

Bianca Maria Meda 1661?-1732/33 Motets

(A quattro voci, per

il Santissimo)

1.	Jesu mi clementissime		6.	O lacrime amare	
	(A 3, due Canti e Basso,			(A quattro voci, per	
	per ogni Tempo)	9'21		ogni Tempo)	10'10
2.	Vibrate		7.	Volo vivere	
	(A quattro voci, per			(Basso solo, con Violini)	8'57
	ogni Tempo)	7'50	8.	No non tentate	
3.	Anime belle			(A 3, Canto, Alto e Basso,	
	(A 3, Canto, Alto e Basso,			per la Beata Vergine)	7'18
	per ogni Tempo)	8'03	9.	Spirate vos zeffiri	
4.	O quante contra me			(A 3, Canto, Alto e Basso,	
	(A 2, Canto e Basso, per			per la Beata Vergine)	8'10
	ogni Tempo)	8'01			
5.	In foco ardentissime				

10'52

Recording: 12-15 September 2017, S. Cristina della Fondazza, Bologna Sound engineer and producer: Luca Ricci Assistant: Luca Tironzelli Cover: St. Catherine of Siena c.1746 by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo (1696–1770)

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Cappella Artemisia

Voices Elena Bertuzzi (EBer), Elena Biscuola (EBis), Arianna Lanci (AL), Pamela

Lucciarini (PL), Candace Smith (CS), Sara Tommasini (ST), Patrizia

Vaccari (PV), Silvia Vajente (SV), Barbara Zanicelli (BZ)

Violins Davide Monti (DM), Elisa Bestetti EBes)

Violoncello Bettina Hoffmann (BH)
Dulcian Elena Bianchi (EBia)

Theorbo and

Baroque guitar Fabio Merlante (FM)

Baroque harp Maria Christina Cleary (MCC)
Harpsichord Maria Luisa Baldassari (MLB)

Organ and

harpsichord Miranda Aureli (MA)

Director Candace Smith

Order (solo voices in arias are underlined in order of appearance)

- Jesu mi clementissime (<u>AL</u>, <u>EBer</u>, <u>SV</u>, BZ, PL, PV, ST, CS, EBis, DM, EBes, BH, EBia, MCC, MLB, MA)
- 2. Vibrate (AL, SV, ST, BZ, PV, EBis, PL, CS, BH, EBia, MCC, MLB, MA)
- 3. Anime belle (CS, PL, SV, BH, FM, MCC, MA)
- 4. O quante contra me (<u>AL</u>, <u>BZ</u>, BH, EBia, MCC, MA)
- 5. In foco ardentissimo (PL, EBis, AL, ST, BH, EBia, FM, MLB, MA)
- 6. O lacrime amare (<u>PV, AL, ST, BZ, PL, EBis, SV, CS, BH, EBia, MCC, MA</u>)
- 7. Volo vivere (EBis, DM, EBes, BH, EBia, MCC, MA)
- 8. No non tentate (EBis, EBer, CS, BH, FM, MCC, MA)
- 9. Spirate vos Zeffiri (EBis, SV, ST, PL, PV, CS, EBia, FM, MLB, MCC, MA)

In 1691, the Bolognese editor Pier Maria Monti published the only known compositions by Donna Bianca Maria Meda: her *Mottetti a* 1, 2, 3, *e* 4 *voci*, *con violini*, *e senza*. With this collection, Meda became one of the last nun composers in Italy to see her work in print in the 17th century; she was followed only by Isabella Leonarda, an Ursuline nun from Novara and the most prolific of all women composers of the Seicento. This recording brings to life Meda's remarkable compositions for the first time in over 3 centuries.

The collection contains twelve motets: two for solo voice (soprano and bass, respectively, with paired obbligato violins); two duets (both for soprano and bass); four trios (three for soprano, alto and bass, and one for two sopranos and bass); and four quartets (all for soprano, alto, tenor and bass). All the motets are with organ and basso continuo. (In addition to the organ partbook, the collection includes one labeled *Violone*, identical in its contents to that for the organ.) This recording presents all but three of these motets, two of which have been previously recorded: *Cari musici* for soprano and two violins (available on various recordings); *Ardete* for 4 voices, heard on Cappella Artemisia's own recording, *Rosa Mistica: Musiche delle Monache Lombarde del Seicento* (Tactus 600003); and *In tribunal horendo*, a remarkably difficult duet for soprano and bass which is unfortunately not included here for reasons of length.

