

*Ministero dell'Istruzione dell'Università e della Ricerca*

Dipartimento per la formazione superiore e per la Ricerca  
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PRIN: PROGETTI DI RICERCA DI RILEVANTE INTERESSE NAZIONALE – Bando 2017  
Prot. 2017ETHP5S

**PART A**

*1. Action line*

Main line/Linea Principale

*2. Research project title*

Ruling in hard times. Patterns of power and practices of government in the making of Carolingian Italy.

*3. Duration (months)*

36 months

*4. Main ERC field*

SH - Social Sciences and Humanities

*5. Possible other ERC field*

*6. ERC subfields*

1. SH6\_6 Medieval history
2. SH6\_1 Historiography, Theory and methods in history, including the analysis of digital data
3. SH6\_11 Social and economic history

7. Key Words

n°	Testo inglese
1.	medieval history
2.	forms of government and forms of state
3.	social representations
4.	political communication
5.	palaeography
6.	Carolingian Italy

8. Principal Investigator

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9. List of the Research Units

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### 10. Brief description of the research proposal

This research project aims at investigating the patterns of power and practices of government during the consolidation of the Carolingian domination in Italy. It will focus more particularly on the years of Lothar I's reign (822-850).

The project intends to analyse from a top-down perspective the strategies, tools, levels of innovation and ways of representation of political rule and, from a bottom-up approach, the mutual interaction between central authority and local power. Such an interaction was an expression of the real nature of Carolingian governance.

In order to achieve this, a prosopographical open-access and open-source database will be designed, which will record basic and specific information on the officials and other agents of power - including their roles, itineraries and mutual relations - to be represented by chronological maps and socio-political network diagrams. In this way, we hope to fill the gap which, over the last twenty years, has often cut off Italian medievalists from the international debate, both in terms of historiographical approaches, and in relation to open access research tools.

### 11. Total cost of the research project, per single item

Associated Investigator	item A.1	item A.2.1	item B	item C	item D	item E	sub-total	item F	Total
ALBERTONI Giuseppe	54.543	80.000	80.726	0	0	30.000	245.269	28.159,08	<b>273.428,08</b>
GASPARRI Stefano	95.531	78.000	104.119	0	0	10.000	287.650		<b>287.650</b>
DE ANGELIS Gianmarco	56.733	95.148	91.129	10.000	10.000	15.000	278.010		<b>278.010</b>
OPPEDISANO Fabrizio	21.067	50.000	42.640	0	5.000	9.000	127.707		<b>127.707</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>227.874</b>	<b>303.148</b>	<b>318.614</b>	<b>10.000</b>	<b>15.000</b>	<b>64.000</b>	<b>938.636</b>	<b>28.159,08</b>	<b>966.795,08</b>

- item A.1: Enhancement of months/person of permanent employees
- item A.2.1: Cost of contracts of non-employees, specifically to recruit
- item B: Overheads (flat rate equal to 60% of the total cost of staff, A.1 + A.2.1, for each research unit)
- item C: Cost of equipment, instruments and software
- item D: Cost of consulting services and similar
- item E: Other operating costs
- item F: Prize (automatically calculated as 3% of total cost of the project)

## PART B

### B.1

## 1. Abstract

This project aims at studying the consolidation of the Carolingian domination in Italy during the years of Lothar I's reign (822-850). This period has been little investigated, if not entirely ignored, by Italian historiography, and considered in the international scholarly debate as a minor chapter in the history of the Carolingian Age. After all, the first half of the 9th century as a whole has never received much attention; the questions "How Carolingian was Carolingian Italy?" or even "Was there a Carolingian Italy?", raised two years ago at an international workshop held at the University of Vienna within the ERC project Social Cohesion, Identity and Religion in Europe, 400-1200, seem therefore quite legitimate. It is our ambition to demonstrate how crucial Lothar I's years were in concluding the long-lasting transition begun in 774, and in ensuring the in-depth rooting of Carolingian rule. This was achieved through a drastic renewal of the political and ecclesiastical staff, of the relationship with the Italian élites, of the cultural framing and of the (auto)representation of power. More specifically, the project aims at recognizing the real nature of the Carolingian governance in Italy on the basis of both the patterns of power and the practices of government adopted in the territories of the kingdom and its peripheral areas (Ravenna, Rome, Venice, Southern Italy) during this period.

As suggested by the subtitle, the project will investigate Lothar's government at two levels:

1. That of the ideological models of governance – which also implies the choice between continuity and innovation of political behaviour –, and that of the shaping of identities and the interaction between central authority and local power – which implies the managing of consensus and dissent among the Italian élites, and among increasingly large groups of transalpine immigrants and local actors. In this sense, the exploitation of the Late Antique and Theoderician model of sovereignty for Lothar and his entourage in Italy will represent a completely new and innovative research axis, which will enable us to enlarge the field of the traditional ideological references to Biblical and Roman kingship.
2. That concerning the effective actors of power, the legislative provisions, the changes in documentary formularies as concrete expressions and/or tools of the political strategies and, in the end, as ways of representing and communicating power. In this last perspective, the paleographical research is expected to cast new light on the changes in writing which took place in the period under consideration, and particularly on the adoption of the Caroline minuscule, the origin and use of which had a deeply political relevance.

The project will also develop a new prosopographical database of the agents of Carolingian power in Italy. The database will record basic and specific information on officials and other agents of power, including their roles, itineraries and mutual relations, to be represented by chrono-dynamic maps and socio-political network diagrams. The database, hosted on the project's website, will be open-access and open-source.

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## 2. Detailed description of the project: targets that the project aims to achieve and their significance in terms of advancement of knowledge, state of the art and proposed methodology

### 1. THE PROJECT TARGETS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF ADVANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE

This research project proposes to accomplish two main objectives, one historiographical and one methodological. With regard to the first, the proposed plan is placing the often obscure case study of Carolingian Italy at the centre of the lively international scholarly debate about the Carolingians and their practice of government, in particular during the scarcely investigated decades of the reign of Lothar I (822-855). This would provide to the Italian medieval studies the opportunity to fill a long-standing gap concerning a theme of considerable importance within the international scholarly community, and to offer a solid grounding for future projects and European collaboration.

With regard to the second objective, which is closely related to the first, this project proposes to create an open access and open source database, which will record basic and specific information on officials and other agents of power, including their roles, itineraries and mutual relations, to be represented by chronological maps and socio-political network diagrams. To that extent the proposal implies filling in a gap in the field of international research, using the newly-gained experience acquired by some of the team members of this project. One needs to recall here in particular the project The Making of Charlemagne's Europe (<http://www.charlemagneurope.ac.uk>) based at King's College, London. At the end of this research work, the projected publications include both the research results in peer-reviewed international journals and monographs, and the dissemination of these results through the medium of the organisation of a major exhibition, jointly with other institutions. Such an exhibition would highlight the specificity of the Carolingian presence in Italy, often little known outside the restricted scholarly world, but essential in order to understand subsequent developments in Italian history. In order to deepen the understanding of these objectives, both the general and the specific ones, it is necessary to consider first the current state of the art, and second, to explain the methodology proposed.

### 2. STATE OF THE ART

Studies on Carolingian Italy mainly deal with its opening and conclusion: that is, from one side, with the "future" of the Lombard Kingdom immediately after Charlemagne's conquest in 774; and, from the other, with the last quarter of the ninth century, often viewed more as a prelude to a supposed national development rather than investigated in its own. This supposed nationalistic upsurge was seen as the characteristic feature of the early age of the so called "national kings" claiming the Italian throne. What is a glaring omission is evidently a specific survey on the 'middle', which is to say the years of Louis the Pious and Lothar I. About the latter in particular – an "oft-neglected" ruler in the general monographs on the Carolingian world provided by French, German and Anglo-Saxon scholars (Davis 2017, p. 13), there are still many grey areas that need to be brought to light. The project put forward here aims at filling this large gap. The gap is the result of an anomaly in Italian historiography, since the peninsula was precisely the political training ground for Lothar in the 820s, before his failed rebellion of 831 against his father Louis the Pious. After that date, Lothar was in effect confined to the old Regnum Langobardorum by his father. The question calls for a preliminary aspect to be treated: how should one reconcile these two apparently different perceptions of the Kingdom of Italy for the imperial court? Why entrust the richest (and most politically complex) region of the Carolingian empire to a banished rebel who had previously ruled over it, and who would thus have the opportunity of constructing a wide and complex network of supporters? Hence, in more general terms, what really was Italy's position on the Carolingian chessboard after its founder's death, during a period of deep institutional crisis, exacerbated by dynastic conflicts, the pressures of dangerous neighbours (Venice, Rome, the Byzantine territories), and the claims of turbulent local aristocracies? How was Italy ruled, which were the ideological models and the effective actors and patterns of power? Did a peculiar idea of leadership take shape in (or from) it? How was it represented? By which means was that communicated and shared?

We think that the moment has come to answer these questions, making for the first time a comprehensive study of the crucial years of Lothar's reign in Italy, on a ruler who has always been treated only from a franco-centric perspective (Jarnut 1990; De Jong 2008) and on the structures of a territory which began precisely in those years to take the name of Regnum Italiae or Italicum. Was this last aspect a reflection of a specific ruler's strategy of shaping identities (expressed, in particular, through the legislative texts such as the capitularies)? Or, on the contrary, should it be considered as an emerging way defining the self-representation of the king's audience (mediated by the culture of copyists and scribes of the charters)? It is certain that the kingdom of Italy – with its continuity of Late Antique concerns of public power, its surviving Lombard traditions of legislation and government, its peculiar urban landscape, and its uninterrupted written culture – represented an ideal arena for political experimentation. Moreover, to historians, it also represents a privileged observatory for evaluating political planning from above and for studying the way in which power was exercised, in terms of aims and patterns of response, such as ideological models of sovereignty; continuity and innovation of political behaviour; enactment and reception of new legislative provisions; consensus and dissent among the Italian élites; diplomatic, military and economic relations with external powers and political units (the Saracens, the Byzantine areas, Southern Italy); changes in documentary formularies reflecting new needs of legal

regulations of the relations between increasingly large groups of transalpine immigrants and local actors; and, finally, the mode and times of adoption (or indeed of a definitive official acceptance) of a fully political reform of the writing with the introduction of the Caroline minuscule.

