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History, Hagiography and Biblical Exegesis - Jennifer O'Reilly - 2019-05-31
When she died in 2016, Dr Jennifer O’Reilly left behind a body of published and unpublished work in three areas of medieval studies: the iconography of the Gospel Books produced in early medieval Ireland and Anglo-Saxon England; the writings of Bede and his older Irish contemporary, Adomnán of Iona; and the early lives of Thomas Becket. In these three areas she explored the connections between historical texts, artistic images and biblical exegesis. This volume is a collection of 16 essays, old and new, relating history and exegesis in the writings of Bede and Adomnán, and in the lives of Thomas Becket. The first part consists of seven studies of Bede’s writings, notably his biblical commentaries and his Ecclesiastical History. Two of the essays are published here for the first time. The five studies in the second part, devoted to Adomnán, discuss his life of Saint Columba (the Vita Columbae) and his guide to the Holy Places (De locis sanctis). One essay (‘The Bible as Map’), published posthumously, compares his presentation of a major theme, the earthly and heavenly Jerusalem, with the approach adopted by Bede. The third section consists of two essays on the lives of Thomas Becket that were composed shortly after his death. They examine, in the context of patristic exegesis, the biblical images invoked in the texts in order to show how the saint’s biographers understood the complex relationship between hagiography and history. With the exception of the Jarrow Lecture on Bede and the essays on Becket, the studies in both parts were published originally in edited books, some of them now hard to come by.

The Easter Computus and the Origins of the Christian Era - Alden A. Mosshammer - 2008-10-16
The system of numbering the years AD (Anni Domini, Years of the Lord) originated with Dionysius Exiguus. Dionysius drafted a 95-year table of dates for Easter beginning with the year 532 AD. Why Dionysius chose the year that he did to number as ‘1’ has been a source of controversy and speculation for almost 1500 years. According to the Gospel of Luke (3.1; 3.23), Jesus was baptized in the 15th year of the emperor Tiberius and was about 30 years old at the time. The 15th year of Tiberius was AD 29. If Jesus was 30 years old in AD 29, then he was born in the year that we call 2 BC. Most ancient authorities dated the Nativity accordingly. Alden Mosshammer provides the first comprehensive study of early Christian methods for calculating the date of Easter to have appeared in English in more than one hundred years. He offers an entirely new history of those methods, both Latin and Greek, from the earliest such calculations in the late second century until the emergence of the Byzantine era in the seventh century. From this history, Mosshammer draws the fresh hypothesis that Dionysius did not calculate or otherwise invent a new date for the birth of Jesus, instead adopting a date that was already well established in the Greek church. Mosshammer offers compelling new conclusions on the origins of the Christian era drawing upon evidence found in the fragments of Julius Africanus, of Panodorus of Alexandria, and in the traditions of the Armenian church.

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**Illuminating Moses** - 2013-11-25

**The Legacy of Demetrius of Alexandria 189-232 CE** - Maged Mikhail - 2016-12-01
This is the first full-length study of Demetrius of Alexandria (189-232 ce), who generated a neglected, yet remarkable hagiographic program that secured him a positive legacy throughout the Middle Ages and the modern era. Drawing upon Patristic, Coptic, and Arabic sources spanning a millennium, the analysis contextualizes the Demetrian corpus at its various stages of composition and presents the totality of his hagiographic corpus in translation. This volume constitutes a definitive study of Demetrius, but more broadly, it provides a clearly delineated hagiographic program and charts its evolution against a backdrop of political developments and intercommunal interactions. This fascinating study is a useful resource for students of Demetrius and the Church in Egypt in this period, but also for anyone working on Early Christianity and hagiography more generally.

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**The Cambridge Companion to the Council of Nicaea** - Young Richard Kim - 2021-01-07
Demonstrate the profound legacy of The Council of Nicaea with fresh, sometimes provocative, but always intellectually rich ideas.

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**Medieval Latin Christian Texts on the Jewish Calendar** - C. Philipp E. Nothaft - 2014-05-23
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**The Irish in Early Medieval Europe** - Roy Flechner - 2016-05-13
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**The Venerable Bede** - Saint Bede (the Venerable) - 2010
The Venerable Bede composed *On the Nature of Things and On Times* at the outset of his career in AD 703, shaping a mass of difficult and sometimes dangerous material on the mathematical and physical basis of time into a lucid and well-organized account that laid the framework for much of Carolingian and Scholastic scientific thought.

