

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE GOSPELS OF HENRY THE LION, COUNT OF SAXONY, DUKE OF BAVARIA

## Chapter 1 : Matilda of England, Duchess of Saxony - WikiVisually

*Henry the Lion (German: Heinrich der Löwe; / - 6 August ) was a member of the Welf dynasty and Duke of Saxony, as Henry III, from , and Duke of Bavaria, as Henry XII, from , the duchies of which he held until*

Bibliotheca Rara Manuscript on Parchment Clm Description The Gospels of Henry the Lion One of the most magnificent and most elaborately decorated books of the Middle Ages originates from approximately between and from the German Benedictine abbey of Helmarshausen. This beautiful work is the main piece of the Romanesque illumination of the 12th century in northern Germany. The Gospel contains the four books of the gospels and reveals the history of Christianity in moving miniatures. Overall, the manuscript is pages long with fifty full page miniatures, seventeen canon boards, four pictures of the evangelists, nine ornamental pages and twenty portrayals. The entire text includes approximately 1, small, 77 big and seven large richly decorated initials. Between and he was the Duke of Saxony as well as the Duke of Bavaria from to In his role as Duke of Saxony he had decisive part in the coronation of his cousin Fredrick Barbarossa. They had a good political relationship with each other until they fell out in The duke refused to pledge his military support to the king. This means that Henry has been seen for a long time as the most important protagonist of the Stauf-Guelph opposition. Under his numerous foundations of liturgical manuscripts for churches and monasteries, the gospel for St. A Dramatic History The much detailed but still unexplained history of the gospels leads from Brunswick to Prague, where it lay for hundreds of years in the library of St. It went, however in with the then powerless Gueplhs in exile to Austria. From to the whereabouts of the manuscript was unknown. Only due to an auction in London in was it once again back in public view. Since then the interest in the manuscript has been unbroken. One of the creators of the work has signed the book at the front with: Fantastic Picture Decorations The spellbinding Gospel has impressed the reader for many hundreds of years with its amazing book decorations. The numerous valuable pictures show a wide range of intense colours and are abundantly gold-encrusted. The hand-painted scenes, which engage every reader, belong to the highest-quality illuminations of the middle ages. As well as depictions of Christian history there are also scenes that are dedicated to the customer of the worthy script. One especially nice hand-painted full-page image depicts the coronation scene of Henry and his wife Mathilda, a daughter of King Henry II of England. Another scene shows the reigning couple being guided to an enthroned Maria and Henry offering her the Gospel. The moving images enable their audience to dream and invite them on a journey into the spiritual world of the greatest rulers of gothic times.

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## Chapter 2 : Gospels of Henry the Lion | Revolv

*The Gospels of Henry the Lion, Count of Saxony, Duke of Bavaria, Helmshausen Abbey, c. which will be sold at auction by Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.*

Matilda Plantagenet was also known as Maud. Married Name As of 1 February ,her married name was of Saxony. Matilda Plantagenet was born in Matilda Plantagenet died on 28 June Matilda was a younger maternal half-sister of Marie de Champagne and Alix of France. Matilda seems to have spent much of her early life in the company of her mother, Queen Eleanor. There was conflict during the negotiations, however, when Robert de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Leicester refused to greet the archbishop, alleging him to be a schismatic and a supporter of the anti-pope, Victor IV. They had four sons and one daughter. Henry the Lion of Saxony M, b. Henry the Lion of Saxony died on 6 August Henry the Lion German: At the height of his reign, Henry ruled over a vast territory stretching from the coast of the North and Baltic Seas to the Alps, and from Westphalia to Pomerania. Henry achieved this great power in part by his political and military acumen and in part through the legacies of his four grandparents. Henry, however, did not relinquish his claims to his inheritance, and Conrad returned Saxony to him in A participant in the Wendish Crusade, Henry also reacquired Bavaria by a decision of the new Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in In Braunschweig, his capital, he had a bronze lion, his heraldic animal, erected in the yard of his castle Dankwarderode in " the first bronze statue north of the Alps. Later, he had Brunswick Cathedral built close to the statue. He divorced her in , apparently under pressure from Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, who did not cherish Guelphish possessions in his home area and offered Henry several fortresses in Saxony in exchange. But in , Henry refused to aid Frederick in a renewed invasion of Lombardy because he was preoccupied with securing his own borders in the East. He did not consider these Italian adventures worth the effort, unless Barbarossa presented Henry with the Saxon imperial city Goslar: He bitterly resented Henry for failing to support him. Taking advantage of the hostility of other German princes to Henry, who had successfully established a powerful and contiguous state comprising Saxony, Bavaria and substantial territories in the north and east of Germany, Frederick had Henry tried in absentia for insubordination by a court of bishops and princes in Declaring that Imperial law overruled traditional German law, the court had Henry stripped of his lands and declared him an outlaw. Frederick then invaded Saxony with an Imperial army to bring his cousin to his knees. He was exiled from Germany in for three years, stayed with his father-in-law, Henry II of England, in Normandy before being allowed back into Germany in He was exiled again in His wife Matilda died in When Frederick Barbarossa went on the Crusade of , Henry returned to Saxony, mobilized an army of his faithful, and conquered and ravaged the rich city of Bardowick as punishment for her disloyalty. Only the churches were left standing. He died on 6 August

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## Chapter 3 : Coronation of Henry the Lion Duke of Saxony and his wife Matilda Stock Photo: - Alamy

*Henry the Lion was the only son of Henry the Proud, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, and Gertrude, the daughter of the Holy Roman emperor Lothar III. In May he recovered Saxony, one of the two duchies of which his father had been divested by Conrad III, the first Hohenstaufen German king.*

Facsimile Edition Description 2 The Evangeliar Heinrichs des Lowen is considered to be one of the most lavish examples of Romanesque illumination, from central Germany. The codex, also known as the Gospel of Henry the Lion, was written and illuminated in the last quarter of the 12th century in the Benedictine monastery of Helmarshausen and features 50 full-page miniatures, along with a small number of canon panels and several historiated initials. With its shimmering gold combined with the use of vivid colors, this manuscript is a masterpiece of Romanesque German production. Produced between and , the manuscript takes its name after Henry the Lion ca. Written in Latin, this Gospel contains the text of the four gospels, to be used in the solemn service in Brunswick Cathedral on the occasion of the consecration of the Lady Altar.

