

Part II of *Miracoli dipinti* is a sizable catalogue of miracle paintings that date from the sixteenth to the late twentieth centuries. The collection was arranged by various scholars and photographers; the paintings were classified according to the following criteria: date, donor's and artist's names (if known), dedicatory remarks, material, dimensions, current condition and location. It is worth mentioning, too, that the collection includes some examples of miracle paintings in the Austrian Alps, as well as a small section devoted to votive boards from the First and Second World Wars. In its entirety, Part II of *Miracoli dipinti* is a rich, impressive display of a devotional path that runs all along the Adriatic coast, from Taranto in the south to the central region of Le Marche and the northern cities Modena and Venice, and into the alpine areas of Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Trentino-Alto Adige.

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**Castiglione Minischetti, Vito (ed.). *La confraternita del Sacratissimo Corpo di Christo di Monopoli. Cinque secoli di storia, culto e arte, 1513–2013. Atti della Giornata di Studi Monopoli 28 settembre 2013*. Martina Franca (TA): Artebaria Edizioni, 2014. Pp. 246 + 107 colour illustrations. ISBN 978-8-8896-71133-0 (paperback), n.p.**

This volume brings to print the proceedings of a conference held in Monopoli (Italy) on 28 September 2013 to celebrate the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the city's confraternity of the Most Holy Body of Christ. The various scholarly contributions are firmly based on primary research in local archives and are enriched by a repertoire of images and photographs that provides a clear picture of the history of the brotherhood. Pasquale Corsi's opening article presents its readers with a wide-ranging but also well detailed description of Monopoli under Venetian rule in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This is followed by an article by Liana Bertoldi Lenoci that brings to our attention the important role played by confraternities in Monopoli in the early modern period. It is followed, in turn, by Domenico Cofano's contribution that points out how confraternities in southern Italy continue to the present day to engage effectively in the ecclesiastical and social dynamic of their cities, thereby fostering and supporting the laity's spirit of association and participation in the mission of the Church. In his contribution to the volume, Vito Domenico Fusillo explains that in 1513 Monopoli was devastated by a terrible drought. When its prayers for rain were finally answered, the local population expressed its gratitude by founding a confraternity of the Most Holy Sacrament. The new brotherhood was established by the "Università di Monopoli," which

charged itself with providing the newly founded brotherhood with a hundred pounds of wax in perpetuity, and was promoted by Abbot Donato Pacilius and a group of local nobles. As Martino Cazzorla explains in his contribution to the volume, the Body of Christ brotherhood was given the chapel of the Holy Spirit in the city's Romanesque cathedral. In her second contribution, Liana Bertoldi Lenoci provides the transcription of the confraternity's statutes. Emanuela Elba focuses instead on the beautiful illuminated frontispiece of the statutes, a work by the well-known miniaturist Reginaldo Piramo. Clara Gelao, director of the Pinacoteca Provinciale "C. Giaquinto" in Bari, describes the most ancient chapels of Santissimo Sacramento that date back to the sixteenth century as well as the sculptures by Stefano da Putigliano (1470–1539). Anna Maria Aversa provides instead a description of the silverware that belongs to the confraternity and, in a long catalogue that bring the volume to a close, offers a detailed description for each piece.

With its various articles and rich array of images, this volume offers its readers a rich array of information for the study of the confraternity of the Sacratissimo Corpo di Christo di Monopoli over the course of the last five centuries, as well as a fine example of successful confraternal activity in southern Italy to the present day. This, in turn, will provide scholars with a firm basis for further research on early modern and modern piety, charity, not to mention Italian economic and cultural history in general.

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**Di Pinto, Daniela. *Le confraternite laicali dell'arcidiocesi di Trani. Fonti archivistiche e note storiche*. Bibliografica, 12. Cargeghe (SS): Editoriale Documenta, 2014. Pp. 286 + 16 colour & 26 b/w ill. ISBN 978-88-6454-271-3 (paperback) € 25.**

This volume on confraternities in the archdiocese of Trani (Italy) originates in the author's own doctoral thesis that, with great professionalism, reconstructed the history of lay brotherhoods in Trani, Barletta, Bisceglie. The earliest references to confraternities in this diocese are found in notarial documents and wills; the earliest one from 1313. As this confraternity's preamble notes, "confraternities must walk on the way of the Lord with prayer, alms giving, works of mercy, and participation in the sacraments." (p. 47) In short, confraternities must focus on worship, charity, and social assistance.

The statutes transcribed and examined by Di Pinto all date from after 1741, the year when King Charles III of Naples and Pope Benedict XIV agreed to have the statutes sent for royal approval. After suffering a