# ARCHIVIO GENERALIZIO - Sezione Storica Chierici Regolari Somaschi BIGGRAFIE C.R.S. n. 2726 Curia Generalizia - Roma

Bugrifia m. 2726 GALLO Giusepe (Se.) Murueta Buomfie n. (2726) -> cf. G-1-284 (Cotale leby-s)

GALLO GIUSEPPE crs. (St.



musicista (1598, sec. XVI)

-> of Stoppin 1929 (Chiese), pg -247.

- Eitner Robert, Blographisch-bibliographisches Quellen-Lexikon der Musiker und Musikgelehrten der christlichen zeitrechnung bis zur mitte des neunzehnten jahrhunderts. Leipzig, Breitkopf e Haertel, in 8°, 1901., vol. 4 (Flixius-Haine) (su p. Gallo Giuseppe crs. musicista): opera che però non ho potuto consultare.
- $\Omega$  AA.VV., Enciclopedia della Musica. Milano, ed. Ricordi 1964. Vol. II (D-LEU), pag. 269 (parla di p. Gallo Giuseppe crs. musicista):

"GALLO, Giuseppe (Gallus Josephus) (n. Milano sec. XVI). Compositore. Appartenne all'Ordine dei Padri Somaschi. Pubbl. Sacri operis musici alternis modulis concinendi liber I... missam unam vocibus novenis; 8 motects octonis; 3 item cantiones musicis instrumentis> (Milano, Eredi

- Gatti Guido M. Basso Alberto, La Musica. Parte seconda: Dizionario. Torino, UTET 1968, vol. 5, Seconda parte (A-Kyu), pag. 1165 (su p. Gallo Giuseppe crs. musicista):
- ( · Basso Alberto (a cura), Dizionario enciclopedico universale della musica e dei musicisti. Le biografie. Vol. terzo (FRA-JA). Torino, UTET 1986, pag. 105 (su p. Galio Giuseppe

"GALLO, Giuseppe (Gioseffo G., Josephus G., Galli, Gallus). Compositore italiano (Milano, sec. XVI). Fu <Religionis Somascheus>, cioè appartenente all'Ordine dei Padri Somaschi. Compos. (pubbl.): Sacri operis musicis alternis modulis concinendi liber 1 ... Missam unam vocibus novenis; 8 Motecta octonis; 3 item Cantiones musicis instrumentis (Milano 1598)".

\_ 1 Granit H Rossi G.BATISTA Cus. J (mutinizia R.). 4-4 Etner Robert, Biogrephisch-bibliographisches Quellen-Lexikon der Musiker und Husikgelehrkan der christischen zeitrechnung bis zur mitte des neumzehnden jahrhunderts. Leiszig, Breithopf e Haertell, in 6°, 1901, vol. 4 (Flixius-Haine) (su.p. Gallo Gissesper zur musikata): soers die perb non help protos consultare. AA.VV., Enciclopedia della Missica, Milano, ed. Ricordi 1964. Vol. II (D-LEU), pag. 269 (paria di p. Gallo Giuseppe crs. musicista); Vol. IV (Xev-Z), pag. 59 (paria di p. Rossi Giovanni Battista crs. musicista); Vol. IV (Xev-Z), pag. 59 (paria di p. "GALLO, Granopo (Galla Josephu) (n. Milagi sec. XVI). Composiore. Apparence all Ordine del Padr Somachi. Pubbl. Chart opera moto altress modulo com, nendi liber I mittant anan modulo concess. Il motors scandi I liven cambines motors for Tes 1545)." vol. IV, pag. 59: \*\*ROSAL Giro sero Basica (In. Omnos 1590 c.) Composters, organica el eseguente Rali piene, apprenente dila Compregacione del Chierci Regular di Sonica. Il para representa della con manada genos se del tempo, il uno trattano Organo del cassero», sesso sel 1555, ma pubblicano sel 1551, diri pie a sesse indeliberatori il dicominio di discono programma del regular al sonica del compositiono della compresa della compositiono della compositiona della c Gato Guido M. - Basso Alberto, La Musica. Farta seconda: Dizionario. Torino, UTET 1966, vol. 5, Seconda parta (A-Kyu), pag. 1165 (su p. Gallo Giuseppa cru. m opera che però non ha potuta computare. Basso Alberto (a cura), Dizionario enciclopedico universale della musica e dei musicosti. Le biografie. Vol. terzo (FRA-IA), Torino, UTET 1986, pag. 105 (su p. Gallo Guseçoe crs. musicosta): "GALLO, Graseppe (Generiis G., Josephus G., Galli, Gallus). Compositore malano (Milano, sec. XVI). Fu "Religionis Konuscheur", cice apparamente all'Orline des Padr. formaches. (eubbl.). Secri opera missare absents auchier concurred filter I. Milano sone vocches moren: I Milano politic destruite masses in Commente (Milano 1991). Gasparl on line Collocazione: E.30 Microfilm: 5309 Pacsimile: Inv. GBM 9790 → SEN Organo de Control per Intender de se stesso opin passo difficile che si trova nella musica, et anco per Imparare.
Contrappunto. Con alcune Cantiene à Due, Tre, Quattro et Cinque Voci. Opera del R. P. D. Go. Battuta Rossi Genouese del
Chierci Regolari di Somasca. Con Licenza del Superiori, e Privilegio. Stampa del Gardano. In Venetta, 1618. Appresso
Battholimo Magni - in foi. In principio due care pel frontesignio e per la declaronia. Segue posso al fopera in facciate 115;
a tergo di quest'ultima trovasi la Tavola, e l'ultima carta recto ha la sola impresa del Cardano.