Little is known about Meda other than the scant details printed on the title page of her 1691 edition: her name; her title: *donna* (indicating her position as *professa* in a Benedictine convent); and the name of the monastery where she lived: San Martino del Leano, in Pavia. Any additional information is the fruit of research conducted many years ago by the musicologist Emily Wilbourne, who dedicated her undergraduate thesis to Meda and edited two of the composer's motets for Artemisia Editions in 2002. I'd like to thank Dr. Wilbourne for generously allowing me to reprint her findings here, drawn from both her dissertation and her introductory notes for the 2002 edition.

The female monastery designated San Martino del Leano was formed in 1570

when a papal decree of 22 April ordered the union of two monasteries: the very small community of Angeliche at San Martino in Pietra Lata and the Benedictine San Salvatore detto *il Leano*. The resulting Benedictine monastery was located in the parish of Sant'Eusebio, on the corner of Strada Nova and Contrade di San Martino in Pietra Lata, detto del Leano (now via Mentana), and went variously by the names of San Martino del Leano and San Salvatore del Leano. The church buildings and cloister were later incorporated into the University of Pavia. (Pavia, though a small city, was also home to another nun composer nearly a century earlier, Caterina Assandra, c. 1590 – after 1618.)

In 1668 the number of nuns allowed to reside at "il Leano" was set at 48, although throughout Meda's lifetime the average population was closer to 40. Of Meda's profession no record has yet been located, but her name first appears in monastery documents between 13 August 1677 and 14 February 1678, a window of six months, when Meda was presumably 16 years old. There are also no specific records concerning her death, and her name disappears from the records between 23 August 1732 and 11 September 1733, by which stage she must have been at least 70. This reckoning calculates Meda's dates as 1661?-1732-3 and would make her approximately thirty years old when the motet collection was published.

Following common practice, Meda was not the only member of her family to profess vows at "il Leano." Maria Isabella Meda entered the monastery two years or so before Bianca Maria, and was presumably her sister. Maria Isabella and Bianca Maria were followed by four other Medas (to consider only Meda's paternal relatives) who established an unbroken Meda presence in the monastery from 1676 until 1792. The long association between the paternal Meda family and "il Leano" may have been strongly influenced, perhaps even instigated, by the perpetual lease of a monastery house and land in Sabbione – a small Pavian town not far from the city – to Signore Tomaso Meda, on 7 February 1660, for 60 lire a year.

Unfortunately, no documents have come to light specifically relating to music during Meda's lifetime, or relating to the publication of her motets. However, in

correspondence discussing the daily visits of a male French teacher in 1733, the then Abbess D. Maria Teresa makes an interesting comment. In a letter dated August 3, she writes "that one man already comes for the *canto figurato*, also for the *canto fermo*, unfortunately all too necessary." ("Che già viene uno x il canto figurato, p[i]ù, x il canto fermo pur tropo tropo necessario"). This comment establishes a double musical tradition of both *canto fermo* (plainchant) and *canto figurato* (polyphony), which was obviously, however, not at its peak. Interestingly, this complaint about the presence of external teachers in the *parlatori* comes just as Bianca Maria Meda's name disappears from the monastery records. Although perhaps no more than coincidence, it may have been her death that made the presence of an external teacher "all too necessary."

Meda's motets are sacred but not liturgical. The grammatical structure, spelling and lexicon of their texts strongly reflect the Italian language and betray a familiarity with, rather than a mastery of, Latin. The most common error is the use of Italian endings and spellings, effectively replacing Latin words with their equivalent in Italian. Numerous typographical errors may also be found in the print, and sometimes the same words appear more than once with different spellings. The texts are written in the first person feminine and express an intimate relationship between the speaker and Christ that suggests that the female subject might be identifiable with a cloistered nun. The language is highly personal and often directly addresses the figures of Mary, Jesus or the congregation. Common themes are the renuciation of worldly pleasures, an ardent love for Jesus the bridegroom, and requests for intercession by Mary, the Queen of Heaven. There are several vivid examples of *imitatio Christi* – the desire to suffer the same pains as Christ as a path to salvation. It is likely that these texts were written by a nun from "il Leano," and quite possibly by Meda berself.

