

ISTITUTO STORICO ITALIANO
PER IL MEDIO EVO

Bullettino

DELL'ISTITUTO STORICO ITALIANO
PER IL MEDIO EVO

123



ROMA

NELLA SEDE DELL'ISTITUTO
PALAZZO BORROMINI

—
2021

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Summaries

Stefano Manganaro, *Ottone II nel Paradisus della basilica vaticana: una sepoltura imperiale di eccezione nella Roma del secolo X*

The sepulchre of Otto II in the courtyard (paradisus) of St. Peter's Basilica is unparalleled in the history of the Romano-Germanic Empire, as no other medieval emperor found his last resting place within the monumental complex of the major church in Western Christianity. After describing the precise location and distinguishing features of Otto II's tomb, this article identifies the court circles and influential figures around Otto II who could have conceived, planned, and brought to realization this unusual imperial sepulchre. Detailed considerations suggest that this tomb was intended to be understood as an imitatio Constantini, as shown through the reception and adaptation of the symbolic funerary code adopted by the other Ottonians (Henry I, Otto I, Otto III, and Henry II), whereby the ruler is buried in the church or monastery that he had founded or richly endowed. Otto II's sepulchre could therefore have been designed to present this ruler as a novus Constantinus, buried in St. Peter's as if he was its founder, Constantine the Great. This article also examines the liturgical service that was probably granted in the Vatican for the eternal salvation of Otto II. Finally, it explores the "post-life" (Nachleben) of this imperial burial, as seen in eleventh-century sources and later texts produced in Rome until the demolition of Old St. Peter's in the seventeenth century.

Christian Grasso, *Inter iudicium et iustitiam: il cardinale fiorentino Guido di San Crisogono legato e giudice della Sede Apostolica (1139-1157)*

The present essay aims at investigating the way in which the Papacy was able to affirm its authority as decision-maker and judicial

center of the Church in the period following the Schism of 1130-1138. For this reason, the essay highlights the role played by the members of the college of cardinals, and in particular by Guido of San Crisogono. Between 1139 and 1157, this Florentine prelate was among the most influential members of the Roman Curia. Famous as an *arbitrator et iudex*, Guido was the protagonist of a series of diplomatic initiatives and judicial and doctrinal interventions in Italy, France and the Latin East, as attested by different literary and documentary sources. They show how a cardinal of the Curia manages to establish himself on the public scene by promoting the political, institutional and religious interests of the Apostolic See.

Jacopo Paganelli, «*Liber dominus civitatis*». *La crisi della signoria vescovile sulla città di Volterra (fine XII - inizio XIII secolo)*

The essay deals with the crisis of the lordship of the bishops of Volterra over the city between the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century. Starting from a dossier of testimonies collected during the dispute between the Commune and the bishop, I will attempt to outline the collapse of the lord's power over the city, through the integration of political and economic causes.

Angelica A. Montanari, *Divorazioni dantesche: metafore, mostruosità e castighi infernali*

Among the many literary themes linked to cannibalism, one's mind immediately turns to the "fierce meal" of Dante's Ugolino. However, this is not an isolated mention by the author. Anthropophagical portrayals in Dante's works are numerous and moreover they lend themselves to varied interpretations. Although, this means that it is often difficult to orient oneself in the constellation of the symbolic meanings layered by the author that they evoke. The purpose of this article is to offer an overview and new interpretations of the ravenous meal motifs present in Dante's texts, and in the iconographic tradition of the illuminated manuscripts of the Comedy. This is an essential start-

ing point for those undertaking a cultural history of the body and thanatopractice in the late Middle Ages and beyond.

Gabriele Bonomelli, *La riflessione di Bonagrazia da Bergamo sul giuramento prestato al papa eretico: riadattamenti a una quaestio alla luce di un nuovo esemplare manoscritto (1328-1354)*

This paper focuses on the discovery of a new exemplar of a *quaestio* attributed to the Franciscan jurist Bonagrazia da Bergamo, one of the friar minors that in 1328 took shelter by Ludwig IV of Bavaria during the clash of the Franciscan Order with pope John XXII. This document, entitled *Ad predictam questionem*, rebutted the validity of the oath that the pope demanded to swear against Ludwig IV. The *quaestio* relies primarily on the heretical status of John XXII, which shows how far the current situation forced Bonagrazia to accept the ecclesiology of one of his former enemies within the order, Peter of John Olivi. Moreover, this unknown copy allows to shed light on the complicated process of transmission of the *quaestio* throughout the years 1328-1354. In particular, the paper argues that the various modifications to its text were due to the continuous shifts in the political strategies of Ludwig IV towards the Church.