**Bede and Time** - Máirín MacCarron - 2019-07-20
The Venerable Bede (c. 673-735) was the leading intellectual figure of the early Anglo-Saxon Church, and his extensive corpus of writings encompassed themes of exegesis, computus (dating of Easter and construction of calendars), history and hagiography. Rather than look at these works in isolation, Máirín MacCarron argues that Bede's work in different genres needs to be read together to be properly understood. This book provides the first integrated analysis of Bede's thought on time, and demonstrates that such a comprehensive examination allows a greater understanding of Bede's writings on time, and illuminates the place of time and chronology in his other works. Bede was an outstanding intellect whose creativity and ingenuity were apparent in various genres of writing. This book argues that in innovatively combining computus, theology and history, Bede transformed his contemporaries' understanding of time and chronology.

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**The Archaeology and Material Culture of the Babylonian Talmud** - Markham J. Geller - 2015-11-16
The material culture of the Babylonian Talmud remains an important question in the absence of any archaeological finds from Jewish Babylonia. In *The Archaeology and Material Culture of the Babylonian Talmud*, Markham Geller explores the links between Jewish Babylonia and Israel.

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themselves of free education in Ireland at this culturally dynamic time.

Near Eastern world, from the origins up to and including Jewish and
Christian calendars in late Antiquity.

Calendars in Antiquity - Sacha Stern - 2012-09-06
Calendars were at the heart of ancient culture and society and were far
more than just technical, time-keeping devices. Calendars in Antiquity offers
a comprehensive study of the calendars of the ancient Mediterranean and
Near Eastern world, from the origins up to and including Jewish and
Christian calendars in late Antiquity.

The Gaelic Background of Old English Poetry before Bede - Colín A.
Ireland - 2005-01-15
Seventh-century Gaelic law-tracts delineate professional poets (filid) who
earned high social status through formal training. These poets cooperated
with the Church to create an innovative bilingual intellectual culture in Old
Gaelic and Latin. Bede described Anglo-Saxon students who availed

Ordering the Heavens - Bruce Eastwood - 2007
Based on scores of medieval manuscript texts and diagrams, the book shows
how Roman sources were used in the age of Charlemagne to reintroduce
and expand a qualitative picture of articulated geometrical order in the
heavens.

The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church - Frank Leslie Cross -
2005
Uniquely authoritative and wide-ranging in its scope, The Oxford Dictionary
of the Christian Church is the indispensable one-volume reference work on

and Latin that demonstrate how Anglo-Saxon students were influenced by
contact with Gaelic ecclesiastical and secular scholarship. Seventh-century
Northumbria was ruled for over 50 years by Gaelic-speaking kings who
could access Gaelic traditions. Gaelic literary traditions provide the closest
analogues for Bede’s description of Cædmon’s production of Old English
poetry. This ground-breaking study displays the transformations created by
the growth of vernacular literatures and bilingual intellectual cultures.
Gaelic missionaries and educational opportunities helped shape the
Northumbrian “Golden Age”, its manuscripts, hagiography, and writings of
Alfeld and Bede.

Literacy and Identity in Early Medieval Ireland - Elva Johnson -
2013-08-15
Much of our knowledge of early medieval Ireland comes from a rich
literature written in a variety of genres and in two languages, Irish and
Latin. Who wrote this literature and what role did they play within society?
What did the introduction and expansion of literacy mean in a culture where
the vast majority of the population continued to be non-literate? How did
literacy operate in and intersect with the oral world? Was literacy a key
element in the formation and articulation of communal and elite senses of
identity? This book addresses these issues in the first full, inter-disciplinary
examination of the Irish literate elite and their social contexts between ca.
400-1000 AD. It considers the role played by Hiberno-Latin authors, the
expansion of vernacular literacy and the key place of monasteries within the
literate landscape. Also examined are the crucial intersections between
literacy and orality, which underpin the importance played by the literate
elite in giving voice to aristocratic and communal identities.

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**THEOLOGY: the development of doctrines throughout the ages, with their philosophical background and the different traditions of the major churches- spirituality and herey- history of the Reformation and Counter-ReformationPATRISTIC SCHOLARSHIP: Fathers of the Church, on whose work later theology is founded, are covered in detail, for example- the Nag Hammadi papyri and their significance for our understanding of Gnosticism- the problems of Marcarius of Egypt and Macarius/Simeon are explored- the recently discovered sermons of Augustine are mentioned, with their places of publication listedCHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS- the beliefs and structures of both the mainstream and lesser-known denominations such as Amish, Muggletonians, Shakers, and Wes Frees- lengthy articles on the history of Christianity throughout the world, in countries such as Angola, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the Philippines, Poland, Spain, the United States, Vietnam, and ZaireTHE CHURCH CALENDAR AND ORGANIZATION- feast and saints' days- Sacraments- church services, offices, rites, and practices- canon law- including Catholic revision- councils and synods- religious ordersTHE BIBLE- individual Biblical Books- major figures from Abraham, Moses, and King David to St Paul and the Evangelists- schools of Biblical criticism and entries on their chief exponentsBIOGRAPHICAL ENTRIES- these are wide ranging and include saints, popes, patriarchs, and archbishops- emperors, kings, and other rulers- mystics, heretics, and reformers- theologians and philosophers, with a summary of their opinions- artists, poets, and musicians

