.

The presumed life path of the composer implies that he was an Evangelical of the Augsburg Confession. His oeuvre, however, is far less unambiguous. Although several compositions of his survived in Lutheran churches, a significant number of his works come from monastic environments, from the Augustinians, the Capuchins, the Benedictines, the Franciscans, and the Jesuits. His extant works are vocal compositions with sacred content, exclusively in Latin. In the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries, Latin was commonly used in Lutheran schools and academic environments. Considering that

<sup>64</sup> HERR, Alfred: Das Elbogener Schulinventar aus dem Jahre 1593. In: *Mitteilungen des Vereines für Geschichte der Deutschen in Böhmen* (1916), no. 4, p. 368.

*munionis pro ecclesia Wittembergensi*. Postupom času si niektoré evanjelické kostoly zachovali viac či menej prvkov z rímskej liturgie. Najmä bohoslužby na juhu dnešného Nemecka mali v tomto smere konzervatívny charakter.

Po obsahovej stránke je časť Judexovej tvorby v luteránskom prostredí nepoužiteľná. Evidujeme zhudobnenie mariánskej modlitby *Ave Maria* či mariánske antifóny určené na liturgiu hodín: *Regina coeli*, *Alma redemptoris mater*, *Ave maris stella*. Judexove mariánske skladby boli pomerne často odpisované. Svedčia o tom konkordancie zachované na viacerých miestach. Z hľadiska mariánskych skladieb je pozoruhodná pamiatka z kapucínskeho kláštora v nemeckom mestečku Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz, kde sa zachovali viaceré Judexove skladby s mariánskou tematikou a ďalšie jeho kompozície na biblické texty.<sup>65</sup> V Judexovej tvorbe nachádzame aj skladbu *Sancte Augustine tu dulcedo* s tematikou uctievania svätých. Skomponoval ju pre potreby augustiniánskeho kláštora v Au am Inn, kde mala byť interpretovaná pri presúvaní svätých reliktív. Medzi skladby katolíckej proveniencie, ktoré sa v protestantskom prostredí nepoužívajú, patrí aj ofertórium *Illumina oculos*.

Už spomínaný Adam Gumpelzhaimer hoci bol kantورom evanjelického kostola v Augsburgu, komponoval na zákazku i katolícke skladby.<sup>66</sup> Analogicky možno odvodiť podobné zameranie i u Valentína Judexa, a to na dokreslenie ako v regióne putoval hudobný materiál z kláštorov do evanjelických kostolov a naopak. Aj keď Gumpelzhaimer spojil svoj tvorivý život s evanjelickým Kostolom sv. Anny v Augs-

Judex must have worked at a Latin school, the absence of compositions in the national language, German in this case, is nothing extraordinary. Even adoptions of materials from Catholic environments were unlikely to cause any major problems. The music collection of the Church of St. Anna in Augsburg contains some vocal compositions used in the Lutheran Divine Services. Most of these pieces, however, originated in Catholic environments. Due to the similarity of the Catholic and the Lutheran liturgy, part of the Catholic church music fitted the Lutheran Divine Services, too. Some parts of the Latin Mass, and Marian motets, however, were unsuitable for the Lutheran practice. In 1523, Martin Luther (1483 – 1546) modified the Latin Mass in his *Formula missae et communionis pro ecclesia Wittembergensi*. In time, some Lutheran churches retained fewer or more elements of the Roman liturgy. Especially the Divine Services in the southern parts of present-day Germany were conservative in this sense.

In terms of their content, some of Judex's compositions are unusable for the Lutherans. We know of his setting of *Ave Maria*, a Marian prayer, and of Marian antiphons for the Liturgy of the Hours: *Regina coeli*, *Alma redemptoris mater*, and *Ave Maris stella*. His Marian compositions were relatively frequently copied. This is evidenced by their concordances that survived in several places. With respect to Marian pieces, a source from the Capuchin monastery in the German town of Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz, in which several compositions of Judex with Marian themes and his other works with Biblical texts survived, is noteworthy.<sup>65</sup> His oeuvre also includes a composition venerating

<sup>65</sup> Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, signatúra Mus. ms. 89. RISM 456050094.

<sup>66</sup> CHARTERIS (2009).

<sup>65</sup> Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, shelfmark Mus. ms. 89. RISM 456050094.

burgu, živo sa zaujímal aj o tvorbu určenú pre katolícku liturgiu. Nepochybne to súvisí s jeho vzdelaním, ktoré získal na katolíckych inštitúciách, a tiež s jeho záujmom o budovanie harmonických vztahov medzi evanjelickým Kostolom sv. Anny a katolíckymi kostolmi v regióne.

Datovanie Judexových skladieb je pri mnohých skladbách nejednoznačné. Väčšinu z nich môžeme zaradiť do poslednej tretiny 16. storočia a na začiatok 17. storočia. Judexove skladby sa vyskytujú v zbierkach až do druhej polovice 17. storočia, konkrétnie do roku 1674. Evidujeme 30 položiek so skladbami, ktorých autorom by mohol byť Judex.<sup>67</sup> Sekundárne sa od Roberta Eitnera dozvedáme, že bol tiež autorom skladieb uvedených ako *Motette Nr. 40* a tiež *4 Gesänge*.<sup>68</sup> Tie však nevieme bližšie identifikovať. Nie je doložená žiadna skladateľova svetská tvorba. Venoval sa výlučne cirkevnej vokálnej hudbe. Zachované skladby sú pre 4 – 6 hlasov. Hoci väčšina jeho skladieb sa zachovala vo forme hlasových zošitov, až 9 z nich sa zachovalo vo forme organových tabulatúrnych partitúr, čo svedčí o sprevádzaní vokálnych skladieb na organe. Hudobná tvorba V. Judexa sa zachovala v odpisoch, jedine skladba *Cantate Domino* je súčasťou už spomínanej tlačenej antológie, kde je však publikovaná anonymne. Žiadnen autograf skladateľa nie je známy. Pozoruhodné na Judexovej tvorbe je, že hoci je zachovaných skladieb málo, prekvapuje počet ich konkordancií. Jeho najrozšírenejšími skladbami sú *Laudate Dominum*, z ktorej sa zachovalo až päť rôznych odpisov v oblasti Saska, skladba *Regina coeli* tiež s piatimi odpismi zachovanými v Bavorsku a v pruskom Königsbergu (dnes

a saint, titled *Sancte Augustine Tu Dulcedo*. He composed this for the Augustinian monastery in Au am Inn, where it was to be performed during the translation of the saint's relics. His compositions of Catholic provenance, unused by the Protestants, also include his offertory *Illuminate oculos*.

The above-mentioned Adam Gumpelzhaimer, who was a cantor of the Lutheran church in Augsburg, also composed works commissioned by the Catholics.<sup>66</sup> Analogously, Valentin Judex might also have done so. In his region, musical materials migrated from monasteries to Lutheran churches and vice versa. Although Gumpelzhaimer's activities were tied to the Lutheran Church of St. Anna in Augsburg, he showed lively interest also in composing for the Catholic liturgy. This was undoubtedly connected with his education, which he gained at Catholic institutions, and with his interest in building harmonious relations between the Lutheran Church of St. Anna and the Catholic churches of the region.

The dating of several compositions of Judex is ambiguous. Most of them may be dated to the last third of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth century. His works appeared in anthologies up to the latter half of the seventeenth century, specifically till 1674. We know of thirty items with compositions that may have been composed by him.<sup>67</sup> Secondarily, Robert Eitner notes that it was he who composed the pieces listed as *Motette Nr. 40* and *4 Gesänge*.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>66</sup> CHARTERIS (2009).

<sup>67</sup> See the List of Judex's Compositions.

<sup>68</sup> EITNER (1901), p. 308.

<sup>67</sup> Pozri: Zoznam Judexových skladieb.

<sup>68</sup> EITNER (1901), s. 308.

Kaliningrad) a skladba *Cantate Domino* s troma odpismi v Bavorsku a troma zachovanými exemplármi tlače v Regensburgu, Augsburgu a Londýne.

Štúdium staršej literatúry v porovnaní s údajmi z online databázy RISM naznačuje pozoruhodné predpoklady prítomnosti Judexových skladieb v troch pamiatkach zachovaných v mestách Neufahrn,<sup>69</sup> Berlín,<sup>70</sup> Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz.<sup>71</sup> Pamiatku z františkánskeho kostola v Neufahrn opisuje Dominicus Mettenleiter,<sup>72</sup> kde uvádza sedem Judexových skladieb. Robert Eitner v diele *Biographisch-bibliographisches Quellen-Lexikon...* taktiež píše o Judexových skladbách v zbierke nachádzajúcej sa toho času v *Königliche Bibliothek zu Berlin*.<sup>73</sup> Napriek tomu, že hudobné pamiatky, ktoré uvádzajú Mettenleiter a Eitner, sú v súčasnosti nezvestné, na základe nimi publikovaných názvov Judexových skladieb možno ich repertoár porovnať s pamiatkou z kapucínskeho kláštora v Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz, ktorá je evidovaná v RISM.<sup>74</sup> Judexove skladby v nej nenasledujú za sebou, ale nachádzajú sa medzi nimi i skladby iných skladateľov. Porovnávanie repertoára však naznačuje, že tieto tri pamiatky spolu súvisia. Okrem toho, že všetky tri obsahujú spoločný Judexov repertoár, podobné je poradie skladieb.<sup>75</sup> Napr. skladba *Regina coeli* je v RISM uvedená ako anonymná, ale Mettenleiter s Eitnerom ju uvádzajú ako Judexovu. Rovnako je to i s *Puer natus est*

<sup>69</sup> Pozri METTENLEITER (1866), s. 218.

<sup>70</sup> Berlín (Kgl. Bib. zu Berlin / Ms. 101). Pozri EITNER (1901), s. 308.

<sup>71</sup> Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz (München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek / Mus. ms. 89).

<sup>72</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), s. 218.

<sup>73</sup> Signatúra Ms. 101. Pozri EITNER (1901), s. 308.

<sup>74</sup> RISM 456050094.

<sup>75</sup> Skladbu *Statuit ei Dominus moderný výskum priradil Amonovi Blasioví.*

However, we have been unable to identify these more specifically. We do not know of any secular composition composed by him. He appears to have focused exclusively on vocal church music. His extant pieces are for four to six voices. Although most of his works survived in the form of partbooks, as many as nine survived in the form of organ tablature scores, which shows that his vocal compositions were accompanied by the organ. The musical oeuvre of the composer survived in handwritten copies, and only his *Cantate Domino* figures in the above-mentioned printed anthology, although anonymously. No autograph of his is known to exist. Remarkably, although his extant pieces are few, their concordances are numerous. His most widespread compositions are *Laudate Dominum*, which survived in as many as five various handwritten copies in Saxony, *Regina coeli*, also in five copies in Bavaria and in Königsberg (present-day Kaliningrad) in Prussia, and *Cantate Domino* in three handwritten copies in Bavaria and three extant printed copies in Regensburg, Augsburg, and London.

Earlier literature, when compared to the data available in the RISM database, suggests noteworthy probabilities of the occurrence of Judex's pieces in three sources extant in Neufahrn,<sup>69</sup> Berlin,<sup>70</sup> and Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz.<sup>71</sup> The source from the Franciscan church in Neufahrn is described by Dominicus Mettenleiter,<sup>72</sup> and he mentions seven pieces there by Judex. In his *Quellen-Lexikon*, Robert Eitner writes on Judex's works also in an anthology currently deposited

<sup>69</sup> See METTENLEITER (1866), p. 218.

<sup>70</sup> Berlin (Kgl. Bib. zu Berlin / Ms. 101). Pozri EITNER (1901) p. 308.

<sup>71</sup> Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz (München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek / Mus. ms. 89).

<sup>72</sup> METTENLEITER (1866), p. 218.

*nobis*, ktorá je v RISM taktiež anonymná, ale na základe Mettenleitera i Eitnera možno predpokladať, že v pamiatkach z Neufahrn a Berlína boli skladby označené ako Judexove. Tieto tri pamiatkynaznačujú, že Judexove skladby boli pravdepodobne odpisované z rovnakého zdroja. Pozri Tabuľka 1.

Najobľúbenejšia hudobná forma, ktorej sa Judex venoval, je moteto. Okrem toho sa z jeho tvorby zachovali štyri omše: *Missa super Rectius vives*; *Missa super Se notte giorno*; *Missa super Domine Ihesu Christe*; *Missa hypermixolydus super Cantate Domino* (KG). Čo sa týka ukotvenia jeho tvorby v rámci kresťanskej liturgie dominujú najmä introity a antifóny a zhudobnenia žalmov. Zastúpenie majú i *Offertórium*, textová variácia *Magnificat*, *Litaniae de Sancto Augustino* a *Te Deum*.

