

The Waschzettel of Croatian Dante: Marulić's Repertorium and marginalia¹

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Agenda

1. Marko Marulić (1450–1524)
2. The Repertorium (1480's–1520's), MS: Rome, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale "Vittorio Emanuele II", ms. Gesuitico 522; edition: B. Glavičić, Split: Književni krug, 1998 (3 vols).
3. What are we to edit?
4. Examples and transformations
5. Conclusion

Marko Marulić

MARKO MARULIĆ WAS BORN IN SPLIT IN 1450. In 1501 he composed the *Judita* (*Judith*), a retelling of a biblical story in six cantos. Published in 1521, *Judita* is the first epic in Croatian language. Marulić in a letter from 1501 (discovered in 1991):



Figure 1: Croatian lands in 1560

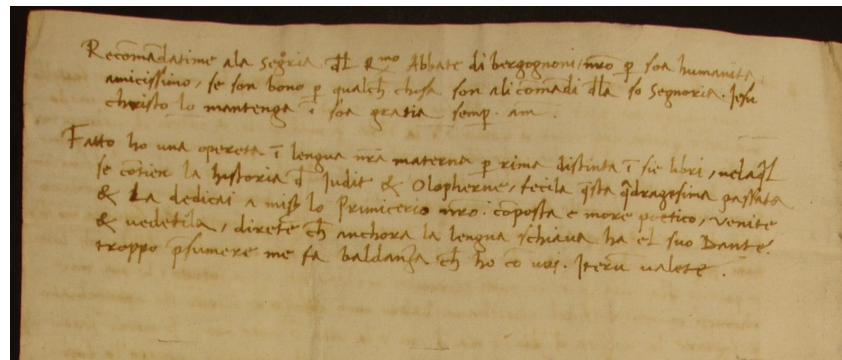


Figure 2: End of letter by Marulić to Jerolim Cipiko, Split, July 19, 1501. Archivio di Stato, Venezia, Not. Atti Jacopo Grasolario, n. 2557.

Fatto ho una opereta in lingua nostra materna, per rima, distinta in sie libri (...) Composta e more poetico, venite et vedetila, direte che ancora la lingua schiaua ha el suo Dante. — I have written an opusculè in verse, in our mother tongue (...) Come and see it; you will say that the Slavic language has its own Dante.

During the 15th and 16th centuries two of Marulić's Latin works on Christian morals and Christian life became international successes: the *De institutione bene uiuendi per exempla sanctorum* (*Instruction on How to Lead a Virtuous Life Based on the Examples of Saints*), printed in Venice in 1507, republished at least 15 times in Latin, and

translated into Italian, German, Portuguese, French, Czech; and the *Euangelistarium*, first published in 1516, a collection of ethical teachings organised around the Gospels, also with 15 Latin editions and numerous translations.

The Repertorium

EXISTENCE OF THE AUTOGRAPH was signalled to the scholarly community in 1923; however, the discoverer, the Croatian historian Ferdo Šišić, immediately pronounced that “it would be absolutely pointless to publish” Marulić’s text. The *editio princeps* appeared only in 1998, published by late Branimir Glavičić as the fourteenth volume of Marulić’s *Opera omnia*.

The *Repertorium* is Marulić’s commonplace book, a selection of quotations from forty carefully chosen Latin and Greek authors, gathered together under headings. The headings are listed (more or less) alphabetically, but separately for each book — first come all A’s from Pliny, then all A’s from Strabo, and so on. Each note is followed by a reference to page, or chapter, or canto, where it is culled from. The notes are rarely literal quotes; paraphrases and summaries predominate. Dates of sources and analysis of handwriting tell us that Marulić worked on the *Repertorium* steadily over forty years, from his thirties to his seventies, from 1480’s to 1520’s.

Therefore, headings and quotations of the *Repertorium* offer us a sort of topic map, a grid by which Marulić’s thought was structured and developed.

What are we to edit?

If an edition is to serve as an inspirative starting point for research, it should provide pointers to Marulić’s reading: the passages cited have to be identified, as well as the titles and editions of the books which Marulić used; we want to study how passages from these books relate to Marulić’s paraphrases and summaries. The physical aspect of the document — enabling us e. g. to follow changes in Marulić’s handwriting — should also be considered.

Examples and transformations

HOW A QUOTATION LEADS TO AN ANNOTATED PAGE and to Marulić’s own texts. The *Repertorium*, in excerpts from St Jerome’s Letters, under the heading *Auaritia* notes as follows: *qui amat pecuniam deum amare non potest* 210. TEI XML encoding turns the reference “210” into a pointer to a page image from the edition of Parma, 1480 (Marulić’s own copy of this book survives in the Dominican monastery in Split, and page 210 verso shows his other annotations).

Afterwards we search for co-occurrences of strings “pecuni-” and “deu-” in the *Croatiae auctores Latini* digital collection. They are found in three Marulić’s original texts: the *Vita diui Hieronymi* (1507), the *Euangelistarium* (first published 1516), and the *De humilitate et gloria Christi* (first published 1519).

