

1: The Pilgrim Woman - Wikidata

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Physical characteristics[edit] The original weight of this pear-shaped pearl was . At the time of its discovery, it was the largest pearl ever found. In the pearl had to be drilled and cleaned to secure it firmly to its setting. La Peregrina remains one of the largest perfectly symmetrical pear-shaped pearls in the world. Some stories claim that the pearl was found in , but at that time there were no African slaves on the islands. The slave who found it was rewarded with freedom. Mary wore the pearl as a pendant to a brooch, as seen in the famous portrait of her by Antonis Mor , which is exhibited in the Prado Museum in Madrid copy in Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum , Boston , as well as other portraits drawn by various artists between and Hans Eworth , National Portrait Gallery, London. After her death in , the pearl was returned to the Crown of Spain , where it remained as part of the crown jewelry for the next years. It became one of the favorite ornaments for the Spanish queens of that time. Mariana, her successor, was painted with the pearl as well. His rule continued for five years, and when he was forced to leave the kingdom, after the defeat of the French forces at the Battle of Vitoria , he took some of the crown jewels with him, including La Peregrina. At that time, the pearl got its name "La Peregrina - the Wanderer". Abercorn bought the pearl for his wife, Louisa. The first time, the pearl got lost in a sofa in Windsor Castle ; the second time, during a ball at Buckingham Palace. On both occasions, the pearl was recovered. My Love Affair with Jewelry, Taylor writes: Very slowly and very carefully, I retraced all my steps in the bedroom. I took my slippers off, took my socks off, and got down on my hands and knees, looking everywhere for the pearl. What am I going to do. Because he loved the piece. One of them was apparently chewing on a bone, but nobody gave bones to the puppies. It wasâ€”thank Godâ€”not scratched. Upon the purchase of such a painting, the Burtons discovered that the British National Portrait Gallery did not have an original painting of Mary, so they donated the painting to the Gallery. It was sold mounted on the diamond Cartier necklace. This pearl is somewhat larger than The Peregrina.

2: The Pilgrim Woman - Wikipedia

The Pilgrim Woman (La pellegrina) is a play written by Girolamo Bargagli of Siena that had been performed for the first time on 2 May in Florence.

The House of the Wind "List to the whoop and whistle of the winds, Their hollow drone as they come roaring on, For strength hath many a voice, and when aroused The flying tempest calls with awful joy And echoes as it strikes the mountain-side, Then crashes in the forest. Surely a god hath set his lions loose And laughs to hear them as they rage afar. The following story does not belong to the Gospel of the Witches, but I add it as it confirms the fact that the worship of Diana existed for a long time contemporary with Christianity. Its full title in the original MS. Near it there once stood a small p. Truly if the child had but a headache, they each had a worse attack from fear. Little by little the girl grew older, and all the thought of the mother, who was very devout, was that she should become a nun. But the girl did not like this, and declared that she hoped to be married like others. And when looking from her window one day, she saw and heard the birds singing in the vines and among the trees all so merrily, she said to her mother that she hoped some day to have a family of little birds of her own, singing round her in a cheerful nest. At which the mother was so angry that she gave her daughter a cuff. And the young lady wept, but replied with spirit, that if beaten or treated in any such manner, that she would certainly soon find some way to escape and get married, for she had no idea of being made a nun of against her will. At hearing this the mother was seriously frightened, for she knew the spirit of her child, and was afraid lest the girl already had a lover, and would make a great scandal over the blow; and turning it all over, she thought of an elderly lady of good family, but much reduced, who was famous for her intelligence, learning, and power of persuasion, and she thought, "This will be just the person to induce my daughter to become pious, and fill her head with devotion and make a nun of her. It came to pass that the young lady, who was in the habit of lying awake on moonlight nights to hear the nightingales sing, thought she heard her governess in the next room, of which the door was open, rise and go forth on the great balcony. The next night the same thing took place, and rising very softly and unseen, she beheld the lady praying, or at least kneeling in the moonlight, which seemed to her to be very singular conduct, the more so because the lady kneeling uttered words which the younger could not understand, and which certainly formed no part of the Church service. And being much exercised over the strange occurrence, she at last, with timid excuses, told her governess what she had seen. Then the latter, after a little reflection, first binding her to a secrecy of life and death, for, as she declared, it was a matter of great peril, spoke as follows: Invoke Diana, the goddess of the Moon, and she will grant your prayers. Then the young lady was shut up in a cell in a tower, without even the company of her governess, and put to strong and hard pain, being made to sleep on the stone floor, and would have died of hunger had her mother had her way. Then in this dire need she prayed to Diana to set her free; when lo! And the fame of her wisdom and beauty went forth over all the land, and people worshipped her, calling her La Bella Pellegrina. At last her mother, hearing of p. And then in evil temper indeed she asked her whether she would become a nun; to which she replied that it was not possible, because she had left the Catholic Church and become a worshipper of Diana and of the Moon. And the end of it was that the mother, regarding her daughter as lost, gave her up to the priests to be put to torture and death, as they did all who would not agree with them or who left their religion. But the people were not well pleased with this, because. But by the aid of her lover she obtained, as a last grace, that on the night before she was to be tortured and executed she might, with a guard, go forth into the garden of the palace and pray. This she did, and standing by the door of the house, which is still there, prayed in the light of the full moon to Diana, that she might be delivered from the dire persecution to which she had been subjected, since even her own parents had willingly given her over to an awful death. Now her parents and the priests, and all who sought her death, were in the palace watching lest she should escape. The gods had replied to the prayer. The young lady escaped happily with her lover, wedded him, and the house of the peasant where the lady stood is still called La Casa al Vento, or the House of the Wind. This is very accurately the story as I received it, but I freely admit that I have very much condensed the language of the original text, which consists of twenty pages, and which, as regards

