

**TARQUINIO MERULA'S *CURTIO PRECIPITATO* (1638):
A STUDY AND TRANSCRIPTION**

by

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Preface

Biography

Tarquinio Merula, born in Cremona between 1594 and 1595, was an innovative composer of keyboard, string, and vocal music, as well as virtuoso organist, choirmaster, and violinist. Although no record of his birth has been found, he was confirmed in 1607, presumably at the customary age of eleven or twelve. Little is known about his musical training in Cremona and Merula himself was a bit secretive about his musical beginnings. While his first experience as a church organist was probably at San Bartolomeo in Cremona,¹ it is not clear whether he held that post officially, or simply played there often; and, in the preface to his *Il primo libro delle canzoni* (Venice, 1615),² he refers to his study of organ and composition, but does not name his teacher. For that matter, he also downplays the existence of any possible rivals he might have had in Cremona, contending that he spent little time in the company of skilled organists.

A year after his first publication appeared, Merula accepted a three-year contract as organist at Santa Maria Incoronata in Lodi, and another that was offered to him when that term expired. A year into his second term, however, he accepted a post as organist at a more prestigious musical establishment, the court of King

¹ In *Uomini insigne cremonese*, G. Bresciani refers to Merula as a master organist and contrapuntist who had been organist at San Bartolomeo for many years. These years would have been, by necessity, before his appointment in Lodi in 1616. *Manuscript Bresciani no. 28*, Biblioteca governativa di Cremona, fondo Biblioteca civica f. 80v, cited in Padoan's "Tarquinio Merula nelle fonti documentarie," 232, fn. 5, cited by Christopher Wilkinson in *The sacred music of Tarquinio Merula* (Ph.D. diss., Rutgers University, 1978) p. 71, fn. 19.

² RISM M 2352

Sigismund III in Warsaw, where he remained until 1624. It is not known where he spent the next two years of his life, but in June through September of 1624, no fewer than three volumes of his music were published in Venice: *Il primo libro de' madrigaletti a tre voci...opera quarta*,³ *Il primo libro delle madrigali concertati a quattro, cinque, sei, sette & otto voci con il suo basso continuo...opera quinta*,⁴ and *Primo libro de' motetti e sonate concertati... opera sei*.⁵

His next appointment was as maestro of the Cappella delle Laudi della Madonna at the cathedral in Cremona, a post which, as the chapel's name suggests, required him to provide the music for a weekly Saturday evening service in celebration of the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. During his first year there, he published *Satiro e Corsica* (Venice, 1626),⁶ a musical dialogue based on Guarini's *Il Pastor Fido* and two years later his *Libro secondo de concerti spirituali*⁷ appeared. In the preface to the latter publication, Merula refers to yet another post, organist at the Chiesa collegiata di Santa Agata, which he held in addition to his ongoing duties at Cremona Cathedral.

In 1631, Merula was offered and accepted a post in Bergamo as *maestro di cappella* of Santa Maria Maggiore. This position, his most important to date, had become vacant the previous year when the estimable Alessandro Grandi fell victim to the plague. Merula's tenure at Santa Maria Maggiore was brief but productive.

³ RISM M 2344

⁴ RISM M 2345

⁵ RISM M 2338

⁶ RISM M 2347

⁷ RISM M 2339

During the two years of his residence in Bergamo, two new volumes appeared: *Il secondo libro delle canzoni da suonare à tre* (Venice, c1631-33)⁸ and *Madrigali et altre musiche concertate* (Venice, 1633).⁹ Merula was unable to complete his three-year term at Santa Maria Maggiore, however. He was accused of indecent behavior towards some of the choristers in his charge and, faced with the threat of termination and the scandal of a criminal trial, Merula resigned and returned to Cremona, where he resumed his employment at the Cappella della Laudi. Within two years, however, his salary having been reduced to what he considered an unacceptable level, he also resigned from the Cappella delle Laudi. His whereabouts between 1635-38 are not known, but his musical activities certainly did not cease. This period of apparent unemployment saw the publication of *Pegaso opra musicale* (Venice, c1635-37),¹⁰ a volume of sacred music, followed by *Canzoni overo sonate concertati per chiesa e camera a due et a tre...libro terzo* (Venice, 1637),¹¹ and *Curtio Precipitato et altri capricij, libro secondo* (Venice 1638).¹²

Surprisingly, Merula returned to Bergamo in 1638 to take up a position as *maestro di cappella* of the Duomo, adjacent to Santa Maria Maggiore. Although it is completely understandable that he would wish to accept a position of such prestige, it is nonetheless surprising that he would actually do so, considering that it meant

⁸ RISM M 2354

⁹ RISM M 2348

¹⁰ RISM M 2341

¹¹ RISM M 2353. This title represents the first time that the terms *sonata* and *canzona* are used synonymously. Wilkinson, Christopher, *The sacred music of Tarquinio Merula* (Ph.D. diss., Rutgers University, 1978) p. 85.

¹² RISM M 2351

returning to the scene of his previous disgrace. And indeed, the old enmity soon rose to the surface again. In 1642 the ruling council of Santa Maria Maggiore forbade their musicians to perform under Merula's direction in the cathedral, and, whether for that reason or another, he abandoned his position at the Duomo.

Evidence of Merula's activities from 1642–46 is scarce. It is known that he was one of four composers who set Giulio Strozzi's libretto for the opera *La finta savia*, which was performed in Venice in 1643; but it is not until August of 1646 that his whereabouts are known. At that time he returned to his native Cremona, where he resumed his duties as *maestro di cappella* and organist of the Cappella delle Laudi, as well as organist of the cathedral. During the last two decades of his life, Merula published only two more volumes: *Il quarto libro da suonare a doi & tre*¹³ appeared in 1651, published by Vincenti in Venice, followed a year later by his final opus, *Il terzo libro delli salmi et messa concertati a tre et a quattro...opera XVIII*.¹⁴ Although his compositional output had slowed considerably, he continued to perform his various duties at the Cremona Cathedral until his death on December 10, 1665.

Merula's vocal music

Like his contemporaries, Merula wrote sacred and secular vocal music in the genres of the motet, madrigal, canzonetta, and aria. At that time, vocal music displayed features of both the polyphonic models of the sixteenth century and the new monodic style of solo song with basso continuo. Indeed, it was not uncommon

¹³ RISM M 2356

¹⁴ RISM M 2343

for the two styles to be found side by side within the same piece, whether sacred or secular. The concerted madrigal, for example, was beginning to exhibit more virtuosic solo writing than it had in the sixteenth century, when equal-voiced polyphony was the rule.

Although Merula is known largely for the inventiveness of his instrumental compositions (particularly those for organ and violin), his first publication, *Il primo libro delle canzoni*, shows characteristics that later would distinguish his vocal compositions. It contains artful chromaticism and ground bass (*basso ostinato*) patterns. His use of these repeated bass patterns was a thread that he wove into every genre in which he wrote; even his *Messa concertata a tre* (1640) is based on the Ruggiero pattern, making it the only mass on a ground bass published theretofore. One of the most striking examples of Merula's use of a ground bass appears in his *Madrigali et altre musiche concertante*: the aria "Su la cetra amorosa," is composed over an ingeniously-wrought chaconne that deftly modulates twelve times, travelling through six different key centers.

Merula and his older contemporary, Claudio Monteverdi appear to have influenced each other. While Monteverdi exerted the greatest influence, he was not necessarily always the innovator. Merula's setting of "Beatus vir" from *Pegaso musicale* (c1635-37) for example, employs the Romanesca two years earlier than Monteverdi's published ground-bass setting of the same text in *Selva morale e spirituale* (1640). *Selva morale* contains another text set by both composers: "Chi vuol ch'io m'inamori," which had been published in Merula's *Curtio Precipitato*

(1638). Monteverdi may have, as was his wont, composed the pieces years before their publication, but it is certainly possible that Merula had precedence. However, Monteverdi's imprint upon his fellow composers can be seen in the numerous tributes and parodies that appeared after his publications—*Curtio Precipitato* is such a parody.

The music of *Curtio Precipitato*

Music historians Denis Arnold¹⁵ and Silke Leopold¹⁶ have each speculated on the relationship between Merula's *Curtio Precipitato* and Monteverdi's *Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda*. Each work concerns the hero of a myth or an epic poem: Merula's hero, Marcus Curtius, a figure of Roman popular legend, and Monteverdi's Tancredi and Clorinda characters from Tasso's epic poem, *Gerusalemme Liberata*. Each offers musical depictions of galloping steeds. Monteverdi's "motto del cavallo" is scored for two violins, viola, and continuo and underscores several pages of narrative. Although Merula's elaborately titled "sinfonia ad imitatione d'un Cavallo" is simply a three-measure gesture in the bass line, he lists the section separately in the table of contents. One may speculate whether Merula originally wrote string parts for *Curtio* that either were not published or have since been lost, but it is also possible that the pitifully anticlimactic "sinfonia

¹⁵ Arnold makes a brief reference to the works' similarities in "Some Colleagues and Pupils," *The New Monteverdi Companion*, ed. Denis Arnold and Nigel Fortune (London 1985), p. 120.

¹⁶ Silke Leopold addresses the relationship in depth in "Curtio precipitato—Claudio Parodiato." *The well enchanting skill: Music, poetry, and drama in the culture of the Renaissance: Essays in honour of F.W. Sternfeld*, ed. Caldwell, Olleson, and Wollenberg (Oxford 1990), pp. 65–76.

ad imitatione d'un Cavallo" was intended as part of the joke. Thus, while the pieces are musically similar, the text of "Curtio, ove vai" seems to present a somewhat cynical parody of the type of heroic idealism found in Monteverdi's *Combattimento*.

Although the title *Curtio precipitato et altri capricij* leads one to believe that the entire volume consists of lighthearted songs, there are many quite serious and poignant pieces. The most stunning of these is "Hor ch'è tempo di dormire," with its mesmerizing two-note repeated bass. The simple, rocking alternation of a semitone underscores the haunting lullaby sung by the Virgin Mary. "Folle è ben che si crede" is deceptively simple, with its melody consisting mostly of scalar motion. But it is lovely in its faithful sentiment accentuated by chains of suspensions and intensified by an unexpected modal shift from C to B-flat in the middle of the song.

That it not to say that *Curtio precipitato et altri capricij* is without its share of frivolous, lighthearted music. 'Fiori, fiori, o quanti fiori' is particularly easygoing, consisting mainly of a sequence of lazily descending arpeggios. Combined with the fatuousness of its text, it seems to poke fun at the simple melodies that had begun to characterize solo arias. The last song in the volume, 'Sentirete una canzonetta,' is based on the popular Girometta melody. It stands out as the only piece in the volume that has two bass lines and a melodic instrumental ritornello. One of the bass lines is a simple drone on a low C, and the other an ostinato consisting of an arpeggiated C-major triad. Its last verse of this last song ends in humorous hyperbole: "I have come to the end," the speaker says, referring to his life; although Merula, of course, is referring to his *Curtio*.

The Edition

Source: Tarquinio Merula's *Curtio precipitato et altri capricij*, published by Magni in Venice, 1638. Photocopy of original in Christ Church Library, Oxford University. For voice and unfigured bass.

All original clefs, mensuration signs, key signatures, and note values have been given as incipits. The original c-clefs for the canto lines have been changed to modern treble clefs. Accidentals in the original print have been preserved, though the modern convention wherein an accidental applies to the entire bar in which it appears prevents the necessity of including each original accidental sign. The seventeenth-century use of a sharp to cancel a flat, and vice versa, has been eschewed in favor of a modern editorial natural sign in brackets.

Barlines in this edition have been placed according to the tactus, as I perceive it. The original print has fewer dividing lines between "bars," and contains occasional inconsistencies in bar length. In cases where a bar is divided between the end of one system and the beginning of another, the original ties were replaced with the longer, implied note value in editorial brackets. Conversely, when shorter note values with ties appear in the middle of a system, although modern convention would substitute a longer note value, the shorter values are preserved here. At the end of "Curtio, ove vai," for example, the repeated notes may have been used to encourage the continuo player(s) to reinforce the antecedent/consequent structure of the singer's echoing phrases.

The original seventeenth-century Italian is retained, including archaic spellings. When a spelling anomaly appeared to be typographical rather than

antiquated, it was corrected and included in the footnotes of the texts and translations. Capitalization and punctuation in the original are inconsistent, therefore I have added or subtracted it as the syntax of the Italian poetry seems to require. The format of the poems (indentations, linebreaks, etc.) appears as it does in the original. The modern convention of adding slurs underneath syllables that need to be elided has also been observed. The abbreviation *ij*—an indication to repeat the preceding text—has been realized and placed within editorial brackets. Text underlay in the original favors keeping words intact rather than lining up syllables with their corresponding notes as is the practice in this edition. However, there was little doubt as to the intended syllabification, as the original contains all the necessary ties and slurs indicating necessary text underlay. Additional verses have been underlaid if the total number of verses is five or less.

