

Fuggi, fuggi, cor mio

Philippe Verdelot (c.1485-c.1530), arrangement by Adrian Willaert (c.1490-1562)

[Canto]

Intavolatura de li madrigali di Verdelotto (Venice, 1536)

5
Fug - gi, fug - gi cor mi - o, L'in-gra-to e cru-do A-mo - re, Che

10
trop-po e gran - de er-ro - re, Far-si un cie-co fan-ciul sì al-to id - di - o.

15
sì al-to id - di - o. Co - no - sci il tem-po per-so, Per

20
u - na fin-ta se col-ma d'in - gan - ni, E - sci di ser-vi - tu, e-sci d'af - fan - ni,

25
Non i - star più som-mer - so in ge-lo - si - a so-spet-ti, sde-gni e pian-

30
- ti, Che'l fin de cie-chi a-man - ti, E in van pen - tir - si e fi - nir

35
in do - lo - re, Per es - ser trop - p'er - ro - re, Far - si un cie - co fan -

40
ciul sì al-to id - di - o, sì al-to id - di - o.

45
50

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Lute (chordal notation)

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The image displays a musical score for a lute, using chordal notation. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is organized into measures, with measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 clearly marked above the staff. The notation consists of vertical stems and horizontal lines representing chords and individual notes. Some measures contain complex chords with multiple notes, while others are simpler. The overall structure is a single melodic line with a harmonic accompaniment, typical of lute tablature notation.