Le considera del cardano del c RISM A/I: R-2740=B/VI, p. 717c Catalogo della Biblioteca del Liceo Musicale di Bologna: I, pp. 250-251 PS: 2935. ID: 2147 Segnalazioni (errori nella scheda, suggerimenti bibliografici ecc.) Collocazione: BB.251 Microfilm, 5490 Ross Clos Battisto, schovese
D. Jo. Baptistae Rubel Genuensis, Clerici Regularis Somaschensis. Missarum quaturor vocum, una cum Magnificat
Universorum Tonorum pro diebus Ferialibus. Liber Vnicus. - Sub Signo Gardani, Venetis. 1618. Apud Bartolomeo Magni, in 4°, Il solo Tenore.



Car Bir port. 2726 Celestial Sirens Nuns and their Music in Early Modern Milan ROBERT L. KENDRICK p. GALLO GIUSEPE 195-Le ma ofre puntal al 1598 CLARENDON PRESS - OXFORD

Glossary of Ecclesiastical Terminology

r(u)ota: the revolving enclosed wheel at the gate of a female monastery through which food and supplies were to be passed

Sacra Congregazione dei Vescovi e Regolari: Lat. Congregatio Episcoponum et Regularium, post-Tridentine Vatican jurisdictional body, founded 1601, successor to the Congregazione de' Vescovi (Congregatio Episcoporum, this latter founded 1586), with ostensibly ultimate authority over all monks, male and female, in the Catholic world

S(u)or. normal title for nuns, professe and converse, in Franciscan, Augustinian, Humiliate, Ursuline, and other congregations, also used for converse in Benedictine houses

vicario delle monache: Milanese diocesan official whose major task was to monitor the condition of female monasteries, an office instituted by Carlo Borromeo

vicario generale: Eng. 'vicar-general', the diocesan official responsible for the daily functioning and discipline of diocesan institutions as a whole

visitation: the Council of Trent established the norm of an annual visitation by the bishop or regular superiors to female monasteries; the proceedings and disciplinary orders were to be recorded in writing

voice, active and passive: the right to speak and be spoken to inside clausura, often rescinded as a disciplinary measure

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Acta ecclesiae Mediolanensis (Milan, 1890-7) AEM

ASC Archivio Storico Civico, Milan

Archivio Storico Diocesano Milanese (olim Archivio ASDM

della Curia Vescovile)

ASF, MP Archivio di Stato, Florence, Mediceo Principato

ASL Archivio storico lombardo (Milan, 1889-)

Archivio di Stato, Milan ASM

ASMod Archivio di Stato, Modena

ASV, VR Archivio Segreto Vaticano, Sacra Congregazione dei

Vescovi e Regolari

Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milan BA

Biblioteca Trivulziana, Milan BT

Cant. Song of Songs (with chapter and verse)

Dizionario biografico degli italiani (Rome, 1962-) DBI

Dizionario della chiesa ambrosiana (Milan, 1988-93) DCA

fascicle fasc.

IAMS Journal of the American Musicological Society

Memorie storiche della diocesi di Milano (Milan, 1954-68) MSDM The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians, ed. S.

Sadie (London, 1980)

parte antica (in ASM, Fondo Religione and Fondo p.a.

part-book

Repertoire International des Sources Musicales RISM

Ricerche storiche sulla chiesa ambrosiana (Milan, 1972-)

RSCA Sacra Congregazione dei Vescovi e Regolari

I have not expanded the following conventional abbreviations:

Reverenza Vostra

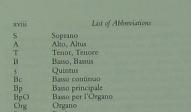
Signore/Signora Sig.re(a) V.R.

Vostra Reverenza

V.S. Ill. Vos[tra] Signoria Illustrissima

Part-book and voice-type names are abbreviated as follows:

Canto, Cantus



RISM sigla are used for music libraries. Clef names use the standard letter/line system (C3 = alto clef). Pitch names are designated by the Helmholtz system (middle C =  $\epsilon'$ ). Expansions of abbreviations in documents are italicized; editorial additions or notes are in square brackets. I have neither modernized spellings nor changed consonantal  $\epsilon$  and  $\epsilon$  and vocalic  $\epsilon$ . I have used the Vulgate numeration of the Psalms. All translations and transcriptions, musical and documentary, are mine unless otherwise noted.

