

## *Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata*

Contains a bibliographical survey of the chronological and systematic canonical collections in the Latin West from the beginnings of Christianity to Gratian's Decretum (ca. 1140). Dr. Kéry not only has compiled a catalogue of early medieval canonistic manuscripts, but has included valuable information about them. For each collection she has described its type and contents, the time and place of compilation, and, when, possible, its author. Full bibliographies have been provided for each collection, arranged in chronological order. Scholars will find her work particularly useful since she has also noted where scholars have differed and where their opinions may be found. Special attention has been paid to the numerous recensions of the collections. She has given a separate entry for important recensions and has lists of fragments and abbreviated forms of the collections.

The Gospels of Matilda, Countess of Tuscany, is a manuscript written and illuminated in Northern Italy toward the end of the eleventh century. A credible fourteenth century document states that it was presented by the Countess to the Benedictine monastery of Polirone, near Mantua. In the manuscript's pictorial cycle, the Cleansing of the Temple

# Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

and the scenes related to it are iconographically extra ordinary. An understanding of them must begin with a study of their ideological sources, closely related historic figures, Medieval writers who employed the figure of the Cleansing of the Temple, and the political-social movement of the Patarines. Then the Matilda Gospels' illuminations will stand revealed as the key artistic expression of the Gregorian Reform and as a prime document of some of the most important events and ideas of the Middle Ages.

## II. ART AND THE REFORM OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY

Church reform in the eleventh century was a heroic engagement. Norman Cantor calls it one of the four great «world revolutions» of Western history. The authority of the papacy, the independence of the church, and the very leadership of Medieval society were its mortally contested issues critical both to history and to political theory.<sup>2</sup> Gregory VII and Matilda of Tuscany were but two of the vivid personalities among its partisans. But in the history of art the struggle has been nearly invisible.

This book compares two successful, elite women, Empress Adelheid (931-999) and Countess Matilda (1046-1115), for their relative ability to retain their wealth and power in the midst of the profound social changes of the eleventh century. The careers of the Ottonian queen and empress Adelheid and Countess Matilda of Tuscany reveal a growth of opportunities for women to access

# Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

wealth and power. These two women are analyzed under three categories: their relationships with family and friends, how they managed their property (particularly land), and how they ruled. This analysis encourages a better understanding of gender relations in both the past and the present.

## The Crisis of the Twelfth Century

A Study in the Art of the Age of Gregory VII  
Pope Gregory VII, 1073-1085  
Catalogue of the Dante Collection Additions  
1898-1920

La STORIA e il SIGNIFICATO del IZZO, EZZO e AZZO COGNOME

This book focuses on one of the most attractive yet poorly understood features of late-medieval manuscript illumination: the portrait of the book owner at prayer within the pages of her own prayer-book. Beguiling because they appear to offer a direct view into the lives of medieval individuals - especially women - these are in fact religiously loaded images. They concern themselves with the relationship between visible images, visionary experience, and God's omnipresent vision, and thus strike at the very core of medieval Christian concerns about salvation and the efficacy of prayer.

Offers an analysis of the presence and significance of female characters in Dante's 'Comedy'. Commencing with the tabulations of women listed in "Inferno IV" and "Purgatorio XXII", to which may be added the grouping in "Paradiso XXXII", this work traces the symmetry and symbolic import of these clusters.

Matilde di Canossa è forse il personaggio femminile più importante e discusso del Medioevo europeo. Gregorio vii

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

la definì nelle sue lettere «l'ancella di San Pietro». In lei convergevano le responsabilità di governo di una potente e ricca dinastia e insieme le istanze di cambiamento della Chiesa, poi confluite nella cosiddetta «Riforma Gregoriana». In questo libro vengono analizzati i rapporti di Matilde col mondo ecclesiale, a partire dalla prerogativa dei Canossa di insediare i pontefici, passando ai rapporti di Beatrice e Matilde con Gregorio vii, all'esame di quell'evento che fu l'incontro di Canossa, all'influenza della Contessa sulla successione a Gregorio, ai rapporti che ebbe con Sant'Anselmo d'Aosta, con Enrico v e con le donne di potere del suo tempo. Si prosegue con la questione dell'eredità di Matilde, alla quale si lega la nascita e la diffusione del suo mito, ripercorso nella storiografia confessionale della Controriforma, per concludersi con la visione di Matilde nel contesto delle relazioni con chiese locali e monasteri, come Orval in Belgio e l'abbazia di S. Benedetto Polirone, dove scelse di essere sepolta 900 anni fa.

