Il duello del Secolo

The duel of the Century



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Comic Elements

Main characters:

- Diomedes of the Corgna Nipote of the Marquis Ascanio della Corgna III Marquis of Castiglione del Lago Niccolò Circignani, artist author of the cycle of reschi of Palazzo della Corgna
- Cardinal Fulvio della Corgna, brother of Ascanio, Bishop of Perugia
- Ascanio della Corgna, protagonist of the comic book
- Marzio Colonna, Colonel of the Imperial Army
- Giannetto Taddei, s given by Sacanio Caporale of the imperial army under Ascanio della Corgna
- Piero Strozzi, enemy of the Medici family of Florence, loyal to the French and close friend of Ascanio della Corgna.
- Pier Luigi Farnese, bishop of Pope Paul III Duke of Parma and Piacenza
- Giovanfrancesco Orsini Count of Pitigliano and Judge of Campo del duello

Places

- Castiglione del Lago Florence
- Casale Monferrato
- Rome
- Pitigliano

Technique:

Comic realized by free hand using various techniques. Weapons, Characters, Places, Costumes are the fruits of a long research and study on documents of the period, in historical frescos, statues, paintings and

History

The comic was made on the occasion of the 500 anniversary of the birth of Ascanio della Corgna.

We wanted to concentrate our work on the most important deeds of Ascanio, among these undoubtedly the duel of Pitigliano, the greatest duel of the XVIth century.

The story begins with of Fulvio della Corgna that explain to the artist Circignani on the motivations of the representation of the duel.

The story begins with Ascanio della Corgna who goes to Florence to meet his faithful friend, Marzio Colonna, to hire soldiers to be included in the Imperial army against the French. In the meantime, a Mr. Taddei arrives asking Ascanio to assist him (as Godfather) during a duel that will take place in Florence the day after.

Ascanio della Corgna after having tested the qualities of swordsman of the Taddei he offers him the command of a handful of soldiers under his orders. And they all refer to the camp at Casale Monferrato.

In Casale Monferrato Ascanio was unleashed with Marzio Colonna because the Taddei had declared to take orders from the Colonna and not from Ascanio, reason why Ascanio decided to solve this with a duel, the famous duel of Pitigliano.

Despite the opposing views of the Colonna and the General of Vasto.

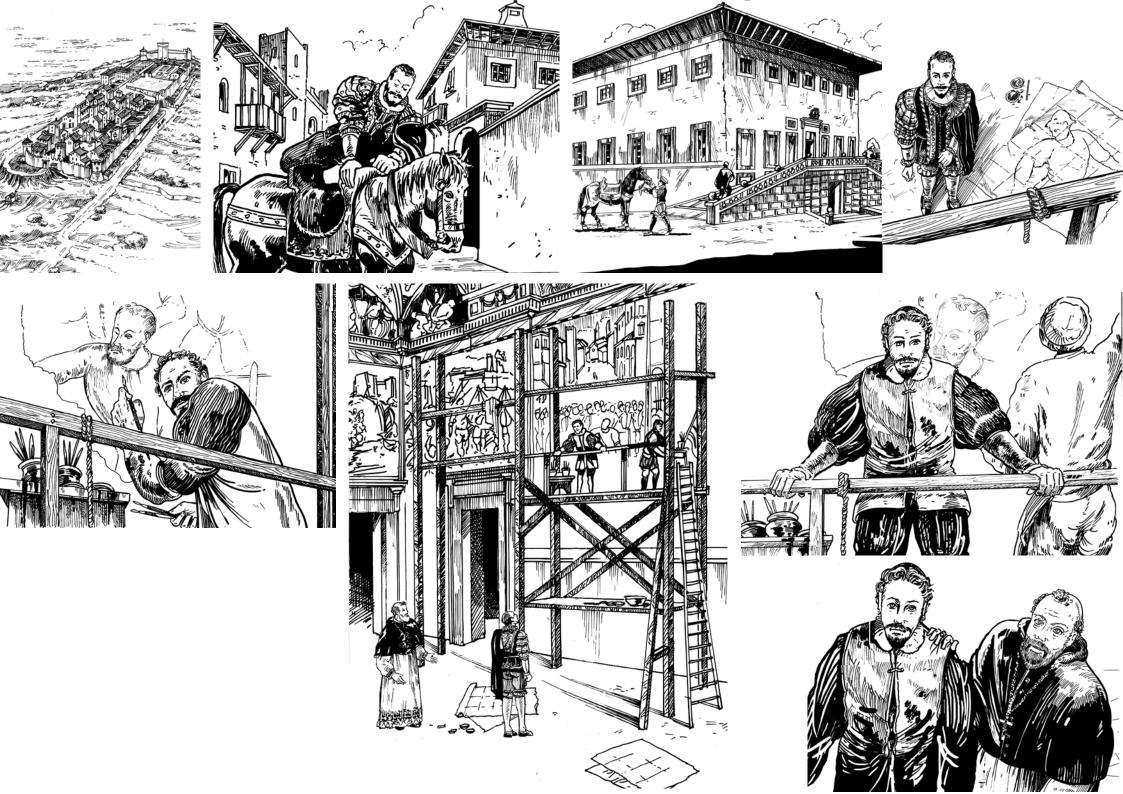
Who is Ascanio della Corgna?

