

1: Liutprand von Cremona – Wikipedia

Relatio circa iuramentum factum de eucharistia by: Berengar, of Tours, ca. Published: () *The Chronicle of Hydatius and the Consularia Constantinopolitana: two contemporary accounts of the final years of the Roman Empire* / by: Idatius, Bishop of Chaves, 5th cent.

September bis wenigstens Palmsonntag, den Juni bis zum 2. Von Liutprand sind folgende Schriften erhalten: Antapodosis deutsch [Das Buch] der Vergeltung. So betont Liutprand z. Freilich kann dieser Kontrast auch auf einen Vergleich Ottos mit dem byzantinischen Kaiser hinauslaufen, der geradezu ein Leitmotiv der Schrift zu sein scheint. Die Werke Liudprands von Verona, 3. Rudolf Buchner [et al. Eine Osterpredigt Liudprands von Verona um , in: Texte des vierten bis sechzehnten Jahrhunderts Quellen und Untersuchungen zur lateinischen Philologie des Mittelalters, Bd. La Storiografia Altomedievale, 10â€”16 aprile , Bd. Transalpine Kommunikation im Mittelalter. Diplomatische, kulturelle und politische Wechselwirkungen zwischen Italien und dem nordalpinen Reich 9. Diplomatie in der Krise. Liudprand von Cremona und die byzantinische Trivalliteratur. Byzanz und das Abendland im Liutprand von Cremona, in: Lexikon des Mittelalters , Bd. Liutprand von Cremona in Konstantinopel. Untersuchungen zum griechischen Sprachschatz und zu realienkundlichen Aussagen in seinen Werken, Byzantina Vindobonensis, Bd. Frankfurt am Main Teubner in Leipzig und Berlin , S. Liutprand of Cremona, bishop, diplomat, historian. Liudprand von Cremona legatio cap. Byzantinische Zeitschrift 93 , S. Liudprand von Cremona als Historiograph und als Objekt der Historiographie, in: English Historical Review , S. Die Anerkennung des Kaisertums Ottos I. Konstantinopel und der Okzident. Liudprand von Cremona, Frankfurt am Main , bes. Liudprand of Cremona – a diplomat? Byzantine diplomacy, Aldershot , S. The Mission to Constantinople in and Liudprand of Cremona. Traditio 31 , S. Essen und Trinken in Konstantinopel des Jahrhunderts nach den Berichten Liutprands von Cremona. Untersuchungen zum griechischen Sprachschatz und zu realienkundlichen Aussagen in seinen Werken, Wien , S. Historische Zeitschrift , S.

2: Catalog Record: Antapodosis ; Homelia paschalis ; Historia | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Relatio de Legatione Constantinopolitana Liudprand of Cremona: edited and translated with introduction and commentary by Brian Scott Texts in Latin and English, with critical matter in English. Includes bibliographical references and index.

