Writing the Wilton Women: Goscelin's Liber Confortatorius and Legend of Edith

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Women in the Middle Ages grew up on the stories of their mothers and grandmothers. They passed along stories about their own lives, their ancestors' lives, and the lives of other women in their community. These stories were passed down through generations, often oral traditions that were passed down from mother to daughter. These stories were often used to teach young women about the expectations and roles they were expected to fulfill in society. They also served as a way to pass down knowledge and wisdom, and to inspire future generations of women to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors.

In this paper, I will examine the stories of two women who lived in the Middle Ages, Edith and Eve. Edith was a member of the Wilton community until her death in 986, and Eve was the Archdeacon of London. Both women left their mark on history, and their stories continue to be told today.

Edith was a member of the Wilton community, and her story is told in Goscelin's Liber Confortatorius. Goscelin was a Benedictine monk and the abbot of Saint-Bertin in France. He wrote the Liber Confortatorius as a means of comfort and consolation for the nuns of the Wilton community. In the Liber Confortatorius, Goscelin tells the story of Edith, a young woman who was a member of the Wilton community. Edith was a member of the Wilton community until her death, and her story continues to be told today.

Eve, on the other hand, was the Archdeacon of London. She was a leading figure in the Middle Ages, and her story is told in the Customary of Our Lady of Walsingham. The Customary of Our Lady of Walsingham is a legal document that was used to govern the activities of the Walsingham community. It was written in the early 13th century, and it contains many stories about the lives of women in the Middle Ages. In the Customary, Eve is described as a woman who was very active in the community, and who was known for her wisdom and knowledge.

In conclusion, the stories of Edith and Eve serve as a reminder of the importance of women in the Middle Ages. They were important figures in their communities, and their stories continue to be told today. These stories are important because they help us understand the roles and expectations that were placed on women in the Middle Ages, and they also serve as a reminder of the importance of women in society today.
Stephanie Hollis, Stacy S. Klein, Fred Orton, Ann Marie Rasmussen, Diane Watt, Kelley M. Wickham-Crowley, Ulrike Wiethaus, and Ian Wood.

Anglo-Norman Studies XXXVIII - Elisabeth Van Houts 2016-06-16 This volume demonstrates the vitality and range of studies in the area. It begins with an appropriately timely chapter on the Magna Carta, the Allen Brown Memorial Lecture, given by John Hudson. Further topics include seals; English towns and urban society after the Norman Conquest; the records of Barking Abbey; the Bayeux Tapestries; monastic writing; and medical practitioners in Normandy. Contributors: Anna Sapir Abulafia, Casey Beaumont, Elma Brenner, Giles Gasper, Kate Hammond, John Hudson, Alan Murray, Jean-François Nieus, Jonathan Paletta, Susan Raich, Luigi Rosso, Miri Rubin, Hugh Thomas.

Angels and Anchoritic Culture in Late Medieval England - Joshua S. Easterling 2021-07-17 Examines the rise of popular religious currents in the late Middle Ages, and studies a range of texts, composed largely between 1100 and 1300, to illustrate how the emergence of charismatic public ‘prophets’ unsettled the established church and presented a contest over rival images of public spirituality.

Living Through Conquest - Elaine Treharne 2012-07-05 Living Through Conquest investigates the production and use of English through the tumultuous eleventh and twelfth centuries, as it competed for political and social prestige with Latin and, later, French. English texts in this period are seldom addressed by scholars, particularly within their specific manuscript contexts; this study is the first to uncover the importance of English in kings, clerics and congregations, and its sustained dynamism and richness, even as English culture and society was changed dramatically by the invasions of the Vikings in the earlier eleventh century and subsequently by the Normans.