Judexove skladby sa v hudobných zbierkach objavujú v spoločnosti mien ako Orlando di Lasso (1530 – 1594), Jacob Handl-Gallus (1550 – 1591), Hans Leo Hassler (1564 – 1612), Joachim a Burck (1546 – 1610), Giaches de Wert (1535 – 1596), Melchior Vuplius (1570 – 1615), Gregor Lange (1540 – 1584) a množstva anonymných autorov, ktorí sa v dobových zbierkach hojne vyskytujú. Signifikantné je, že v zbierkach obsahujúcich Judexove skladby dominuje najmä Orlando di Lasso. V pamiatkach, ako sú Neufahrn, Berlín, Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz, je však popri Lassovi azda najvýraznejší práve Judex. V pamiatke zachovanej v meste Wolfenbüttel<sup>76</sup> Judexa nájdeme i s Davidom Thusiom, ktorého sme predstavili v rámci zväzku *Musicologica Istropolitana* 10.<sup>77</sup> Okrem Wolfenbüttelu sa Thusiove diela spolu s Judexovými

in the *Königliche Bibliothek zu Berlin*.<sup>73</sup> Despite the fact that the sources referred to by Mettenleiter and Eitner are lost, based on the titles of Judex's pieces published by them, the repertoire in these sources is comparable to that in the source from the Capuchin monastery in Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz listed in RISM.<sup>74</sup> In the latter, Judex's compositions are not written consecutively, but are interspersed with pieces of other composers. The comparison of their repertoires reveals that these three sources are interconnected. Moreover, all three contain the same pieces by Judex, and their sequence is also similar.<sup>75</sup> *Regina coeli*, for example, is listed in RISM as anonymous, although both Mettenleiter and Eitner list it as Judex's. This is the case also with his *Puer natus est nobis*, which is anonymous in RISM but, based on both Mettenleiter and Eitner, it was presumably listed as Judex's in the sources from Neufahrn and Berlin. These three sources suggest that his works were probably copied from the same source. See Table 1.

Judex's favourite musical form was the motet. In addition, his extant oeuvre consists of four masses: *Missa super Rectius vives*, *Missa super Se notte giorno*, *Missa super Domine Ihesu Christe*, and *Missa hypermixolydus super Cantate Domino* (KG). In terms of the place of his works in Christian liturgy, introits, antiphons, and settings of psalms prevail. There is also an *Offertory*, a textual variation of the *Magnificat*, a *Litaniae de Sancto Augustino*, and a *Te Deum*.

<sup>76</sup> Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, signatúra: Cod. Guelf. 322 Mus. Hdschr. (Nr. 1 – 139) RISM 451510074.

<sup>73</sup> Shelfmark Ms. 101. See EITNER (1901), p. 308

<sup>74</sup> RISM 456050094.

<sup>75</sup> Contemporary research has attributed *Statuit Ei Dominus* to Amon Blasius.

zachovali aj vo Vroclave,<sup>78</sup> Bardejove<sup>79</sup> a Levoči.<sup>80</sup> Môže to naznačovať, že repertoár mal spoločný cestovateľský koridor.

V rámci zbierky hudobní z Löbau, sa Judexove skladby nachádzajú spolu s Adreasom Raseliom. Ten mal byť Judexovým nástupcom na poste kantora na *Gymnasium Poeticum* v Regensburgu. Objavili sa i prípady nesprávneho pripísania autorstva. Skladba *Regina coeli* bola pôvodne pripisovaná Jacobovi Regnartovi (cca 1540 – 1590).<sup>81</sup> *Statuit ei Dominus* bola zasa Judexovi pripisovaná mylne. Ako sa neskôr zistilo, autorom skladby je Amon Blasius (cca 1560 – 1590).<sup>82</sup> Ako problematické sa javí autorstvo skladby *Dominus illuminatio mea*. Kompozícia sa zachovala vo viacerých odpisoch. Dva sa nachádzajú v Bardejove, jeden je anonymný,<sup>83</sup> druhý je uvedený ako Judexovo dielo.<sup>84</sup> Skladba sa zachovala i v meste Toruń v *Organovej tabulatúre Johanna Fischera Morungensis*. Tu je však uvedená pod menom skladateľa, ktorým mal byť istý Philipp Göpphart. Bližšie oňom nič nevieme. Na základe do teraz zachovaných prameňov autora tejto skladby nevieme jednoznačne určiť.<sup>85</sup> Viacero skladieb od Judexa eviduje Robert Eitner v Königsbergu (dnes Kaliningrad).

<sup>77</sup> THUSIUS, David: *Magnificat octavi toni*. (Ed.: Adriana Grešová), (= *Musicalia Istropolitana* 10/1), Bratislava: Stimul, 2019.

<sup>78</sup> BOHN (1890).

<sup>79</sup> MURÁNYI (1991).

<sup>80</sup> HULKOVÁ (1985).

<sup>81</sup> RISM 456051399.

<sup>82</sup> RISM 456050129.

<sup>83</sup> Ms. mus. Bártfa 16, (Koll. 3, č. 7).

<sup>84</sup> Ms. mus. Bártfa 16, (Koll. 5, č. 33).

<sup>85</sup> Pozri LESZCZYŃSKA, Agnieszka: From Spiš to Royal Prussia: the creative development of Johannes Celscher. In: *Musicology Today* 2 (2005), s. 83 – 94.

In musical anthologies, Judex's compositions appear alongside those of Orlando di Lasso (1530 – 1594), Jacob Handl-Gallus (1550 – 1591), Hans Leo Hassler (1564 – 1612), Joachim a Burck (1546 – 1610), Giaches de Wert (1535 – 1596), Melchior Vulpius (1570 – 1615), Gregor Lange (1540 – 1584), and several anonymous composers included in numerous contemporaneous anthologies. Notably, Lasso prevails in the anthologies that contain Judex's compositions. However, it is Judex who appears to be the most prominent composer in the sources from Neufahrn, Berlin, and Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz. In the source that survived in Wolfenbüttel,<sup>76</sup> Judex can be found alongside David Thusius, who was introduced in *Volume 10* of the *Musicologica Istropolitana* series.<sup>77</sup> Besides Wolfenbüttel, Thusius's works, along with those of Judex, are extant also in Wrocław,<sup>78</sup> Bardejov,<sup>79</sup> and Levoča.<sup>80</sup> This may point to a common distribution corridor of their repertoire.

In the music collection from Löbau, Judex's pieces figure alongside those of Andreas Raselius, who is said to have been Judex's successor as the cantor of the *Gymnasium Poeticum* in Regensburg. Even incorrect attributions appear. *Regina coeli* was originally attributed to Jacob Regnart (c. 1540 – 1590).<sup>81</sup> Conversely, *Statuit ei Dominus* was erroneously attributed to Judex but was found later to be composed

<sup>76</sup> Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, shelfmark: Cod. Guelf. 322 Mus. Hdschr. (Nr. 1 – 139) RISM 451510074.

<sup>77</sup> THUSIUS, David: *Magnificat octavi toni*. (Ed.: Adriana Grešová), (= *Musicalia Istropolitana* 10/1), Bratislava: Stimul, 2019.

<sup>78</sup> BOHN (1890).

<sup>79</sup> MURÁNYI (1991).

<sup>80</sup> HULKOVÁ (1985).

<sup>81</sup> RISM 456051399.

### **Missa super Rectius vives**

Skladba *Missa super Rectius vives* sa zachovala výlučne v rukopisnej podobe v Levoči a v Bardejove a mimo územia dnešného Slovenska vo Vroclave (Breslau), niekdajšom hlavnom meste Sliezska.<sup>86</sup> Odpisy použité pri rekonštrukcii sa zachovali v rámci *Levočskej zbierky hudobnín* v dvoch *Tabulatúrnych zborníkoch Samuela Marckfelnera I.* (sign. 13991 / 6 A/, LZH 1026) a II. (sign. 13994 / 5 A/, LZH 801), ktorých repertoár sprístupnila v tematickom katalógu Marta Hulková.<sup>87</sup> Nachádzajú sa na chóre evanjelického kostola v Levoči. V prvom zborníku je skladba na fóliach 79v – 80r uvedená ako: „*Officium: super / Rectius vives. / Sex vocum. / Valent: Index*“. V druhom zborníku sa Judexova skladba nachádza na fóliach 77v – 79r. Označená je: „*Officium Super / Rectius vives / 6 vocum Valentini / Judex Kyrie*“.

Skladba v oboch levočských pamiatkach je zapísaná novou nemeckou organovou tabulatúrnou notáciou. V tabulatúrnych zborníkoch je zackytená len s minimálnymi odchýlkami. Možno preto uvažovať o rovnakom zdroji, z ktorého mohli byť zborníky odpísané. Texty kompozícii v tabulatúrnych pamiatkach sú zapísané iba pod basovým hlasom, alebo celkom absentujú. V druhom zborníku Samuela Marckfelnera text Judexovej skladby nie je vôbec uvedený. Pri rekonštrukcii textu v skladbe nám boli nápomocné najmä hlasové zošity. Tie sa zachovali v rámci *Bardejovskej zbierky hudobnín* z Kostola sv. Egídia

by Amon Blasius (c. 1560 – 1590).<sup>82</sup> The authorship of *Dominus illuminatio mea* is uncertain. This composition survived in several handwritten copies, two of which can be found in Bardejov: one is anonymous,<sup>83</sup> the other says it is Judex's work.<sup>84</sup> It survived also in Toruń, in the *Organ Tablature of Johannes Fischer Morungensis*. Here, however, it stands under the name of another composer, a certain Philipp Göpphart, of whom we have no further information. Unfortunately, we have been unable to definitively identify the composer of this work based on the extant sources.<sup>85</sup> Several compositions of Judex are noted by Robert Eitner in Königsberg (present-day Kaliningrad).

### **Missa super Rectius vives**

Judex's *Missa super Rectius vives* survived exclusively in handwritten form, in Levoča and Bardejov in present-day Slovakia, and in Wrocław, the former capital of Silesia.<sup>86</sup> The copies used for its reconstruction form part of the *Levoča Music Collection*. They figure in the two *Tablature Books of Samuel Marckfelner, I* (13991 / 6 A/, LZH 1026) and *II* (13994 / 5 A/, LZH 801), the repertoire of which was processed by Marta Hulková in a thematic catalogue.<sup>87</sup> They can be found in the Lutheran church

<sup>82</sup> RISM 456050129.

<sup>83</sup> Ms. mus. Bártfa 16, (Koll. 3, No. 7).

<sup>84</sup> Ms. mus. Bártfa 16, (Koll. 5, No. 33).

<sup>85</sup> See LESZCZYŃSKA, Agnieszka: From Spiš to Royal Prussia: The Creative Development of Johannes Celscher. In: *Musicology Today* 2 (2005), pp. 83 – 94.

<sup>86</sup> BOHN (1890). The music collection processed by Emil Bohn is currently deposited in the *Staatsbibliothek* in Berlin.

<sup>87</sup> HULKOVÁ (1985).

<sup>86</sup> BOHN (1890). Hudobná zbierka, ktorú spracoval E. Bohn sa aktuálne nachádza v Berlíne v *Staatsbibliothek*.

<sup>87</sup> HULKOVÁ (1985).

v Bardejove, ktorú v podobe tematického katalógu spracoval R. Á. Murányi. Dnes sa nachádzajú v Štátnej knižnici Széchényiho v Budapešti so sign. *Ms. mus. Bárta 17 Koll. 2 – č. 1161*.<sup>88</sup>

V Bardejove sa zachovali tri hlasy, a to S2, T a B2. Skladba je zapisaná anonymne. Sopránový hlas je zapísaný v sopránovom C klúči s nadpisom: „141 A. 6 Super / Rectius vi / ves.“ Tenorový hlas je písaný v tenorovom C klúči s nadpisom „Missa sup / Rectius / vives à.6.“ Basový hlas je v basovom F klúči s nadpisom: „A 6 v / Missa Sup Re / ctius Vives“. Všetky hlasy sú zapísané jednou rukou, úhľadne a bez dodatočných opráv.

Judexovo dielo *Missa super Rectius vives* eviduje i Emil Bohn vo Vroclave pod signatúrou Mus. ms. 101, č. 39.<sup>89</sup> Na predstavke pamiatky je podpísaný Samuel Butschky a uvedený je rok 1599. V súčasnosti sa pamiatka nachádza v Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin. Skladba je ovplyvnená latinskými ódami a latinskou časomierou. Text *Rectius vives* [Budeť žiť v znešenejšie] pochádza z druhej knihy ód Quinta Horatia Flacca (65 p. n. l. – 8 p. n. l.).<sup>90</sup> Horatiov text bol v období renesancie zhudobnený viacerými skladateľmi, ako napr. Petrus Tritonius (cca 1465 – 1525), Alexander Utendal (cca 1530 – 1581), či Ludwig Senfl (cca 1489 – 1543). Predpokladáme, že Judex mohol do omše *Rectius*

<sup>88</sup> MURÁNYI (1991).

<sup>89</sup> BOHN (1890), s. 113.