Entry	Page Number
Amicus. Carus maior sps & fide.	22
Quo diligendus inimicus.	76
Amicitium cetera iudicia.	96
Avaritia oia communia. Pythagoras.	151
Item Amicus Alter tu.	
Maiora sps vincula q̄ corpore.	153
Omnib; omnia factus sum. Paul.	236
Adulatio blanda semp infidiosa.	75
Proverb. Latius metho gladius.	230
Avaritia remediū elemosina.	196
Qui amat pecuniā deū amare nō p̄t.	210
Appetitus mali reformatione de continentia.	21
Animal adeo factus & a deo datus.	

Figure 3: Repertorium, f. 7r (detail).

Full-text search of reoccurring strings and quotations, and XSL transformations (which reorganize the text) enable us to study Marulić’s choices and preoccupations.

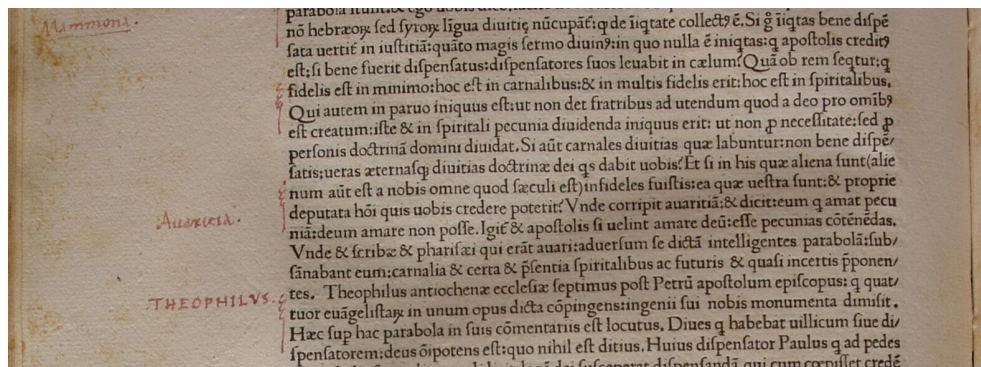


Figure 4: Hieronymus Epistulae, Parma 1480, vol. 1, f. 210v (detail).

Conclusion

The Repertorium is a text from another time and another mindset. It is also a dependent text. Therefore, it simply can not be understood without the books from which it is culled, without the structure which created it. So, to make the Repertorium worth editing, we should devise for it an edition which brings together Marulić’s *loci communes* and the pages from which he selected them, his words and the handwriting which embodied them.

Moreover, the Repertorium is not a text for continuous reading. It is an information retrieval device, and because of that it lends

itself easily to digital manipulation — to rearrangements and fragmenting — and to digital medium, which can connect the visual and the verbal, a single work and its many intertexts. Discontinuous nature of the text implies also that we can experiment with piecemeal editing — at first we could present, in full encoding and with all pointers, not the whole thing but only the parts we are currently interested in (this is similar to the way Marulić himself compiled the Repertorium). Finally, a digital edition in cyberspace seems to me to be limited today much less by printing costs and physical constraints than by scholarly resources. An edition ultimately depends on its editor's time and patience, attention and devotion, engagement and imagination.²

Texts and further reading

- [1] *Colloquia Maruliana* (1992–), Književni krug, Split. The yearbook publishes articles about Marko Marulić and other authors and themes from Croatian Humanist and Renaissance literature. With summaries in English. Available online at hrcak.srce.hr/colloquia-maruliana (Open access).
- [2] Jovanović, N. et al., ed. (2009) *Croatiae auctores Latini (CroALa): collectio electronica* [online] available at www.ffzg.hr/klafil/croala.
- [3] Lučin, B. (2008), *Iter Marulianum : Da Spalato a Venezia sulle tracce di Marko Marulić*, Viella, Roma.
- [4] Marulić, M. (1998), *Repertorium / Marci Maruli*, Književni krug, Split.
- [5] Marulić, M. & Lučin, B. (2007), *The Marulić reader*, Književni krug, Split.
- [6] Supičić, I. & Hercigonja, E., ed. (2008.), *Croatia in the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance : a cultural survey*, Philip Wilson ; Školska knjiga, London : Zagreb.

² Extra causam: c. 1496 Marulić wrote an epigram connected with Pisa, *De uirtute animique prestantia Dominici Manlipetri, Venetę classis prefecti, cum Pisas obsedione liberauit iuuitque frumento* — Pisa, Fludentę que multo tempore genti / Seruisti indignum ferre coacta iugum, / Gaude! Nam Venetum tibi parta potentibus armis / Libertas ueteri sorte rediit melior, / Libertas auro, gemmis quoque charior Indis / Et uite cunctis anteferenda bonis. / Hanc tibi dum rursus conatur ut auferat hostis, / Obsedit portus undique classe tuos. / Introclusa maris fuerat uia; coeperat egra / Heu miseris ciues sollicitare fames. / At Manlipetri bello ducis inclyta uirtus / Affuit et tantos iussit abire metus. / Irrumpens celsas humili myoparone puppes / Dispulit — o, magno dignus Achille uigor! — / Atque hinc ingentem frugum uim contulit urbi — / O, pietas nullo non recolenda die! / Huic geminum debes (nec fallor), Pisa, triumphum: / Hostem a te pariter qui fugat atque famem!

