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Northern Italy, s. XV and s. XVI/XVII

**Annales Sanctae Iustinae**

1. second flyleaf r (title page)      Monachi Paduani Chronicon.      v blank
  
2. ff. 1r-52v      *Incipit ystoria quorundam notabilium factorum, que tam in Marchia quam Lombardia quam in aliis mundi partibus sunt perpetrata.* [prologue:] Eorum que ab inicio mundi facta sunt usque nunc noticiam minime haberemus, nisi proborum hominum diligentia ystorias descripsisset; in quibus vicia <et> scelera malorum hominum arguuntur, virtutes vero bonorum et opera laudabilia commendantur ... patet igitur quod concordia est totis viribus elligenda et discordia modis omnibus est vitanda. [text:] *Qualiter Azo marchio Estenssis in Verona suos adversarios superavit.* Anno itaque Domini millesimo ducesimo septimo, cum vir illustris Azo marchio Estenssis de voluntate partium, comitis videlicet Sancti Bonifacii et Monticulorum, civitatis Verone regimen suscepisset et prudens in suo regimine se haberet ... Postquam vero fuerunt pacis foedera cellebrata exercitus in Scicilyam remeavit. Sed vento vehementi contrario existente in portu Trapani naves plurime sunt confracte, in quibus magna millitum multitudo est submersa. Deo Gracias. Amen.

*Annales Sanctae Iustinae.* L.A. Muratori, ed., *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores* 8 (1726), 665-734, under the title *Monachi Patavini chronicon*; Ph. Jaffé, ed., *MGH, Scriptores* 19 (1866), pp. 149-193; L.A. Botteghi (ed.), *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 8/3 (1916), under the title *Chronicon Marchiae Tarvisinae et Lombardiae*. The first part is probably written by a monk of the Benedictine abbey of Santa Giustina in Padua; the part starting with the year 1260 is perhaps by another author. See about this text, the manuscripts, editions and literature *Repertorium Fontium Historiae Medii Aevi*, v. 2 (1967), pp. 329-330. The Annals deal with the regional history of Lombardy and the March of Treviso, but also with world history and cover the years 1207-1270, including on f. 6v, between events of the years 1234 and 1235, a note about the visit to Italy of the future emperor Charles IV: "Idem fuit in M<sup>o</sup> III<sup>c</sup> [l. III<sup>c</sup>] LX<sup>o</sup>, indictione octava [sic], quo tempore dominus Carolus, natus olim regis Iohannis de Boemia, imperator ellectus venit in Lombardiam et in Marchiam Tarvixinam, post demum in Lombardiam et deinde in Tusciam, et postea Romam ivit et accepit coronam in festivitibus Pasquatis resurrectionis Domini nostri Yhesu Christi dicti millesimi". This sentence (except that the date is 1360 instead of 1460) is printed in footnote in the ed. Muratori, 673-674, after the ed. F. Osius (1636); it is found also in the ed. Botteghi, p. 10, after the manuscript in Padua, Biblioteca Universitaria, 28 (s. XV; the year recorded there is the right one, 1355, when the indiction was indeed 8, and there are a few other variants). The other surviving manuscripts, all s. XV, are: Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional, MS 6013; Milan, Biblioteca Ambrosiana, MS G 111 inf.; Paris, Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal, MS 81. All the manuscripts are marked by italianate spellings, which in our manuscript are prominent. The second Book begins f. 16r, the third f. 33r.

3. ff. 53r-58r Mantissa, adiecta vetustissimo M.S. chronico monachi Paduani hoc titulo. Quaedam scitu digna de civitate Paduae subsequuntur. Padua condita fuit ab Antenore de Troiana stirpe post Troiam eversam et annis MCC ante natum Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum et ante conditam Romam annis CCCCXL ... Et decessit [*sc.* Franciscus Petrarcha] postea anno Domini 1374, die 19 Iulii, aetatis suae LXX. Et ossa eius clauduntur marmoreo saxo et in Castro Arquadae quiescunt in Euganeis montibus. Finis.  
ff. 58v-60v ruled but blank

*Mantissa.* Notes on the history and buildings of Padua from its legendary foundation to the death of Petrarch (1374), together with some facts of general history, written as a supplement to art. 1. The order is roughly chronological, but includes a few events happened in the fifteenth century; the latest year mentioned is 1424. L.A. Muratori, ed., *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores* 8 (1726), 735-740, after the ed. F. Osius (1636; see art. 1). The anonymous author says he has himself seen many times (“*saepissime vidi*”, f. 58r) the leaden case in which the bones of Livy were discovered in 1413 in the church of Santa Giustina in Padua.

Paper, ff. II + 60 + I, 270 x 195 mm. Folio folding. There are two sorts of paper: art. 1 is written on s. XVI/XVII paper; art. 2, with the exception of ff. 27 and 43, which are on s. XVI/XVII paper, is written on s. XV paper; art. 3 is written on the same late paper as ff. 27 and 43. The fifteenth-century leaves are spotted and water-stained; they have original ink foliation from “1” to 52”, the original folios 27 and 43 being lost and replaced by two unfoliated leaves. The lower outer corner of f. 42 is repaired with a piece of paper. Some folds repaired with a strip of parchment

Collation impossible due to the tightness of the binding; the last quire (ff. 53-60) is a quaternio.

Art. 2 (minus the replacement leaves) is copied in one column of 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 or 27 lines (a series of successive pages having generally the same number of lines), c. 210 x c. 135 mm.; art. 3 and the replacement leaves in art. 2 have board ruling for 23 lines.

Art. 2 (minus the replacement leaves) is copied by a single scribe writing Italian *Hybrida Libraria* under Humanistic influence, using only vertical *d*. Art. 3 and the replacement leaves are copied by a s. XVI/XVII hand writing *Gothico-Humanistica Cursiva*.

In the original parts of art. 2 pale red headings; pale red stroking of the majuscules and plain alternately pale red and black 2-line initials, either Gothic with some decoration, or slovenly-made Humanistic ones. The parts copied by the second scribe are undecorated.

Quarter binding s. XIX: pasteboard covered with brown paper, and white parchment; flat spine with black leather title label with gold-tooled inscription: “MONACHI / PADUANI / CHRONICON / MS.”; below this label an oval label in the same material.

The manuscript originally consisted of art. 2 only, copied in the fifteenth century; it was soiled and waterstained and had lost two leaves when at the end of the sixteenth or in the early seventeenth century a second scribe undertook to add a related short historical text (art. 3), to

replace the two lost leaves in art. 2 and to add a title page to the latter (art. 1). The text of art. 2 is close to the text in the Padua manuscript, but even more to the ed. Osius, considered to be based on a lost manuscript. As our manuscript includes artt. 2 *and* 3 with almost exactly the same text as the ed. Osius, and in our manuscript art. 3 is indeed a later addition (“mantissa”) to art. 2 (which about 1600 may have been considered “vetustissimum manu scriptum chronicon”), it is highly probable that it is indeed the “lost” manuscript which Osius has used. Throughout the manuscript a later owner has added in the margin in arabic numerals the years mentioned in the text.

Armorial bookplate of Frederick North, fifth Earl of Guilford (1766-1827; see Seymour de Ricci, *English Collectors*, pp. 94-95), with the device “La vertue est la seule noblesse”, on the front pastedown; paper label on the spine with the printed number “6052” in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872, purchased 1830 at the Guilford sale); small engraved bookplate of Giannalisa Feltrinelli on the first flyleaf r. Described in a catalogue ..... 1997, no. 186. Purchased on the Edwin J. Beinecke Fund.

R.24.03.11

Albert Derolez