needless padding, indicates a capacity on the part of the narrator to write an average modern fashionable novel, even a second-rate French one, which is saying a great deal. It is true that there are in it no detailed descriptions of scenery, skies, trees, or clouds--and a great deal might be made of Volterra in that way--but it is prolonged in a manner which shows a gift for it. That a real worship of or belief in classic divinities should have survived to the present day in the very land of Papacy itself, is a much more curious fact than if a living mammoth had been discovered in some out of the way corner of the p. I foresee that the day will come, and that perhaps not so very far distant, when the world of scholars will be amazed to consider to what a late period an immense body of antique tradition survived in Northern Italy, and how indifferent the learned were regarding it; there having been in very truth only one man, and he a foreigner, who earnestly occupied himself with collecting and preserving it. It is very probably that there were as many touching episodes among the heathen martyrs who were forced to give up their beloved deities, such as Diana, Venus, the Graces, and others, who were worshipped for beauty, as there were even among the Christians who were thrown to the lions. For the heathen loved their gods with a human personal sympathy, without mysticism or fear, as if they had been blood-relations; and there were many among them who really believed that such was the case when some damsel who had made a faux pas got out of it by attributing it all to some god, faun, or satyr; which is very touching. There is a great deal to be said for as well as against the idolaters or worshippers of dolls, as I heard a small girl define them.

3: Holdings : Il gran Basile / | York University Libraries

Girolamo Bargagli is the author of The Female Pilgrim (avg rating, 2 ratings, 0 reviews, published), La Pellegrina (avg rating, 0 ratings.

It was the most lavish and spectacular event even by Florentine standards, and this was a city that had become used to staging extravaganzas. Like its rival city Venice, show and grandiose opulence were the mark of influence and the stuff of politics in Florence. Bernardo Buontalenti, who was responsible for creating the stage sets and machinery which would amaze the audiences, took more than six months to perfect his contraptions. So was the royal wedding simply an opportunity for Ferdinand to draw a line under the reign of his unpopular brother and establish himself as a credible leader and statesman, the head of a court which would be the envy of Europe? Or was this an opulent artistic endeavour designed as a tribute to his new wife? Frontispiece to one of the *Descrizione della Apparato* books, published as an account of the event by the court. Christina was young 24 at the time of the marriage, and since Medici affairs are so well documented, we know she was financially quite a catch for Ferdinand, bringing with her a dowry of, Scudi and much jewellery. Francesco had not been a universally popular Grand Duke and there was much intrigue surrounding his court. Yale University Press, *Splendour at Court* London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, It was however an unhappy match, and when Joanna died, Francesco married his mistress. He found the affairs of state tiresome and preferred to escape to one of his many country residences rather than stay in the city. At the same time he delegated much of his political responsibilities to ministers, a mistake his father Cosimo I, one of the great Florentine leaders, would not have made. On taking up the reins of power in, Ferdinand had much to do in order to restore the fortunes of his dukedom. *Artistic Endeavour* From the 15th century, the Medici were prolific patrons of the arts. They saw them both as objects of beauty, and used them to demonstrate their own self-perceptions, projecting an image of their extremely wealthy and powerful court. Cosimo il Vecchio who died in, gathered around him the most extensive library in Europe, and he sponsored Donatello, Fra Angelico, Brunelleschi, Ghiberti and many others, collecting their works and effectively creating a European cultural capital. This tradition of patronage and sponsorship continued under succeeding generations of the Medici, with just about every artistic figure of the renaissance from sculptors and painters, to architects and musicians being employed by the family. Each of these groups drew heavily on classical imagery and bore allegorical references to the union between Ferdinand and Christina. The near-deified couple would, it signalled, bring a return to the Golden Age of the splendours of Florence. *Intermedi* became a popular entertainment form from the end of the 15th century, and reached their peak in popularity and complexity in, after which they essentially assumed the characteristics of the earliest operas. They employed elaborate scenery and mechanical inventions, 4 Strathern P. *Godfathers of the Renaissance* London: Designs for costumes, staging, mechanics, and of course the music scores all largely survive, and the theatrical designs served to inform subsequent staged events for centuries to come. For this wedding celebration a total of four comedies were performed over the weeks of the festivities, and these were interspersed with musical interludes *Intermedi* using the same music for each performance. *The Harmony of the Spheres*, Necessity seated on a throne surrounded by the three fates, flanked by the seven Planets and Astraea. The composers were nearly all instrumentalists or performing musicians of some renown, and so were engaged in the performances: *Museum of Fine Arts*. He played with Caccini in the *Intermedi* and was mentioned as the best paid player at the Medici Court. He also made water features on a grand scale, and was involved in public works including major structural projects and fortress building for the court. CDC 7 2. During this time Buontalenti built up a considerable skill-base, and by he was an established member of the trusted inner circle. The cityscape was transformed over a period of months in preparation for the grand entry to the city by Christina on 30th April. Paintings and fabrics were draped on buildings, statues erected, and a series of events were staged to welcome her: A engraving by Orazio Scarabelli depicting the mock sea battle, or *naumachia*, at the Palazzo Pitti. *Una Stravaganza Dei Medici* a rare visual and musical treat. *The Medici Wedding of* New Haven and London: The wedding was no different. The audiences for these grandiose Florentine festivals were twofold, elite and popular. They

