

ITAL. FOL. 173

Binding:

18th/ 19th century binding. Damaged, made of cardboard covered with beige marbled paper.

History:

The manuscript comes from the end of the 18th century; at least in part, originated during the author's journey to Italy (1784-86). Copies of documents were made in Italian libraries: in Venice (library of Amadeo Svajer, Venetian bibliophile of German origin) and Rome (Biblioteca Collegium Romanum, Bibliotheca Columnensis, Biblioteca Corsiniana), as well as in the library in Fulda. With the exception of two fragments (ff. 32-39), the whole manuscript is written by one person. The margins feature notes written in a different hand; a different person also added the explanation to the code on ff. 22, 24, 27. The binding was made slightly later than the manuscript, maybe in the 19th century. The manuscript bears traces of owners prior to the Königliche Bibliothek. The *Ex Bibl. Bright* inscription on the front endpaper indicates that it belonged to antiquarian bookseller Benjamin Heywood Bright (1787-1843). The Bright's library was sold at an auction on the 3rd of March 1845, but the books had been sold from 1844 and bought, among others, by Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872). The manuscript was included in the Phillipps's collection under No. 14260. The codex was purchased for the Königliche Bibliothek in April 1911 at an auction held in the Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge auction house in London by the agency of Otto Harrassowitz, antiquarian from Leipzig.

Content:

The manuscript contains notes from documents, copies of the whole or fragments, and summaries accompanied with German commentary. These are documents, letters and instructions from the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th century concerning the Reformation. The notes were made in various Italian libraries and outside of the territory of Italy at the end of the 18th century. The manuscript's author was Friedrich Münter (1761-1830), a Danish priest and scholar of German origin. He was an orientalist, Church historian, professor at the University of Copenhagen, and the Bishop of Zealand. The collection contains, for example, transcripts and notes from: correspondence of Girolamo Aleandro with Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici and Cardinal Lorenzo

Campeggi; correspondence of Mornay Duplessys with Jean Diodati, letters of Cardinal Seripandi; correspondence between European rulers and Church representatives on the subject of the Council of Trent and the Reichstag in Worms in 1545; papal instructions (issued by Paul III and Gregory XV) for bishops, nuncios, etc.

With reference to the manuscript, cf. Lemm, p. 75.