The wide range of the vocal lines, as well as the sheer difficulty of the vocal and instrumental parts, indicate that both singers and instrumentalists in Meda's convent were highly skilled. Structurally, these motets share a basically similar form. They are divided into distinct sections with contrasting vocal forces, meters, tempos and

keys. Sections for all the voices, whether they be 2, 3 or 4, contrast with short arias intended for each of them, almost all of which follow a written-out *da capo* form. The tutti sections appear at the beginning, middle and end of the motets, and the last section is in all but two cases a short and vivacious *alleluia*.

In order to bring out the greatest variety among these pieces, we have employed a large ensemble of 9 voices, offering both diverse vocal timbres in the solos and allowing for the doubling, and even tripling of voices (in the case of *Jesu mi dulcissime*). The two violins in *Volo vivere* have also been called into service, again in *Jesu mi dulcissime*, to double or alternate with the voices. In addition, we have sought a great variety of timbres through a large basso continuo group consisting of organ and harpsichord (both together and separately), harp, dulcian, cello, theorbo and guitar.

Like the great majority of music composed by or dedicated to cloistered nuns, Meda's works includes parts not only for treble voices but also for tenors and basses. This fact unquestionably reflects market demands rather than the musical situation within the convent, for publishers were interested in selling their prints to the largest possible public, including non-cloistered musicians. Yet, in these pieces, as in any others performed within the convents, the nuns would have adapted the music to the female forces available, and in this they had a number of options. When the soprano part is not particularly high, the entire piece might be transposed upward, and this was definitely a practice in earlier convent repertoire. Here, however, the soprano parts consistently go up to g" and a", making such a transposition impractical. The transposition of bass parts up an octave to be sung by an alto, however, was well documented and has been consistently followed on this recording. Indeed, Meda may have had such a transposition in mind, since she invariably shied away from pairing the bass voice with the tenor to avoid awkward voice-crossing.

It is, in fact, the tenor voice that often presents the most difficulties when arranging convent works for women. If the part descends too low, it falls below the range of an alto, whereas if it ascends too high, an upward transposition of the octave would make it the highest voice in the ensemble. Meda herself was undoubtedly aware

of the problem, for in all the duets and trios in her collection, none call for tenors. Tenor parts appear only in the quartets, and in two of these, (the aforementioned *Ardete*, and *In foco ardentissimo*, included here) the tenor line never descends below g, fitting comfortably within an alto range. The vocal ensemble thus becomes SAAA. In the remaining two quartets – *Vibrate* and *O lacrime amare* – both the tenor and bass parts have been transposed up the octave, and are thus sung by sopranos and altos, respectively. The latter motet in particular glorifies the high soprano voice as it ascends to *b*½".

This CD is the ninth recording by Cappella Artemisia, and shines yet a brighter light on the vibrant world of music in Italian convents of the Seicento. In this task, we are delighted to be able to provide testimony to the excellence and uniqueness of the music of Donna Bianca Maria Meda, a singularly inventive and unjustly forgotten composer.

Recording in Santa Cristina della Fondazza

Once again, Cappella Artemisia has enjoyed the great privilege of recording in what was unquestionably the most important musical convent in Bologna: the Camaldolese house of Santa Cristina. Numerous composers dedicated their works to its nuns, one of whom was Donna Lucretia Orsina Vizzana (1590-1662) who, as the author of a collection of *Componimenti musicali* of 1623, was the only Bolognese nun to see her music in print. The wealth of this convent, the excellence of its music, and the downright obstinacy on the part of the noble "inmates" at Santa Cristina made of this monastery a *cause célèbre*. Cappella Artemisia is proud to revive this glorious legacy of music-making in the convents, and would like to thank the Fondazione Carisbo for generously allowing us to make our recording in this magnificent and historically meaningful venue.

