

# Medieval Ethiopian Diplomacy with Latin Europe

# Medieval Ethiopian Kingship

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## Solomonic Royal Churches and Monasteries built between ca. 1400 and 1540, (i.e. the reign of *ase* Dawit and *ase* Ləbnä Dəngəl)

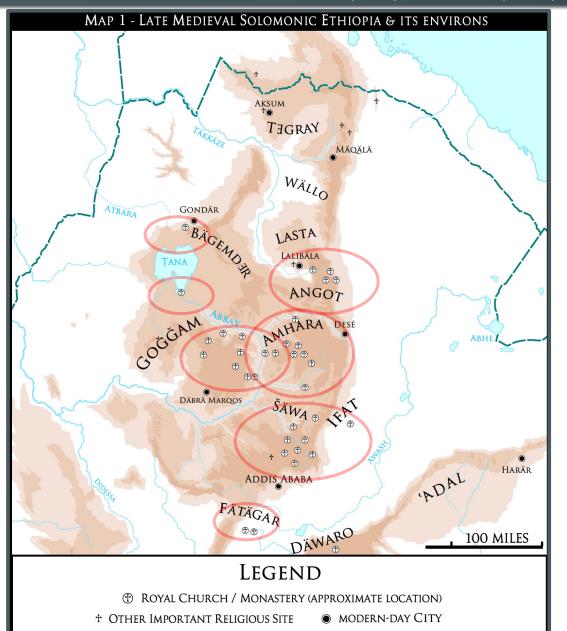
built by Solomonic Kings

așe Dawit — 1 așe Yəshaq — 3 așe Täklä Maryam — 1 așe Zär'a Ya'əqob — 9 așe Bä'ədä Maryam — 4 așe Eskəndər — 4 așe Na'od — 2 așe Ləbnä Dəngəl — 4

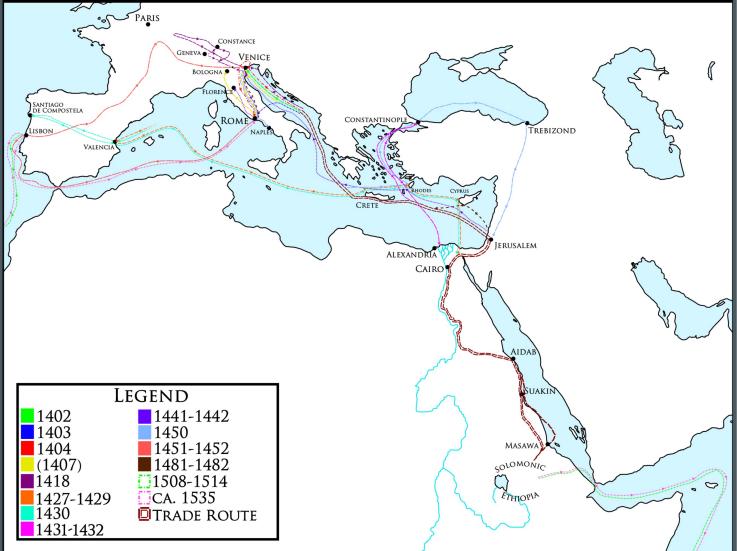
### built by Royal Women

Eleni — 1 Romna — 1 Naʿod Mogäsa — 3



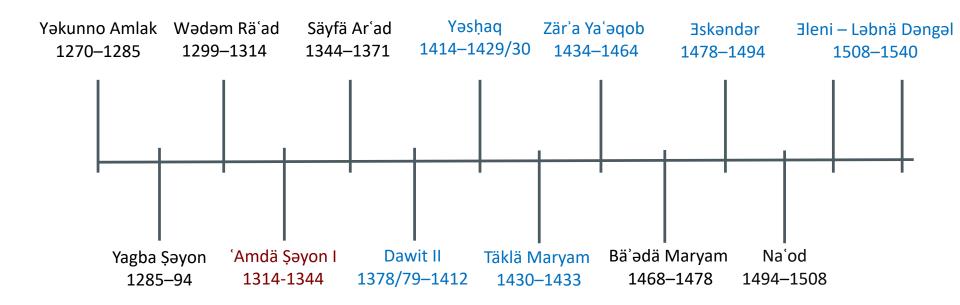








## Early Solomonic rulers....



...who sent (formal/informal) delegations to Latin Europe



## Renato Lefèvre, 1967

*aşe* Dawit's 1402 mission to Venice caused by a desire to obtain 'masters of art and industry that could raise the civil and technical level of the Ethiopian state, and therefore strengthen its military efficiency'

### Taddesse Tamrat, 1972

*aṣe* Yəsḥaq and *aṣe* Zär'a Yaʿəqob sent embassies 'to Europe asking for technical aid', 'the purpose of the delegations sent out to Europe was to ask for more artisans and military experts'. 'The Ethiopians had always been impressed by the political and military aspects of an all-over Christian solidarity against the Muslim powers of the Near East' and wanted to share 'in the superior technical advancement of European nations'.