Coronation Miniature of the Evangeliar Heinrichs des Lowen The picture cycle of the Evangeliar Heinrichs des Lowen shows that it is based on an iconographic concept. The multilayered references reveal a comprehensive theological and literary education on behalf of the authors. The miniatures stand out because of their extremely complex program and their immediate historical content. The miniature on fol. The picture shows the coronation of Henry the Lion and his wife Mathilde by Christ. The upper half of the figure shows Christ surrounded by 8 saints who are close to the ducal house, including Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. This miniature is interpreted as the reception of the crown of eternal life as well as the dedication of the duke pair to the community of the righteous. This is also indicated by the fact that the princely figures hold crosses in their hands. Carolingian and Ottonian influences of the Gospels of Henry the Lion The two central themes of the picture are the succession of Christ and the promise of eternal life. The picture cycle betrays a Carolingian and Ottonian influence from older imperial gospels, however, although the manuscript uses it as a model it does not fall into pure imitation. Typical of Romanesque book painting, the most artistically striking feature of this miniature along with the others is the almost complete fusion of the figurative representation with the ornament, by which the combination of the two elements results in a detailed play of color. The effect is that of a very shimmering depiction with gold and silver outshining each other. A vivid purple is often applied in order to contrast the glaring page, granting to the image the highest splendor. With no neutral element running through the image, the miniatures are not open to the readers, but require attentive observation on their part urging the beholder to read the depictions as well as the text. It is worth noticing that although there is an attempt to fill in every empty space either with ornaments or architectural representations horror vacui , the miniatures do not appear clustered or confusing, for they are structured following a composition which is almost geometrically organized. Superb Example of Protogothic Script The script of the Evangeliar Heinrichs des Lowen belongs to the 12th century, which marks a period of transition in the history of medieval scripts. This period witnessed a shift between Caroline minuscule and Gothic, and this codex is a beautiful example of such transition often labeled Protogothic. There is a narrowing of the letter bodies, so that the almost circular lobe of o tends to become oval; furthermore, the shading, the contrast between bold and thin strokes is more distinct. Another script that can be identified in the manuscript is the Rustica Quadrata which has no contractions and few punctuation marks. Helmarshausen Monastery and its Ostracized Bishop The commissioner of the work was Henry the Lion himself, who from until his trial for insubordination in , held the bishopric of the abbey of St. Thusly connected to the Benedictine monastery, he made sure that the Gospel would be part of Helmarshausen superb production. In the last few lines it is stated that the work was made by a monk named Herimann, on the orders of the abbot Konrad II. Von Helmarshausen, who followed the order of duke Henry, however, it is possible that other scribes collaborated to the making of the gospel. We have 2 facsimiles of the manuscript "Gospels of Henry the Lion":

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## Chapter 4 : Portal:Lower Saxony - Wikipedia

*The Gospels of Henry the Lion: Count of Saxony, Duke of Bavaria, Helmarshausen Abbey, c. [[Anonymous] Sotheby Parke Bernet, about 20 color illus] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The girl was named to honour her paternal grandmother, the Empress, and christened by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury at Holy Trinity Aldgate. Altogether Henry the Young King was to have three younger sisters, but it was Matilda, fifteen months his junior, with whom he spent the greater part of his early years. Henry II and his children. Matilda is placed between Richard and Geoffrey, but she should be placed between Henry and Richard. The records made it clear that Matilda spent most of her early childhood with her mother and brothers. She did not see much of her father, who at the early stage of his reign was always busy consolidating power over his vast domains. The letter was written in , so the children were Henry, Matilda, Richard b. The agreement was reached and the marriage contract signed near the end of the year. According to feudal custom, one of three occasions, next to the knighting of an eldest son or his own ransom if taken captive on the battlefield, on which a lord could levy a common tax or an aid, or tribute against each of his subjects was the marriage of his eldest daughter. And thus the contracted marriage between Matilda and Duke Heinrich the Lion of Saxony prompted the survey. He joined his family to celebrate Easter at Angers. Some time afterwards Eleanor returned to England, taking Matilda with her. Coronation of Matilda and her husband in the Gospels of Henry the Lion commissioned by Heinrich in the s and produced in the monastery of Helmarshausen, one of the leading schools of manuscript illumination in Germany. The ducal couple presented it to the church of St Blaise, Brunswick, founded by Heinrich upon his return from the Holy Land photo courtesy of Wikipedia Matilda, who turned 11 in spring , departed for Saxony late in September the same year. Her mother accompanied her as far as Dover. The princess was escorted by Earls of Arundel and Striguil and many others. She took the same road as her paternal grandmother 50 years before her, when she moved to Germany to marry her first husband, Heinrich V. Matilda was married to the Duke on 1 February At the time of their wedding he was in his late 30s, so the same age as her father, his first marriage annulled on grounds of consanguinity. What do we know about Heinrich? Most of it sounds like a conventional praise, but also gives us a hint of the man Matilda was married to: So, fearing him in his absence as though he were present, no one dared break the laws of peace which he had established upon pain of death. As a result the former was deprived of his fiefs and sent into exile. She was pregnant at the time. Curiously, this son, William, was born in the ancient English capital Winchester and was to become the ancestor of the Hanoverian kings of England. Unfortunately, Heinrich was to be exiled again in Matilda and Heinrich, tomb effigies in Brunswick Cathedral photo: She was buried in the Brunswick Cathedral. Heinrich was to outlive her for six years. He died on 6 June and was buried next to her. They had at least six children: For further reading and The Deeds of Frederick Barbarossa. Translated and annotated with an introduction by Charles Christopher Mierow with the collaboration of Richard Emery. Paden, Tilde Sankovitch and Patricia H. Stablein Eyton, Robert William. Liturgies in Honour of Thomas Becket Share.

