

# Remissione

Augustine of Hippo

*Merits and Remission of Sin, and Infant Baptism (De peccatorum meritis et remissione et de baptismo parvulorum), I, 6.6; PL 44, 112–113; cf. On the Literal*

Augustine of Hippo (aw-GUST-in, US also AW-g?-steen; Latin: Aurelius Augustinus Hipponensis; 13 November 354 – 28 August 430) was a theologian and philosopher of Berber origin and the bishop of Hippo Regius in Numidia, Roman North Africa. His writings deeply influenced the development of Western philosophy and Western Christianity, and he is viewed as one of the most important Church Fathers of the Latin Church in the Patristic Period. His many important works include *The City of God*, *On Christian Doctrine*, and *Confessions*.

According to his contemporary, Jerome of Stridon, Augustine "established anew the ancient Faith". In his youth he was drawn to the Manichaean faith, and later to the Hellenistic philosophy of Neoplatonism. After his conversion to Christianity and baptism in 386, Augustine developed his own approach to philosophy and theology, accommodating a variety of methods and perspectives. Believing the grace of Christ was indispensable to human freedom, he helped formulate the doctrine of original sin and made significant contributions to the development of just war theory. When the Western Roman Empire began to disintegrate, Augustine imagined the Church as a spiritual City of God, distinct from the material Earthly City. The segment of the Church that adhered to the concept of the Trinity as defined by the Council of Nicaea and the Council of Constantinople closely identified with Augustine's *On the Trinity*.

Augustine is recognized as a saint in the Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox Church, the Lutheran churches, and the Anglican Communion. He is also a preeminent Catholic Doctor of the Church and the patron of the Augustinians. His memorial is celebrated on 28 August, the day of his death. Augustine is the patron saint of brewers, printers, theologians, and a number of cities and dioceses. His thoughts profoundly influenced the medieval worldview. Many Protestants, especially Calvinists and Lutherans, consider him one of the theological fathers of the Protestant Reformation due to his teachings on salvation and divine grace. Protestant Reformers generally, and Martin Luther in particular, held Augustine in preeminence among early Church Fathers. From 1505 to 1521, Luther was a member of the Order of the Augustinian Eremites.

In the East, his teachings are more disputed and were notably attacked by John Romanides, but other theologians and figures of the Eastern Orthodox Church have shown significant approbation of his writings, chiefly Georges Florovsky. The most controversial doctrine associated with him, the filioque, was rejected by the Eastern Orthodox Church. Other disputed teachings include his views on original sin, the doctrine of grace, and predestination. Though considered to be mistaken on some points, he is still considered a saint and has influenced some Eastern Church Fathers, most notably Gregory Palamas. In the Greek and Russian Orthodox Churches, his feast day is celebrated on 15 June.

Pelagius

*especially around Carthage. Augustine wrote De peccatorum meritis et remissione libri III (Three Books on the Merits and Forgiveness of Sins) in 412,*

Pelagius (p?-LAY-jee-?s; fl. c. 390–418) was a theologian known for promoting a system of doctrines (termed Pelagianism by his opponents) which emphasized human choice in salvation and denied original sin. Pelagius was accused of heresy at the Synod of Diospolis in 415 and his doctrines were harshly criticized by Augustine of Hippo, especially the Pelagian views about mankind's good nature and individual responsibility for choosing asceticism. Pelagius especially stressed the freedom of human will. Very little is known about

the personal life and career of Pelagius.

Walter Burley

*(1324-1326) Tractatus de universalibus (after 1337) De intensione et remissione formarum (in Latin). Venetijs: Ottaviano Scoto. 1496. Retrieved 18 June*

Walter Burley (or Burleigh; c. 1275 – 1344/45) was an English scholastic philosopher and logician with at least 50 works attributed to him. He studied under Thomas Wilton and received his Master of Arts degree in 1301, and was a fellow of Merton College, Oxford until about 1310. He then spent sixteen years in Paris, becoming a fellow of the Sorbonne by 1324, before spending 17 years as a clerical courtier in England and Avignon. Burley disagreed with William of Ockham on a number of points concerning logic and natural philosophy. He was known as the Doctor Planus et Perspicuus.