<sup>90</sup> SHOREY – LAING (Eds.): *Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS: Carmina* [Básne], Liber II [Kniha II.], č. 10, (1919).

Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum  
semper urgendo neque, dum procellas  
cautus horrescis, nimium premendo  
litus iniquum.

in Levoča. In Book I, the piece figures on folios 79v – 80r and is introduced as follows: “*Officium: super / Rectius vives. / Sex vocum. / Valent: Index*”. In Book II, it stands on folios 77v – 79r and says: “*Officium Super / Rectius vives / 6 vocum Valentini / Judex Kjrie*”.

In the two manuscripts from Levoča, the composition is notated in new German organ tablature. It shows minimal differences in the tablature scores. Consequently, it may have been copied into the two books from the same source. The texts of the compositions in the tablature manuscripts are written out only under the bass voice or are absent altogether. In Samuel Marckfelner’s Book II, there is no text to Judex’s composition. In its reconstruction, we relied mainly on the partbooks in the *Bardejov Music Collection* of the Church of St. Giles in Bardejov, which was processed in the form of a thematic catalogue by Róbert Árpád Murányi. Today, they can be found in the National Széchényi Library in Budapest under shelfmark *Ms. mus. Bárta 17 Koll. 2, No. 1161*.<sup>88</sup>

Three voices survived in Bardejov: S2, T, and B2. The piece is written into the partbooks anonymously. The soprano part is notated in soprano C-clef with the following title: “141 A. 6 Super / Rectius vi / ves.” The tenor part is notated in tenor C-clef and is titled “*Missa sup / Rectius / vives à. 6.*” The bass part is in bass F-clef and its title says: “*A 6 v / Missa Sup Re / ctius Vives*”. All the voices were written by the same hand, neatly, without any additional corrections.

Judex’s *Missa super Rectius vives* is listed also by Emil Bohn in Wroclaw under shelfmark 101 No. 39.<sup>89</sup> The endpaper of this source

<sup>88</sup> MURÁNYI (1991).

<sup>89</sup> BOHN (1890), p. 113.

*vives prebrat' cantus firmus* niektoré zo zhudobnení Horatiovej ódy. Judexova predloha však nateraz zostáva neidentifikovaná.

Omša ako hudobná forma je determinovaná kresťanskou liturgiou. Omšové spevy sa delia na premenlivé a pevné (*Proprium missae, Ordinarium missae*). V katolíckom prostredí bolo štandardom, že sa v rámci omše ako hudobného žánru spracovávali texty omšového ordinária: *Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus a Agnus Dei*. Zásahy do katolíckych bohoslužobných poriadkov urobil Martin Luther. V roku 1523 vydal poriadok pre latinské bohoslužby *Formula missae et communionis pro ecclesia Wittembergensi* a o tri roky neskôr pripravil i poriadok v nemčine *Deutsche Messe*. Luther z liturgie vyradil prvky spojené s obetou. Z hudobného hľadiska to znamená, že v evanjelických bohoslužbách absentuje ofertórium. Ordináriové spevy však Luther zachoval. Postupom času sa čoraz viac presadzovala *Missa brevis*, ktorá pozostáva iba z častí *Kyrie* a *Gloria*, niekedy i *Sanctus*. Typická je predovšetkým pre evanjelickú hudobnú prax, ale možno ju nájst' i v katolíckom prostredí. Aj Judexova *Missa super Rectius vives* formovo pozostáva z častí *Kyrie* a *Gloria*. Pozri Tabuľka 2.

Judexova skladba *Missa super Rectius vives* je pre šest' hlasov: dva soprány, alt, dva tenory a bas. Šest'hlasné diela sú v skladateľovej tvorbe bežné. Z tohto hľadiska nejde o dielo, v ktorom by autor experimentoval s obsadením. Túto omšu tak možno považovať za reprezentatívne dielo typické pre autora.

Kompozičný štýl Valentina Judexa korešponduje s dobovou, keď tvoril, a to prelomom 16. a 17. storočia. Jednotlivé časti diela *Missa super Rectius vives* Judex začína akordicko-homofonicky. Ako skladba

bears the signature of a certain Samuel Butschky and the year 1599. It is currently deposited in the *Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin*. The composition shows the influence of Latin odes and Latin meter. Its text, *Rectius vives* [You Better Sure Shall Live], is from Book II of Horace's (65 – 8 BC) Odes.<sup>90</sup> In the Renaissance era, Horace's ode was set to music by several composers, including Petrus Tritonius (c. 1465 – 1525), Alexander Utendal (c. 1530 – 1581), and Ludwig Senfl (c. 1489 – 1543). In his *Missa super Rectius vives*, Judex presumably adopted a cantus firmus from one of its musical settings. The source he used, however, has not been identified yet.

As a musical form, the Mass is determined by Christian liturgy. The chants of the Mass consist of variable and constant ones (*Proprium missae, Ordinarium missae*). In Catholic environments, the Mass as a musical genre typically set to music the texts of the ordinary: the *Kyrie*, the *Gloria*, the *Credo*, the *Sanctus*, and the *Agnus Dei*. Martin Luther, however, made modifications to the Catholic Mass. In 1523, he regulated the Latin Divine Services in his *Formula missae et communionis pro ecclesia Wittembergensi* and, three years later, he produced a regulation also for the German Mass, the *Deutsche Messe*. Luther excluded any elements connected with the sacrifice from the liturgy. With respect to music, this means that the offertory is absent in the Lutheran services.

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<sup>90</sup> SHOREY – LAING (Eds): *Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS: Carmina* [Poems], Liber II [Book II], no. 10, (1919)  
Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum  
semper urgendo neque, dum procellas  
cautus horrescis, nimium premendo  
litus iniquum.

postupuje, nastáva mierny rozpad homofónnej faktúry. Využíva voľnú polyfóniu, úplne sa vyhýba imitácii. Dielo naznačuje, že Judex bol skôr na vertikálnu, harmonickú stránku zameraný skladateľ. Od krátkych, niekedy len naznačených polyfonických pasáží sa vždy prinavráti k homofónii, ktorá pôsobí pevne a kompaktne. Judex v skladbe viackrát redukuje sadzbu. Jednotlivým hlasom udeľuje niekoľkotaktové po-mlčky. Opäťovný nástup daných hlasov potom v skladbe pôsobí ako prvok vnášajúci napätie, ktoré udržuje poslucháča v strehu. Na niektorých miestach hľasy nastupujú s posunom o niekoľko dôb, ako keby sa skladateľ snažil narúšať pevný homofónny val hlasov pomocou drobných polyfonicky orientovaných pasáží. Tonálne sa omša pohybuje medzi tóninou C dur a jej dominantou G dur. Úvodné pasáže hlavných celkov omše Judex začína v C. V ďalšom priebehu sa ustáli v tónine G s vybočeniami do mimotonálnej dominanty D dur.

Z hľadiska melodiky skladateľ uprednostňuje sekundové kroky, a to platí najmä vo vrchných hlasoch. V prípade väčších intervalov ide o konsonantné, spevné intervaly, ktorých ambitus nepresahuje oktávu. Oktávové skoky evidujeme len v nižších hlasoch. Rytmicky je skladba písaná v alla breve. Najmenšia hodnota nôt je šestnástinová, na konci väčších úsekov skladieb skladateľ používa noty s veľkými hodnotami, až po dvojcelú. Štandardne však dominujú noty v hodnote štvrt'ová, polová, celá. Pomocou rytmických hodnôt Judex stráži jednotu slova a hudby. Snaží sa o to, aby sa akcenty slov zhodovali s prízvukmi v hudbe. Možno si všimnúť aj bodkovaný rytmus na slovách ako „Kyrie“, „Spiritu“, „gloriam“, „Dei“ a pod. Výsledkom je tak text dobre zrozumiteľný poslucháčovi. Skladateľ napr. zdôrazňuje text *Qui*

Nevertheless, he retained the chants of the ordinary. In time, the *Missa brevis*, consisting only of *Kyrie*, *Gloria* and, occasionally, *Sanctus*, began to be preferred. It is typical mainly for the Lutheran musical practice, but it can be found in Catholic environments, too. Judex's *Missa Super Rectius Vives* also consists of a *Kyrie* and a *Gloria*. See Table 2.

Judex's *Missa super Rectius vives* is for six voices: two sopranos, one alto, two tenors and bas. Six-part compositions are common in his extant oeuvre, so this does not reflect an experimental arrangement. It may be regarded as a conservative work, which is typical for the composer.

Judex's compositional style corresponds to his time, the turn of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He starts the movements of his *Missa super Rectius vives* in a chordal-homophonic way. As the composition progresses, the homophonic texture slightly disintegrates. The composer uses free polyphony, completely avoiding imitations. The work reveals that Judex focused on the vertical, harmonic aspect. From short polyphonic passages, some of which are only hinted at, he always returns to homophony, which leaves a solid and compact impression. He reduces the texture several times by assigning rests to the voices through several bars. When a voice re-enters, it adds tension to the composition, and this keeps the listener alert. At some places, the entry of the voices is shifted by several beats, as if the composer wanted to disrupt the fixed homophonic structure of the voices by minute, polyphonically oriented passages. The tonality oscillates between C major and its dominant key, G major. Judex starts the introductory passages of the main units of the Mass in C. In their further

*sedes ad dexteram Patris* [...sedí na pravici Boha Otca]. Používa na to behy menších hodnôt nôt, ktorými zvýrazňuje slovíčko *ad dexteram* (pozri *Domine Deus, Agnus Dei*). Nedá sa však tvrdiť, že by Judex vo významnej miere požíval hudobnú rétoriku. V skladbe badat' malé sonoristické kontrasty, ako sú striedavé nástupy vrchných hlasov vs. spodných hlasov a pod. (napr. v *Et in terra*). Skladateľ ich však nerozvádzza na významnejšej ploche. Tieto momenty trvajú veľmi krátka, zväčša len niekoľko takto.

course, however, they settle in G major, occasionally turning to its dominant key, D major.

As for the melody, the composer prefers stepwise motion, but this applies mainly to the upper voices. In the case of wider intervals, he uses consonant, melodious ones, which do not exceed the octave. Octave leaps figure only in the lower voices. Rhythmically, the composition is conceived as alla breve. The smallest values are quavers, but the composer uses long values of notes, up to breves, at the end of major sections. On the whole, crotchets, minims, and semibreves prevail. The rhythmic values enable Judex to watch over the unity of the words and the music. He took care to match the accents of the words to the musical accents. The dotted rhythm on words like "Kyrie", "Spiritu", "gloriam", "Dei", for example, makes the text clearly understandable to the listener. He emphasized the text *Qui sedes ad dextram Patris* [...you are seated at the right hand of the Father] with runs through notes of short rhythmic values, highlighting the word *ad dexteram* (see *Domine Deus, Agnus Dei*). It cannot be claimed, however, that Judex used musical rhetoric to a prominent extent. There are minor sonoric contrasts, such as alternating entries of the upper voices versus lower voices (e.g. in *Et in terra*), but the composer did not develop these on a significant scale. These instances are brief, most of them last only a few bars.

<b>Neufahrn (Mettenleiter)</b>	<b>Berlin (Eitner)</b>	<b>Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz (RISM)</b>
-	Ave Maria	Ave Maria
Ave maris stella	-	-
Regina coeli	Regina coeli	Regina coeli
Regina coeli aliud	Regina coeli	Regina coeli [ <b>Anonym</b> ]
Alma redemptoris mater	Alma redemptoris mater	Alma redemptoris mater
	Cerneque puro Deus	Cerneque puro Deus
Hymnus in festo dedicat Eccl. [Terribilis est locus...]	Statuit ei Dominus	Statuit eei Dominus [ <b>Amon Blasius</b> ]
Introitus: Statuit ei Dominus	Terribilis est locus iste	Terribilis est locus iste
Introitus [Puer natus est nobis]	Puer natus est nobis	Puer natus est nobis [ <b>Anonym</b> ]
-	Scio cui credidi	Scio cui credidi
-	Nunc scio vere	Nunc scio vere
-	Mihi autem nimis	Mihi autem nimis

**Tabuľka 1 / Table 1:**

Poradie skladieb podľa troch hudobných pamiatok z troch miest zverejnených D. Mettenleiterom (1866) a R. Eitnerom (1901) a v RISM. / Sequence of the Compositions in the Musical Sources from the Three Towns, Published by Mettenleiter (1866), Eitner (1901), and in RISM.