The study of all these aspects is expected to add an important contribution to current and innovative researches on Carolingian government (Garipzarov 2008; Costambeys, Innes, MacLean 2012; Davis 2017), increasingly investigated in its close web of interactions between central authority and local powers, and of its continuous efforts to manage regional diversity in balance with imperial unity. The relevance of the Italian case in this context is dual. In the first instance we have a general underestimation (if not a genuine disowning) of the problems and possibilities of the peninsula's integration into the Carolingian empire, especially with regard to the period of Lothar I. In the second instance, we have a wide distribution of primary sources (charters, placita, diplomas and capitularies), which has few terms of comparison with the rest of European territories.

One of the main research axes will deal with a renewed study of the capitularies issued by Lothar I with specific references to the Italian Kingdom. Reactivating a practice started by his grandfather Charlemagne and interrupted during Louis the Pious' reign, Lothar and his advisers drafted and issued fourteen provisions explicitly meant to deal with urgent matters of ecclesiastical and civil life in the Italian territories. Regardless of all the inadequate and anachronistic standards of legislation through which capitularies were once read (see in particular Ganshof 1958), Lothar's initiative was a significant attempt on the part of the ruler to advertise his appropriation of specific traditions of kingship. At the same time, we must also take into account the audience for which these ceremonially-expressed act of self-legitimation were intended (MacLean 2010). In this perspective, a new reading key that turns out to be of particular interest, is represented by the way in which the collections of Lothar's Italian capitula were assembled by the various copyists in practice, and in which order they were set in the various manuscripts. This is a much underestimated aspect in all the available editions. In parallel with a study of the capitularies' contents, and through a direct examination of the manuscripts, it is therefore necessary to focus specifically on the textual tradition, the structure, form, and language of the internal evidence of the manuscripts; and finally, on the context and the use of charters' clauses or diplomas' authenticating formulas. After all, capitularies and legal charters were part of the same documentary *koiné* embedded in a wider political and social relationship and a highly homogeneous ways of (self)representation. In this perspective, it will be very important to study the definition of a common frame of writing culture, and the adoption of old imperial government forms. From this point of view the exploitation of the Late Antique and Theoderician model of sovereignty for Lothar and his entourage in Italy represents a completely new and innovative research axis, which enlarges the field of traditional ideological references to Biblical and Roman kingship (i. e. Vauchez 2000). Indeed, the experience of a *Regnum Italiae* in the sixth century influenced the Carolingian kingdom of Italy, both ideologically and politically. This model of sovereignty it has never been analyzed. Here, the starting point of our research is the recent scholarly research on the political, administrative, institutional and ideological framework of Ostrogothic Italy, and the recent publication by an Italian research group led by A. Giardina of the translation and full commentary of the *Variae* of Cassiodorus (Varie, 2014-2018).

The top-down perspective adopted in this study will be integrated with the bottom-up approach in order to recognize the real nature of the interaction between central authority and local powers. Until now, in fact, very few Italian scholars have been involved in the wide-ranging transformation that has occurred in the study of the Carolingian élites, which have highlighted the dynamics of inclusion/exclusion – linked to the intense competition both between the aristocratic groups, and among the Carolingians themselves –, and the forms of interaction between local powers and central authority. Carolingian Italy at the time of Louis the Pious and Lothar has rarely been investigated from these perspectives, and the extensive research which has been carried out has usually adopted historiographical approaches and assumptions now seen as questionable. We thus believe that the moment has come to study the role of the networks of the nobility in Carolingian Italy from a more nuanced perspective, and to adopt a more systematic and historiographically up-to-date approach.

The research will also aim at identifying the characteristic features of the Carolingian impact in the various peripheral areas taken into consideration in this project: Venice, Ravenna, Rome and southern Langobardia. In chronological terms, the period covered is that of Louis the Pious and Lothar, who are the central figures of the project. Essential documents under consideration will be the *pacta* (with Venice and relating to the Lombard South) and the diplomas granted by the two emperors to Venice, to the Church of Ravenna, to the Church of Rome (*Ludovicianum*, *Constitutio Romana*), and to the great southern monasteries of Montecassino and S. Vincenzo al Volturno. These documents will be studied as part of a coherent government strategy for the whole Italian territory, and will be associated with a complete re-examination of the narrative sources, foremost among the latter being John the Deacon's *History of Venice*, the two *Libri Pontificalis* of Rome and Ravenna, and the southern chronicles of Erchempert, the *Chronicon Salernitanum*, and the Montecassino documents. Yet another research line, which needs pursuing with regard to all the sources mentioned previously, but particularly relevant with regard to the narrative ones and the capitularies, is the core issue of military control over external and military hostile forces present throughout the whole of the period, the Avars and Slavs in the North-East, the Saracens and Byzantines in the South. Both the Adriatic and the Mediterranean fronts will be a part of the area of interest of the research team, both being in effect building blocks of the construction of a frontier zone. All these topics will benefit from the online open-access database 'Agents of Carolingian Power in Italy' (ACPI), to be created and tested during the first six months, and then published on the project's website. ACPI, a prosopographical database to be realized by an IT company, will gather information on the agents of Carolingian power, including officials at all levels of administration (from the counts down) and persons exercising power in connection with the king: abbots, bishops and 'notables' belonging to the Carolingian entourage, or somehow in relation with the royal family, during the reign of Lothar. Based on capitularies, councils, diplomas, charters, placita, necrologies, and chronicles, ACPI will record basic data on these agents (names, social qualifications), the economic foundation of their wealth (properties, transactions), and specific issues concerning their exercise of power, understood very widely. The remit of this exercise of power includes: institutional roles in the Carolingian administration and hierarchy, places of assignment (county, diocese), places of action (city, village), kinds of action (judgement, purchase/sale, donation), and roles played (judge, witness, buyer/seller, donor/recipient). Each person will be linked to a codified 'action of power', in order to evaluate his position in the network of Carolingian power. The network itself will be shaped by recording all social, economic and parental relations between persons, so as to produce a graphic representation of the Carolingian socio-political network in Italy during the age of Lothar. Furthermore, places and actions will be displayed on chrono-dynamic maps, which will produce both a geography of agents of power at specific moments, and its transformation over time, that is showing where and when agents moved. This kind of geo-visualization will represent a strong heuristic means, since it will allow us to map out the agents' itineraries, and to connect their movements to the exercise of power, their social ties and their economic interests. In other words, it will provide a dynamic representation of the patterns of power and practices of government. This tool will also allow to compare data with the information collected by the project 'The Making of Charlemagne's Europe' (<http://www.charlemagneurope.ac.uk/>) based at King's College London and scientifically linked to the DiSSGeA Department in Padua.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

From a methodological point of view, the project's foundation is the constant comparison between the work of the various units, which will be facilitated by the periodic convening of seminars and workshops (every 4 months or so), at which all project participants will meet, as well as of the organisation of a final conference. In this way, we will be able to integrate from the beginning research directions which follow a top-down perspective with those characterised by a bottom-up approach. At the same time, every unit will continue to follow its specific activity. Some will be focusing on new analyses based on the most recent palaeographical and textual studies of the corpus of sources such as the capitularies, published in editions by now somewhat obsolete (MGH *Leges* sectio III *Capitularia regum francorum*, 2 vols., Hannover, 1883-97); some on the mapping and prosopographical reconstruction of the potentes cited in the volumes of the *Chartae Latinae antiquiores* relating to Italy, and other printed or online editions of sources (for example the *Codice diplomatico della Lombardia medievale*, <http://cdlm.unipv.it/>) and placita (C. Manaresi C. (ed.), *I Placiti del «Regnum Italiae»*, I Roma, 1955; <http://saame.it/fonti/>). In addition, for the study of the structure and textual analysis of the capitularies previously mentioned, it will be necessary to make some comparisons with the manuscript tradition, an examination which will rely on a preliminary analysis of the digital reproductions on the site of the *Capitularia*. Edition der fränkischen Herrscherklasse of the University of Cologne (<http://capitularia.uni-koeln.de/en/>).

In order to verify the validity of our work, an annual external evaluation will take place as the project develops, carried out by a Steering Committee of distinguished foreign scholars (for example: F. Bougard, Institut de recherche et d'histoire des textes, CNRS, Paris; Simon MacLean, University of St. Andrews; Alice Rio, King's College, London or Karl Ubl, Universität zu Köln). To consolidate this constant debate with the international community, each research unit will organise specific workshops, and each year, it is expected that there will be presentations at one or more panels at the IMC (Medieval Congress of Leeds, one of the main platform for the international medieval community of scholars [http://www.leeds.ac.uk/arts/info/125137/international\\_medieval\\_congress](http://www.leeds.ac.uk/arts/info/125137/international_medieval_congress)). Presentations will also take place at the

SISMED annual conference of Italian medieval studies, beginning this year with the conference in Bertinoro (<http://www.sismed.eu/it/convegno-sismed-della-medievistica-italiana/>). Whenever possible, collaboration will be set up with institutions already dedicated to the study of early medieval societies, such as the Saame, Centro interuniversitario per la storia e l'archeologia dell'alto medioevo (<http://saame.it>). Moreover, existing links with other international research teams working on related themes will be strengthened, for example with After Empire. Using and not using the past in the crisis of the Carolingian world (3-year Hera project, <https://arts.st-andrews.ac.uk/after-empire/>); The Transformation of the Carolingian World - Plurality and Its Limits in the Remaking of Europe (<http://postcarolingianworld.ac.at/#project>) and the already mentioned Capitularia. Edition der fränkischen Herrschererlasse (University of Cologne; <http://capitularia.uni-koeln.de/en/>). Finally, the project will contribute to developing a significant advancement in the use and mapping out of digital instruments to be applied to historical research as well as to the training in the use of digital tools for students and researchers in the Humanities. Furthermore we intend to propose a cooperative project in conjunction with the 'Department of Art & Art History' at Hunter College (City University of New York), directed by Prof. Hendrik Dey, for the analysis of the iconographic, monumental and literary sources. In addition to one of the specific goals of this project, which is to present in open access form a database on 'Agents of Carolingian Power in Italy' (ACPI), such a digital tool comes under the more general perspective of training previously mentioned.