encompassed princes, ambassadors, and courtiers as well as the citizens of Florence and the greater Tuscan dominion subject cities. It was equally important for the Medici rulers to impress and involve both groups. He had more than a measure of success in these early days of his reign in that the Spanish ambassador attended the wedding, with a letter from the Spanish king congratulating him on the union with Christina, and giving an assurance of Spain relinquishing its claim to Siena, a demand Ferdinand had made along with a threat to lend no more money unless outstanding loans were repaid. Studies in Medieval and Reformation Traditions. Sarah Blick and Laura D. Music and Wonder at the Medici Court. The Interludes for La Pellegrina. The ordinary citizens of Florence were able to see much of what was happening, though some of the more subtle Classical references woven into the events must surely have passed unnoticed by the people of the city. The Intermedi were a huge success and Ferdinand was so delighted that he instructed they were to be performed at least a further twice in the succeeding days. There were great expectations and claims for the city under this new leadership as the closing text of the final Intermedio suggests: The Rise and Fall of the House of Medici. We bring the beautiful and good which are in Heaven to make earth equal to Paradise. Will the Golden Age return? The Golden Age will return and all the purest light of royal custom. When will evils flee and be destroyed? On the sudden appearance of this new Sun both lilies and violets will flower. Oh happy season, oh blessed Flora! River Arno, you will be well blessed by the happy marriage with Lorraine. Oh, bright new flame of love! This is the burning flame Which will alight with love even lifeless souls Look! How Love and Flora alight and charm the Heavens with love. Let nymphs and shepherds weave a triumphal crown of the loveliest flowers for the royal bride. Now too is Ferdinando happy. The noble Virgin burns with holy fire and readies herself for amorous play. You gods, show us royal offspring. Demigods will be born who will make happy the whole world. May the swans in this river preserve the glory of Medici and Lorraine live forever. We shall tell Jupiter of these new wonders. Now you, Royal Couple, heaven makes immortal. Let the oaks now drip honey and the rivers run with milk; may souls shine with love, and abhor wicked vices: May a kindly Jove grant our noble desires. Let us sing in happy praise, Christine and Ferdinando. But what did this pledge actually promise? A golden age of Tuscan influence and power in the region; a golden age of good government in Florence and more propitious allegiances with France than with the Hapsburgs in Spain; a golden age of artistic creativity, continuing the legacy of previous generations of the Medici with their arts patronage and public works; a golden age of moral values epitomised by the happy couple; and the golden age of a stable and certain future provided by the heirs of these almost deified rulers. Wedding and politics intertwined, inseparable strands woven together, much like the mortals and gods in this final tableau, and much like Ferdinand and Christina who joined them in the final dance on the stage at the first performance. Both a wedding celebration on the most lavish scale, and a declaration of power and political intent. The Rise and fall of the House of Medici. Italian Etchers of the Renaissance and Baroque ed. Christian crusade as Spectacle: Push me, Pull you: Arnold, Denis and Tim Carter.