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## Chapter 5 : Henry the Lion - Wikipedia

*THE GOSPELS OF HENRY THE LION, COUNTY OF SAXONY, DUKE OF BAVARIA, HELMARSHAUSEN ABBEY, C -- auction Sotheby, London December 6 [Sotheby] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

And very pretty, too. Double page displayed in the cathedral in Braunschweig The Gospels with their 50 miniatures had been commissioned by Duke Heinrich as donation for the St. Blasius Cathedral in Braunschweig, in particular the altar dedicated to Virgin Mary. Construction of the cathedral in Braunschweig started in , the altar of Virgin Mary was consecrated in Thus, and because historians never agree on something, we get two possible dates for the Gospels: Blasius Cathedral in Braunschweig; the crypt, with my father standing in the glow of the illuminated Gospels facsimile The Gospels of Heinrich the Lion became a private possession of the Welfen family in , who transferred the manuscript to Austria where it disappeared during the world wars. The Creation The facsimiles are quite expensive as well and kept under glass which makes photographing a bit tricky, but I managed some unblurred shots. When I saw the original I was amazed how well preserved the manuscript is. The Gospels of Heinrich the Lion contain pages with the text of the four gospels, decorated with 50 full page miniatures, and further embellished with some smaller and 84 larger initials laid out in purple, gold and silver ink. It is one of the finest examples of Mediaeval manuscripts and counts as one of the most important works of Romanesque book illumination. The book was displayed in an exhibition in Braunschweig in , so I had the rare chance to see the original. The Coronation, closeup cfr. Both Heinrich and Mathilde are richly dressed and hold golden crucifixes. The crowns which Jesus presents to them are probably to be interpreted as crowns of eternal life, not of some worldly rule, which is confirmed by the text in the banners. Though Barbarossa never trusted Heinrich; when he went on crusade where he died , he sent Heinrich back to England. In that she was a worthy daughter of Eleanor of Aquitaine. Another interesting aspect is the fact that we know the name of the artist: It is very unusual for that time for an artist to identify himself. There were a few writers who added their name, beginning with the mysterious Tuold who wrote the Chanson de Roland, to Jehan Bodel, Chretien de Troyes and others, but it was even less common for artists like manuscript illuminators. Helmarshausen, seen from Krukenburg Castle Helmarshausen is now part of the larger town of Bad Karlshafen. Landgrave Carl of Hesse wanted to establish an efficient and competitive textile industry and in invited Huguenot refugees from France to settle in Helmarshausen to help him in the endeavour. The harbour, built in , is no longer in use but still graces the town with a nice water scenery.

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## Chapter 6 : "A Frisky, Gay Elena": Matilda, Duchess of Saxony and Bavaria ( )

*Between and he was the Duke of Saxony as well as the Duke of Bavaria from to The foundation of today's state capital Munich can be traced back to Henry. The foundation of today's state capital Munich can be traced back to Henry.*

It is currently owned and used by a congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran State Church of Brunswick, Henry the Lion established the original foundation as a collegiate church, built between and The limestone statues of them on their tomb in the nave are a representation made a generation after their death. It is notable for its association with the English and later British royal family. The original castle was built in the 11th century after the Norman invasion of England by William the Conqueror, since the time of Henry I, it has been used by the reigning monarch and is the longest-occupied palace in Europe. Inside the castle walls is the 15th-century St Georges Chapel, considered by the historian John Martin Robinson to be one of the achievements of English Perpendicular Gothic design. Gradually replaced with stone fortifications, the castle withstood a siege during the First Barons War at the start of the 13th century. Edwards core design lasted through the Tudor period, during which Henry VIII and Elizabeth I made increasing use of the castle as a royal court and centre for diplomatic entertainment. Windsor Castle survived the period of the English Civil War, when it was used as a military headquarters for Parliamentary forces. At the Restoration of the monarchy in , Charles II rebuilt much of Windsor Castle with the help of the architect Hugh May, Queen Victoria made a few minor changes to the castle, which became the centre for royal entertainment for much of her reign. Windsor Castle was used as a refuge for the family during the Luftwaffe bombing campaigns of the Second World War. It is a popular tourist attraction, a venue for hosting state visits, today, more than people live and work in Windsor Castle, making it the largest inhabited castle in the world. Windsor Castle occupies 13 acres, and combines the features of a fortification, a palace, the present-day castle was created during a sequence of phased building projects, culminating in the reconstruction work after a fire in It is in essence a Georgian and Victorian design based on a medieval structure, since the 14th century, architecture at the castle has attempted to produce a contemporary reinterpretation of older fashions and traditions, repeatedly imitating outmoded or even antiquated styles. Although there has been some criticism, the castles architecture and history lends it a place amongst the greatest European palaces. At the heart of Windsor Castle is the Middle Ward, a formed around the motte or artificial hill in the centre of the ward. The motte is 50 feet high and is made from chalk originally excavated from the surrounding ditch, the Round Tower is in reality far from cylindrical, due to the shape and structure of the motte beneath it. The western entrance to the Middle Ward is now open, the eastern exit from the ward is guarded by the Norman Gatehouse. Wyattville redesigned the exterior of the gatehouse, and the interior was later converted in the 19th century for residential use. The Upper Ward of Windsor Castle comprises a number of major buildings enclosed by the bailey wall 3. England

