

## [\[Triumph with Orlandi's canzone on Triumph\]](#)

### ENTRY TYPE

Manuscript

## Manuscript Details

### CURRENT LOCATION

Biblioteca Classense  
Ravenna  
Italy

### SHELFMARK

89

### RELATED TO PETRARCH'S

*Triumph + Mortis Ia, Fame Ia*

### CREATOR

[Petrarch](#)  
[Alberto Orlandi](#)

### DATE

late-fifteenth century / early-sixteenth century

### TITLE PAGE

<inc> Gioua[n]zel ma[n]sueto & fiero ueglio

### MODE OF EXEGESIS

[Tools for the reader](#)

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: FORMAT

168x115 mm; I + 77 + I fols.

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: TEXTBLOCK

paper; various scripts: cursive humanistic script for the *Triumph*, sixteenth-century cursive script for Orlandi's *canzone*; Petrarch's poems with one verse per line.

### INTERNAL DESCRIPTION

fols. 1r-51r: *Triumph* (order: *Amoris I*.79-160, *Amoris III*, *Amoris IV*, *Amoris II*, *Pudicitie*, *Mortis Ia*, *Mortis I*, *Mortis II*, *Fame Ia*, *Fame I*, *Fame II*, *Fame III*, *Temporis*; *Eternitatis*);

fol. 57r-59v: Alberto Orlandi's *canzone* on *Triumph*i ('*Cantilena alberti Orlandi*'; <inc> Beato elprego to [sic] cortese & almo);

#### Other contents:

The ms. includes a collection of four *canzoni* and one sonnet by Alberto Orlandi, two poems by Jacopo Corsi, one *canzone* by Simone Serdini, and three sonnets and one *canzone* by anonymous author. A series of four sonnets of political subject and two Latin carmina might be attributed to Panfilo Sasso according to Bettarelli (2001, 25-28); a third Latin poem can be attributed to Benedetto da Cingoli (Bettarelli 2001, 27). At fol. 75r-75v are four recipes for producing different coloured pigments in painting. For a complete list of the works, see Bettarelli 2001.

### **MATERIAL COPY**

[Ravenna, Biblioteca Classense, 89](#)

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### **COPY SEEN BY**

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Sacchini

### **NOTES**

Orlandi's *canzone* summarizes the content of the *Triumph*i. In the second *stanza* Orlandi states that he will illustrate the five subjects of Petrarch's work ('Ue contaro i cinquj s[u]o subiecti'). The text of the *canzone* makes precise references to Petrarch's work, with a particular focus on mythological figures (such as Jupiter, Mars, Proserpine) mentioned in the *Triumph*i; few *maniculae*.

According to Bettarelli (2001, 5-6), the first section of the ms. containing the *Triumph*i is the oldest, and was copied in the closing decades of the fifteenth century.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Mazzatinti, IV, 22

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Bettarelli 2001