4: The Story of La Peregrina

The play's title is virtually untranslatable, for the feminine singular La Venexiana refers to neither of the female "leads" but to things "typically Venetian," specifically to the patrician, cosmopolitan yet dangerous sensuality which the word "Venetian" axiomatically evokes.

Hai notizie della nostra piccola pellegrina? Have you heard from our literary pilgrim? He met a pilgrim shadow Notizie dalla nostra pellegrina letteraria? Sembra il nome di una pellegrina. Sounds like a Pilgrim. E tu non sei una pellegrina! You are not a pilgrim! Vuoi che sia lei a fare la Pellegrina, no? Why are you dressed as a pilgrim? Se un fardello quale sono io potesse morire How many bars do you think we need to sell so Hope can be the little pilgrim and ride on the radish float? Suggest an example Arriveremo al monastero come avrebbero fatto i pellegrini. Arrive at the priory as the pilgrims would have done. Quando eri alle elementari e parlavano dei pellegrini When you were in grade school and they talked about the Pilgrims La visitano oltre Oggi, il tuo secondo missile atterrera sui pellegrini di Shankracharya. Today, your second missile will land on the kneeling pilgrims at Shankracharya. Pilgrim who come from Rome wearing broken shoes. Register to see more examples No results found for this meaning. Display more examples Results:

5: La Peregrina pearl - Wikipedia

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However the first settlement was established by another Spanish explorer Diego de Nicuesa at the mouth of the Chagres River, and was known as Nombre de Dios. But, there was fierce resistance from the local Indian tribes to the establishment of the settlements, and the settlers were forced to move to a new site to the northeast, across the Atrato River, on a suggestion made by Vasco Nunez de Balboa. This new settlement was known as Santa Maria, and became the first permanent settlement on the Isthmus. Balboa, as the head of the new settlement was successful in bringing the Indians under submission, using a combination of force and persuasion. The Panamanian Indians gave him some useful information about a large sea and a gold rich empire in the South. Thus Balboa has gone down in history as the first European who discovered the Pacific Ocean. In the year 1519, the Spanish set up the new town of Panama on the west coast of the Isthmus, on the Pacific coast, and the population of Santa Maria moved to this new town. Panama became the first European settlement on the west coast of the New World, and became a springboard for the conquest of Peru and other Spanish colonies of South America. When the Spanish first landed in the Isthmus, in the early 16th century, it was occupied by various American tribes such as the Kuna, Guaymi, and Choco. With the introduction of European diseases such as small pox and the decimation of the indigenous population, the Spanish were forced to bring in African slaves to Panama, in the mid 16th century to supplement the labor force of the country, which was an important trans-shipment point for gold and silver bound for Spain. Panama City on the Pacific coast and Portobello on the Atlantic coast were important ports and a hive of activity during the colonial period, and the negro slaves constituted a significant portion of the labor force of these cities. Besides, a large labor force was also needed to maintain the mule trains that operated between the two cities carrying valuable cargo bound for Spain. Perhaps the Spanish might also have used the negro slaves for the exploitation of the saltwater pearl fishery resources found off the coast of the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama, in the mid 16th century. One version of the discovery of the La Peregrina pearl According to one version the pearl, was discovered in the early 16th century A. The pearl was then surrendered to Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the administrator of the colony, who took possession of it and granted freedom to the slave. The year A. Thus the story of the pearl being discovered by a slave, who was granted his freedom does not seem to be tenable. Consequently, the pearl reaching Spain during the reign of Ferdinand V does not also hold ground. If the pearl was actually discovered in the year 1513, it would have been most probably discovered not by a negro slave but by one of the indigenous Indian tribesman. It is well known that pearls were used in items of jewelry by the ancient civilizations of Mesoamerica and South America such as Olmec, Maya, Zapotec, Incas etc. Thus the ancient Indian tribes had mastered the art of harvesting pearl oysters from the ocean bed since ancient times. A second version of the discovery of the La Peregrina pearl According to a second version, the pearl was discovered in the mid 16th century by a negro slave off the coast of the small island of Santa Margarita one of the pearl islands in the Gulf of Panama, about 10 miles from San Domingo. The negro slave who found the pearl was rewarded with his freedom, as it was the tradition at that time. Around the mid 16th century negro slaves had already settled in large numbers in Panama, and it was quite possible that the pearl was discovered by one of them off the coast of Santa Margarita. The Spanish had settled negro slaves in the islands and trained them in the technique of harvesting pearl oysters from the ocean floor by holding their breath. Thus the "La Peregrina" pearl must have been discovered prior to the year 1558, the year the pearl was given as a gift to Queen Mary I of England. It was Jane Seymour who gave him the much desired male heir Edward VI, who succeeded him in at the age of 10 years. Edward the sixth died of tuberculosis in 1553, at the age of 16 years. In spite of her father severing ties with the Roman Catholic Church, and forming the independent Church of England, Mary I remained a devout Catholic, and was determined to bring her people back to the Church of Rome. Queen Mary wore the pearl as a pendant to a brooch, as seen in the famous portrait of Queen Mary by Hans Eworth, which is exhibited in the National Portrait Gallery in London, as well as other portraits drawn by various