England is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. It shares land borders with Scotland to the north and Wales to the west, the Irish Sea lies northwest of England and the Celtic Sea lies to the southwest. England is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea to the east, the country covers five-eighths of the island of Great Britain in its centre and south, and includes over smaller islands such as the Isles of Scilly, and the Isle of Wight. England became a state in the 10th century, and since the Age of Discovery. The Industrial Revolution began in 18th-century England, transforming its society into the worlds first industrialised nation, Englands terrain mostly comprises low hills and plains, especially in central and southern England. However, there are uplands in the north and in the southwest, the capital is London, which is the largest metropolitan area in both the United Kingdom and the European Union. The earliest recorded use of the term, as *Engla londe*, is in the ninth century translation into Old English of Bedes Ecclesiastical History of the English People. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, its spelling was first used in The earliest attested reference to the Angles occurs in the 1st-century work by Tacitus, *Germania*, the etymology of the tribal name itself is disputed by scholars, it has been suggested that it derives from the shape of the Angeln peninsula, an angular shape. An alternative name for

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England is Albion, the name Albion originally referred to the entire island of Great Britain. The nominally earliest record of the name appears in the Aristotelian Corpus, specifically the 4th century BC *De Mundo*, in it are two very large islands called Britannia, these are Albion and Ierne. But modern scholarly consensus ascribes *De Mundo* not to Aristotle but to Pseudo-Aristotle, the word Albion or insula Albionum has two possible origins. Albion is now applied to England in a poetic capacity. Another romantic name for England is Loegria, related to the Welsh word for England, Lloegr, the earliest known evidence of human presence in the area now known as England was that of *Homo antecessor*, dating to approximately , years ago. The oldest proto-human bones discovered in England date from , years ago, Modern humans are known to have inhabited the area during the Upper Paleolithic period, though permanent settlements were only established within the last 6, years 4. At the height of his reign, Henry ruled over a vast territory stretching from the coast of the North and Baltic Seas to the Alps, Henry achieved this great power in part by his political and military acumen and in part through the legacies of his four grandparents. Born in Ravensburg, in or , he was the son of Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, who was the son of Duke Henry the Black, Henrys father died in , aged 32, when Henry was still a child. Henry III, however, did not relinquish his claims to his inheritance, a participant in the Wendish Crusade, Henry also reacquired Bavaria by a decision of the new Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in . In , Henry had taken a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, meeting with the Knights Templar and Knights Hospitaller, spending Easter of that year in Constantinople. By December , he was back in Bavaria and in and he did not consider these Italian adventures worth the effort, unless Barbarossa presented Henry with the Saxon imperial city Goslar, a request Barbarossa refused. Barbarossas expedition into Lombardy ultimately ended in failure and he bitterly resented Henry for failing to support him. Declaring that Imperial law overruled traditional German law, the court had Henry stripped of his lands, Frederick then invaded Saxony with an Imperial army to bring his cousin to his knees. Henrys allies deserted him, and he finally had to submit in November at a Reichstag in Erfurt and he was exiled from Germany in for three years, stayed with his father-in-law, in Normandy before being allowed back into Germany in . He was exiled again in and his wife Matilda died in . When Frederick Barbarossa went on the Crusade of , Henry returned to Saxony, mobilized an army of his faithful, only the churches were left standing. Henry the Lion remains a figure to this day. The family held the English throne from , with the accession of Henry II, until , under the Plantagenets, England was transformed, although this was only partly intentional. The Plantagenet kings were forced to negotiate compromises such as Magna Carta. These constrained royal power in return for financial and military support, the king was no longer just the most powerful man in the nation, holding the prerogative of judgement, feudal tribute and warfare. He now had defined duties to the realm, underpinned by a justice system. A distinct national identity was shaped by conflict with the French, Scots, Welsh and Irish, in the 15th century, the Plantagenets were defeated in the Hundred Years War and beset with social, political and economic problems. Popular revolts were commonplace, triggered by the denial of numerous freedoms, the Tudors worked to centralise English royal power, which allowed them to avoid some of the problems that had plagued the last Plantagenet rulers. The resulting stability allowed for the English Renaissance, and the advent of early modern Britain, Richard of York, 3rd Duke of York, adopted Plantagenet as his family name in the 15th century. Plantegenest had been a 12th-century nickname for his ancestor Geoffrey, count of Anjou, one of many popular theories suggests the common broom, *planta genista* in medieval Latin, as the source of the nickname. It is uncertain why Richard chose this name, although during the Wars of the Roses it emphasised Richards status as Geoffreys patrilineal descendant. It was only in the late 17th century that it passed into common usage among historians, the three Angevin kings were Henry II, Richard I and John, Angevin can also refer to the period of history in which they reigned. Many historians identify the Angevins as a distinct English royal house, Angevin is also used in reference to any sovereign or government derived from Anjou. In a convention of historians concluded that there had not been an Angevin state, and therefore no Angevin Empire, nonetheless, historians have continued to use Angevin Empire. During the 10th and 11th centuries, power struggles occurred between rulers in northern and western France including those of Anjou, Normandy,