Ascanio della Corgna Marquis of Castiglione del Lago and nephew of Pope Julius III was already known throughout Europe as a great condottiere, military strategist and architect of defensive structures.

After valiant military campaigns in Italy and abroad, Ascanio in 1565 participated as Master of the General Field at the rescue of Malta besieged by the Turks, and in 1571 he was a Councilor of Don Giovanni D'Austria and General Commander of Apostolic Infantry in Historical BATTLE OF LEPANTO, where wounded, will die later in Rome in the residence of his brother Cardinal Fulvio della Corgna

We are in full Renaissance Age and Castiglione del Lago is under the hegemony of the Vatican State.

Diomede della Corgna goes to the palace to check the resumes of the deeds of his Uncle Ascanio della Corgna, and while he interacts with the painter Circignini, his uncle Cardinal Fulvio della Corgna arrives, following some perplexities of the painter, tells the same Circignani the story and the causes of the duel occurred in Pisa.



Where does the story that caused this great duel begin?

We are in 1545, Ascanio goes to Florence to meet the Colonel Marzio Colonna, to hire new men under his command, and while he exchanges opinions with the Colonna, a certain Giannetto Taddei introduces who asks Ascanio to be his godfather to a duel that it was to be held the following day, for Ascanio as the best opportunity to insert a skilled swordsman into the army ... so he accepted!



Ascanio della Corgna together with Marzio Colonna go to the place of the duel, and after formally accepting the role of godfather starts the duel, Ascanio is immediately impressed by the skills of Taddei, who after a few moves kills the contender, and Ascanio, after having congratulated him Ascanio offers him the role of Corporal of a group of men obviously under his orders, after a handshake they meet at Casale Monferrato



Ascanio della Corgna goes to the military camp of Casale Monferrato under the command of the General, the Marquis of Vasto, and entering Marzio Colonna's tent he immediately rages on him for the rudeness and betrayal of Mr. Taddei as he had said he was not under his command but to that of the Column itself. The Colonel tries to calm him down, but Ascanio does not forgive the affront, and after having resigned from his position, he returns to Florence to prepare the duel.



FLORENCE

Ascanio della Corgna after resting in the home of his friend Francesca Altavilla, leaves the palace together with the bodyguard Dionigi, and after a few meters undergoes an attack by some men sent by whom? maybe from the Taddei? but the same Ascanio together with Dionigi, to face the fools with great sagacity and skill, and after having brutally injured them they give way and decides to go the next morning to the house of Piero Sstrozzi, for advice on how the duel.



FIRENZE.

Ascanio della Corgna and Dionigi go to the home of Piero Strozi to agree on the date of the duel, the location and retrieval of weapons, and after a long confrontation they decide to instruct Pier Luigi Farnese as guarantor of the duel and he who will provide the weapons. They meet in Rome to go to Palazzo Farnese to decide the last stages.

