There is some question about the print's integrity. By all appearances, some well-meaning person, whether in Merula's time or later, carelessly and incorrectly filled in some of the page and verse numbers, actually changing them. However, with the help of the table of contents and the knowledge that there are forty-five pages in the volume, it is not difficult to determine what the true numbering must be.

Texts and Translations

With the exception of “Folle è ben che si crede” by Pio di Savoia, authorship of the song texts in *Curtio precipitato*¹ is not apparent, but one might reasonably assume that the two poets, Claudio Sachelli and Roberto Poggiolini, who penned sonnets for the preface of *Curtio* authored some of the song texts, as well. The poems range in tone from deep piety to playful irreverence. The fourth song, “O, conza lavez e colder,” appears to be in a mountain dialect, and only a loose translation is provided here beneath the text. Lawrence Rosenwald provided translations for songs number 3, 6, 9, and 11, and Anne Desler provided the remainder.

1. Curtio ove vai, non far questa pazzia

Curtio, ove vai?
Non far questa pazzia!
Fermati col malan
che Dio ti dia.
Che se tu salti
te ne pentirai, ai, ai!

A che pensando stai
circa al gettarti à basso.
Tu ti puoi scapriciare,
ma quanto al ritornare,
fratello mio, sarà un difficil passo.
Non ti dar il tracollo!
Ferma, ch'in fede mia ti rompi il collo.

O quai caprici strani,
ti saltan musa adosso!
Perche ti prendi
gl'impaci del rosso
con voler raddrizzar
le gambe ai cani?

Curtio, where are you going?
Don't do such a foolish thing!
Stop! or may God
give you an illness.
For if you jump
you will be sorry for it, alas, alas!

What are you thinking,
throwing yourself into the depth!
You can indulge your whim,
but when it comes to returning,
my brother, that will be a difficult step.
Do not throw yourself down!
Stop, for, by my faith, you will break your neck.

O what strange whims
jump around in your head!
Why do you take with you
the encumbrance of your roan
on your mission to straighten out
the dogs' legs?²

¹ The title, *Curtio precipitato*, or ‘headlong Curtio’ refers not only to Marcus Curtius’ headlong fall into a crevasse, but to the impetuousness of that act.

² i.e. to do something impossible, like making a dog’s hind legs straight.

Questi schiamazzi vani
hor non servano³ à niente,
che quel matto cornuto
in som'è risoluto
saltando voler dar gusto
a la gente non gl'haver compassione
anzi se vol cader dagli un urtone.

Da capo à piedi armato
a guisa d'un Ruggiero armato
con gale e con penacchi in su'l destriero
s'è nell' alta voragine gettato.

Povero disgratiato,
ch'humor ti venne in testa,
io la ragione spesso
a pensar mi son messo,
che te c'indusse e sol vi trovo questa:
convien' che l'habbi fatto
non per altro se non perch'eri un matto.

Forse alcuno dirami
à la Patria smarita volle
sacrificar la propria vita,
facendo attione degna d'epigrammi.
Hor questo stupir fammi
perche gl'homini scaltri
e quelli ch'hann' giuditio,
veduto il precipitio,
stanno à vedere
e fanno saltar gl'altri,
e in passi cossì brutti
usano à dar la precedenza a tutti.

S'io fossi stato all' hora,
vi dico il mio pensiero:
non gl'havrei fatto a fè da cavagliero,
e fosse andato pur Roma in mal' hora,
so ch'il medesmo ancora
fatto alcun altro havria,
e prima di cadere
saria stato à vedere
come quel capitombo
lo riusciva e d'imitarlo invece
havrebe riso poi di chi lo fece.

Che circa à quella gloria
dov' il lor fondamento
sanno questi pallon' gonfi di vento,

These vain reprimands
will not serve any purpose now,
since that mad dimwit
has certainly resolved
to amuse the indifferent people by jumping
even though they would push him in,
since he is so keen on it.

Armed from head to foot,
looking like Ruggiero⁴ in arms,
in full regalia and with plumes on his war horse,
he has thrown himself into the deep gulf.

Poor wretch,
what fancy came into your head?
I have often thought very hard
to find a reason for which you jumped,
and this is the only one I could come up with:
it must be that you did it
for no other reason than that you were a lunatic.

Some may say
that he wanted to sacrifice
his own life for his homeland in distress,
doing a deed worthy of epigrams.
I however, am wondering:
how can intelligent men,
judicious people
witness such an act,
just standing there,
allowing another to jump,
and, in such ugly situations,
make others go first?

If I had been there,
I will tell you what I would have done:
I would not at all have acted gallantly,
even if a misfortune should have befallen Rome,
I know that someone else
would still have done the same,
and beforehand
it would have been plain to see
how that headlong fall was going to turn out,
so instead of imitating him
I would have laughed at him who jumped.

For that kind of glory
that these airheads
consider to be profound,

³ spelled in source as 'servono,' in error.

⁴ a character from Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*

com' esser nominati in un istoria,
è una certa boria da darle la coperta,
è un ente imaginario
di cervel temerario,
ne d'esser crompo à tanto prezzo merta morire.
Ó sfortunato, perche?
Per esser poscia nominato.

Ditemi in cortesia,
se mentre uno sta in Roma,
un' altro in India con honor lo noma,
non saprei che gusto ei n'haveria.
nesuno, in fede mia!
Che vengavi il mal anno
ch'occorron' tante glose,
quest' anime famose,
che gusto ponno
haver se non lo sanno?
Poi ch'à gl'homini morti,
non gl'e proccacio che gl'avisi porti.

Curtio aquistossi lode
d'animo bravo e forte,
poiche con quel saltar si die la morte.
Mà mentre non lo sà che cosa gode.
E voi, persone sode,
hor non mi state à dire
che tanto poco dopo
gli fora stato d'uopo
al suo marcio dispetto al fin morire.
Ch'io non vi niego questo,
ma non sarebbe morto così presto.

Hor voi ch'havete inteso
la pazzia di costui—
ecci alcun che sia pazzo al par di lui?
Ditemi pur frà voi chi sarà quello
di si poco cervello
che per lasciar che dire
à la plebe ignorante
si contenta morire.
Vadassi ad impiccar pur chi n'hà voglia,
che morirà giocondo
e darà dopo se che dire al Mondo.

like being mentioned in a story,
is just a certain vainglory to give them comfort;
it is the illusory product
of a reckless brain;
Being spoken of doesn't merit the price of death.
Oh misfortunate man, why?
In order to be mentioned afterwards!

Be so kind as to tell me—
If while someone is in Rome
someone else in India mentions him with respect,
what pleasure could he derive from it?
None, by my faith!
May misfortune befall you!
When so many glosses occur,
what pleasure could these
famous minds gain from it
if they do not know about it?
After all, there is no messenger
who takes news to the dead.

Curtio acquired praise
for being a courageous and strong soul
after he killed himself with that jump.
But meanwhile, he does not know what he enjoys.
And you, reasonable people,
don't tell me
that he would have
had to die anyway
soon afterwards.
Though I don't deny that he would have died,
he would not have died so soon.

Now, all of you who have heard about
the folly of that man—
do you see among you anyone who is that crazy?
Tell me straightforwardly who among you
could have so little brain
that he would be happy to die
just to get ignorant people
to talk about him.
May whoever feels like it go to hang himself,
for he will die a happy man
giving the world something to talk about.

2. Fiori, fiori, ò quanti fiori

Prima parte

Fiori, fiori, ò quanti fiori
qui ne spuntano l'herbette!
Sù, sù ninfe amorosette

Flowers, flowers, oh how many flowers
are sprouting here on the grass!
Come, come, little amorous nymphs,

qui drizzate i pie volanti!
corri Lilla, corri Clori—
fiori, fiori, ò quanti fiori.

Coglietene cento,
coglietene mille!
Dell'aure tranquille
del placido vento
sentire gl'odori...
ò quanti, ò quanti fiori.

Seconda parte

Ecco qui poggio reale
a cui sempre il sol riluce
che d'altrond'i raggi e luce
non riceve ad altri eguale
che da proprij suoi splendori—
fiori, fiori, ò quanti fiori!

Venite al prato
venite al bosco
che dent'al più fosco
un giglio ho trovato
di mille colori—
ò quanti, ò quanti fiori!

Terza parte

Questo candido narciso
ch'io ti dono e questa rosa,
Lilla mia vaga amorosa,
mi rasembra il tuo bel viso.
esca dolce a nostri ardori —
fiori, fiori, ò quanti fiori.

Da varie foglie
cogliete, intrecciate
ghirlande odorate,
facciate le voglie
di questi tesori—
ò quanti, ò quanti fiori.

Quarta parte

Mira, mira le viole
che biancheggiano gli accanti
e rosseggian gl'amaranti.
N'ha la man quanti ne vole,
ma son questi de minori—
fiori, fiori, ò quanti fiori.

Ò vedi tu come
quest'altro più grande
superbo ne spande

Direct your light feet to this place!
Come running, Lilla, come running, Clori—
flowers, flowers, oh how many flowers!

Pick a hundred,
pick a thousand of them!
Smelling the fragrances
of the tranquil breezes
of the placid wind...
oh how many flowers!

See here the royal hill
on which the sun always shines
for from nowhere does it receive
equal rays and light
as from its own splendors—
flowers, flowers, oh how many flowers!

Come to the meadow,
come to the forest,
for in the darkest part inside
I have found a lily
of a thousand colors—
oh how many, how many flowers!

This snow-white narcissus
that I give you and this rose,
my pretty and lovely Lilla,
seems to me to resemble your beautiful face.
sweet tinder for our passion—
flowers, flowers, oh how many flowers.

Of various flowers
gather, weave
fragrant garlands;
do the bidding
of these treasures—
oh how many flowers.

Look, see the violets,
the acanthus are blooming white,
and the amaranths are blushing.
The hand can find as many as it wants,
but they are among the least—
flowers, flowers, oh how many flowers.

Oh look how
this other, larger flower
haughtily spreads

le candide chiome,
quest'altro qui fuori—
ò quanti, ò quanti fiori.

her fair hair,
this other one here outside—
oh how many, how many flowers.

3. *Folle è ben che si crede*

Folle è ben che si crede
che per dolce lusinghe amorose
o per fiere minaccie sdegnose
dal bel idolo mio ritragga il piede.

Cangi pur suo pensiero
ch'il mio cor prigionero
spera che goda la libertà.
Dica chi vuole,⁵ dica chi sa.

Altri per gelosia
spiri pur empie fiamme dal seno
versi pure Megera il veneno
perchè rompi al mio ben la fede mia.

Morte il viver mi toglia
mai fia ver che si scioglia
quel caro laccio che preso m'ha.
Dica chi vuole, dica chi sa.

Ben havrò tempo, e loco
da sfogar l'amoroze mie pene
da temprar de l'amato mio bene
e de l'arso mio cor, l'occulto foco,
e trà l'ombre, e gli orrori
de notturni⁶ splendori
il mio ben⁷ furto s'asconderà.
Dica chi vuole, dica chi sa.

(Pio di Savoia)

4. *Conza lavez e colder*

O, Conza lavez e colder e padel
chiavidur e fidel lum cazzù candire
lè ch'il Parolot ch'è vegnù da Lugan
sù madon'e tosan paregiei vos cotà
conza caz, è cazzù lum padel e stagna.

I'ho bon stagnado bona lima martel
mantisit tinivel, e cient'olter meste
se ghissou quai vas che sus rot, ò fes dan,
non veste met affan, laghe ved portè scia
conza caz, è cazzù lum padel e stagna.

⁵ alternate spelling: 'vole' in the source, first verse only.

⁶ spelled 'nuturni' in the source.

⁷ 'bel' in the source, in error.

Mad is the man who thinks
that for sweet and amorous flattery,
or proud and haughty threats,
I would turn my steps away from my beautiful idol.
Let him give up his belief
that my imprisoned heart
hopes to enjoy liberty.
Let those speak who wish; let those speak who know.

Let others, out of jealousy,
breathe foul flames from their hearts;
let the Fury Megaera pour forth her venom
to make me break my oath to my beloved.
Death may snatch my life away,
but never will it loosen
this precious bond that's possessed me.
Let those speak who wish; let those speak who know.

