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„The relationships between Papacy and Southern Italy in 800-1000”

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SUMMARY

The Romanian space knows a reduced literature in regards to Italian medieval history, and almost a total lack in regards to medieval southern Italian history, especially the one from the ninth and tenth centuries, especially the existence of different kind of populations (Lombards, Byzantines, Arabs) and religions (Christianity, Islam) in the southern Italian peninsula. The most important historical paper published in Romania with regards to this part of history, and referring to this period of time, was the chronicle of Paul the Deacon, entitled "Historia langobardorum", which means "The History of the Lombards".

From the vast history of the Lombard nation and this nation's relations with various entities, whether religious or political-administrative, I have decided that for the present study to choose an unusual topic, and almost not at all researched in the Romanian historical scholarship, namely the relations between the Roman papacy and the other different entities from southern Italy, limiting myself to several main topics. Thus, I have decided that my research topic will be entitled: "The Relationships between papacy and Southern Italy in 800-1000".

For doing this kind of research, first I have made a research in the Latin papal registers of the popes who ruled the Roman Church between 800-1000 and I have selected those letters which dealt with any of the topics regarding the relations between the popes and southern Italy.

Thus, in the period of time between 800-1000, the Roman Church was led by nine popes who were also involved in various ways in the religious and political issues of the time. These popes were, as follows: John VIII (872-882), Stephen VII (896-897), Marinus II (942-946), Agapetus II (946-955), John XII (955-964), John XIII (965-972) and Benedict VII (974-983). Of these, I have selected some of the letters of popes: John VIII (872-882), Stephen VII (896-897), Marinus II (942-946), Agapetus II (946-955) and John XII (955-964).

The letters which were selected for translation and research, were as follows:

a) Pope John VIII (872-882):

- „Ad clerum salernitanum (anno 875) ;
- „Ad Guaiferium principem Salernitanum (anno 876) ;
- „Ad Guaiferium principem Salernitanum (anno 876) (a different letter);
- „Ad Guaiferium principem Salernitanum (anno 877) ;

b) Pope Stephen VII (896-897):

- „Bulla pro Monasterio S. Vincentii Vulturnensis (anno 930) ;

c) Pope Marinus II (942-946):

- „Privilegium pro Ecclesia Beneventana (anno 943) ;
- „Bulla pro Monasterio S. Vincentii Vulturnensis (anno 944) ;

d) Pope Agapet II (946-955):

- „Epistola ad Atenulfum, principem Beneventanum (anno 946) ;

e) Pope John XII (955-964):

- „Epistola ad Landulphum, Beneventanum episcopum (anno 956) ;

After I have completed the verification of the papal registers, and after I have selected the aforementioned letters, I have translated them from Latin into Romania. The final translation was accompanied by an appropriate commentary and by a presentation in regards to the historical period of time and specific actions.