### LIST OF MUSIC EXAMPLES

- 2.1. Anonymous, De tel traga
- 7.1. Cozzolani, Dixit Dominus (1650), bars 20-34
- 7.2. Voice-ranges in Cozzolani's motet books
- 7.3. Cozzolani, Ave regina caelorum (1642), bars 20-6
- 8.1. Antegnati, Laudate pueri (1592), bars 18-24
- 8.2. Cortellini, Laudate pueri (1595), bars 16-24
- 8.3. Orfeo Vecchi, Gloria Patri octavo tono all'alto (1600), bars 1-7
- 8.4. Gallo, Veni, electa mea (1598), bars 31-42
- 8.5. Soderini, Dic nobis, Maria (1598), bars 1-12
- 8.6. Vecchi, Salmo settimo (1601), bars 1-19
- 8.7. Sessa, Vattene pur (1613)
- 8.8. Sessa, Occhi, io vissi (1613), bars 23-31
- 8.9. F. Rognoni/Palestrina, Quanti mercenarii (1620), bars 39-56
- 8.10. Stefanini, Ave sancta virgo Margarita (1606), bars 1-10
- 8.11. Triumphant sancti: (a) Ambrosian chant incipit; (b) Stefanini (1606), bars 1-16
- 8.12. Baglioni, Triumphant sancti (1608), bars 33-61
- 8.13. Baglioni, Gaudeamus omnes (1608), bars 81-94
- 8.14. G. P. Cima, Surge propera (1610), bars 66-75
- 8.15. Pellegrini, Tortus certamina (1619), bars 31-79
- 8.16. Bellazzi, Vox dilecti mei (1622), bars 55-65
- 8.17. A. Cima, Vocem Mariae (1627), bars 84-115
- 8.18. Grancini, Adjuro vos, filiae Jerusalem (1631), bars 34-50
- 8.19. Rusca, Magnificat (1630), bars 8-23
- 8.20. Rusca, Magnificat (1630), bars 58-68
- 8.21. Rusca, Gaudete gaudio magno (1630), bars 1-15
- 8.22. Rusca, Jesu, dulcis amor meus (1630), bars 1-14
- 8.23. Rusca, Veni sponsa Christi (1630), bars 28-37
- 8.24. Rusca, Salve regina caelorum (1630), bars 1-19
- 8.25. Rusca, Salve regina caelorum (1630), bars 75-104

The concern with limiting ostentation also emerges from the rules prohibiting polyphony with more than two choirs, or with instruments besides organ and regal. Three of the volumes of the largestscale music with dedications to nuns of this period, the Vespers settings of Antegnati (1592) and Mangoni (1623) and the Office settings of Federigo's protégé Orfeo Vecchi (1600) fall within the permitted categories of Federigo's term, being scored for eight voices in two choirs, with organ in Mangoni's book (possibly in the Vecchi collection as well). This provision might have been an administrative, not musical, category designed to limit dissension among musicians and to organize performances equitably.74

In an order more severe than the prelate's own (another mark of ecclesiastical dissension), Federigo's curia also targeted the 'ostentation' of solo singing in liturgy, especially as a distraction from the reception of the Eucharist (App. A, Doc. 32):

No [nun] is to sing solo. And at Communion at Mass, no motet should be sung or [instrumental piece] played after the Agnus Dei, so that nuns may prepare themselves for Holy Communion and show more devotion and attention in receiving it . . . Nor is it permitted, as has been ordered several times, that any nun sing solo, and music (established for the glory of God and the comforting of the faithful) should be made with gravity and devotion, without any use of secular tunes adapted to sacred words.75

Still the restrictions, hortatory or administrative, rarely worked. The motets dedicated to sisters in two separate collections of 1598 by Giuseppe Gallo and Agostino Soderini (composers working in patrician circles) are pieces for eight or nine voices in two choirs; Gallo's include one choir of instruments, which were to perform canzona phrases between the vocal sections of motets. Whether these pieces were performed by their addressees at S. Radegonda, S. Agnese, or S. Paolo, or executed by the ducal band in the chiese esteriori, the scorings and the techniques directly transgressed the curial rules. Nor did matters change later in Federigo's tenure: in 1622 the parish priest of Legnano wrote the vicario delle monache Mazenta, complaining of singing, instrument-playing, and dancing at S. Chiara during Carnival.76 In nuns' churches, over-elaborate celebrations were forbidden around this time; the practices seemed especially prevalent on the name-day feasts (App. A, Doc. 28):

Most Reverend Mother: . . . Setting fires, shooting mortars and archebusses, playing trumpets, and similar things, are actions totally foreign to nuns' tradition and piety, and thus are expressly forbidden . . . Music is to be made only by nuns, with no instruments other than organ and regal, and for two choirs only; nor should any nun sing solo, and the pieces should be sacred and serious, far from any worldliness.77

A clear distinction lies between the two generations who professed vows under Federigo: the first around 1600, represented by such singers as Sessa, and the second, women like Confaloniera. Theyand the music written for and by them-represent two rather different cultural moments in Federigo's Milan: the first came to maturity during the polystilistic ferment of the new century's first decade, with the public projects of the Ambrosiana, rhetoric, art, and music that eddied around Borromeo, while the growing monastic population began to display a higher and more public level of prominence in art, music, and liturgy. The second generation reflected a move away from public activity towards concern with internal spiritual states on the part of sisters, the prelate, and indeed the city as a whole.

For this younger group, the career of Chiara Margarita Cozzolani provides a typical example: wealthy-class origin, high monachization rate, family ties to monasteries, later service as abbess or prioress, and musical ability.78 She had been born on 27 November 1602 to Giovanni Battista Cozzolani and his wife Valeria, in the parish of S. Tecla, the former summer cathedral co-extensive with the Duomo; her baptismal name was Margarita.79 Two of the family

 $<sup>^{74}</sup>$  One wonders which polychoral repertory was being banned, there is almost no Milanese music for more than two choin extant from Federigo's time, excepting the Dumno-specific Vespers and masses for sixteen to wenty-one voices (in four cherit) writ-ten by Donati in the 1630s. Antegran's three-choir masses of 1603 are actually dedicated to Borromeo, hence, the prelate probably had no objections to large-scale polychorality in and