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Cappella Artemisia is an ensemble of female singers and instrumentalists dedicated to performing Italian convent music of the 16th and 17th centuries. Its repertoire includes forgotten works composed by nuns themselves, as well as music written by celebrated male composers and intended for performance in the convents. Moreover, despite the complex polyphony of the repertoire which frequently includes parts for tenors and basses, this music is presented here for perhaps the first time as it would originally have been heard: without male voices.

The musicians are all established performers in the field of early music and actively collaborate with other ensembles such as Il Concerto Italiano, L'Accademia Bizantina, Hespèrion XXI, Mala Punica, La Reverdie, Cantar Lontano, ModoAntiquo, Concerto Palatino, L'Accademia degli Invaghiti, La Risonanza, L'Orchestra Barocca di Bologna,

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Les Arts Florissants, L'Accademia Strumentale, Il Tempio Armonico and many others. The founder and director of Cappella Artemisia, Candace Smith (originally from California but now living in Europe since 1975), has been involved for many years with historical music written by women (in addition to her interests in contemporary music, musical theatre and cabaret). Since its inception in 1991, Cappella Artemisia has received critical and popular praise, both for the rarity and originality of its repertoire, and also for the high quality of its performances. It has appeared at some of the most prestigious festivals of early music, and its concerts have been broadcast on the radios of Europe and North America. Though the heart of its repertoire lies in the Seicento, the ensemble has ventured into the 18th century with performances of the oratorio 'Jahel' by Baldassare Galuppi, composed for the girls of the Venetian Ospedale dei Mendicanti (in collaboration with the Orchestra Barocca di Bologna), and a modern staging of Purcell's 'Dido and Aeneas' in an all-women's performance recalling that of 1689 at a fashionable boarding school in Chelsea for 'Young Gentlewomen'. Future plans include a new theatre work recounting demonic possession in an Italian convent, commissioned specifically for the ensemble.

Cappella Artemisia has currently eight recordings available: Canti nel chiostro: Musiche nei monasteri femminili del '600 a Bologna; I Vespri Natalizi di Chiara Margarita Cozzolani (1650); Rosa mistica: musiche delle monache lombarde del '600; I Mottetti Spirituali di Sulpitia Cesis (1619); Soror mea, sponsa mea: il Cantico dei Cantici nei Conventi; Raphaella Aleotti e le Monache di San Vito; Scintillate amicæ stellæ: il Natale nei Conventi tra Cinquecento e Seicento, and Weep and Rejoice: Music for Holy Week from the Convents of 17th-century Italy. This is its second recording for Brilliant Classics.

Cappella Artemisia takes its name from the painter, Artemisia Gentileschi, a striking figure in 17th-century Italy whose artistic accomplishments have finally begun to be recognised. We hope, under her auspices, to bring this same recognition to the neglected musical achievements of her forgotten contemporaries within the convent walls.

Cappella Artemisia would like to thank the following people whose generous support has made this recording possible:

Emily Wilbourne, for sharing her early but fundamental research into the life and works of Bianca Maria Meda; Shawna Farrell, director of the Bernstein School of Musical Theater in Bologna, for graciously providing us with rehearsal space;

Massimo Privitera for his assistance with the difficult Latin texts:

Maria Luisa Baldassari for generously offering us the use of her harpsichord for the recording; the video maker Fiodor Fieni for documenting this world premiere recording; and to all the wonderful musicians whose talents and hard work are heard here.

This recording is dedicated to the beloved memory of Alene Smith.

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95736 LACRIME AMARE SUNGTEXTS

1) Iesu mi clementissime

Jesu mi clementissime Oh my most merciful Jesus,
amor mi suavissime My most gentle love,

verum gaudium dulcis risus True joy, sweet laughter,

animarum paradisus. Paradise of souls.

Charitatis tue catenis, Bound by your chains of mercy,

illigata sum beata, I am blessed,

et in pænis cæli gaudiis cumulata. And in pain I am filled with the joys of heaven.