artists during her 5-year tumultuous period of rule, between and Queen Mary I Bloody Mary wearing the La Peregrina Pearl as a pendant to a brooch portrait of Mary I by Master John showing her wearing a brooch set with colored stones and the La Peregrina hanging as a pendant portrait of Mary I by Hans Eworth, showing her wearing a brooch with the La Peregrina hanging as a pendant Portrait of Mary I by unknown artist circa , showing her wearing a pendant-brooch, with the La Peregrina as the pendant Queen Mary earns the infamous name "Bloody Mary" Queen Mary I has gone down in history as the first queen to rule England in her own right. A popular queen who ascended the throne with the goodwill of the people, eventually turned out to become one of the most unpopular monarchs in the history of England, and acquired the most infamous name of "Bloody Mary. Queen Mary emboldened by her success in defeating a Protestant insurrection against her in , just before she married Philip II of Spain, restored Catholicism as the state religion, and revived the laws against heresy. For the next three years, heretics were relentlessly executed, and around were burned alive at the stake. Mary and her Spanish husband were hated and distrusted, and she was held responsible for all the slaughter carried out in the name of religion. She then acquired the infamous name "Bloody Mary. In the fifth year of her rule, in , she died, bringing a great sense of relief to her subjects who suffered under her rule. The renowned pearl remained in the crown treasury for the next years, and became a favorite ornament of most of the queen consorts, until the year , when Spain was captured by Napoleon, who installed his brother, Joseph Bonaparte on the Spanish throne. Philip IV was a poet and patron of the arts and a friend of the painter Velazquez; and most of his paintings portray Philip and the members of his court. The position taken by Spain was more due to its weak military position rather than being a matter of choice. Napoleon saw this as a golden opportunity to intervene directly in the affairs of Spain and rid Europe of its last Bourbon rulers. Napoleon then offered the Spanish throne to his elder brother Joseph Bonaparte, which became a highly unpopular move, and led to the organization of an underground resistance movement against French occupation in Spain. An uprising against the French in May in Madrid was violently suppressed, but was successful in other parts of Spain where French military power was weak. Then in July , the Spanish regular troops defeated an inferior and poorly equipped French army at a battle in Baylen, forcing Joseph Bonaparte to retreat hastily from Madrid. Angered by this humiliation Napoleon himself led an attack on Spain in , inflicting defeat after defeat on the inferior Spanish forces, capturing the entire peninsula within a short period and restoring Joseph Bonaparte to the Spanish throne in Madrid by the end of The Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese combined forces under the command of the duke of Wellington achieved decisive successes and in , at the battle of Vitoria a combined Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese army of 72, troops led by the Duke of Wellington, defeated a French army of 57, troops, led by Joseph Bonaparte, thus gaining control of the Basque provinces of Spain, and eventually causing the French forces to retreat over the Pyrennes and back into France. When Joseph Bonaparte left Spain after reigning for five years, it is said that he carried part of the Spanish Crown Jewels with him that also included the "La Peregrina Pearl. He later visited England, and for a time resided in Genoa, from where he moved to Florence. He died in Florence in At the time he died he left the "La Peregrina Pearl" and other important items of jewelry to his nephew Charles Louis Bonaparte, the son of his brother Louis Bonaparte. She first settled in Switzerland where she purchased a castle. In , after the death of his cousin the Duke of Reichstadt, the only son of Napoleon Bonaparte, he considered himself as the legitimate claimant to the French throne. He then underwent military training and also pursued studies in economics and social problems. He then published his own writings on political and military subjects, and expressed the view that only an emperor could give France both glory and liberty. After being expelled from Switzerland in , he settled in England. While in England he published several writings trying to transform Bonapartism into a political ideology. He was arrested, brought to trial, and sent to permanent confinement in a fortress, from which he escaped in , and fled back to England. During the republican revolts of against the monarchies of Europe, he traveled to Paris, but was again deported by the provisional government, but his supporters organized a Bonapartist party and presented him as their candidate for the Constituent Assembly. The party made considerable gains in the June and September elections. Charles Louis Bonaparte returns to France and runs for the presidency of the second republic Charles Louis Bonaparte then arrived in Paris, and began preparations to run for presidency, and was supported by the adherents of the Bourbons, Louis-Philippe and