<b>Kyrie</b>	<b>Kyrie</b>	<b>Kyrie</b>
Kyrie eleison.	Pane, zmiluj sa.	Lord, have mercy.
Christe eleison.	Kriste, zmiluj sa.	Christ, have mercy.
Kyrie eleison.	Pane, zmiluj sa.	Lord, have mercy.
<b>Gloria</b>	<b>Gloria</b>	<b>Gloria</b>
Gloria in excelsis Deo.	Sláva na výsostiah Bohu	Glory to God in the highest,
Et in terra pax hominibus bonae voluntatis.	A na zemi pokoj ľudom dobrej vôle.	and on earth peace to people of good will.
Laudamus te,	Chválime teba,	We praise you,
benedicimus te,	dobrorečíme tebe,	we bless you,
adoramus te,	klaniame sa tebe,	we adore you,
glorificamus te.	oslavujeme teba.	we glorify you,
Gratias agimus tibi propter magnam gloriam tuam.	Vďak y vzdávame tebe pre veľkú tvoju slávu.	we give you thanks for your great glory,
Domine Deus, Rex coelestis,	Pane Bože, Kráľu nebeský,	Lord God, heavenly King,
Deus Pater omnipotens.	Bože Otče všemohúci.	O God, almighty Father.
Domine Fili unigenite Jesu Christe.	Pane, jednorodený synu, Ježiši Kriste.	Lord Jesus Christ, Only Begotten Son,
Domine Deus, Agnus Dei, Filius Patris,	Pane Bože, Baránsku Boží, Synu Otca,	Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father,
qui tollis peccata mundi,	Ty, ktorý snímaš hriechy sveta,	you take away the sins of the world,
miserere nobis;	zmiluj sa nad nami;	have mercy on us;
qui tollis peccata mundi,	ty, ktorý snímaš hriechy sveta	you take away the sins of the world,
suscipe deprecationem nostram.	prijmi našu poníženú prosbu.	receive our prayer;
Qui sedes ad dexteram Patris,	Ty, ktorý sedíš na pravici Otca,	you are seated at the right hand of the Father,
miserere nobis.	zmiluj sa nad nami.	have mercy on us.
Quoniam tu solus Sanctus,	Lebo len ty si Svätý,	For you alone are the Holy One,
tu solus Dominus, tu solus Altissimus, Jesu Christe, cum Sancto Spiritu	Len ty Pán, len ty si najvyšší, Ježiši Kriste s Duchom Svätým	you alone are the Lord, you alone are the Most High, Jesus Christ, with the Holy Spirit,
in gloria Dei Patris.	v sláve Boha Otca.	in the glory of God the Father.
Amen.	Amen.	Amen.

**Tabuľka 2 / Table 2:**

Texty v tabuľke uvádzame podľa publikácie Rímsky misál latinsko-slovenský (1966) a podľa *The Ordines of Mass* [Online]. /

The texts are stated as published in the *Latin-Slovak Roman Missal* (1966) and in *The Ordines of Mass* [Online].

## **Zoznam doteraz známych skladieb V. Judexa / List of Judex's Currently Known Compositions**

Skladby radíme podľa abecedy, pričom za názvom skladby (uvedenom podľa RISM databázy) je uvedený počet vokálnych hlasov a v prípade biblických textov aj pôvod textu. V ďalších riadkoch udávame pôvod prameňa, datovanie a v zátvorke súčasné miesto uloženia a signatúru. Tieto údaje uzatvára informácia o literatúre a RISM číslo. Ortografia miestopisných názvov v zozname zodpovedá v súčasnosti používaným podobám a v hranatej zátvorke je uvedený historický názov. / The compositions are arranged in alphabetical order and the title of the composition (stated as in the RISM database) is followed by the number of vocal parts and, in the case of Biblical texts, also the origin of the text. The subsequent lines specify the origin of the source, its dating, and its current place of deposition and shelfmark (in brackets). These details are followed by references to literature and the RISM number. The orthography of the geographical names in the list corresponds to their current version and the historical names are indicated in brackets.

### **1. Ave Maria, 4 hl. / voices**

Berlin (Kgl. Bib., Ms. 101), nezachované / non-extant

Berlin (Kgl. Bib., Ms. 113), nezachované / non-extant

Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz 1597 (BSB, Mus. ms. 89)

München (BSB, Mus. pr. 23# Beibd. 1)

Bad Reichenhall (BSB, Mus. ms. 3232 b)

Literatúra / Literature: Eitner, Mettenleiter

RISM 456050121, 456051843, 456052704

### **2. Ave maris stella, 4 hl. / voices**

Neufahrn

Kaliningrad [Königsberg] (Kgl. und Uni., Samlwk. 77)

Literatúra / Literature: Eitner, Mettenleiter

**3. Alma redemptoris mater**, 4 hl. / voices

Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz 1597 (BSB, Mus. ms. 89)

Berlin (Kgl. Bib., Ms. 101), nezachované/ non-extant

Neufahrn

Kaliningrad [Königsberg] (Kgl. und Uni., Samlwk. 77)

Literatúra / Literature: Eitner, Göllner, Maier, Mettenleiter

RISM 456050124

**4. Cantate Domino**, 5 hl. / voices, Ps 149, 1 – 2

München / South Germany 1600 (BSB, Mus. ms. 4480), organ score

Au am Inn 1596 – 1610 (BSB, Mus. ms. 1640), German organ tablature

Kremsmünster 1604 – 1606 (KRM, L 9), German organ tablature

Wrocław [Breslau]

Literatúra / Literature: Bohn, Charteris, Eitner, Göllner, Johnson, Kellner, Zimmermann

RISM 1001017390, 450306106, 600153058

**Impr.**: Suavissimorum modulorum selectissimae cantiones sacrae, 1590; München; Adam Berg (partbook)

Augsburg

Regensburg

London

RISM B/I 1590 | 6; RISM 993120908

**5. Docti fulgebunt sicut splendor**, 5 hl. / voices

Passau 1590 – 1600 (PAS, Ms. 115), German organ tablature

Au am Inn 1596 (BSB, Mus. ms. 1640), German organ tablature

Levoča [Leutschau, Lóczse] (LV, 13997 /56 A – 58A/)

Bardejov [Bartfeld, Bártfa] (OSzK, Ms. mus. Bártfa 16, Koll. 3, 1 /no. 675/)

Bardejov [Bartfeld, Bártfa] (OSzK, Ms. mus. Bártfa 24, no. 2141)

Bardejov [Bartfeld, Bártfa] (OSzK, Ms. pr. Bártfa 1, no. 2322)

Literatúra / Literature: Göllner, Hulková, Johnson, Kornmüller, Murányi

RISM 453005099; 450306107

**6. Domine Deus noster**, 5 hl. / voices

Au am Inn 1596 – 1610 (BSB, Mus. ms. 1640), German organ tablature

Literatúra / Literature: Johnson

RISM 1001030919

**7. Dominus illuminatio mea**, 5 hl. / voices

Toruń [Thorn] 1595 (ArchP, sign. XIV.13a)

Bardejov [Bartfeld, Bártfa] (OSzK, Ms. mus. Bártfa 16, Koll. 3, 7)

Bardejov [Bartfeld, Bártfa] (OSzK, Ms. mus. Bártfa 16, Koll. 5, 33)

Literatúra / Literature: Leszczyńska, Murányi

**8. Christe cunctorum dominator**, 4 hl. / voices

Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz 1597 (BSB, Mus. ms. 89)

Berlin (Kgl. Bib., Ms. 101), nezachované / non-extant

Neufahrn

Literatúra / Literature: Eitner, Göllner, Maier, Mettenleiter

RISM 456050126

**9. Illumina oculos**, 5 hl. / voices

Irsee 1600 – 1605 (BSB, Mus. ms. 263), French organ tablature

Au am Inn 1596 – 1610 (BSB, Mus. ms. 1640), German organ tablature

Literatúra / Literature: Göllner, Johnson

RISM 456054204; 1001031322

**10. Jubilate**, 8 hl. / voices

Literatúra / Literature: Edwards, Sehnal, Quoika

**11. Jucundare filia**, 6 hl. / voices

Literatúra / Literature: Edwards, Sehnal, Quoika

**12. Laudate Dominum**, 5 hl. / voices, Ps. 116

Löbau 1590 – 1607 (SLUB, Mus. Löb. 14,11)

Helmstedt 1600 – 1649 (HABW, Cod. Guelf. 324 Mus. Hdschr. (Nr. 1 – 517))

Wolfenbüttel 1605 (HABW, Cod. Guelf. 322 Mus. Hdschr. (Nr. 1 – 139))

Zittau 1600 – 1632 (ChWBZ, Mscr. bibl. sen. Zitt. B. 323)

Löbau 1590 – 1600 (SLUB, Mus. Löb. 31, 12)

Literatúra / Literature: Steude, Wissemann-Garbe

RISM 211005748, 451510832, 451510091, 201003476, 211008854

**13. Magnificate Dominum mecum**, 5 hl. / voices

Löbau 1592 (SLUB, Mus. Löb. 31,12)

Löbau 1597 (SLUB, Mus. Löb. 8 + 70)

Literatúra / Literature: Steude

RISM 211008870, 211006148

**14. Mihi Autem Nimis**, 4 hl. / voices

Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz 1597 (BSB, Mus. ms. 89)

Berlin (Kgl. Bib., Ms. 101), nezachované / non-extant

Literatúra / Literature: Eitner, Göllner, Maier

RISM 456050139

**15. Missa super Domine Ihesu Christe**, 6 hl. / voices

Ústí nad Labem [Außig] (NarK, sign. 50 r 483)

Literatúra / Literature: Daněk / Bat'a

**16. Missa super Rectius vives**, 6 hl. / voices

Levoča [Leutschau, Lőcse] (LV, shelfmark 13991 /6A /), German organ tablature

Levoča [Leutschau, Lőcse] (LV, shelfmark 13994 /5 A/), German organ tablature

Bardejov [Bartfeld, Bártfa] (OSzK, Ms. mus. Bártfa 17, Koll. 2, 1)

Wrocław [Breslau] (SBB, Slg. Bohn Mus. ms. 101.)

Literatúra / Literature: Bohn, Eitner, Hulková, Murányi

**17. Missa hypermixolydus super Cantate Domino (KG), ? hl. / voices**

Bardejov [Bartfeld, Bárfta] (OSzK, Ms. mus. Bártfa 17, Koll. 1, no. 1015)

Literatúra / Literature: Murányi

**18. Missa super Se notte giorno, 5 hl. / voices**

Wrocław [Breslau]

Literatúra / Literature: Bohn, Eitner

**19. Missa, 5 hl./ voices (neidentifikované / unidentified)**

Olomouc 1594, 1602 (Státní okresní archiv / State District Archive, M 7 – 1), nezachované /non-extant,

Literatúra / Literature: Edwards, Sehnal

**20. Motette Nr. 40, ? hl. / voices**

Kaliningrad [Königsberg] (Kgl. und Uni.)

Literatúra / Literature: Eitner

**21. Nunc scio vere, 4 hl. / voices**

Neumarkt/Oberpfalz 1597 (BSB, Mus. ms. 89)

Berlin (Kgl. Bib., Ms. 101), nezachované / non-extant

Literatúra / Literature: Eitner, Göllner, Maier

RISM 456050138

**22. Puer natus est nobis, 4 hl. / voices**

Berlin (Kgl. Bib., Ms. 101), nezachované / non-extant

Neufahrn

Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz 1597 (BSB, Mus. ms. 89)

Literatúra / Literature: Eitner, Mettenleiter

RISM 456050131

**23. *Regina coeli*, 4 hl. / voices**

Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz 1597 (BSB, Mus. ms. 89)  
Thierhaupten 1596 – 1597 (BSB, Mus. ms. 511)  
Berlin (Kgl. Bib., Ms. 101), nezachované / non-extant  
Neufahrn  
Kalininograd [Königsberg] (Kgl. und Uni., Samlwk. 77)  
Literatúra / Literature: Bente, Eitner, Maier, Mettenleiter  
RISM 456050122, 456051399

**24. *Regina coeli* (aliud), 4 hl. / voices**

Kalininograd [Königsberg] (Kgl. und Uni., Samlwk. 77)  
Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz 1597 (BSB, Mus. ms. 89)  
Neufahrn  
Berlin (Kgl. Bibl. zu Berlin, Ms. 101), nezachované / non-extant  
Literatúra / Literature: Eitner, Mettenleiter  
RISM 456050123

**25. *Sancte Augustine tu dulcedo*, 6 hl. / voices**

Au am Inn 1596 (BSB, Mus. ms. 6485)  
Literatúra / Literature: Göllner  
RISM 1001008908

**26. *Scio cui credidi*, 4 hl. / voices**

Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz 1597 (BSB, Mus. ms. 89)  
Berlin (Kgl. Bib., Ms. 101), nezachované / non-extant  
Literatúra / Literature: Eitner, Göllner, Maier  
RISM 456050137

**27. State super vias et videte, ? hl. / voices**

Toruń [Thorn] (BibU, Kat. II, XIV 13a)

Literatúra / Literature: Johnson

**28. Te Deum, 4 hl. / voices**

Regensburg (B. Proske)

Literatúra / Literature: Eitner

**29. Teribilis est locus iste, 4 hl. / voices**

Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz 1597 (BSB, Mus. ms. 89)

