

Che Sia Pi

An invaluable text arguing for the study of literary texts as a vital component of L2 linguistic and cultural knowledge.

La Caduta (1697) is a pivotal work, bridging Scarlatti's middle and late stylistic periods. It is the first of several collaborations with librettist Silvio Stampiglia, whose characteristic intermingling of serious and comic elements is particularly effective here. In her Introduction, Williams discusses the opera itself and performance practices.

Literature in Second Language Education Enhancing the Role of Texts in Learning A&C Black

Volume 3 of 3. This monumental three-volume work on the Italian madrigal from its beginnings about 1500 to its decline in the 17th century is based on the research of 40 years, and is a cultural history of the development of Italian music. Mr. Einstein, renowned musicologist, supplies a background and a sense of proportion to the field: he gives the right order to the single composers in the evolution of the madrigal, attaches new values to old names, and places in the foreground the outstanding, but until now rather neglected, personality of Cipriano de Rore. His work is not, however, purely musicological; his object is to inquire into the functions of secular music in Italian life during the Cinquecento, and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of that great century in general. Translated from the German by Oliver Strunk, Roger Sessions and Alexander H. Krappe. Originally published in 1948. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Für die meisten Mathematiker und für viele mathematische Physiker ist der Name Erich Kähler eng verbunden mit wichtigen Begriffen der Geometrie wie zum Beispiel Kähler-Metrik, Kähler-Mannigfaltigkeiten und Kähler-Gruppen. Diese Begriffe gehen alle auf ein 14-seitiges Papier aus dem Jahr 1932 zurück. Dabei handelt es sich jedoch nur um einen sehr kleinen Teil der vielen herausragenden Leistungen Käblers, die ein ungewöhnlich breites Spektrum umfassen: Von der Himmelsmechanik gelangte er zur komplexen Funktionentheorie, zu Differenzialgleichungen, zu analytischer und komplexer Geometrie mit Differenzialformen und schließlich zu seinem eigentlichen Hauptthema, der arithmetischen Geometrie, in der er ein Begriffssystem schuf, das der Vorläufer des heute verwendeten Systems von Grothendieck und Dieudonné ist und in weiten Teilen mit diesem übereinstimmt. Sein Hauptinteresse war es, die Gemeinsamkeiten in der Vielfalt der mathematischen Themen zu finden und so Mathematik als universelle Sprache zu etablieren.

The concept of a constant reformulation of the canon due to the notion of singularity or irreducibility of the case can be applied in both scientific and literary fields. In this volume, dynamics of interconnections between the case and the canon are analysed by scholars belonging to different disciplines such as physics, medicine, biology, psychoanalysis, and literature. Particular attention

has been given to the science of detection since the techniques of investigation are based on the scientific acquisition of evidence and often imply a scientific (abductive) process. The book is divided into two sections: Part I concentrates mainly on literary contributions and psychological issues, while part II concentrates on scientific enquiries. The contributions have been selected according to two main guidelines: The first covers anomalies, discontinuities, metaphors between science and literature. The second focus lies on the case in crime fiction: The scientist as detective and the detective as scientist.

The rules presented in this volume of "Principles of European Law" deal with commercial agency, franchise and distribution contracts, and with other contracts where one party uses the other party's skill and efforts to bring its products to the market. Although these Principles are not directly applicable to other long-term (commercial) contracts, some of the Articles may be applied to such contracts by way of analogy where appropriate. The economic function of all three contracts is that they are instrumental in bringing products to the market. They are so-called vertical agreements, as they are agreements between economic actors on different levels in the production and distribution chain. Obviously, the economic importance of these contracts is enormous since they form the connection between producers and retailers who sell the products to consumers and other final users. There are only very few economic sectors where producers regularly sell their products directly to final consumer users. Goodwill compensation after the ending of a distribution contract, the moment at which the agent's commission is due, the franchisor's obligation to maintain the good reputation of the network are but a few examples of issues where specific rules are needed in order to give legal practice some guidance and to provide practitioners with a reasonable degree of legal certainty.

This book examines the important social role of charitable institutions for women and children in late Renaissance Florence. Wars, social unrest, disease, and growing economic inequality on the Italian peninsula displaced hundreds of thousands of families during this period. In order to handle the social crises generated by war, competition for social position, and the abandonment of children, a series of private and public initiatives expanded existing charitable institutions and founded new ones. Philip Gavitt's research reveals the important role played by lineage ideology among Florence's elites in the use and manipulation of these charitable institutions in the often futile pursuit of economic and social stability. Considering families of all social levels, he argues that the pursuit of family wealth and prestige often worked at cross-purposes with the survival of the very families it was supposed to preserve.

"The book is about a new development in Italian Renaissance art; its aim is to show how artists and humanists came together to effect this revolution, it is important because this is a long-ignored but crucial aspect of the Italian Renaissance, showing us why the masterpieces we take for granted are the way they are, and there is no competitor in the field. The book sheds light on some of the world's greatest masterpieces of art, including Botticelli's Venus,

Leonardo's Leda, Raphael's Galatea, and Titian's Bacchus and Ariadne"--

Deborah Parker examines Michelangelo's use of language in his correspondence as a means of understanding the creative process of this extraordinary artist.

Cultural and intellectual dynamism often stand in close relationship to the expression of viewpoints and positions that are in tension or even conflict with one another. This phenomenon has a particular relevance for Early Modern Europe, which was heavily marked by polemical discourse. The dimensions and manifestations of this *Streitkultur* are being explored by an International Network funded by the Leverhulme Trust (United Kingdom). The present volume contains the proceedings of the Network's first colloquium, which focused on the forms of Renaissance conflict and rivalries, from the perspectives of history, language and literature.

Includes list of publications received.

Leading scholar Albert Russell Ascoli traces the metamorphosis of Dante Alighieri – minor Florentine aristocrat, political activist and exile, amateur philosopher and theologian, and daring experimental poet – into Dante, author of the *Divine Comedy* and perhaps the most self-consciously 'authoritative' cultural figure in the Western canon. The text offers a comprehensive introduction to Dante's evolving, transformative relationship to medieval ideas of authorship and authority from the early *Vita Nuova* through the unfinished treatises, *The Banquet* and *On Vernacular Eloquence*, to the works of his maturity, *Monarchy* and the *Divine Comedy*. Ascoli reveals how Dante anticipates modern notions of personalized, creative authorship and the phenomenon of 'Renaissance self-fashioning'. Unusually, the book examines Dante's career as a whole offering an important point of access not only to the Dantean oeuvre, but also to the history and theory of authorship in the larger Italian and European tradition.

Modern seismology has faced new challenges in the study of earthquakes and their physical characteristics. This volume is dedicated to the use of new approaches and presents a state-of-the-art in historical seismology. Selected historical and recent earthquakes are chosen to document and constrain related seismic parameters using updated methodologies in the macroseismic analysis, field observations of damage distribution and tectonic effects, and modelling of seismic waveforms.

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