Unsigned orders, 10 July 1624, ASDM XII, vol. 46, for. 288 ff.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Copy in ASDM XII, vol. 46, fo. 241.
<sup>27</sup> A printed order on the same points, especially music for more than two choirs and solo singing, was usued on 10 Oct. 1603 by the vicar-general Antonio Albergan; this remarked on the connection with the name-tay celebrations (App. A. Doc. 22).
<sup>28</sup> Corrolani's family are to S. Radegonda and the relatively plennful documentation of her life can be contrasted with Badalla's more obscure career.
<sup>29</sup> Milin Cathedral, Metropolitian, Batteriam 1598—1608, fo. 867 [Nov. 1602] 16. Ad as suddent. Fo battizzata una figlia del Sr. Gio. Battista 1598—1618 (Si. Gio. Battista Costano di questa parocchia. <sup>28</sup> Tecla had been rated in 1542, but still extra a the Doom'd's affaire tratarity a paridi. There are no surviving records earlier than mid-1598; this there is no interaction to a surviving records earlier than mid-1598; this there is no otrative parish. There are no surviving records earlier than mid-1598; thus there is no

The mention in the Regole of music's purpose-to arouse devotion—seems related to the mission of the whole order.<sup>72</sup> In Milan, male Franciscans figured among the leading composers of the diocese.73 Several (Cossandi, Egidio Trabattone, and especially Reina) dedicated music to nuns, or were requested as outside teachers. The penitential, predicatory, and Marian-intercessory themes of Franciscan spirituality are apparent in their motet books.74 But curial efforts to split the male from the female branches of orders were directed primarily against the friars. The 1621 orders for the Clarissans of S. Orsola mandated a limit on name-day liturgy (a mere seven hours of Masses) and male mendicants' access (App. A, Doc.

In order to end the large turn-out of friars at this church and monastery on the occasion of the titular feast of St Ursula, we order that on the said feast no more than eight Low Masses are to be celebrated, along with the sung Mass; as for the nuns, they are to celebrate it in the usual fashion, singing and responding as the choir . . . Vespers is to be sung by the nuns only, with no priest brought into the exterior church for the prayers.75

Among the Augustinians the picture was more varied: some monasteries (S. Marta, S. Agnese) had an active musical life, while others had problems (S. Caterina in Chiusa, with Federigo's 1606 orders). Early testimonies to polyphony include Morigia's praise of S. Maria Maddalena in Porta Romana (1595), and Gallo's dedication of a canzona to the Mantegazza sisters at S. Agnese in 1598, while S. Marta's traditions were clear. Several of Federigo's sermons (ragionamenti) that mention music might have been given at this latter house. Certainly Grancini's 1631 inscription to the Fissiraghi sisters, along with the documents, implies the performance of remarkably largescale concertato by the end of the archbishop's tenure. Later evidence is found at S. Ambrogio in Cantù, while Carlo Cossoni's inscription

<sup>72</sup> See 'Musica' in the Dizionaria degli infind di perfenione, vi (1980); B. Baroffio on the Benedictines (cols. 209-10); S. Palim on the Observant Franciscars (219-26); and S. Zaccaria on the Conventuals (210-29).
<sup>73</sup> Of the roughty 430 extant single-composer editions of musicians working in the diocise between 1385 and 1790, something like eighty were by Franciscars.
<sup>74</sup> Kerndyk (Fennari, 1964).

ceie between 1393 and 17005 sonkeuing in engel.

<sup>27</sup> Kendrick, Gentre', 185-6.

<sup>28</sup> In Sekcento Milan, Umulu's feast-day was 21 Oct. (not marked 'solemne' in the Musale

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<sup>36</sup> In Sekcento Milan, Umulu's

Monastic Musical Traditions of his op. 1 reprint to Maria Vittoria Terzaga at S. Maria del Cappuccio testifies to polyphony at another house.

Other orders were less present. Several Dominican houses occur, Morigia mentions S. Maria della Vittoria, and one of Andrea Cima's 1627 concertos was dedicated to Paola Maria Arconati at S. Maria delle Veteri, while Locatelli notes the singing at S. Agostino Bianco in 1664. Although Carlo Borromeo had personally encouraged the growth of the only congregation not bound to dausura, the Ursulines, this latter was relatively undistinguished musically in Milan, unlike Novara, where composers, organists, and singers flourished.76 Capuchins show even less evidence for music-making, except for the visits from the ducal musicians to the diesa esteriore of S. Barbara.

Yet despite the differences, certain occasions for polyphony were indeed common to most or all of the religioni. Certainly one littlestudied but increasingly important ceremony was the Saturday (Commemorative) Office of the Virgin, which included the Marian litany that often concluded printed polyphonic editions. Torre's anachronistic hagiography of Veronica Negroni's life at S. Marta noted the custom; while Veronica had a dialogue with the

The litany of the Mother of God was being sung by the nuns, since it was Saturday, and this devotion was carried out all year long . . . and while they sang, the Blessed Virgin said to her [Veronica] the Salve regina, the antiphon recited by the nuns after the litany.