Alfonso de Galarreta

*SSPX.org. Accessed 2008-01-01 Archived 2011-08-07 at the Wayback Machine Remissione della scomunica latae sententiae ai vescovi della Fraternità sacerdotale*

Alfonso de Galarreta Genua, (born 14 January 1957), is a Spanish-born Argentine traditionalist Catholic prelate who has served as the first assistant of the Society of Saint Pius X since 2018 and president of the SSPX—Vatican Commission since 2009. He was one of four men consecrated as SSPX bishops in 1988 and according to the Vatican was automatically excommunicated and suspended, though the SSPX always denied the validity of the excommunications. The excommunication was lifted in 2009 by Pope Benedict XVI.

Bernard Tissier de Mallerais

*Retrieved 18 May 2017. Supplied Jurisdiction & Traditional Priests "Remissione Della Scomunica Latae Sententiae Ai Vescovi Della Fraternità Sacerdotale*

Bernard Tissier de Mallerais (French pronunciation: [bʁɑ̃ˈnaʁ tɛsje dʁ malʁɛ]; 14 September 1945 – 8 October 2024) was a French traditionalist Catholic prelate who served as a bishop of the Society of Saint Pius X from 1988 until his death in 2024. He was one of four men consecrated by Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, incurring automatic excommunication and suspension. The sanctions were later lifted. The SSPX denied the validity of the excommunications, citing canon law.

John Cassian

*indicio Penitence and reparation Pinufius (of Panephrisis, cenobite) 21 De remissione quinquagesimae Relaxing during Pentecost Pinufius 22 De nocturnis inlusionibus*

John Cassian, also known as John the Ascetic and John Cassian the Roman (Latin: Ioannes Eremita Cassianus, Ioannes Cassianus, or Ioannes Massiliensis; Greek: Ἰωάννης Ἐρημίτης ὁ Μασσηλιανός; c. AD 360 – c. 435), was a Christian monk and theologian celebrated in both the Western and Eastern churches for his mystical writings. Cassian is noted for his role in bringing the ideas and practices of early Christian monasticism to the medieval West.

List of people with ankylosing spondylitis

*l'influenza delle condizioni psichiche e ambientali nell'accentuazione o remissione dei segnali. (...) altamente probabile la diagnosi di Spondilite Anchilopoietica*

This is a list of notable people, living or dead, accompanied by verifiable source citations associating them with ankylosing spondylitis, either based on their own public statements, or (in the case of dead people only)

reported contemporary or posthumous diagnoses. Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a type of arthritis in which there is long-term inflammation of the joints of the spine. Typically the joints where the spine joins the pelvis are also affected. Occasionally other joints such as the shoulders or hips are involved.

John Addey (1920–1982), English astrologer

Simon Armitage (born 1963), English poet, playwright and novelist

Mike Atherton (born 1968), broadcaster, journalist and retired England international cricketer

Reverend William Barber II (born 1963), civil rights activist

Beau Biden (1969-2015), American politician, lawyer and oldest child of U.S. President Joe Biden

Rico Brogna (born 1970), former Major League Baseball first baseman

Karel Čapek (1890–1938), Czech writer

Jay Chou (born 1979), Taiwanese musician, singer-songwriter, music and film producer, actor and director

Norman Cousins (1915–1990), American political journalist, author, professor and peace activist

Talia Dean (1987–), singer-songwriter

Bruce Furniss (born 1957), American former swimmer

Andrew George (born 1958), British Liberal Democrat politician

Bryan Gunn (born 1963), Scottish former professional goalkeeper and football manager

Franklin Gutiérrez (born 1983), Venezuelan-born Major League Baseball player

Tanya Harrison, American-Canadian planetary scientist and science communicator

Edward Hubbard (1937–1989), an English architectural historian who worked with Nikolaus Pevsner in compiling volumes of the Buildings of England

Lee Hurst (born 1962), English comedian

Michael King (born 1950), English professional golfer

Zachary "Zach" Kornfeld (born 1990), best known as one of the Try Guys

Vladimir Kramnik (born 1975), Russian chess grandmaster and former World Chess Champion

Paul Kuhr (born 1971), American musician, vocalist, lyricist, author, graphic designer and a founding member of the band Novembers Doom

Giacomo Leopardi (1798–1837), Italian poet, philosopher and writer; controversial case

Iain Macleod (1913–1970), British Conservative Party politician and government minister

Mick Mars (born 1951), former lead guitarist for American heavy metal band Mötley Crüe