### Dawit's 1402 embassy to Venice

- \* A painter, a builder, a tile-/brickmaker, a carpenter, a swordsmith
- \* **Relics**: Piece of the True Cross, Infant killed by Herod in Crystal Reliquary
- Engraved chalices, censers, bowls & pitchers of gold and silver, mitres, embroidered liturgical vestments, robes, tunics and headbands, scarlet linen, a reliquary, precious multi-coloured rugs, embroidered blankets, fabric for tents, a 'wondrous' musical clock, etc.

### Yəshaq's 1427—1429 embassy to Aragon (Valencia)\*

- Thirteen master-craftsmen 'in a variety of skills', among them 'masters of irrigation'
- \* A letter requesting the acquisition of a **relic**: a Nail of the True Cross
- Embroidered 'Frankish' liturgical vestments, golden church bells, plus a letter urging to buy items of gold-smithery, crosses and bells.

### Zär'a Ya'əqob's 1450 embassy to Aragon (Naples)

- \* 'masters and artisans' ...'that furnished Ethiopia with the arts they gave'
- \* Reliquary box of gilded silver
- \* 'brocade fabrics', 'finest woolen cloths', 'vessels of gold and silver', a silver cross

\*Thanks to new research by Julien Loiseau, Department of History, Aix-Marseille University



# Solomonic interests

# 12x –

# Relics, ecclesiastical garments, liturgical items &

# (building-related) craftsmanship and artisans

(1402, 1403, 1404, 1420s, 1430s, 1450s, 1480s, 1509, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1524)

# 2x –

# offer of marriage alliance (1420s, 1509)

Military alliances only in the 16<sup>th</sup> century; demand for gunsmiths and weapons only found in the 1520s, and only in the Portuguese and Latin version of letters, absent in Gəʿəz copies.



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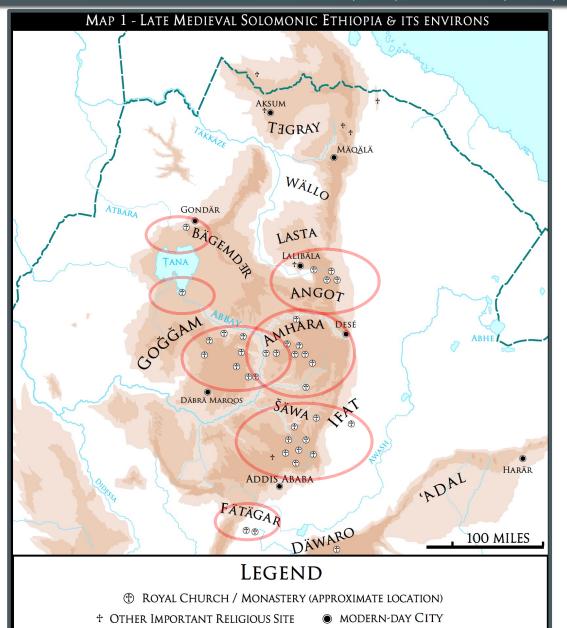
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### Royal Women

Eleni — 1 Romna — 1 Naʿod Mogäsa — 3





## King Solomon of Israel to King Hiram I of Tyre 2 Chronicles 2, 7

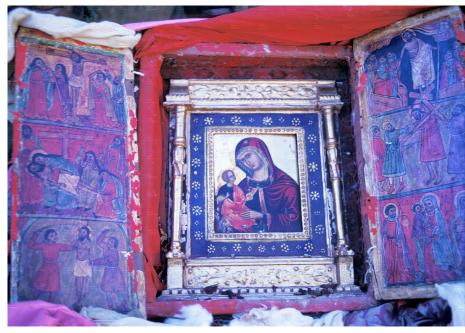
"So now send me an artisan skilled to work in gold, silver, bronze, and iron, and in purple, crimson, and blue fabrics, trained also in engraving, to join the skilled workers who are with me in Judah and Jerusalem, whom my father David provided."





Madonna della Consolazione Icon Panel Crete, ca. 1500 Identified in an a superscription as having been donated by aṣe Ləbnä Dəngə (1508-1540) to a monastery in Təgray





**Pseudotriptych of a Madonna della Consolazione Icon set in a Renaissance frame**, *Crete, ca. 1500* acquired by Princess Marta, *așe* 3skəndər's daughter Getesemane Maryam Monastery, Gojjam, Amhara

Painted Enamel Very early 1500, France or Northern Italy Commissioned by the wife of așe Na<sup>c</sup>od, depicting her husband and son (the future king Ləbnä Dəngəl)





# Thank you very much!

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