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### *3. Project development, with identification of the role of each research unit with regards to expected targets, and related modalities of integration and collaboration*

The research unit of Padua will study primary sources, that is documents and manuscript books. It intends to:

1. conduct a renewed study of the capitularies issued by Lothar I with specific reference to the Italian kingdom.

Lothar's Italian capitula will be studied on two different levels:

a) that of their textual tradition, of the structure, form and language of their internal evidence;

b) that of the collections and how they were practically assembled by the scribes and settled into (generally) miscellaneous manuscripts after being given verbally only, as by the other Carolingian rulers;

2. analyze the changes in documentary formularies (e.g. the use of charter's clauses or diplomas' authenticating formulas) as an effect of new needs of legal regulations of the relations between increasingly large groups of transalpine immigrants and local actors.

3. analyse Lothar's diplomas issued in Italy and for Italian recipients in order to trace the king's itinerant rule between Pavia and the Po plain, the impact of his local presence and the attention given by him to various Italian monasteries, cities, and individuals.

4. identify and study the manuscripts datable to the years of Lothar's government in Italy, and particularly:

a) their origin, making an attempt better to identify the scriptoria or writing contexts in which they were produced;

b) their script, in order verify the ways and times in which the Carolingian reform of the writing was adopted in Italian writing centres, and the supposed role of Lothar's in its spread;

c) their contents, as an important clue to the cultural requirements of institutions or individuals in need of books during the period under consideration;

d) their codicological features, as a possible clue to the shaping of local tendencies in book production.

The research unit of Padua will also coordinate the realization of the database ACPI, firstly acting as a connector between each research unit and the IT company, and then coordinating the data input, the training for the project's research staff and the checking of the data. This research activity will be attributed essentially to two researchers recruited for that purpose.

The Pisan research unit will deal with the ideological and political models of the Carolingian kingdom in Italy. In particular it will look at the influence exercised by the late Roman and Ostrogothic government during the reign of Lothar.

The aim of this research is to answer a series of questions that have been largely neglected by modern scholars:

A. Was the use of the Roman past by the Carolingian kings to some extent coloured by the Roman-Ostrogothic experience?

B. How was Theoderic's legacy perceived in this context?

C. Were there differences among the various Carolingian monarchs from this point of view?

D. Above all, was the 'experiment' of Lothar's Regnum Italiae inspired by the administrative and political practices of Roman-Ostrogothic rule?

In order to offer answers to these questions, we believe it is important to conduct the research along two different, but complementary directions:

1. The first axis concerns the ideological use and dissemination of the figure of Theoderic the Great in the Carolingian age (related to questions A, B, C).

2. The second axis concerns the influence exercised by the Roman-Ostrogothic model in administrative and political practice during Lothar's reign (related to the questions A, D). We intend to establish whether specific aspects of the Roman-Ostrogothic experience inspired Carolingian governmental practice in Italy. This will require making detailed comparisons between the official documents of the Ostrogothic chancery (in particular Cassiodorus' *Variae*), and those of Lothar's chancery (in particular the capitularies). On a more general level, we have to analyze the penetration of the sixth-century Italian sources that shaped the way Carolingian rulers governed and presented themselves to their subjects. To support each of these research axis, an annual research grant will be advertised.

The Trento unit will study the interaction between the central authority and the élite of Carolingian Italy between c. 820 and 850, taking a bottom-up approach which will complement the top-down approach to be adopted by the Padua unit. The unit will be responsible for setting up some of the content of the prosopographical database ACPI. The principal goal of the unit is to expand the profiles developed almost sixty years ago by the German medievalist Eduard Hlawitschka (Hlawitschka 1960). The historiographical advances made in recent decades and the publication of many of the volumes of the *Chartae latinae antiquiores* and other source (often on-line) collections, as well as the work which will be done by the Padua unit on the capitularies and the placita, will allow us to initiate a new prosopographical mapping and reconstruction of the potentes of the Carolingian period, with profiles that will all be included in the database ACPI.

The elaboration of the data will produce a database which will enable researchers to:

- reproduce the lexicon that distinguished the élites (adjectives, titles, definitions of group status), the family relationships and the various members of the church élite;

- profile individuals prosopographically, with a search beginning either with the person's name or their 'social definition';

- reconstruct the principal aristocratic 'groups' active in the kingdom, identifying the regions in which their activities, and properties, were concentrated;

- reconstruct the possible existence of a 'hierarchy of spaces';

- reconstruct the ways used to gain access to the royal presence and direct contact with the king;

- reconstruct the honores and beneficia bestowed by the king and analyse the status of those who possessed/received them;

- reconstruct the relationships and conflicts between aristocratic 'networks' and Lothar, particularly in times of crisis, such as the period from 828-833.

At the conclusion of the three years of research, for which three annual research posts will be advertised, the unit will organize an international conference where the project results will be presented and

discussed.

The Venice unit plans to explore the study of the areas which made up the 'periphery' of the Kingdom of Italy during the Carolingian period, in particular during the reign of Lothar. These periphery zones were centred around two main areas: traditional Byzantine Italy (the duchy of Venice and its Lagoon, with Istria, Ravenna and the old Exarchate on the one hand, and Rome and her duchy on the other) was one, while the other was the Langobardia Minor, with its own Lombard political tradition. Carolingian political strategies varied with regard to these two areas, which belonged only in part to the Regnum, but were nevertheless strongly connected to it. In the Northeast, the Carolingians attempted to govern in a unified way the whole area from the Adriatic coast to the Po plain, a strategy clearly related to the area's political importance (on account of its links with Byzantium), commercial role (in terms of maritime and river trade) and military position (on the Slavic frontier). In the case of Rome, the relations of Carolingian power with the city were understandably made more complex on account of the role of the papacy.

Rome was part of a political and cultural unit, which was that of Byzantine Italy. To that extent, Rome had numerous points of convergence, with Ravenna especially, but also with Venice. As a city with a very visible Roman past, in the topography and ancient monuments, with common features in the reuse of these monuments, and their continuing mention as points of reference in the life of the city, Rome functioned as Ravenna did. Not coincidentally, the main narrative source for both is a Liber Pontificalis, though the Roman one was written over centuries by different members of the episcopal administration, while the Ravennate by one person, Agnellus, in the 9th century (and probably modelled on the Roman one). The other main source in both cases is a number of charters, which share numerous features across the two cities. Among these are the use of Late Roman titles for their principal actors and witnesses (consul, dux), the vocabulary relating to the style of leases (emphyteusis, livellus), and the description of properties as domus and mansiones, which preserved the social and architectural vocabulary of the Roman world.

Starting from this framework the main goals of the unit are:

- to examine the issues of how closely either of the two cities adopted political and administrative traditions from the Lombard then Frankish kingdom in their vocabulary and judicial customs for example (use of iudices, gastaldi), and to see how closely this was replicated or not in Venice;
- to analyze the numerous elements of the Roman-Byzantine tradition that Venice maintained, especially in its anthroponymy, political functions and titles (tribune, dux), religious and artistic traditions;
- to examine the artistic motifs from the Early Christian and Byzantine tradition and the impact of the Carolingian artistic influence in Rome, in Venice and in Ravenna;
- to study from a new perspective the links between the Carolingian Kingdom of Italy with southern Langobardia. To carry out this research two research posts, one annual and one for two years, will be advertised.

The outcomes of the research will also flow into the online open-access database ACPI. The unit of Venice will also organize an exhibition on Carolingian Italy, which will contribute to the dissemination of the research results achieved by the all four units.

The project will be characterized by the constant comparison between the four units facilitated by periodic workshops. Furthermore all the units will collaborate in the planning and development of the open access database ACPI.

#### *4. Possibile application potentialities and scientific and/or technological and/or social and/or economic impact of the project*

From the scientific point of view, the online open-access database ACPI will be a precious research tool for scholars interested in the Carolingian world. Filtered and unfiltered lists of agents, personalized geo-visualisations (places, itineraries, transactions), socio-political network diagrams, and other tools will allow scholars to explore and analyse the patterns of power and practices of government in Carolingian Italy in a totally new way, in particular by enjoying overall and detailed views of the network of power. For the same reasons, ACPI could also be used as a teaching tool, especially through maps and graphical representations. Furthermore, since ACPI will be open source and released under the Creative Commons license, any research project characterised by the prosopographical approach will be allowed to reuse and modify the original version of the database. This will produce further developments in research and lead to establish new scientific relations with future research projects. The project will also contribute to developing a significant advancement in the use and mapping out of digital instruments which can be applied to historical research, through the association and collaboration with the projects of two of the Departments of Excellence at the universities of Padua (DISSGeA) and Ca' Foscari Venezia (DSU). These interactions will contribute to the implementation of the specific content of two projects, dedicated respectively to Mobility:

<http://www.dissgea.unipd.it/mobility-humanities-il-dissgea-%C3%A8-un-dipartimento-di-eccellenza>

and to Digital Humanities: <http://www.unive.it/pag/16331/>), as well as to the training in the use of digital tools for students and researchers in the Humanities.

Finally, dissemination will be promoted through the organisation of a major exhibition, jointly with other institutions. Two potential and highly suitable venues would be the Biblioteca Capitolare of Padua or the Biblioteca Capitolare of Verona, which host, respectively, a remarkable and illuminated Sacramentary (ms. D 47) written most likely at the court of Lothar I in Lower Lotharingia, and another Sacramentary of Italian provenance (ms. 86). Considering the historical contexts of production and their different «liturgical texts of authority» (Garipzanov, p. 63), these manuscripts give significant evidence of the expectations of the imperial court and of local audiences. Therefore, such an exhibition would highlight the specificity of the Carolingian presence in Italy, often little known outside the restricted scholarly world, but essential in order to understand subsequent developments in Italian history.