Berlin (Kgl. Bib., Ms. 101), nezachované / non-extant

Neufahrn

Literatúra / Literature: Eitner, Göllner, Maier, Mettenleiter

RISM 456050130

**30. Trium puerorum cantemus hymnum, ? hl. / voices**

Wrocław [Breslau]

Literatúra / Literature: Bohn, Eitner

**31. „4 Gesänge“ (neidentifikované / unidentified)**

Berlin (Kgl. Bib., Ms.259), nezachované / non-extant, German organ tablature

Literatúra / Literature: Eitner

## **Zoznam skratiek / Abbreviations**

A – alt / alto

ArchP – *Archiwum Państwowe w Toruniu*, Toruń (PL)

B – bas / bass

B. Br. – *Bibliotheken in Breslau* [Wrocław] (PL)

B. Proske – *Bischöflich Privatbibliothek in Regensburg*, Regensburg (DE)

Bente – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

Bibl. – Bibliothek / Knižnica

BibU – *Biblioteka Uniwersytecka*, Toruń, (PL)

BMC – *The Bardejov Music Collection / Bardejovská zbierka hudobnín*, OSzK, Budapest (H)

Bohn – pozri zoznam literatúry/see Bibliography

BSB – *Bayerische Staatsbibliothek*, München (DE)

BZH – *Bardejovská zbierka hudobnín / The Bardejov Music Collection*, OSzK, Budapest (H)

D – diskant

Daněk / Bat'a – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

Edwards – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

Eitner – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

G – Gloria

Göllner – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

HABW – *Herzog August Bibliothek*, Wolfenbüttel (DE)

hl. – hlas / vioce

Hulková – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography (HULKOVÁ, 1985)

Charteris – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

ChWBZ – *Christian-Weise-Bibliothek Zittau, Stadt- und Kreisbibliothek*, Zittau, (DE)

impr. – tlač / print

inštr. – inštrumentálny sprievod / an instrumental accompaniment

Johnson – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

K – Kyrie

Kellner – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

Kgl. und Uni. – *Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Königsberg*. Pred 2. svetovou vojnou *Königlichen und Universitätsbibliothek.* / Before WWII. *Königlichen und Universitätsbibliothek.*

Kgl. Bib. – *Königliche Bibliothek*, v súčasnosti známa ako *Alte Bibliothek*. Zničená počas druhej svetovej vojny, Berlín (DE) / Today known as *Alte Bibliothek*. Destroyed during WWII.

Kornmüller – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

KRM – *Benediktinerstift, Musikarchiv*; Kremsmünster (AT)

Leszczyńska – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

LMC – *The Levoča Music Collection / Levočská zbierka hudobnín* (SK)

LV – *Knižnica evanjelickej cirkev a. v. / Library of the Evangelical Church A. C.*, Levoča (SK)

LZH – *Levočská zbierka hudobnín / The Levoča Music Collection* (SK)

MGG – *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Allgemeine Enzyklopädie der Musik.*

ms. – rukopis / manuscript

Maier – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

Mettenleiter – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

NarK – *Národní knihovna České republiky, Hudební oddělení / National Library of the Czech Republic, Music department*, Praha (CZ)

OSzK – *Országos Széchényi Könyvtár / National Széchényi Library*, Budapest (HU)

Ps. – Psalmus / žalm / Psalm

PAS – *Staatliche Bibliothek*, Passau (DE)

Quoika – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

RISM – *Répertoire International des Sources Musicales*

SBB – *Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin*, Berlin (DE)

Sehnal – pozri zoznam literatúry/see Bibliography

Slg. – Sammlung / collection / zbierka

SLUB – *Sächsische Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek*, Dresden (DE)

Samlwk. – Sammelwerk / collection / zbierka

Steude – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

Wissemann-Garbe – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

Zimmermann – pozri zoznam literatúry / see Bibliography

## Pramene a pramenné edície / Sources and Urtext Editions

*Album Academiae Vitebergensis ab a. Ch. MDII usque ad a. MDCII.*  
(Ed. Niemeyer, Maximilian), 1841.

*Album Academiae Vitebergensis ab a. Ch. MDII usque ad a. MDCII.*  
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## **Faksimile / Facsimiles**

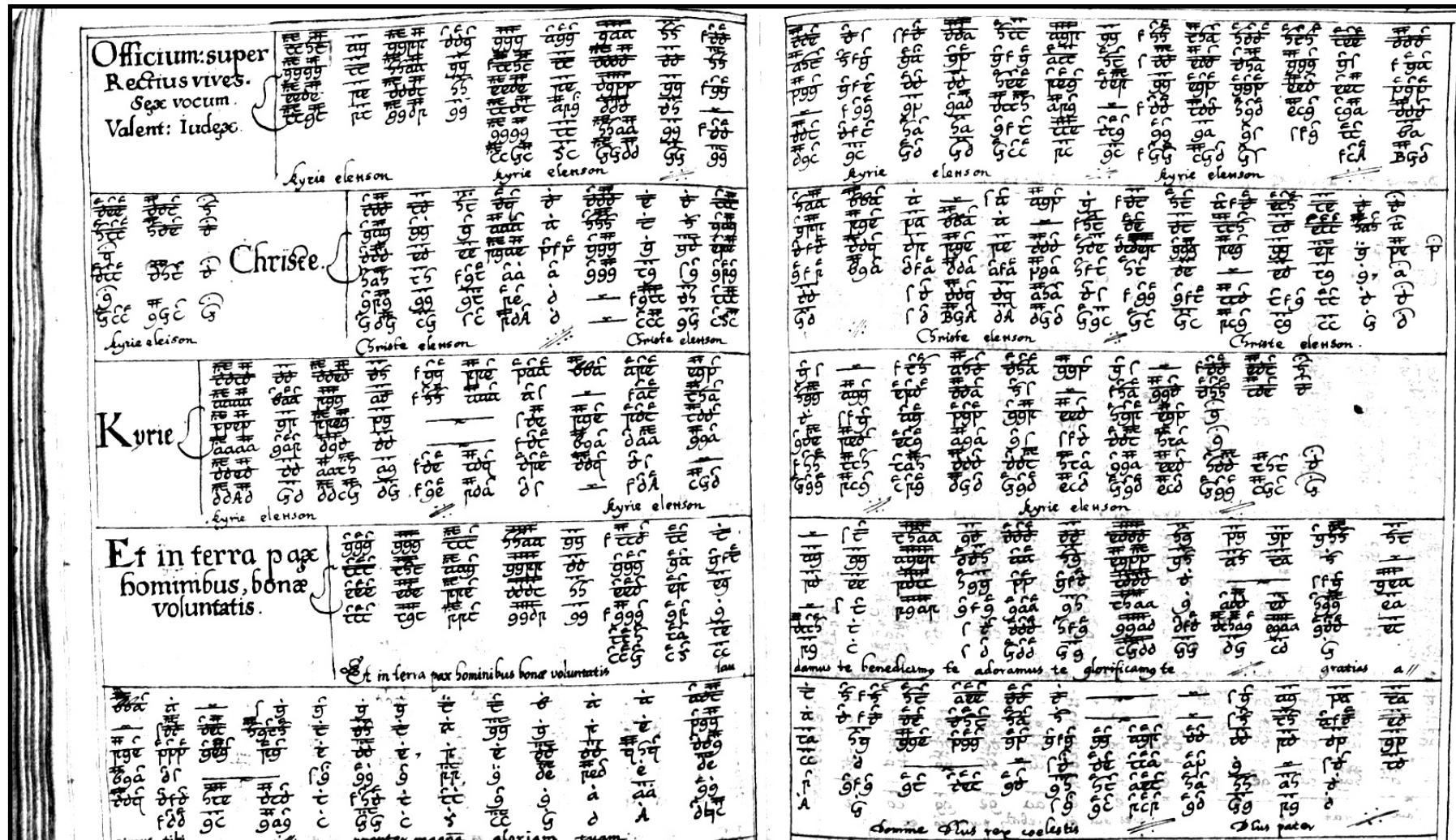
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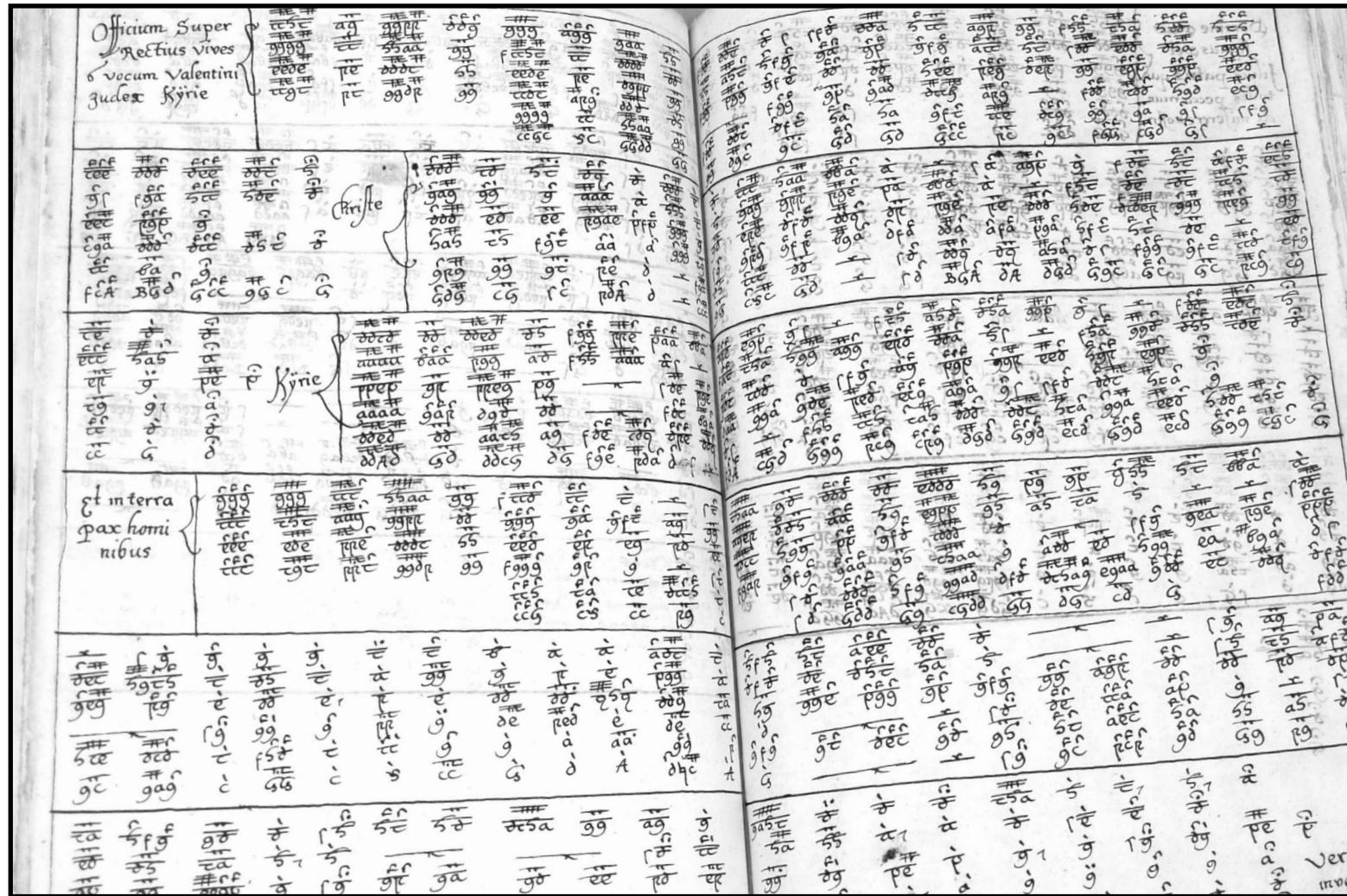


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The manuscript version of the composition in *Tablature Book of Samuel Marckfelner I.*

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### Faksimile 3: / Facsimile 3:

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The manuscript version of the composition in *Tablature Book of Samuel Marckselner II.*

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**Kritická edícia / Critical Edition**

Valentin Judex – *Missa super Rectius vives*



# ***Missa super Rectius vives***

## ***Kyrie***

*Valentin Judex (16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries)*

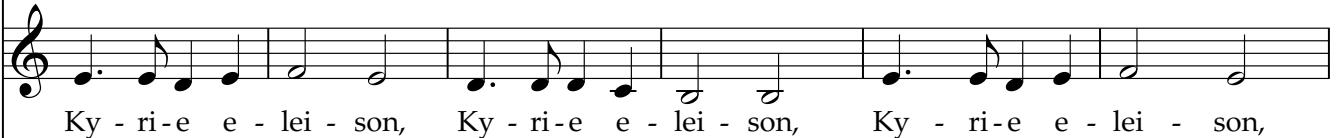
[Cantus 1]



Cantus 2



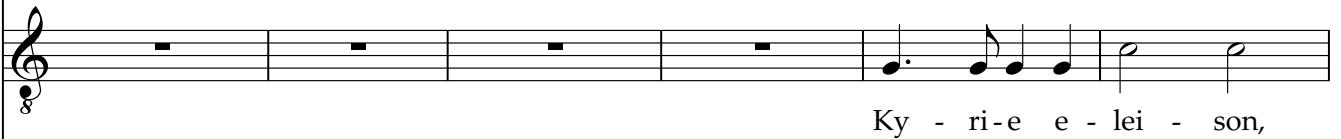
[Altus]



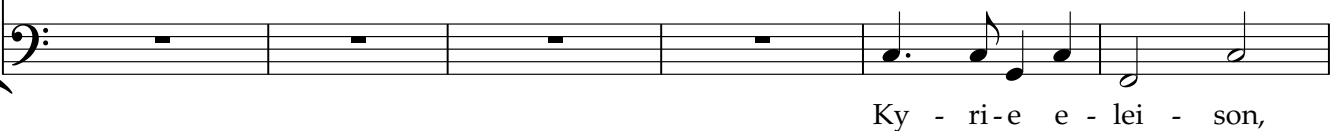
[Tenor 1] Tenor



[Tenor 2]



[Bassus] Bassus 2



*Missa super Rectius vives / Kyrie*

7

[C1]

- ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son Ky - ri - e e - lei - son Ky - ri - e e -

C2

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e \_\_\_\_\_ e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e -

[A]

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei

[T1] T

ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - le - i - son, Ky - ri - e e - le - i - son.