Catholics. Charles Louis Bonaparte promised his voters to bring back the glorious days of the Napoleonic era, and was duly elected as president obtaining almost 5. Emperor Napoleon III After his first 4-year term in office, Charles Louis Bonaparte holds a plebiscite and becomes the Emperor of France, as Napoleon III After a successful 4 years in office, he was not eligible for a second term in office according to the constitution. In he married countess Eugenie de Montijo. He continued his authoritarian rule until , and during his two decades of rule gave France prosperity and a stable government. After, being released by the Germans he went to live in England with his wife Empress Eugenie. He died in , at the age of 65 years, after undergoing surgery for the removal of bladder stones. This sale must have taken place before his arrival in France in to contest the presidential elections, while Lord Hamilton was still the 2nd Marquess of Abercorn. In the year , Lord Hamilton was created the first Duke of Abercorn. Hamilton who was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, succeeded his grandfather as the 2nd Marquess of Abercorn in The couple were blessed with fourteen children, thirteen of whom survived infancy. Other titles bestowed on him, and posts held during his life time were: Fortunately, however the lost pearl was spotted on the velvety folds of the train of another lady going into dinner. She again lost it on a second occasion at Windsor Castle, but fortunately this time too it was recovered from the upholstery of a sofa. Lady Jane Hamilton gave the historic pearl to her son the 2nd Duke of Abercorn, who had it drilled and securely fastened to its setting. Burton lavished extraordinary jewelry on Elizabeth Taylor, throughout their relationship. His attachment to his wife at one time was so intense that he is reported to have said " I cannot see life without Elizabeth. She is my everything - my breath, my blood, my mind and my imagination. The La Peregrina Pearl he purchased has a history of nearly years and has passed through the aristocratic families of Spain, France and Britain. Among the other renowned pieces of jewelry he purchased included the Krupp diamond once owned by Vera Krupp, the second wife of the steel magnate Alfred Krupp, the In her book "My Love Affair with Jewelry," Elizabeth Taylor wrote of her delight in receiving the amazing gift, the La Peregrina, and the panic and horror when it went missing soon after. To her greatest relief the La Peregrina was safely retrieved from the mouth of one of her pet dogs. She wrote that it took her a week to sum up the courage to tell Burton of the mishap! A later photograph of Elizabeth Taylor wearing the La Peregrina Necklace and a pair of pearl drop earrings At the time Burton purchased the "La Peregrina" it was suspended as a pendant to a delicate pearl linked necklace, which did not suit their taste. Therefore they decided to have the necklace re-designed using the expertise of Cartier. The result was the masterpiece shown above consisting of pearls, rubies and diamonds. The remaining pieces will be put up for sale on the following day, December 14, , during two day-sale sessions. La Peregrina Pearl necklace has been allotted Lot No. The La Peregrina Pearl is accompanied by a report, bearing No. Another report bearing No. It has been observed in the past, that historic provenance associated with jewelry pieces, always enhances the final price realized at auctions, sometimes even two to three folds of the upper estimate.

6: pellegrina - Translation into English - examples Italian | Reverso Context

The Pilgrim Woman (Q) From Wikidata. La pellegrina. 0 references. different from. intermedi from La pellegrina. 0 references. location of first performance.