#### *5. Costs and fundings, for each research unit (automatically calculated)*

<b>n°</b>	<b>Associated or principal investigator</b>	<b>Total cost (euro)</b>	<b>Co-funding (item A.1) (euro)</b>	<b>MIUR funding (other items) (euro)</b>
1.	ALBERTONI Giuseppe	273.428,08	54.543	218.885,08
2.	GASPARRI Stefano	287.650	95.531	192.119
3.	DE ANGELIS Gianmarco	278.010	56.733	221.277

4.	OPPEDISANO Fabrizio	127.707	21.067	106.640
	<b>Total</b>	<b>966.795,08</b>	<b>227.874</b>	<b>738.921,08</b>

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- JUSSEN B. 2014, Die Franken. Geschichte, Gesellschaft, Kultur, München
- KÖLZER T. 2005, Kaiser Ludwig der Fromme (814-840) im Spiegel seiner Urkunden, Paderborn
- LA ROCCA C. 1995, Pacifico di Verona. Il passato carolingio nella costruzione della memoria urbana, Roma
- LE JAN R. 2016, Les cérémonies carolingiennes: symbolique de l'ordre, dynamique de la compétition, in Le corti nell'alto Medioevo. LXII Sett. CISAM, Spoleto, pp. 167-194
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- SCHNEIDMÜLLER B. 2000, Konsensuale Herrschaft. Ein Essay über Formen und Konzepte politischer Ordnung im Mittelalter, in Reich, Regionen und Europa in Mittelalter und Neuzeit. Festschrift für Peter Moraw, hrsg. P.-J. Heining et alii, Berlin, pp. 53-87
- SCREEN E. 2011, Lothar I: the man and his entourage, in De la mer du Nord à la Méditerranée. Francia Media, une région au coeur de l'Europe (c. 840 – c. 1050), dir. M. Gaillard et alii, Luxembourg, pp. 255-274
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- UBL K. 2014, Die Karolinger. Herrscher und Reich, München
- WEST HARLING V. (ed.) 2015, Three empires, three cities: identity, material culture and legitimacy in Venice, Ravenna and Rome, 750-1000, ed. by V. West-Harling, Turnhout
- Cassiodoro, Varie, ed. by A. Giardina, G.A. Cecconi, I. Tantillo with F. Oppedisano, Roma 2014-2018.

### B.2



## 1. PI's Curriculum Vitae

Giuseppe Albertoni

Born in Merano (Italy) 10 February 1961.

Lives in Merano (Italy), via O. Huber, 86.

### ACADEMIC POSITION

Associate Professor of Medieval History, Department of Humanities, University of Trento (3 December 2013: National Scientific Qualification as Full Professor of Medieval History).

Deputy-Director of the PhD Program in European Cultures: Environment, Contexts, Histories, Arts, Ideas, Department of Humanities, University of Trento.

Responsible for the 'curriculum' in History of the PhD Program in European Cultures: Environment, Contexts, Histories, Arts, Ideas, Department of Humanities, University of Trento.

1 November 2003 - 28 February 2007: Senior Researcher ('ricercatore') in Medieval History, Department of Humanities, University of Trento.

1 April 2000 - 31 October 2003: Senior Researcher ('ricercatore') in Medieval History, Department of Paleography and Medieval History, University of Bologna.

1 September 1986 - 31 March 2000: High School Teacher ('professore di ruolo') of Literature, History and Philosophy.

### EDUCATION

29 June 1985: Master's degree cum laude (Humanities/Lettere e Filosofia) at the University of Bologna (supervisor prof. Massimo Montanari).

1 December 1994: PhD in Historical Sciences at the Advanced School of Historical Studies, University of San Marino (tutor prof. Giuseppe Sergi, University of Turin).

From 1996 to 1997: post-doctoral fellowship in Historical Sciences at the University of Turin (supervisor prof. Giuseppe Sergi).

Working Languages: Italian, mother tongue; German: fluent (written, spoken); English, French: reading: advanced; spoken and written: intermediate;

### AWARDS

"Premio Storia Finale Ligure 1997 - Opera prima" for the book *Le terre del vescovo. Potere e società nel Tirolo medievale (secoli IX-XI)*, Torino 1996.

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

PRIN 2010-11. Associated investigator, Unit of the Department of Humanities, University of Trento. Research project title: *Conflitti sociali, strutture parentali e comunità locali nell'Italia altomedievale (VIII-XI secolo)*.

PRIN 2003. Participation in the research project: *Città e contado tra "Langobardia" e "Romania": dominio del territorio, organizzazione economica, costruzione di identità culturali*, University of Bologna.

PRIN 2001. Participation in the research project: *Campagne e città tra "Langobardia" e "Romania" (secoli XII-XIV): costruzione del dominio cittadino, organizzazione dello spazio e dell'economia, confronto di culture*, University of Bologna.

Participation in the strategic research project 2014-2016 of the University of Trento. Title: *War and post-war: states and societies, cultures and structures. Reflection from a centenary*. Principal Investigator prof. G. Corni.

From 2017: Participation in the research project *StoAlp Commission for the Economic History of the Alps, Brig (CH)*, University Institute for Research on the History of the Alpine Area.

Research Students

Current students

Manuel Fauliri, *Unalienable possessions? Trasformazioni, usi e conflitti sui beni fiscali nell'Italia di tradizione longobarda (secoli VIII-XI)*.

Marta Romani, *Agire da imperatrice. Reti di relazioni e azione politica di Adelaide di Borgogna tra il regno italico e il regno teutonico*.

Completed students

Giulia Cò, *Vescovi, re, imperatori: Anastasio Bibliotecario tra Occidente e Oriente*.

Leonardo Sernagiotto, *Spes optima regni. L'azione politica di Lotario I (795-855) alla luce delle fonti storico-narrative del secolo IX*.

### MEMBERSHIP

Member, Società italiana dei medievisti (SISMED).

Member, Centro interuniversitario per la storia e l'archeologia dell'alto medioevo (SAAME).

Member, Centro di ricerca sulle istituzioni e le società medievali (CRISM).

Series editor: "Studi e Ricerche"; "Quaderni", Department of Humanities, University of Trento Press.

Member of the Referee board, "Reti Medievali. Rivista".

2010 - 2016: member of the editorial board, "Annali dell'Istituto Storico Italo-germanico in Trento – Jahrbuch des italienisch-deutschen Instituts in Trient".

2009-2014: member of the Teaching staff council for the Post graduate Research doctorate "Political communication from Antiquity to the 20th century", Goethe Universität Frankfurt;

Leopold-Franzens Universität Innsbruck; Università di Trento; Università di Bologna; Università di Pavia.

## MAIN RESEARCH INTERESTS

Politics, government and royal power in the Carolingian world.

Aristocratic identity, aristocratic behavior and aristocratic networks in the Carolingian and Post-Carolingian world.

The animal world and other cultural cluster in the early Middle Ages.

The nineteenth-century German and Austrian medievalists between erudition and nationalism.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

'Reviser' (revisore) VQR 2011-2014.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (last 5 years)

### Organisation

La storia va alla guerra. Storiografi dell'area trentino-tirolese tra polemiche nazionali e primo conflitto mondiale, Department of Humanities, University of Trento, Trento, 20-21 October 2016 (with Marco Bellabarba and Emanuele Curzel).

Spes Italiae. Il regno di Pipino, i Carolingi e l'Italia (781-810), Department of Humanities, University of Trento, Trento, 24-25 November 2016 (with Francesco Borri, Institut für Mittelalterforschung, Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna).

Pippins Königreich, die Karolinger und Italien (781-810), Institut für Mittelalterforschung, Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna, 23-24 November 2017 (with Francesco Borri, Institut für Mittelalterforschung, Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna).

### Participation

La compétition dans le sociétés du haut Moyen Âge, IV, Acquérir, prélever, contrôler les ressources en compétition (400-1100), École française de Rome, Roma, 3-5 October 2013.

Title: Ad terminos Sclavorum: la competizione per il controllo delle risorse nella regione tra Drava e Sava (secoli IX-XI).

L'incastellamento: quarant'anni dopo Les structures du Latium médiéval di Pierre Toubert, Department of History and Cultures, Bologna, 14-15 November 2013. Title: L'incastellamento nelle Alpi centro-orientali e in Germania.

Politik und Versammlung im Frühmittelalter, Universities of Hamburg and Tübingen, Aachen (D), 10-12 September 2014. Conclusions, with R. Le Jan (Université Paris-1 Panthéon-Sorbonne) and J. L. Nelson (King's College, London).

Gli ufficiali minori in Italia nell'alto Medioevo (secoli VIII-XI), University of Verona, Department TeSIS, Verona, 2-4 October 2014. Conclusions.

Ostalpenraum revisited. Abschluss Workshop, Institut für Mittelalterforschung, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna (A), 26 November 2014. Title:

Herrschaftsstrukturen zwischen Eliten und lokalen Gemeinschaften am Beispiel des Gebietes Eisacktal und Drautal.

Commemorating War and War Dead. Ancient and Modern, University of Trento, Department of Humanities, 4-5 June 2015. Title: Memoria della vittoria e guerre senza caduti: il caso delle campagne militari di Carlo Magno.

Leeds Internation Medieval Congress, Session 728, Leeds (UK), 7 July 2015. Title: Law and Settlement of Disputes in the Alps during the 9.th Century. A special case: the 845 placitum in Trento.

El colapso de los reinos en la Europa altomedieval (siglos VIII-IX), Universidad de Salamanca, Facultad de Geografía e Historia, Salamanca (E), 22-23 October 2015. Title: "Quando non comanda più un sol uomo". Il crollo dell'impero carolingio e i conflitti per il regno italico nei Gesta Berengarii.

Nouveaux regards sur l'avouerie. Les avoués des abbayes et des sièges épiscopaux entre Loire et Rhin (fin IXe - Milieu XIIIe siècle), Université de Namur, Namur (B), 4-5 February 2016. Title: Avouerie, justice et pouvoir dans le Regnum Italicum.