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Brittany, Poitou, Blois, Maine, and the kings of France. As a result of marriage, Geoffrey's son Henry II inherited the English throne as well as Norman and Angevin titles, thus marking the beginning of the Angevin 6. He became actively involved by the age of 14 in his mother's efforts to claim the throne of England, then occupied by Stephen of Blois and he inherited Anjou in and shortly afterwards married Eleanor of Aquitaine, whose marriage to Louis VII of France had recently been annulled. Stephen agreed to a treaty after Henry's military expedition to England in 1141. Henry was an energetic and sometimes ruthless ruler, driven by a desire to restore the lands and privileges of his royal grandfather, Henry's desire to reform the relationship with the Church led to conflict with his former friend Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury. This controversy lasted for much of the 1150s and resulted in Becket's murder in 1170, Henry soon came into conflict with Louis VII and the two rulers fought what has been termed a cold war over several decades. By 1171, he controlled England, large parts of Wales, the half of Ireland and the western half of France. Henry and Eleanor had eight children, as they grew up, tensions over the future inheritance of the empire began to emerge, encouraged by Louis and his son King Philip II. In Henry's heir apparent, Young Henry, rebelled in protest, he was joined by his brothers Richard and Geoffrey and by their mother, France, Scotland, Flanders, and Boulogne allied themselves with the rebels. The Great Revolt was only defeated by Henry's vigorous military action and talented local commanders, many of them new men appointed for their loyalty, Young Henry and Geoffrey revolted again in 1173, resulting in Young Henry's death. The Norman invasion of Ireland provided lands for his youngest son John, Philip successfully played on Richard's fears that Henry would make John king, and a final rebellion broke out in 1175. Decisively defeated by Philip and Richard and suffering from an ulcer, Henry retreated to Chinon in Anjou. Henry's empire quickly collapsed during the reign of his youngest son John, many of the changes Henry introduced during his long rule, however, had long-term consequences. Historical interpretations of Henry's reign have changed considerably over time, in the 18th century, scholars argued that Henry was a driving force in the creation of a genuinely English monarchy and, ultimately, a unified Britain. In theory, the county answered to the French king, but royal power over Anjou weakened during the 11th century, Henry's mother, firstly married to the Holy Roman Emperor Henry V, was the eldest daughter of Henry I, King of England and Duke of Normandy. She was born into a ruling class of Normans, who traditionally owned extensive estates in both England and Normandy. Geoffrey took advantage of the confusion to attack the Duchy of Normandy but played no role in the English conflict, leaving this to Matilda and her half-brother. The war, termed the Anarchy by Victorian historians, dragged on, Henry probably spent some of his earliest years in his mother's household, and accompanied Matilda to Normandy in the late 1070s. As a member of the Ramnulfids rulers in southwestern France, she was one of the most powerful and she inherited the Duchy of Aquitaine from her father, William X, in 1066, and by successive marriages became Queen of France and then of England. However, after the birth of her second daughter Alix, Louis agreed to an annulment, the marriage was annulled on 11 March on the grounds of consanguinity within the fourth degree. Their daughters were declared legitimate and custody was awarded to Louis, as soon as the annulment was granted, Eleanor became engaged to the Duke of Normandy, who became King Henry II of England in 1154. Henry was her cousin and eleven years younger. The couple married on Whitsun, 18 May 1154, eight weeks after the annulment of Eleanor's first marriage, in a cathedral in Poitiers, over the next thirteen years, she bore Henry eight children, five sons, three of whom would become kings, and three daughters. However, Henry and Eleanor eventually became estranged, Henry imprisoned her in 1162 for supporting their son Henry's revolt against him. She was not released until 6 July 1173, when Henry died and their son, Richard the Lionheart. Now Queen dowager, Eleanor acted as regent while Richard went on the Third Crusade, on his return Richard was captured, Eleanor lived well into the reign of her youngest son, John. She outlived all her children except for John and Eleanor, on the other hand, some chronicles mention a fidelity oath of some lords of Aquitaine on the occasion of Eleanor's fourteenth birthday in 1168. This, and her age of 82 at her death. Her parents almost certainly married in and her birthplace may have been Poitiers, Bordeaux, or Nieul-sur-l'Autise, where her mother and brother died when Eleanor was 6 or 8. In Paris as the Queen of France she was called Heliénordis, by all accounts, Eleanor's father ensured that she had the best

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possible education. Eleanor came to learn arithmetic, the constellations, and history and she also learned domestic skills such as household management and the needle arts of embroidery, needlepoint, sewing, spinning, and weaving 8. It resulted in a double election, the schism was a result of the growing tensions inside the Sacred College of Cardinals concerning the foreign policy of the Holy See. In these circumstances Adrian IV decided to break the alliance with Emperor, in the following years there were growing tensions between the papacy and Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa. Frederick tried to strengthen his influence on the Church in Germany, the election of had also significant legal consequences. Up to that time, the election of the new Pope required unanimity among the electors, Pope Adrian IV died on 1 September Fearing a possible schism, shortly before his death he recommended to the cardinals the election of Cardinal Bernard of Porto as his successor, there were thirty one cardinals in September One of them not to have participated in the election. The College of Cardinals was divided into two factions, the so-called Sicilian party, led by chancellor Rolando of Siena and Camerlengo Boso, the opposite Imperial faction was led by Ottaviano of S. It is known that Sicilian party counted thirteen cardinals and they were chancellor Roland of S. Marco, camerlengo Boso of SS. Apostoli and Pietro of S. Eustachio, the Imperial party may have counted as many as nine cardinals.

