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Contents

Preface

Donne, avanti tutta. In ordine sparso

Valeria Palumbo p. 4

Peer-reviewed articles

Le donne e la corte. Azione e reazione all'interno dei procedimenti del tribunale episcopale di Jesi in età moderna

Diego Pedrini e Lucia Dubbini p. 9

Al margen del feminismo. Las vindicaciones de las anarquistas italianas y españolas por la liberación de las mujeres (1868-1939)

Ginés Puente Pérez p. 38

‘Perché anche noi siamo *cive[s]*’: reti amicali e familiari nel Carteggio Ranieri

Marcella Varriale p. 73

Associazionismo femminile e *nation building*. Il contributo

dell'Associazione Donne Ebee d'Italia

Sara Follacchio p. 99

La rappresentazione delle cittadine alle soglie del XX secolo nelle opere di Elvira Mancuso, Angelina Lanza e Maria Messina

Cinzia Emmi p. 126

Le catene moderne della nuova Eva. La critica della letteratura femminile al codice Pisanelli

Valeria Iaconis p. 147

Sexuality, Adultery, and Hysteria in Gabriele D'Annunzio's Nineteenth Century Novelistic Female Characters: From Adulteresses and Hysterics to the new Nationalist Women

Michela Barisonzi p. 179

Translated abstracts p. 210

Preface

Chronica Mundi è una rivista scientifica a vocazione internazionale nata con l'idea di creare una piattaforma dove studiosi e anche semplici appassionati di storia possano trovare spunti di riflessione e dibattito. Gli studi pubblicati sulla rivista sono originali, hanno un'ampia copertura temporale e geografica e vengono valutati attraverso il metodo del peer-review. Chronica Mundi ha pubblicazione annuale.

Chronica Mundi is a journal with an international vocation founded with the idea of creating a platform where experts, but also history enthusiasts, can find food for thought and discussion. Studies published in the journal are original, have broad geographic and temporal coverage and are evaluated through the method of peer review. Chronica Mundi is published once a year.

Chronica Mundi es una revista científica de enfoque internacional con miras a crear una plataforma en la que estudiosos y aficionados a la historia puedan encontrar elementos de reflexión y debate. Los estudios publicados en la revista son artículos originales de investigación histórica, tienen una amplia cobertura geográfica-temporal y se evalúan a través del método de revisión por pares. Chronica Mundi aparece una vez al año.

ENGLISH ABSTRACTS

LE DONNE E LA CORTE. AZIONE E REAZIONE ALL'INTERNO DEI PROCEDIMENTI DEL TRIBUNALE EPISCOPALE DI JESI IN ETÀ MODERNA

WOMEN AND THE COURT: ACTION AND REACTION IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EPISCOPAL COURT OF JESI (1530-1730)

Diego Pedrini e Lucia Dubbini

Abstract: This study examines the role of women within various proceedings that took place before the Ecclesiastical Court of Jesi from 1530 to 1730. The analysis is carried out both in general terms and specifically on the defence abilities of the women in the proceedings in which they were indicted. In particular, through some specific cases but of general significance, we identify the strategies adopted by the defendants to protect themselves in the trial proceedings, using both the inner workings of the court procedure and the social resources that they could use as part of the community. Moreover, we highlight the ways they used to relate their stories, and these impacted on the outcome of the proceedings. Finally, we underline the dichotomy between the traditional role of the female figure and the need to adapt to a much more aggressive attitude in order to assert their point of view within the action of the Court.

Keywords: ecclesiastical court, gender history, Jesi, early modern, crimes, community, microhistory.

AL MARGEN DEL FEMINISMO. LAS VINDICACIONES DE

LAS ANARQUISTAS ITALIANAS Y ESPAÑOLAS POR LA LIBERACIÓN DE LAS MUJERES (1868-1939)

FRINGE FEMINISM: THE VINDICATIONS OF ITALIAN AND SPANISH ANARCHIST WOMEN FOR FEMALE FREEDOM (1868-1939)

Ginés Puente Pérez

Abstract: Feminist manifestations in the quest for equality in the West emerged throughout the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth. Their vindications made public the demand of a large number of women to achieve suffrage and the right to citizenship. Within this context, in Spain, Teresa Mañé Miravent (1868-1939), through a critique of bourgeois feminism, proposed a total break with the capitalist and patriarchal system. Her ideas went a step further in the quest for social transformation and the attainment of the longed for and desired female emancipation.