Italy and its Rulers in the Ninth Century: Was there a Carolingian Italy?, ERC Advanced grant Social cohesion, Identity and Religion in Europe 400-1200, Institut für Mittelalterforschung, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften Vienna (A), 25-26 April 2016. Title: Vassalli senza feudalesimo: il caso dell'Italia carolingia.

Leeds Internation Medieval Congress, Session 1628, Leeds (UK), 7 July 2016. Moderator of the session: Cultural Transfer in the Staufer Empire North and South of the Alps: The Early Staufers in Italy: Perceptions, Practices, Encounters, II, organized by Jürgen Dendorfer, Lehrstuhl für Mittelalterliche Geschichte, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg.

La storia va alla guerra. Storiografi dell'area trentino-tirolese tra polemiche nazionali e primo conflitto mondiale, Department of Humanities, University of Trento, Trento, 20-21 October 2016. Title: Theodor von Sickel, la storia e la diplomazia nel XIX secolo tra filologia e patriottismo.

Spes Italiae. Il regno di Pipino, i Carolingi e l'Italia (781-810), Department of Humanities, University of Trento, Trento, 24-25 novembre 2016. Title: A proposito di Pipino re guerriero: le lettere, i poemi.

Economic History of the Alps in the Pre-Industrial Era. Synopsis, Concepts and Perspectives of the Research Field II, Stockalper Commission for the Economic History of the Alps, Brig (CH), 30 March-1 April 2017. Title: Le Alpi orientali nel Medioevo: vie di comunicazione, mercanti ed eserciti, comunità locali.

Leeds Internation Medieval Congress, Session 737, Leeds (UK), 4 July 2017. Title: The Control of Public Goods in Early Carolingian Italy: Fiscal Lands and beneficia.

Pippins Königreich, die Karolinger und Italien (781-810), Institut für Mittelalterforschung, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna (A), 23-24 November 2017. Introduction (with F. Borri).

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## *1.a National and international grants (as Principal Investigator)*

No international grants as Principal Investigator.

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### 1.b National and international acknowledgments

President of the Historical Society "Storia e Regione / Geschichte und Region", Bolzano - Nazione: ITA - URL: [www.storiaeregione.eu](http://www.storiaeregione.eu) - Anno: 2013 - Dal: 01/01/2013 - Al: 01/01/2014.  
Award "Premio Storia Finale Ligure 1997 - Opera prima" for the book *Le terre del vescovo. Potere e società nel Tirolo medievale (secoli IX-XI)*, Torino 1996.

### 2. Principal scientific publications of PI

1. Albertoni Giuseppe (2016). La fine dell'impero carolingio e il conflitto per il regno italico nei Gesta Berengarii. RM RIVISTA, vol. 17, p. 1-19, ISSN: 1593-2214 - **Articolo in rivista**
2. Albertoni, Giuseppe (2015). Al di là delle Alpi? Storici tirolesi e carinziani tra grandi e piccole patrie. RM RIVISTA, vol. 16, p. 3-15, ISSN: 1593-2214 - **Articolo in rivista**
3. G. Albertoni (2014). Vescovi e feudi senza vassalli? Il caso dei vescovi di Bressanone tra X e XIII secolo. GESCHICHTE UND REGION/STORIA E REGIONE, vol. 22, p. 25-49, ISSN: 1121-0303 - **Articolo in rivista**
4. Albertoni, Giuseppe (2010). Law and the peasant: rural society and justice in Carolingian Italy. EARLY MEDIEVAL EUROPE, vol. vol. 18, p. 417-445, ISSN: 0963-9462 - **Articolo in rivista**
5. Albertoni Giuseppe (2017). Ad terminos Sclauorum. Élités e competizione per le risorse in "piccoli mondi" alpini: la regione tra Isarco, Drava e Sava (secoli VIII-XI).. In: *Acquérir, Prélever, Contrôler: les ressources en Compétition (400-1100)*. vol. 25, p. 61-80, Turnhout:Brepols, ISBN: 9782503569598, Roma, 3-5 octobre 2013, doi: 10.1484/M.HAMA-EB.5.111758 - **Contributo in Atti di convegno**
6. G. Albertoni (2012). I villaggi medievali nella recente storiografia tedesca e il caso della regione tra Inn e Adige (secoli XII-XIV). In: (a cura di): P. Galetti, *Paesaggi, comunità, villaggi medievali: atti del convegno internazionale di studio, Bologna 14-16 gennaio 2010*. p. 345-359, Spoleto:Fondazione Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo, ISBN: 9788879883474, Bologna, 14-16 gennaio 2010 - **Contributo in Atti di convegno**
7. G. Albertoni (2008). Historiam renovare: Schrift und Erinnerung am Beispiel der Traditionen und der frühen Siegelurkunden der Bischöfe von Säben-Brixen. In: *Schriftkultur zwischen Donau und Adria bis zum 13. Jahrhundert*. vol. 8, p. 527-546, Klagenfurt:Wieser, ISBN: 9783851298062, Friesach, 11-15 settembre 2002 - **Contributo in Atti di convegno**
8. Albertoni, Giuseppe (2018). Strutture di potere nel Meranese tra X e XIII secolo.. In: (a cura di): Pfeifer G., *1317 - Eine Stadt und ihr Recht. Meran im Mittelalter, 1317 - Una città e il suo diritto. Merano nel Medioevo..* p. 117-129, BOLZANO:Atthesia, ISBN: 9788868393311 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
9. Albertoni Giuseppe (2014). Noi ed Eginardo: la Vita Karoli come documento storiografico. In: *Eginardo*. (a cura di): P. Chiesa, *Vita Karoli: "Personalità e imprese di un re grandissimo e di meritatissima fama"*. p. XLV-LXIII, Firenze:SISMEL - Edizioni del Galluzzo, ISBN: 9788884505378 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
10. G. Albertoni (2014). Il notariato del Tirolo medievale nella storiografia in lingua tedesca tra le due guerre. In: (a cura di): A. Giorgi;S. Moscadelli;D. Quaglioni;G. M. Varanini, *Il notariato nell'arco alpino: produzione e conservazione delle carte notarili tra medioevo ed età moderna. Atti del Convegno di studi, Trento, 24-26 febbraio 2011*. p. 271-292, MILANO:Giuffrè, ISBN: 9788814203794 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
11. Albertoni Giuseppe (2012). Per parola e per immagine: il giuramento vassallatico e la resa di Berengario II nelle fonti coeve e nella *Chronica sive historia de duabus civitatibus di Ottone di Frisinga*. In: (a cura di): M. Bellabarba;G. Corni, *La comunicazione nella politica dal Medioevo al Novecento*. vol. 2, p. 13-37, ROMA:Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura, ISBN: 9788863724196 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
12. Albertoni Giuseppe (2012). Tam Teutisci quam et Langobardi: Sprache und Identität im frühmittelalterlichen Alpenraum am Beispiel von Trient.. In: (a cura di): W. Pohl;B. Zeller, *Sprache und Identität im frühen Mittelalter*. vol. 20, p. 185-203, WIEN:Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, ISBN: 9783700170068 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

13. G. Albertoni (2011). Incursioni, ribellioni e identità collettive alla fine della guerra greco-gotica in Italia e nel territorio di Trento e Verona: la rappresentazione delle fonti storico-narrative. In: (a cura di): M. Bassetti; A. Ciaralli; M. Montanari; G. M. Varanini, Studi sul Medioevo per Andrea Castagnetti. p. 1-17, BOLOGNA:Clueb, ISBN: 9788849136180 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
14. G. Albertoni (2010). Il potere del vescovo: Parma in età ottoniana. In: (a cura di): R. Greci, Storia di Parma, III, t. 1, Parma medievale: poteri e istituzioni. p. 69-113, Parma:Monte Università Parma editore, ISBN: 9788878473508 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
15. G. Albertoni (2010). Il regno italico e l'età ottoniana nella recente storiografia tedesca. In: (a cura di): B. Andreolli; P. Galetti; T. Lazzari; M. Montanari, Il Medioevo di Vito Fumagalli. p. 239-264, Spoleto:Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo, ISBN: 9788879884266 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
16. Albertoni Giuseppe, Lazzari Tiziana (a cura di) (2015). Introduzione alla storia medievale. STRUMENTI, p. 15-371, BOLOGNA:Il Mulino, ISBN: 9788815258816 - **Curatela**
17. G. Albertoni, J. Dendorfer (a cura di) (2014). Das Lehnswesen im Alpenraum - Vassalli e feudi nelle Alpi . Di . GESCHICHTE UND REGION/STORIA E REGIONE, vol. 22, 1, Innsbruck; Wien; Bolzano:Studienverlag, ISSN: 1121-0303 - **Curatela**
18. Albertoni Giuseppe (2015). Vassalli, feudi, feudalesimo. STUDI SUPERIORI, p. 7-235, Roma:Carocci, ISBN: 9788843076703, ISSN: 1724-3254 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
19. Albertoni, Giuseppe, Varanini, Gian Maria (2011). Il territorio trentino nella storia europea. II: l'età medievale. Trento:Fondazione Bruno Kessler Press, ISBN: 9788890538926 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
20. G. Albertoni (2009). Berengario I e la sua rappresentazione nei Gesta Berengarii. In: Gesta Berengarii: scontro per il regno nell'Italia del X secolo. vol. 1, p. 25-47, Pisa:Pacini Editore, ISBN: 9788863151886 - **Prefazione/Postfazione**

### *3. Hindex of PI (only for the scientific fields in which the use of the H-index is usually adopted)*

#### **H-Index**

Non previsto/not needed

#### **Source**

### *4. Associated investigators' Curriculum Vitae*

#### **1. GASPARRI Stefano**

Full Professor in Antiquities and Medieval Institutions, his scientific field of research is political, institutional and social history of the Early Middle Ages. He is also interested in other fields (i.e. relationship between history and ethno-anthropology). He studied Italian history, especially the Lombard period; other essays concern the origins of Venice and the first period of the Carolingian time in Italy. He studied also the problem of chivalry in Italian cities during the central and final centuries of the Middle Ages. He is leader of a research group which prepares a corpus of early medieval inscriptions in Veneto, Lombardia orientale and Romagna. He is director of the series "Altomedioevo" and is also member of the editorial staff of the e-mail journal "Reti Medievali". Finally, he is president of the Italian society of the historians of the Middle Ages (SISMED) and member of the executive committee of the Center of History and Archaeology of the Early Middle Ages (SAAME).