Scott, Liudprand of Cremona. *Relatio de legatione Constantinopolitana*, London Text ed. Squatriti, The complete works of Liudprand of Cremona, Washington , pp. Ariatta, Novara , pp. Byzantino â€” Sricula II. Miscellanea di scritti in memoria di Giuseppe Bossi Taibbi, Palermo , pp. Bauer â€” Rau , 2. Rentschler J. Women of the Medieval World. Essays in Honor of John H. Kirshner, Oxford , pp. Brandes, Liudprand von Cremona, Byzantinische Zeitschrift, 93, , pp. Weinfurter, Mainz , pp. Kolditz, Leon von Synada und Liutprand von Cremona. Untersuchungen zu den Ost-West-Kontakten des Jahrhunderts, Byzantinische Zeitschrift, 95, , pp. La trasmissione dei testi latini del medioevo â€” Mediaeval latin texts and their transmission Te. Chiesa, 50, Tavarnuzze Firenze , pp. Marin Riveros, Liutprando de Cremona en Constantinopla. Hoffmann, Diplomatie in der Krise. Untersuchungen zur allgemeinen Geschichte der Jahre n. Baum, Die politischen Anschauungen Liudprands von Cremona. Seine Stellung zum Kaisertum, Berlin M. Ciampini sul papa Formoso, in I. Weber, Liudprand von Cremona in Konstantinopel. Untersuchungen zum griechischen Sprachschatz und zu realienkundlichen Aussagen in seinen Werken, Wien , pp. Rentschler, Liudprand von Cremona. Colonna, Figure femminili in Liutprando di Cremona, Quaderni medievali, 14, , pp. Jrmscher, Berlin , pp. Karpf, Herrscherlegitimation und Reichsbegriff in der Ottonischen Geschichtsschreibung des Jahrhunderts, Stuttgart , pp. Leyser, Liutprand of Cremona, Preacher and Homilist, in: Leyser, Communications and power in the middle ages, 1: The Carolingian and Ottonian centuries, cur. Reuter, London , pp. Oldoni, Liutprando oltre il magazzino delle maschere, in: Fasoli, Unni, Avari e Ungari nelle fonti occidentali e nella storia dei paesi occidentali, in Sett. MA, V, , pp. Hoffmann, Profile der lateinischen Historiographie im zehnten Jahrhundert, in Sett. Levine, Liudprand of Cremona: Liutprando e il riso della corte ottoniana, in: Atti del Convegno di Pienza settembre , Roma , pp. Onwil en onvermogen, in: Verscheidenheid, spanning en verandering, cur. Grote serie, 18, Hilversum , pp. Buc, Italian Hussies and German Matrons: Hunger, Liudprand von Cremona und die byzantinische Trivialliteratur, in: Byzanz und das Abendland im Iogna-Prat, Dijon , pp. Herbers, in Biographisch-bibliographisches Kirchenlexikon, V sq. Schreiner, Zur griechischen Schrift im hochmittelalterlichen Westen: Huschner, Transalpine Kommunikation im Mittelalter. Diplomatische, kulturelle und politische Wechselwirkungen zwischen Italien und dem nordalpinen Reich 9. Arnaldi, Liutprando di Cremona: Auctores Italiae , Firenze , pp. Projekte und Forschungsprobleme, cur. The Encyclopedia of the Medieval Chronicle, cur. Liutprandus Cremonensis, *Relatio de legatione Constantinopolitana*, [http:](http://)

3: Report of a Mission to Constantinople - Wikidata

Relatio de legatione Constantinopolitana ad Nicephorum Phocam covering the years and Works in English translation [edit] F. A. Wright, translator, The Works of Liudprand of Cremona London and New York