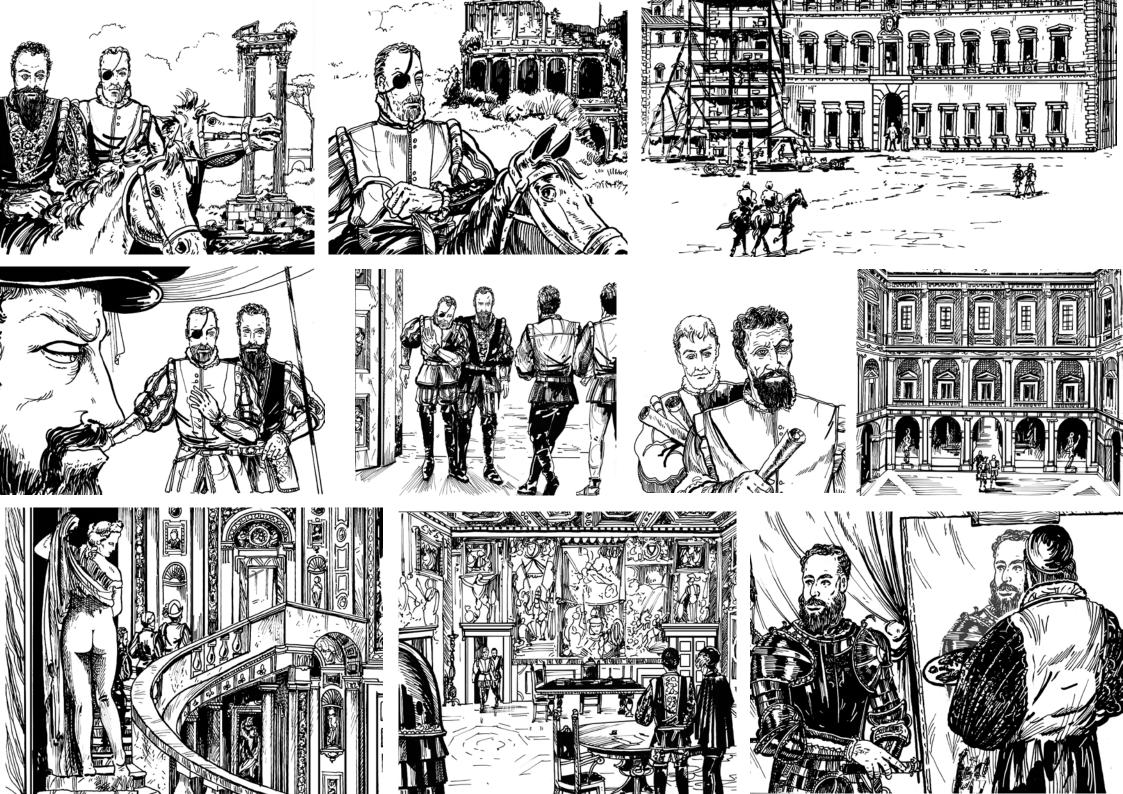
ROMA.

Ascanio della Corgna Before going to Palazzo Farnese with Piero Strozzi, he decided to visit the family, who warned him about the danger of the duel, and on this occasion he saw his brother Fulvio, who accompanied him in the study of their Uncle Cardinale Ciocchi Del Monte, the future Pope Julius III.



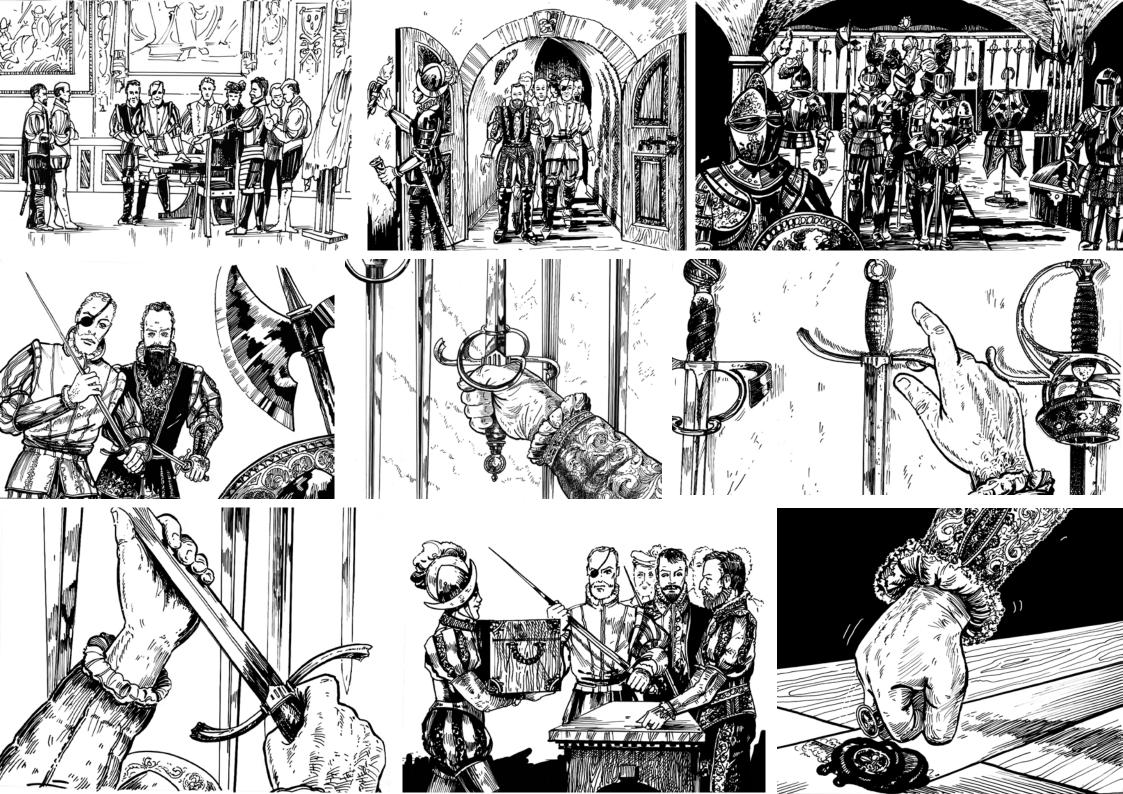
ROMA.