#### **2. DE ANGELIS Gianmarco**

Gianmarco De Angelis is Lecturer A in Medieval History at the University of Padova (Department of Historical and Geographic Sciences and the Ancient World- DiSSGeA), where he teaches "Sources and Methods for Medieval History" (first level degree in History) and "Documents and Documentary Cultures of Medieval Europe" (master's degree in Historical Sciences).

In 2013 he has been awarded the National Scientific Qualification as Associate Professor (ASN 2012, competition section 11/A4 – Sciences of Book and Document).

#### Formation and experiences

- 1998-2002: Master's degree cum laude (Letters and Philosophy) with a thesis in Palaeography and Diplomatics at the University of Pavia.
- 2004-2007: PhD in Political Institutions, Societies and Religions from Late Antiquity to the end of Middle Ages at the University of Turin (thesis in Medieval History discussed in February 2008).
- 2008-2010: Post-doctoral fellowship at the University of Pavia.
- 2012-2014: Post-doctoral fellowship at King's College London (AHRC Project "The Making of Charlemagne's Europe", <http://www.charlemagneurope.ac.uk/>). Visiting Research Associate at King's College London from January 2015.
- 2014-2016: Post-doctoral fellowship at the University of Verona.
- 2016-2017: Post-doctoral fellowship at the University of Padua.
- Teaching assistant (Cultore della materia) in Palaeography and Diplomatics at the University of Pavia from 2013 and at the University of Padova in Medieval History from 2016. Adjunct Professor ("Sources and Methods for Medieval History") at the University of Padova in academic years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

#### Memberships and affiliations

- From January 2018: member of the Teaching staff council for the Post graduate Research doctorate in Historical, Geographical and Anthropological Studies - University of Padova, University of Verona, University of Venice "Ca' Foscari").
- From January 2018: member of the "Società italiana degli storici medievalisti" (<http://www.sismed.eu/it/>).
- From January 2014: member of the Editorial Board (as "redattore corrispondente") and of the Referee Board of "Reti medievali Rivista" (<http://www.rm.unina.it/>).
- From September 2009: member of the Scientific Committee of "Scrineum" and editorial assistant of the Board of "Scrineum Rivista" (<http://www.fupress.net/index.php/scrineum>).
- From January 2005: member of the Society of "Storia Patria" of Pavia.

#### Main research interests

Gianmarco De Angelis' studies and researches are mainly focused on: writings and charters in Lombard and Carolingian Italy; Carolingian and postcarolingian diplomas as instruments of political communication; testaments of bishops in Early and High Medieval Europe; social, cultural and political aspects of medieval notaries' activity; individual and collective urban identities in North-Central Italy (600-1100); political councils and practices of collective deliberation in the communal age; critical edition of Medieval written sources; history of historiography, with a particular focus on the editors of medieval legal documents and research methodologies in Palaeography and Diplomatics between 19th and 20th century.

### **3. OPPERISANO Fabrizio**

Fabrizio Oppedisano is RTDa Lecturer in Roman History at the Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa (Humanities).

He is director of the project on "Procopius Anthemius Emperor of Rome" at the Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa.

He has recently been awarded the National Scientific Qualification as Associate Professor (ASN 2016, competition section 10/D1 – Ancient History).

## Formation and experiences

- 1994-2000: Master's degree cum laude (Letters and Philosophy) with a thesis in Roman History at the University of Rome "La Sapienza" (thesis in Roman History discussed in March 2001).
- 2001-2004: PhD in Political Institutions, Societies and Religions from Late Antiquity to the end of Middle Ages at the University of Turin (thesis in Roman History discussed in February 2005).
- 2005-2017: Post-doctoral researcher at the Istituto Italiano per la Storia Antica (16/12/2005-31/07/2006; 01/09/2014-31/12/2015), the University of Rome "La Sapienza" (10/08/2006-05/10/2006), the Istituto Italiano di Scienze Umane of Florence (15/12/2010-15/03/2011; 28/08/2007-16/11/2007), the Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa (05/01/2016-31/01/2016).
- Teaching and research assistant (Cultore della materia) in Roman History at the University "G. D'Annunzio" of Chieti and Pescara (2010-2013) and the University of Roma Tre (2015-2016).

## Memberships and affiliations

- From may 2017: member of the Teaching staff council for doctorate in Classics (Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa).
- From January 2018: member of the "Consulta Universitaria per la Storia Greca e Romana".

## Main research interests

His main interests lie in the political, institutional and administrative history of Late Antiquity. In particular, he has published widely on the period of transition between the Later Roman Empire and the Ostrogothic domination in Italy. His first book was a work on the emperor Majorian (Rome 2013), where he proposes a general reconstruction of the imperial policy in the last years of the Western Roman Empire. His second monograph, recently published, is a study on the Roman senate in the Ostrogothic Italy (co-author A. La Rocca, Rome 2016). In the last twelve years he has collaborated in the drafting of the first complete translation and commentary of the Cassiodorus' *Variae* (ed by A. Giardina, G.A. Cecconi, I. Tantillo, with F. Oppedisano, Rome 2014-2018).

## 5. Principal scientific publications of associated investigators

### 1. GASPARRI Stefano

1. Stefano Gasparri (2016). Una fine inevitabile? Il crollo del regno longobardo di fronte ai Franchi e al papato. RM RIVISTA, vol. 17, p. 1-12, ISSN: 1593-2214, doi: 10.6092/1593-2214/519 - **Articolo in rivista**
2. Gasparri Stefano (2012). Le molteplici identità etniche dei Longobardi in Italia. linguaggi politici e pratiche sociali. MITTEILUNGEN DES DEUTSCHEN ARCHAEOLOGISCHEN INSTITUTS. ROEMISCHE ABTEILUNG, vol. 118, p. 493-504, ISSN: 0342-1287 - **Articolo in rivista**
3. GASPARRI S. (2008). La vuelta del siglo VIII: los Lombardos de la propaganda pontificia a la historiografía italiana contemporanea, pp. 91-102.. ANALES DE HISTORIA ANTIGUA, MEDIEVAL Y MODERNA, vol. 40, p. 91-102, ISSN: 1514-9927 - **Articolo in rivista**
4. GASPARRI S. (2010). Mouvement de peuples, ethnogenèse et transformation du monde ancien. In: Dessì R., Jansen P., Lauwers M.. Des sociétés en mouvement. Migration et mobilité au Moyen Age. vol. 40, p. 17-31, Parigi:Publications de la Sorbonne, ISBN: 9782859446529, Nizza, 4-7 giugno 2009 - **Contributo in Atti di convegno**
5. Stefano Gasparri (2017). Il potere del re. La regalità longobarda da Alboino a Desiderio. In: (a cura di): Maria Pia Alberzoni e Roberto Lambertini, Autorità e consenso. Regnum e monarchia nell'Europa Medievale. p. 105-133, MILANO:Vita e pensiero, ISBN: 978-88-343-3371-6 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
6. Stefano Gasparri (2017). The First Dukes and the Origins of Venice. In: (a cura di): Sauro Gelichi e Stefano Gasparri, Venice and Its Neighbors from the 8th to 11th Century. Through Renovation and Continuity. SEMINARI DEL CENTRO INTERUNIVERSITARIO PER LA STORIA E L'ARCHEOLOGIA DELL'ALTO MEDIOEVO, vol. 8, p. 5-26, LEIDEN:Brill, ISBN: 9789004352407 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
7. GASPARRI Stefano (2015). L'identità dell'Italia nordorientale e Venezia. Dalla tarda età longobarda al regno di Berengario. In: (a cura di): Cristina La Rocca e Piero Majocchi, Urban