Power Structures and Political Communication in the Countryside of Central and Northern Italy, 1080-1130

Jeanne de Penthièvre and the War for Brittany

A History of Objects in Seventeenth-Century Rome

Memorialising Premodern Monarchs

Princely Power in Late Medieval France

The Collectio Avellana and Its Revivals

*Vito Fumagalli intenta desentrañar el secreto de la personalidad de Matilde, última*

*descendiente de la poderosa dinastía de los*

*Canossa y heredera del gobierno de un vasto*

*sistema organizativo público que abarcaba desde la*

*alta Lombardia hasta el Lazio*

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

*septentrional. a través de una narración breve e intensa, que no constituye una nueva biografía sino un retrato moral, el autor descubre en Matilde a la mujer melancólica y solitaria que se aboca con dedicarse a Dios y a la vida contemplativa.*

*Nel 2015 ricorrono i 900 anni dalla morte di Matilde di Canossa. È stata la donna più potente nell'istoria d'Italia, la Gran Contessa. Fu Signora di uno Stato che nel Medioevo metteva insieme la parte più importante del nord Italia, nonché protagonista della scena europea come tessitrice del più grande accordo di pacificazione fra Papato e Impero della storia d'Occidente. La figura di Matilde di Canossa, le sue conquiste, la sua visione, raccontate da un uomo di grande esperienza politica e civile come Alessandro Carri. Il suo interesse per la donna più potente d'Italia, misto di curiosità e di passione, è diventato un racconto, immaginario ma non arbitrario. Basato su una tesi inedita, suggerita da un'intuizione di Jacques Le Goff: la vicenda di Canossa come esempio del prevalere, nel periodo più religioso dell'Europa, di una visione "laica". Nessuna visione, né quella del pontefice, né quella dell'imperatore, doveva e poteva integralmente imporsi. E fu così. A impreziosire la narrazione, fra verità storica e*

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

*ipotesi politica, una prefazione dello studioso Paolo Golinelli, una ricca e aggiornata appendice sulle principali manifestazioni pubbliche dedicate a Matilde.*

*'A great effusion of blood' was a phrase used frequently throughout medieval Europe as shorthand to describe the effects of immoderate interpersonal violence. Yet the ambiguity of this phrase poses numerous problems for modern readers and scholars in interpreting violence in medieval society and culture and its effect on medieval people. Understanding medieval violence is made even more complex by the multiplicity of views that need to be reconciled: those of modern scholars regarding the psychology and comportment of medieval people, those of the medieval persons themselves as perpetrators or victims of violence, those of medieval writers describing the acts, and those of medieval readers, the audience for these accounts. Using historical records, artistic representation, and theoretical articulation, the contributors to this volume attempt to bring together these views and fashion a comprehensive understanding of medieval conceptions of violence. Exploring the issue from both historical and literary perspectives, the contributors examine*

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

*violence in a broad variety of genres, places, and times, such as the Late Antique lives of the martyrs, Islamic historiography, Anglo-Saxon poetry and Norse sagas, canon law and chronicles, English and Scottish ballads, the criminal records of fifteenth-century Spain, and more. Taken together, the essays offer fresh ways of analysing medieval violence and its representations, and bring us closer to an understanding of how it was experienced by the people who lived it.*

*"The Sculpture of Reform in North Italy, ca 1095-1130 "*

*Matilde di Canossa*

*Annuario 2014-2015*

*2012*

*L'arte della politica a la cura del territorio*

*La Basilica di San Pietro in Vaticano: Testi*

*We live in a material world—our homes are filled with things, from electronics to curios and hand-me-downs, that disclose as much about us and our aspirations as they do about current trends. But we are not the first: the early modern period was a time of expanding consumption, when objects began to play an important role in defining gender as well as social status. *Gusto for Things* reconstructs the material lives of seventeenth-century Romans, exploring new ways of thinking about the meaning of things as a historical phenomenon. Through creative use of account books, inventories, wills, and other records, Renata Ago examines early modern attitudes toward possessions, asking what people did with their things, why they wrote*

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

*about them, and how they passed objects on to their heirs. While some inhabitants of Rome were connoisseurs of the paintings, books, and curiosities that made the city famous, Ago shows that men and women of lesser means also filled their homes with a more modest array of goods. She also discovers the genealogies of certain categories of things—for instance, books went from being classed as luxury goods to a category all their own—and considers what that reveals about the early modern era. An animated investigation into the relationship between people and the things they buy, Gusto for Things paints an illuminating portrait of the meaning of objects in preindustrial Europe.*