Tui jaculis transfixa I am pierced by your dart,

no non suspiro sed respiro No, I do not sigh but rather breathe

dum afixa cruci tecum in te spiro. For I breathe in you, pierced on the cross with you.

Eia ergo mecum læte Thus rejoice with me,

omnes congaudete, Everyone, rejoice,

dicite canite amantis anime o cara sors, Speak, sing to the lover of souls, o dear fate,

felicior vita, o dulcis mors. O sweet death, happier than life.

Animæ amate Jesu dulcissimum, O souls, love sweet Jesus

et ei gratissimum cor dedicate. And dedicate your grateful hearts to him;

Vanos amores mundi que sequitur

Vain loves which follow the world

veros consequitur stulta dolores. Foolishly result in true pain.

Alleluia. Hallelujah.



2) Vibrate

Vibrate fulmina, o cæli, Flash with lighting, o heavens,

rigide ferite, o stellæ Injure harshly, o stars,

penas preparate, inferni Prepare pains, o abysses,

vulnerate lacerate rebellum. Wound and lacerate the rebel.

Arma sunt sagittæ rebelles

The arms are rebel arrows,

Omnes stelle sunt comete All the stars are comets,

Conjurate sunt planete The planets conspire

in peccantem servientes. As the servants of sinners.

Pene sunt eterni ardores Punishments are eternal ardor,

mille flammæ cruciantes;

A thousand torturing flames;

et serpentes lacerantes And may the pains of an errant heart

cor errantis sint dolores. Be lacerating serpents.

Anima times My soul, you fear

dilecti rigores; The severity of your beloved,

doloris sunt voces, non ire minantis

Voices are pains, not menacing angers;

spera in terrore Hope in terror

et vive in timore. And live in fear.

Dulcis terror May the sweet terror

Christi amantis Of the beloved Christ

sint timore tenet me; Be the fear which holds me;

carus honor castigantis Dear chastising honor



si mirando terret te.

Frightens you if you gaze upon it.

Rejoice, my heart, hope and be glad,
fuga terrores
Flee from your fears,
hanella suspiria
Breathe the sighs
divinos amores
of divine love
si vis vivere felicissima.

If you want to live most happily.

Alleluia.

Hallelujah.

3) Anime belle

Anime belle, venite jubilando	Beautiful souls, come rejoicing,
ridete et in superno gaudio	Laugh and in celestial joy
contemplate dilectam amante Maria.	Contemplate the beloved, the loving Mary.
Rosæ æternæ belli flores,	Eternal roses, beautiful flowers,
mille in cælo germinate	May you blossom by the thousand in heaven
et Maria coronate	And crown Mary
paradisi veri, veri amores.	In the true garden of true love.
Lauri palme florescentis	Palms of flowering laurels,
pompas vestras explicate	Display your pageantry,
et dilectam non negate	And do not deny your beloved,
stelle honores resplendete.	But shine with the honors of the stars.
O lux cordis mea divina,	O divine light of my heart,
Splendor care resplende pro me;	Dear splendor, shine for me;



O lux ad me veni O light, come to me

Et aures inclina ad me; And incline your ears to me;

Si eleta gaudebo If chosen, I shall rejoice

Si adiuva me. If you will help me.

Angeli ad vera gaudia nos invito I invite us to share the true joy of angels;

tota est in Virgine gloria,

All glory is in the Virgin,

tota anime consolatio.

All consolation of souls.

Mille luces gratie belle

The thousand lights of fair graces

in te o cara sunt unite,

Are united in you, O beloved;

no, non despero gaudia vite; No, I do not despair of life's joys;

tanta luce nites clara

You shine with the bright light

vera sponsi eterni solis Of the eternal sun and spouse,

in te jubila sunt vera

True joys are within you,

o divine Mater prolis. O divine Mother of your offspring.

Alleluia. Hallelujah.

4) O quante contra me

O quante contra me dure procelle, O how many terrible storms are against me,

ah cessate me ferire,

Ah, cease to wound me,

no, non donate feri venti No, do not bestow wild winds,

unde crude irate stelle. Cruel waves, irate stars.