The House of the Wind[edit] "List to the whoop and whistle of the winds, Their hollow drone as they come roaring on, For strength hath many a voice, and when aroused The flying tempest calls with awful joy And echoes as it strikes the mountain-side, Then crashes in the forest. Surely a god hath set his lions loose And laughs to hear them as they rage afar. The following story does not belong to the Gospel of the Witches, but I add it as it confirms the fact that the worship of Diana existed for a long time contemporary with Christianity. Its full title in the original MS. Near it there once stood a small place, wherein dwelt a married couple, who had but one child, a daughter, whom they adored. Truly if the child had but a headache, they each had a worse attack from fear. Little by little the girl grew older, and all the thought of the mother, who was very devout, was that she should become a nun. But the girl did not like this, and declared that she hoped to be married like others. And when looking from her window one day, she saw and heard the birds singing in the vines and among the trees all so merrily, she said to her mother that she hoped some day to have a family of little birds of her own, singing round her in a cheerful nest. At which the mother was so angry that she gave her daughter a cuff. And the young lady wept, but replied with spirit, that if beaten or treated in any such manner, that she would certainly soon find some way to escape and get married, for she had no idea of being made a nun of against her will. At hearing this the mother was seriously frightened, for she knew the spirit of her child, and was afraid lest the girl already had a lover, and would make a great scandal over the blow; and turning it all over, she thought of an elderly lady of good family, but much reduced, who was famous for her intelligence, learning, and power of persuasion, and she thought, "This will be just the person to induce my daughter to become pious, and fill her head with devotion and make a nun of her. However, everything this world does not go exactly as we would have it, and no one knows what fish or crab may hide under a rock in a river. It came to pass that the young lady, who was in the habit of lying awake on moonlight nights to hear the nightingales sing, thought she heard her governess in the next room, of which the door was open, rise and go forth on the great balcony. The next night the same thing took place, and rising very softly and unseen, she beheld the lady praying, or at least kneeling in the moonlight, which seemed to her to be very singular conduct, the more so because the lady kneeling uttered words which the younger could not understand, and which certainly formed no part of the Church service. And being much exercised over the strange occurrence, she at last, with timid excuses, told her governess what she had seen. Then the latter, after a little reflection, first binding her to a secrecy of life and death, for, as she declared, it was a matter of great peril, spoke as follows: Invoke Diana, the goddess of the Moon, and she will grant your prayers. Then the young lady was shut up in a cell in a tower, without even the company of her governess, and put to strong and hard pain, being made to sleep on the stone floor, and would have died of hunger had her mother had her way. Then in this dire need she prayed to Diana to set her free; when lo! And the fame of her wisdom and beauty went forth over all the land, and people worshipped her, calling her La Bella Pellegrina. At last her mother, hearing of her, was in a greater rage than ever, and, in fine, after much trouble, succeeded in having her again arrested and cast into prison. And then in evil temper indeed she asked her whether she would become a nun; to which she replied that it was not possible, because she had left the Catholic Church and become a worshipper of Diana and of the Moon. And the end of it was that the mother, regarding her daughter as lost, gave her up to the priests to be put to torture and death, as they did all who would not agree with them or who left their religion. But the people were not well pleased with this, because. But by the aid of her lover she obtained, as a last grace, that on the night before she was to be tortured and executed she might, with a guard, go forth into the garden of the palace and pray. This she did, and standing by the door of the house, which is still there, prayed in the light of the full moon to Diana, that she might be delivered from the dire persecution to which she had been subjected, since even her own parents had willingly given her over to an awful death. Now her parents and the priests, and all who sought her death, were in the palace watching lest she should escape. The gods had replied to the prayer.

The young lady escaped happily with her lover, wedded him, and the house of the peasant where the lady stood is still called La Casa al Vento, or the House of the Wind. This is very accurately the story as I received it, but I freely admit that I have very much condensed the language of the original text, which consists of twenty pages, and which, as regards needless padding, indicates a capacity on the part of the narrator to write an average modern fashionable novel, even a second-rate French one, which is saying a great deal. It is true that there are in it no detailed descriptions of scenery, skies, trees, or clouds--and a great deal might be made of Volterra in that way--but it is prolonged in a manner which shows a gift for it. That a real worship of or belief in classic divinities should have survived to the present day in the very land of Papacy itself, is a much more curious fact than if a living mammoth had been discovered in some out of the way corner of the earth, because the former is a human phenomenon. I foresee that the day will come, and that perhaps not so very far distant, when the world of scholars will be amazed to consider to what a late period an immense body of antique tradition survived in Northern Italy, and how indifferent the learned were regarding it; there having been in very truth only one man, and he a foreigner, who earnestly occupied himself with collecting and preserving it. It is very probably that there were as many touching episodes among the heathen martyrs who were forced to give up their beloved deities, such as Diana, Venus, the Graces, and others, who were worshipped for beauty, as there were even among the Christians who were thrown to the lions. For the heathen loved their gods with a human personal sympathy, without mysticism or fear, as if they had been blood-relations; and there were many among them who really believed that such was the case when some damsel who had made a faux pas got out of it by attributing it all to some god, faun, or satyr; which is very touching. There is a great deal to be said for as well as against the idolaters or worshippers of dolls, as I heard a small girl define them.

7: veglie e trattenimenti nella storia di italia | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

Hi all! As I am coming to the end (?) of my Camino I have started to think about the next part of my journey. I will be getting a flight from Madrid to Rome and was wondering if there may be some albergue style accommodation available for this pilgrim who doesn't want the camino feeling to end. The.