[T 2]

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e -

[B] B2

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e -

*Missa super Rectius vives / Kyrie*

16

[C1]

lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei -

C2

- lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei -

A

- son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - le - i - son,

[T1] T

- Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei -

[T2]

lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky -

[B] B2

lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son.

*Missa super Rectius vives / Kyrie*

21

[C1]

son, Ky - ri - e - le - son.

C2

son,

Ky - ri - e - le - son, e - le - son.

[A]

Ky - ri - e - le - i - son.

[T1] T

son, Ky - ri - e - le - son, Ky - ri - e - le - son.

[T 2]

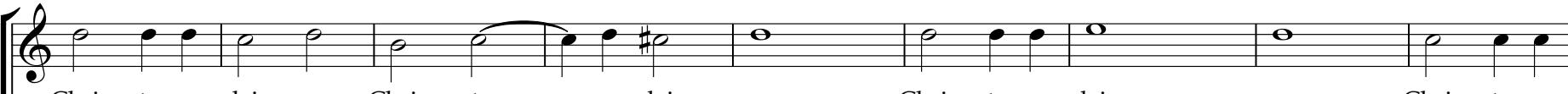
- ri - e - le - son.

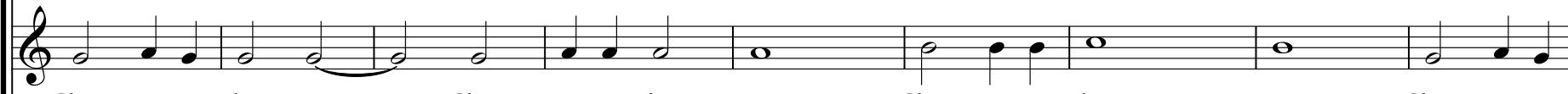
[B] B2

Ky - ri - e - le - son, Ky - ri - e - le - son.

*Missa super Rectius vives / Kyrie*

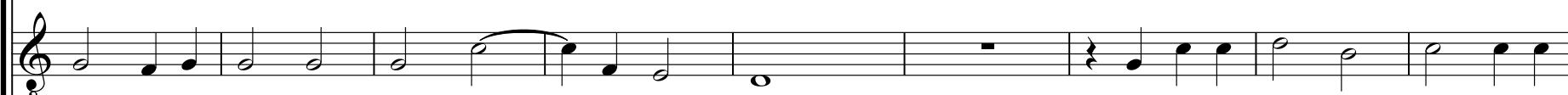
26

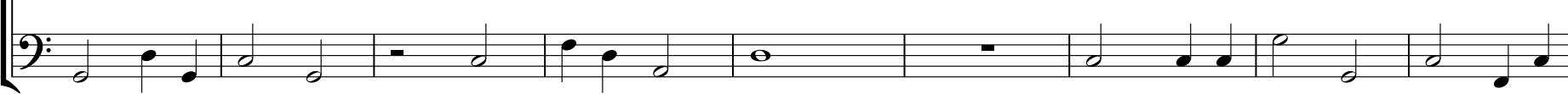
[C1] 

C2 

[A] 

[T1] T 

[T2] 

[B] B2 

*Missa super Rectius vives / Kyrie*

35

[C1]

lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son,

lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son.

son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te

- son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris

lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son,

lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te

*Missa super Rectius vives / Kyrie*

42

[C1]

Chris - te \_\_\_\_\_ e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, e - lei - son.

C2

— e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, e - lei - son.

[A]

— e - lei - son, Chris-te e - lei-son, Chris - te e - lei - son, e - lei - son.

[T1] T

8 - te e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son.

[T 2]

8 e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei - son.

[B] B2

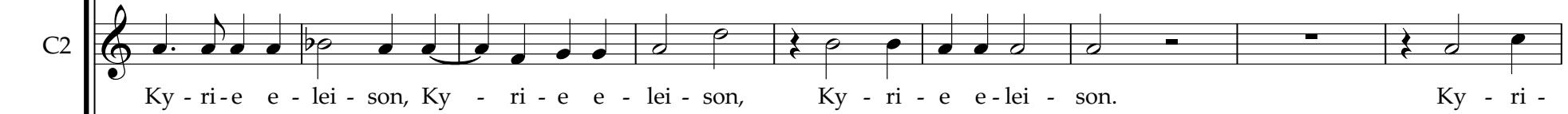
— e - lei - son, Chris - te e - lei\* - son, Chris - te e - lei - son.

*Missa super Rectius vives / Kyrie*

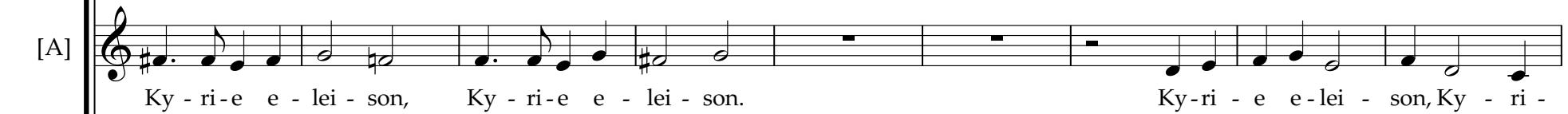
50

[C1] 

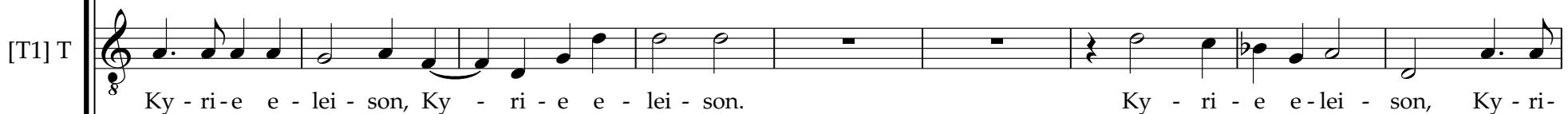
Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri -

C2 

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son.

A 

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son.

T1 T 

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son.

T2 

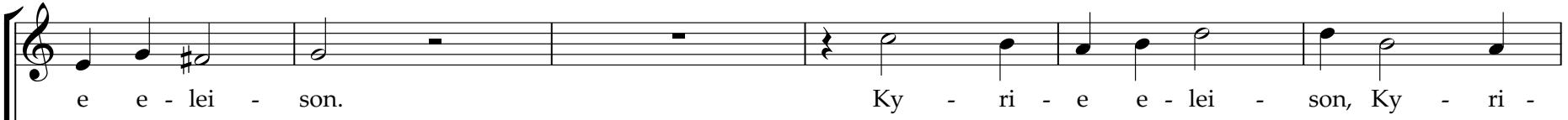
Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son,

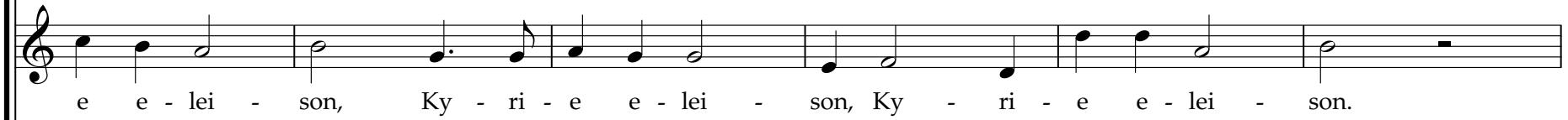
B2 

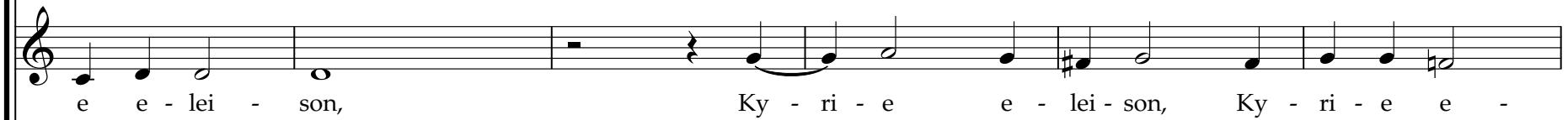
Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri -

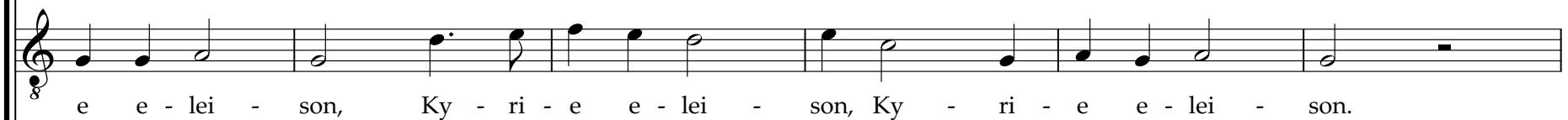
*Missa super Rectius vives / Kyrie*

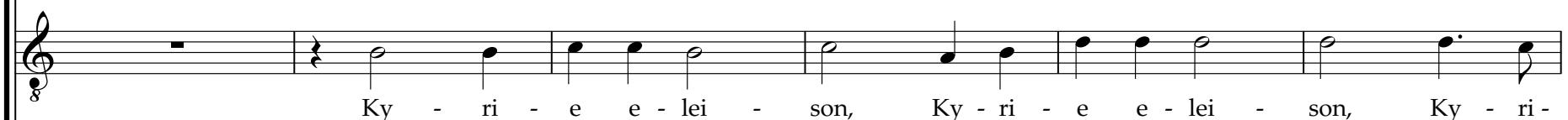
59

[C1] 

C2 

[A] 

[T1] T 

[T 2] 

[B] B2 

*Missa super Rectius vives / Kyrie*

65

[C1] 

e e - lei - son.  
Ky - ri - e e - lei - son.

C2 

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son.

[A] 

le - i - son, Ky - ri - e e - le - i - son.

[T1] T 

Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son.

[T 2] 

e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son.

[B] B2 

e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son.

# Gloria

The musical score consists of six staves, each with a different vocal part:

- [Cantus 1]: The first staff, starting with a treble clef, contains the lyrics "Glo - ri - a in ex - cel - sis De - - - o."
- Cantus 2: The second staff, starting with a treble clef, contains the lyrics "Et in ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus bo-nae vo-lun - ta - tis, bo-nae vo - lun-ta - tis."
- Altus: The third staff, starting with a treble clef, contains the lyrics "Et in ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus bo-nae vo-lun - ta - tis, bo - nae vo - lun-ta - tis. Lau -"
- Tenor 1] Tenor: The fourth staff, starting with a treble clef, contains the lyrics "Et in ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus bo-nae vo-lun - ta - tis, bo-nae vo - lun-ta - tis."
- Tenor 2: The fifth staff, starting with a treble clef, contains the lyrics "Bo - nae vo - lun-ta - tis. Lau -"
- Bassus] Bassus 2: The sixth staff, starting with a bass clef, contains the lyrics "Bo - nae vo - lun-ta - tis. Lau -"

The music is in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The vocal parts are separated by vertical bar lines. The lyrics are written below the notes, with some words on separate lines to fit the rhythm.

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

9

[C1] Be - ne - di - ci-mus te, a - do - ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca-mus te, glo -

C2 da - mus te, be - ne - di - ci-mus te a - do - ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo -

[A] da - mus te, be - ne - di - ci-mus te, a - do - ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca-mus te.