This is one likely context for the Marian motets dedicated to or composed by nuns. Cozzolani's Concerti sacri and Scherzi both have three general Marian intercessory motets not linked to any specific feast, while the former book includes settings of all four Marian antiphons, sung seasonally at the end of the Saturday Office.78 O Mana, tu dulcis, a 1642 solo motet for alto, repeats the invocation and the ritual

<sup>76</sup> The curial files do not mention music; a dedication to Constanza Francesca Brasca (S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> The curial files do not mention mine, a Generation of Consumation Marcellini) is in RISM 1679 (Jagole Zanetti, S. Flöge per askel).
7º 'édife Monuche veniuano le Littanie d'essi Madre di Dio Cantate, essendo giorno di Sabbato, visel questa diuccione tutto l'anno . . . e mentre cannaziono la B.V. le ando dichiarando mitti la Salve Regina Antifona recitata dopo le Littanie da loro stense.' Torre,

Specifia per l'anime, 203-4.

78 Another puzzling text is Venimus in altitudinem maris (1650), which uses the language of Matt. 8: 23 ff. (Jesus and the storm at sea) in a Marian intercessory context.

Continuity and Innovation Ex. 8.3. Orfeo Vecchi, Gloria Patri octavo tono all'alto (1600), bars 1-7

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presentation, recall the flood of printed orders and rubrics for liturgy in the diocese as a whole and for female monastic life in particular, dating from Federigo's tenure.14

Only three of eight part-books survive from Giovanni Antonio Mangoni's Messa, e salmi (1623), dedicated to the Clarissans of S. Pietro in Treviglio. The overall style seems closer to Antegnati than to the Vecchi falsobordone collection. Here again, vocal scoring is an issue: the title-page describes the collection as being for two choirs, one of 'voci puerili', one of 'voci pari'. Frustratingly, the only extant part-books are from choir II (A: C4; B: F4). If the first choir were scored for something like CCAT, and the second for an ATTB voci pari ensemble (a unique combination of high and low equal-voice groups in the Milanese, and perhaps any other, repertory), then the Clarissans might have been able to perform the collection by transposing the whole second choir an octave up, avoiding inversions by using an organ. Although this would have entailed the loss of the registral contrast, still, in an echo of the voci pari tradition, another collection associated with nuns required restricted-range ensembles.

Yet composers working for the patriciate continued to develop other forms rooted in the late Cinquecento. The cross-section of such music afforded by associations with nuns highlights a number of new formal innovations, some with lasting effects; unlike the Office settings, these pieces might have been performed in the interior or exterior churches, or (in the case of the madrigal contrafacta and monodies) inside cloisters for spiritual recreation. The largestscale pieces, and the ones most closely related to stile antico, are the double-choir settings in two publications of 1598: Gallo's Sacer opus musici . . . liber primus and Soderini's Sacrae cantiones a 8-9. These books were the first large-scale collections by composers working in the parishes and contained some of the first dedications of individual pieces to singers and religious male and female. These inscriptions (both feature four motets addressed to Milanese nuns) tie the social and devotional ambitus of the editions firmly to patrician families. 15

Giuseppe Gallo's collection, edited and perhaps compiled by Aurelio Ribrochi, is divided into four sections: six double-choir motets a 9, most with four instruments and five voices; a mass; eight

<sup>14</sup> In printing in the Holy Year of 1600 may also bear on its 'monumental' presentation

as a standard reference book for religious institutions in the diocese.

15 Gallo was a Somascan priest, a member of a pedagogical order, Soderini was the organist at S. Maria della Passione, although there is no dedication to Sexa in his book.

(typically antiphonal) eight-voice (purely vocal) motets; and two canzonas. The dedications to nuns include three from the first group (Veni electa mea, Ecce angelus de caelo, and a Magnificat), the mass, and a canzona.16 Along with the other five motets in the first section, Veni electa mea (addressed to Archilea and Angelica Archinti at S. Radegonda, the first public tribute to the house's music) displays a formal novelty with important descendants in the Milanese repertory:17 a motet which appears at first glance to be the combination of a new vocal setting of the text (in choir II) along with a preexisting canzona in the instrumental parts (choir I), in this case Claudio Merulo's 1592 La Benvenuta (in a simplified version without the virtuoso figuration of the printed keyboard edition). 18

Yet the reworking is more complex than immediately apparent. For the tuttis, Gallo wrote new instrumental parts (not found in the original canzona) that meshed with the vocal lines, then dovetailed with Merulo's canzona phrases (marked off by dotted lines in the example); these latter formed instrumental interludes between the declamation of the motet text (Ex. 8.4). Furthermore, the original canzona was approached with some freedom; only two periods were reused in the new motet.19 The vocal sections, which stray little from the modal finalis, begin with brief imitation and cadence in homophony. The result is more like a vocal gloss on La Benvenuta than a simple dissection and reworking.

The next piece in the book, Ecce angelus de caelo, introduces a genre

<sup>16</sup> The Mina time nomine is inscribed 'Ad modum reverends matribus S. Ioannii Baptistae Civitani Laudenni'; S. Giovanni Bartista was a female Benedictine house in Lodi. Ribrochi signed the dedication on 1 Jan. 1398. A manuscript note (over the Magnificat) in the D. Mbs copy of the pertines reads Viola brazo?

<sup>17</sup> The piece is rubricated 'In festivitatibus B.M.V., vignama ac mulicrum sanctarum'; the generative of the destination implies that it is a censo. The surviving part-book (Ar) is not texted, and the partition gives only cue, from which, however, the entire text can be reconstructed. 'Vern electa mea, Jet porami in te thronum meum]; quia [concupivit Rex] speciem tuam, Specie [tau, er pulchristidine tua] intende, [propere, et regral], quia [concupivit Rex] regressiem tuam'.

species turns. Specie (tus, et polichrisatine tua) intende, [propere, et regual, quat [concuprior Rex species tuam], a responsory.

