





nomine domini anno in matutina Einsaden Antefix  
 ad ppprum liberam frantiam et absolutam libem  
 excludens fratres filii adam dñi francesch & solubi  
 Johannulus in emitate brissie et dictis excludens in  
 porte letitiae prothie sancte marie peribus exilio  
 de olo. Cum reberet amate lanzenz et fum de modi  
 strata & olo et est pte distinctio in ista mensi  
 venditoribz pte et cins occidione pmentibz  
 et tunc cimpiemus possunt pta omnis  
 contradictione Ad hoc pte fratres  
 et omnes exceptiones repluer  
 supius venditis Et hoc co  
 bonos et respondeo  
 et fecerunt dies  
 supius vendit  
 spatuem

sexta die veneris batesimo secunda mensis madzi benditionem et datum  
 re fecerunt et statim felicitas fabiamelus et jacometus dictus  
 olo inno bitan saliz dictis felicitatis in dicto loco prothie et lens  
 insidium dno bonifacio & cayni filio quondam dñi jacobi cevre  
 sua vnde jacente in latrone dicti loca de prothie ubi dicit ad strata  
 in die accessum. Vicerzanam mensam sicut ex his cins dimic  
 abz et festis pte. In aliis pte petre suprae levante et ipis  
 robi Empator cum suis heredibz et cum dñi huius habebat conat  
 vices venditoris si ergo heredum et cum huius ultimi psona  
 vices tales et directas et penales atq; ipso et sup pte  
 opententes et opententia et opentia w ptes et sup pte  
 heredes res et bona et detentores et possessores  
 imperorem penatores in rem suam statuerunt  
 et succedat et esse debet et predictis  
 us venditoris transire et dare  
 in eam imperorem

venditoris pte felicitatis fabiamelus et jacometus dictis felicitatis  
 dno bonifacio de cayni

Morsbo 5 (187)



Bonifacius  
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 Morsbo 5  
 187





manuscript library. A thin, light blue ink watermark is visible across the page, showing the letters "SALVATORI LIBRARY".

The text is written in a dense, handwritten Gothic script. The first few lines contain mostly marginalia and administrative text. The main body of the text begins with the heading "Deinde vero quod est de rebus in eisdem civitate". The text discusses the actions of the Saracens against the Christians in Sicily, mentioning the capture of Palermo by the Saracens in 831 AD and the subsequent period of Muslim rule. It describes the religious and cultural impact of Islam on Sicily, including the conversion of many Christians to Islam and the introduction of Arabic language and customs. The text also mentions the resistance and eventual reconquest of Sicily by the Normans under Roger I in 1061 AD.