As in agreements previously made, Ascanio and Piero Strozzi, they go to Palazzo Farnese (marvel of the Italian Renaissance), and before entering the building he also met Michelangelo Buonarroti, who was mainly taking care of the façade, and was later welcomed into the central hall by Pier Luigi Farnese, Duke of Piacenza and Castro.



Also Gianneto Taddei arrived, Pier Luigi Farnese at this point invites the two contenders to follow him in the underground where there is the armory for the selection of the weapons, and once chosen the same Duke puts them in a well-sealed box and marked on sealing wax with his ring.

Once the last agreements have been established, they will meet in Pitigliano for the great fight.

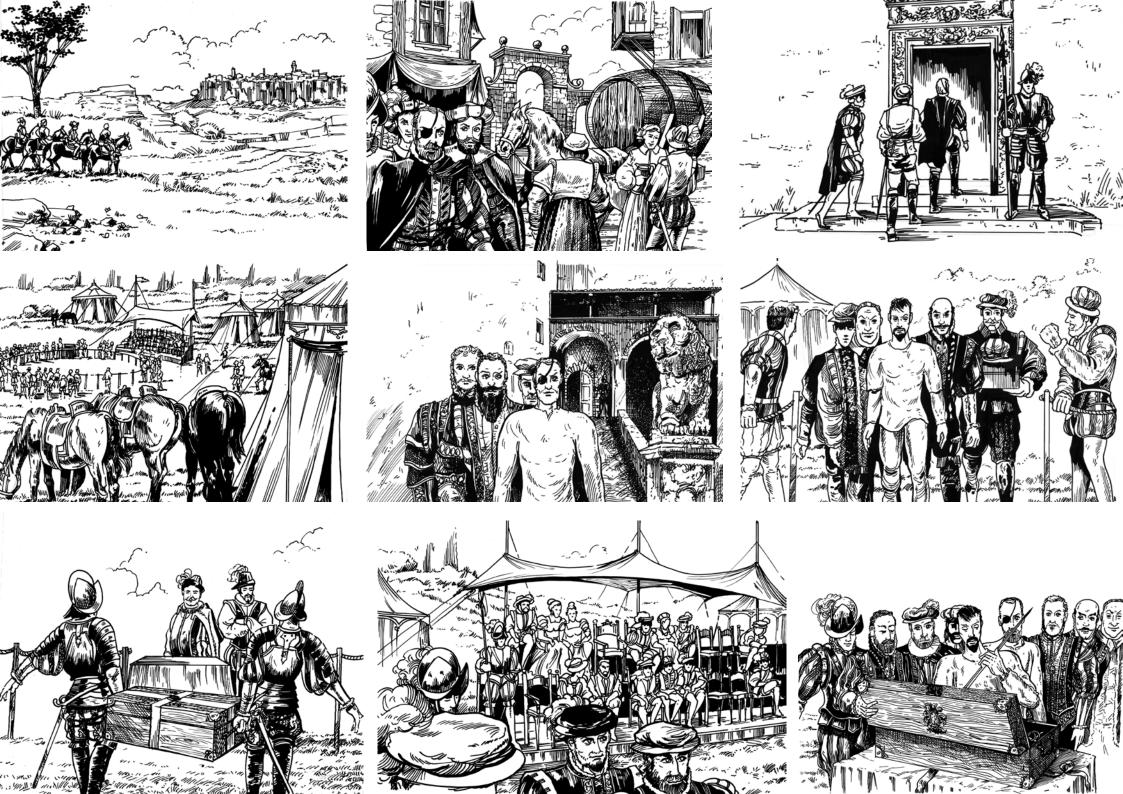


PITIGLIANO

Everything is ready for the great duel, and Ascanio arrives in the place along with 300 friends from Perugia to support the challenge. is immediately hosted in the Rocca del Conte Orsini Moderator of the Duel.

