

ITAL.OCT.12

**Vita et miracoli et morte di S. Prospero composta da alcuni divoti Reggiani**

**Binding:**

Simple binding of grey cardboard. Dating uncertain, probably 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was made later than the manuscript, which is visible in the excessive cutting of the pages.

**History:**

Dating based on the colophon *Cesare Magnani scrisse l'anno 1718*. The copyist was not identified. The paper type containing the word *Bergamo* in the watermark, as well as the fact that the manuscript is a transcript of a text published in Parma, point to Northern Italy, Lombardy, or even Parma as the place of origin. The manuscript belonged to the Cabrietti family, connected with Parma and Reggio. The note on the title page: *di me Antonio Cabrietti* perhaps points to count Antonio Cabrietti, living in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The codex reached the Königliche Bibliothek in 1928, purchased from David Salomon, an antiquarian from Berlin. Accession number: *acc.ms.1928.13*.

**Content:**

It is the life of Saint Prosper who lived in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. He was the bishop of Reggio. Little is known about him, but his cult is still alive. It seems that the author combines the life of the bishop with facts about Saint Prosper of Aquitaine, a lay monk and theologian, who gained his fame as a defender of the purity of the doctrine by fighting the so called Pelagianism. The text was published in print: Giorgio Gabbi, „Vita morte, e miracoli di s. Prospero vescovo di Reggio di Lombardia protettore principale di detta citta. D'alcuni divoti reggiani composta”, In Parma: per Mario Vigna, 1645. Gabbi (17<sup>th</sup> century), connected with Parma, was the author of other saints' bibliographies published anonymously by the same publisher. No closer information about him is available.

The manuscript is a faithful copy of the printed version, but stops at the end of the XII miracle (miracolo), which corresponds to p. 35 of the printed version. The printed edition also contains miracles XIII – XXXII, chapters IV and V and the imprimatur formula. The printed version is 67 pages long.