- Identities in Northern Italy. vol. 5, p. 57-77, TURNHOUT:Brepols, ISBN: 978-2-503-56547-7 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
8. GASPARRI Stefano (2015). The formation of an early medieval community: Venice between provincial and urban identity. In: (a cura di): Veronica West-Harling, Three Empires, three Cities: Identity, Material culture and Legitimacy in Venice, Ravenna and Rome, 750-1000. vol. 6, p. 35-50, TURNHOUT:Brepols, ISBN: 978-2-503-56228-5 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
  9. Gasparri Stefano (2015). I barbari, l'impero, l'esercito e il caso dei Longobardi. In: (a cura di): Fabio Botta e Luca Loschiavo, Civitas, Arma, Iura. Organizzazioni militari, istituzioni giuridiche e strutture sociali alle origini dell'Europa (secc. III-VIII). p. 91-102, Lecce:Edizioni Grifo, ISBN: 9788898175994 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
  10. Gasparri Stefano (2015). L'évolution des villes méditerranéennes en occident, depuis la fin du monde romain jusqu'à l'époque carolingienne. In: (a cura di): A. Riera J. Guitart S. Giner, Ciutats mediterrànies: civilització i desenvolupament/Villes méditerranéennes: civilisation et développement. vol. 2, p. 136-144, Barcellona:Institut d'Estudis Catalans, ISBN: 9-788499-652689 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
  11. Gasparri Stefano (2015). Un placito carolingio e la storia di Comacchio. In: (a cura di): L. Jegou S. Joye T. Lienhard J. Schneider, Faire lien. Aristocratie, réseaux et échanges compétitifs. Mélanges en l'honneur de Régine Le Jan. PUBLICATIONS DE LA SORBONNE. HISTOIRE ANCIENNE ET MEDIEVALE, vol. 132, p. 179-189, Parigi:Publications de la Sorbonne, ISBN: 9-782859-448905, ISSN: 0290-4500 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
  12. S. Gasparri (2014). Italien. Vielfalt der Begnungen. In: Kaiser und Kalifen. Karl der Grosse und die Mächte am Mittelmeer um 800. p. 100-114, Berlin:Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum, ISBN: 9783805347747 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
  13. GASPARRI S. (2011). Le basi economiche del potere pubblico in età longobarda. In: Pablo C. Díaz, Iñaki Martín Viso. Between taxation and rent. Fiscal problems from Late Antiquity to Early Middle Ages ((Entre el impuesto y la renta. Problemas de la fiscalidad tardoantigua y altomedieval). vol. 32, p. 71-85, BARI:EDIPUGLIA, ISBN: 9788872286241 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
  14. GASPARRI S. (2009). Italien in der karolinger Zeit. In: W. Pohl, V. Wieser. Der Frühmittelalterlichen Staat. Europäische Perpektiven. vol. 16, p. 63-71, WIEN:Oesterreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, ISBN: 9783700166047 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
  15. GASPARRI S. (2008). Nefandissimi Langobardi. Le origini di un linguaggio politico.. In: E. CUOZZO; V. DEROCHE; A. PETERS-CUSTOT ET V. PRIGENT EDS. Puer Apuliae. Mélanges offerts à Jean-Marie Martin, Paris 2008, pp. 325-332.. vol. 1, p. 325-332, PARIGI:ACHCByz - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
  16. GASPARRI S. (2008). Recrutement social et rôle politique des évêques en Italie du Vie au VIIIe siècle.. In: F. BOUGARD; D. IOGNA-PRAT E R. LE JAN EDS.. Hiérarchie et stratification sociale dans l'Occident médiéval (400-1100). p. 137-159, Turnhout:Brepols, ISBN: 9782503529820 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
  17. GASPARRI S. (2008). The fall of the Lombard Kingdom: facts, memory and propaganda.. In: GASPARRI S.. 774. Ipotesi per una transizione.. p. 41-65, Turnhout:Brepols, ISBN: 9782503528168 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
  18. Stefano Gasparri (2017). Voci dai secoli oscuri. Un percorso nelle fonti dell'alto medioevo. vol. 1, Roma:Carocci, ISBN: 978-88-430-8625-2 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
  19. GASPARRI S. (2012). Italia longobarda. Il regno, i Franchi, il papato. vol. 179, Roma-Bari:Laterza, ISBN: 9788842098508 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
  20. Gasparri Stefano, La Rocca Cristina (2012). Tempi barbarici. L'Europa occidentale tra antichità e medioevo (300-900). vol. 138, ROMA:Carocci Editore, ISBN: 9788843065080 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**

## 2. DE ANGELIS Gianmarco

1. De Angelis G (2015). Scriversi di storia e di diplomazia comunali. Le lettere di Pietro Torelli e di Cesare Manaresi ad Angelo Mazzi. SCRINEUM, p. 125-157, ISSN: 1128-5656, doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13128/Scrineum-17803> - **Articolo in rivista**
2. DE ANGELIS G (2011). "Omnes simul aut quot plures habere potero". Rappresentazioni delle collettività e decisioni a maggioranza nei comuni italiani del XII secolo. RM RIVISTA, vol. 12, p. 151-194, ISSN: 1593-2214, doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6092/1593-2214/319> - **Articolo in rivista**
3. DE ANGELIS G (2010). Esordi e caratteri della presenza vescovile in area montana (secoli X-XII). Le modalità di costituzione del patrimonio fra disegni egemonici e concorrenze locali. BERGOMUM, vol. 104-105, p. 33-50, ISSN: 0005-8955 - **Articolo in rivista**
4. DE ANGELIS G (2010). Profilo di Edoardo Ruffini. RM RIVISTA, vol. 11, p. 407-416, ISSN: 1593-2214, doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6092/1593-2214/26> - **Articolo in rivista**
5. DE ANGELIS G (2009). I possedimenti del monastero di S. Pietro in Ciel d'Oro nel comitato bergamasco. Note su alcuni documenti inediti dei secoli XII-XIII. BOLLETTINO DELLA SOCIETÀ PAVESE DI STORIA PATRIA, vol. 109, p. 279-307, ISSN: 2239-2254 - **Articolo in rivista**
6. DE ANGELIS G (2009). Per un "Atlante della documentazione comunale". Presentazione del progetto on line. SCRINEUM, vol. 6, p. 5-12, ISSN: 1128-5656, doi: 10.13128/Scrineum-12135 - **Articolo in rivista**
7. DE ANGELIS G, BARGIGIA F (2008). Scrivere in guerra. I notai negli eserciti dell'Italia comunale (secoli XII-XIV). SCRINEUM, vol. 5, p. 45-87, ISSN: 1128-5656, doi: 10.13128/Scrineum-12126 - **Articolo in rivista**
8. De Angelis G, Bradley J, Kaschke S, Nelson J, Rio A, Roberts E, Stone R (with others) (2014). The Making of Charlemagne's Europe (768-814). - **Banca dati**
9. De Angelis G (2015). Cittadini prima della cittadinanza. Alcune osservazioni sulle carte altomedievali di area lombarda. In: De Angelis G. (a cura di): La Rocca C;Majocchi P, Urban identities in Northern Italy (800-1100 ca.). vol. 5, p. 169-189, BRUXELLES - BEL:Brepols, ISBN: 978-2-503-56547-7, doi: 10.1484/M.SCISAM-EB.5.109861 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
10. De Angelis G (2015). Un diploma imperiale e tre carte vescovili. Le origini e i primi sviluppi dei possedimenti della cattedrale bobbiese: una rilettura. In: De Angelis G. (a cura di): De Stefanis E;Guglielmotti P, La diocesi di Bobbio. Formazione e sviluppi di un'istituzione millenaria. vol. 23, p. 149-178, FIRENZE - ITA:Università degli Studi di Firenze - Firenze University Press, ISBN: 978-88-6655-855-2 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
11. De Angelis G (2014). Il monastero di S. Maria di Cairate dalle origini al Quattrocento. In: (a cura di): Mariotti V, Un monastero nei secoli. Santa Maria Assunta di Cairate. Scavi e ricerche. DOCUMENTI DI ARCHEOLOGIA, vol. 57, p. 213-236, MANTOVA - ITA:Sap - Società Archeologica, ISSN: 2239-4575 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
12. De Angelis G (2014). Regesto dei documenti relativi al monastero di Cairate dalle origini alla fine del XV secolo. In: (a cura di): Guglielmotti A;Mariotti V, Guida al monastero di Santa Maria Assunta di Cairate. Il percorso archeologico e storico-artistico nel chiostro rinascimentale. p. 59-61, MANTOVA - ITA:Sap - Società Archeologica, ISBN: 978-88-87115-93-2 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
13. De Angelis G (2014). Scrivere documenti a Pavia in età longobarda. In: (a cura di): Beretta S;Centinaio G M;Miceli G;Mazzoli G, I Longobardi e Pavia. Miti, realtà e prospettive di ricerca. p.

- 139-157, MILANO - ITA:Cisalpino, ISBN: 9788820510619 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
14. De Angelis G (2013). Pietro Torelli paleografo e diplomaticista. In: (a cura di): Gardoni G;Lazzarini I, Notariato e medievistica. Per i cento anni di Studi e ricerche di diplomazia comunale di Pietro Torelli. NUOVI STUDI STORICI, vol. 93, p. 73-85, ROMA:Istituto Storico Italiano per il Medioevo, ISBN: 978-88-98079-14-8, ISSN: 1593-5779 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
15. De Angelis, Gianmarco (2017). «Raccogliere, pubblicare, illustrare carte». Editori ed edizioni di documenti medievali in Lombardia tra Otto e Novecento. RETI MEDIEVALI E-BOOK, Firenze:Università degli Studi di Firenze - Firenze University Press, ISBN: 9788864534985 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
16. Bartoli Langeli A, Cavalieri P, De Angelis G, Magnoni F (2015). Santa Maria Maggiore. Un profilo storico. AZZANO SAN PAOLO - BG - ITA:Bolis, ISBN: 9788878272750 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
17. Cavalieri P, De Angelis G (2015). Le terre della MIA. Proprietà urbane e rurali. AZZANO SAN PAOLO - BG - ITA:Bolis, ISBN: 9788878272750 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
18. De Angelis G (2015). Astino. Monastero della città. AZZANO SAN PAOLO - BG - ITA:Bolis, ISBN: 978-88-7827-275-0 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
19. DE ANGELIS G (2009). Poteri cittadini e intellettuali di potere. Scrittura, documentazione, politica a Bergamo nei secoli IX-XII. MILANO - ITA:Unicopli, ISBN: 9788840013367 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
20. De Angelis G (2016). Review: Chris Wickham, Sleepwalking into a New World: The Emergence of Italian City Communes in the Twelfth Century. THE MEDIEVAL HISTORY JOURNAL, vol. 19, p. 156-161, ISSN: 0971-9458, doi: 10.1177/0971945815624197 - **Recensione in rivista**