\*\* The original had appeared in the Cauceni d'intavelatura ... libro priose (Venice:
Gardano, 1932, mod. edu. by P. Poloux (Ksacel, 1941)); other pieces in Merulo's book also
carculated in MS without the ornamentation; of the edition by B. Thomas (Footres
Cauceaes for fow Interneut (London, 1982)), based on a source now in Verona.

\*\* The pattern of reworking is as follows: Callo's bars 1–8 are taken from Merulo's bars
-18-3/7-44 = 9-16, 6:2-7] = 7-7-7 (including the corrupt reaching of the 1932 prant, e.g.
-2 against (4) on the downbeat of b. 6:3), 83-93 = 17-27 (duplaced by a sembreve). Gallo's
remaining material is new.

Continuity and Innovation

Ex. 8.4. Gallo, Veni, electa mea (1598), bars 31-42 (d) - iff e p " f If e - If f cit 8 - 1 1 1 1 1 m p 1 1 1 1 1 الله المالية ا 94-67666 - 176-0 GIF PPP J - PIPP CIPP " ا ت ال د رازر و الم لا رزز ﴿ 95 - | - | - | - |

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Continuity and Innovation

Ex. 8.4. con

222

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of greater importance: the dialogue.20 This motet, rubricated as 'Dialogismum Angeli cum mulieribus', is inscribed to Maximilla Biumia at S. Radegonda, and includes one ensemble of voice (the angel at the Tomb) plus four instruments and another of four voices (the two Marys).21 Its melodic material in both choirs, however, is canzona-like, called La Galla in the instrumental ensemble but based on no known surviving piece (hence probably newly composed, possibly a self-identifying reference by Gallo).22 Easter dialogues of angels and the women at the Tomb, both favourite models among

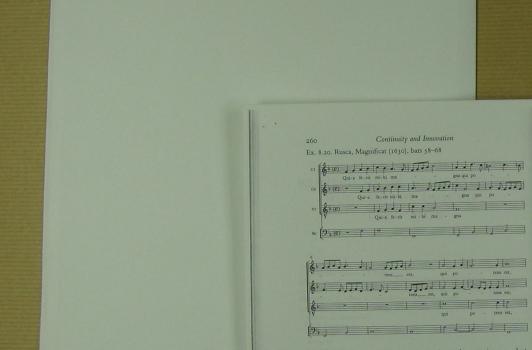
<sup>20</sup> The text is taken from Matt. 28: 2 ff., more cogently, it is a synopsis of the five antiphons for Easter Vespers in the Roman rite (Aggleis autem to Resposters autem), with which is shares its eighth for seventh) mode.
<sup>21</sup> Given the normal clef combination for instrumental choirs in this book (GD/CI/CJ/Ca or Fl), probably the third line down in choir I (Ca) was texted.
<sup>22</sup> La Mussignezza, deficiated to three eponymous users at S, Agnese, a stypical eight-voice canzons. Quis a sul<sup>2</sup>, a vocal eight-part motet addressed to the podicissmuse Zanobis Visconsi and publicated for S Agnish, may sho have been a clotting piece for a novice, given the confusion of litungical texts noted above. That Gallo could include canzona material (a gener that Carlo would have beamed in 1790 in such motets is yet another textimony to the interplay of sacred and secular in Federigo's Milan.

Federigo's similes for sisters, would have a long tradition in nuns' polyphony. Ribrochi's preface makes much of this new mixture of styles, and it continued in use as late as Rusca's motets. The remarkable feature is that motivic ideas and melodic phrases from two seemingly diverse genres could be singled out and recombined in a new sort of piece, a concept that would recur in the early sacred concerto, and a formal experimentation not unknown in the other arts of Federigo's Milan. And the employment of popular patrician music in combination with religious texts would last well into the new cen-

Agostino Soderini's book published later the same year contains a wide range of pieces, large-scale works destined for major and sanctoral feasts. Again, several motets are dedicated to nuns at S. Radegonda, with the name-day dialogue for Agata Sfondrati at S. Paolo. Soderini's volume opens with two double-choir dialogues, and the genre (not always explicitly named) is central to the collection as a whole, including: Saule, Saule, quid me persecutis?; Ave Virgo, decus; Dic nobis, Maria; O rex gloriae, Angelus autem Domini; Quae est ista?; and Interrogavi Angelum, the last a nine-voice piece with unspecified instruments.23 The dialogue motets in both books extended the traditions of the genre to settings of scriptural texts, another formal idea that would have a long heritage in the new century.

For Dic nobis, Maria, inscribed to Francesca Stampa at S. Radegonda, Soderini selected the exchange section of Victimae paschali laudes, another Easter piece featuring the topos of women at the Tomb. The centrality of Mary Magdalene makes this a fitting dedication to nuns. The sequence melody is not directly quoted or paraphrased in this setting, but it may well have determined modal choice (1). Here, as in other dialogues, there is a tutti refrain ('Dic nobis'; Ex. 8.5), with the Magdalen's statements given to a series of smaller voice-groupings, rising in tessitura from Tenor and Bass II and increasing in texture from two to four voices as bicinia and tricinia. A large-scale tutti takes up almost the last half of the piece, with a remarkable supplementum on the finalis enlivened by crossrhythms. Given the traditions of music at S. Radegonda, and the absolute lack of any evidence for performances in the diiesa esteriore, the Benedictines were presumably the intended performers of this