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The Eusebian Canon Tables - Matthew R. Crawford - 2019-05-06

One of the books most central to late-antique religious life was the four-gospel codex, containing the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. A common feature in such manuscripts was a marginal cross-referencing system known as the Canon Tables. This reading aid was invented in the early fourth century by Eusebius of Caesarea and represented a milestone achievement both in the history of the book and in the scholarly study of the fourfold gospel. It then considers the relation of the system to the prior work of Ammonius of Alexandria and the hermeneutical implications of reading a four-gospel codex equipped with the marginal apparatus. Part two transitions to the reception of the paratext in subsequent centuries by highlighting four case studies from different cultural and theological traditions, from Augustine of Hippo, who used the Canon Tables to develop the first ever theory of gospel composition, to a Syrian translator in the fifth century, to later monastic scholars in Ireland between the seventh and ninth centuries. Finally, from the eighth century onwards, Armenian commentators used the artistic adornment of the Canon Tables as a basis for contemplative meditation. These four case studies represent four different modes of using the Canon Tables as a paratext and illustrate the potential inherent in the Eusebian apparatus for engaging with the fourfold gospel in a variety of ways, from the philological to the theological to the visual.

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Encyclopedia of Ancient Natural Scientists - Paul T. Keyser - 2008-11-19

The Encyclopedia of Ancient Natural Scientists is the first comprehensive English language work to provide a survey of all ancient natural science, from its beginnings through the end of Late Antiquity. A team of over 100 of the world's experts in the field have compiled this Encyclopedia, including entries which are not mentioned in any other reference work - resulting in a unique and hugely ambitious resource which will prove indispensable for anyone seeking the details of the history of ancient science. Additional features include a Glossary, Gazetteer, and Time-Line. The Glossary explains many Greek (or Latin) terms difficult to translate, whilst the Gazetteer describes the many locales from which scientists came. The Time-Line shows the rapid rise in the practice of science in the 5th century BCE and rapid decline after Hadrian, due to the centralization of Roman power, with consequent loss of a context within which science could flourish.

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The Munich Computus: Text and Translation - Immo Warnijts - 2010

The focus in the study of early-medieval computistics has generally been on the few texts that can be attributed to well-known authors, leaving the impression that this science was advanced only by single scholars, who appear to have been self-educated geniuses rather than the product of an intellectual milieu. The present study of the Munich Computus of AD 719 closes the gap between the scientific works of Isidore and those of Bede. The editio princeps presented here (accompanied by an English translation and comprehensive commentary) applies editorial techniques that aim at placing every single passage in its scientific context by tracing the development of the underlying ideas prior to AD 719, as well as analyzing the impact on the Carolingian renaissance. The introduction highlights the history of this text, while the source analysis brings to light previously unknown texts, making it possible to define the immense Irish contribution to the history of science in the century between Isidore and Bede and with this to put the latter's scientific achievements into perspective

Jewish Believers in Jesus - Oskar Skarsaune - 2007

A unique study examines the formative first five centuries of texts believed to have been authored or edited by Jewish Christians.

Book Review Index - 2009

Print Culture and Intellectual Life in Ireland, 1660-1941 - Michael Adams - 2006

Charting the impact of print and publishing in shaping the ideas that formed modern Ireland, this title examines how the production, circulation and reception of books reflected Irish intellectual life.

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Books in Print - 1991

Books in Print - 1991

American Book Publishing Record - 2004

American Book Publishing Record - 2004

Journal of ancient Christianity - 2008

Journal of ancient Christianity - 2008

Zwischen Niederschrift und Wiederschrift - Richard Corradini - 2010


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Problematisiere, der nun vorgelegt wird.

The non-Classical lexicon of Celtic latinity: Letters A-H - Anthony Harvey - 2005

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Books Ireland - - 2002

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Schriften zur Komputistik im Frankenreich von 721 bis 818 - Arno Borst - 2006

Betrifft die Handschriften Codd. 83 (Sigle Bn: Bd. 1, S. 217; Bd. 3, S. 1071), 129 (Bd. 3, S. 1071), 265 (Bd. 3, S. 1071), 347 (Bd. 3, S. 1071), 417 (Sigle Bo: Bd. 1, S. 217-218; Bd. 2, S. 537ff.) und 611 (Sigle Bp: Bd. 1, S. 218-219, 350-374) der Burgerbibliothek Bern.

Schriften zur Komputistik im Frankenreich von 721 bis 818 - Arno Borst - 2006

Gnomon - - 2003

Gnomon - - 2003

Internationale Bibliographie der Rezensionen wissenschaftlicher Literatur - - 2003

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