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## Chapter 7 : Category:Henry the Lion - Wikimedia Commons

*The Gospels of Henry the Lion were intended by Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, for the altar of the Virgin Mary in the church of St. Blaise's Abbey, Brunswick, better known as Brunswick Cathedral, the volume is considered a masterpiece of Romanesque book illumination of the 12th century.*

At the height of his reign, Henry ruled over a vast territory stretching from the coast of the North and Baltic Seas to the Alps, Henry achieved this great power in part by his political and military acumen and in part through the legacies of his four grandparents. Born in Ravensburg, in or , he was the son of Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, who was the son of Duke Henry the Black, Henry's father died in , aged 32, when Henry was still a child. Henry III, however, did not relinquish his claims to his inheritance, a participant in the Wendish Crusade, Henry also reacquired Bavaria by a decision of the new Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in . In , Henry had taken a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, meeting with the Knights Templar and Knights Hospitaller, spending Easter of that year in Constantinople. By December , he was back in Bavaria and in and he did not consider these Italian adventures worth the effort, unless Barbarossa presented Henry with the Saxon imperial city Goslar, a request Barbarossa refused. Barbarossa's expedition into Lombardy ultimately ended in failure and he bitterly resented Henry for failing to support him. Declaring that Imperial law overruled traditional German law, the court had Henry stripped of his lands, Frederick then invaded Saxony with an Imperial army to bring his cousin to his knees. Henry's allies deserted him, and he finally had to submit in November at a Reichstag in Erfurt and he was exiled from Germany in for three years, stayed with his father-in-law, in Normandy before being allowed back into Germany in . He was exiled again in and his wife Matilda died in . When Frederick Barbarossa went on the Crusade of , Henry returned to Saxony, mobilized an army of his faithful, only the churches were left standing. Henry the Lion remains a figure to this day. Mary, mother of Jesus – Mary, also known by various titles, styles and honorifics, was a 1st-century Galilean Jewish woman of Nazareth and the mother of Jesus, according to the New Testament and the Quran. The gospels of Matthew and Luke in the New Testament and the Quran describe Mary as a virgin, the miraculous birth took place when she was already betrothed to Joseph and was awaiting the concluding rite of marriage, the formal home-taking ceremony. She married Joseph and accompanied him to Bethlehem, where Jesus was born, the Gospel of Luke begins its account of Mary's life with the Annunciation, when the angel Gabriel appeared to her and announced her divine selection to be the mother of Jesus. According to canonical gospel accounts, Mary was present at the crucifixion and is depicted as a member of the early Christian community in Jerusalem. According to the Catholic and Orthodox teaching, at the end of her life her body was assumed directly into Heaven. Mary has been venerated since Early Christianity, and is considered by millions to be the most meritorious saint of the religion and she is claimed to have miraculously appeared to believers many times over the centuries. The Eastern and Oriental Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Lutheran churches believe that Mary, there is significant diversity in the Marian beliefs and devotional practices of major Christian traditions. The Roman Catholic Church holds distinctive Marian dogmas, namely her status as the Mother of God, her Immaculate Conception, her perpetual virginity, many Protestants minimize Mary's role within Christianity, based on the argued brevity of biblical references. Mary also has a position in Islam, where one of the longer chapters of the Quran is devoted to her. The three main titles for Mary used by the Orthodox are Theotokos, Aeiparthenos as confirmed in the Second Council of Constantinople in , Catholics use a wide variety of titles for Mary, and these titles have in turn given rise to many artistic depictions. The Council stated that the Church Fathers did not hesitate to speak of the holy Virgin as the Mother of God, some Marian titles have a direct scriptural basis. For instance, the title Queen Mother has been given to Mary since she was the mother of Jesus, the scriptural basis for the term Queen can be seen in Luke 1,32 and the Isaiah 9,6. Queen Mother can be found in 1 Kings 2, and Jeremiah 13, other titles have arisen from reported miracles, special appeals or occasions for calling on Mary 3. Braunschweig – Braunschweig, also called Brunswick in

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English, is a city of , people, in the state of Lower Saxony, Germany. It is located north of the Harz mountains at the furthest navigable point of the Oker river, today, Braunschweig is the second largest city in Lower Saxony and a major centre of scientific research and development. The date and circumstances of the foundation are unknown. The towns original name of Brunswik is a combination of the name Bruno and Low German wik, the towns name therefore indicates an ideal resting-place, as it lay by a ford across the Oker River. Another explanation of the name is that it comes from Brand. The city was first mentioned in documents from the St. Magni Church from , up to the 12th century, Braunschweig was ruled by the Saxon noble family of the Brunonids, then, through marriage, it fell to the House of Welf. In Henry the Lion of the House of Welf became duke of Saxony and he turned Dankwarderode Castle, the residence of the counts of Brunswick, into his own Pfalz and developed the city further to represent his authority. Under Henrys rule the Cathedral of St. Blasius was built and he also had the statue of a lion, his heraldic animal, the lion subsequently became the citys landmark. Henry the Lion became so powerful that he dared to refuse military aid to the emperor Frederick I Barbarossa, Henry went into exile in England. He had previously established ties to the English crown in , through his marriage to King Henry II of Englands daughter Matilda, however, his son Otto, who could regain influence and was eventually crowned Holy Roman Emperor, continued to foster the citys development. In the 18th century Braunschweig was not only a political, influenced by the philosophy of the Enlightenment, dukes like Anthony Ulrich and Charles I became patrons of the arts and sciences. In Charles I founded the Collegium Carolinum, predecessor of the Braunschweig University of Technology, with this he attracted poets and thinkers such as Lessing, Leisewitz, and Jakob Mauvillon to his court and the city. Emilia Galotti by Lessing and Goethes Faust were performed for the first time in Braunschweig, in , the city was captured by the French during the Napoleonic Wars and became part of the short-lived Napoleonic Kingdom of Westphalia in . The exiled duke Frederick William raised a corps, the Black Brunswickers. After the Congress of Vienna in , Braunschweig was made capital of the reestablished independent Duchy of Brunswick, in the aftermath of the July Revolution in , in Brunswick duke Charles II was forced to abdicate. His absolutist governing style had alienated the nobility and bourgeoisie. During the night of 7â€”8 September , the palace in Braunschweig was stormed by an angry mob, set on fire 4. Romanesque art â€” Romanesque art is the art of Europe from approximately AD to the rise of the Gothic style in the 13th century, or later, depending on region. The preceding period is known as the Pre-Romanesque period, Romanesque art was also greatly influenced by Byzantine art, especially in painting, and by the anti-classical energy of the decoration of the Insular art of the British Isles. From these elements was forged a highly innovative and coherent style, outside Romanesque architecture, the art of the period was characterised by a very vigorous style in both sculpture and painting. In illuminated manuscripts, for which the most lavishly decorated manuscripts of the period were mostly bibles or psalters, more originality is seen, as new scenes needed to be depicted. The same applied to the capitals of columns, never more exciting than in this period, colours, which can be seen as bright in the 21st century only in stained glass and well-preserved manuscripts, tended to be very striking, and mostly primary. Stained glass became widely used, although survivals are sadly few, monasteries continued to be extremely important, especially those of the expansionist new orders of the period, the Cistercian, Cluniac, and Carthusian, which spread across Europe. No Romanesque royal palace has really survived, the lay artist was becoming a valued figure â€” Nicholas of Verdun seems to have been known across the continent. Most masons and goldsmiths were now lay, and lay painters such as Master Hugo seem to have been in the majority, at least of those doing the best work, the iconography of their church work was no doubt arrived at in consultation with clerical advisors. Metalwork, including decoration in enamel, became very sophisticated, many spectacular shrines made to hold relics have survived, of which the best known is the Shrine of the Three Kings at Cologne Cathedral by Nicholas of Verdun and others. The Stavelot Triptych and Reliquary of St. Maurus are other examples of Mosan enamelwork, large reliquaries and altar frontals were built around a wooden frame, but smaller caskets were all metal and enamel. A few secular pieces, such as cases, jewellery and clasps have survived. The former is