<sup>23</sup> The surviving copy of Soderini's book lacks both a nona year and a panitura; although no pre-existing canzona melodies are used in the three nine-voice pieces with instrument these are a clear imitation of (or parallel to) Gallo's.



constituted 'musica spirituale': not simple or clear music per se, but

settings that highlighted the values guiding their lives. The two concertos a 2 contrast strongly. Gaudete gaudio magno sets a non-breviary text for the duplex Common of Several Martyrs, scored for two canti and beginning with an instrumental part (probably violin, in the light of Confaloniera's references and some similar pieces in the local repertory); this latter is a standard seventh-mode canzona opening (Ex. 8.21).89 The vocal lines are simple, and the instrumental opening recurs thrice, twice to mark off new textual sections, and once as a tutti da capo at the end. The structure is essentially unchanged from Gallo's 1598 motets that use a canzona as an internal marker for phrases, again similar to patrician music that Rusca might have heard in her youth.

\*\* The camona references mark it as more indebted to the styles of the 1610s than Grancin's 161 (Dod of 1904 diletted 1904, a Song of Song dialogue scored for CB and violan. The most likely occasion for its performance was a feat of local marryn (SS Gervasius and Protestion, or SS Nabornia and Felicius).

Continuity and Innovation

Ex. 8.21. Rusca, Gaudete gaudio magno (1630), bars 1-15

(& cold the construction of the construction o Letter state the second Gau - de - te, ( ( ) ( ) ( ) te gru di o, gru di o ma gro, mar ti res Chri ti,

Jesu, dulcis amor meus (CC) is an entirely different kind of piece. Its text, written in fluctuating line-lengths, uses late medieval language in its Christological meditation:

# APPENDIX C: PRINTED MUSIC DEDICATED TO NUNS IN THE DIOCESE, 1592-1679

1. Antegnati, Vespers a 8, 1592

Salmi a otto voci, di Costanzo Antegnati . . . alle Molto RR.MM. Osservandiss. D. Hortensia Marchi Abbatessa, D. Hieronima Birraga Priora, & Compagne del Monastero di S. Vittore in Meda (Venice: Gardano, 1592)

Dedication: in Gaspari, Catalogo, ii. 160

Domine ad adiuvandum

Dixit Dominus

Beatus vir

Laudate pueri In exitu

Laudate Dominum omnes gentes

Laetatus sum Nisi Dominus

Lauda Jerusalem

Credidi

In convertendo

Domine probasti me

De profundis

Memento Domine David

Beati omnes

Magnificat

RISM A1264

Modern edition: Laudate pueri in Kendrick, 'Genres', 915-42

2: Cortellini, Vespers a 6, 1595

Salmi a sei voci di Camillo Cortellini . . . (Venice: Vincenti, 1595)

### Monasteries and Musical Documentation

Dedication: ALLA MOLTO ILLVSTRE, ET R.DA DONNA PAOLA ORTENSIA SORBELLONI; SIGNORA, ET PADRONA OSSERVAN-DISSIMA. Hauendo deliberato mandar'alla Stampa questi miei Salmi, insieme ancora hò risoluto dedicarli à V.S. molto Illustre, & Reuerenda, si perche co'l fauorirmi di farmi comporre assai volte molte cose, posso immaginarmi, che in parte grate le siano le mie debole compositioni, come anco essendo lei non meno colma di nobiltà, che piena d'ogni virtù di Musica, si nel cantare, come nel sonare, non posso trouare soggetto, che più illustrare e dare forza possi à questi Salmi così composti da me in Musica

per poterne con essi seruire a Iddio. Resta dunque che lei con la solita sua cortesia di fauorire tanto i virtuosi, voglia con benigno, e sereno occhio nguardare à questa opera, che essendo lei Religiosa, d'essa potra seruirsene se più l'affetto, che l'effetto considererà, che pregandoli da N.S. ogni pros-

perità humilmente li bascio le mani. Di Bologna il di xxv. d'Agosto 1595. Di V.S. molto Illustre, & Reuerenda Deuotissimo seruitore Camillo

Dixit Dominus

Confitebor

Beatus vir

Laudate pueri

Laudate Dominum

In exitu

Magnificat Lactatus sum

Nisi Dominus

Lauda Hierusalem

RISM C4161 (reprints of 1609, 1617, and 1618 not considered here) Modern edition: Laudate pueri, Kendrick, 'Genres', 943-56

3. Gallo, Mass and motets a 8, 1598

Sacer opus musicum alternis modulis concinendum, liber primus . . . Authore M.R.D. Josepho Gallo Mediolanensi (Milan: Tradate, 1598)

Veni electa mea, 'Concentus duplex, continens cantionem la Benvenuta nuncupatam Optimis, venerandisque Christi famulis D.D. Archileae, Angelicaeque Archintis, Monasterij S. Radegundae; sanctitate, virtute, et umilitate osservatissime'

Ecce Angelus de caelo, 'La Galla Concentus duplex vocum, & Instrumentorum. Summe valdeque venerandae D. Maximillaie

Biumiae S. Radegondae'

Magnificat, 'Canticum B.M.V. duplici concentu, vocibus instrumentisque, concinendum item multum, observandis DD. Annae Camillae, & Blancae Margaritae Sororibus Vicecomitibus, sacrarum Monialium S. Ursulae Mediolani'

RISM G270

4. Soderini, Motets a 8-9, 1598

Sarae cantiones octo et novem vocibus, liber primus . . . Auctore Augustino Soderino Mediolanensi (Milan: Tradate, 1598)