His mother, whose name is unknown, was a member of another powerful Anatolian Greek clan, the Maleinoi. She had died before he rose to fame, and after her death he took an oath of chastity. Early Eastern Campaigns[edit] Nikephoros joined the army at an early age. In or , Nikephoros replaced his father, Bardas Phokas , as Domestic of the Schools , who consistently and disastrously lost battle after battle both to the Hamdanids and to the Abbasids , essentially taking charge of the eastern Byzantine army. From , the Hamdanids in Aleppo entered a period of unbroken decline until their destruction in In June Nikephoros managed to capture and destroy Hadath. The Byzantines would continue to push their advantage against the Arabs until the collapse of the Hamdanids, however, from , the army turned its focus to the reconquest of Crete. Conquest of Crete[edit] Main article: Siege of Chandax Depiction of the Siege of Chandax by Phokas, winter From the ascension of Emperor Romanos II in , Nikephoros and his younger brother Leo Phokas were placed in charge of the eastern and western field armies respectively. In , 27, oarsmen and marines were assembled to man a fleet of ships carrying 50, troops. Nikephoros successfully led his fleet to the island and defeated a minor Arab force upon disembarkation near Almyros. He soon began a nine-month siege of the fortress town of Chandax. Following a failed assault and many raids into the countryside, Nikephoros entered Chandax on 6 March and soon wrested control of the entire island from the Muslims Arabs. He soon returned to the regional capital of Caesarea. Upon the beginning of the new campaigning season, al-Dawla entered the Byzantine Empire and began to conduct raids. This strategy, however, would prove fatal for him, as it left Aleppo dangerously undefended. Nikephoros soon took the city of Manbij. It was probably on these campaigns that Nikephoros earned the sobriquet, "The Pale Death of the Saracens". During the capture of Aleppo, the Byzantine army took possession of , silver dinars , 2, camels , and 1, mules. Accession to the throne[edit] On 15 March , Emperor Romanos II died unexpectedly at the age of twenty-six of uncertain cause. Both contemporary sources and later historians seem to either believe that the young Emperor had exhausted his health with the excesses of his sexual life and his heavy drinking, or suspect that the Empress Theophano c. Theophano had already gained a reputation as an intelligent and ambitious woman. Unfavorable accounts of her by later historians would characterize her as a woman known for ruthlessness in achieving her goals. At the time that Romanos died, however, Basil was five years old and Constantine only three years old, so Theophano was named regent. Theophano, however, was not allowed to rule alone. According to contemporary sources he intended to keep authority in his own hands. He also tried to reduce the power of Nikephoros Phokas. The victorious general had been accepted as the actual commander of the army and maintained a strong connection to the aristocracy. Bringas was afraid that Nikephoros would attempt to claim the throne with the support of both the army and the aristocracy. This is exactly what he did. On July 2 in Caesarea, his armies, in coalition with his highest-ranking officers in his favor, proclaimed Nikephoros emperor. From his position in Caesarea, and in advance of the news of his proclamation as emperor, Nikephoros sent a fleet to secure the Bosphorus Strait against his enemies. He then sent a letter to Constantinople requesting to be accepted as co-emperor. Bringas was able to garner some support within the city from a few high-ranking officers, namely Marianos Argyros , but he himself was not a skilled orator, and he was unable to attain the support of other popular officials such as the Patriarch Polyeuctus and the general Basil Lekapenos. The people of Constantinople soon turned against his cause, killing Argyros in a riot and soon forcing Bringas to flee. Western Wars[edit] Nikephoros II was less successful in his western wars. Under his reign, relations with the Bulgarians worsened. It is likely that he bribed the Kievan Rus to perform a raid on the Bulgarians in retaliation for them not blocking Magyar raids. In the son of the governor of Fatimid Sicily , Ahmad ibn al-Hasan al-Kalbi , captured and reduced the city of Taormina , one of the last Byzantine strongholds on the island. The last major Byzantine stronghold in Sicily, Rometta , soon appealed to the newly crowned emperor Nikephoros for aid against the approaching Muslim armies. Nikephoros soon renounced his payments of tribute to the Fatimid