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highly intricate and energetic, drawing on manuscript painting, while the font shows the Mosan style at its most classical and majestic. The bronze doors, a column and other fittings at Hildesheim Cathedral, the Gniezno Doors. The aquamanile, a container for water to wash with, appears to have introduced to Europe in the 11th century. Artisans often gave the pieces fantastic zoomorphic forms, surviving examples are mostly in brass, many wax impressions from impressive seals survive on charters and documents, although Romanesque coins are generally not of great aesthetic interest. Like many pieces it was partly coloured. The Lewis chessmen are well-preserved examples of small ivories, of many pieces or fragments remain from croziers, plaques, pectoral crosses 5. Liturgical use in churches of a distinct Gospel book remains normal, often compulsory, in Eastern Christianity, protestant churches normally just use a complete Bible. In the early Middle Ages, the production of copies of the Bible in its entirety was rare, individual books or collections of books were produced for specific purposes. From the 4th century Gospel Books were produced for use, as well as private study. The Codex Washingtonianus is an example of a book containing only the four gospels, in Greek. By the 7th century particular gospel texts were allocated to days in the liturgical calendar, in the East they remained a significant subject for illumination until the arrival of printing. The Evangelist portrait was a feature of their decoration. Most of the masterpieces of both Insular and Ottonian illumination are Gospel Books, and there are very many Byzantine and Carolingian examples, but most Gospel Books were never illuminated at all, or only with decorated initials and other touches. They often contained, in addition to the text of the Gospels themselves, supporting texts including Canon Tables, summaries, glossaries, however, use of the Book of the Gospels is not mandatory, and the gospel readings are also included in the standard Lectionary. The Book of the Gospels, if used, is brought to the altar in the entrance procession, when carried in procession, the Book of the Gospels is held slightly elevated, though not over the head. It is particularly proper for the deacon to carry the Book of the Gospels in procession, when there is no deacon, the Book may be carried by a lector. Upon reaching the altar, the deacon or lector bows in veneration of the altar, then places the Book upon the altar, where it remains until the Alleluia. During the singing of the Alleluia, the deacon, or in his absence, if incense is used, the Book of the Gospels is censed by the deacon before the reading or chanting. An altar server or acolyte will swing the censer slowly during the reading or chanting, if the Rite of Dismissal of catechumens is celebrated, the Book of the Gospels is carried in procession in front of the catechumens as they leave the church. Following this several publishers have produced gospel books for use in the Episcopal Church, afterward, it may be returned to the altar or placed on a side table or a stand. Among Eastern Orthodox and Eastern Catholics the Gospel Book is very important liturgically and it is considered to be an icon of Christ, and is venerated in the same manner as an icon. The Gospel Book contains the readings that are used at Matins, the Divine Liturgy, Molebens, occasionally it will contain pre-arranged texts of the more complex composite readings, such as the Twelve Gospels read at Matins on Good Friday. Traditionally, the Orthodox will never cover the Gospel Book in leatherâ€”the skin of a dead animalâ€”because the words of Christ are considered to be life-giving, animal skins are also reminiscent of the Fall of Man, when God fashioned garments of skin for Adam and Eve after their disobedience 6. Sothebys is the fourth oldest auction house in continuous operation. Sothebys was established on 11 March in London, the American holding company was initially incorporated in August in Michigan. In June , Sothebys Holdings, Inc. The current business dates back to , when two of the partners of the business left to set up their own book dealership. Under the Sotheby family, the house extended its activities to auctioning prints, medals. In , Sothebys relocated from 13 Wellington Street to New Bond Street and they soon came to rival Christies as leaders of the London auction market, which had become the most important for art. In the following year, a group of investors purchased and privatized Sothebys, Sothebys was initially incorporated as Sothebys Holdings, Inc. Standing on the River Thames in the south east of the island of Great Britain and it was founded by the Romans, who named it Londinium. Londons ancient core, the City of London, largely retains its 1. London is a global city in the arts, commerce, education, entertainment, fashion, finance, healthcare, media, professional services, research and development, tourism. It is crowned as the worlds largest financial centre and has the