Sofia Orsino - Francesco Salvestrini, *Per uno studio della biografia monastica benedettina in età umanistica. La Vita inedita di Gomes Eanes, abate portoghese della Badia Fiorentina (prima metà del XV secolo)*

In 1443 Tommaso Salvetti, lawyer of the abbey known as Badia Fiorentina, wrote a biography of the Portuguese abbot Gomes Eanes. His work soon became a pool of information for every subsequent narration on this prelate, as well as on the monastery's history. The text, so far unpublished, is preserved in what we can assume, at the moment, to be an *exemplar unicum*, a small parchment codex kept in Florence at the Laurentian Library (Ashburnham 885). This paper offers the complete transcription of the Latin text of the biography and an analysis of its content, outlining the role of the Benedictine

abbot in both the fifteenth-century Italian monastic context and that of the humanistic Florence. It introduces, also, the connections between Gomes Eanes, the author Tommaso Salvetti and the duke of Coimbra, Pedro, to whom the biography was dedicated.

Marta Celati, *Orazio Romano e la 'Porcaria' nella Roma di Niccolò V: il poema nella politica culturale papale*

This article analyses Orazio Romano's *Porcaria*, one of the most significant literary works on Stefano Porcari's conspiracy against pope Nicholas V (1453). The investigation is based on a new examination of the only manuscript of the poem still extant: Utrecht, Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit, ms. 826 (5 M 22). This important codex has now been identified as an autograph manuscript, which was put together by the author himself and offered to the pope's close collaborator, Pietro Lunense. In light of the new thorough analysis of the codex and the text, this study reconstructs the circumstances of composition of the poem and delineate more accurately Orazio Romano's intellectual profile and his professional ambitions in the cultural environment of the Curia. This analysis is combined with a contextualization of the poem in the historical scenario of the conspiracy and with an exploration of the political perspective of the text, which turns out to match and underpin the most pivotal ideological cornerstones of Nicholas V's cultural politics.

Cécile Caby, *Sienna, 15 août 1462. Prédication en chapitre, ordres mendiants et villes dans l'Italie du Quattrocento*

The article deals with a speech pronounced by an anonymous Dominican brother in opening the general chapter of his order celebrated in Siena on 15th august of 1462. It analyzes its historical context, its rhetorical skills and the arguments it uses, especially the praise of Siena. The article concludes with two appendices: the first editing the text of the *oratio* conserved in two Quattrocento manuscripts, the second publishing a document testifying the relationship between

Sieneſe Dominican convent and commune which is an important aspect of the historical interest of this dossier.

Caterina Canneti, *Forme senesi e non senesi nel manoscritto S₅ delle Lettere di Caterina da Siena*

This paper talks about the complex linguistic situation of the manuscript S₅ that contains the Letters of Caterina da Siena. This manuscript is located in Siena, at the Biblioteca degli Intronati, with shelfmark I.VI.14. In S₅ there are 98 Letters of Caterina in which the language can be recognized in general as sieneſe. In this background, there are a lot of forms that aren't sieneſe, but that belong to other areas of the ancient italian. This fact has a strong connection with the copier and his place of origin that could have influenced the linguistic structure of the entire manuscript. The aim of this essay is not to give a final resolution about the language of S₅: to the contrary, it has the purpose to explain and to analyze the particular forms of the manuscript for a better placing of this codex in the linguistic studies about Caterina da Siena.

Vincenzo D'Angelo, *Ricerche sulla lingua del ms. Paris, BNF, Fonds italien, 97, unico testimone meridionale dell'Epistolario cateriniano*

This article analyses from a phonological, morphological and lexical point of view the copy of the letter 94 by Caterina da Siena preserved in the 15th-century manuscript Paris, BNF, *Fonds italien*, 97: the language of the copy is compatible with that of a text produced in southern Italy and, specifically, in Naples.