*Si l'on se penche sur les phénomènes de contestation de l'autorité politique par la littérature ou les arts qui constitue un axe de recherche majeur du Laboratoire aux travaux duquel contribue ce volume, il appert que, dans bien des pays d'Europe, l'autorité politique s'est identifiée avec celle du Monarque, alors qu'en Italie, cas exceptionnel - et pour cause, puisque le siège de la papauté y est implanté depuis deux millénaires sans autre interruption que le demi-siècle avignonnais -, c'est la papauté qui s'est constituée en pouvoir politique, se revendiquant d'une double autorité, spirituelle et morale, et s'incarnant en un véritable organisme étatique. Le pape et la papauté représentent à leur tour deux "incarnations" de l'autorité : l'une institutionnelle (le gouvernement ecclésiastique), l'autre individuelle (le souverain pontife comme successeur de Pierre investi d'une mission de divine inspiration et exerçant à ce titre une autorité suprême). C'est en tout cas une spécificité italienne que d'être, par tant, un pays à la fois laïc et non-laïc, dans lequel la figure du Pape remplace celle du Roi, suscitant, depuis son affirmation comme telle, polémiques et défenses de l'Institution ecclésiale autant que de papes en particuliers. De fait, l'affirmation de la*

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

*primauté spirituelle et temporelle du pape sur le monde médiéval chrétien présente, in nuce, les failles juridiques et morales qui légitiment l'expression immédiate d'opposants à cette hégémonie, aussi les vingt études regroupées dans ce volume illustrent-elles à la fois l'ancrage et la permanence d'une tradition historique, artistique, littéraire... la remise en cause en quelque sorte "chronique" du pouvoir du pape et de l'Église du XIe siècle à nos jours. Chacune d'elles montre par ailleurs, en creux ou explicitement, selon les cas, l'idéal d'une Église, d'une papauté et de papes, que leurs partisans comme leurs opposants eussent voulu au-dessus des intérêts matériels et des stratégies de pouvoir, tous se présentant en mal d'une autorité morale incontestable et littéralement incomparable (celle des "Princes" telle qu'elle ressort de ces travaux n'échappant pas non plus à une sévère critique). Dans le balayage temporel et thématique qu'elles effectuent, ces études, du même coup, rendent compte du paradoxe proprement italien d'une tension ancestrale et originale entre la religion de la politique et la politique de la religion.*

*Particularly in the humanities and social sciences, festschrifts are a popular forum for discussion. The IJBF provides quick and easy general access to these important resources for scholars and students. The festschrifts are located in state and regional libraries and their bibliographic details are recorded. Since 1983, more than 659,000 articles from more than 30,500 festschrifts, published between 1977 and 2011, have been catalogued.*

*Design and Instrumentality in the Art and Architecture of Romanesque Europe*

*The Seigneurial Transformation*

*Medias of Commemoration and Remembrance*

*Moral Combat*

# Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

*Empress Adelheid and Countess Matilda*

*La contessa Matilde di Canossa e l'Ordine Templare II*

*Versione*

The twenty-five papers in this volume arise from a conference jointly organised by the British Archaeological Association and the Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya in Barcelona. They explore the making of art and architecture in Latin Europe and the Mediterranean between c. 1000 and c. 1250, with a particular focus on questions of patronage, design and instrumentality. No previous studies of patterns of artistic production during the Romanesque period rival the breadth of coverage encompassed by this volume – both in terms of geographical origin and media, and in terms of historical approach. Topics range from case studies on Santiago de Compostela, the Armenian Cathedral in Jerusalem and the Winchester Bible to reflections on textuality and donor literacy, the culture of abbatial patronage at Saint-Michel de Cuxa and the re-invention of slab relief sculpture around 1100. The volume also includes papers that attempt to recover the procedures that coloured interaction between artists and patrons – a serious theme in a collection that opens with 'Function, condition and process in eleventh-century Anglo-Norman church architecture' and ends with a consideration of 'The death of the patron'.