Saule, Saule quid me perseutis, 'In die conv. S. Pauli' (a 8): 'Illustrissimae, ac Multum Reuerendae D. Angelicae Agathae Sfondratae ex Collegio Monialium S. Pauli Mediolani'

Die nobis, Maria, 'In die Resurr. D.N. Jesu Christi Dialogus' (a 8): 'D. Franciscae Mariae Stampae Religiosissimae Matri Monasterij Sanctae Radagundae'

Vidi Dominum sedentem, 'In solennitate omnium Sanctorum' (a 8):

D. Angelae Catharinae Briuiae, Virgini lectissimae Monasterij Sanctae Radegundae'

Ipsi sum desponsata, 'In solemnitatibus Virginum novem vocibus':

'D. Angelae Catharinae Briuiae, Virgini lectissimae Monasterij Sanctae Radegundae'

RISM S3820

Modern edition: Dic nobis, Maria, Kendrick, 'Genres', 957-85

5. Vecchi, Falsi bordoni a 4-8, 1600

Falsi bordoni figurati sopra gli otto toni ecclesiastici . . . Magnificat, & Te Deson laudamus . . . di Orfeo Vecchi Milanese (Milan: Tini, 1600)

Dedication: Alle Molto ILLVSTRI, ET REVER. SIGNORE, SVOR CLARA FRANCESCA, ET CLARA GIERONIMA GOSELINE, ET CLARA POMPILIA ADDA, nel Signore osseruandissime, Se glé vero, anzi de sapienti tenuto verissimo, che molto riguardevole sij la nobildi consociata con la virità, e che l'una e l'altra venghi dalle honorate attoni aggrandita, edi 'illustrata; che meraugilia, s'io scorgendo queste riplendere nelle SS.VV molto Illustri, come im proprio luogo ardisco presentarii questo virtuoso dono, ben picciolo à gran menti suoi, e dedicare la presente opera mia di Musica à quelle che di cio (oltre l'infinite altre sue virti) ne sono intendentissime pregandole insieme ad accetarla con quella grandezza d'amino, che sogliano le cose maggion: Et io frà tanto terromni molto pago del mio longo studio, quanto intenda questa mia fatica esser stata gradita, e cara alle S.S. Ioro, alle quali per fine prego da N. Sig. il compiniento de gli aif desiderij suoi. Di Milano li 18. Marzo 1600. Delle molto Illustri S.V. affettionatus. nel Signore Orfeo Vecchi

Domine ad adiuvandum (a 4). Falsi bordoni del: Primo tono, Secondo tono, Terzo tono alla bassa, Terzo tono all'alta, Quarto tono, Quinto tono, Sesto tono, Settimo tono, Ottauo tono all'alta, Ottauo tono alla bassa

Magnificat, 1. tono, spezzato (a 4)

Magnificat, 8. tono, intiero

Domine ad adiuvandum (a 5). Falsi bordoni del: Primo tono, Secondo tono, Terzo tono all'alta, Terzo tono alla bassa, Quarto tono, Quinto tono, Sesto tono, Settimo Tono, Ottauo tono all'alta, Ottauo tono alla bassa

Magnificat, 1. tono, spezzato (a 5)

Magnificat, 4. tono, intiero (a 5)

Gloria patri (a 8). 1. tono, 2. tono, 3. tono all'alta, 3. tono all'alta, 4. tono, 5. tono, 6. tono, 7. tono, 8. tono all'alta, 8. tono alla bassa

Falsi bordoni à 8. nel Sicut erat: 1. tono, 2. tono, 3. tono all'alta, 3. tono alla bassa, 4. tono, 5. tono, 6. tono, 7. tono, 8. tono all'alta, 8. tono alla bassa

Domine ad adiuuandum (a 8)

Magnificat 6. tono (a 8)

Te Deum laudamus à 4. Primo choro

Te Deum laudamus à 5. Secondo choro

Tre versetti insiemi, à 2, choi

RISM V1069 + Milan, Biblioteca capitolare della Metropolitana

Modern edition: Gloria patri octavo tono all'alta a 8, Kendrick, 'Genres', 986-91

6. Nova metamorfosi a 5, book 1

Nova metamorfosi dell'infrascritti autori, opera del R.P.F. Geronimo Cavaglieri ... (Milan: Tradate, 1600) (madrigal contrafacta and new motets by Lucio Castelnovato)

Dedication: All'Ill. & Reuer. Sor Ottauia Virginia Cattanea Organista meritissima nel Monasterio delle Reuer. Monache di S. Orsola, in Milano. Si come l'ingegnose api nel dolce tempo della Primauera sogliono andar succhiando ne' verdi prati di fresche, e folte herbe: vestiti di vaghi fiori à guisa de bianche perle, verdi smeraldi, e lieti rubini distinti, la celeste ruggiada, per farne quel liquore al gusto humano tanto grato, anchorche dall'istesse non gustato. Così io nel tempo della recreatione son'andato succhiando da moli valent'huomini quel liquore temporale, che al gusto mio, è parso più grato, esoaue, e l'ho conuertito in armonia spinituale con intentione d'adoprarla solo in serutio mio. Mi essendo gustata questa dolcezza musicale da molti miei amici, e giudicata non men grata, che soaue, mi persuasero non tenerla rinchiusa ne' buchi fra miele, e cera involta; mià