Nikolai Ostrovsky (1904–1936), Soviet socialist realist writer, who published his works during the Stalin era

Joe Perry, snooker player

Christa Reinig (1926–2008), German writer

Dan Reynolds (born 1987), lead singer of Grammy award-winning rock group Imagine Dragons, who first revealed that he had the condition at an event in Leeds, UK, in November 2015

Michael Slater (born 1971), former Australian cricketer

Chris Small (born 1973), retired Scottish professional snooker player

Kodi Smit-McPhee (13 June 1996), Australian actor

William Soutar (1898–1943), Scottish poet

Jens Stoltenberg (born 1959), Prime Minister of Norway (2000–2001 and 2005–2013) and 13th Secretary General of NATO

Ed Sullivan (1901–1974), American television personality, sports and entertainment reporter and syndicated columnist

David Oswald Thomas (1924–2005), Welsh philosopher

Leonard Trask (1805–1861), whose condition provided the first American description of ankylosing spondylitis

Dylan Verrechia (born 1976) filmmaker

Michael Woodhouse (born c. 1965), Minister of Immigration, Police, and Workplace Relations and Safety for New Zealand, and Honorary Life Member of Arthritis New Zealand

Ian Woosnam (born 1958), Welsh professional golfer

Jessica Curry (born c. 1973) English videogame music composer

Joost Zwagerman (1963–2015), Dutch writer

Michelle Butler Hallett (1971–), Canadian writer

Marcellinus of Carthage

*letters, and dedicated various books to him (‘De peccatorum meritis et remissione’, ‘De baptismo parvulorum’, and the first three books of ‘De Civitate*

Marcellinus of Carthage was a Christian martyr and saint who died in 413. He was secretary of state of the Western Roman Empire under Roman emperor Honorius and a close friend of Augustine of Hippo, as well as a correspondent of Saint Jerome. Saint Augustine dedicated the first books of his landmark *The City of God* to Marcellinus in 413.

Roberto Saviano

*of the Casalesi bosses and their lawyers, who had used an istanza di remissione (request for remission) to threaten Saviano and others in the courtroom*

Roberto Saviano (Italian: [roˈbɛːrto saˈvjaːno]; born 22 September 1979) is an Italian writer, journalist, and screenwriter. In his writings, including articles and his book *Gomorrah*, he uses literature and investigative

reporting to tell of the economic reality of the territory and business of organized crime in Italy, in particular the Camorra crime syndicate, and of organized crime more generally.

After receiving death threats in 2006 made by the Casalesi clan of the Camorra, a clan which he had denounced in his exposé and in the piazza of Casal di Principe during a demonstration in defence of legality, Saviano was put under a strict security protocol. Since 13 October 2006, he has lived under police protection.

Saviano has collaborated with numerous important Italian and international newspapers. Currently, he writes for the Italian publications *l'Espresso*, *la Repubblica*, and *The Post Internazionale*. Internationally, he collaborates in the United States with *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, and *Time*; in Spain with *El País*; in Germany with *Die Zeit* and *Der Spiegel*; in Sweden with *Expressen*; and in the United Kingdom with *The Times* and *The Guardian*.

His writing has drawn praise from many important writers and other cultural figures, such as Umberto Eco.

Saviano identifies as an atheist.

Giacomo Leopardi

*l'influenza delle condizioni psichiche e ambientali nell'accentuazione o remissione dei segnali. [...] altamente probabile la diagnosi di Spondilite Anchilopoietica*

Count Giacomo Taldegardo Francesco di Sales Saverio Pietro Leopardi (29 June 1798 – 14 June 1837) was an Italian philosopher, poet, essayist, and philologist. Considered the greatest Italian poet of the 19th century and one of the greatest authors of his time worldwide, as well as one of the principals of literary Romanticism, his constant reflection on existence and on the human condition—of sensuous and materialist inspiration—has also earned him a reputation as a deep philosopher. He is widely seen as one of the most radical and challenging thinkers of the 19th century but routinely compared by Italian critics to his older contemporary Alessandro Manzoni despite expressing "diametrically opposite positions." Although he lived in a secluded town in the conservative Papal States, he came into contact with the main ideas of the Enlightenment, and, through his own literary evolution, created a remarkable and renowned poetic work, related to the Romantic era. The strongly lyrical quality of his poetry made him a central figure on the European and international literary and cultural landscape.

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