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fifth- or sixth-largest metropolitan area GDP in the world, London is a world cultural capital. It is the worlds most-visited city as measured by international arrivals and has the worlds largest city airport system measured by passenger traffic, London is the worlds leading investment destination, hosting more international retailers and ultra high-net-worth individuals than any other city. Londons universities form the largest concentration of education institutes in Europe. In , London became the first city to have hosted the modern Summer Olympic Games three times, London has a diverse range of people and cultures, and more than languages are spoken in the region. Its estimated mid municipal population was 8,, the largest of any city in the European Union, Londons urban area is the second most populous in the EU, after Paris, with 9,, inhabitants at the census. The citys metropolitan area is the most populous in the EU with 13,, inhabitants, the city-region therefore has a similar land area and population to that of the New York metropolitan area. The London Underground is the oldest underground railway network in the world, the etymology of London is uncertain. It is an ancient name, found in sources from the 2nd century and it is recorded c. The earliest attempted explanation, now disregarded, is attributed to Geoffrey of Monmouth in *Historia Regum Britanniae* and this had it that the name originated from a supposed King Lud, who had allegedly taken over the city and named it Kaerlud. The possibility cannot be ruled out that the Welsh name was borrowed back in from English at a later date, and thus cannot be used as a basis from which to reconstruct the original name. Until , the name London officially applied only to the City of London, two recent discoveries indicate probable very early settlements near the Thames in the London area 8.

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## Chapter 8 : Henry II Plantagenet - Timeline

*Coronation of Henry the Lion and Matilda, from the Gospels of Henry the Lion (c. ) Matilda married Henry the Lion, then Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, on 1 February at Minden Cathedral in Saxony.*

See Article History Alternative Titles: He broke with Frederick in and in consequence was deprived of most of his lands and was exiled twice ; When Frederick I Barbarossa of Hohenstaufen, his cousin, was elected king of Germany in , the Hohenstaufen made peace with the rival dynasty of the Welfs, of which Henry was a member. In Frederick granted Henry the right to invest the bishops of the new bishoprics beyond the Elbe and also recognized his territorial claims to Bavaria. In September Henry secured possession of the Duchy of Bavaria; Austria was subsequently separated from Bavaria and was given to Henry Jasomirgott and elevated into its own duchy. One year after recovering Bavaria, Henry laid the foundations of the city of Munich by establishing a new market on the Isar River. But his main effort was directed toward expanding the Duchy of Saxony, especially in the lands beyond the Elbe. In the bishopric of Oldenburg was also transferred to that city. From on Henry had subdued the Slavic Obodrites in several expeditions, extending his power all over Mecklenburg and thus opening the way for its Christianization and colonization. In Schwerin became the seat of the bishopric of Mecklenburg and was granted the privileges of a city. In those years Henry also consolidated his position in Saxony by seizing the properties of several extinct dynasties without regard to the hereditary claims of other families. He made Brunswick his capital, and, in front of the castle he had built, he erected the statue of a lion as a symbol of his family and a sign of his sovereignty. Beginning in the middle s, several Saxon princes entered into alliances against him. Ten years later, a great coalition led by Albert I the Bear, margrave of Brandenburg, and the Archbishop of Cologne posed a serious threat to him. It was only after the Emperor intervened in that peace was restored in Saxony. At that time, Henry was at the zenith of his power. In early he married Matilda, the daughter of Henry II of England, and soon afterward was sent to France and England as ambassador of Frederick I on a mission to arrange an armistice between both nations. In he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem with a large following and was received with great ceremony by the Byzantine emperor Manuel I Comnenus at Constantinople now Istanbul. But Frederick refused to cede it, and his old alliance with Henry came to an end. In the same year the Saxon duchy was divided into two parts. The lands of the two bishoprics of Cologne and Paderborn were given to the Archbishop of Cologne as the new Duchy of Westphalia; the eastern part of Saxony was given as a fief to a son of Albert the Bear of Brandenburg. Henry was at first able to maintain his position against Barbarossa in northern Saxony, but in the summer of he had to submit. On his return in he tried to regain his influence in Saxony. For his refusal to participate in the Third Crusade or to renounce his claims to Saxony, he was again banished, in , rejoining Henry II in Normandy. The following year Henry the Lion died in Brunswick; he was buried in the cathedral he had built there, at the side of his wife.

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## Chapter 9 : Gospels of Henry the Lion – Facsimile

*The Gospels of Henry the Lion were intended by Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, for the altar of the Virgin Mary in the church of St. Blaise's Abbey, Brunswick, better known as Brunswick Cathedral.*

The marriage allowed him to gain the title Duke of Aquitaine. He was styled Count of Poitiers. Eleanor of Aquitaine was crowned Queen at the same time. He was later known as the Young King. She was styled Duchess of Saxony. Henry hoped that his friend Becket would help him to reduce the power of the church. He also ordered that appeals to Rome, which had been allowed by Stephen, were to cease. Becket strongly opposed this move. The document was comprised of sixteen articles that laid out the degree to which the pope had authority and also the customary rights enjoyed by the King over the church. The document required that the bishops promise to observe these customs in good faith. The struggle between Henry and Becket was worsening. Royal judges were men who the king trusted – earls, barons, abbots and counsellors. Eleanor lived in Poitiers. Henry agreed that Becket should return to England. The ceremony took place at Westminster Abbey and thereafter the young Henry became known as the Young King. Anxious to win the king's favour they rode to Canterbury and murdered Becket in his own cathedral. Strongbow wanted to form an independent Norman state but Henry intervened and prevented this. Henry was forced to leave control of England to his justiciar Richard de Luci while he went to defend Normandy against his sons. He was forced to agree to the treaty of Falaise which made Scotland and its church subject to rule by Henry. When the ship reached England Eleanor was taken to Winchester and held under house guard. He decided to make his lands a federation of self-governing states that would be ruled over by his sons on his death.