Vado timida in alto mare, I go timidly into the high seas,

venti barbari non spirate,

Barbarous winds, do not blow,

cæli turbidi non tonate,

Turbid skies, do not thunder,



ah cessate, procelle amare. Ah, cease, bitter storms. Quali naufraga gemo Shipwrecked, I moan, Sudando gelando, suspiro, In a cold sweat I sigh, hanelo tremo I gasp, I tremble, e lacrimando dico: And weeping I say: crudi venti, unda ceca Cruel winds, blind waves, ignote arene fide stelle Unknown ands, faithful stars, ave infide atre sirene, Farewell, treacherous dark sirens, ah cessate me ferire. Ah, cease to wound me. Splendete aridete, benigne tranquille, Shine, smile, kindly and calmly, in tanto terrore, divine pupille; In so much terror, divine eyes; amene sirene, adeste micate, Lovely sirens, stay here and shine, et ibo secura, o stelle adorate. And I shall go safely, o beloved stars.

5) In foco ardentissimo

Hallelujah.

Alleluia.

In foco ardentissimo,	In the burning fire,
O anime fælices,	O happy souls,
ardete jubilate,	Be consumed and rejoice,
in immensa letitia	With immense happiness
gaudentes festinate	Hasten with joy
et Jesum adorate.	And adore Jesus.
O spes dulcissima,	O sweetest hope,



esca gratissima O most welcome food,

immenso gaudio With immense joy

cupio te. I desire you.

suavi pabulo satia me. Delectable food, satiate me.

Saturare ergo anima mea My soul, may you be filled

tanta suavitate With such sweetness,

in convivio glorioso In the glorious banquet,

in sanguine pretioso In the precious blood,

lava cor auge spem purga crimen Wash the heart, increase hope, purge reproach,

accede et gusta mel. Approach and taste the honey.

O dilecte Jesu care O beloved dear Jesus,

veni, veni consolare, Come, come to console me,

me solare o vera sors.

And to comfort me, o true fate.

Sunt fugaces importune

The fortunes of these times

Huius sæculi fortune Are fleeting and unwelcome,

vita mundi est pena est mors. Worldly life is pain and death.

Ardenter te volo o manna celeste, I desire you ardently, o celestial manna,

si cara dulcedo If dear sweetness

si dulcis pinguedo And sweet corpulence

refrigerat cor. Restores the heart.

Terrena plus nolo I no longer want earthly things;

sunt pene moleste Worldly joys

mundane letitiæ Are bothersome pains,

terrestres delitiæ Earthly delights



concutiunt me. Disturb me. Te amando mi Jesu By loving you, my Jesus, gaudebo triumphabo, I will rejoice and triumph, et hilaris cantabo And I will sing cheerfully, cum te per fruar beata To be happy and delight in you, inter omnes fortunata Fortunate among all in æterna gloria. In eternal glory. Alleluia. Hallelujah.

6) O lacrime amare

O lacrimæ amaræ, O bitter tears, et quando sperate Even when you hope, Think of fleeing from me. pensate fugere a me. In silva umbrosa in aqua undosa, In the shady wood, in the watery waves, in mare turbato sepulta nunc vivo. In the rough sea, I now live buried. Fugite catene longe tormenta, Flee the chains of long torments, pene cessate venite contenta, Cease the pains and come happily; candide rose et lilia grata Pale roses and welcome lilies, non state morose, Do not dally, Spread with beauty far and wide. pandite vaga. Jucunde stelle sidera amena, Delightful stars, pleasant constellations, splendete serena Shine serenely, fugate tormenta, Chase away torments,



I pray you to flee, do not dispense poisons, vos oro fugite non date venena dum pandite vaga While you spread with beauty far and wide Shine serenely. splendete serena. O me infælix O wretched me, dum vivo turbata I live still perturbed in dura quiete, In harsh tranquility, In troublesome peace. in pace molesta. Deh, porte gemmate Oh, bejeweled doors, Welcome host, ostia grata state aperta Stay open, Do not close shut. no, non state serrata, cæli stelle care faville Stars of the heaven, dear twinkles, splendete vos belle vaghe scintille. Shine, you beautiful, lovely sparks. Aule Paradisi, Courts of paradise, aure illibate, Pure breezes, non consolate si me turbate, You do not console me if you disturb me, You are not pleasing if I do not love you. non estis grate si non amo te. Candidi cæli zeffiri ameni Pale heavens, pleasant breezes, spirate vos soli You sign alone; venite tranquilli, Come tranquilly, dum vivo respiro For as long as I live I breathe, sperando non spiro. In hope, I do not die.



