



"Farewell! It hurts" | "Ade mit layd"

Text Information

Author | Erhard Oeglin

Language | Early New High German

Period | 16th Century

Genre | Lyric Verse/Song

Source | Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München 00082229 Rar.27 Stimme T f.22r

Collection | Love Songs of the Medieval World: Lyrics from Europe and Asia

URL | sourcebook.stanford.edu/text/oeglin_farewell_it_hurts/

Translation by Christopher Hutchinson.

Introduction to the Text

The first printed songbook with songs primarily in German was printed in July 1512 by the Augsburg printer Erhard Oeglin (ca.1470-1520). The songbook consists of four partbooks (it is the first German song collection to have four voices throughout) and contains 49 songs with a mixture of spiritual and secular content, 43 of which are in German and 6 in Latin. Oeglin was an innovative printer, credited as one of the first printers to print musical notation with movable type and as one of the first printers of *Zeitungen* (news-sheets, the forerunners of newspapers). Oeglin does not attribute any of the songs to particular composers but some of these songs do appear in other songbooks of this period where they are attributed to various composers active at the Imperial court, including Ludwig Senfl, Paul Hofhaimer, and Heinrich Isaac. These songs are collectively known as *tenor lieder*, as the melody is usually carried by the tenor line. This was the prototypical song type in Germany at the turn of the sixteenth century and enjoyed particular prominence at the court of the Emperor Maximilian.

Introduction to the Source

Digitized copies of these partbooks are available online from the Bayerische StaatsBibliothek in Munich: <https://stimmhuecher.digitale-sammlungen.de/view?id=bsb00082229>.

Further Reading

Keyl, Stephen. "Tenorlied, Discantlied, Polyphonic lied: Voices and instruments in German secular polyphony of the Renaissance." *Early Music*, vol. 20, no. 3, 1992, pp. 434–445.

Saunders, Steven. "Music in Early Modern Germany." *Early Modern German Literature 1350-1700*, edited by Max Reinhart, Rochester: Camden House, 2007.



"Farewell! It hurts" | "Ade mit layd"

Ade mit layd / ich von dir schayd / dardurch mein hertz /
unseglich schmerz / all stund empfınd / und ist entzynd
/ in jamers wee / ade ade / on dich luszt mich kaynr
frewden me.

Ade mein freyd / der ich kayn zeit / zû sechen an / verd-
riess möcht han / das ist mir gwenndt / und bin ellendt
/ in layd ich stee / ade ade / on dich luszt mich kaynr
frewden me.

Ade / gedenck dein trew nit krenck / und hallt recht maß
/ vergiß nit das / als du wol waist / dein trew mir laist /
hinfür als ee ade ade / on dich luszt mich kaynr frewden
me.

Farewell! It hurts to part from you; my heart feels un-
speakable torment constantly and burns with sorrow's
woe. Farewell, farewell! Without you, no joy can amuse
me.

Goodbye to you, my joy, whom I could never look at
with revulsion. Things have changed for me and I'm a
wretch: I live in pain. Farewell, farewell! Without you no
joy can amuse me.

Farewell! Consider this: don't let your loyalty waver and
continue to live in upstanding modesty. Don't forget
what you well know. Lend me your loyalty from now on
as before. Farewell, farewell! Without you no joy can
amuse me.