### 3. OPPEDISANO Fabrizio

1. La Rocca A., Oppedisano F. (2016). Il senato romano nell'Italia ostrogota. ROMA:«L'ERMA» di Bretschneider, ISBN: 9788891310026 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
2. Fabrizio Oppedisano (2013). L'impero d'Occidente negli anni di Maioriano. ROMA:«L'ERMA» di Bretschneider, ISBN: 9788891302854 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
3. Oppedisano Fabrizio (2017). L'insediamento di Antemio (467 d.C.). AEVUM, vol. 91, p. 241-264, ISSN: 0001-9593 - **Articolo in rivista**
4. Oppedisano F. (2016). Cassiodoro, atalarico e il senato. RIVISTA DI FILOLOGIA E DI ISTRUZIONE CLASSICA, vol. 144, p. 107-126, ISSN: 0035-6220 - **Articolo in rivista**
5. oppedisano (2016). I nummi con il monogramma di Ricimero. ANNALI-ISTITUTO ITALIANO DI NUMISMATICA, vol. 62, p. 151-166, ISSN: 0578-9923 - **Articolo in rivista**
6. Oppedisano F. (2011). Majorian, the plebs and the defensor civitatis | Maioriano, la plebe e il defensor civitatis. RIVISTA DI FILOLOGIA E DI ISTRUZIONE CLASSICA, vol. 139, p. 422-448, ISSN: 0035-6220 - **Articolo in rivista**
7. Oppedisano F. (2009). The general against the emperor. The policies of Maiorianus and the disagreement with Ricimerus | Il generale contro l'imperatore. La politica di Maioriano e il dissidio con Ricimero. ATHENAEUM, vol. 2009, p. 543-561, ISSN: 0004-6574 - **Articolo in rivista**
8. oppedisano (2017). Custodire la civiltà è lode dei Goti. In: A. Giardina. (a cura di): A. Giardina, Storia mondiale dell'Italia. p. 183-187, Roma-Bari:Editori Laterza, ISBN: 9788858129838 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
9. Oppedisano Fabrizio (2016). Commento VIII 11; VIII 16-19; VIII 25; IX 7; IX 10-13; IX 22-23; X 5. In: Cassiodoro Flavio Magno Aurelio. (a cura di): A. Giardina G.A. Cecconi I. Tantillo F. Oppedisano (collaborazione), Varie, Volume IV, Libri VIII-X. vol. IV, ROMA:«L'ERMA» di Bretschneider, ISBN: 978-88-913-0027-0 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
10. Oppedisano Fabrizio (2015). Commento XII 14; XII 15; XII 21. In: Cassiodoro Flavio Magno Aurelio. (a cura di): A. Giardina G.A. Cecconi I. Tantillo F. Oppedisano (collaborazione), Varie, Volume V, Libri XI-XII. vol. V, ROMA:«L'ERMA» di Bretschneider, ISBN: 978-88-913-0031-7 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
11. Oppedisano Fabrizio (2014). Commento III 18; III 33; IV 7; IV 29; IV 41; IV 48; V 6-7; V 28; V 36. In: Cassiodoro Flavio Magno Aurelio. (a cura di): A. Giardina G.A. Cecconi I. Tantillo F. Oppedisano (collaborazione), Varie, Volume II, Libri III-V. vol. II, ROMA:«L'ERMA» di Bretschneider, ISBN: 978-88-913-0019-5 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
12. GIARDINA, ANDREA, Cecconi, Giovanni Alberto, Tantillo, Ignazio, Oppedisano, Fabrizio (a cura di) (2016). Varie, Volume IV, Libri VIII-X. Di GIARDINA, ANDREA;Cecconi, Giovanni Alberto;Tantillo, Ignazio;Oppedisano, Fabrizio. vol. IV, «L'ERMA» di BRETSCHNEIDER, ISBN: 978-88-913-0027-0 - **Curatela**
13. GIARDINA, ANDREA, Cecconi, Giovanni Alberto, Tantillo, Ignazio, Oppedisano, Fabrizio (a cura di) (2015). Varie, Volume III, Libri VI-VII. Di GIARDINA, ANDREA;Cecconi, Giovanni Alberto;Tantillo, Ignazio;Oppedisano, Fabrizio. vol. III, ROMA:«L'ERMA» di Bretschneider, ISBN: 978-88-913-0023-2 - **Curatela**
14. GIARDINA, ANDREA, Cecconi, Giovanni Alberto, Tantillo, Ignazio, Oppedisano, Fabrizio (a cura di) (2014). Varie, Volume II, Libri III-V. Di GIARDINA, ANDREA;Cecconi, Giovanni Alberto;Tantillo, Ignazio;Oppedisano, Fabrizio. vol. II, ROMA:«L'ERMA» di Bretschneider, ISBN: 978-88-913-0019-5 - **Curatela**
15. Oppedisano Fabrizio (2016). Traduzione VIII 11; VIII 16-19; VIII 25; IX 7; IX 10-13; IX 22-23; X 5. In: Cassiodoro Flavio Magno Aurelio. (a cura di): A. Giardina G.A. Cecconi I. Tantillo F. Oppedisano (collaborazione), Varie, Volume IV, Libri VIII-X. vol. IV, ROMA:«L'ERMA» di Bretschneider, ISBN: 978-88-913-0027-0 - **Traduzione in volume**
16. Oppedisano Fabrizio (2015). Traduzione XII 14; XII 15; XII 21. In: Cassiodoro Flavio Magno Aurelio. (a cura di): A. Giardina G.A. Cecconi I. Tantillo F. Oppedisano (collaborazione), Varie, Volume V, Libri XI-XII. vol. V, ROMA:«L'ERMA» di Bretschneider, ISBN: 978-88-913-0031-7 - **Traduzione in volume**
17. Oppedisano Fabrizio (2014). Traduzione III 18; III 33; IV 7; IV 29; IV 41; IV 48; V 6-7; V 28; V 36. In: Cassiodoro Flavio Magno Aurelio. (a cura di): A. Giardina G.A. Cecconi I. Tantillo F. Oppedisano (collaborazione), Varie, Volume II, Libri III-V. vol. II, ROMA:«L'ERMA» di Bretschneider, ISBN: 978-88-913-0019-5 - **Traduzione in volume**

### 6. Hindex of associated investigators (only for the scientific fields in which the use of the H-index is usually adopted)

n°	Surname Name	H-Index	Source
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1.	GASPARRI Stefano	Non previsto/not needed
2.	OPPEDISANO Fabrizio	Non previsto/not needed
3.	DE ANGELIS Gianmarco	Non previsto/not needed

7. Main staff involved (max 10 professors/researchers for each research unit, in addition to the PI or associated investigator), highlighting the time commitment expected

*List of the Research Units*

*Unit 1 - ALBERTONI Giuseppe*

*Personnel of the research unit*

<b>n°</b>	<b>Surname Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>University/ Research Institution</b>	<b>e-mail address</b>	<b>Months/person expected</b>
1.	ALBERTONI Giuseppe	Professore Associato confermato	Università degli Studi di TRENTO	giuseppe.albertoni@lett.unitn.it	9,0
2.	FAULIRI Manuel	Dottorando	Università degli Studi di TRENTO	manuel.fauliri@unitn.it	1,0
3.	ROMANI Marta	Dottorando	Università degli Studi di TRENTO	marta.romani@unitn.it	2,0

*Unit 2 - GASPARRI Stefano*

*Personnel of the research unit*

<b>n°</b>	<b>Surname Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>University/ Research Institution</b>	<b>e-mail address</b>	<b>Months/person expected</b>
1.	GASPARRI Stefano	Professore Ordinario	Università "Ca' Foscari" VENEZIA	gasparri@unive.it	4,0
2.	RAPETTI Anna Maria	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università "Ca' Foscari" VENEZIA	arapetti@unive.it	6,0
3.	POZZA Marco	Professore Associato confermato	Università "Ca' Foscari" VENEZIA	pozza@unive.it	3,0
4.	WEST HARLING Noemi Veronica	Assegnista	Università "Ca' Foscari" VENEZIA	west.harling@unive.it	1,0

*Unit 3 - DE ANGELIS Gianmarco*

*Personnel of the research unit*

<b>n°</b>	<b>Surname Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>University/ Research Institution</b>	<b>e-mail address</b>	<b>Months/person expected</b>
1.	DE ANGELIS Gianmarco	Ricercatore a t.d. - t.pieno (art. 24 c.3-a L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di PADOVA	gianmarco.deangelis@unipd.it	9,0
2.	LA ROCCA Maria Cristina	Professore Ordinario	Università degli Studi di PADOVA	mariacristina.larocca@unipd.it	9,0
3.	TERENZI Pierluigi	Assegnista	Università degli Studi di PADOVA	pierluigi.terenzi@gmail.com	1,0
4.	PANI Laura	Professore Associato confermato	Università degli Studi di UDINE	laura.pani@uniud.it	6,0
5.	TOMEDI Andrea	Dottorando	Università degli Studi di PADOVA	andrea.tomedistudenti@unipd.it	1,0

*Unit 4 - OPPEDISANO Fabrizio*

*Personnel of the research unit*

<b>n°</b>	<b>Surname Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>University/ Research Institution</b>	<b>e-mail address</b>	<b>Months/person expected</b>
1.	OPPEDISANO Fabrizio	Ricercatore a t.d. - t.pieno (art. 24 c.3-a L. 240/10)	Scuola Normale Superiore di PISA	fabrizio.oppedisano@gmail.com	6,0
2.	GIARDINA Andrea	Professore Ordinario	Scuola Normale Superiore di PISA	andrea.giardina@sns.it	1,5
3.	CECCONI Giovanni Alberto	Professore Ordinario (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di FIRENZE	giovannialberto.cecconi@unifi.it	3,0

*8. Major new contracts for staff specifically to recruit*

<b>n°</b>	<b>Associated or principal investigator</b>	<b>Number of contracts RTD expected</b>	<b>Number of research grants expected</b>	<b>Number of PhD expected</b>	<b>Predictable overall time commitment (months)</b>
1.	ALBERTONI Giuseppe	0	3	0	36
2.	GASPARRI Stefano	0	2	0	36
3.	DE ANGELIS Gianmarco	0	2	0	48

4.	OPPEDISANO Fabrizio	0	2	0	24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>144</b>

### 9. Statement by the Principal Investigator

Con la sottomissione della presente proposta, consapevole della responsabilità civile e penale, attesto l'assenza di duplicazione degli obiettivi e dei contributi richiesti con altri progetti in corso o già conclusi

"I dati contenuti nella domanda di finanziamento sono trattati esclusivamente per lo svolgimento delle funzioni istituzionali del MIUR. Incaricato del trattamento è il CINECA - Business Unit MIUR. La consultazione è altresì riservata agli atenei e agli enti di ricerca (ciascuno per le parti di propria competenza), al MIUR - D.G. per il Coordinamento e lo Sviluppo della Ricerca - Ufficio V, al CNIGR e ai CdS. Il MIUR potrà anche procedere alla diffusione dei principali dati economici e scientifici relativi ai progetti finanziati".

Date 27/03/2018 ore 21:36