caliphs , and sent a huge fleet, purportedly boasting a size of around 40, men, under Patrikios Niketas and Manuel Phokas , to the island. The Byzantine forces, however, were swiftly routed in Rometta and at the Battle of the Straits , and Rometta soon fell to the Muslims, completing the Islamic conquest of Sicily. Both empires had grander issues to attend to: Tensions between the Germans and the Byzantines were consistently inflamed throughout the overlap of the two empires. This was largely due to mutual cultural biases, but also to the fact that both the Germans and the Byzantines laid claim to be the successors of Rome. Otto first invaded Byzantine Apulia in and failed in an attempt to take Bari. Early the next year, he once again attempted to move against Byzantine Apulia and Calabria , but, failing to capture Cassano or Bovino , failed to make any progress. In May he returned north, leaving Pandulf Ironhead to take charge of the siege. However, he was quickly routed by the Byzantine general Eugenios and taken captive in Constantinople. Eugenios went on to besiege Capua and enter Salerno. The two empires would continue to make skirmishes with the other until after the reign of Nikephoros, but neither side was able to make permanent or significant gains. Byzantine conquest of Cilicia From to , Nikephoros led an army of 40, men which conquered Cilicia and conducted raids in Upper Mesopotamia and Syria , while the patrician Niketas Chalkoutzes recovered Cyprus. During the summer he captured Anazarbos and Adana before withdrawing. Later that year Nikephoros attempted to quickly take Mopsuestia , but failed, returning to Caesarea. It was around this time that Niketas Chalkoutzes instigated a coup on Cyprus , which at the time was a shared condominium between the Byzantines and the Arabs. In the summer of , the conquest of Cilicia began in earnest. Nikephoros won a pitched battle against the Tarsiots, routing their forces with his "ironclad horsemen", referencing the Byzantine cataphracts. Within a fortnight, Tarsus surrendered on August 16th to Nikephoros who allowed the inhabitants to leave the city unharmed but plundered the city. With the fall of these two strongholds, Cilicia was in the hands of the Byzantines. His aim was to cut off Antioch from its allies: Bourtzes was disgraced for his insubordination, and later joined the plot that killed Phokas. Due to the resources he allocated to his army, Nikephoros was compelled to exercise a rigid economic policy in other departments. He retrenched court largess and curtailed the immunities of the clergy, and while he had an ascetic disposition, he forbade the foundation of new monasteries. By his heavy imposts and the debasement of the Byzantine currency , along with the enforcement and implementation of taxes across the centralized regions of the empire, he forfeited his popularity with the people and gave rise to riots. Nikephoros also disagreed with the church on theological grounds. He wished the church to elevate those soldiers who died in battle against the Saracens to the positions of martyrs in the church, a highly controversial and unpopular demand. The crowd within the Hippodrome panicked and began a stampede to retreat from the stadium, resulting in numerous deaths. Dennis suggests that it was perhaps written by his brother Leo Phokas, then Domestic of the West. Death[edit] The plot to assassinate Nikephoros began when he dismissed Michael Bourtzes from his position following his disobedience in the siege of Antioch. Bourtzes was disgraced, and he would soon find an ally with whom to plot against Nikephoros. Towards the end of , Nikephoros had John Tzimiskes exiled to eastern Asia Minor for suspected disloyalty.

4: Staff View: Relatio de legatione Constantinopolitana

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No date or place found. He is also listed as Sico, Sicco and Sicon. Bishop cardinalis of Ostia in Consecrated no information found. His episcopate ceased in Buried no information found. Stamperia Pagliarini, , I, pt. Ab Augustino Oldoino, Soc. Jesu recognitae, et ad quatuor tomos ingenti ubique rerum accessione productae. De Rubeis, , I, col. Cronotasi dei cardinali di Santa Romana Chiesa. Tipografia de Propaganda Fide, , p. Annuaire Pontifical Catholique Maison de la Bonne Presse, , p. Series episcoporum Ecclesiae catholicae. IV; Liudprand, Bishop of Cremona, d. Corpus Christianorum ; Continuatio Mediaevalis ; Constitutiones et acta publica imperatorum et regum Const. Bishop cardinalis of Porto in He was reappointed bishop of Porto in Subscribed the papal diploma addressed to Gandolfo or Landolfo , first archbishop of Benevento, issued ante confessionem b. Petri on May 26, , granting him the pallium and constituting the see; the document was subscribed by Emperor Otto II and twenty three bishops; also present were Pandolfo, prince of Benevento and Capua; and his son Prince Landolfo, the petitioners. The complete works of Liudprand of Cremona. Translated with an introduction and notes by Paolo Squatriti. Catholic University of America Press, Medieval texts in translation; Variation: Medieval texts in translation , p. Regesta pontificum Romanorum ab condita ecclesia:

5: Antapodosis. Homelia paschalis. Historia Ottonis. Relatio de legatione Constantinopolitana

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6: Nikephoros II Phokas - Wikipedia

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7: Online Medieval Sources Bibliography

The University of Chicago Press. Books Division. Chicago Distribution Center.

8: Catalog Record: Relatio de Legatione Constantinopolitana | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*Liudprand of Cremona: Relatio De Legatione Constantinopolitana (Reading Medieval and Renaissance texts) [Liudprand, Brian Scott] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a translation of Liuprand's Relatio de Legatione Constantinopolitana.*

9: Liutprando di Cremona - Wikipedia

Relatio de Legatione Constantinopolitana / Liudprand of Cremona ; edited and translated with introduction and commentary by Brian Scott.

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