The *Collectio Avellana* (CA) has an extraordinary richness and variety of

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

content. Imperial rescripts, reports of urban prefects, letters of bishops, and exchanges of letters between popes and emperors, some of which only this compilation preserves, constitute an exceptional documentary collection for researchers of various sectors of antiquity. This volume is the first publication to reconstruct the history of this compilation through the fascinating questions that it poses to the scholar. There are essays on its general structure, and on some of the most singular texts preserved therein. Other papers offer a comparison between this compilation and the other canonical collections compiled in Italy between the fourth and sixth centuries, as well as between the CA and other contemporary literary products. Adopting a new approach, some contributions also ascertain who could physically have access to the materials that were collected in the CA, and where the compiler could find them. All these fresh studies have led to new hypotheses regarding the period in which the collection, or at least some of its parts, took shape and the personality of its author.

Jeanne de Penthièvre (c.1326-1384), duchess of Brittany, was an active and determined ruler who maintained her claim to the duchy throughout a war of succession and even after her eventual defeat. This in-depth study examines Jeanne's administrative and legal records to explore her co-rule with her husband, the social implications of ducal

# Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

authority, and her strategies of legitimization in the face of conflict. While studies of medieval political authority often privilege royal, male, and exclusive models of power, Erika Graham-Goering reveals how there were multiple coexisting standards of princely action, and it was the navigation of these expectations that was more important to the successful exercise of power than adhering to any single approach. Cutting across categories of hierarchy, gender, and collaborative rule, this perspective sheds light on women's rulership as a crucial component in the power structures of the early Hundred Years' War, and demonstrates that lordship retained salience as a political category even in a period of growing monarchical authority.

Romanesque Patrons and Processes

La bellezza di Matilde di Canossa

Dante's Reforming Mission and Women in the Comedy

A Catalogue of French, German, and Italian Works, in circulation at Mudie's Select Library. December, 1868

Interpreting Medieval Violence

Journal of Medieval Military History

*This pioneering work explores the theme of women and violence in the late medieval Mediterranean, bringing together medievalists of different specialties and methodologies to offer readers an updated outline of how different disciplines can contribute to the study of gender-based violence in medieval times. Building on the contributions of the social sciences, and in particular feminist criminology, the book analyses the rich theme of women and violence in its full spectrum,*

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

*including both violence committed against women and violence perpetrated by women themselves, in order to show how medieval assumptions postulated a tight connection between the two. Violent crime, verbal offences, war and peace-making are among the themes approached by the book, which assesses to what extent coexisting elaborations on the relationship between femininity and violence in the Mediterranean were conflicting or collaborating. Geographical regions explored include Western Europe, Byzantium, and the Islamic world. This multidisciplinary book will appeal to scholars and students of history, literature, gender studies, and legal studies.*

*Entirely original in its methodology, this study offers a fresh approach to the study of Romanesque fa?e sculpture. Declining to revisit questions of artistic personalities, artistic style and connoisseurship, Dorothy F. Glass delves instead into the historical and historiographical context for a group of significant monuments erected in Italy between the last decade of the eleventh century and the first third of the twelfth century. In her reading, local culture takes precedence over names, context over connoisseurship; she argues that it was the cultural, intellectual and religious life of the abbeys of San Benedetto Po and Nonantola that provided the framework for the Reformist ethos of much of the sculpture adorning the cathedral of Modena. Glass argues that the monuments are deeply rooted in the concerns of the reform of the church, more commonly known as the Gregorian Reform, that these reform ideas and ideals were first fomented in monastic communities and then adopted by the new cathedrals built in cities that, freed of submission to imperial German rule, had recently rejoined the papal fold. The Sculpture of Reform in North Italy, ca 1095-1130: History and Patronage of Romanesque Fa?es moves scholarship beyond continuously reiterated opinions concerning style, attribution, chronology, origins and influence, instead opening new and fruitful lines of inquiry into the patronage and historical significance of these extraordinary monuments.*

*EZZO / IZZO: ""Deriva da un nome germanico Azzo, in base alla z elemento, che ha origine dibattuta, tra le varie ipotesi sono: ipocoristico*

# Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

*di altri nomi per la partenza o per at-to derivato dall'elemento Athal (""nobiltà"", ""seme"") derivato dal atta elemento (""padre"") derivato dalla radice Ansuz (""dio"") Il nome ha avuto una certa diffusione in Italia nel Medioevo, quando fu portato da almeno una dozzina di membri della Casa d'Este. Una delle sue varianti germaniche Adso, è molto conosciuto per essere utilizzato da Umberto Eco per il suo carattere di Il nome della rosa, Adso di Melk (il cui nome è stato scelto dalla somiglianza con Eco Watson. Lo stesso nome dell'elemento risale anche al Ezzelino, che viene riportato da alcune fonti come una variante di Azzo. "" La copertina del libro: Azzo di Gobatsburg E francobollo commemorativo*