Keywords: anarchism, bourgeois feminism, emancipation, free love, pedagogy and Teresa Mañé Miravent.

‘PERCHÉ ANCHE NOI SIAMO *CIVE[S]*’: RETI AMICALI E FAMILIARI NEL CARTEGGIO RANIERI

‘BECAUSE WE ARE *CIVE[S]* TOO’: FRIEND AND FAMILY NETWORKS IN RANIERI’S CORRESPONDENCE

Marcella Varriale

Abstract: The Ranieri collection, kept at the Biblioteca Nazionale of Naples, is a vast private archive where Antonio Ranieri collected

documents and writings covering a long period, from the 1820s to the 1880s, allowing to reconstruct the social life before and after the unification. A detailed analysis reveals a considerable and interesting female presence, which has never been examined before. These are the women who involved themselves in various ways in the process of unification side by side with their men - husbands, brothers, children, etc. - and sometimes claimed - explicitly or implicitly - their right of citizenship. Their participation in political events demonstrates how the public and private spheres - believed separate for a long time - are connected in a (dense) network that shows strong gender relations in our Italian history. Some female figures, tied to the Neapolitan Member of Parliament through friendship or family bonds, are vividly highlighted in the Ranieri collection. Only a few of them (Enrichetta Passerini Bartolommei, Cristina Trivulzio of Belgioioso, Enrichetta and Paolina Ranieri) are examined in this work. With their words or actions, they fought for their Country and Freedom, embracing an everlasting left-wing ideology.

Keywords: Gender, Citizenship, Ranieri, Family, Friendship (woman-man), Letter

**ASSOCIAZIONISMO FEMMINILE E *NATION BUILDING*. IL
CONTRIBUTO DELL'ASSOCIAZIONE DONNE EBREE
D'ITALIA**

**WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONISM AND *NATION BUILDING*:
THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH
WOMEN OF ITALY**

Sara Follacchio

Abstract: Within the context of the female associations operating in Italy during the fascist regime, the *Association of Jewish Women of Italy* (AJWI) played a key role. It was founded by some of the most active members of the *National Women's Union*, who decided to use the skills and operational capabilities acquired through their involvement in the association for the benefit of the Jewish communities living in Italy, Libya and Palestine. The countless initiatives they planned and organised proved their solid commitment. National and local executives of the AJWI continued to operate until the early 1940s, in spite of departures and desertions. The situation became even more difficult due to the drastic measures adopted by the Fascist Regime regarding women's associations, the unbearably open hostility from the representatives of some Jewish communities and the implementation of the racial laws. In 1945, the AJWI was reconstituted and the new executive members were elected to gather the legacy left behind and to encompass the example set forth by the founders. What they had in common was the desire to build a community where women's right of citizenship would not only be expressed, but stubbornly exercised daily. They aimed to create an organisation where their being Jewish and Italian could still represent a valuable resource in the demanding process of the construction of the Italian Republic and the state of Israel.

Keywords: women's associations, Jewish women, Jewish communities, Zionist movement, nation building

LA RAPPRESENTAZIONE DELLE CITTADINE ALLE SOGLIE DEL XX SECOLO NELLE OPERE DI ELVIRA MANCUSO, ANGELINA LANZA E MARIA MESSINA

