

CLAUDIO MONTEVERDI 1567 - 1643

12 Stücke für drei Violon da Gamba TTB
aus *Canzonette a tre voci*, Venedig 1584

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Claudio Monteverdi wird 1567 in Cremona geboren. Als Kind erhält er Unterricht bei Marc'Antonio Ingegneri, dem Kapellmeister der Kathedrale von Cremona. Bereits als Jugendlicher werden seine ersten Werke gedruckt, zunächst Motetten und geistliche Madrigale in den Jahren 1582 und 83. Mit *Canzonette a tre voci* erscheint 1584 sein erstes weltliches Werk. Sein erster Band mit fünfstimmigen Madrigalen geht 1587 in Druck.

1592 erhält er eine Anstellung als Sänger und *suonatore di vivuola* am Hofe Vincenzo I. Gonzaga in Mantua. 1590 bis 1605 erscheinen vier weitere Madrigalbücher. Dabei bewegt er sich allmählich vom ursprünglich polyphonen Stil der Renaissance zum monodischen Stil des Barock. Am 24. Februar 1607 vollzieht sich eine Zeitenwende: hier wird Monteverdis Oper *L'Orfeo* in Mantua uraufgeführt. Es ist nicht nur Monteverdis erste Oper, es ist auch eine der ersten Opern überhaupt.

1613 wird Monteverdi zum Kapellmeister an St. Marco in Venedig ernannt. Hier beginnen seine schöpferisch fruchtbarsten Jahre. Von 1614 bis 38 erscheinen drei weitere Madrigalbücher. Er schreibt zahlreiche geistliche Werke. 1632 lässt er sich unter dem Eindruck einer Pestepidemie zum Priester weihen. Das hindert ihn nicht, weiterhin als Komponist produktiv zu sein. Für das neue öffentliche Opernhaus in Venedig verfasst er verschiedene Bühnenwerke. 1642 erscheint mit *L'incoronazione di Popea* seine achtzehnte und letzte Oper, 1643 stirbt er.

Die hier vorgestellten dreistimmigen Sätze entstammen seinem Jugendwerk *Canzonette a tre voci*. Monteverdi spielte in jungen Jahren die Viola da Gamba, das wissen wir durch seine Anstellung beim Hof von Mantua und durch ein im Ashmolean Museum in Oxford hängendes Bild, das ihn mit einer Bassgamba darstellt. Vor diesem Hintergrund ist es naheliegend anzunehmen, dass Monteverdi seine *Canzonette* schon selber mit der Viola da Gamba gespielt hat.

Ein Exemplar des genannten Druckes wird in der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek München aufbewahrt. Eine digitale Kopie des Originals in Mensuralnotation kann dort aus den Digitalen Sammlungen frei heruntergeladen werden.

Come farò cuor mio

aus *Canzonette a tres voci*, Venedig 1584

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First system of the musical score, measures 1-4. The score is in three parts (Soprano, Alto, Bass) with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first measure is a repeat sign. The second measure has a first ending bracket labeled '1.' above it. The third measure has a first ending bracket labeled '1.' above it. The fourth measure has a first ending bracket labeled '1.' above it.

Second system of the musical score, measures 5-8. The score is in three parts (Soprano, Alto, Bass) with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first measure is a repeat sign. The second measure has a first ending bracket labeled '2.' above it. The third measure has a first ending bracket labeled '2.' above it. The fourth measure has a first ending bracket labeled '2.' above it.

Third system of the musical score, measures 9-12. The score is in three parts (Soprano, Alto, Bass) with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first measure is a repeat sign. The second measure has a first ending bracket labeled '1.' above it. The third measure has a first ending bracket labeled '1.' above it. The fourth measure has a first ending bracket labeled '1.' above it. The fifth measure has a first ending bracket labeled '2.' above it. The sixth measure has a first ending bracket labeled '2.' above it.

Corse a la morte

aus *Canzonette a tres voci*, Venedig 1584

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Già mi credea

aus *Canzonette a tres voci*, Venedig 1584

Original in C

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The first system of the musical score consists of three staves (Soprano, Alto, and Bass) in C major and common time. The music begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first two staves have a soprano and alto clef, while the third staff has a bass clef. The melody is written in a three-part setting. The first measure of the system shows the Soprano staff with a half note G4, the Alto staff with a half note F#4, and the Bass staff with a half note E4. The system concludes with a repeat sign and two endings. The first ending is a half note G4, and the second ending is a half note F#4.

The second system of the musical score continues the three-part setting. It begins with a measure rest in the Soprano staff, followed by a half note G4. The Alto staff has a half note F#4, and the Bass staff has a half note E4. The system concludes with a repeat sign and two endings. The first ending is a half note G4, and the second ending is a half note F#4.