[T1] T ne - di - ci-mus te, a - do - ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca-mus te,

[T 2] - da - mus te. A - do - ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca-mus te, glo -

[B] B2 da - mus - te. A - do - ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo -

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

17

[C1] 

C2 

[A] 

[T1] T 

[T 2] 

[B] B2 

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

24

[C1] prop - ter mag - nam glo - ri - am tu - - am,

C2 mus ti - bi prop - ter mag - nam, mag - nam, glo - ri - am tu - - am,

[A] - mus ti - bi prop - ter mag - nam glo - ri - am, glo - ri - am

[T1] T prop - ter mag - nam glo - ri - am tu - - am,

[T2] gi - mus ti - bi prop - ter mag - nam glo - ri - am tu - - am, glo -

[B] B2 gi - mus ti - bi prop - er mag - nam glo - ri - am tu - - am,

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

33

[C1]

glo - ri - am tu - am. Do - mi - ne De - us, Rex coe - les - tis,

C2

glo - ri - am tu - am. Do - mi - ne De - us, Rex - coe - les - tis,

A

tu - am, glo - ri - am tu - am. Do - mi - ne De - us, Rex coe - les - tis, Do - mi - ne

[T1] T

glo - ri - am tu - am. Do - mi - ne

[T2]

ri - am tu - am. Do - mi - ne De - us, Rex - coe - les - tis, Do - mi - ne

[B] B2

glo - ri - am tu - am. Do - mi - ne

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

41

[C1]

De - us Pa - ter, De - us Pa - ter, o - mni - po - tens.

C2

De - us Pa - ter, De - us Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens.

[A]

De - us, Rex coe-les - tis, De - us Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens, o - mni - po - tens.

[T1] T

De - us, Rex coe-les - tis, De - us Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens.

[T 2]

De - us, Rex coe-les - tis, De - us Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens. Do -

[B] B2

De - us, Rex coe-les - tis, De - us Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens.

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

50

[C1] Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - su Chris - te, u - ni - ge - ni -

C2 — Fi - li u - ni - ge -

[A] Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Fi - li u - ni - ge -

[T1] T — Je -

[T2] - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je -

[B] B2 Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - su, Je -

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

58

[C1]

te, Je - su\_\_\_\_ Chris - te,\_\_\_\_ Chris - te.

C2

ni - te, Je - - - su Chris - te.

[A]

- ni - te,\_\_\_\_ Je - su Chris - te,\_\_\_\_ Je - su, Je - su Chris - te.

[T1] T

su Chris - - - te, Je - su Chris - te.

[T 2]

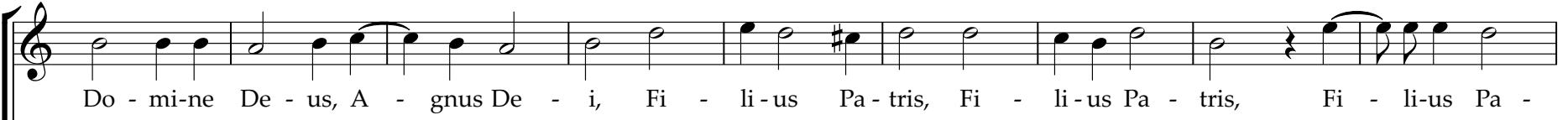
- su Chris - - - te, Je - su Chris - te.

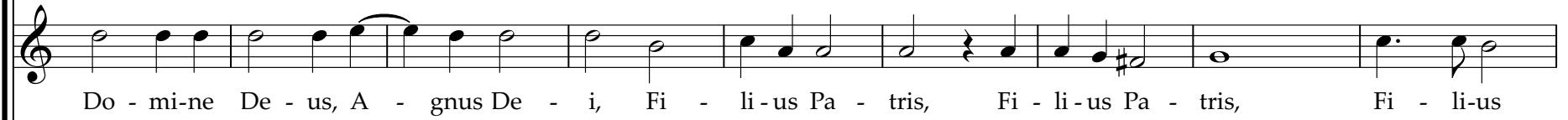
[B] B2

- su, Chris - - - te, Je - su Chris - te, Chris - te.

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

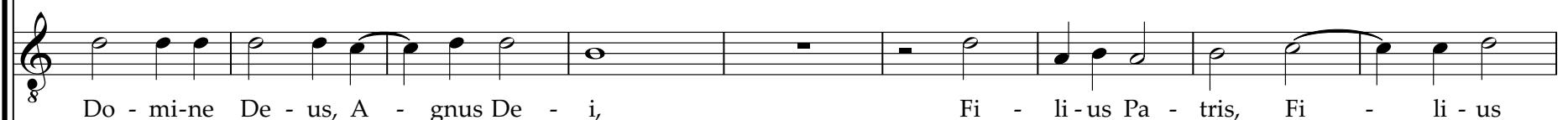
67

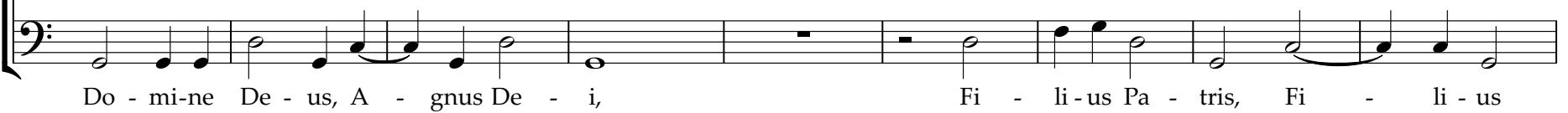
[C1] 

C2 

A 

[T1] T 

[T2] 

[B] B2 

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

76

[C1] tris. Qui tol - lis pe - ca - ta mun - di, qui tol - lis pe - ca - ta mun - di,

C2 Pa - tris. Qui tol - lis pe - ca - ta mun - di, qui tol - lis pe - ca - ta mun - di

[A] - li-us Pa - tris. Qui tol - lis pe - ca - ta mun - di, mi - se - re - re no -

[T1] T Pa - tris. Qui tol - lis pe - ca - ta mun - di, qui tol - lis pe - ca - ta mun - di, mi - se - re - re no -

[T2] Pa - tris. Qui tol - lis pe - ca - ta mun - di, qui tol - lis pe - ca - ta mun - di, mi - se - re - re no -

[B] B2 Pa - tris. Qui tol - lis pe - ca - ta mun - di, mi se - re - re no -

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

85

[C1] mi - se - re-re no - bis. Qui tol - lis pe-

C2 mi - se - re-re no - bis. Qui tol - lis pe-ca - ta mun - di, qui tol - lis pe-

A bis, mi - se - re-re no - bis, mi - se - re-re no - bis. Qui tol - lis pe - ca - ta mun - di, mun - di, qui tol - lis pe-

[T1] T bis, mi - se - re-re no - bis, mi - se - re-re no - bis. Qui tol - lis pe -

[T2] bis, mi - se - re-re no - bis, mi - se - re-re no - bis. Qui tol - lis pe-ca - ta mun - di,

[B] B2 bis, mi - se - re-re no - bis, mi - se - re-re no - bis. Qui tol - lis pe-ca - ta mun - di,

This musical score page displays the Gloria section of a Mass setting. It features six staves, each representing a different vocal part: [C1], C2, A, [T1] T, [T2], and [B] B2. The music is in common time and uses a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are in Latin, with repeated phrases such as "misere nobis" and "qui tollis peccata mundi". The vocal parts are labeled on the left side of the staves. The score is numbered 85 at the top left.

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

94

[C1] ca - ta mun - di, sus - ci - pe, sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem, de -

C2 ca - ta mun - di, sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem, de -

[A] ca - ta mun - di. sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem nos - tram, de -

[T1] T ca - ta mun - di, sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem nos -

[T2] sus - ci - pe, sus - ci - pe

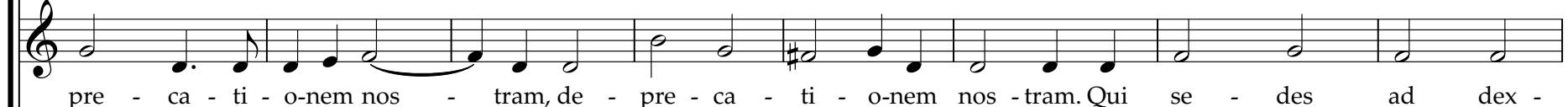
[B] B2 sus - ci - pe, sus - ci - pe

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

103

[C1]   
pre - ca - ti - o-nem nos - tram, de - pre - ca - ti - o-nem nos - tram.

C2   
pre - ca - ti - o-nem nos - tram, de - pre - ca - ti - o-nem nos - tram. Qui se - des, qui se -

A   
pre - ca - ti - o-nem nos - tram, de - pre - ca - ti - o-nem nos - tram. Qui se - des ad dex -

[T1] T   
8 tram, de-pre - ca - ti - o - nem nos-tri, nos - tram. Qui se - des, qui se-des ad dex - te -

[T2]   
8 de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem nos-tri, nos - tram. Qui se - des, ad dex - te - ram,dex - te -

[B] B2   
de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem nos - tram. Qui se - des ad dex - te - ram Pat -

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

111

[C1] Qui se - des ad\_dex - te - ram, ad dex - te - ram Pat - ris. Mi - se - re\_\_\_\_\_ re no - bis, mi

C2 des ad\_\_\_\_\_ dex - te - ram Pat - ris. Mi - se -

[A] te - ram, dex - te - ram, qui se-des ad dex - te - ram Pat - ris. Mi

[T1] T ram, ad dex - te - ram Pat - ris. Mi - se - re - re no - bis,

[T2] ram Pat - ris, se - des ad dex - te - ram Pat - ris, qui se - des ad dex - te - ram Pat - ris. Mi-

[B] B2 ris, ad dex - te - ram Pat - ris. Mi - se - re - re no - bis, mi

This musical score is for a six-part setting of the Mass. The parts are labeled [C1], [C2], [A], [T1] T, [T2], and [B] B2. The music is in common time at a tempo of 111. The lyrics are in Latin, with the first part of the Gloria: 'Qui se-des ad\_dex-te-ram, ad dex - te - ram Pat - ris. Mi - se - re\_\_\_\_\_ re no - bis, mi'. The score includes six staves, each with a different vocal line. The vocal parts are labeled [C1], [C2], [A], [T1] T, [T2], and [B] B2.

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

120

[C1] *se - re - re no - bis. Quo - ni - am tu so - lus, so-lus San - ctus, tu so - lus Do - mi -*

C2 *re - re, mi - se - re - re no - bis. Quo - ni - am tu so - lus San - ctus, tu so - lus Do - mi -*

A *- se-re - re no - bis. Quo - ni - am tu so - lus, so - lus San - - ctus, tu so - lus Do - mi -*

[T1] T *mi - se - re - re no - bis. Quo - ni - am tu so-lus San - - ctus,*

[T2] *se - re - re no - bis. Quo - ni - am tu so - lus San - - ctus, tu so - lus Do - mi -*

[B] B2 *- se - re - re no - bis. Quo - ni - am tu so - lus San - - ctus,*

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

129

[C1] nus, so-lus Do-mi - nus, so-lus Do-mi - nus, tu so - lus, so-lus Al-

C2 nus, tu so - lus Do- mi - nus, tu so - lus, so - lus Al -

[A] nus, tu so - lus Do - mi - nus, tu so - lus Al - tis - si mus, so -

[T1] T tu so - lus Do - mi - nus, tu so - lus Al-tis - si - mus, so - lus Al - tis -

[T2] nus, tu so-lus Do - mi-nus, tu so - lus Al - tis - si - mus, Al -

[B] B2 tu so - lus Do - mi - nus, tu so - lus Al-tis - si - mus, Al - tis - si - mus

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

138

[C1]

tis - si mus Je - su Chris - te, cum San-cto Spi - ri - tu, cum San-cto Spi - ri - tu:

C2

tis - si - mus Je - su Chris - te, cum San-cto Spi - ri - tu, cum San-cto Spi - ri - tu:

A

lus Al - tis - si - mus Je-su Chris - te, cum San-cto Spi - ri - tu, cum San-cto Spi - ri - tu:

[T1] T

si - mus - Je - su Chris - te, cum San-cto Spi - ri - tu, cum San-cto Spi - ri - tu:

[T2]

tis - si - mus Je - su Chris - te, cum San-cto Spi - ri - tu, cum San - cto Spi - ri - tu:

[B] B2

Je - su Chris - te, cum San-cto Spi - ri - tu, cum San-cto Spi - ri - tu:

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

147

[C1]

In glo - ri - a De - i Pat - ris A - men. De - i Pat - ris.

C2

In glo - ri - a De - i Pat - ris, in glo - ri - a De - i Pat - ris A - men. De - i Pat - ris

A

In glo - ri - a De - i Pat - ris, in glo - ri - a De - i Pat - ris A - men. De - i Pat - ris

[T1] T

In glo - ri - a De - i Pat - ris, in glo - ri - a De - i Pat - ris A - men.

[T2]

In glo - ri - a De - i Pat - ris, in glo - ri - a De - i Pat - ris A - men. De - i Pat - ris

[B] B2

In glo - ri - a De - i Pat - ris A - men.