7) Volo vivere

Volo vivere fortunata, I want to live in good fortune, spero stare in pace beata. I hope to dwell in blessed peace. In peccato detestato It is not joy but rather sadness non est gaudium sed tristitia, To dwell in detested sin; solo in Deo vera letitia. Only in God is there true happiness. Depart, worldly joys, depart, sensual pleasures, Abite gaudia mundi, abite voluptates, vos non curo, vos non nolo, I care not for you, I do not want you, Deum volo. I desire God. In mundo o quante spine, How many thorns are in the world, quante insidie funeste, How many evil snares, quante machine infeste, quante ruine. How many hostile plots, how many ruins. In peccato detestato It is not joy but rather sadness non est gaudium sed tristitia, To dwell in detested sin; solo in Deo vera letitia. Only in God is there true happiness. Alleluia. Hallelujah.

8) No, non tentate

No, non tentate, o cure moleste,	No, do not tempt me, o troublesome concerns,
	False fortunes,
mentite fortune,	
	Earthly sirens, cease, be silent.
terrene sirene, cessate, tacete.	



In sequela profana non obligate me Do not force me to follow profane things,

pompe mondane quasi larve Worldly pomp, like larvæ,

dolose rea forte et penosa Guilty of fraudulent and pitiful crimes;

contra me, no, non tentate,

Do not tempt me against my will,

contra me no, non venite.

Do not come against me.

In mundo fallace fortune sunt pene, In the deceitful world fortunes are pains,

sunt spine catene

They are chains of thorns,

terrene delitie sæcure ruine. Earthly delights are certain ruin.

Tacete, tacete,

Be silent, be silent,

non volo in culpa triumphare. I do not wish to triumph in sin.

Sphere lucide stelle clare Shining spheres, bright stars,

fortunata me in dolore I am fortunate in pain,

lacrimando, suspirando Weeping, sighing,

in fede odorata In scented faith,

spero vivere beata. I hope to live blessed.

Alleluia. Hallelujah.

9) Spirate vos Zeffiri

Spirate vos zeffiri ameni	Blow, you pleasant zephyrs,
vos cæli sereni, vos aures suaves,	You serene heavens, you gentle breezes
sufflate, venite, volate, spirate.	Blow, come, fly, sigh.
	vos cæli sereni, vos aures suaves,



My heart will not languish in such coolness In tanto refrigerio cor meum non languebit sed respirans imperantis Mariæ But sighing, will yearn for the love Of the reigning Mary. amores suspirabit. O mundi fallaces tiranni contentus O falacious worlds, content with tyrants, vos fugo, vos nolo, relinquite me. I flee you, I do not want you, release me! O cæli beanti amantes adores O blessed heavens, loving and adoring Mariæ splendores reficite cor. The splendors of Mary, restore my heart. Sì sì, vos o stelle scintillate Yes, yes, O stars, twinkle! You, little torches, shine! vos facelle risplendete et amores et splendores And always breathe loves and splendors. semper semper spirate. In te quiesco In you I find rest, o gloriosissima Cæli Regina, O most glorious Queen of Heaven, in tuo desiderio In your desire My mind keeps vigil, mens mea vigilat And aspires only ut tecum possit sociari To be united with you. solum, solum aspirat. My heart will rejoice and strive, o hope. Gaudebit certabit cor meum o spes ridebit plaudebit, sì sì Yes, it will laugh and applaud mecum tu es. If you are with me. Volate vos ergo vagantes o venti Therefore, fly you fleeting breezes, volate, spirate. Fly, blow.