Soon I'll have both time and place
to vent my amorous pangs,
to tune the secret fire
of my beloved and of my flame-scarred heart;
And among the shadows and terrors
of nocturnal splendors,
my beloved will be hiding secretly.
Let those speak who wish; let those speak who know.

Asseda ch'aù sciur se voli ch'aù lavora
 ch'in mane de mez' hora vuoi faù stravede
 e si no v'content'à reson, e mesura
 vuoi perd la facchiura, el vos dagn'vuoi resa
 conza caz, è cazzù lum padel e stagna.

Per cunt del mercà dan'vu la sentenza
 ch'au sciur inconsienza de sta al vosparè
 e s'n'hissou quattrin cosi in pront, ve promet
 de sav'anch'asper, sin che mi torno à passà
 conza caz, è cazzù lum padel e stagna.

Fronte st'occasion tant che son paregia
 che san'consorà da rial coldire
 e si non'do gust con si bella destrezzà
 de fau per dolcezza romagn'incanta
 cacciem pur i sù forch', e mandem à inpica.

Here is the fellow who fixes pots and pans, locks, lamps, etc., here is Parolot, who has come from Lugano, come on ladies and boys, get your stuff ready! Down here I fix lamps, frying pans, and tins.

I have good tin, file, and hammer, [...] and I do a hundred other things. If there is some vase that is broken, or was damaged, do not worry, just bring it here. I fix...

You must come out if you want me to work, because in half an hour I will amaze you, and if you are not satisfied, I will lose my profit and give you back your money. I fix...

Because of this transaction, I want you to know that I am ready to serve you, and if you do not have your money ready, I promise I will wait, until the next time I come around. I fix...

If all of this doesn't convince you, and you still don't want my services, the praises of which are sung far and wide, may I be taken to the gallows and condemned.

5. Sempre lieta, gioconda, e brilante

Sempre lieta, gioconda, e brilante,
 leggiadretta, gentile, e veziosa,
 tutta viva, compita, e galante
 e la bella Dorina amorosa.

Non e dama la più gratiosa,
 non è Ninfà la piu garbatina
 de la cara mia amata Dorina.

Se la ride, ò la balla ò canta,
 se la scherza, la guarda ò lavora,
 la rapisce, la lega, l'incanta,
 la ferisce, l'accend', e innamora;
 ogn'un l'ama, la serva, e l'adora,
 ch'ella è troppo gustosa, e carina,
 la mia cara, amorosa Dorina

Always happy, cheerful, and radiant,
 light-hearted, sweet-tempered, and pretty,
 all lively, well-bred, and gracious
 is the lovely, beautiful Dorina.

There is no woman more graceful,
 there is no nymph more well-bred
 than my dear beloved Dorina.

Whether she laughs, dances or sings,
 whether teasing, gazing or working,
 sh> ravishes, she binds, she enchants,
 she wounds, she enflames, and makes one fall in love;
 everyone loves her, serves her, and adores her,
 for she is just too pleasant and darling,
 my dear beloved Dorina.

Mai si turba, si sdegna, ò s'adira,
 mai si mostra ritrosa, ò rubella;
 anzi ascolta, gradisse, e rimira,
 compatisce, e cortese favella.
 Quanto è vaga, mirabile, e bella!
 Tanto è dolce gustosa mamina
 la mia cara diletta Dorina.

Gioia, gusto, piacer, e diletto,
 gaudio, pace, dolcezza, e contento
 spirà e porge quel viso, e quel petto,
 quel leggiadro e gentil portamento.
 Ah! ch' al cielo rapire mi sento,
 quando miro, e vagheggio vicina
 la mia cara adorata Dorina!

6. *Un pastorel nato non so*

Un pastorel nato non so
 se di ninfa ò di fera
 crudo ma bel quant'esser puo
 una beltà severa
 fa impacir, fa impacir le Donne à schiera
 fa stupire fa languire fa morir.

Belva non è ch'al lo suo stral
 schermir possa, ò fuggire
 ne pari à se braccio mortal
 si vidde mai colpire
 ma d'amar, ma d'amar non vuol sentire,
 sono i canti, sono i pianti sparsi in van.

Cupido al fin quel grand'arcier
 trionfante de cori
 al cui divin alto poter
 cedon gli eccelsi chorî
 affrenar, affrenar penso i furori
 di si altiere, di si fiero, spiritel.

Ma vinto ancor restò non men
 l'angiolin faretrato
 e di tremor sparso, e ripien
 gridò mercè prostrato
 el pastor, el pastor vago, e spietato
 d'arco e stral, sin del'ali lo spoglio.

Hor chi potrà già mai spiegar
 tal beltà si proterva,
 s'amor non ha per contrastar
 arma che piu le serva?
 fugg'ogn'alma, fugg'ogn'alma come cerva³
 ch'è s'è gionta, ch'è s'è punta guai à fe.

Never does she get upset, scornful, or angry,
 she never appears headstrong or defiant,
 instead she listens, is welcoming, and considerate,
 shows sympathy, and talks affably.
 How lovely, admirable, and beautiful she is!
 She is such a sweet pleasant little lady!
 My dear cherished Dorina.

Joy, pleasure, happiness, and delight,
 gladness, peace, sweetness, and contentment
 emanate from her face and her breast
 and her light-hearted and gentle bearing.
 Ah, I feel that I am carried away to heaven,
 when I gaze with delight and behold close to me
 my dear adored Dorina!

There's this little shepherd, born maybe
 of a nymph, maybe of a beast,
 as harsh—and as handsome—as he can be.
 His unbending beauty
 drives the ladies crazy, crowds of them,
 he is stunning—he makes them languish and die.

There's no beast that can be shielded
 from his dart, or escape it,
 nor did any mortal arm
 ever strike the way he does.
 But he does not want to hear of love,
 and songs and laments are uttered in vain.

Finally Cupid, that great archer,
 victorious in all hearts,
 to whose lofty, divine power
 even the heavenly choirs yield,
 decided to rein in the rages
 of so bold and proud a sprite.

But the sharpshooting angel
 was also conquered,
 and, all covered with fear,
 he prostrate called out, "have pity!"
 And the shepherd, charming and ruthless,
 stripped him of bow, arrow, and wings.

Who can ever deal with
 so impudent a beauty,
 if Love himself has no useful weapons
 for rebuking him?
 Let every soul flee like a doe—
 for if it's caught, if it's hit, there will be certain woe.

³ The scansion in this line is irregular—in order to underlay the text, the extra syllable has been omitted in the transcription and appears as “fugg'ogn'alma, ogn'alma come cerva.”

7. Non mi chiedete, ò fidi amici

Non mi chiedete, ò fidi amici,
non ricercate ò cari Amanti
perch'io traggia i di infelici
in continui amari pianti
ed in languidi sospir,
che non lo posso dir.

Dama ch'adoro ha sparso il crine
del⁹ laberinto del mio core,
le cui luci peregrine
al sol furan lo splendore.
mi tormenta e fa languir
e non gliel' posso dir.

Deh, se puo mai sentir conforto!
Ignudo spirto i prego almeno
che doppò ch'io sarò morto
mi fia tratto il cor dal seno,
ch'ivi ogn'un potra scoprir
ciò ch'hor non posso dir.

La bella imago, el gentil nome,
dolce cagion de la mia morte
qui vedransi al hor, e come
fe tacermi invida sorte
e forzommi al fin morir
per non poter lo dir.

Do not ask me, oh faithful friends,
do not inquire, oh dear lovers,
why I spend my unhappy days
in continuous bitter tears
and in languid sighs,
for I cannot tell you.

The Lady I adore has cast her hair
into the labyrinth of my heart;
Her noble eyes
steal the splendor of the sun.
She torments me and makes me languish
and I cannot tell her.

Ah, will I ever find comfort!
I pray that at least after my death
when I am a naked spirit,
my heart be torn from my chest,
so that then everyone will see
that which now I cannot tell.

The beautiful face, the gentle name,
sweet reasons for my death
will then be seen here on my heart,
and also how envious destiny made me silent
and in the end forced me to die
so I would not be able to tell.

8. Quando gli ucelli porterano i zoccoli

Prima parte

Quando gli ucelli porterano i zoccoli
e su per l'aria voleran gli buffoli,
le rose i gigli produranno broccoli
e le ranochie sonerano i zuffoli,
il di de morti sarà senza moccoli,
nera la neve e blanche le tartuffoli,
i ricchi zaperanno là cicoria
prima che voi m'usciate di memoria.

Quando li muti canteranno favole
e gli Tedeschi non sapran più bevare.
li sorci piglieran le gatte gnavole
e fuggiranno i cani da le lievere,
quando sarà coperto il ciel di tavole,
amaro sarà il zuccharo e dolce i pevere,
il Mar di Piante, i monti d'acqua carichi—
allora finiranno i miei ramarichi.

The birds will wear galoshes
and the buffalo fly through the air,
roses and lilies will grow broccoli
and the frogs play pipes,
the day of the dead will be without candles,
the snow black and the truffles white,
the rich go digging for chicory
before you will leave my memory.

When the mutes recite stories,
and Germans don't know how to drink anymore,
the mice catch the cats
and the dogs flee from the hares,
When the sky is covered by boards,
Sugar is bitter and pepper sweet,
the ocean full of plants and the mountains full of water,
then my sorrows will end.

⁹ The word "nel" may have been intended, rather than "del."

Seconda parte

Quando li grilli giocheran di scrimia
e su le corde balleranno gl'asini,
i cacciatori diverann' la simia¹⁰
e le cipolle produranno i pampani,
quando la luna sarà al giorno lumine
e che di gelo vestirassi il fulmine,
i di d'Agosto saran più che frigidi
prima ch'il pianto cessi à questi occhi humidi.

Quando le capre canteranno musica,
il di di Pasqua sarà in giorno venere,
i ciavatini leggeranno fisica
e dopò pranco si darà la cenere,
quando gli cani non havran testiccoli
e le campagne diveranno viccoli—
al hor per te, mio volto crudelissimo,
il cor che langue sarà felicissimo.

9. Quando io volsi l'altra sera

Quando io volsi l'altra sera
restar teco in sino a di
mi facesti la brusca cera
ne volesti dir di si
con scusarti ch'à quattro hore
aspetavi un gran signore.

Hoggi poi m'è stato detto,
da persona che lo sa,
che tu sola andasti a letto,
dopò ch'io parti di là,
e dormisti con tuoi guai.
quel signor non venne mai.

Hor io penso molto bene
la cagion qual si di ciò,
dirò forsi com'avviene
quel signor se lo scordò
e volendo à te venire,
hebbe sonno e ando à dormire.

Ma quest'altra opinione
calza meglio per mia fè,
che per tua ripuzione
tu dicesti così à me
per mostrare signora mia
ch'hai gran folla in pescharia.

The crickets will play at fencing,
and the donkeys dance on tightropes
the hunters become monkeys
and onion bulbs grow grape vines,
the moon will shine during the day
and lightening clad itself in ice,
the days of August will be very cold
before the weeping of these wet eyes will cease.

When the goats sing music,
Easter falls on a Friday,
the cobblers teach physics,
one offers ashes after dinner,
when dogs no longer have testicles,
and the meadows become side streets—
then, lady of the most cruel countenance, the heart
that languishes for your sake will be completely happy.

When I wished, the other evening,
to stay with you until day,
you gave me a tart look,
and wouldn't say "yes"—
with the excuse that at four,
you were expecting some great lord.

Today I've heard,
from a person who knows,
that you went to bed alone
after I left,
and slept only with your own groans;
the lord never came.

Now, I believe I know
a reason for all this.
I'll tell you what may have happened:
the lord forgot,
and, though wishing to come see you,
grew sleepy and went to bed.

But another view
is more likely, I think:
that it was on account of your reputation
that you said this to me,
to show me, my lady,
that you have a lot of fish in your pond.

¹⁰ variant of "scimmia."

Non sia ben gettarsi via,
ne chiamar chi se ne va,
che la troppo cortesia
nelle Donne è vanità
il mercante ch'altri prega
fa vergogna alla bottega.

Ma il far sempre repugnanza
e quel sempre dir di nò,
veramente è brutta usanza
che soffrir più non si può,
ed è cosa da curiale
voler sempre il memoriale.

Quando siamo trà noi soli
tu fai più difficolta
che non hebber gli spagnoli
nell'impresa di Breda.
Non v'è teco altro rimedio
che pigliarti per assedio.

Io che son poco soldato
alla fin ti lascierò
s'ho da star sempre in steccato
in Venetia andar men' vo
ove almeno à tutte l'hore
non s'aspetta quel signore.