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<div type="knjiga" ana="#Hier">
  <head><ref target="#Hier">BEATVS HIERONYMVS IN PARTE PRIMA</ref></head>
  (...)
  <milestone unit="page" n="ms-7r"/>
  <list ana="auaritia">
    <head>Auaritię</head>
    <item>remedium elemosina 196.</item>
    <item>Qui amat pecuniam, Deum amare non potest
      <ref type="page" target="221v.jpg">210.</ref></item>
  (...)

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Figure 5: Repertorium, TEI XML encoded edition, a fragment from f. 7r.

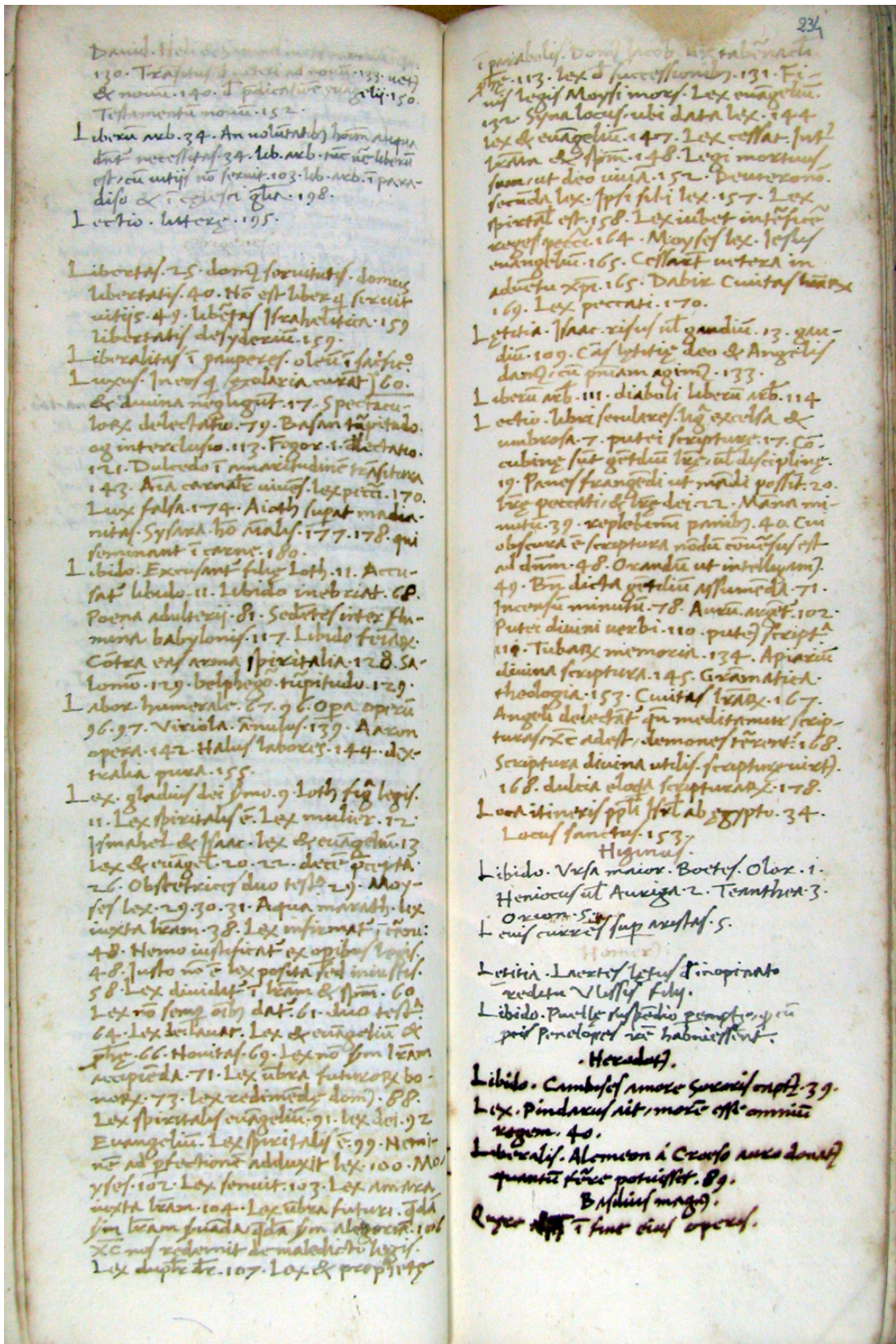


Figure 6: Repertorium, f. 233v-234r