Giannetto Taddei also camped in a tent preparing himself for the challenge, and at the firing of the cannon the two soldiers went to the place of the duel, the tribune is already full of people coming from every part of Italy, comes the caisson with weapons, and begins the duel, Giannetto immediately mocks Ascanio because without an eye, They starts the fight, the crowd praises and screams, spurring its own paladin, and after breathlessness and fatigue Ascanio will have the best and pierces the Taddei Then comes brought in triumph by the friends from Perugia.

Subsequently, the Church will abolish the duel as a decisive system for asserting its reasons, so the duel of Pitigliano was not only a great Duel of the century for a long time narrated, BUT THE LAST DUELE!





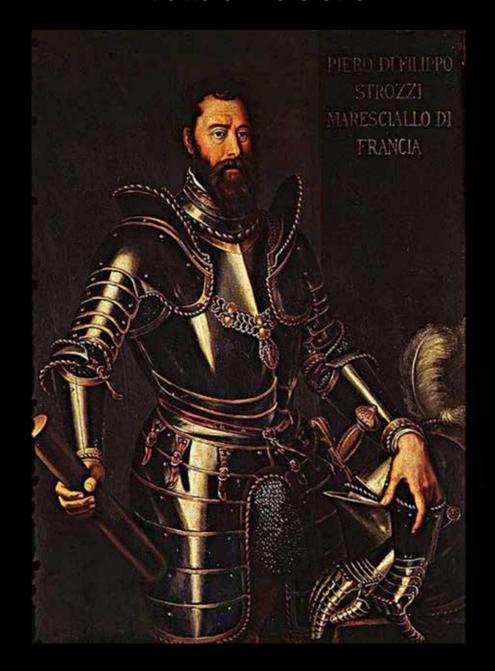


Ricerca storica

Ritratto Del Marchese del Vasto



Ritratto di Piero Strozzi





Ritratto di Giovanni Ciocchi del Monte



Ritratto di Michelangelo Buonarroti



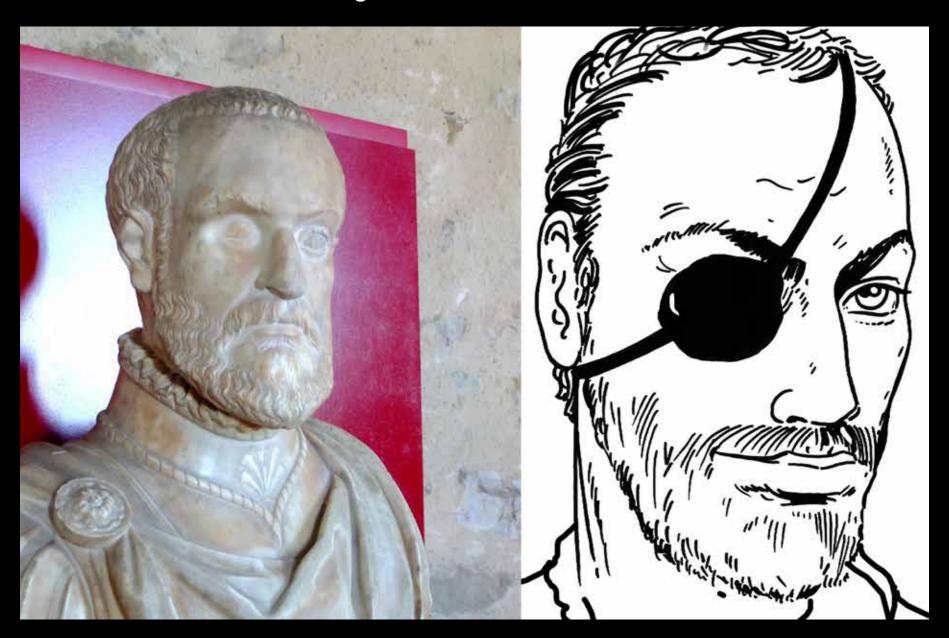
Ritratto di Tiziano Vecelio



Ritratto di Pierfrancesco Orsini Conte di Pitigliano



Busto di Ascanio della Corgna



Palazzo Farnese, oggi sede dell'Ambasciata Francese



PITIGLIANO (Toscana) Luogo del Duello





Spada Corta, e spada da lato Lunga XVI secolo





Abiti del XVI secolo







Armatura indossata da Ascanio della Corgna nella Battaglia di Lepanto





Morione, elmo tipico del XVI secolo