10. Menti, lingua bugiarda

Prima parte

Menti, lingua bugiarda,
di río veneno infetta
maladetta,
che di fiamma novella'l mio cor arda.
E voi, anima mia,
troppo credula sete.
Ah, non sapete
quant' habbian forza de vostr'occhi i rai!
V'amo, mio cor, e v'amo più che mai.

Seconda parte

Ch'io delle voglie fide
volga ad altra bellezza
la fermezza
o ch'altra fiamma nel mio sen' s'anide?
Lingua bugiarda, menti!
Troppo dolce è l penare,
troppo son care
le fiamme che versate, amati rai!
V'amo, mio bene, e v'amo più che mai.

It wouldn't be good to cast oneself away,
nor to call back a person who's departing—
for an excess of courtesy
in women is vanity,
and the merchant who begs people to buy
shames his own shop.

But always putting people off,
and this business of always saying "no,"
really are stupid practices,
which can't be put up with any more—
and it's only courtiers
who are always wanting a memorial.

When we're alone together,
you give me more resistance
than the Spanish ever had
in the conquest of Breda.
With you there's no solution
but to take you by siege.

I, not being much of a soldier,
will leave you in the end,
if I have to stand in the lists for long;
I'll go to Venice
where at least they're not always
waiting for that lord.

You lie, mendacious tongue,
in the cruel shackles of evil
poison,
that my heart could burn with a new flame.
And you, my soul,
you are too credulous.
Ah, you do not know
how much power the rays of your eyes have!
I love you, my heart, and I love you more than ever.

That I could turn my steadfastness
from this faithful longing
towards another beauty
or that another flame could nest in my breast?
You lie, mendacious tongue!
Too sweet is the suffering,
too dear are
the flames that you emit, beloved eyes!
I love you, my dear, and I love you more than ever.

Terza parte¹¹

Quanto più splende il sole
delle minute stelle,
frà le belle
splondon¹² le vostre luci rare e sole.
Ah, ben degno sarei
di sempiterno horrore
se'l fido core
tigliessi à si vivaci e cari rai!
V'amo, mia sperme, e v'amo più che mai.

Quarta parte

S'io v'abbandono mai,
leggiadriissimi lumi,
si consumi
l'anima infida in sempiterni guai.
Tutti nel petto mio
versi dal foco eterno
il crudo Averno
d'empie fiamme penosi aspri tormenti!
Menti, lingua bugiarda!, menti, menti!

As the sun shines more brightly
than the small stars,
among all beauties
shine your rare and exceptional eyes.
Ah, I would well deserve
everlasting consternation
if I tore my faithful heart
from such vivid and dear eyes!
I love you, my hope, and I love you more than ever.

If I ever abandon you,
fairest lights,
may my unfaithful soul
consume itself in everlasting cries.
Into my breast
may cruel Hell
pour all of its eternal fire,
the harsh torments of painful, harsh flames!
You lie, mendacious tongue, you lie, you lie!

II. Hor ch'è tempo di dormire

Hor ch'è tempo di dormire
dormi figlio e non vagire
perche tempo ancor verrà
che vagir bisognerà.
Deh ben mio deh cor mio fà
fa la nina nina na

Chiudi quei lumi divini
come fan gl'altri bambini
perche tosto oscuro velo
priverà di lume il cielo.
Deh ben mio...

Over prendi questo latte
dalle mie mamelle intatte
perche ministro crudele
ti prepara acceto e fiele.
Deh ben mio...

Amor mio sia questo petto
hor per te morbido letto
pria che rendi ad alta voce
l'alma al Padre su la croce
Deh ben mio...

Now that it's time to sleep,
sleep, son, and don't cry;
for the time will come soon enough
when crying is needed.
O my dearest, my heart:
lullaby and sleep now.

Close those divine eyes
as other babies do;
for soon a dark veil
will deprive the sky of light
O my dearest, my heart . . .

Or take this milk
from my immaculate breasts:
for a cruel magistrate
is preparing vinegar and gall for you.
O my dearest, my heart . . .

My love, let this breast
be now a soft bed for you,
before, with a loud voice, you give
your soul to the Father, on the cross.
O my dearest...

¹¹ Incorrectly designated as "Seconda Parte" in the original.

¹² abbreviated as "splendō" in the original.

Posa hor queste membra belle
vezzosette e tenerelle
perchè puoi feri e catene
gli daran acerbe pene.
Deh ben mio...

Queste mani e questi piedi
ch'hor con gusto e gaudio vedi
ahime com'in varii modi
passeran acuti chiodi!

Questa facia gratiosa
rubiconda hor piu che rosa
sputi e schiaffi sporcheranno
con tormento e grand'affanno.

Ah con quanto tuo dolore
sola speme del mio core
questo capo e questi crini
passeran acuti spini.

Ah ch'in questo divin petto
amor mio dolce e diletto
vi farà piaga mortale
empia lancia e disleale.

Dormi dunque figlio mio,
dormi pur Redentor mio,
perchè poi con lieto viso
si vedrem in Paradiso.

Hor che dormi la mia vita
del mio cor gioia compita
tacia ogn'un con puro zelo
tacian sin la terra e'l Cielo.

E fra tanto io che farò?
Il mio ben contemplerò
ne starò col capo chino
sin che dorme il mio Bambino.

12. Chi vuol ch'io m'inamori

Chi vuol ch'io m'inamori
mi dic'almen di che?
Se d'animati fiori
un fiore, che cosa è?
Se di begli occhi ardenti
ah, che sian tosto spenti?
La morte, ohime, n'uccide,
il tempo il tutto frange:
hoggi si ride
e puoi diman si piange.

Rest now your beautiful small limbs,
so charming and delicate;
for later, irons and chains
will cause them bitter pains.
O my dearest, my heart . . .

These hands and feet,
which now you behold with zest and joy—
alas, in how many ways
will sharp nails pierce them!

This graceful face,
redder than a rose—
spitting and slaps will defile it
with torture and great suffering.

Ah, with how much pain for you.
O only hope of my heart,
this head and this brow
will be pierced by sharp thorns.

For in this divine breast,
O my sweet and delightful love,
an impious traitorous spear
will make a mortal wound.

Sleep, therefore, my son,
sleep then, my Savior;
for later with joyful faces
we'll see each other in Paradise.

Now that you are sleeping, O my life,
O complete joy of my heart,
let all be quiet with pure zeal,
even the earth and the heavens.

Meanwhile, what shall I do?
I will watch my dear,
not letting my head bow
as long as my baby sleeps.

Whoever wants me to fall in love,
tell me at least—with what?
If I should fall in love with lively flowers,
what is a flower?
If with beautiful passionate eyes,
ah, that will soon be extinguished?
Death, alas, kills them,
Time destroys everything:
today we laugh,
and then tomorrow we weep.

Se vuol ch'un auro crine
 mi leghi, e che sarà,
 se di gelate brine
 quel or si spargerà?
 La neve del bel seno,
 qual neve ancor, vien meno.
 La morte ancor produce
 terror, ch'il seno ingombra.
 Hoggia siam luce
 e poi diman siam ombra.

Dovrò prezzar tesori
 se vedo io morirò?
 E ricercar honori
 che presto io lascierò?
 In che fondar mia speme
 se giongon l'hore estreme?
 Ohime, che mai si pasce
 di vanitade il core!
 Hoggia si nasce,
 e poi diman si muore.

If I should be bound
 by golden hair, what will happen,
 when freezing cold
 shatters that gold?
 The snow of a beautiful breast,
 just like real snow, fades.
 Death will cause
 terror to fill the heart.
 Today we are light
 and then tomorrow we are shadow.

Should I care for riches
 if I can see that I will die?
 And seek honors
 that I will soon leave behind?
 In what should I put my hope
 when the final hours come?
 Woe, to those who satisfy
 their hearts with vanity!
 Today we are born,
 and tomorrow we die.

13. Un bambin che và alla scola

Un bambin che và alla scola
 fatto son, ohime, meschin,
 ond'Amor m'ha preso à folla
 come fus un passerin.
 Quelch'è peggio e che la puta
 che m'in segna l'alfabet
 d'ogni mal sempre m'inputa
 e s'accorda col fraschet.

Un ucel che sta nel bosco
 fatto son, ohime, meschin,
 ond'armor col fiele e tosco
 m'ha inescato il saracìn.
 Quel ch'è peggio, e ch'il crudèle
 privo m'ha di libertà
 e con lagrime, e querele
 vivrò sempre in povertà.

Come cera apo del foco
 mi consumo, ohime, meschin,
 e mancando à poco à poco
 alla fossa vuo vicin.
 Quel ch'è peggio, e mi dispiace,
 che restiate voi qua sù,
 onde prego Amor rapace,
 ch'anco voi parta là giù.

A child that goes to school
 I have become, alas, poor me,
 and so Love has led me on
 as though I were a little sparrow.
 What's worse is that the girl
 who teaches me the alphabet
 always charges me with mischief
 and confirms her point with the switch.

A bird that lives in the forest
 I have been made, alas, poor me,
 so that Love, with gall and poison,
 has baited and trapped me.
 What's worse is that the cruel one
 has robbed me of liberty.
 With only tears and complaints
 I will always live in poverty.

Like wax next to the fire
 I am consumed, alas, poor me,
 and, failing little by little,
 I am nearing my grave.
 What's worse and what displeases me so,
 is that you will remain up here,
 therefore I ask predatory Cupid
 that he may send you down here, too.

Duro sasso à presso un rio
 fatto son, ohime, meschin,
 onde l'acqua de l'oblio
 bevo ogn'hor, per mio destin.
 Quel ch'è peggio, e ch'ho nel petto
 vivo incendio, e grave ardor,
 che mi fa tanto sogetto
 che languendo, pero ogn'hor.

A hard rock next to a river
 I have been made, alas, poor me,
 so that to drink continuously
 the water of oblivion is my destiny.
 What's worse is that in my breast
 I have a vivid burning and grave ardor,
 that makes me so defenseless
 that, languishing, I perish unceasingly.

14. El me tira notte, e di

El me tira notte, e di
 con la saetta,
 Amor furbetta,
 ma spero un giorno
 di far ritorno
 nel mio primiero stato.
 Ah, son piagato!

El me tira notte, e di
 con l'arco, e strale
 e mi fa male,
 ma spero maga
 che la mia piaga
 ritorni à miglior stato.
 Ah, son piagato!

El me tira notte, e di
 col fero dardo
 ond'io tutto ardo,
 ma spero aita
 alla ferita
 et¹³ al mio cor sprezzato.
 Ah, son piagato!

El me tira notte, e di
 senza far tregua
 e'l sen dilegua,
 ma spero forsi
 se troppo corsi,
 ritrar il pie legato.
 Ò sfortunato!

He assaults me night and day
 with his arrow,
 cunning little Love,
 but I hope
 to return one day
 to my first state—
 ah, I am wounded!

He assaults me night and day
 with bow and arrow
 and hurts me,
 but I place my hope in a witch
 who will restore my wound
 to a better state.
 Ah, I am wounded!

He assaults me night and day
 with his fierce dart
 so that I burn all over
 but I hope for help
 for my injury
 and for my scorned heart.
 Ah, I am wounded!

He assaults me night and day
 without making a truce
 and he makes my heart fail,
 but I hope maybe,
 once I have tried long enough,
 that I will be able to draw back my tied foot.
 Oh unfortunate me!

15. Non ha'l regno d'amor

Non ha'l regno d'amor
 più felice di me,
 nò, alla fe!
 Vivo lieto nel cor,
 sento ogn'hor

There is no one in the kingdom of Love
 more blessed than I,
 no, by my faith!
 I live with a happy heart,
 I feel always

¹³ Abbreviated as “&” in the original.

un contento, un piacer,
un pensier
dolc'e car
che mi sprona ad amar.

O che dolce dilet
mi trabocca nel sen!
Vengo men,
e col canto, e col suon,
in canzon
canto rime e strambot,
giorno, e not,
ò che car
viver lieto, e danzar.

Che soave gioir
e l'amar, e goder!
Quest' è'l ver,
e godendo baciar
e bear
l'alma, e'l pet, e quel vis.
paradis
d'un' amant
servo fido, e costant.

Ah, che più non si puo!
Per dolcezza, e content,
io mi sent
a mancar, e finir.
Nei tuo petto, mio cor,
caro ardor,
morte vien,
a Dio, Filli mio ben.

a contentment, a pleasure,
a thought
so sweet and dear
that spurs me to love.

