

Fuggi speme mia fuggi

Alessandro Striggio (Sen) (c.1535-1592)
Arr. for lute by Vincenzo Galilei (c.1525-1591)

Reconstructed superius part

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff, labeled 'Reconstructed superius part', is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It contains lyrics in Italian: 'Fug - gi spe - - me mia, fug - gi, E fug - gi per non far più mai ri - tor - - no: So - - la tu, che di - strug -'. The bottom staff, labeled 'bassus', is also in common time but with a key signature of one sharp. It contains lyrics: 'gi O - gni mia pa - - ce: à far vien - - ne sog - gior - - no, In - vi - dia, Ge - lo - sia, Pen-sie-ro e Scor - - no Me - co nel cie - co In -'. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bassus staff includes several basso continuo-style basses.

15

fer - - no, O - ve l'aspro mar - tir mio ____ vi - va e - ter - -

18

no, mar - tir mio vi - va e - ter - - no. So - - la tu

21

che di-strug - gi O - gni mia pa - ce: à far vien - ne sog -

24

gior - - no, In - vi - dia, Ge - lo - sia, Pen - sie - ro e Scor - - no

Vincenzo Galilei's intabulation of Alessandro Striggio's madrigal *Fuggi, speme mia, fuggi* is the only music survived from the *intermedii* performed before and between the five acts of a comedy, *La Cofonaria* presented 1565 during the celebration of the marriage between the Florentine Count Francesco de' Medici and Giovanna d'Austria.

In his article, *Psyche's Lament*, in *Words and Music: The Scholar's View*, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1971, Howard Mayer Brown has reconstructed Striggio's original setting of the madrigal for solo voice accompanied by 4 trombone, 4 viols and a lirone from Galilei's intabulation. This has been possible due to a detailed contemporary description of this theater event by Giovanni Battista Cini, the author of the madrigal lyrics. His description contains all the lyrics from the madrigals of the *intermedii* as well as details on their instrumentation.

The solo part (superius) of this score is borrowed from this reconstruction. The below English translation of Cini's Italian lyrics is made by O. G. Sonneck and quoted from Howard Mayer Brown's article:

Fled is my every hope,
And fled nevermore to return:
Only thou, who destroyest
All my peace: who sendest to remain
Envy, Jealousy, Care and Scorn,
With me within the dim Inferno,
Where lives eternally my torment sore.