THE REPRESENTATION OF FEMALE CITIZENS IN THE WORKS OF ELVIRA MANCUSO, ANGELINA LANZA AND

MARIA MESSINA AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Cinzia Emmi

Abstract: Although at the beginning of the twentieth century some cultural prejudices about women's literature were still present, some women writers were able to depict women who, from their subordinate role at home as mothers, daughters, unmarried sisters, searched for emancipation. They also tried to gain consciousness of their potential, an autonomous opinion and awareness of being citizens, and therefore part of social life and history. Through the analysis of short stories and novels by three women writers, this study describes the development and implications of this process: Elvira Mancuso, Maria Messina and Angelina Damiani Lanza. In Mancuso's treatises and in her novel *Vecchia storia (inverosimile...)* (1906), the author portrayed the emancipation of a humble girl who would do anything to become a primary school teacher: from getting engaged to a rude young landowner, to separating from him, and to getting into debt. In her tragic short stories and novels (1909-1928), Maria Messina showed young women's difficulties and their sacrifices for their families, how they succumbed to the *pater familiae*'s power and violence, how they asserted themselves or fell because of gossiping or find a spiritual place to escape to. After leaving social life, Angelina Damiani Lanza turned to faith and mysticism to overcome the tragic events of her life (an unhappy marriage, some losses, the obstacles to her intellectual freedom) and transformed them into the psychological novel *La casa sulla montagna* (1935-1937).

Keywords: female emancipation, Italian twentieth-century literature, women's writings, Elvira Mancuso, Maria Messina, Angelina Damiani Lanza

LE CATENE MODERNE DELLA NUOVA EVA. LA CRITICA DELLA LETTERATURA FEMMINILE AL CODICE PISANELLI

THE 'NEW EVA' AND HER MODERN CHAINS: THE CRITICISM IN WOMEN'S WRITING OF THE PISANELLI CODE

Valeria Iaconis

Abstract: The Italian Pisanelli Code (1865) proposes a definition of women's rights and duties strictly related to their social status and/or parental relationships. In particular, the regulation of marriage (articles 130-158) enshrines the subordination of the wife to her husband, and defines the family as the centre of a woman's life. Furthermore, the Pisanelli Code, following the example of the Napoleonic Code, makes a clear distinction between legitimate and illegitimate offspring, basing this differentiation on the relationship between the parents at the time of conception. This article aims to analyse the novels *La nuova Eva* (1904) by Flavia Steno and *Cavalieri moderni* (1905) by Fanny Salazar, which expressly criticise the patriarchal structures of the Italian Code and their consequences in the regulation of women's lives. They specifically address the issues of divorce and search of paternity, respectively the object of Agostino Berenini and Ugo Sorani's legislative proposals in 1901. These issues are reinterpreted in the novels from a female point of view, which is focused on the legal and social conditions of the single mother and the legally separated wife. This paper will analyse the relationship between these marginalised characters and the legislation, which fails to protect them and, in some cases, is responsible for worsening their situation. These links are emphasised by narrative strategies, ranging from the humanisation of the issues

faced to the thematisation of the possibility for female writings to influence the political sphere, which will be addressed in order to demonstrate the important role played by the narratives of women writers in shaping female identity in the post-Unification Italy.

Keywords: Search for paternity, divorce, Fanny Zampini Salazar, Flavia Steno, motherhood

SEXUALITY, ADULTERY, AND HYSTERIA IN GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO'S NINETEENTH CENTURY NOVELISTIC FEMALE CHARACTERS: FROM ADULTERESSES AND HYSTERIC TO THE NEW NATIONALIST WOMEN

TRA ANGELI E DIAVOLI VERSO UN'EROINA NAZIONALISTA: LE PROTAGONISTE FEMMINILI DEI ROMANZI OTTOCENTESCHI DI GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO

Michela Barisonzi

Abstract: D'Annunzio's nineteenth-century female representations rarely adhere to the tenets of traditional stereotypes, instead carrying deeper connotations. This work examines these female protagonists as a response to the crisis of the traditional female roles of mothers and wives, paving the way for the ascent of female emancipation and nationalist movements in Italy. This study contributes to a better understanding of the complex relationship between D'Annunzio's *fin-de-siècle* novels and their socio-historical context, through their female heroines. In doing so, female sexuality, adultery and hysteria are analysed as tools to reposition and re-evaluate female roles in both the private and public spheres. This process reaches its climax in the protagonist of *Il Fuoco*, the last novel examined, where female agency and sexuality are no longer signs of the evil castrator, but

rather key aspects of the new nationalist woman, with the female character becoming a co-*artifex* in the re-foundation of Italy's glory.

Parole chiave: D'Annunzio, Adulterio, Studi di Genere, Nazionalismo, Isteria

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