O with what sweet delight
my breast overflows!
I am failing,
and yet melodiously and tunefully
I sing
rime and strambotti¹⁴
day and night,
O how wonderful
to live and dance so happily.

What sweet pleasure it is
to love and enjoy!
This is the truth,
and to kiss with pleasure
and to blissfully enjoy
this soul and this breast and this face
are the paradise
of a lover,
of a faithful and constant servant.

Ah that one cannot bear more!
I feel the sweetness and pleasure
making me swoon
and die.
In your arms, my heart,
my dear passion,
death arrives.
Farewell, Phyllis, my beloved.

16. Sentirete una canzonetta

Sentirete una canzonetta
sopra al bel bocchin,
sopra al bel bocchin
del mio vago, e dispietato amor
ch' ogn'hor
nel cor
mi tormenta e fa,
mi tormenta e fa sospirare
per sua gran beltà.

Sentirete un soave canto
sopra al bel nasin,
sopra al bel nasin,¹⁵
del mio vago, e dispietato amor

You will hear a little song
about the pretty little mouth,
about the pretty little mouth
of my fair and merciless love
who at all times
in my heart
torments me
and makes me sigh
for the sake of her great beauty.

You will hear sweet singing
about the pretty little nose,
about the pretty little nose,
of my fair and merciless love

¹⁴ The 'rima' and the 'strambotto' are Italian poetic genres.

¹⁵ Misspelled 'nisin' in the source.

ch' ogn'hor
 nel cor
 mi tormenta e fa,
 mi tormenta e fa sospirare
 per sua gran beltà.

Sentirete la doglia acerba
 che mi fa morir,
 che mi fa morir
 per il vago, e dolce caro ben
 ch' ogn'hor
 nel cor
 mi tormenta e fa,
 mi tormenta e fa sospirare
 per sua gran beltà.

Sentirete d'amor la piaga
 che mi fa languir,
 che mi fa languir
 per un ciglio dispietato, e fer
 ch' ogn'hor
 d'ardor
 mi tormenta e fa,
 mi tormenta e fa sospirare
 ma non ha pietà.

Sentirete per chioma d'oro
 che son gionto al fin,
 che son gionto al fin,
 belle treccie, ma spietate, si,
 ch' ogn'hor
 il cor
 m'allacciate, ohime,
 m'allacciate, ohime, che ne godo
 ma non so perche.

who at all times
 in my heart
 torments me
 and makes me sigh
 for the sake of her great beauty.

You will hear about the bitter pain
 that makes me die,
 that makes me die
 For my fair and sweet dear treasure
 who at all times
 in my heart
 torments me
 and makes me sigh
 for the sake of her great beauty.

You will hear about the love wound
 that makes me languish,
 that makes me languish
 for a merciless and fierce face
 who at all times
 through my ardor
 torments me
 and makes me sigh
 but has no pity.

You will hear how, because of golden hair,
 I have come to the end,
 I have come to the end,
 beautiful tresses, but pitiless, yes,
 who at all times,
 bind
 my heart, alas,
 in such a way that I enjoy it
 without knowing why.

1. Curtio, ove vai, non far questa pazzia

1

Curtio Basso Solo



Sinfonia ad imitatione d'un Cavallo

4

Cur - tio, [Cur - tio] o - ve va - i, o - ve, o - ve, o - ve

8

va - i? Non far ques-ta paz - zi - a! Fer - ma - ti, fer - ma - ti.

12

fer - ma - ti, fer - ma - ti, col mal - an che Dioti di - a.

17

Che se tu sal - ti te ne pen - ti - rai, ai, ai, ai! Te ne pen - ti - ra -

21

Musical score page 21. The vocal line starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The lyrics are: "A che pen - san - do stai cir - ca al get-tar - ti à bas -". The music consists of two staves of bass clef notes.

24

Musical score page 24. The vocal line features eighth-note pairs. The lyrics are: "so. Tu ti". The music includes a dynamic instruction "4 3" at the bottom right. The vocal line continues with eighth-note pairs.

27

Musical score page 27. The vocal line consists of eighth-note pairs. The lyrics are: "puoi sca - pri - cia". The music includes dynamic markings "pp." and "p.".

31

Musical score page 31. The vocal line consists of eighth-note pairs. The lyrics are: "re. tu ti puoi sca - pri - cia". The music includes dynamic markings "pp." and "p.".

36

Musical score page 36. The vocal line consists of eighth-note pairs. The lyrics are: "re, ma quan - to al ri - tor -". The music includes dynamic markings "pp." and "p.".

40

Musical score page 40. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: na - re, fra - tel - lo mi - o, sa rà un dif - fi - cil pas - -

43

Musical score page 43. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: - - - - -

45

Musical score page 45. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: - - - - -

47

Musical score page 47. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: so. Non ti dar il tra - col - lo! Fer - ma, fer -

50

Musical score page 50. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: - ma, fer - ma ch'in fe - de mi - a ti rom - pi il col - -

53



55

Musical score page 55. The vocal line continues with eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: "lo. O quai cap - ri - ci stra - ni, ti sal -". Measure 56 starts with a fermata over the first two measures of the vocal line.

59

Musical score page 59. The vocal line continues with eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: "tan mu - sa a - dos - so! Per - che ti pren - di gl'im - pa - ci del ros -". Measure 60 starts with a fermata over the first two measures of the vocal line.

63

Musical score page 63. The vocal line continues with eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: "so con vo - ler rad - driz - zar, [con vo -". Measure 64 starts with a fermata over the first two measures of the vocal line.

67

Musical score page 67. The vocal line continues with eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: "ler rad - driz - zar] le gam - be ai ca - ni? Con vo -". Measure 68 starts with a fermata over the first two measures of the vocal line.

71

ler rad - driz - zar [con vo - ler rad - driz - zar] le gam -

75

bi ai ca - ni? Que - sti,

79

que - sti schia - maz - zi va - ni hor non

83

ser - va - no à. à ni - en - te, ni -

6

87

en - te, hor non ser - va - no à,

91

Musical score for measure 91. The vocal line consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of P . The lyrics are "à ni - en - te, ni - en - te, che quel". The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Measure numbers 6 and 43 are indicated below the staves.

95

Musical score for measure 95. The vocal line consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of P . The lyrics are "mat - to, quel mat - to cor - nu -". The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Measure numbers 6 and 43 are indicated below the staves.

98

Musical score for measure 98. The vocal line consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of P . The lyrics are "- to in som' è ri - so -". The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Measure numbers 6 and 43 are indicated below the staves.

101

Musical score for measure 101. The vocal line consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of P . The lyrics are "lu - to sal - tan - do vo - ler, [sal]". The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Measure numbers 6 and 43 are indicated below the staves.

104

Musical score for measure 104. The vocal line consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of P . The lyrics are "tan - do vo - ler, sal - tan - do vo -". The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Measure numbers 6 and 43 are indicated below the staves.

107

ler] dar gu - sto à la gen - te non gl'ha -

111

ver, [non gl'ha - ver,] nò, nò, nò, nò, non gl'ha -

115

ver, [non gl'ha - ver,] nò, nò, nò, nò, non gl'ha -

119

ver com - pas - sio - ne an - zi se

56

123

vol ca - der da - gli, da - gli,

127

[da - gli, da - gli, da - gli, da -]

130

gli,] da - gli un ur - to - ne, an - zi se

76

134

vol ca - der da - gli, da - gli, da - gli,

76

138

da - gli, da - gli, da - gli un ur - to - ne.

6 43

142

Da

Sinfonia

145

ca - po à pie - di ar - ma - to, ar - ma - to à

149

gui - sa d'un Rug - gie - ro ar - ma - to, ar -

153

ma - to, ar - ma - to à gui - sa d'un Rug -

157

gie - ro.

Ruggiero

161

6 7 8

165

76 43

170

76

174

Sinfonia

177

Da ca - po à

180

pie - di ar - ma - to, ar - ma - to, ar -

183

ma - to à gui - sa d'un Rug - gie - ro con

187

ga - le e con pe - nac - chi in su'l des -

191

trie - ro, des - trie - ro, des - trie - - - ro

195

in su'l des - trie - ro, des - trie - ro, des -

198

trie - - - ro s'è nell' al - ta vo -

201

ra - gi - ne get - ta - - - - -

204

to.

43

208

Po - ve - ro dis - gra - tia - to, ch'hu - mor ti ven - ne in te - sta io la ra - gio - ne

b b

211

Musical score for page 211, vocal part. The music consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of 7. The lyrics are: "spes - so à pen - sar mi son mes - so, che te c'in - dus - se e sol". The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. A large brace connects the two staves.

214

Musical score for page 214, vocal part. The music consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of 7. The lyrics are: "vi tro - vo que - sta: con - vien che l'hab - bi fat - to non per". The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. A large brace connects the two staves.

217

Musical score for page 217, vocal part. The music consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of 7. The lyrics are: "al - tro se non per - ch'e - ri un mat - to. For - se al cu - no di". The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. A large brace connects the two staves. A measure number 43 is indicated below the bottom staff.

221

Musical score for page 221, vocal part. The music consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of 7. The lyrics are: "ram - mi à la Pa - tri - a sma - ri - ta vol - le sac - ri - fi - car". The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. A large brace connects the two staves.

224

Musical score for page 224, vocal part. The music consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of 7. The lyrics are: "la pro - pria vi - ta, fa - cen - do at - tio - ne de - gna d'e - pi - gram - mi". The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. A large brace connects the two staves. A measure number 43 is indicated below the bottom staff.

227

Hor que - sto stu - pir fam - mi per - che gl'ho - mi - ni scal - tri e

230

quel - li ch'hann' giu - di - ti - o ve - du - to il pre - ci pi - ti - o, stan - no à ve

233

de - re e fan - no sal - tar gl'al

235

tri, e in pas - si cos - si brut - ti

43

238

u - sa - no à dar la pre - ce - den

240



242

-za a tut - ti. S'io fos - si sta - to all' ho - ra,

245

vi di - co il mio pen - sie - ro: non gl'ha - vrei fat - to à fè, à fè, à fèda ca - va -

‡

247

glie - ro. E fos - se an - da - to pur Ro - ma in mal' ho - ra,

43

250

so ch'il me - des - mo an - co - ra fat - to al - cun al - tro ha - vri - a, e

252

pri - ma di ca - de - re sa - ria sta - to à ve - de - re co - me quel ca - pi - tom - bo

255

lo ri - u - sci - va e d'i - mi - tar - lo in - ve - ce, [e d'i - mi - tar - lo in ve - ce] hav - re - be ri - so poi, [hav - re - be ri - so poi] di chi lo fe -

258

ce] hav - re - be ri - so poi, [hav - re - be ri - so poi] di chi lo fe -

261

263

ce. Che cir - ca à quel - la glo - ri - a dov' il lor fon - da -

266

men - to san - no que - sti pal - lon' gon - fij di ven - to,
com' - es - ser no - mi - na -

269

ti in un is - to - ri - a, è u - na cer - ta bo - ri - a
da dar - le la co -

272

per - ta è un en - te i - ma - gi - na - ri - o
di cer - vel te - me -

275

ra - - - - -

277

- ri - o, ne d'es - ser crom - po à tan - to prez - zo mer -

279

ta mo - ri - re. ò, ó sfor - tu - na - to,

282

per - che? Per es - ser po - scia no - mi - na

284

286

to.

289

Di - te - mi in cor - te si - a. se men - tre u - no sta in Ro - ma,

292

Musical score for page 292, vocal part. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 7/8 time signature. The lyrics are: "un al - tro in In - dia" (mezzo-soprano), "con ho - nor lo no - ma," (soprano), and "non sap - rei che" (soprano). The bottom staff has a bass clef and a 2/4 time signature.

295

Musical score for page 295, vocal part. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 7/8 time signature. The lyrics are: "gu - sto ei n'ha - ve - ri" (mezzo-soprano), "a." (soprano), "Ne - su" (soprano), and "no in fe - de mi" (soprano). The bottom staff has a bass clef and a 2/4 time signature.

298

Musical score for page 298, vocal part. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 7/8 time signature. The lyrics are: "a! Che ven - ga - vi il mal an - no" (mezzo-soprano), "ch'oc - cor - ron'tan - te" (soprano), "glo - se, quest' a -" (soprano). The bottom staff has a bass clef and a 2/4 time signature.

301

Musical score for page 301, vocal part. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 7/8 time signature. The lyrics are: "ni - me fa - mo - se, che" (mezzo-soprano), "gu - sto pon - no ha - ver se non lo" (soprano), and "san - no?" (soprano). The bottom staff has a bass clef and a 2/4 time signature.