The third system of the musical score continues the three-part setting. It begins with a measure rest in the Soprano staff, followed by a half note G4. The Alto staff has a half note F#4, and the Bass staff has a half note E4. The system concludes with a repeat sign and two endings. The first ending is a half note G4, and the second ending is a half note F#4.

Giù li A quel petto

aus *Canzonette a tres voci*, Venedig 1584

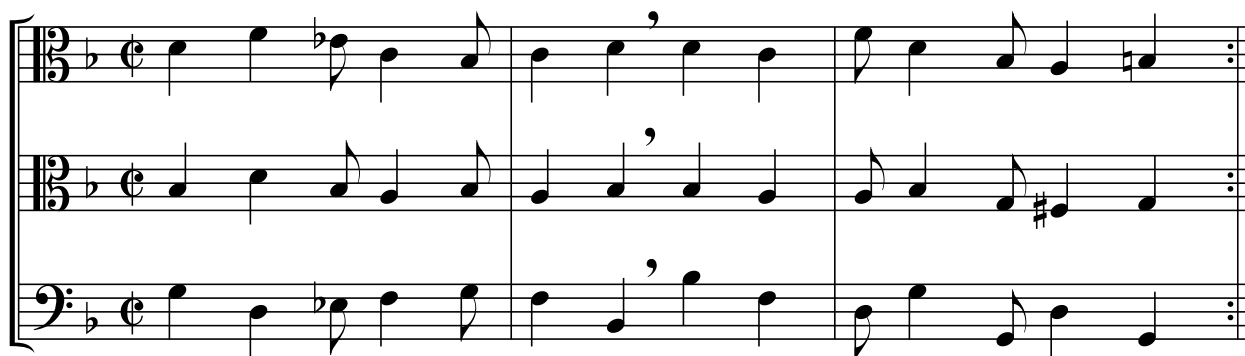
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Hor care canzonette

aus *Canzonette a tres voci*, Venedig 1584

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Il mio martir

aus *Canzonette a tres voci*, Venedig 1584

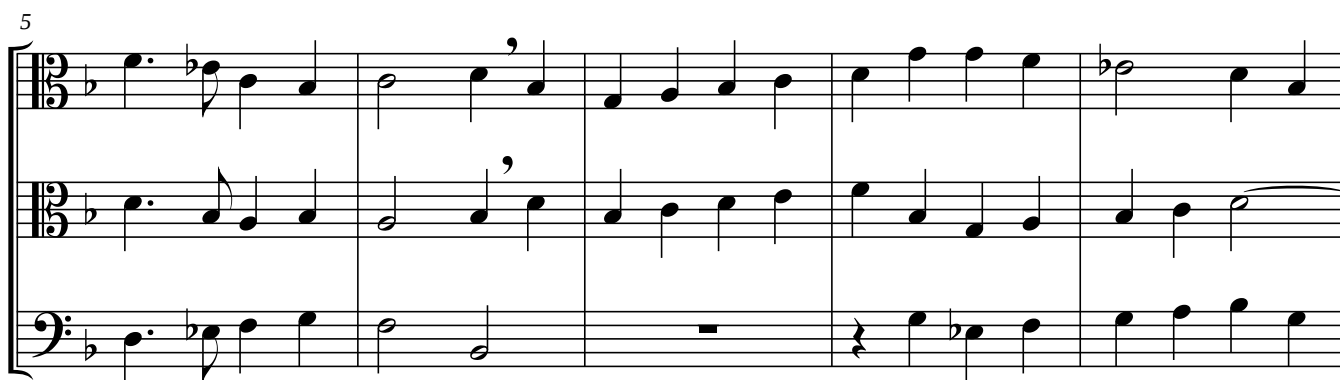
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Io mi vivea

aus *Canzonette a tres voci*, Venedig 1584

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Io son fenice

aus *Canzonette a tres voci*, Venedig 1584

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Qual si può dir

aus *Canzonette a tres voci*, Venedig 1584

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First system of the musical score, measures 1-4. It features three staves (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in G minor (one flat) and common time. The music includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.).

Second system of the musical score, measures 5-8. It continues the three-part setting with Soprano, Alto, and Bass staves. Measure 7 contains a key signature change to F major (two flats).

Third system of the musical score, measures 9-12. It concludes the piece with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The key signature remains F major.

Quando sperai

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Si come crescon

aus *Canzonette a tres voci*, Venedig 1584

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The musical score is written for three voices: Soprano, Alto, and Bass. It is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The score is divided into four systems, each with three staves. The first system starts with a first ending bracket. The second system starts with a second ending bracket. The third system continues the melody. The fourth system includes first and second endings, with the second ending marked with a repeat sign and a fermata. The score concludes with a double bar line.

1.

4 2.

9

13 1. 2.

Son questi i crespi crini

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