

Claudio Monteverdi

1567–1613

Exulta Filia

Motet for high voice and continuo

Motette für hohe Singstimme und Basso continuo

Edited by / Herausgegeben von
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PREVIEW
Low Resolution

PREFACE

Monteverdi wrote a number of motets for solo voice and continuo while he was maestro di cappella at St. Mark's in Venice. They were probably meant for the castrati who were so highly prized there, but the motets achieved a wider fame, and were eventually published in various anthologies. The present one, which is not included in Malipiero's collected edition of Monteverdi's music, comes from Lorenzo Calvi's "Quarta Raccolta", published in Venice in 1629. Although meant for a soprano voice, it can be sung by a tenor, the octave transposition being commonly made in the 17th century.

All bar lines and tempo indications are editorial. The note values for the passages in triple time have been reduced to a quarter of the original, those in common time to one half. The left hand of the keyboard part and the accidentals underneath it were in the original print in the basso continuo part-book. Everything else has been provided by the editor. The accompanying instrument may be either an organ or a harpsichord; both were used in the early 17th century.

Bars 80 - 81: The bass is corrupt in the original print. The present one for these two bars is from the 1629 edition.
Bar 100: The basso continuo part gives a major harmony for the first beat, the melody, however, requires a minor chord.
Bars 133 - 158: In this section the word "alleluja" is written in a way that requires a minor chord.
Bar 145: The breaking up of the word "alleluja" is in the original. It is possible that it is an abbreviation for the full word although another repeat sign for words is used throughout the rest of the motet.

VORWORT

Monteverdi schrieb während seiner Zeit als Maestro di Cappella an St. Markus in Venedig eine Anzahl Motetten für eine Gesangstimme mit Continuo. Die Motetten sind wahrscheinlich für Kastraten geschrieben, die dort hoch im Preise standen, aber der Ruf wurde weiter, und so wurden sie in verschiedenen Sammlungen veröffentlicht. Die vorliegende Motette (nicht in Malipiero's Gesamtausgabe Monteverdi'scher Werke enthalten) ist Lorenzo Calvi's "Quarta Raccolta" (Venedig 1629) entnommen. Sie ist für Sopran bestimmt, kann aber auch von Tenor gesungen werden, da die Oktavtransposition im 17. Jahrhundert üblich war.

In der vorliegenden Ausgabe wurden die Taktzeichen und Zeitmasse vom Herausgeber hinzugefügt. Die Notenwerte sind im graden Taktwert, im ungraden auf ein Viertel reduziert. Der Bass ist originalgetreu wiedergegeben, der Continuo vom Herausgeber angesetzt. Als Begleitinstrument kann Orgel oder Cembalo verwendet werden, da beide im 17. Jahrhundert im Gebrauch waren.

Takt 80 - 81: Die Bassstimme ist wie auch im Original. Takt 100: Im Original steht das Kreuz unter der ersten Note, was die Unterlegung der Worte unklar macht. Takt 145: Die Aufteilung des Wortes "alleluja" ist in der Originaldruck.

Denis Arnold.

*Exulta filia Sion,
Lauda filia Jerusalem,
Ecce rex tuus sanctus
Ecce mundi salvator venit.*

*Omnes gentes plaudite manibus
Jubilare deo in voce exultationis.*

Laetentur coeli, exultet terra.

*Quia consolatus est dominus
populum suum,
Redemit Jerusalem.*

*Rejoice, O daughter of Sion
Give praise, O daughter of Jerusalem,
Behold thy King, the Holy One,
Behold the Saviour of the world
(Zachariah IX)*

*O all ye people, clap your hands
Rejoice in God with glad shouting
(Psalm XLVII)*

*Let the heavens be glad, and the earth
let the earth be glad
(Psalm XCVI)*

*The Lord hath comforted his people,
and redeemed Jerusalem,
(Jesaja LII)*

*Freue dich sehr, Tochter Zion,
lob du, Tochter Jerusalem, jauchze,
siehe, dein König kommt zu dir,
Der Heilige, der Welt Erlöser.
(Sacharja IX)*

*Freulucket mit Händen, alle Völker,
Und jauchzet Gott mit fröhlichem Schall.
(Psalm XLVII)*

*Der Himmel freue sich, und die Erde
sei fröhlich.
(Psalm XCVI)*

*Denn der Herr hat sein Volk getröstet
Und Jerusalem erlöst,
(Jesaja LII)*

Exulta Filia

Edited with realization
of the figured bass
by Denis Arnold

Claudio Monteverdi
(1567-1643)

[Allegro ma non troppo]

Voice


E - xul - ta fi - li - a, e - xul fi - a,

Keyboard

e - xul - ta fi - li - a e - xul - ta, e - xul - ta,

la - da, lau - da, lau - da, lau - da, lau - da

fi - li - a Je - ru - sa - lem, lau - da, lau - da, e - xul - ta



20 lau - da, lau - da, e - xul - ta - Si - on.



Ritornello



30



[Andante]

Ec ce Rex tu-us San

The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a whole note 'Ec', followed by a dotted line, then a quarter note 'ce', a quarter note 'Rex', a quarter note 'tu-us', and a quarter note 'San', followed by another dotted line. The piano accompaniment is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp and a 4/4 time signature. It starts with a piano dynamic marking 'p' and features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a dotted line, followed by a quarter note 'ce', a quarter note 'Rex', a quarter note 'tu-us', and a quarter note 'San', followed by another dotted line. The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Ec di sal va

The third system of the musical score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a whole note 'Ec', followed by a dotted line, then a quarter note 'di', a quarter note 'sal', a quarter note 'va', and a quarter note 'va', followed by another dotted line. The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

. tor ve

The fourth system of the musical score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a dotted line, then a quarter note 'tor', a quarter note 've', and a quarter note 'va', followed by another dotted line. The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

... nit.

Ritornello [Tempo Primo] 50

Andante

Om-ni-um gen-tes pla-u-di-te ma-ni-bus; pla-u-di-te ma-ni-bus om-ni-um gen-tes