304

Musical score for page 304, vocal part. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 7/8 time signature. The lyrics are: "Poi ch'à gl'ho - mi - ni" (mezzo-soprano), "mor - ti, non gl'e proc - ca - cio che gl'a - vi - si" (soprano). The bottom staff has a bass clef and a 2/4 time signature.

307

Musical score page 307. The top staff shows a bass line with eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff has a sustained note. The lyrics "por" are written below the notes.

310

Musical score page 310. The lyrics "Cur - tio a - qui - stos - si lo - de d'a - ni - mo bra - vo e for - te." are written below the notes. The music consists of two staves with bass clefs and a key signature of one flat.

314

Musical score page 314. The lyrics "poi - che con quel sal - tar si die la mor - te. Må" are written below the notes. The music includes a measure with a triple time signature and a measure with a common time signature. A rehearsal mark "+3" is at the bottom.

318

Musical score page 318. The lyrics "men - tre non lo sà, non lo sà che co - sa" are written below the notes. The music consists of two staves with bass clefs and a key signature of one flat.

322

Musical score page 322. The lyrics "go - de, må men - tre non lo sà," are written below the notes. The music consists of two staves with bass clefs and a key signature of one flat.

326

non lo sà che co - sa go - de, non lo

330

sà, non lo sà, [non lo sà, non lo sà] che co -

334

sa go - de. E voi, voi, voi, voi,

338

per - so - ne so - de. hor non mi sta - te à di - re che tan - to po - co

341

do - po gli fo - ra sta - to d'uo - po al suo mar - ci o dis - pet - to al

345

fin mo - ri - re, mo - - -

348

ri - re. Ch'io non vi nie - go, nò,

352

nò, nò. non vi nie - go, nò, nò, nò, nò,

356

que - sto ma non sa - reb - be, nò,

56 6

360

nò, nò, mor - to nò, co - si pre -

6

364

Bassoon part for measure 364:

sto, mà, mà. non vi nie - go, non,

368

Bassoon part for measure 368:

nie - go, mà que - sto non nie - go, mà

Measure numbers: 56 76

372

Bassoon part for measure 372:

non sa - reb - be, nò, nò, nò, mor - to.

Measure numbers: 6 76

376

Bassoon part for measure 376:

nò, co - si pre - sto, nò, co - si

Measure numbers: 6 76 6

380

Bassoon part for measure 380:

pre - sto. Hor voi ch'ha - ve - te in-te - so

Measure number: 76

384

la paz - zia di cos tu - i, ec - ci al cun che sia paz - zo al par di

387

lu - i? Di te - mi pur frà voi chi sa - rà quel - lo di si po - co cer-

390

vel - lo che per la - sciar che di - re à la ple - be i - gno - ran - te si con -

394

ten - ta mo - ri - re. Va - das - si ad im - pi - car purchi n'hà vo - glia, che
+3

397

mo - ri - rà gio - con - do e da - rà do - po se che di - re al Mon -

400

400

402

402

404

404

406

406

407

407

2. Fiori, fiori, ò quanti fiori
Prima Parte

25

Canto solo
overo Tenore

13

Fio - ri, fio - ri,

C3 C3

2

3

ò quan - ti fio - ri qui ne spun - ta - no l'her -

G

6

bet - te! Sù, sù nin - fe a - mo - ro - set - te

G

9

qui driz - za - te i pie vo - lan - ti! Cor - ri Lil - la,

G

12

cor - ri Clo - ri, fio - ri, fio - ri, ò quan -

G

15

Musical score page 15. Treble and bass staves. Measure 15: ti fio - ri Co - glie - te - ne cen - to, bass note 5, bass note 6. Measure 16 (not shown): bass note 5.

19

Musical score page 19. Treble and bass staves. Measure 19: co - glie - te - ne mil - le! Dell' au - re, bass note 5, bass note 6. Measure 20 (not shown): bass note 5.

22

Musical score page 22. Treble and bass staves. Measure 22: tran - quil - le del pla - ci - do ven - to, bass note 5, bass note 6. Measure 23 (not shown): bass note 5.

25

Musical score page 25. Treble and bass staves. Measure 25: sen - ti - re gl'o - do - ri, ò quan - ti, bass note 5, bass note 6. Measure 26 (not shown): bass note 5.

28

Musical score page 28. Treble and bass staves. Measure 28: ò quan - ti ò quan - ti fio - ri, bass note 5.

31

Ec - co qui pog - gio re - a - le

34

a cui sem - pre il sol ri - lu - ce

37

che d'al - tron - d'i rag - gi e lu - ce non ri - ce - ve ad al - tri e -

40

gua - le che da pro - prij suoi splen - do - ri.

43

fio - ri, fio - ri, ò quan - ti fio - ri!

47

Ve - ni - te al pra to, ve - ni - te
al bōs - co che den - tr'al piu fos - co

50

al bōs - co che den - tr'al piu fos - co

53

un gi - glio ho tro - va - to di mil - le

56

co - lo - ri. ò quan - ti. [quan - ti.] ò

59

quan - ti fio - - - ri!

62

Music score for measure 62. Treble clef, C major (indicated by a 'C' with a circle), common time. The lyrics are: Que - sto can - di - do nar - ci - so ch'io ti do - no e.

65

Music score for measure 65. Treble clef, C major (indicated by a 'C' with a circle), common time. The lyrics are: que - sta ro - sa, Lil - la mia va - ga a - mo - ro - sa,

68

Music score for measure 68. Treble clef, C major (indicated by a 'C' with a circle), common time. The lyrics are: [Lil - la mia va - ga a - mo - ro - sa,] mi ra - sem - bra il tuo bel

71

Music score for measure 71. Treble clef, C major (indicated by a 'C' with a circle), common time. The lyrics are: vi - so, es - ca dol - ce a nos - tri ar - do - ri,

74

Music score for measure 74. Treble clef, C major (indicated by a 'C' with a circle), common time. The lyrics are: fio - ri, fio - ri, ò quan - ti fio - ri.

78

Musical score page 78. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. Dynamics: piano (p). The lyrics are: Da - va - ri - e fo - glie co - glie - te, in -

81

Musical score page 81. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. Dynamics: piano (p). The lyrics are: trec - cia - te ghir - lan - de o - do - ra - te.

84

Musical score page 84. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. Dynamics: piano (p). The lyrics are: fac - cia - te le vo - glie di que - sti

87

Musical score page 87. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. Dynamics: piano (p). The lyrics are: te - so - ri, ò quan - ti, [ò quan - ti, ò

90

Musical score page 90. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. Dynamics: piano (p). The lyrics are: quan - ti] fio - ri.

93

Musical score for measure 93. Treble clef, C3. Bass clef, C3. The lyrics are: Mi - ra, mi - ra le vi - o - le.

96

Musical score for measure 96. Treble clef, C3. Bass clef, C3. The lyrics are: che bian - cheg - gia - no gli ac - can - tie ros - se - gian.

99

Musical score for measure 99. Treble clef, C3. Bass clef, C3. The lyrics are: [e ros - se - gian] gl'a - ma - ran - ti. N'ha la man quan - ti ne

102

Musical score for measure 102. Treble clef, C3. Bass clef, C3. The lyrics are: vo - le. ma son que - sti de mi - no - ri,

105

Musical score for measure 105. Treble clef, C3. Bass clef, C3. The lyrics are: fio - ri. fio - ri, ò quan - ti fio - ri.

109

Musical score page 109. Treble clef, common time. The lyrics are: "ò ve - di tu co - me que - st'al - tro". The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

112

Musical score page 112. Treble clef, common time. The lyrics are: "più gran - de su - per - bo ne span - de". The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

115

Musical score page 115. Treble clef, common time. The lyrics are: "le can - di - de chio - me, que - st'al - tro". The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. A sharp sign is present above the staff in the middle of the line.

118

Musical score page 118. Treble clef, common time. The lyrics are: "qui fuo - ri, ò quan - ti. [ò quan - ti ò]". The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. A sharp sign is present above the staff in the first measure.

121

Musical score page 121. Treble clef, common time. The lyrics are: "quan - ti] fio - ri.". The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. A sharp sign is present above the staff in the first measure. There is a fermata over the note "ri".

3. Folle è ben che si crede

33

Pio di Savoia

Canto Solo
ovvero Tenore

C3

1 Fol le è ben che si cre -
 2 Al tri per ge - lo - si -
 3 Ben ha - vrò tem - po e lo -

C3

6 76

de che per dol - ce lu - sin - ghe a - mo - ro -
 a spi - ri pur em - pie fiam - me dal se -
 co da sfo - gar l'a - mo - ro - se mie pe -

8 76 76 76

C

se o per fie - re mi - nac - cie sde - gno - se
 no ver - si pu - re Me - ge - rail ve - ne - no
 ne da tem - prar de l'a - ma - to mio be - ne

Bass

12

dal bel i - do - lo mio mio ben cor,

per - che rom - pi al mio ben
 e de l'ar - so mio cor,

15

rit - tra - gal pie - - de.
 la fe - de mi - - a.
 l'oc cul - to fo - - co,

18

Can - gi pur suo pen - sie - ro ch'il mio
Mor - te il vi - ver mi to - glia mai fia
e tra l'om - bre e gl'or - ro - ri de not -

22

cor pri - gio - nie ro spe - ra che
ver che si scio - glia quel ca - ro
tur - ni splen - do - ri il mio ben

25

go - da la li - ber - tà.
lac - cio che pre - so m'ha.
fur - to s'as - con de - rá.

76

7 ♯ 6

28

— Di - ca, di - ca chi vuo - le, di -

31

1,2. 3.
ca chi sa. sa.
—

4. Conza lavez e colder

Canto Solo, overo Tenore

1

O, con - za la - vez e col - der e pa -

2

del chia - vi - dur e fi - del lum caz - zù can - di -

3

re lè ch'il pa - ro - lot ch'è ve - gnù da Lu -

4

gan sù ma - don' e to - san pa - ra - giei vos co -

5

tà con - za caz, è caz - zù lum pa - del e sta - gna.

5. Sempre lieta, gioconda e brillante

36

Canto Solo,
ovvero Tenore



Sem - pre lie - ta, gio - con - da, e bri - lan -
 Se la ri - de, ò la bal - la can -
 Mai si tur - ba, si sde - gna, ò s'a - di -
 Gio - ia, gu - sto, pia - cer, e di - let -



3



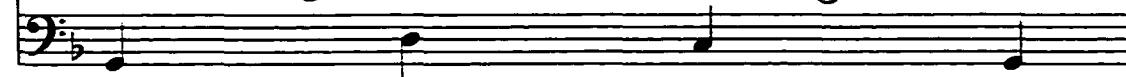
te, leg - gia - dret - ta, gen - ti - le, e vez - zo -
 ta, se la scher - za, la guar - da ò la - vo -
 ra, mai si mos - tra rit - tro - sa, ò ru - bel -
 to, gau - dio, pa - ce, dol - cez - za, e con - ten -



4



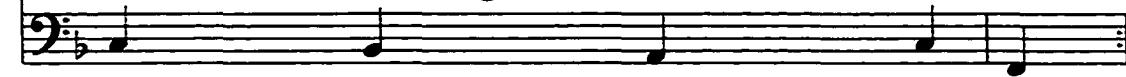
sa. tut - ta vi - va, com - pi - ta, e ga - lan -
 ra, la ra - pi - sce, la le - ga, l'in - can -
 la; an - zias - col - ta, gran - dis - se, e ri - mi -
 to spi - ra e por - ge quel vi - so, e quel pet -



5



te e la bel - la Do - ri - na a - mo - ro - sa.
 ta, la fe - ri - sce, l'ac - cend'. e in - na - mo - ra;
 ra, com - pa - ti - sce, e cor - te - se fa - vel - la.
 to, quel leg - gia - dro e gen - til por - ta - men - to.



7

Non e da - ma la più gra - ti - o - sa,
ogn' un l'a - ma, la ser - va, e l'a - do - ra,
Quan-to è va - ga, mi - ra - bi-le, e bel - la!
Ahi ch'al cie - lo ra - pi - re mi sen - to,

non è nin - fa la
ch'el-la è trop - po gu -
Tan-to è dol - ce gu -
quan-do mi - ro, e va -

9

piu gar - ba - ti - na de la ca - ra mia a - ma - ta Do - ri - na.
sto - sa, e ca - ri - na, la mia ca - ra, a-mo - ro - sa Do - ri - na.
sto - se ma - mi - na la mia ca - ra di - let - ta Do - ri - na.
gheg - gio vi - ci - na la mia ca - ra a-do - ra - ta Do - ri - na!