*Missa super Rectius vives / Gloria*

156

[C1] A - men. De - i Pat - ris A - men, A - men, A - men.

C2 A - men. De - i Pat - ris A - men, A - men, A - men.

[A] A - men De - i Pat - ris A - men. De - i Pat - ris A - men.

[T1] T 8 De - i Pat - ris A - men. De - i Pat - ris A - men. A - men, A - men.

[T2] 8 A - men. De - i Pat - ris A - men. De - i Pat - ris A - men. A - men, A - men.

[B] B2 De - i Pat - ris A - men. De - i Pat - ris A - men. A - men, A - men.

## **Edičné poznámky**

Zápisom omše Valentina Judexa *Missa super Rectius vives* v rámci *Levočskej zberky hudobnín* v *Tabulatúrnych zborníkoch Samuela Marckselnera I. a II.* (13991/ 6A/, 13994/ 5A/) sú takmer totožné. V časti *Gloria* boli v tabulatúrnych prameňoch dobovo nevhodné disonancie, ktoré boli opravené a zásahy sú uvedené v revíznej správe. Tri hlasové zošity pochádzajúce z Bardejova, (Ms. mus. Bártfa 17 Koll. 2/141) vykazujú väčšiu mieru chybovosti ako tabulatúrne zápisom. Viackrát sa v nich objavujú dobovo nepriateľné disonancie. V prípade takýchto odchýlok sme sa držali zápisov z Levoče. Odchýlky sa vyskytujú aj z hľadiska rytmu. Vyskytli sa aj rytmické „ozdob“<sup>7</sup>, ktoré sa v konečnom dôsledku nezmestia do taktu. Aj v tomto prípade sme sa radšej priklonili ku podobe skladby, ako je zapísaná v levočských pamiatkach. Pre pišateľa bardejovských hlasových zošitov je charakteristické, že neznačí kríziky na citlivom tóne Fis. Možno však predpokladať, že sa v skutočnosti interpretovali v rámci praxe *musica ficta*. Intonácia *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* nie je v prameňoch explicitne zapísaná. Interpretom je ponechaná voľnosť pri výbere vhodnej intonácie v závislosti od obdobia cirkevného roka. V publikácii je uvedená podľa *Liber Usualis*. Latinskú diakritiku dopĺňame podľa *Liber Usualis*.

## **Editorial Notes**

The notations of Valentin Judex's *Missa super Rectius vives* in the *Tablature Books of Samuel Marckselner I and II* in the *Levoča Music Collection* (13991/ 6A/, 13994/ 5A/) are almost identical. In the *Gloria* movement, the tablature scores contain dissonances that would have been unsuitable for their time. These were corrected, and the changes are listed in the Notes. The three partbooks from Bardejov (Ms. mus. Bártfa 17 Koll. 2/141) show more errors than the tablature scores. Dissonances unacceptable for the period appear in them in several places. In these cases, we stuck to the tablature from Levoča. Changes occur also in rhythm. Rhythmic “embellishments” that do not fit within a bar also appear. In these cases, too, we followed the version in the Levoča sources. The notator of the Bardejov partbooks typically did not write sharps to the leading tone F#. Nevertheless, these were presumably sung in accordance with the practice of *musica ficta*. The intonation of *Gloria in excelsis Deo* is not explicitly written in the sources. The performers were given freedom in selecting the suitable intonation depending on the period of the liturgical year. In the publication, it is listed according to the *Liber Usualis*. Latin diacritics were added according to the *Liber Usualis*.

## Revízna správa

Vysvetlivky

takt/ hlas / nota (prameň) – pôvodný zápis

Rytmické hodnoty sú vyjadrené číslami

1 – celá nota

2 – polová nota

4 – štvrt'ová nota

8 – osminová nota

6 – šestnástinová nota

## Critical Notes

Legend

Bar / Part / Note (source) – original notation

Rhythmic values are indicated by numbers.

1 – whole note (semibreve)

2 – half note (minim)

4 – quarter note (crotchet)

8 – eighth note (quaver)

6 – sixteenth note (semitauner)

### Kyrie

7/ A /	4fis <sup>1</sup> (LZH 13991)
	4f <sup>1</sup> (LZH 13994) – pridaný ♯
12/ T1 /	2f (BZH) – pridaný ♯
	2fis (LZH 13994, 13991)
15/ S2 /	4g <sup>1</sup> (BZH) – 4a <sup>1</sup>
	4a <sup>1</sup> (LZH 13994, 13991)
18/ S2 /	4d <sup>1</sup> (BZH) – 4e <sup>1</sup>
	4e <sup>1</sup> (LZH 13994, 13991)
20/ S2 /	2f <sup>1</sup> (BZH) – 2g <sup>1</sup>
	2g <sup>1</sup> (LZH 13994, 13991)
22/ A /	4fis <sup>1</sup> (LZH 13991)
	4f <sup>1</sup> (LZH 13994) – pridaný ♯
37/ S2 /	2f <sup>1</sup> (BZH) – pridaný ♯
	2fis <sup>1</sup> (LZH 13994, 13991)

### Kyrie

7 / A /	4F♯⁴ (LMC 13991)
	4F⁴ (LMC 13994) – ♯ added
12 / T1 /	2F³ (BMC) – ♯ added
	2F♯³ (LMC 13994, 13991)
15 / S2 /	4G⁴ (BMC) – 4A⁴
	4A⁴ (LMC 13994, 13991)
18 / S2 /	4D⁴ (BMC) – 4E⁴
	4E⁴ (LMC 13994, 13991)
20 / S2 /	2F⁴ (BMC) – 2G⁴
	2G⁴ (LMC 13994, 13991)
22 / A /	4F♯⁴ (LMC 13991)
	4F⁴ (LMC 13994) – ♯ added
37 / S2 /	2F⁴ (BMC) – ♯ added
	2F♯⁴ (LMC 13994, 13991)

40/ T1 /	4f (BZH) – pridaný # 4fis (LZH 13991, 13994)	40 / T1 /	4F <sup>3</sup> (BMC) – # added 4F# <sup>3</sup> (LMC 13991, 13994)
41/ T1 /	2g (BZH) – 2h 2h (LZH 13991, 13994)	41 / T1 /	2G <sup>3</sup> (BMC) – 2B 2B <sup>3</sup> (LMC 13991, 13994)
46-47/ S2 /	2e <sup>2</sup> c <sup>2</sup> .c <sup>2</sup> 6h <sup>1</sup> a <sup>1</sup> 2h <sup>1</sup> (BZH) 4e <sup>2</sup> c <sup>2</sup> c <sup>2</sup> 4h <sup>1</sup> a <sup>1</sup> 2h <sup>1</sup> (LZH 13991, 13994)	46 – 47 /	2E <sup>5</sup> C <sup>5</sup> 2.C <sup>5</sup> 6H <sup>4</sup> A <sup>4</sup> 2B <sup>4</sup> (BMC) 4E <sup>5</sup> 2C <sup>5</sup> C <sup>5</sup> 4H <sup>4</sup> A <sup>4</sup> 2B <sup>4</sup> (LMC 13991, 13994)
56/S1 /	2fis <sup>1</sup> – zrušený #	56 / S1 /	2F# <sup>4</sup> – # omitted
60/ S2 /	2b <sup>1</sup> (BZH) – 2h <sup>1</sup> 2h <sup>1</sup> (LZH 13991, 13994)	60 / S2 /	2Bb <sup>4</sup> (BMC) – 2B <sup>4</sup> 2B <sup>4</sup> (LMC 13991, 13994)

### **Et in terra**

12-13/ T1 /	2g 4aaa (BZH) 4gg 2a 4a (LZH 13991, 13994)
25-26/ T1 /	2.e 4e 1e 2.g 4g 1g (LZH 13991, 13994)
42-43/ T1 /	2f (BZH) – pridaný # 2fis (LZH 13991, 13994)
52/ B /	2f (BZH) – pridaný # 2f# (LZH 13991, 13994)
54/ T2 /	1c <sup>1</sup> – 2c <sup>1</sup>
57/ B /	pridaný oblúčik
63/ S2 /	pridaný oblúčik
79/ T1 /	4b (BZH) 4h (LZH 13991, 13994) – 4b
90/T2/	2e <sup>1</sup> – 2c <sup>1</sup>

### **Et in terra**

12 – 13 / T1 /	2G <sup>3</sup> 4A <sup>3</sup> A <sup>3</sup> A <sup>3</sup> (BMC) 4GG <sup>3</sup> 2A <sup>3</sup> (LMC 13991, 13994)
25 – 26 / T1 /	2.E <sup>3</sup> 4E <sup>3</sup> 1E <sup>3</sup> 2.G <sup>3</sup> 4G <sup>3</sup> 1G <sup>3</sup> (LMC 13991, 13994)
42 – 43 / T1 /	2F <sup>4</sup> (BMC) – # added 2F# <sup>4</sup> (LMC 1026, 13994)
52/ B /	2F <sup>3</sup> (BMC) – # added 2F# <sup>3</sup> (LMC 13991, 13994)
54 / T2 /	1C <sup>4</sup> – 2C <sup>4</sup>
57 / B /	slur added
63 / S2 /	slur added
79 / T1 /	4Bb <sup>3</sup> (BMC) 4B <sup>3</sup> (LMC 13991, 13994) 4Bb <sup>3</sup>
90 / T2 /	2E <sup>4</sup> – 2C <sup>4</sup>

93/T1/	2h (BZH)	93 / T1 /	2B <sup>3</sup> (BMC)
	2c <sup>1</sup> (LZH 13991, 13994) – 2h		2C <sup>4</sup> (LZH / LMC 13991, 13994) – 4B <sup>3</sup>
105/T1/	4b (BZH)	105 / T1 /	4Bb <sup>3</sup> (BMC)
	4h (LZH 13991, 13994) – 4b		4B <sup>3</sup> (LMC 13991, 13994) – 4Bb <sup>3</sup>
159/T2/	4.f – pridaný #	159 / T2 /	4.F <sup>3</sup> – # added

## Edícia / Edition ***Musicalia Istropolitana***

- 1 Kompozície zo Zbierky hudobnín uršulínskeho kláštora v Bratislave (18. – 19. storočie) / Compositions from the *Music Collection of the Convent of the Ursulines in Bratislava* (18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries)  
1/1 **František Xaver Tost** (1754 – 1829): Duetto pastorale: *Bone Jesule*  
1/2 **Johann Nepomuk Hummel** (1778 – 1837): Aria in F dur: *Sancte Pater*
- 2 **Johann Matthias Sperger** (1750 – 1812): *Ave Regina in G*
- 3 **Tobias Michael** (1592 – 1657): *Israel hat dennoch Gott zum Trost*
- 4 **Lubický spevník**, 17. stor. (ms.) – výber / **Lubica Hymnal**, 17<sup>th</sup> Century (ms.) – Selection  
4/1 *Te Deum laudamus* / *Te Boba chwalime*
- 5 **Matthäus Apelles von Löwenstern** (1594 – 1648):  
5/1 *Alleluja. Lobet den Herren in seinem Heiligtum*  
5/2 *Zion Spricht. Der Herr hat mich verlassen*  
5/3 *Lobe den Herren meine Seele, Nun danket alle Gott*  
5/4 *Erbarm dich mein, o Herre Gott*
- 6 **Jean-Baptiste Besard** (ca 1567 – ca post 1617): ***Thesaurus Harmonicus*** (Coloniae Agrippinae 1603)  
6/1 *Liber Primus: Praeludia* – výber / Selection
- 7 **Daniel Speer** (1636 – 1707): ***Philomela Angelica Cantionum Sacrarum*** (1688)  
7/1 *O Jesu meus amor, Venite qui esuritis, Venite gentes*  
7/5 *Ecce concipiens in utero, Ecce annuncio vobis gaudium, Ecce quomodo moritur justus*
- 8 Kompozície z archívov v Nitre (18. – 19. storočie) / Compositions from Archives in Nitra (18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries)  
8/1 **Anton Zimmermann** (1741 – 1781): *Cassatione Ongherese*  
8/2 **Ignaz Aloys Hubler** (18. – 19. storočie / 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries): *Missa brevis ex E*
- 9 **Samuel Capricornus** (1628 – 1665): ***Opus Musicum*** (Nürnberg 1655)  
9/1 *Benignissime Jesu* (no. 15), *O venerabile Sacramentum* (no. 18)
- 10 Organové tabulatúrne zborníky *Levočskej zбирky hudobnín* (17. storočie) – výber z repertoára / Organ Tablature Books from the *Levoča Music Collection* (17<sup>th</sup> Century) – Selection from the Repertoire  
10/1 **David Thusius** ex Comitatu Mansefeldico (16. – 17. storočie / 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries): *Magnificat octavi toni*  
10/2 **Valentin Judex** (16. – 17. storočie / 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries): *Missa super Rectius vives* (à 6)