*Romanesque Saints, Shrines, and Pilgrimage  
Vision, Devotion, and Self-Representation in Late Medieval Art  
Matilda of Tuscany, la Gran Donna D'Italia  
Papes et Papauté*

*The Origins of the Rural Commune in the Plain of Lucca  
Vita di Matilde di Canossa*

The reign of Pope Gregory VII (1073-85), who gave his name to an era of Church reform, is critically important in the history of the medieval church and papacy. Thus it is surprising that this is the first comprehensive biography to appear in any language for over fifty years. H. E. J. Cowdrey presents Gregory's life and work in their entirety, tracing his career from early days as a clerk of the Roman Church, through his political negotiations, ecclesiastical governance, and final exile at Salerno.

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

Full account is taken of his turbulent relations with King Henry IV of Germany, from his first deposition and excommunication in 1076, to the absolution at Canossa and the imposition of a second sentence in 1080. Pope Gregory was also a contemporary of William the Conqueror, and, as the author shows, fully supported his conquest of England. Gregory VII is presented as an individual whose deep inner belief in iustitia (righteousness) did not waver in the face of new circumstances, although his broad outlook underwent changes. Deeply committed to the traditions of the past and especially to those of Pope Gregory the Great, his reign prepared the way for an age of strong papal monarchy in the western Church.

No description available.

L'autore ha proposto, con il sostegno di numerose prove documentarie, che l'Ordine Templare sia stata la normale trasformazione in Terrasanta dell'Ordine del Tau fondato in Italia, ad Altopascio, dalla contessa Matilde di Canossa. Inoltre illustra come la

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

tradizione che faceva ritenere a Leonardo da Vinci che la Maddalena avesse una particolare connessione con Gesù e che fù la vera trasmittitrice della Sua dottrina, fosse stata trasmessa ad una misteriosa Accademia milanese a cui aderivano diversi artisti che dipinsero, proprio come Leonardo, Maria Maddalena accanto a Gesù durante l'evento dell'Ultima Cena. Atlante dei prodotti tipici e tradizionali

Catalogue of the Dante Collection  
Presented by Willard Fiske  
Canonical Collections of the Early Middle Ages (ca. 400-1140)

La contessa Matilde di Canossa  
El Poder y la Soledad de una Mujer del Medioevo

Matilde di Canossa e la freccia avvelenata

This is a fast-paced and colorful exploration of the life of Matilda of Canossa (c. 1046 û 1115), the woman who loved a pope and was loved by him, successfully defied the Holy Roman Emperor, and changed the map of Europe. A new kind of history, this biography also carries the flavor of present-day Italy. Matilda of Canossa, the ô Great Countess, ô was a remarkable woman. Her personal power was

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

so extraordinary that even centuries after her death she became the first woman to be interred in St. Peter's Basilica. She is best remembered for her role in the conflict between the papacy and the Holy Roman emperor, the climax of which took place at her castle of Canossa. This unique biography is also a journal of the author's travels through contemporary Tuscany as she explores the palaces where Matilda held court, the blood-stained plains on which her soldiers battled, the churches and cathedrals she endowed, and the fortified aeries where she sought refuge. Readers will be swept along on this engrossing journey retracing the steps of a courageous and brilliant woman.

A comprehensive survey of recent work in Medieval Italian history and archaeology by an international cast of contributors, arranged within a broader context of studies on other regions and major historical transitions in Europe, c.400 to c.1400CE. Each of the contributors reflect on the contribution made to the field by Chris Wickham, whose own work spans studies based on close archival work, to broad and ambitious statements on economic and social change in the transition from Roman to medieval Europe, and the value of comparing this across time and space.

The Italian sixteenth century offers the first sustained discussion of women's militarism since antiquity. Across a variety of genres, male and female writers

raised questions about women's right and ability to fight in combat. Treatise literature engaged scientific, religious, and cultural discourses about women's virtues, while epic poetry and biographical literature famously featured examples of women as soldiers, commanders, observers, and victims of war. Moral Combat asks how and why women's militarism became one of the central discourses of this age. Gerry Milligan discusses the armed heroines of biography and epic within the context of contemporary debates over women's combat abilities and men's martial obligations. Women are frequently described as fighting because men have failed their masculine duty. A woman's prowess at arms was asserted to be a cultural symptom of men's shortcomings. Moral Combat ultimately argues that the popularity of the warrior woman in sixteenth-century Italian literature was due to her dual function of shame and praise: calling men to action and signaling potential victory to a disempowered people.