6. Un pastorel nato non sò

38

Canto Solo
over Tenore

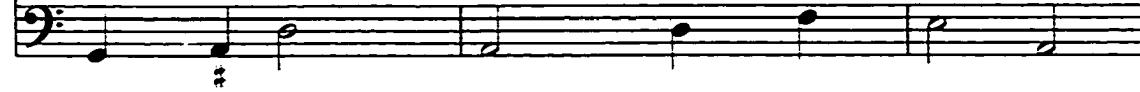
Un pas - to - rel na - to non sò, se di
 Bel - va non è ch'al lo suo stral scher - mir
 Cu - pi - do al fin quel grand' ar - cier tri - on -
 Ma vin - to an - cor re - stò non men l'an - gio -
 Hor chi po - trà già mai spie - gar tal bel -



nin - fa o di fe - ra, cru - do ma bel, quant' es - ser puo u - na bel -
 pos - sa ò fug - gi - re ne pa - ri à se brac - cio mor - tal si vid - de -
 fan - te de co - ri al cui di - vin al - to po - ter ce - don gl'ec -
 lin fa - re - tra - to e di tre - mor spar - so e ri - pien gri - dò mer -
 tà si pro - ter - va, s'a - mor non ha per con - tra - star ar - ma che



tà se - ve - ra, fa im - pa - cir, fa im - pa - cir le donne a schie - ra
 mai col - pi - re ma d'a - mar, ma d'a - mar non vuol sen - ti - re,
 cel - si cho - ri af - fre - nar, af - fre - nar pen - so i fu - ro - ri
 cé pro - stra - to el pa - stor, el pa - stor va - go, e spie - ta - to
 piu la ser - va? Fugg' ogn' al - ma, [ogn' al - ma] co - me cer - va



fa stu - pi - re, fa lan - gui - re, fa mo - rit.
 so - no i can - ti, so - no i pian - ti spar - si in van.
 di si al - tie - re, di si fie - ro spi - ri - tel.
 d'ar - co e stral, sin del' a - li lo spo - glio.
 ch'è s'è gion - ta, ch'è s'è pun - ta, guai à fe.



7. Non mi chiedete ò fidi amici

39

Canzonetta

Non mi chie-de - te ò fi - di a - mi - ci, non ri - cer - ca - te ò
Da - ma ch'a - do - ro ha spar - so il cri - ne del la - be - rin - to
Deh, se puo mai sen - tir con - for - to! I - gnu - do spir - to i
La bel - la i - ma - go, el gen - til no - me, dol - ce ca - gion de

3

ca - ri a - man - ti per - ch'io trag - ga i di in - fe - li - ci in con -
del mio co - re, le cui lu - ci pe - re - gri - ne al sol
pre - go al - me - no che dop - pò ch'io sa - rò mor - to mi fia
la mia mor - te qui ved - ran - si al hor, e co - me fe ta -

5

ti - nui a - ma - ri pian - ti ed in lan - gui - di sos - pir, che
fu - ran lo splen - do - re. Mi tor - men - ta e fa lan - guir e
trat - to il cor dal se - no, ch'i - vi o - gnun po - tra scop - tir ciò
cer - mi in - vi - da sor - te e for - zom - mi al fin mo - tir per

7

non lo pos - so dir, che non lo, non lo pos - sodir.
non gliel' pos - so dir, e non gliel' non gliel' pos - sodir.
ch'hor non pos - so dir, ciò ch'hor non, ch'hor non pos - sodir.
non po - ter lo dir, non po - ter, non po - ter lo dir. [dir.]

8. Quando gli ucelli porterano i zoccoli

40

Prima Parte

Canzonetta in sdrucciole

1

14

Musical score page 14. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes from G major to F# major at measure 6. Measure 6 starts with a bass note. Measure 14 ends with a bass note. Measure 15 begins with a bass note.

pri - ma, [pri - ma] che voi, voi, voi, voi m'u - scia-te dime - mo - ri - a.

18

Musical score page 18. Treble and bass staves. Measure 18 ends with a bass note. Measure 19 begins with a bass note.

Quan - do li mu - tican - te - ran - no fa - vo - le e gli Te - des - chi non sap - ran più

21

Musical score page 21. Treble and bass staves. Measure 21 ends with a bass note. Measure 22 begins with a bass note.

be - ve - re, li sor - ci pi - glie - ran le gat - te gna - vo - le e fug - gi -

24

Musical score page 24. Treble and bass staves. Measure 24 ends with a bass note. Measure 25 begins with a bass note.

ran - no i ca - ni da le lie ve - re, quan - do sa - rà co - per - to il ciel de ta - vo - le,

27

Musical score page 27. Treble and bass staves. Measure 27 ends with a bass note. Measure 28 begins with a bass note.

a - ma - ro sa - rà il zuc - ca - ro e dol - ce i pe - ve - re, il mardi

31

pian - te, i mon - ti d'ac - qua ca - ri - chi, al - lo - ra, [al - lo -

34

ra] fi - ni - ran - no, fi - ni - ran - no i miei ra - ma -

37

ri - chi, i

39

miei ra - ma - - - - ri - chi!

Seconda Parte

43

42

Quan - do li gril - li gio - che - ran di scri - mi - a e su le cor - de bal - le - ran - - no gl'a - si - ni, i cac - cia - to - ri di - ve - ran le si - mi - a

45

e le ci - pol - le pro - du - ran - no i pam - pi - ni, quan-do la

48

lu - na sa - rà al gior - no lu - mi - ne e che di ge - lo ve - sti - ras - si il ful - mi - ne,

50

i di d'A - go - sto sa - ran più che frig - gi - di pri - ma, pri - ma ch'il

53

56

Musical score page 56. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes from G major to F# minor. The lyrics are:

pian - to ces - si à que - sti oc - chi hu - mi - di. Quan - do le

59

Musical score page 59. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes to B minor. The lyrics are:

cap - re can - te - ran - no mu - si - ca, il di di Pas - qua sa - rà in gior - no

61

Musical score page 61. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes to A minor. The lyrics are:

ve - ne - re, i cia - va - ti - ni leg - ge - ran - no fi - si - ca e dop - pò

64

Musical score page 64. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes to E major. The lyrics are:

pran - so si da - rà la ce - ne - re, quan - do gli ca - ni non hav - ran te - sti - co - li

67

Musical score page 67. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes to D major. The lyrics are:

e le cam - pa - gne di - ve - ran - no vic - co - li, al hor per te, [al

70

Musical score page 70. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes from C major to G major at measure 73. Text: hor per te,] mio vol - to cru - de - lis - si - mo, il cor che lan -

73

Musical score page 73. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes back to C major at measure 76. Text: gue sa - rà fe - li - cis - si - mo. Al hor per te. [al

43

76

Musical score page 76. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes back to G major at measure 79. Text: hor per te,] mio vol - to cru - de - lis - si - mo, il cor che lan -

79

Musical score page 79. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes back to C major at measure 82. Text: - gue sa - rà fe - li - cis - si - mo, il cor che lan -

43

82

Musical score page 82. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes back to G major at measure 85. Text: - gue sa - rà fe - li - cis - si - mo.

6

9. Quando io volsi l'altra sera

46

Musical score for voice and piano, page 46, measures 13-15.

The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the voice (soprano) and the bottom staff is for the piano (bass). The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time.

Measure 13: The piano staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of $\text{C} = 13$. The vocal part begins with "Quand' io vol - - si".

Measure 14: The piano staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of $\text{C} = 13$. The vocal part continues with "l'al - tra se - ra re - star".

Measure 15: The piano staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of $\text{C} = 13$. The vocal part continues with "te - co in si - no a di".

Measure 16: The piano staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of $\text{C} = 13$. The vocal part continues with "mi fa - ce - sti la bru - sca ce - ra".

Measure 17: The piano staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of $\text{C} = 13$. The vocal part continues with "ne vo - le - sti dir di".

16

Musical score for measure 16. Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Notes: G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Notes: D, C, B, A, G, F, E.

si con scu - sar - ti ch'à quat -

19

Musical score for measure 19. Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Notes: G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Notes: D, C, B, A, G, F, E.

tro ho - re a - spe - ta - vi un

22

Musical score for measure 22. Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Notes: G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Notes: D, C, B, A, G, F, E.

gran si gno - re con scu -

25

Musical score for measure 25. Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Notes: G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Notes: D, C, B, A, G, F, E.

sar - ti ch'a quat - tro ho - re

28

Musical score for measure 28. Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Notes: G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Notes: D, C, B, A, G, F, E.

a - spe - ta - vi un gran si gno - re

The next seven verses may be found
in the texts and translations section.

10. Menti lingua bugiarda

48

Prima Parte

Canto



65

4



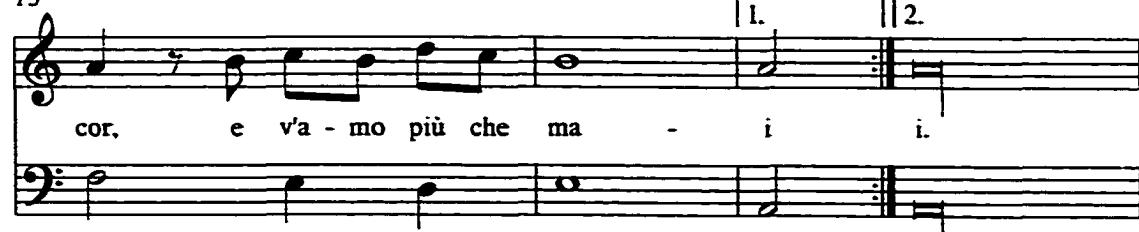
8



11



13



Seconda Parte

17

Ch'io del - le vo - glie fi - de vol - ga ad al - tra bel - lez - za la fer - mez - za

65

20

o ch'al - tra fiam - ma nel mio sen' s'a - ni - de? Lin - gua bu-

24

giar - da, men - ti! Trop - po dol - ce el pe - na - re, trop - po, trop - po son ca - re le

27

fiam - me che ver - sa - te, a - ma - ti ra - i! V'a - mo, mio

29

be - ne, e v'a - mo più che ma - i.

1. 2.

33

Quan - to più splen - de il so - le del - le mi - nu - te stel - le, frà le bel - le

36

splen - don le vos - tre lu - ci ra - re e so - le. Ah, ben

40

de - gno sa - re - i di sem - pi - ter - no hor - ro - re se'l fi - do, fi - do co - re to -

43

glies - si à si vi - va - cie ca - ri ra - i! Va - mo, mia

45

spe - me, e va - mo più che ma - i. 1. 2.

Quarte Parte

51

49

S'io v'ab-ban - do - no ma - i, leg - gia - dris - si - mi lu - mi, si con - su - mi

65

52

l'a - ni-ma in - fi - da in sem - pi - ter - ni gua - i. Tut -

56

ti nel pet - to mi - o ver - si dal fo - co e - ter - no il cru - do, cru - do A - ver - no d'em -

59

pie fiam - me pe - no - si as - pri tor - men - ti! Men - ti, lin -

61

gua bu - giar - da! Men - ti, men - ti!

1. 2.

65

11. Hor ch'è tempo di dormire
Canzonetta Spirituale sopra alla nanna

52

Canto solo

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff (treble clef) starts at C3. The second staff (bass clef) starts at C3. The third staff (treble clef) starts at C3. The fourth staff (bass clef) starts at C3. Measure numbers 1, 5, 9, and 13 are indicated above the staves. The lyrics are: "Hor ch'è tem - po di dor - mi - re dor - mi, dor - mi dor - mi. dor - mi fi - glio e non va - gi - re per - che tem - po an - cor ver - rá, per -". The music includes various rests and note values.

1

5

9

13

17

21

Musical score page 21. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff: note, rest, note, [per - che], tem - po an - cor ver - rá, che va -. Bass staff: note, note, note, note.

24

Musical score page 24. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff: note, note, note, note, note, note, note, note, note, bi - so - gne -. Bass staff: note, note, note, note, note, note, note, note.

27

Musical score page 27. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff: note, note, note, note, Deh, ben mio deh cor mio fa, note, note, note, note. Bass staff: note, note, note, note, note, note, note, note.

31

Musical score page 31. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff: note, note, note, note, note, note, note, note, note, fa la ni - na ni - na na. Bass staff: note, note, note, note, note, note, note, note, note.

34

Musical score page 34. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff: note, note, note, note, note, note, note, note, note, Chiu - di, [chiu - di] quei lu - mi di - vi - ni. Bass staff: note, note, note, note, note, note, note, note, note.

