

**No: 1. Ai dolci vaghi**  
**from Lodi della Mvsica ... 1595**

Giovanni Maria Nanino  
(1543/1544 – March 11, 1607)

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Voices

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Soprano  
Alto  
Bass

Ai dol - ci e va - ghi accen - ti Chor fingo' fuggi-ti - vi Chor  
 Ai dol - ci e va - ghi ac-cen - ti Chor fingo' fuggi-  
 Ai dol - ci e va - ghi accen - ti Chor fingo' fuggi-ti - vi

fingo' fuggi-ti - vi Chor fingo' fuggi - ti-vi hor mos - tra len -  
 ti - vi Chor fingo' fuggi-ti - vi hor mos - tra len -  
 Chor fingo' fuggi-ti - - vi hor mos - tra len -

ti Ben com - posta Armoni - - a. Gio-is -  
 ti Ben composta Armo - ni - - a. Gio -  
 ti Ben com - posta Armoni - - a. Gio-is -

- ste' l'alma et og-ni pe - na ob - li - a, Gio - is - ste' l'alma et  
 is-ste' l'al - ma et og - ni pe - na ob-li - a, Gio - is - ste' l'alma et og - ni  
 - ste' l'alma et og-ni pe - na ob-li - a, Gio - is-ste' l'al - ma et

og - ni pe - - - na ob - li - a, Gio - is -

pe - - na ob - li - - - a, Gio -

og - ni pe - na ob - li - - - a, Gio - is -

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for the Soprano voice, the middle for the Alto voice, and the bottom for the Bass voice. The lyrics are: 'og - ni pe - - - na ob - li - a, Gio - is -' for the Soprano; 'pe - - na ob - li - - - a, Gio -' for the Alto; and 'og - ni pe - na ob - li - - - a, Gio - is -' for the Bass. The score includes a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.'). The first ending leads to the second ending, which concludes the phrase. The music is written in a common time signature and features various note values including quarter, eighth, and half notes, as well as rests.

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Cembalo

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Cemb.

The first system of music is written for Cembalo. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a treble staff chord of G4, B4, and D5, followed by a series of chords and a melodic line in the treble staff. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system continues the piece. The treble staff features a more active melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a final chord in the treble staff.

The third system shows the continuation of the melodic and harmonic development. The treble staff has a prominent melodic line, and the bass staff provides a consistent accompaniment. The system ends with a final chord in the treble staff.

The fourth system continues the piece. The treble staff features a melodic line with some grace notes, and the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a final chord in the treble staff.

The fifth and final system of music. It includes a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.'). The first ending leads back to an earlier part of the piece, while the second ending concludes the piece with a final chord in the treble staff.

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Italian lute tablature

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Lute in G

The first system of lute tablature consists of three staves. Above the staves are four musical notes: a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The tablature itself is written on three staves with numbers 0-5. The first staff has numbers 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0. The second staff has numbers 4, 4, 4, 5, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2. The third staff has numbers 3, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 2, 2, 5, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 2.

The second system of lute tablature consists of three staves. Above the staves are two musical notes: a quarter note and a quarter note. The tablature is written on three staves with numbers 0-5. The first staff has numbers 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0. The second staff has numbers 1, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 5, 3, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 2, 0. The third staff has numbers 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 1, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0.

The third system of lute tablature consists of three staves. Above the staves are seven musical notes: a half note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The tablature is written on three staves with numbers 0-7. The first staff has numbers 2, 2, 2, 0, 7, 4, 0, 4, 2, 2, 2, 0, 4. The second staff has numbers 5, 0, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0. The third staff has numbers 4, 0, 0, 3, 0, 2, 2, 7, 5, 2, 3, 5, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 3, 2, 0.

The fourth system of lute tablature consists of three staves. Above the staves are four musical notes: a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The tablature is written on three staves with numbers 0-5. The first staff has numbers 2, 4, 0, 2, 2, 3, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 0, 3. The second staff has numbers 0, 5, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 1, 3. The third staff has numbers 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 4, 0, 1, 3, 3, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2.

The fifth system of lute tablature consists of three staves. Above the staves are four musical notes: a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The tablature is written on three staves with numbers 0-5. The first staff has numbers 3, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 4, 2. The second staff has numbers 5, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 2, 2, 0, 4, 2. The third staff has numbers 3, 0, 2, 2, 3, 2, 0, 0, 2, 3, 2, 4, 5, 0, 3, 3, 0, 0, 5, 0. There are two first endings marked with '1.' and '2.' above the staves.

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French lute tablature

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Lute in G