The Story of "La Peregrina, the Wandering Pearl" From Medieval Times to Modern Day Hollywood This is a truly fascinating story that begins over years ago and follows this unique gemstone from medieval times, when it was worn and appreciated by royal households and infamous bloodthirsty queens. It was then acquired by a famous historical general Bonaparte , and then an English nobleman, before it reached modern day Hollywood where it was worn by Elizabeth Taylor. Surely a Hollywood blockbuster waiting to be made? This is a true story that Richard Burton considered writing, but sadly, he never did. This famous historical pearl is called La Peregrina for a reason. The Spanish translation means the "Pilgrim" or "the Wanderer" and it certainly was. This is the amazing story The pearl was initially found by an African slave on the coast of the isle of Santa Margarita in the Gulf of Panama in the midth century. At the time the Spanish trained men to harvest pearls from oysters on the sea bed by holding their breath. Thus the pearl, which was the size of a quail egg, was found. Thankfully the person who found it was subsequently rewarded with his freedom! La Peregrina then changed royal families when it travelled to England, an enemy of the Spanish at this time. King Philip II of Spain and Mary I of England wearing the pearl The pearl was sent as a love token in anticipation of her marriage in and there are several portraits of the Queen Mary actually wearing the pearl. Being the daughter of Henry VIII had its problems and Mary and her father fell out frequently, once not speaking for three years. While Henry married again Ann Boleyn , Mary and her mother were wickedly kept apart and when Catherine died in , Mary was "inconsolable". Mary had over Protestants killed during her brief reign as she attempted to restore Catholicism. However, it was the way she decided that they should meet their end that contributed to her nickname. Heresy was the alleged crime. Mary was 37 when she saw a full-length portrait of Philip which was sent to her in September , there were no Internet dating sites in s and declared herself to be in love with him. Philip and Mary Philip and Mary having a royal time in picture on the right four years after they were married. Please note that she is wearing the Peregrina Pearl. Unfortunately for Bloody Mary, Philip did not feel the same about her. He wrote to a correspondent in Brussels, "the marriage was concluded for no fleshly consideration" Their marriage at Winchester Cathedral on 25 July took place just two days after their first meeting. Philip spent most of their marriage abroad, while his wife remained in England. By May , Mary, who was often sick, became weak and ill, and eventually died, on 17 November , aged 42 at St. Philip, who was in Brussels, wrote in a letter, "I felt a reasonable regret for her death". However, Elizabeth refused him. So what became of the Pearl? The curse of the pearl continued to rue the love lives of those who wore it and both Isabel and Philip were rumored to be having affairs. Isabel was thought to be having an affair with her gentleman in waiting, the poet Peralta. Peralta neglected a warning that his life was in peril, and he was murdered as he stepped out of his coach. The marriage produced five children, only two of whom survived into adulthood and suffered from the physical effects of inbreeding. Mariana died on 16 May at the Uceda Palace in Madrid, Spain, and at that moment a total eclipse of the moon occurred, which cloaked the Spanish capital in darkness. Also obscured were details of the pearl. Joseph ruled for five years until he was defeated by the Duke of Wellington in , which meant he had to flee Spain. He took with him some of the Spanish royal jewels and the Peregrina Pearl. He died in Florence in and passed the pearl on to his nephew, Charles Louis Bonaparte. Charles considered himself to be the legitimate claimant to the French throne and spent the majority of his lifetime trying to transform Bonapartism into a political ideology. He led an adventurous lifestyle, bought a castle, attempted coups and eventually arrived in Paris, where he began preparations to run for French presidency and succeeded in The first time, the pearl got lost in a sofa in Windsor Castle, the second time, during a ball at Buckingham Palace. On both occasions, the pearl was recovered. When Burton purchased the "La Peregrina" it was suspended as a pendant on a delicate pearl necklace. They decided to have the necklace re-designed by Cartier and the result was a masterpiece of pearls, rubies and diamonds. Elizabeth

FEMALE PILGRIM (LA PELLEGRINA) pdf

Taylor wearing the pearl in the film, *Ann of the Thousand Days* It is known that Richard Burton bought items of jewelry with an awareness of the history, and this is certainly the case with *La Peregrina*, as he commented, "It used to belong to the Welsh and I thought it time they got it back". Burton considered bidding on a four-hundred-year-old painting of Queen Mary wearing the pearl, but instead helped the National Art Collections Fund to acquire it. Elizabeth Taylor So what of the pearl now? It was purchased by a private buyer from Asia. Why not email us with your thoughts or any questions? We always like to hear from our customers.

8: Category:La pellegrina - Wikimedia Commons

Its full title in the original MS., which was written out by Maddalena, after hearing it from a man who was native of Volterra, is La Pellegrina delta Casa al Vento-- "The Female Pilgrim of the House of the Wind." It may be added that, as the tale declares, the house in question is still standing.

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