38

Musical score page 38. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Time signature: common time. Measures 1-5. Vocal part lyrics: co - me fan gl'al - tri bam - bi -

41

Musical score page 41. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Time signature: common time. Measures 6-10. Vocal part lyrics: ni per - che tos - to os -

44

Musical score page 44. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Time signature: common time. Measures 11-15. Vocal part lyrics: cu - ro ve - lo pri - ve - rà di lu - me il cie -

48

Musical score page 48. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two sharps (D major). Time signature: common time. Measures 16-20. Vocal part lyrics: - lo. Deh ben mio deh cor mio fa,

51

Musical score page 51. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two sharps (D major). Time signature: common time. Measures 21-25. Vocal part lyrics: fa la ni - na ni - na na.

55

O - ver pren - di ques - to lat - te dal - le mie ma - mel - le in - tat - te

58

per - che, [per - che] mi - nis - tro cru -

62

- de - le ti pre - pa-ra-a - ce - to e fie - le.

66

Deh. deh ben mio deh cor mio fa,

69

fa la ni - na ni - na na.

72

Musical score page 72. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The lyrics are: A - mor mio sia ques - to pet - to hor per te mor-

75

Musical score page 75. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The lyrics are: bi - do let - to pria che ren - di ad al -

79

Musical score page 79. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The lyrics are: ta vo - ce l'al - ma al Pa - dre su la cro - ce.

83

Musical score page 83. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The lyrics are: Deh. deh ben mio deh cor mio fa,

86

Musical score page 86. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The lyrics are: fa la ni - na ni - na na.

90

Musical score page 90. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: Po-sa hor ques-te mem-bra bel-le vez-zo-set-te, vez-zo-set-te.

93

Musical score page 93. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The vocal line includes a melodic line with a grace note and a fermata over the word "per". The lyrics are: te-ne-rel-le per - chè puoi fe -

96

Musical score page 96. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The vocal line features sustained notes and a bracketed section [fe - rie ca - te - ne]. The lyrics are: rie ca - te - ne [fe - rie ca - te - ne] gli da -

99

Musical score page 99. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The vocal line consists of sustained notes. The lyrics are: ran a - cer - be pe - ne. Deh.

103

Musical score page 103. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: deh ben mio deh cor mio fa, fa la ni - na ni - na

106

na Ques - te ma - nie ques -

110

ti pie - di ch'hor con gus - to e gau - - -

113

- - - dio ve - - di ahi - - -

116

me co - m'in va - rij mo - di, co - m'in va - rij

119

mo - di pas - se - ran, pas - se - ran a - cu - .

122

ti chio - - di!

125

Que sta fa cia gra ti - o - sa ru bi con da hor piu che ro - sa

128

spu - tie schiaf fi spor - che ran no

131

con tor men to e grand af fan - no. Ah con quan to.

135

ah con quan to tuo do lo re so la spe me del mio

138

co-re ques-to ca-po e ques-ti cri-ni pas-se-ran a-cu-ti

141

spi-ni. Ah ch'in ques-to di-vin pet-to

144

a-mor mio dol-ce di-let-to vi fa-ra pia-ga mor-

147

ta-le em-pia lan-cia-e dis-le-a-le

151

Dor-mi dun-que fi-glio mi-o, dor-mi, dor-mi, [dor-mi]

154

Musical score page 154. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. The lyrics are: dor - mi, dor - mi, dor - mi] pur Re - den - tor mi - . The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

157

Musical score page 157. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. The lyrics are: - o per - chè poi con lie - to vi - so, con lie - to . The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

160

Musical score page 160. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. The lyrics are: vi - so si ved - rem in Pa - ra - di - . The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

163

Musical score page 163. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. The lyrics are: so. Hor che dor - me la mia vi - ta del mio cor . The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The key changes to C major at the end.

167

Musical score page 167. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. The lyrics are: gio - ia com - pi - ta ta - cia o - gnum con pu - ro ze - lo . The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bass staff includes a 7/6 measure and a 2/2 measure.

170

Musical score page 170. Treble clef, common time. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are: ta - cian sin la ter - ra e'l Cie - - - lo. The bass line has sustained notes. Measure number 170 is indicated at the top left.

174

Musical score page 174. Treble clef, common time. The vocal line includes eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are: E fra tan - to i - o che fa - rò? Il mio ben contempla - . The bass line has sustained notes marked with ♯. Measure number 174 is indicated at the top left.

178

Musical score page 178. Treble clef, common time. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are: rò ne sta - rò col ca - po chi - no sin che dor - . The bass line has sustained notes. Measure number 178 is indicated at the top left.

181

Musical score page 181. Treble clef, common time. The vocal line includes eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are: - me il mio Bam - bi - - - no. The bass line has sustained notes. Measure number 181 is indicated at the top left.

12. Chi vuol ch'io m'inamori

63

Canzonetta Spirituale

Canto solo

13

Chi vuol ch'io mi - na - mo - ri mi dic' al - men di
Se vuol ch'un au - ro cri - ne mi le - ghi e che sa -
Do - vrò prez - zar te - so - ri se ve - do jo mo - ri -

5

che? Sed'a-ni - ma-ti fio - ri un fio - re, che co - sa è? Se di be - gli oc - chi ar - den - ti ah - rà?
Se di ge - la - te bri - ne quel or si spar - ge - rà? La ne - ve del bel se - no, qual - rò?
E ri - cer - car ho - no - ri che pres - to io la - scie - rò? In che fon - dar mia spe - me se -

9

che sian tos - to spen - ti? La mor - te ohi - me n'u - ci - de, il
ne - ve an - cor vien me - no. La mor - te an - cor pro - du - ce ter -
gion - gon l'ho - re es - tre - me? Ohi - me che mai si pa - sce di

13

tem - po il tut - to fran - ge: hog - gi si ri - de e puoi di - man si pian -
ror, chi'il se - no in - gom - bra. Hog - gi si am lu - ce e poi di - man siam om -
va - ni - ta - de il co - re! Hog - gi si na - sce, e poi di - man si muo -

7 6 5

17

ge. hog - gi si ri - de e puoi di - man si pian - - ge.
bra, hog - gi si am lu - ce e poi di - man siam om - - bra.
re, hog - gi si na - sce, e poi di - man si muo - - re.

7 6 5

13. Un bambin che và alla scola

64

Canto Solo

13

Un bam - bin che và al - la
Un u - cel che sta nel
Co - me ce - ra a - po del
Du - ro sas - so à pres - so un

4

sco - la fat - to son, ohi - me, mes - ,
bo - sco fat - to son, ohi - me, mes - ,
fo - co mi con - su - mo, ohi - me, mes - ,
ri - o fat - to son, ohi - me, mes - .

8

chin, ond' A - mor m'ha pre - so à fol - la,
chin, ond' a - mor col fie - le e tos - co,
chin, e man - can do à po - co à po - co,
chin, on - de l'ac - qua de l'o - bli - o.

12

co - me fus un pas - se - rin,
m'ha in - es - ca - to il sa - ra - cin,
al - la fos - sa vuoi vi - cin,
be - vo ogn' - hor, per mio de - stin.

16

Quel ch'è peg - gio e che la pu - ta
 Quel ch'è peg - gio, e ch'il cru - de - le
 Quel ch'è peg - gio, e mi dis - pia - ce,
 Quel ch'è peg - gio, e ch'ho nel pet - to

20

che m'in se - gna l'al - fa - bet d'o - gni
 pri - vo m'ha di li - ber - tà e con
 che re - stia - te voi qua sù, on - de
 vi - vo in - cen - dio, e gra - ve ar - dor, che mi

24

mal sem - pre m'in - pu - ta e s'a -
 la gri - me, e que - re - le vi - vrò
 pre - go A - mor ra - pa - ce, ch'an - co
 fa tan - to so - get to che lan -

28

cor - da col fras - chet. [chet.]
 sem - pre in po - ver - ta. [ta.]
 voi par - ta là giù. [giù.]
 guen do, pe - ro ogn' hor. [hor.]

14. El me tira nott'e di

66

Canto solo

13

El me ti - ra nott' e

4

di con la sa - et - ta, A - mor fur -
 di con l'ar - co, e stra - le e mi fa
 di col fe - ro dar - do ond' io tut -
 di sen - za far tre - gua e'l sen di -

8

bet - ta, ma spe - ro un gior - no di far ri -
 ma - le, ma spe - ro ma - ga che la mia
 to ar - do, ma spe - ro a - i - ta al - la fe -
 le - gua, ma spe - ro for - si se trop - po

13

tor - no nel mio pri - mie - ro sta - to.
 pia - ga ri - tor - ni à mi - glior sta - to.
 ri - ta et al mio cor sprez - za - to.
 cor - si. ri - trar il pie le - ga - to.

17

1,2,3.

Musical score for voice and piano. The vocal line starts with a melodic line over three measures, followed by lyrics: "Ah. son pia - ga - to!". The piano accompaniment consists of sustained notes. Measure numbers 17 and 18 are indicated above the staff.

Ah. son pia - ga - to!

#

b

43

#

21

4.

Musical score for voice and piano. The vocal line starts with a melodic line over three measures, followed by lyrics: "ò sfor - tu - na - to!". The piano accompaniment consists of sustained notes. Measure numbers 21 and 22 are indicated above the staff.

#

b

43

=

15. Non ha'l regno d'amor

68

1

Non ha'l reg - no d'a - mor più fe - li - ce di
O che dol - ce di - let mi tra - boc - ca nel
Che so - a - ve gio - ir e l'a - mar, e go -
Ah, che più non si puo! Per dol - cez - za, e con -

2

me, nò al la fe! Vi - vo lie - to nel cor, sen - to ogn'
sen! Ven - go men, e col can - to, e col suon, in can -
der! Que - st'el ver, e go - den - do ba - ciar e be -
tent, io mi sent a man - car, e fi - nir.

3

hor un con - ten - to, un pia - cer, un pen - sier dolc' e
zon can - to ri - me e stram - bot, gior - no, e not, ò che
ar l'al - ma, e'l pet, e quel vis, pa - ra - dis d'un a -
Nel tuo pet - to, mio cor, ca - ro ar - dor, mor - te

4

car che mi spro - na ad a - mar.
car vi - ver lie - to e dan - zar.
mant ser - vo, fi - do, e co - stant.
vien, a Dio, Fil - li mio ben.

16. Sentirete una canzonetta sopra al bel bocchin

69

Canto Solo

Ritornello

1. Sen ti - re - te u - na can - zo - net - ta sop - ra al
 2. Sen ti - re - te un so - a - ve can - to sop - ra al
 3. Sen ti - re - te la do - glia a - cer - ba che mi
 4. Sen ti - re - te d'a - mor la pia - ga che mi
 5. Sen - ti - re - te per chio - ma d'o - ro che son

3

bel boc - chin. sop - ral bel boc - chin del mio va - go e dis - pie -
 bel na - sin. sop - ra al bel na - sin del mio va - go e dis - pie -
 fa mo - rit. che mi fa mo - rit per il va - go e dol - ce
 fa lan - guir. che mi fa lan - guir per un ci - glio dis - pie -
 gion - to al fin. che son gion - to al fin, bel - le trec - cie, ma spie -

5

ta - to a - mor ch'ogn' hor nel cor mi tor - men - ta e
 ta - to a - mor ch'ogn' hor nel cor mi tor - men - ta e
 ca - ro ben ch'ogn' hor nel cor mi tor - men - ta e
 ta - to, e fer ch'ogn' hor d'ar - dor mi tor - men - ta e
 ta - te. si, ch'ogn' hor il cor m'al-lac - cia - te, ohi -

8

fa, mi tor - men - ta e fa so - spi - ra - re per sua gran bel -
 fa, mi tor - men - ta e fa so - spi - ra - re per sua gran bel -
 fa, mi tor - men - ta e fa so - spi - ra - re per sua gran bel -
 fa, mi tor - men - ta e fa so - spi - ra - re ma non ha pie -
 me, m'al - lac - cia - te ohi - me che ne go - do ma non so per -

10

tā.
 tā.
 tā.
 tā.
 che.

Ritornello

12

Critical notes

Variants or suspected misprints are given as follows: measure number (m., mm.), part name (V = voice, b.c. = basso continuo), variant.

Table of Contents states that 1. *Curtio, ove vai* begins on page 2. It begins on page 4.

1. *Curtio, ove vai*

between mm. 222-223, b.c., the source has an extra, albeit empty, bar.

m. 229, b.c., tied half notes made whole notes.

m. 235, b.c., tied half notes made whole notes.

m. 400 to end, V, b.c., metric discrepancy between the parts.

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