

CONVENT THEATRE IN EARLY MODERN ITALY Spiritual Fun and Learning for Women

This book is a study of convent theatre in Italy, an all-female tradition. Widespread in the early modern period, but virtually forgotten today, this activity produced a number of talented women dramatists and works of unusual merit. Convent authors, actresses, and audiences, especially in Tuscan houses, the plays written and produced, and what these reveal about the lives of convent women are the focus of this book.

Convent theatrical productions were a pedagogical tool for the education of the young women and an important moment of relaxation and enjoyment for all the women. Secular women, and sometimes even laymen and clerics, attended performances which they often watched through the parlor grille. This unauthorized fraternization and the use of secular costumes by the nuns were severely criticized by Church authorities, who sought to curtail them and often to suppress the activity altogether.

Beginning with the earliest known performances of miracle and mystery plays (sacre rappresentazioni) in the late fifteenth century, the book follows the development in the convents at the turn of the sixteenth century of spiritual comedy and of a variety of dramatic forms in the seventeenth century. Convent theatre both reflected the high level of literacy among convent women and contributed to it, and it attested to the continuing close contact between the secular world and the convents even in the post-Tridentine period.

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CONVENT THEATRE IN EARLY MODERN ITALY

SPIRITUAL FUN AND LEARNING FOR WOMEN

ELISSA B. WEAVER





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Oh! Tuoi, se ogni gatta vuole il sonaglio! Sino alle monache voglion far le commedie.

[Oh! Wouldn't you know every cat wants a bell! Even the nuns want to put on comedies.]

(G. B. Gelli, La sporta, Act III, sc. 4)

. . . pare che metta meraviglia a molti che una stata sempre rinchiusa, senz'avere studiato o visto i paesi e maniere del mondo, facci quelle cose che di me si veggono nate

[. . . it seems to come as a surprise to many that a woman who has always been enclosed, who hasn't studied or seen the places and the ways of the world, can produce such things as they see coming from me.]

(Beatrice del Sera, Amor di virtú)





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This work is dedicated to my family: to my mother Florina, who first



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took me to Italy, and my grandmother Elisa Rebuffoni, who brought Italy to me; to the memory of my father, John Owen Weaver, who loved languages and literature but wasn't too sure about nuns, and of his mother, Artie Espy Weaver, who was pretty sure, yet I think I might have changed her mind; to the grandfathers I hardly knew; to Fred and Marianne, and to my nieces Francesca and Jenny. *A voi con tutto il cuore*.



ABBREVIATIONS

AAB Archivio Arcivescovile, Bologna AAF Archivio Arcivescovile, Florence Archivio Buonarroti, Florence AB Archivio di Stato, Bologna **ASB** Archivio di Stato, Florence **ASF ASM** Archivio di Stato, Mantova Archivio di Stato, Pistoia ASP **ASV** Archivio Segreto Vaticano Archivio Vescovile, Pistoia AVP

BAB Biblioteca Comunale dell' Archiginnasio,

Bologna

BAV Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana
BCR Biblioteca Casanatense, Rome
BCS Biblioteca Comunale, Siena
BLF Biblioteca Laurenziana, Florence
BEM Biblioteca Estense, Modena

BMV Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Venice BNF Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence BNR Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele,

Rome

BUB Biblioteca Universitaria, Bologna

cod. Ricc. Codice Riccardiano, Biblioteca Riccardiana,

Florence

Corp. rel. sopp. Corporazioni religiose soppresse, ASF Magl. Magliabechi manuscript, Biblioteca

Nazionale Centrale, Florence

Cong. Vescovi e Regolari Sacra Congregazione dei Vescovi e

Regolari, ASV

Vat. lat. Vaticani latini, Biblioteca del Vaticano

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NOTE ON TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS

METHOD OF TRANSCRIPTION

I have followed standard procedures for modernizing the orthography of literary texts, and I have corrected obvious errors. My purpose has been to render the texts easily readable to a modern audience without eliminating important evidence of the culture of the author. I have followed the general criteria outlined in the textual note on pp. 82–85 of my edition of the *Amor di virtú* of Beatrice del Sera (Ravenna: Longo Editore, 1990). In the interest of consistency I have applied these criteria to all of the early Italian texts cited, including titles of plays (the list of titles in the Bibliography, however, conserves the orthography of the originals).

NOTE ON TRANSLATIONS

All of the translations in the text are mine unless otherwise indicated. When a quotation has documentary value, and especially when I have incorporated it into my discussion, I have generally given it in English translation and provided the Italian original in a footnote. In the many cases, however, in which the quoted text is taken from a work of literature whose artistic merit is of interest rather than its documentary value, if my purpose in quoting it is to discuss it as a work of literature, or if the expression is itself famous or proverbial, I have first given the Italian text and followed it with a translation. When the text is in verse, as is often the case, I have attempted to suggest its style through an English verse translation. All literary titles are given in the original and translated only at their first occurrence; names of characters in the plays are left in Italian and only explained in parentheses if they contain allusions that bear on the meaning of the character or the action. Similarly, Italian technical terms which do not have English equivalents are given in italics; they are defined in the text only at their first occurrence.

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Frontispiece Benedictine nun, from Vincenzo Coronelli, Catalogo degli ordini religiosi della chiesa militante, Venice, 1707.