Gusto for Things

II Edizione

Medieval Female Rulership and the Foundations of  
European Society

per una storia dell'iconografia Matildica

Women and Violence in the Late Medieval

Mediterranean, ca. 1100-1500

L'Ordine Templare

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

Medieval civilization came of age in thunderous events like the Norman Conquest and the First Crusade. Power fell into the hands of men who imposed coercive new lordships in quest of nobility. Rethinking a familiar history, Thomas Bisson explores the circumstances that impelled knights, emperors, nobles, and churchmen to infuse lordship with social purpose. Bisson traces the origins of European government to a crisis of lordship and its resolution. King John of England was only the latest and most conspicuous in a gallery of bad lords who dominated the populace instead of ruling it. Yet, it was not so much the oppressed people as their tormentors who were in crisis. *The Crisis of the Twelfth Century* suggests what these violent people—and the outcries they provoked—contributed to the making of governments in kingdoms, principalities, and towns.

In *The Seigneurial Transformation*, Alessio Fiore discusses the transformation of the fabric of power in the kingdom of Italy in the period between the late eleventh century and the early twelfth century. The study analyses the major socio-political change of this period, the crisis of royal and public structures, and the development of seigneurial powers, using as a starting point the structures of power over men and land, and the discourses about the exercise of local power. This period was marked by a rapid reshaping of the structures of local power; while the outbreak of

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

civil wars in the 1080s did not imply a clear-cut rupture with the past, it led to a staggering acceleration of pre-existing dynamics, with a reconfiguration of the matrix of power, in turn expressed in a transformation both of the instruments of local political communications and of the practices of power.

Matilde di Canossa e la freccia avvelenata  
La contessa Matilde di Canossa e l'Ordine Templare II  
Versione  
Edizione Celestino Vescera  
Romanesque Patrons and Processes  
Design and Instrumentality in the Art and Architecture of Romanesque Europe  
Routledge

Respect et contestation d'une autorité "bifrons"  
History and Patronage of Romanesque Churches  
Community and Clientele in Twelfth-century Tuscany  
Italy and Early Medieval Europe  
A Bibliographical Guide to the Manuscripts and Literature

Matilde Di Canossa

The 23 chapters in this volume explore the material culture of sanctity in Latin Europe and the Mediterranean between c. 1000 and c. 1220, with a focus on the ways in which saints and relics were enshrined, celebrated, and displayed. Reliquary cults were particularly important during the Romanesque period, both as a means of affirming or promoting identity and as a conduit for the divine. This book covers the geography of sainthood, the development

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

of spaces for reliquary display, the distribution of saints across cities, the use of reliquaries to draw attention to the attributes, and the virtues or miracle-working character of particular saints. Individual essays range from case studies on Verona, Hildesheim, Trondheim and Limoges, the mausoleum of Lazarus at Autun, and the patronage of Mathilda of Canossa, to reflections on local pilgrimage, the deployment of saints as physical protectors, the use of imagery where possession of a saint was disputed, island sanctuaries, and the role of Templars and Hospitallers in the promotion of relics from the Holy Land. This book will serve historians and archaeologists studying the Romanesque period, and those interested in material culture and religious practice in Latin Europe and the Mediterranean c.1000–c.1220.

Questo Atlante contiene più di 260 schede di prodotti tipici e tradizionali della Lombardia. Aggiornato al 2015.

This book addresses a gap in Italian historiography by examining rural rather than city communes. In recent years, historians have increasingly focused on local and regional studies of village communities as a way of understanding medieval European history. This discussion of a group of villages around Lucca is the first detailed study of the origin of organized village communities in Italy for over seventy years, showing how the social and political

## Read PDF Matilde Di Canossa E La Freccia Avvelenata

structures of the countryside ran alongside those of the city. Chris Wickham analyses how local politics took recognizable shape as its ruling structures gradually emerged over time. His argument does not end there, and indeed extends beyond Italy, to France and Spain, providing sustained comparisons of rural development and social organization. The result is a rare combination of systematic local analysis and wide synthesis, aimed at illuminating the whole area of social transformation in twelfth-century Europe.

The Reformist of Illuminations in the Gospels of Matilda, Countess of Tuscany

Papers for Chris Wickham

Women, Gender, and War in Italian Renaissance Literature

Power, Lordship, and the Origins of European Government

Tuscan Countess

'A Great Effusion of Blood'?